

"BRAVE, NEW WORLD"

A FILM script written at the end of the war and never translated to the screen, was, not long ago, read by the author to his friends. It had the visionary ending of the victorious Allied armies parading at the Brandenburger Tor before the survivors of the concentration camps and ghettos, partisan groups and extermination centres. The script was written before those camps and ghettos were liberated.

The storm of protest which swept through the press and other instruments of public opinion in the summer of 1945 seemed to suggest that the vision of that writer might come true: the "living dead" of Bergen-Belsen and the other places of horror were the martyrs for whom the world bowed in deference. The obituary devoted to them was on the most lavish scale modern publicity could conceive.

Of course, everyone laboured on the assumption that the "living dead" would soon die and that, anyhow, only a handful had been saved. Many of those "living dead," however, made remarkable recoveries and gradually, more Jews came to the open from their hiding places, from labour camps, from partisan groups and from Soviet Russia, amounting to something like a million. And little was left from the generosity which was so lavishly bestowed upon the dead martyrs when it appeared that quite a number of them were still alive.

We are so entangled in technical terminology speaking of "Displaced Persons," and so on, that we have departed from measuring events in Europe and elsewhere by normal human standards. The expected reaction towards the survivors of the Nazi massacres would have been a welcome wherever they return, a helping hand in restoring their property, hailing them as warriors coming home from a victorious battle. Instead, they have met with hostility, refusal of restitution, discrimination and pogroms. The other expected world reaction would have demanded the restoration of the human right to choose their own residences, i.e. to leave it at their discretion to go and settle wherever they like; according to their wishes, they ought to have been allowed to go to Palestine, the U.S.A., the British Commonwealth and South America. Instead, only a trickle of them succeeded in joining their families and starting life anew. As a whole, they were denied that basic right of selecting their domiciles. The gates of the world have remained shut.

Reluctantly and, no doubt, slightly embarrassed, the Allies have placed thousands of them in camps. Since when have been concentration camps, even if the inmates are treated humanely, the reward for martyrs whose fate the world had loudly mourned when they deemed them dead? The vanquished aggressors are permitted to live in individual freedom, and their victims are herded together in camps. In Germany and Cyprus, Greece and Italy—barbed wire has become the approved method of dealing with resurrected corpses.

There is a strong movement in this country for releasing the German prisoners of war although no formal peace has been concluded with Germany and the majority of those prisoners are proven Nazis. One way or the other—we agree that it is inhuman to keep men behind barbed wire indefinitely. Is there in the "brave new world" for which we were said to be fighting no alternative but to penalise the victims and to commute the aggressors?

No doubt, it would have been a fine gesture, as suggested in that film script, if the Allied troops had paraded at the Brandenburger Tor before the survivors of the concentration camps. But from this idealistic vision to the victimisation of the victims is a long way indeed.

F. R. Bienenfeld:

Peace Treaties and Jewish Refugees

The Draft Peace Treaties agreed upon by the delegates of Great Britain, the U.S.A., Soviet Russia, and France now being discussed in Paris with the other Allied Powers, concern Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Italy and Rumania. Germany, which at present has no Government, and Austria, which was never at war with the Allies—although her man power aided the Germans—are not on the agenda. Nevertheless, the forthcoming peace treaties will have an important bearing on the victims of racial persecution who were, or are, of German or Austrian nationality.

Human Rights

All ex-enemy countries will have to secure for their citizens and residents "the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms including freedom of worship without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion," to dissolve all Fascist organisations and, in the future, not to permit any activities of organisations aiming at the denial of democratic rights. A proposal of the Australian delegation for the formation of a special International Court for the protection of human rights and a British and American proposal are under discussion. It appears that the Soviet Government, too, is inclined to protect human rights by an international authority in a more detailed manner than was suggested in the Drafts.

Claims

Of even more practical importance are the clauses of the Draft Peace Treaties dealing with restitution, compensation and reparation. Under those clauses United Nations' nationals will recover their properties of which they were deprived by confiscatory measures or under duress, free of all encumbrances and charges, and they will be exempted from any taxes introduced for the purpose of reparations or of meeting the cost of occupying forces. They will further, for properties which cannot be returned or for other losses, be compensated in local currency either fully, according to the U.S.A. proposal, or partly, according to the Soviet proposal. The term "United Nations' Nationals" includes, in respect of restitution, compensation and reparation, all individuals, corporations or associations which under the laws in force in the respective ex-enemy country during the war have been treated as enemies. Under this clause all refugees from Germany or Austria who lived in United Nations territories during the war would thus be able to recover their properties in Hungary, Italy and Rumania of which they were deprived during

the war, and to claim compensation for losses as United Nations' nationals. It will be a matter of interpretation whether those German and Austrian Jews who lived in Germany and Austria during the war will also be protected by that clause.

Application to Future Legislation?

But the consequences of that far-reaching clause, which would grant refugees from Germany and Austria the status of United Nations' nationals in all matters concerning restitution, is not confined to the recovery of their assets in Hungary, Italy or Rumania. The Jews from Germany or Austria might therefore reasonably expect to recover their properties in Germany and Austria which they lost through confiscatory measures or by contracts concluded under duress and would be exempted from all contributions towards reparation payments and to the cost of military occupation. However, one special point will need special consideration. The provisions of the Peace Treaties deal only with confiscatory measures and contracts under duress during the war. But in Germany and Austria spoliation started long before that date, beginning in 1933 and 1938 respectively. The term "during the war," as used in the forthcoming Peace Treaties, must therefore be replaced in future German laws on restitution by the date of January, 1933, and in Austrian laws by the date of March 11, 1938, the reasons clearly being stated by the Great Powers themselves in the indictments of the Nuremberg trial. There it was pointed out that the conspiracy for the extermination of the Jewish people irrespective of the nationality of the individual victim was deliberately pursued by Germany since the beginning of 1933, and that this conspiracy was a preparatory step to waging war.

Shortcomings

Whilst the clauses in respect of human rights and restitution in the Draft Peace Treaties are, as a whole, not unfavourable to the Jewish victims of Nazi persecution, not the same can be said of many other aspects. No minority rights are envisaged, no cultural autonomy finds protection, measures against the incitement to racial hatred have not been mentioned, and no provisions deal with the question how to employ for Jewish rehabilitation former Jewish heirless or unclaimed properties, which omission would have the effect that the Governments of Hungary or Rumania whose predecessors, with the backing of the population, exterminated Jewish families, would acquire those unclaimed or

heirless properties, thus enjoying the fruits of those crimes.

However, hope may be reasonably expressed that those shortcomings might be remedied in the course of the present negotiations in Paris. A common statement summarising all Jewish demands and indicating the omissions of the Draft Peace Treaties was submitted to all Allied Powers by all important Jewish organisations in an excellent document. Whilst, in 1919, more than 30 Jewish organisations made suggestions on behalf of Jewry independently of each other, now, in this darkest hour of the Jewish people, unity has been achieved—an event unique in Jewish history. The signatories of that document include the World Jewish Congress, the Agudas Israel, the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Conference, the Board of Deputies of British Jews, the Anglo-Jewish Association, three other representative organisations which do not always work together harmoniously. There are already indications that that document and that unanimity did not fail in their aims and that the suggestions made will be taken into serious consideration by the contracting Powers.

NEWS IN BRIEF

NO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN MIGRATION

Resolutions proposing international co-operation to facilitate organised migration from overpopulated European and Asian countries to sparsely settled areas in North and South America, were adopted by the Permanent Migration Committee of the International Labour Organisation in Montreal. The resolutions affirm the Committee's conviction that racial non-discrimination should be the governing principle in admitting immigrants.

The Migration Committee asked the governing body of the International Labour Organisation to transmit its findings to the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

DO NOT FORGET THE SHANGHAI D.P.s.

There are still close on 15,000 Jewish refugees from European countries in Shanghai. They are most anxious to get out of Shanghai, to settle somewhere in peace and freedom, and to build up a new life for themselves and their children. Living in the Far East, amongst a Chinese population, not particularly friendly towards foreigners, they are as much displaced as the large number of Jews in Central Europe. Relief organisations such as the Joint, UNRRA, etc., have done a great deal since the liberation of Shanghai to alleviate the plight of those 15,000. They are, after more than seven years, waiting to proceed to a final destination. From many letters, received by the AJR during the past few months, it clearly appears that the Jewish refugees in Shanghai, in their greater majority, wish to go either to the United States or to Palestine. "We cannot stay here," they say. "Many of us have got immigration permits or possibilities and are unable to leave here. . . . Many others lack immigration permits and are waiting for some kind of general assistance. . . . Do everything in your power. Do not forget us!"

