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THE SECOND YEAR

Among many messages received on the first anniversary of "AJR Information," were those from:

LORD READING:

The first year of the existence of "AJR Information" has covered a period which should have afforded considerable encouragement to refugees in this country, for real progress has been made towards the solution of some of their main problems.

In particular, naturalization, for which they have hoped so long, is going ahead and I am sure that those whose applications are granted will show their gratitude and prove their worthiness by accepting not only the privileges but also the responsibilities of British citizenship.

LORD MARLEY, Chairman, Parliamentary Committee on Refugees:

I offer warm good wishes on this first birthday of "AJR Information," and congratulations on the moderate viewpoint upon Refugee difficulties which has been consistently presented by your paper.

There are many sides to every question, and problems can only be effectively dealt with by a recognition of other points of view and a genuine desire to find a solution.

Refugees in Britain have made a great contribution towards winning the war. Balanced judgment and sane and thoughtful understanding are even more necessary in these days of uneasy peace.

I wish all success to the valuable contribution now being made by "AJR Information."

TESTIMONY OF FAITH

"FIFTY years have passed since Theodor Herzl projected the Judenstaat," said Dr. Chaim Weizmann in his opening speech at the 22nd Zionist Congress in Basle. "It is well for us to remember: we were a handful of men—without means, influence, experience, or the support of the most powerful elements of world Jewry. Let us remember today, too, that despite the terrible losses we sustained, this Congress represents more than two million Jews who have identified themselves with our movement. Steady vision, unwavering courage, the sacrificing labour of our pioneers have in a large measure overcome the difficulties which confronted us. . . . They stand today 600,000 strong. The testimony to our faith is our achievement—achievement in all the fields of human endeavour: great institutions of learning, an ancient tongue made new again, cities and villages that have wrested life and happiness from misery and decay—all a testimony to the irresistible force driving our people to become free men and women once again in the land of their fathers."

ROYAL PIONEER CORPS

IN recognition of its war service, the King has approved that the distinction and title of "Royal" shall in future be enjoyed by the Pioneer Corps. His Majesty has also approved that, together with this new title, the Corps shall adopt the facing of royal blue.

Many refugees whose "Alien Companies" formed a proportion of the Corps will be pleased at this recognition of their service.

SIR JOCELYN LUCAS, M.P.:

I am very glad to have the opportunity of wishing the AJR the best of luck in the New Year.

I would, however, urge refugees so far as possible to employ at least a proportion of British non-Jews, as such a policy will tend to eliminate any racial or religious prejudice.

I would like to add that if I can be of assistance to your organisation at any time, I hope that you will not fail to let me know.

HAROLD NICOLSON:

May I add a word of congratulation to "AJR Information" upon entering the second year of its existence? Never has it been more important that the British public should be reminded of the condition of Jewish Refugees in this country, and of their efforts to share in the reconstruction of this country and to train themselves for that purpose. At a time when the Jewish problem has assumed shapes of tragedy and violence which had never been anticipated, it is valuable that the Jews in this country should be reminded of the civic virtues which their race has always displayed. There are moments when I recall with despair a conversation I had with Mr. Balfour at the time of his famous declaration. He stated that he was convinced that a National Home in Palestine would serve as an asylum for a certain number of oppressed Jews from Eastern Europe, and that in the University at Jerusalem the genius of the Jewish race would find a national expression. These hopes have not been fulfilled, but those of us who felt that it was wrong for the world to deny opportunities to one of the most gifted human races, have not abandoned that faith, and will never abandon it. I am sure that "AJR Information" will continue to represent and to encourage all the most valuable qualities of the Jewish emigration.

R. H. S. CROSSMAN, M.P.:

I am very glad indeed to send a message to the Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain at the beginning of the second year of its Journal. From my own experience, I know the "AJR Information" service to be of very great value to all those who seek its aid, and I should like to take this opportunity of wishing it every success for the future.

SIR HERBERT EMERSON, Director, Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees:

In spite of many controversies and difficulties, the past year has seen definite progress towards the solution of the refugee problem. An intergovernmental agreement for the issue of travel documents to stateless persons has been concluded. The Inter-

governmental Committee on Refugees has also extended its activities so that as regards migration and settlement it is the international authority responsible for all displaced persons and refugees within its mandate eligible for assistance under the Draft Constitution of the International Refugee Organisation. The creation of the latter, an organisation backed by larger resources than ever have been made available internationally for the settlement of refugees, should give hope to all concerned with the problem.

PROF. S. BRODETSKY, President, Board of Deputies of British Jews:

I congratulate the Association on the first birthday of its Journal. It has certainly helped its readers who belong to the general Community to gain a sober view on the situation of Jewish Refugees from Germany, their activities, their worries and their hopes, and I dare say it has served as an instrument for rallying the considerable membership of the Association around its Executive.

I hope that as long as a special Bulletin for Refugees is needed, it will continue its unifying work successfully, but I hope even more that the membership of the Association in Britain may soon become an integral part of the Anglo-Jewish Community.

OTTO M. SCHIFF, Chairman, Jewish Refugees Committee:

On the occasion of the beginning of the second year of "A.J.R. Information" I would like to send its sponsors my congratulations and best wishes for the future of the publication. Through its columns I would also like to greet its many refugee readers whom I know personally. 1946 has been a momentous year for the refugees from Nazi oppression who found sanctuary in this country, because it has seen the recommencement of naturalisation. Others have found their dear ones whom they had believed lost and some have been reunited with their closest relatives. May 1947 bring even more happiness to those who still bear the title "refugee" which we all hope will soon disappear.

DR. LEO BAECK, President of the Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany:

Peoples, too, will tire at times, tire from strain or from idleness. And only if, one day, they wake up, they will remain peoples of history.

Some peoples are endowed with an original gift. All natural gift draws its strength from two roots, from the spirit and from the will.

A thing that may sometimes help them to awaken is the contact with others, with strangers. Strangers may be people who themselves have one day been startled out of their repose; now they disturb others in theirs.

(Continued on page 2.)

Messages continued from front page.]

The problem of the refugees therefore is not only one of politics, but it is, on both sides, a problem for natural gift, a problem of spirit and will. Both sides have to give an answer to the problem, the one the answer of loyalty, the other that of liberality. Where loyalty and liberality come together, there the problem is solved.

That is the idea which this paper has served. A new year erects its signpost.

LEONARD COHEN, Chairman, Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad:

One of the happiest features of my work as Chairman of the Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad has been the help and co-operation I have always received from the Association of Jewish Refugees. I am glad to believe that the J.C.R.A. has been able to be of some help to the AJR in coping with the many problems which are our common concern.

Now that your members will take their full and rightful place as citizens of this country and members of the Anglo-Jewish Community, the term refugee becomes of less and less significance. The problems of our brethren on the Continent will merit and will receive more and more of your care and attention. Restitution will begin to become of practical importance in the New Year, and your Association will have an important part to take in this connection.

I look forward with full confidence to the continued co-operation with your Association.

W. W. SIMPSON, General Secretary, The Council of Christians and Jews:

Congratulations to the AJR on the success of its "AJR Information."

The past year has seen considerable progress towards the solution of various of the problems affecting refugees in this country. Much, however, remains to be done. One fundamental problem in particular awaits solution—that of dealing effectively with the underlying human disorders of which the existence of a refugee problem is only one of many tragic symptoms.

In that connection Jews and Christians share a common responsibility, and I have always felt that in its cultural and religious work the A.J.R. was making a contribution of great value and importance to that end. Long may it continue to revive and strengthen the faith we so much need today.

E. N. COOPER, Chairman, London Regional Refugee Council:

I shall be glad if "AJR Information" can continue, as long as may be necessary, to voice the views of refugees in the United Kingdom. Now that refugees are being rapidly absorbed into our British national life, I find myself asking what contribution they can make in the years to come to the life and work of the country of their adoption. It is my great hope they may become a living link between this country and the best of the culture which derives from Germany and Austria. By this means they may help to bind together the people of Great Britain and the new Germany which must, somehow or other, emerge from the present welter.

NORBERT WOLLHEIM, Vorsitzender des Zonenrates der juedischen Gemeinden in der britischen Zone:

Als nach der Befreiung durch die alliierten Truppen die geretteten juedischen Gruppen sich die ersten Formen ihres juedischen

Gemeinschaftslebens schufen, gab es nicht nur brennende Tagesprobleme wie Hunger, Krankheit, Obdachlosigkeit, Verwandtensuche. Was uns noch mehr fehlte als das Brot und das Kleid und das Dach ueber dem Kopf war: das freie Tor in die Welt, fuer unsere Menschen hier und zu unseren Menschen draussen.

Wir haben mit Dank zu sprechen von denen, die damals uns durch Wort und Tat geholfen haben. Zu diesen gehoerte auch die Association. Sie knuepfte neu die Verbindung zu den ehemaligen Gemeinden in Deutschland und half durch ihr gut organisiertes Paketversandwerk viel Not lindern.