The largest group of European Jewish refugees to emigrate from Shanghai since VJ-Day, recently sailed to Australia, where they will resettle and find new homes. Approximately 285 men, women and children left aboard the S.S. General Gordon via Hong Kong for Sydney.

Most of these Jewish emigrants, as well as approximately 14,000 Jews still remaining in Shanghai, left Germany and Austria in 1937 and 1938 and landed in Shanghai, which at that time was the last free port in the world where immigration certificates and visas were not required for entry.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA

The immigration debate in the Canadian Parliament concluded with a statement by Mr. J. A. Glen,

AUSTRIAN RESTITUTION LAWS

The following information has been received by the AJR from the Control Office for Germany and Austria, London, S.W.1.

The Austrian Government are introducing a series of laws for the restitution to the owners or their heirs of property in Austria of which they were wrongfully dispossessed after March 13, 1938, either arbitrarily or in accordance with the National Socialist discriminatory Laws, which have now been abrogated. The first of such restitution laws together with an enabling ordinance came into force on September 17, 1946.

Claims from persons resident outside Austria should be addressed to the Federal Ministry for Property Control and Economic Planning, Ballhausplatz 1, Vienna. No specially printed claim form is required but separate claims in triplicate, in German, require to be submitted in respect of each property and such claims should contain the following particulars:—(a) An accurate description of the property to be restored; (b) name and address of the owner on March 13, 1938; (c) name and address of the owner on the date of confiscation; (d) name and address of the owner on the date that the claim is made; (e) any available evidence in support of the claim.

Attention is drawn to the fact that even though persons may already have been in correspondence with the Control Office, the

Minister of Immigration, that "I will not inquire into the religion of any immigrant who wants to come to Canada."

The immigration policy of the Dominion would be formulated in the near future. The Minister revealed that a sub-committee of the Cabinet and an inter-departmental committee of ranking Government officials have been studying the question for the past months. Mr. David Croll, Jewish Member of Parliament, charged that the Government was merely "nibbling" at the problem of immigration. Stating that Canada was "now ready for another wave of immigrants," he added that "immigrants are needed for intensive development of our resources." Mr. H. W. Herridge, Independent, urged the Government to admit Jewish refugees because "they are 100 per cent. anti-Nazi."

The Canadian Jewish Congress recently presented a memorandum to the Government asking for the liberalisation of the immigration law to permit the entry of a number of displaced European Jews. The memorandum pointed to a statement by Mr. George S. Mooney, former head of UNRRA activities in Europe, who declared that the displaced Jews would make excellent immigrants for Canada.

U.S.N.A.—REFUGEE WELFARE IN AMERICA

Two well-known welfare and relief agencies for refugees in the United States, the "National Refugee Service, Inc." and the "National Service to Foreign Born" of the "National Council of Jewish Women," both in New York, have recently been amalgamated to the "United Service for New Americans" (U.S.N.A.). The unification of the work of the two organisations, both being financed by the "United Jewish Appeal," was considered necessary and useful, particularly in view of the monthly immigration of approximately 2000 Nazi victims and the welfare work involved by these newcomers. The scope of U.S.N.A.'s work is wide and manifold; it comprises migration, location, port, deck and transit service, reception and intake as well as resettlement, family service and economic assistance, naturalisation and Americanisation, care for orphans, education, etc. The address of the new body is:—105, Nassau Street, New York City.

The Jewish community in Berlin, Oranienburgerstr. 28, has published a list of letters from abroad which they hold in their "Registratur" and which so far could not be delivered owing to incomplete or wrong addresses. Amongst them are the following letters from people in this country:

Letters to Erich Abraham, Märkisches Ufer 20, N.4, from Burgess Hill, Sussex; Kurt Abrahamsohn,

Trading with the Enemy Department, or any other Government Department, they should nevertheless send in a claim to the address given above, unless they are otherwise advised.

The Control Office for Germany and Austria cannot enter into any correspondence with regard to these claims. All such correspondence should be addressed to the Austrian Ministry.

With regard to the practice exercised in the RUSSIAN ZONE we learn from authoritative quarters:

A certain anxiety has arisen amongst Jewish refugees from Austria, in view of the recent confiscation of German property in the Russian Zone of Austria by the Russian military authorities. Fear was expressed that this measure would affect Jewish property passed into German hands by forced sale or confiscation.

The Marchioness of Reading, President of the British Section of the World Jewish Congress, had an opportunity during her recent visit to Vienna to discuss this matter with the Commanding General of the Soviet Garrison in Vienna, General Leledenko. Lady Reading was assured that these anxieties were based on a misunderstanding. The Soviet authorities had no intention to confiscate any former Jewish property, either dwelling houses or factories. Any Jew substantiating a claim for property in the Soviet zone of Austria would have it returned. Claimants should send their claims to the Allied Commission for Austria, Soviet Element, General Seltov, Hotel Imperial, Vienna, supported by documentary evidence as to their ownership.

Under the auspices of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, a panel of lawyers has recently been established under the Chairmanship of Dr. H. Kiwe, Vienna, to advise refugees on matters of restitution in Austria. Address: c/o Mr. Peter Gibson, Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, 19, Strudlhofgasse, Vienna, 9.

GERMANY: INTERNAL LOOT

The AJR has been advised by the Control Office for Germany that they are now prepared to deal with the registration of "Internal Loot" in Germany even if the claimant is not resident within the British Empire, provided that the person resident abroad claims property situated in the British Occupation Zone, including the British sector of Berlin.

The British Military Government have issued an order dated July 3, 1946, amending the famous Law 52 concerning the blocking and control of property with a view to making it clear that also "Internal Loot" seized, "whether pursuant to legislation or by procedure, purporting to follow forms of law or otherwise," may be taken into control.

N.4, from Unger, London; Bertha Alexander, from Izbicki Luzer, Great Britain; Ilse Altmann, Holsteinischestr. 27, from J. Suhems, B.A.O.R.; Herbert Aronade, N.4, from Ehrlich, London, N.W.6; Jette Aronsohn, N.4, from Kurt Aronsohn, S.E.23; Emma Ascher, N.4, from Ulse Koenig, Gt. Britain; Berta Bernstein, N.4, from Margot Linke, N.W.6; Lilly Blumenthal, N.4, from Erna Weltmann, London; Charlotte Bretschneider, Dahlewitz, from Wolf Bretschneider, Gt. Britain; Frieda Britz, Iranische Strasse, from John Richter, London; and Isidor Bukofzer, Theresienstadt, from E. Loiffler, London, N.W.3.

AIR MAIL TO GERMANY

Air Mail Service to Germany and Austria has now been opened. The charge for letters to Germany (weight limit 1 oz.) is 5d., for letters to Austria (weight limit 1 lb.), 5d. for 1 oz., and 3d. for each additional oz.

Is Naturalisation Good for this Country?

A DISCUSSION IN THE HOME SERVICE OF THE B.B.C.

The question of naturalisation is not merely on the minds of those concerned, that is to say the applicants and the authorities. In this country which in the past has experienced and permitted the absorption of large numbers of foreigners, this question has not infrequently been the subject of public discussion. Some time ago, the B.B.C. Brains Trust, famous for ventilating all sorts of more or less tricky problems, was asked whether naturalisation is a good thing for this country. The answers, given, as always, without any preparation and quite spontaneously, were obviously and unhesitatingly favourable to naturalising foreigners who wish to become British citizens. The "team" who went on the air that night was composed of five well-known personalities: Sir Ernest BARKER, Cambridge Professor of Political Science and author of a number of books on political ideas and government; Dr. Julian HUXLEY, F.R.S., the scientist and writer who only recently was appointed Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission of UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation; Mr. Kingsley MARTIN, editor of the "New Statesman and Nation"; Miss E. Arnot ROBERTSON (Mrs. E. Turner), the novelist; and Dr. Malcolm SARGENT, the internationally known conductor. By kind permission of the British Broadcasting Corporation and the members of that particular Brains Trust session we are in a position to publish below the full text of the debate on the question of naturalisation in which many of our readers will no doubt be interested.—Ed.

JOHN GLOAG (QUESTION MASTER): The next question is from H. M. J. of Penarth: "Is naturalisation a good thing for this country? Surely a refugee should in some way distinguish himself to deserve the honour of becoming a British subject?" Miss Robertson?