Auch im neuen Jahre seiner Arbeit wird Ihr Publikationsorgan eine Fuelle von Aufgaben zu bewaeltigen haben. Doch dies soll uns bewusst sein: dort, wo wir die Arbeit einmal unterbrochen haben, wird sie in Deutschland nicht wieder aufgenommen werden koennen. Mehr denn je wissen wir, dass wir heute wieder echter und anteilnehmender Part des juedischen Volkes sind. Darum ist das Ringen des Jischuw in Palaestina um die Freiheit unseres Volkes auch unser Anliegen geworden. Jede Kraftanstrengung, jedes Bemuehen, uns in diesem Sinne gegenseitig zu staerken, begruessen wir von ganzem Herzen. Moege uns, von dieser Sicht her, das kommende Jahr auch weiterhin mit der Association als gute Freunde, als verstehende Helfer und als bewusste Kaempfer finden.

DR. M. ROSENBLUETH, DR. G. JACOBY, German Jewish Representative Committee, New York:

The moment when "AJR Information" is entering upon its second year of existence affords a most welcome opportunity for expressing our sincerest wishes to the editors of the paper as well as to its "publisher," the Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain. There is no item of interest for the Jews of German origin that was not covered in the columns of "AJR Information."

For our German Jewish Representative Committee, co-operation with the Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain and with "AJR Information" has been of assistance and help which we greatly appreciate. We not only hope but are sure that our co-operation will continue in future.

NATHAN STEIN, H. MUELLER, American Federation of Jews from Central Europe, Inc.:

A year ago in the first issue of "AJR Information" you cautiously characterised the publication of your monthly "a new venture." Now, as it enters its second year, you have good reason to be proud and satisfied that you have risked this undertaking. It has proved to serve not only as an appropriate means to strengthen the ties among your members but also the link between you and all groups of Jewish refugees from Central Europe the world over.

With our best wishes for your future work we combine our appreciation of your remarkable achievements in the past. Let us continue fighting for the realisation of our rights and for a liberalisation of the immigration policies with respect to Palestine as well as to other countries.

The message of our sister organisation in Palestine, the Irgun Olej Merkaz Europa which takes the form of a statement of Refugee Policy arrived too late to be included in this issue.

WINDOWS INTO THE WORLD

ARGENTINA

Moved partly by humanitarian and partly by practical motives, Argentina is planning to open her doors to European immigration on a scale rivalling the great Spanish and Italian immigrations of half a century ago, and has declared her willingness to receive no fewer than 4,000,000 Europeans, beginning with 30,000 a month.

The Foreign Ministry has announced that a Salesian priest, Father José Clemente Silva, has left for Europe with the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to establish his headquarters in Rome to select immigrants of Italian, Spanish, French, German, and other nationalities, and to bring to Argentina some of the orphan child victims of the war.

AUSTRALIA

Mr. Calwell, Minister for Immigration, in a statement in the House of Representatives on the Government's plans for immigration, said that British immigration came first among them.

Many thousands of desirable people in Europe wished to settle in Australia, Mr. Calwell went on, and it was hoped that the Governments of their countries would take part in arrangements similar to those made with the United Kingdom.

Because the Government felt that on humanitarian grounds Australia ought to make some contribution to the relief of Europe's displaced and persecuted people approval has been given to the admittance of a limited number to be nominated by relatives in Australia who were able and willing to accommodate and maintain them. It was hoped that for every foreign immigrant there would be 10 from the United Kingdom. Aliens would be admitted only in such numbers and classes as could be readily assimilated, and precautions would be taken to ensure that they were desirable types.

The Government would pay the cost of the transport of children introduced from Europe under the auspices of any denominational or undenominational voluntary organisation.

CANADA

The Canadian Jewish Congress informs AJR Headquarters that the Canadian Immigration Department is now about to set up facilities on the Continent for the examination of the following categories of prospective immigrants who are eligible under the Amended Immigration Regulations: parents, wives, unmarried brothers and sisters, unmarried children, fiancées, orphaned nephews or nieces under 16, of any person legally admitted to and resident in Canada who is in a position to receive and care for such relatives.