ROBERTSON: This is the sort of subject that brings the hair up on the back of my neck and I think on a lot of other people. Does the writer of the question really feel that he has distinguished—I presume that he is English—in the circumstances—that he has really distinguished himself by being in the right bedroom of the right parents—therefore he deserves automatically the honour of being what he considers the member of a good race—why should people who have come over to our country because they preferred it and have perhaps given the whole of their lives to work in this country, be regarded as any more undesirable than people who just happen to be born here. Surely, one of the first things is to admit your indebtedness to other great races, and one of the things that refugees have brought to this country is a great knowledge of the good qualities as well as the bad qualities of other races. I don't feel that a refugee should in any way distinguish himself for his being allowed to become an English citizen if he has lived over here for some considerable time; obviously he intends to go on living over here, and hasn't in a negative way proved that he will be undesirable to this country.

QUESTION MASTER: By Jove—this is rousing things up. There's a lot of competition for this. Doctor Sargent?

SARGENT: Well, I think the refugee who has come to this country wishing to be naturalised has distinguished himself. He has said: I wish to become a member of this race and actually—then he says, is his naturalisation a good thing—well obviously it is far better to—that he should then become one of us, subject to the same laws, subject to the same rights, and in times of war, subject to the same calling up and the same calls of duty as a member of the country. I certainly think that the naturalisation of a person that is going to live here is a good thing. If not then we needn't do it.

QUESTION MASTER: Kingsley Martin?

MARTIN: In the year 1685, the King of France threw out his Protestant citizens. They came to this country and settled down here—I'm interested in that world because my own father is a descendant of theirs—but that is true almost—something similar is true of almost everybody in this country. If you examine the heredity of people in this country, there is no such thing as Englishmen in this sense, at all. We're all descendants of refugees of one sort or another from somewhere.

QUESTION MASTER: Not the Scots.

MARTIN: No leave out the Scots at the moment. A more complicated question.

ROBERTSON: You were refugees from the English.

MARTIN: America is a country entirely composed of refugees. I think perhaps this is getting out of hand, as the Question Master says. But what you—when you examine what is meant by a refugee, you merely mean a citizen of some country who doesn't happen to have been born in the country in which he has taken up his citizenship. We're all born—we're all very mixed races indeed, and this country has benefited enormously in the past by absorbing doses of refugees—from Holland, France and many other countries. And we shall make a disastrous mistake if we suddenly try to say there is an English race which cannot absorb any more. I do not mean by that, that no care should be taken

about whom we absorb, but I do emphatically agree with Miss Robertson that what really matters is that the person who has lived here has proved himself to be a good citizen, not that he should have done some particular act to distinguish him.

QUESTION MASTER: Sir Ernest Barker?

BARKER: I remember a distinguished Welsh Professor once saying about forty years ago during conversation after dinner: "I don't care who your fathers were, but I'm sure your mothers were Welsh." What he meant was that in this country it was refugees from across the Channel who had come in and married the women of the land, and produced the stock to which we belong. Well that's a very old historical process, so old that it goes back to beyond the beginnings of any records. This island has been the place which has been washed into by successive incomers of all sorts, going back to early Neolithic times, and the strain which has resulted is a mixed strain, all the better in the view of most of us for being a mixed strain. At the same time, I must add that all countries at some time or other have had a thing which scholars call xenophobia, which has resulted in what scholars call xenelasia—the driving out of strangers, or the refusal to admit any new strangers. That's partly a parochial habit of mind—we are our dear selves, and we want to be our dear selves—and as a parochial habit of mind it's a thing to be deprecated. At the same time, trying to be fair all round, I do see this: That mixed marriages are not always happy marriages. The marriage must have a certain congruity before the issue is sure to be good and happy and harmonious and balanced. And I daresay in the mind of the questioner there may have been some feeling about the ultimate future and about the fate of the children who are born as a result of mixed marriages. Experience of our English history would suggest that mixed marriages which are the result of naturalisation of refugees have not been unhappy, indeed very far from unhappy; but there is just the possible difficulty that the marriages may be unhappy.

QUESTION MASTER: Huxley?

HUXLEY: Well, I think I might take that up. I'm married to a Swiss and my two children are very happy boys, both of whom are extremely proud of being English and also feel an allegiance—a certain allegiance to Switzerland. It seems to me that is really, if I may say so, quite irrelevant, unless it's a question of really mixed marriages with somebody of a different complexion altogether. There were two points—I mean I agree in general with what everybody else has said. I would draw this distinction, though. Sir Ernest Barker said that we were a mixed nation, which naturally we are, but the mixture has arisen from two sources: first of all, refugees, but secondly, largely invaders, and that's rather different. This refers only to refugees. The other is that we've had throughout most of our later history at any rate, we've had this deliberate principle of admitting—of the right of asylum and the right of naturalisation, and I think it would be an enormous pity if we gave it up now. What we got from the Huguenots and from the Dutch and from the French emigrés and from the Russian emigrés and from the German refugees and now from the Poles and so on, I think it is of immense value. Finally there's just one small point. Several people have said—talked of the English race. There is no such thing as an English race. There is an English nation, and I do deprecate the use of the word "race," because it has all sorts of evil connotations which—it's a myth which doesn't exist in the case of this country.

What the Press says . . .

"THE POSTMAN'S RING"

"So far this year 10,658 aliens have applied to be British, and applications from refugees who want the Bevin signature on their next passports continue to pour in . . . On the waiting list of 24,000 are 6,000 priority cases . . . When the post-war world settles down our alien population may be reduced to about 184,000. That was the 1931 figure, and the lowest of any census since 1881 . . . Current rush to be British is illustrated by the following figures of naturalisation applications: 1942, 479; 1943, 1,160; 1944, 2,349; 1945, 5,225; 1946 (up to June 20th), 10,658 . . . It is a fact that aliens now control at least 848 industrial plants in the United Kingdom, all of which employ British workers. London has 448 refugee firms, Manchester 107, Wales 68, Yorkshire 62, Tyneside 33, Ireland 30, Birmingham 27, Slough 15, Scotland 14, Leicester 12, Luton and Cumberland 11 each, while ten are dispersed . . . Controversy often arises over the part that aliens play in the industrial and commercial life of Britain. Some say it is too great; others that the refugees have brought employment to Britain and increased trade balances . . . Of the 20,000,000 estimated wage-earners in Britain only about 20,000 aliens will be drawing British wage packets . . . Meanwhile today more than 24,000 aliens still wait for the ring of the postman and the certificate which entitles them to say 'I am British.'"

Daily Mail, London.

JEWISH D.Ps. IN GERMANY

"... The moral conscience of the world and the sincerity of the Allied nations are involved in the solution of the problem of the Jewish D.Ps. The fact that these people are still in camps more than a year after the liberation, Mr. Sydney Flatow, the UNRRA team director of the big Zeilsheim Jewish D.P. Centre, near Frankfurt, said to me, 'is the penultimate example of man's inhumanity to man. I view with great alarm what will happen if these people stay here another winter. If they do I predict outbreaks of real violence.'"

Manchester Guardian.

QUESTION MASTER: Well, in fairness to the question, the word "race" wasn't mentioned.

HUXLEY: No, no.

QUESTION MASTER: It does suggest that history reinforces the view that naturalisation is a good thing for this country, and there should be no qualification of distinction before anybody deserves the honour of becoming a British subject, and it would be a bad thing for this country if we departed from our age-old principle of giving asylum to all the world who wants it.

FRANCFORT, SUMMER, 1946

Since July, 1946, Mr. Wilhelm Stern, David Stempelstrasse 4, has been Director of the "Juedische Betreuungsstelle."

In July 14 bedroom suites, 60 livingroom tables, 220 kitchen chairs, 165 armchairs, 120 stools, 56 sets of mattresses and 19 linos were distributed to Jews in want of furniture. The JOINT distributed parcels from U.S. Army stocks at the rate of half a parcel per head. In addition each member of the Community received 125 grammes of butter, 400 grammes of sauerkraut, 100 grammes of raisins and one tin of milk as extra rations. Furthermore stocks of bedding and towels were distributed.

Persons holding a medical certificate are sent to Bad Kissingen for short convalescence.

A Jewish transit camp for people from Eastern Germany, Poland and Russia was set up at Roederbergweg 29.

No Certificates for Former Nazis.—The "Central Jewish Committee for the British Zone in Germany" (Belsen) to which all Jewish communities of the British zone are affiliated declared that no member of a Jewish community should vouch for the trustworthiness of former Nazis. Those who give written guarantees will forfeit their right to belong to a Jewish community. People wishing to help in clearing the reputation of former Nazis can only do so orally before the authorities concerned.

BUCHENWALD POETRY

Among the youth immigrants who have reached Palestine in the last few months were also members of the *Buchenwald Jewish Entertainment Troupe*. They had done much to hold people together in those dark camp hours, if only by translating their grief into words and music, and their dreams into concrete sentences. After the liberation, this troupe performed for the American soldiers, and later in France.

The "master of ceremonies" is Tuvia, a Rumanian youth of eighteen, who worked in the coal mines of Germany before he was taken to Buchenwald. He, his parents and fifteen-year-old brother had to parade in a line of five hundred people, while an SS man indicated with a jerk of his thumb, "left," "right," according to his whim. Tuvia's mother, father, and brother were marched off to the left. "Left" meant cremation. Fate willed him to the right.

The "repertoire" of Tuvia's troupe was written and composed in Buchenwald itself. Here are two of their songs (in translation) which will go down in Jewish folklore.

ZALMELE.

*Everyone calls me Zalmele.
I had a little mummy.
I haven't her anymore.
I had a little daddy.
He watched over me, too.
Now I am a little rag
because I am a Jew.
I had a little sister—
she is no more.
Where are you, little Esther,
in my hour of need?
Somewhere near a tree, somewhere near a fence,
is my brother, little Shlomo,
murdered by a German.
I had a home. Now, things are bad.
I am like a little animal
that the butcher slaughters.
God, look down from the heavens,
on the earth below, look and see
how your little flower is torn up
by the storm.*

BUCHENWALD SONG.

*Buchenwald, I cannot forget you.
When day breaks and the sun laughs,
the lines of workers are driven
to their day's toil.
Amid the grey dawn and the black forest,
the sky is red. And we go forward,
our knapsacks on our backs with a piece of bread,*

and sorrow in our hearts.

Buchenwald, I shall not forget you.

*Only those who have left you,
know how precious is liberty.*

O Buchenwald, we neither wail nor weep.

Whatever our future may be, we will say

"Yes" to life because the day will come

when we will be free.

H. F.

REFUGEE SCHOLARS' WAR SERVICE

It can only now be disclosed to what extent and in what variety of fields Continental scientists and academicians contributed to the British war effort. This can best be seen from a list of five closely printed pages, attached to a report which has just been published by the "Society for the Protection of Science and Learning" (the former "Academic Assistance Council"), now at Westminster College, Cambridge. This organisation was set up by leading British personalities as far back as 1933 to assist Continental scholars who were victims of Nazi oppression and, wherever possible, to place them in suitable positions. Whilst it has to be borne in mind that more than 2500 scholars are registered with the "Society," the new Report, covering the period 1939-1945, is chiefly confined to an account of the roughly 600 in this country of whom about 300 came from Germany and approximately 100 from Austria, the by far greater majority being Jews or at least persons of Jewish extraction, amongst them many distinguished scientists.

It is interesting to note from the Report how these 600 refugee scholars were placed during the war: 243 worked in Universities and similar institutions, 170 were in industry, commerce and practice in the learned professions, 32 in schools and technical institutions, 50 in Government employ, 23 served in the Forces, 38 were engaged in private teaching and research, and 15 worked with the B.B.C. Of the 300 scholars from Germany 77 had been naturalised when the Report came out, more applications for naturalisation, supported by the "Society," are now pending, and hope is expressed in the Report that by absorbing a number of highly qualified scholars British scientific life will be enriched. In order to facilitate the return to their respective countries of those who wish to go back, the "Society" is in contact with the Education Branch of the British Element of the Control Commission for Germany.

PERSONALIA

Rabbi Dr. M. Warschauer, 34 Claremont Avenue, Woking, Surrey, will be 75 on October 26. For many decades he was one of the most distinguished rabbis of the Berlin Jewish Community. The dignity which he gave to his office, his outstanding qualities as a preacher, and his utmost understanding for the personal problems of everyone who asked him for help and advice made him a shining example of a German Rabbi and "Seel-sorger." The AJR in whose work he has taken an active interest since its inception joins the great number of his friends and followers, now scattered all over the world, in their good wishes for many happy years to come.

Moriz Rosenthal, the great interpreter of piano music, famous for his extraordinary technique, died, aged 83, in New York. Born in Lemberg in 1863, he started to play in concerts when he was 10. It was in 1877 in Weimar that Franz Liszt accepted him as his pupil. In more than 3,000 concerts all over the world, Rosenthal has done much to make people appreciate good piano music.

A few days before Moriz Rosenthal's death, another celebrated Jewish musician passed away in his 84th year: Arnold Rosé who with his String Quartet had toured the European countries for many decades. Being alive to every development in opera and symphony, he had played a leading part in the musical life of Vienna until he was expelled by the Nazis. He was born in Jassy, Rumania, and died in London.

NEW BOOKS: Max Hermann-Neisse: "Erinnerungen und Exil" (Oprecht Verlag, Zurich); Ernst Bloch: "Freiheit und Ordnung" (Aurora Verlag, New York); Soma Morgenstern: "The Son of the Lost Son" (Jewish Publication Society, New York); Hermann Scherchen: "Wesen der Musik" (Mondial Verlag, Zurich); Hermann L. Goldschmidt: "Hermann Cohen and Martin Buber." (Collection Migdal, Geneva); Filip Friedman: "This Was Oswiecim" (United Jewish Relief Appeal, London); Viscount Samuel: "The Party System and National Interests" (The Hansard Society, London); Louis M. Epstein: "Marriage Laws in the Bible and Talmud" (Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.); N. Barou: "Co-Operation in the Soviet Union" (Gollancz, London); Ludwig Paneth: "Raetsel Mann, Zur Krise des Menschentums" (Rascher Verlag, Zurich); Martin Buber: "For the Sake of Heaven" (Jewish Publication Society of America, New York); The Penguin Film Review, edited by R. K. N. Baxter, R. Manvell, and H. H. Wollenberg (Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, Mddx.); M. Epstein: "The Annual Register, 1945," containing a chapter on Germany by Dr. Richard Friedenthal (Longmans, Green and Co., Ltd., London); Bruno Walter: "Thème and Variations—The Autobiography of a Conductor" (Alfred Knopf, New York); Hans Feibusch: "Mural Painting" (Black, London).

"THE JEWISH HOME"

By Rabbi Dr. Ignaz Maybaum (London, 1946)

The disillusioned ex-soldier who in a recent issue of "AJR Information," found that what he had seen on the Continent, had served to "strengthen the bonds with our surviving Jewish brethren everywhere," was no lone crier. There are, in all walks of life, thousands that have come, or are being driven, to the same conclusion. It is a return in keeping with the greater Return now enacted: a return not only to the Jewish bodies but to the very soul of all that goes to make a Jew. In a situation like this, not a few will welcome guidance such as is given in the latest book by Rabbi Maybaum: "The Jewish Home."

His theme is not the Jewish National Home, but Jewish family life, because, he says, "demobilisation is bestowing on us again the great gift of privacy," and to those whom he describes as "the representatives of our time," viz., the man in uniform, the refugee, the evacuee, the bombed-out, he wishes to show "how to be happy in a community from which they have been absent for so long that it has become strange to them."

There is no need to point out to readers of this journal the broad sweep of Dr. Maybaum's vision, or the brilliancy of many of his conceptions of history. As usual, whether one does or does not agree, one cannot help being the better for having encountered a mind so rich and so intriguing.

C. C. ARONSFELD.

LAW and LIFE

Legal Advice Hours (for persons with limited means only): Wednesday 5—6.30 p.m., Sunday 11 a.m.—12.30 p.m.

JEWISH CHARITIES

(JEWS IN ENGLISH PUBLIC LAW, III)

To make gifts for charitable purposes is an old Jewish custom; this applies to charity in the widest sense of the word, as defined by an English Statute as early as during the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1533-1603): as including religious and educational purposes as well as gifts for the poor.

For a long time, however, gifts for Jewish (as well as for Catholic) religious purposes were considered invalid, because they were supposed to serve "superstitious uses." So it was decided by the Court in 1754; in the same case, however, it was ruled that a gift for the support of poor Jews was valid.