DENMARK

The Danish Government have promulgated a Law which provides the confiscation of all property belonging to the German State, to persons who are German nationals, to German companies and to stateless persons of former German nationality. Sec. 2, last paragraph of this law, exempts, however, the property of genuine refugees from such confiscation. "Property belonging to persons who by the Cooperating Danish Emigrant Relief Committee are acknowledged as fugitives from the Nazi regime shall not be regarded as German enemy property, unless, after an inquiry into the circumstances of each particular case undertaken by the Sequestrator, it is proved that the relations of the person concerned to the Danish Kingdom before or during the war must be regarded as hostile."

CHARTER OF INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANISATION ADOPTED BY UNO

At the concluding session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Charter for the International Refugee Organisation which is to take over the care of the refugees and displaced persons from the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, was adopted by the close vote of 26 to 22 with six abstentions. Representatives of the Slav group had strongly objected to the resettlement of political refugees who do not want to return to their countries of origin. They claimed that this would enable large numbers of war criminals to escape punishment.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, on the other hand, insisted that international action was necessary on behalf of people who for valid reasons do not want to go back to their former countries.

A MIRROR OF OUR TIME

To look back at twelve issues of "AJR Information" means to look back at twelve months of hopes and sorrows. Their pages, indeed, mirror the problems that beset us during the year and many of which are still as far from the solution as last January when we opened the forum of this journal for their discussion.

The most marked advance has been made in the field of naturalisation. The first issue of "AJR Information" contained the statement by Mr. Chuter Ede that naturalisation was to be resumed and that certain categories were given priority. Since then, a machinery for dealing with this task has been set up and 2,500 cases have been dealt with while a larger number of applications are in various stages of advancement. Here, at last, we can see the end of a problem which for a long time, was a serious preoccupation of ours. A liberal principle has been evolved and the technical apparatus to carry it out, is gradually gathering speed. No doubt, in the coming year, the number of naturalisation certificates granted, will greatly exceed last year's figure.

The same issue of January, 1946, contained another statement by the Home Secretary: his announcement regarding the admission of relatives of residents in Britain under the "Distressed Persons Scheme." Here, again, it took a certain time until the scheme came into operation, and up till now, the number of persons who have entered this country under the scheme, may be not far below 3,000. At the time of the announcement, Mr. Ede said, that he considered this scheme as a first step and that it might, if possible, be extended at a later date. Such an extension to categories others than those laid down under the narrow terms of the scheme, has not taken place, and from recent announcements it appears that no such extension is visualised in the immediate future.

From its inception "AJR Information" portioned considerable space to news from the Continent. Eye witness accounts on conditions in the D.P. Camps in Germany, Austria and Italy, were published from the outset and constantly followed up; a frequent article service on Jewish life in Berlin, Vienna, Prague and other centres was maintained, and under the column "Those Who Survived" the news broken about the revived Jewish communities in Germany and Austria. Two developments may be recorded in this respect: after years of isolation, contact has been established both with the communities and Jewish individuals on the Continent. Not only the Clothing Collection of the AJR has helped to alleviate the plight of the survivors—a close contact through mutual visitors has been established and already yielded valuable results. On the other hand, the position of the Jewish D.P.'s, as reported a year ago, has if anything only deteriorated. Again and again, we pointed at the disquietening signs that their position was going from bad to worse and demanded a constructive solution by opening the doors of Palestine and a liberal immigration policy by other countries.

"Windows into the World," a column collating news from East and West, revealed what was being done or neglected. Articles from overseas on the position of Jews from Germany and Austria in the respective countries—be it the United States or India, South Africa or Palestine, strengthened the bond of common destiny. Reports on our kindred organisations in France, Belgium and Holland who have to be content with problems similar to ours, have frequently been published.

Special attention was paid to the problems and realities of Palestine. Glancing through the pages of "AJR Information" one remembers the vague and vain attempts that have been made to meet the issue culminating in the appointment and report of the Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry. However, their unanimous recommendations were not accepted by the Government and a policy of procrastination and frustration still prevails.

Restitution of property in Germany and Austria has been another complex problem with which we have dealt on various occasions both from the legal and practical angle. We did not expect any sensational progress during the past year, and the registration of claims at the Control Office for Germany and Austria has marked a first step in the desired direction. The "Council for the Protection

of Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany" has taken an active interest in the matter and we kept the readers informed on its work.

Events that figured prominently in last year's calendar and in our columns were Nuremberg and UNO. A problem which may disappear from this year's Time Table is that of the social and economic absorption of demobilised soldiers to which we devoted special care. We dwelled on the status of refugees both as employers and employees and we thought it essential for their adaptation to the life of the Anglo-Jewish Community to make our readers acquainted with Anglo-Jewish Organisations and Institutions in a series of articles so as to facilitate their acclimatisation to the larger Community.