Times changed, and in 1837 the Court pronounced that "a bequest to enable persons professing the Jewish religion to observe its rites" was valid. All doubts were dispelled by the "Religious Disabilities Act," 1846, and in 1860 the Court, in a decision dealing with the third branch of "charity," i.e. education, ruled that gifts to "Jewish chapels and schools" were now valid and that the Act had even retrogressive effect, validating such earlier gifts as had been invalid at their time.

Since that time, Jewish charities of every kind are valid as others, subject to the general supervision of the Courts and the Charity Commissioners. As

far as charity is concerned, no doubt has ever arisen or is likely to arise as to who is to be cared for by Jewish charities as a Jew.

A disagreeable dispute, however, has recently arisen with regard to gifts, by testament or deed, where the benefit conferred was conditional on the beneficiary not "forsaking" the Jewish religion or marrying "out of the faith." As there is in this country no general test of adherence to the Jewish religion, the judges in two cases, re Blaiberg (1840) and re Down (1944) formed the opinion that "there is not in the term of the will any means of ascertaining what particular tenet a person must hold in order to be not of the Jewish faith." They ruled that the clause in the will was too "uncertain" to be operated and was therefore invalid. A third case, Clayton v. Ramsden, was decided by the House of Lords in 1943. In this case the testator had made it a condition that his daughter should not marry a person "not of Jewish parentage and of the Jewish faith." The views of the various Law Lords on the question "what is Jewish faith" differed, Lord Wright very reasonably pointing out that he "did not see why Jewish faith should not connote a specific fact equally with Christian faith." All, however, agreed that "Jewish parentage" was equivalent to "Jewish race" and that race, in this country, was considered too uncertain a factor to make rights dependent on.

CREATING CONFIDENCE AND GOODWILL

THE TRADES ADVISORY COUNCIL

Concern at the rapid increase in anti-Semitic discriminatory practice in trade and industry in the years immediately preceding the war determined the Defence Committee* to set up an Advisory Committee for the initiation of counter-measures. From these origins the Trades Advisory Council has developed into a nation-wide organisation with a membership approaching 8,000, and with representation to the Board of Deputies of British Jews. Membership is strictly selective and is open, subject to due scrutiny and election, to all Jewish principals of businesses, all firms having a predominantly Jewish directorate, and all Jewish professional men and women. The Council is linked with the Defence Committee through its National Executive, the members of which are elected by the Area Councils, established in almost all centres of Jewish life throughout the British Isles. Within the framework of these Area Councils, members are grouped according to their occupations in Trade Sections, each with an Administrative Committee responsible to the Area Council and so to the National Executive.

The function of the Trade Section is three-fold—to create positive goodwill among fellow traders in the non-Jewish community; to exercise vigilance over members and non-members within the Jewish community in order that goodwill shall not be prejudiced by unethical conduct; and to bring to notice all matters requiring investigation and action by the Area Council or by the National Executive as represented by the Secretariat.

*See "Combating Anti-Semitism" ("AJR Information," May 1946)

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir,

I was astonished to read in "Problems in America" by Joachim Prinz ("AJR Information," August, 1946) the reproofs against German Jewry, because they did not emigrate immediately after 1933 in spite of "urgent appeals for mass emigration." I do not remember such urgent appeals. When 1937 and 1938 came, there was nobody who would not have wanted and endeavoured to emigrate. But was it a thing of one's own will? Tens of thousands of applications had been submitted to the American and British consulates and to a dozen other consulates in all parts of Germany and tens of thousands of desperate men and women were beleaguering them day by day. In this situation the countries overseas raised the walls of their frontiers higher and higher and made them more and more insurmountable for the deplorable people. Only Great Britain was a glorious exception, particularly in favour of Jewish children, but only after November, 1938, which was very late for many people. Really, not the murdered but the murderers are to blame, and the countries which refused hard-heartedly and pitilessly the immigration to the poor and miserable people who could not find the desired way out in time.

Yours, etc.,

S. Rosenfeld,
24 Eastholm, N.W.11.

Dear Sir,

The statement in last month's "AJR Information," page 68, column 3, that the late Leon Jessel "was married to an Aryan," shows how slow some of us are in ridding themselves of the use of the Nazi terminology. True, "Aryan" is a convenient expression; but by continuing to use it seriously in this sense we are ourselves doing our best to perpetuate the wicked fallacies of a Streicher, Rosenberg and Gunther.

Yours, etc.,

H. F. A.

The establishment of positive goodwill is regarded as of paramount importance; it is not sufficient that standards of conduct shall be of the highest order. Since the anti-Semite has chosen to believe that Jewish linen is dirty, we must not only ensure that it is, in fact, clean, but demonstrate its cleanliness to the world. Therefore, the Trades Advisory Council produces a continuous stream of factual publications designed to refute ignorant calumny, and at the same time by contact and co-operation with and distribution of information to official and semi-official bodies from Government Departments down to Village Institutes to substitute positive knowledge to eliminate such calumny.

At the same time the Council provides efficient machinery for the discreet private

Herbert Foerder:

Middle-Class Settlement in Palestine

Every group of new immigrants in Palestine is bound up with special achievements which on their part have influenced the country in a particular and characteristic way. The Central-European Aliyah which started in 1933, has attained results in different spheres which are much appreciated by the whole community. Amongst other things they have substantially contributed to the improvement of the health service in the Yishuv, to the artistic and, particularly musical, life of the country, etc. Of all these achievements the up-building of middle-class settlements is the most characteristic, and also the most significant; it is original and important, too, for the economic development of the whole country.

Apart from the old colonies and the modern agricultural workers' settlements we have today in Palestine middle-class colonies in which the Central-European immigrants play an important part, and represent a high percentage of the settlers. This is the case in villages like Ramat Hashovim and Naharia, or in those erected by the initiative of "Rassco" (Rural and Suburban Settlement Company) like Kfar Shmarjahu, Beth Jizrak, Shave Zion, and others. All these colonies, different as they may be from each other in their particular outlay, have many things in common: they all exist on the various branches of agricultural enterprise (mixed farming), based on the individual work of the settler and his family, and concentrated in highly developed co-operative organization. Every one of these settlers invested money of his own, on an average of £1000 to £2000, and asked for small loans only from the national Funds.

Various local co-operative societies have taken over all the economic functions of the settlement, especially the buying and selling, and have formed central buying and marketing organizations throughout the country and developed independent institutes for this purpose.

In the beginning this kind of middle-class colonisation was first developed by a special department of the Jewish Agency under the guidance of Dr. Georg Landauer, and mainly

washing of the small inevitable amount of dirty linen which might otherwise receive the undesirable publicity so eagerly given to Jewish affairs by certain sections of the Press. Arbitrations and peaceful settlement of disputes both within the Jewish trading community and between Jews and non-Jews form perhaps the largest routine aspect of the Council's work and are conducted with the strict impartiality without which the confidence and goodwill of the non-Jewish world would be rapidly lost.

Finally, recognising the difficulty which confronts the most reputable trader in avoiding unintentional and often trivial breaches of the law and the innumerable regulations and orders, the Council has set up a comprehensive and up-to-date Advice and Information Service available to members and non-members alike, and a special section concerned with advice to returning members of the forces.

with the money of the "Council for German Jewry"; today, the Jewish Agency has a separate department for private colonisation headed by Dr. Pinner; this department works in close co-operation with "Rassco," the central settlement company of the Jewish Agency.

Cultural life is flourishing in these settlements, and the average settler is far more content and satisfied than the average town-dweller. The erstwhile professional or business man has started a new life which he prefers to his former activity.

The 20th century does not seem to be particularly suited for colonisation on a large scale; but without exaggeration it may be said that Jewish Palestine represents the most important and most successful colonisation experiment of our time. Within the framework of this experiment one of the most interesting features is the middle-class settlement created mainly by the Central-European immigrants.

Central British Fund for Jewish Relief and Rehabilitation.—"Our liquid funds are now exhausted and although arrangements are being made to borrow against future income, there will be even then sufficient to continue the present scale only for a few months longer," said Mr. Anthony de Rothschild, chairman, at the Annual General Meeting of the Central British Fund on September 10. Over a hundred field workers, he went on, are now working in Germany, Austria, Holland, Italy and Greece. Food stuffs, medicaments and religious requisites have been and are being sent to the Continent. 700 saved orphan children from the Continent are maintained in this country. To meet the tremendous expenses for these and other vital activities, Mr. de Rothschild concluded, the C.B.F. urgently needs generous support of every Jew in Great Britain.

Are you looking for new customers?

WHY NOT ADVERTISE IN
AJR INFORMATION?