Taking the many essays on things literary and cultural, the column, "Law and Life," Narrators' Diary and many other features of our Journal, we think that it mirrors both our time and the many activities of the AJR of which it has become an important instrument.

Looking back at 1946 we have to confess that our hopes have not always been fulfilled but that our anxieties have sometimes been alleviated. "AJR Information" is a chronicle of a certain group of men and women in our time—Jewish Refugees in this country. May the second year of its existence chronicle and mirror good and better tidings.

FOOD PARCELS TO THE CONTINENT

As announced in the December edition of "AJR Information," the Minister of Food has granted permission to send food parcels overseas. The procedure which is subject to alterations is as follows at the time of going to press:

If the addressee lives in a country with which an ordinary parcel service exists (e.g. Austria, France, etc.), the parcel may be sent through the Post Office after having been franked by the Food Office where a Customs Declaration has to be produced.

Food parcels to the **British, French and American Zones of Germany** are being dispatched through "Save Europe Now," 14 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. (TEMPLE BAR 2006). So far **Berlin** is not included in the scheme.

The labels, which have to be put on the parcel by the sender, are to be ordered from "Save Europe Now" against postal order of 4/- for postage; a stamped envelope for reply and information on the Zone in which the addressee lives should be included. The parcels may also be brought to the AJR Clothing Collection Department, 1 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6, where the appropriate label will be attached against payment of 4/-.

If persons who have no personal relatives or friends abroad want to contribute to the scheme, the AJR Clothing Department will be glad to accept food gifts which will be used for **general relief** amongst Jews in the British Zone of Germany, in Berlin and in Austria. The gifts may be earmarked for special Jewish Communities. A donation of at least 1/6 towards the transport expenses should be included whenever possible.

Particulars about the dispatch of relief parcels to the **Cyprus Camps** may be obtained from the Chief Rabbi's Religious Emergency Council, 86 Amhurst Park, N.16.

The food parcels should contain **only rationed food** purchased with coupons, points or personal points. The following foods are **most suitable** to send and they are listed in order of merit:—Tinned meat, tinned fish, tinned milk, dried eggs, flour, semolina, barley, oatmeal, macaroni, tinned beans

ICA: FIRST POST-WAR MEETING

The Council of the "Jewish Colonisation Association" (ICA) recently met in Paris. It was the first meeting since 1938, and of the eleven members then present only two took part in the recent meeting. Three members died at the hands of the enemy and another, Dr. Alfred Klee, in a concentration camp in Holland. Mr. Leonard G. Montefiore, O.B.E., President of the ICA, pointed out that the ICA must be a grant-making body. Grants are being made mainly to help displaced persons, especially orphans, a number of whom have been brought to this country. The ICA is also helping to finance emigration from the United Kingdom and the sum of £10,000 has been allocated for emigration aid during 1946.

What the Press says . . .

REFUGEES AND TRADE

The "Daily Despatch," Manchester, comments on the fact that during the war, and since it ended, London has made great strides towards becoming the world's fur dressing centre through incorporating ideas brought here by refugees from Central Europe. The paper adds that with the introduction of improved machinery and methods the industry is looking forward to big overseas trade expansion, which will give employment to thousands in this country.

The "Daily Express" points out that refugees are becoming very active again in travelling to develop trade with foreign countries on behalf of Britain. It is pointed out that these people are often much handicapped by the fact that their certificates of identity are still stamped with their former nationality, which in many cases was German.

"We have received great benefit down the centuries from the immigration of foreigners with energy, training, and skill. As the Government's own adviser, Professor Arnold Plant, has said: 'In seeking their fortunes in England, free from religious and political persecution, they have helped to develop our industries and have enriched our population.'" "Observer."

and peas, chocolate and sweets, dried milk, dried fruit, tinned syrup, jam, honey and treacle, sugar, also soap and soap flakes and rationed soap powders. The following foods will not keep and must not be sent:—Fresh meat, butter, shell eggs, liquid milk, bread, oranges and bananas.

The gross weight must not exceed 7 lb. No more than 2 lb. of any one article may be put in the parcel and nothing except food may be put in it. Only one parcel a month may be sent.

As to the dispatch of **clothing parcels** the position is unchanged. Particulars may be obtained from the AJR Clothing Collection Department.