This paper has already established its reputation as a successful medium for announcements of any kind.

Advertisement orders must reach the Head Office by the 15th of each month for the following issue.

FROM MY DIARY

Dr. Oscar Levy, who recently died in Oxford in his 80th year, has had an adventurous literary career. Dr. Levy was the greatest capacity in this country on Nietzsche, and his translation of the 13 volumes of Nietzsche's works, in the years until 1913, is still the recognised standard edition in England. Throughout the war, Dr. Levy waged a bitter struggle for Nietzsche—not against Nietzsche's opponents in England, but against Nietzsche's friends in Germany. Dr. Levy proved on many occasions that Nazi doctrine could never be reconciled to Nietzsche's philosophy and that Hitler's claim on Nietzsche as his "court philosopher" was a violent distortion of the philosopher.

Dr. Levy was born in Germany where he took his medical degree. He came to England in 1894 but did not practise, for about that time he became more and more absorbed in the study of Nietzsche. Already then, he conceived the plan of publishing an English Nietzsche edition but met with great difficulties in finding a translator and publisher. From 1903-1907, a number of volumes were published, but they involved several firms in financial difficulties. When in the following year Dr. Levy's

father died, he undertook, with a little money that was left to him, to publish Nietzsche's works at his own expense. These his translations became the authorised English edition.

During the first World War, Dr. Levy worked on behalf of the Red Cross in Switzerland. He returned to England in 1919 but the Home Office ordered his expulsion in 1921 under the Aliens Restriction Act (Amendment) of 1919, an action which aroused a storm of protest in the world of literature, art and science. In 1939, shortly before the outbreak of the late War Dr. Levy found refuge in this country.

Three distinguished personalities in this country have, in recent times, contested the "historic right" of the Jews to Palestine—Mrs. Maude Roydon, Mr. Richard Stokes, M.P., and Dr. G. R. Driver. Following Dr. Driver's digresses that "the Jews are no more Hebrews than the Italians are Romans and their racial claim to Palestine is no stronger than an Italian claim to Britain would be," a protracted correspondence appeared in "The Times."

Now, Mr. Berl Locker, in a little book of 80 pages, "A Stiff-Necked People," published by Victor Gollancz, surveys the historic continuity between Jewry and Palestine. This study is extremely useful

not at least because the author proves all his assertions by bibliographic sources and because he has compiled facts which are generally unknown both to the Jewish and non-Jewish reader.

NARRATOR.

DECEMBER 15 : AJR CONCERT

This year's concert arranged under the auspices of the "Association of Jewish Refugees" will take place at the Phoenix Theatre, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.1, on Sunday, December 15, at 7 p.m. Instead of the Chamber Orchestra, that played in previous AJR concerts, a Symphony Orchestra, the *London International Orchestra* (founder: Anatole Fistoulari) has been engaged. It will be conducted on this occasion by *Dr. F. Berend*. The soloists will be *Irene Eisinger* (soprano) and the well-known pianist *Franz Reizenstein*. Particulars about the programme which will include works by Beethoven and Mendelssohn will be given in the November issue of "AJR Information."

The Jewish Community in Copenhagen has a vacancy for a cantor. Applicants should send their particulars to:—Mr. I. Kress, Mosaiske Troessamfund, 6 Ny Kongensgade, Copenhagen.

MISCELLANEOUS

LEICA OR CONTAX wanted. Eric O. Sonntag, 159 Bickenhall Mansions, Baker Street, W.1. WELbeck 8860. ACCOMMODATION urgently wanted. —The Social Service Department of the AJR, 8 Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3. Tel. MAIda Vale 9096, would be very grateful for any information on vacant rooms and flats, furnished and unfurnished.

WANTED for Medical Student beginning Oct. Room, breakfast and supper, full board Sundays. Pref. nr. Middlesex Hospital. Max. 45/- p. week. Dr. W. Mesnitz, Children's Hospital, Brighton. 3 to 4 ROOM FLAT wanted in exchange for 2 room self-contained flat with kitchen recess and bath, 2 balconies. C. H. W., Nr. Notting Hill, rent £85 per annum. Phone Bayswater 0361.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted, small modern flat, central heating, 2 in family. Live out. Box 372.

GERMAN—ENGLISH, lessons, translations, by experienced, qualified teacher. Tel.: HENdon 1122.

SECRETARY, experienced shorthand-typist, English and German, wanted. Part-time considered. Good wages. Box 371.

NURSE required for small Convalescent Home at Cookham, nr. Maidenhead. Good conditions. Salary according to Rushcliffe Scale. Apply with full particulars to Secretary, J. F. S. Convalescent Home, Camperdown House, Half Moon Passage, Aldgate, E.1.

MANUFACTURERS OF FANCY JEWELLERY require agents with extensive connections in the whole of England. Box 373.

LADY with over 25 years' experience of buying and selling for Jeweller's business requires situation. Box 374.

TOP FLAT, partly furnished, professional house, nr. Stanmore, to be let. Reference required. Box 378.

PAYING GUESTS, perm. or temporary, country house near Oxford, large garden, central heating all rooms, excellent continental cuisine. Box 375.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM to let, to business person. Breakfast if required. Gas ring. Near Wembley Park Station. Phone, mornings, before 10. Arnold 6154.

CAPABLE BUSINESS LADY wanted for Travel Bureau. Some knowledge of shorthand and typing. Excellent prospects. Write full particulars. Box 377.

MISSING PERSONS

Inquiries from Relatives
Fischer, Charlotte, former residence Brussels, deported Malines (Belgium) by XXI Transport 1.8.43, presumably to Poland. Enquirer: daughter Trude Falk (Fischer) 323 Dickenson Rd., Manchester.

Inquiries from AJR

Alsberg, Eva Heinz Fritz, from Cologne, for Luise Reinknecht, Hildesheim.

Behrendt, Walther, from Darmstadt, for nephew Guenther Finkenwirth, Darmstadt.

Cohn, Feodora, from Berlin, gym teacher, for friends at Bradford.

Eichenberg, Manfred, from Boven-den, Goettingen, for Ernst Koopman, Hamburg.

Fraenkel, Meta, née Israel, from Breslau, last known Oxford where her husband died, now probably living with daughter, Mrs. Arthur Baumgard and husband, for Else Glaeser, Wernigerode.

Graf, Martin and family, born 23.4.10, from Berlin, for Lilli Steup-Rosenthal, Berlin.

Huppert, Erich, from Vienna, aged abt. 28, for Valerie Spielberg, Florida, U.S.A.

Raschkes, Dr. Leo from Kowno/Memel, for cousin, Dr. Nocimowski.

Roll, Edith, from Vienna, for Valerie Spielberg, Florida, U.S.A.

Roth, Kurt, from Niederohmen, nr. Frankfurt, last known at 59 Queens Drive, London, N.4, for Hermann Beverstein, Frankfurt (Main).

Ziegler, Nina, last known c/o Max Guggenheim, First Avenue House, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1, from Chemnitz, for mother.

Inquiries from

United Kingdom Search Bureau
Bloomsbury House, Bloomsbury St., London, W.C.1

Abint, Dr., for uncle in Cologne.

Baek, Miss, from Vienna, for Lily Stammer, Vienna.

Berkemer, Anna, for Julius Berke-mer, Saulgau.

Ginzburg, Dr. Julius, for friend abroad.

Green, Ted (Eduard), born abt. 1913, owner of two hotels in London and Stratford, for cousin Margot Bloch, Berlin.

Gruen, Max, for niece Gusta Gruen.

Hildrich, Maria, née Steffling, for brother of Mrs. Ruth Pinder.

Jedwab, Dewi and Cillie, for Mrs. Richter, née Diamant, France.

Klopstock, Berta, born Bratislava, 1920(?) for George Waldmann, now Sweden.

Koplowitz, Gerda, aged 24, from Beuthen, for Georg Koplowitz, Berlin.

Leighton, Sofie, Glasgow, for Liselotte Roser, Munich.

Leszinski, Lisel, for Charlotte Cohn, née Schmidt, Shanghai.

Niski, J., for Sz. Niski, now Feldafing, Bavaria.

Prager, Kitty, for Hans Carl Singer, Vienna.

Radcwiler, Rosa, née Moschkowitz, for Jenny Schipper, Berlin.

Rattner, Anna, aged 38, from Vienna, for Kurt Vogel, St. Gallen.

Roettgen, Hermann, from Germany, via Amsterdam, for Karlheinz Wagener.

Salfa, M., Manchester, for Sara Klismann, Feldafing, Bavaria.

Sallewitz, Elisabeth, for Tpr. K. Fox.

Weydlich, Hedwig, wid. Lieblich, née Hirsch, from Wanne (Westphalia), for E. Schloss, London.

Wildbrand, Therese, for sister, Vienna.

Wittwer, Dr., from Berlin, dentist, for Mr. Krotki, Finowfurt (Brandenburg).

Wolf, Julius, aged abt. 50, Oberrat, from Frankfurt (Main), for Arthur Fugmann, Offenbach/M.

Wolf, Mary, née Gordon, from Berlin, for Maria Gordon, née Wulfson, born Petersburg, 1827, now Frankfurt (Main).

Wolffensberger, Fritzi, for Meisel, Vienna.

Portrait Commercial Industrial PHOTOGRAPHY

Speciality—

Children's Portraits taken at Home or in Studio.

Phone for appointments: SPE 5643

JUVIN LTD.,

(Manager—J. WEINBERG)

3, Prince's Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.10

The foundation of a perfect figure



CORSET SILHOUETTE LTD.
LONDON SHREWSBURY

Jews in Germany and Austria are looking to YOU for help

Are you going to let them down?

With the Autumn weather approaching the need has increased

Send at once, what you can spare

Underwear, Shoes, Clothing, Baby Wear, Haberdashery
Books (Engl. & Foreign Languages)

to the AJR Clothing Collection:

1, Broadhurst Gardens, London, (Finchley Rd. Tube Stn.) N.W. 6

Telephone: MAIda Vale 3913

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

SHOW THAT JEWISH REFUGEES DID THEIR SHARE IN THE WAR EFFORT!

The Forest of Freedom in Palestine, a tribute to the living and a memorial to the dead, will be an everlasting record of all Jewish men and women who have battled to fight the battle for freedom to its victorious end.

Plant trees in the Forest of Freedom in the name of any Jewish man or woman who has, in any capacity, participated in the war effort.

One Tree: 7/-. A Row (12 Trees): 4 gns. A Cluster (30 trees) : 10 gns. An Avenue (60 trees): 20 gns. A Garden (100 trees): £35. A Park (300 trees): 100 guineas.

FOREST OF FREEDOM COMMITTEE

Chairman: Col. Marcus J. Stieff, O.B.E.

President: Lt.-Col. Norman Laski.

65 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C.1.

The Association at Work:

8 FAIRFAX MANSIONS

Addresses have their stories and histories—Oranienburgerstrasse 29, Meinekestrasse 10, Emserstrasse 42, Kantstrasse 158: they have their place in the annals of German Jewry. For Jewish refugees in Great Britain the address 8, Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3, has attained similar significance. Giving account of what is happening on an average day in the office of the "Association of Jewish Refugees," means to tell a story of hope and sorrow, progress and anxiety.

The Day begins

The day begins, as in every office, with the morning mail. Enquiries, enquiries, enquiries. There is a doctor who wants to bring over his relatives from Cologne; there is a young couple who wish to emigrate to Brazil; there is an industrialist who has lost his property in Holland and claims restitution; there is a dentist who has some doubt as to his priority for naturalisation; there is an old lady who looks for suitable accommodation; there is an ex-soldier who wants to visit his sister in Berlin; there is an engineer, worried about his German patents. Indeed, such a morning mail reveals, as in a flashlight, the problems of Jewish refugees in this country.

Alas, Jewish refugees are by no means a phenomenon confined to Britain, and a philatelist would enjoy looking at the variety of stamps which pour into 8, Fairfax Mansions from all parts of the world. The fact that there is, at the same time, the Secretariat of the "Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany," has made this office the centre for Jewish refugee questions in the whole world.

Spectacle of "Refugeedom"

The whole spectacle of "refugeedom" is mirrored in the incoming correspondence. One letter complains that Jewish refugees are still interned in India urgently requesting the "Council" to intervene with the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees and Members of Parliament; another letter has as its sender a refugee who has property in Norway which is still blocked as enemy property asking the "Council" to approach the authorities concerned. There are proposals from Chile and Uruguay for restitution and correspondence from France relating to a forthcoming visit of Dr. Leo Baeck and Dr. K. Alexander; there is a communication from the International Conference for Patents informing the "Council" that in accordance with its proposals, patents of Jewish refugees from

Germany have been excluded from sequestration; last, but not least, are letters from Jewish communities in Germany and Austria asking for help and advice.

In order to disentangle oneself from the variety of work at 8, Fairfax Mansions, one better studies the activities of the various departments. The *Political Department* giving the general directive in close co-operation with the Executive establishes and keeps contact with the authorities, the Press, M.P.'s and other personalities of public life. It represents the AJR at important conferences such as the recent Refugee Conference under UNO or the hearings of the Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry on Palestine. Visitors from Germany, Palestine, the U.S.A., from Holland, Australia and France are frequent callers at 8, Fairfax Mansions, and representatives of 8, Fairfax Mansions are not infrequent travellers to the Continent.

Smooth Co-ordination

The *Organisation Department* is responsible for smooth co-ordination of work between Head Office and branch groups, both in London and the Provinces. Here are meetings being organised, speakers sent out, concerts arranged (which, incidentally, enjoy a fine reputation!), membership questions settled, information passed on to the friends in the Provinces. Three or four times annually, the Board of the AJR, comprising representatives of the various local branches in London and the Provinces, is called together to survey past activities and to plan ahead.

The *Continental Department* is in close touch with the Jewish communities in Germany and Austria on all problems relating to rehabilitation and restitution. A member of the Executive has drafted a model statute for Jewish communities in Germany. The contact of the Department is not limited to communities—a large number of individual Jews on the Continent are approaching the AJR on various subjects; one wants to come to England, another tries to join his relatives in the U.S.A., again another complains how he suffers to be treated as a German.

The *Social Service Department* helps the aged and infirm, advises as to accommodation, arranges for divine services and holiday accommodation for children, and many other matters. Jointly with the *Economic Department*, it gives advice with regard to employment. Apart from ex-servicemen who find some difficulties in re-adjusting themselves to civilian life,

mostly elderly people have to be catered for who have lost their war-jobs or are not any more able to do manual work. Once weekly, the advice hours are attended by a special expert, a member of the Executive of the Association.

All play their part

The *Finance Department* has a less conspicuous but, by no means, less important task. The whole apparatus with its wide ramifications and great responsibilities can only work smoothly if all members play their part, i.e. pay their fee in time and without special reminder (as most of them do, I am assured).

The work of the *Transmare Department* is known to many thousands both here and on the Continent. This department has a splendid record in tracing the whereabouts of many persons on the Continent. It has also been fulfilling the sad but essential task to inform the relatives of those who did not survive Nazi persecution.

"AJR Information" requires quite a lot of administrative work. Although the dispatch is done by an agency, the office sends out, month by month, hundreds of copies overseas to practically all parts of the world; and the many replies to box number adverts require special attention. The reaction after every issue in the way of letters, questions and suggestions, signifies the response "AJR Information" is meeting with.

Twice weekly are *Legal Advice Hours* conducted by a panel of Continental lawyers for people with limited means. Rent controversies and divorces, declaration of death, questions of heritage and arbitration are among the many problems which have to be dealt with. One important Department of the AJR, the *Clothing Collection*, has its premises at 1, Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6. In assistance to the Departments, *Committees* have been formed, for finance, propaganda, Old Age Home, etc., which meet regularly.

Maze of Problems

While I am trying to find my way out of this maze of questions and problems, I am meeting already a number of callers. One wants to have his application forms filled in for priority for naturalisation; another requires figures and material on Jewish migration; again another wants to send a parcel to Germany; a lady enquires if she could obtain permission for a domestic servant from the Continent. I have not time to look into the troubles of the many others who are coming after her.

8, Fairfax Mansions is, indeed, as it should be, the place where refugees can open their hearts to fellow-refugees. This makes it the nerve-centre of the community of Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria. H. F.

AJR MEETINGS IN OCTOBER

Sunday October 13th, Richmond.
Terrace House, 128 Richmond Hill,
4.30 p.m. Dr. W. BRESLAUER:
"The Restitution Problem—Facts and Endeavours."

AJR, GLASGOW

(11 Abbotsford Place, Glasgow, C. 5)
Sunday, October 13th, 5 p.m.
Sukkoth Party.
Sunday, October 27th, 5.30 p.m.
Discussion between Dr. Abenheimer
and Rabbi Cassel: "Is Zionism a Solution?"

ANGLO-JEWISH
ASSOCIATION LECTURE

The Rev. W. W. SIMPSON, M.A.

"The Work and Significance
of the Recent Conference of
Christians and Jews."

FRIENDS HOUSE,
EUSTON RD., N.W.1

Monday, Oct. 7, 8.15 p.m.

All welcome, no collection

Paper : Boards : Bags
Boxes : String : etc.

JOSELCO LTD.

7 Ludgate Broadway,
London, E.C.4.
Tel. City 2974.

For Manufacturers

Always in stock:

DUCK CLOTHS, HOSIERY,
SILK and COTTON PRINTED,
all kinds of useful cuttings.

Enquiries invited.

Werner Cleaning Waste

PRImrose 2288-9. Ltd.
1-5 Lawn Road Works, Lawn Road,
London, N.W. 3.

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

Export of General Goods to all Markets

D. MEYER

47 Gt. Titchfield St., London, W.1

Telephone:
MUSEum 7947

G. & P. Builders ESTIMATES
FREE

General Builders
Interior and Exterior Decorating
War Damage claims submitted

63 Goldeston Road, Clapton
LONDON, E. 5

C. means REHABILITATION
B. THE CENTRAL BRITISH FUND for Jewish Relief
and Rehabilitation wishes every reader
F. "A Happy New Year"

in the name of the countless Jews on the continent it has been able to help.
In the name of the many others who survived and are still urgently in
need of assistance it sends YOU an S.O.S. for immediate funds com-
mensurate with the tragedy which befell Continental Jewry.
That no Jew who has already suffered the Concentration Camp shall be
without succour is

YOUR PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY.

"Who shows compassion to mankind
From Heaven shall compassion find;
But who compassion doth not own
To him shall none from Heav'n be shown."
Shabbath 151 b

SEND your DONATION at once to

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS
New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4., or the

CENTRAL BRITISH FUND
Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1

PHOTOGRAPHIC

DEVELOPING
PRINTING
ENLARGING
COLOURING
COPYING
FOR AMATEUR & TRADE
PORTRAIT :: COMMERCIAL
INDUSTRIAL :: DOCUMENT
COPYING :: ADVERTISING

ERIC O. SONNTAG, A.R.P.S.
159 Bickenhall Mansions
Baker Street, W.1
WELbeck 8860

Printing of every description
skilfully executed by
excellent printers Ltd.
12 Bredwell Place, E.C.4. Phone
CEN 2817



Dr. Herbert's
FOOT
SUPPORTS
BANDAGES
SHOE
RUBBER WEDGES
BRUSHES
HEEL
CUSHIONS
GRIPS
CORRECTORS
EMSA-WORKS & HERBERT FOOT
APPLIANCE LTD.
BLACKBURN, Lancs.

- OPTICIAN -

A. OTTEN, F.B.O.A. (Honours)
Recognised for N.H.I. On H.S.A. & H.S.F. List of Opticians
Optical Benefit
Complete Optical Service.
3 REGENCY PARADE,
FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W. 3.
(Next Odeon, Swiss Cottage) Tel.: PRI 2124



FLEXOLITE
ENGINEER LENSES
AND ACCESSORIES

INSIST ON "FLEXOLITE"
FOR PERFECT SATISFACTION

New and re-conditioned Sets
REPAIRS
quickly and efficiently

RADIO

New Models for
HIRE
from 3/6 a week

TELEVISION SERVICE
FALCON RADIO & ELECTRIC LTD. Tel.: HAM 5339
CORNER FROGNAL, 158 Finchley Rd. (late Electric House)

Golderstat Photocopies
from documents, illustrations, etc.,
while-you-wait or 24-hour postal
service
GOLDERS TRADING CO. LTD.
GOLDERS HOUSE, 54 GOLDERS GDNS.,
Phone: SPE 5643 N.W.11

Clifton Guesthouse
14 Clifton Place, Brighton
Offers convenient accommodation
Reasonable terms, reduced for Autumn
Tel.: 7723

**NEWMAN'S
COSY
SLIPPERS**

by
NEWMAN'S SLIPPERS LTD.
BLACKBURN

A M E X
PUBLISHERS OF TOY BOOKS
FOR CHILDREN OF ALL AGES
AMEX COMPANY LTD.
HOWARD PK CORNER Letchworth Phone: Letchw'th 624/5
62 FINSBURY PAVEMENT London Phone: Monarch 9774-7

REMODELLING of Ladies Hats
of all kinds
Models in Stock
Jeannette Friedmann
27 Blenheim Gardens, N.W. 2
Tel, GLA 4290 Nr. Willesden Green Stat.

TICKETS BY AIR, SEA & RAIL
PASSAGES TO AMERICA, AUSTRALIA
AND MOST PARTS OF THE WORLD
Advice and Help with Emigration and all Formalities
Official Agents of the Swiss Hotel Plan
R. BEUTHNER
JAFFE'S PERSONAL TRAVEL SERVICE
149 MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C.2. Phone: MET 0631-2

UPHOLSTERY
of all suitable furniture, repair of carpets.
COUCHES AND DIVANS
(also with room for bedding), in various sizes
Own Manufacturing. 43 years in the Trade
H. GLASER, Upholsterer
432 Finchley Road, N.W.2 HAM 5601

LICENSED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE
A. BREUER
TYPEWRITERS
EXPERT SINCE 1912
43 BUCKLAND CRESCENT,
SWISS COTTAGE, N.W.3.
PRImrose 5139
Repairs ★ Overhauling ★ Maintenance

FURS
REPAIRING and REMODELLING
DYEING and CLEANING
52 CANFIELD GARDENS, N.W. 6
(2nd Floor) 5 to 7 p.m. Phone: MAI 1637
D. SILBERMAN
Sauerkraut Cucumbers
and all
Continental Delicatessen
HOME PRODUCTS STORES
160 Finchley Road, Corner Frognal
LONDON, N.W.3. Tel.: HAM 5020

ERNEST P. FRIEDMANN,
(formerly Friedmann & Weber, Berlin)
Interior Decorator
has just transferred his Showroom
and Studio to
92 GEORGE ST., W.1
(One minute from Baker St.)

The new premises will be a Treasure
Trove to find charming gifts for the
comfort and beauty of the modern
home

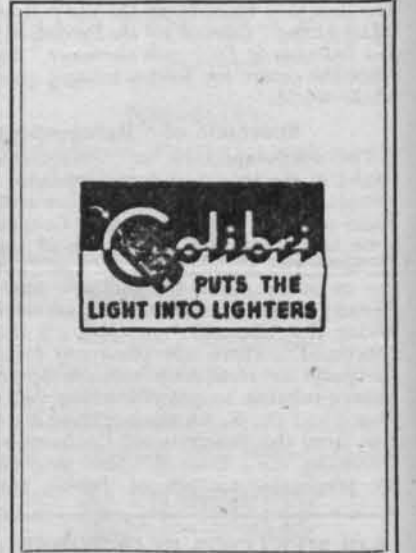
KAMILLOSAN
Now available everywhere. If not,
please write or telephone to the
Manufacturers:—
CAMDEN CHEMICAL COMPANY Ltd.
Northington House,
Northington Street, London, W.C.1
Tel.: HOLborn 1318

**ZENITH
TAILOR
SERVICE LIMITED**

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

**REMODELLING
ALTERATIONS**
257 Finchley Road, London, N.W.3
Owing to extension of business we are
moving to:
172 Finchley Road, Corner Frognal
London, N.W.3

FURNITURE REPAIRS
BY FIRST-CLASS EXPERT.
Polishing in Continental manner.
SPECIALIST IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, DUTCH
AND ITALIAN ANTIQUES. Best references.
EDMUND DEUTSCH,
7, RANDOLPH CRESCENT, W.9
Tel.: CUN. 1827



Colibri
PUTS THE
LIGHT INTO LIGHTERS

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

FURS
C. D. GOLDBERG
High-Class Furriers & Licensed Fur Valuers
FURS MADE TO MEASURE — REMODELLING
(Late of 80 REGENT STREET)
Now 125 NEW BOND STREET
Phone: MAYfair 1742 LONDON, W.1

Valentine & Wolff
Insurance Brokers LTD.
59 NEW OXFORD STREET
LONDON, W.C.1
Tel.: TEMple Bar 0842/3/4

All Types of Insurances with
Lloyds and all Companies
Managed by Jewish Refugee