Telephone Inquiries about Parcel Service to the Continent should not be made at AJR Headquarters but at the Clothing Collection Department, MAIDA VALE 39 13.

BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE WITH GERMANY

By an order, published in the Board of Trade Journal on December 4, restrictions on business communications with Germany have been considerably relaxed. The order practically removes restrictions for informative correspondence in restitution matters, but does not permit communications involving the completion of transfers of property within Germany. Documents such as birth, death and marriage certificates and wills may be transmitted.

Powers of Attorney may be sent to the British Zone and the British sector of Berlin through the Foreign Office after submission to the Bank of England to ensure compliance with the Defence (Finance) Regulations and after subsequent legalisation by the Home Office.

Newspapers and periodicals may now be sent directly to individuals in the British Zone of Germany and the British sector of Berlin by private individuals and not only by publishers. The weight limit is 1 lb. and the postage ¼d. per 2 ozs.

Jewish Communal Property.—In order to facilitate investigations regarding the property of former Jewish organisations and institutions in Germany, a leaflet on "Jewish Welfare Societies" (within the territory of the British Zone) in 1928 has just been published, being a partial reprint from the once well-known and useful "Fuehrer durch die juedische Wohlfahrtspflege in Deutschland," Berlin, 1928 (see "AJR Information," July, 1946, p. 52). The leaflet is the second publication in the series "Legal Aspects of Jewish Rehabilitation in Germany, Studies and Documents," edited by the Legal Adviser, Jewish Relief Unit, B.A.O.R. A list of Jewish welfare institutions (within the territory of the British Zone) which were operating in 1928 is to follow shortly.

"STARS" IN EXILE

A few months ago when the Broadway season was in full swing, the programmes of New York's theatres looked like those of Berlin combined with Vienna thirteen years ago. Mady Christians and Oscar Homolka (who is now in this country to do a picture) played "I remember Mama"; Siegfried Arno was the leading comedian in "Song of Norway"; Curt Bois' brilliance made the operetta "Polonaise," starring Martha Eggerth and Jan Kiepura, a success, and Dolly Haas substituted for Mary Martin in "Lute Song." Oscar Karlweis' come back, though, was the greatest surprise: he was first seen in one of Robitschek's "Kabarett der Komiker" evenings which are a shop window for continental actors. Karlweis got the same part of Orlovski he played already in Reinhardt's "Fledermaus" in Berlin's Schumannstrasse. Later on he starred in Werfel's "Jacobowski and the Colonel" and became famous over night.

In London the same part was played by Karl Stepanek in "Piccadilly Theatre." Actually it was much more difficult to make good on the London stage than it was in the States. Before Felix Bressart went to Hollywood he used to sit around in London for nearly six years without getting an opportunity to play. Adolf Wohlbrueck, on the other hand, who comes from Munich, was an immediate success in England; also Friedrich Valk. He, like Martin Miller, Paul Demel or Werner Hinze were comparatively unknown on the continent although Miller became a leading actor in Berlin's "Juedischer Kulturbund," Lucie Mannheim was the first German-Jewish actress who became famous in London when she played Bruno Frank's "Nina" and later on "The Last Straw." Irene Eisinger, the fragile singer, started in "Glynbourne," and she and Maria Elsner are today often heard on the B.B.C.

Language difficulties prevented many from not leaving the German stage completely; the actors went to Switzerland first, and during the war Zurich's "Schauspielhaus" was without doubt the best German theatre in the world. Now, only a few are left in Switzerland. Wolfgang Langhoff is now director of Berlin's "Deutsches Theater" and Gustav Hartung who worked in Basle died shortly after his return to Heidelberg. Karl Skraup, Emil Stoehr, Hortense Raky went back to Vienna, and Maria Fein's gifted daughter, Maria Becker, acts on Vienna's famous "Burgtheater" after she rose to stardom in Zurich. Soon Leonhard Steckel will leave his "second home" and return to Berlin; so only Kurt Horwitz, Margarete Fries and Ernst Ginsberg will stay in Basle while actors like Wolfgang Heinz and Therese Ghiese remain in Zurich where just now the Bassermanns are playing "Baumeister Solness" and Curt Goetz prepares his comeback to the German stage.

Let us remember for a second the actors who died in concentration camps when caught by the Nazis in Holland. Before the war actors like Kurt Geron, Max Ehrlich, Kurt Lilien, and Franz Engel used to play in German in Amsterdam. The Nazis caught

them and they shared the fate of Fritz Gruenbaum and Paul Morgan who were murdered in Buchenwald. In Palestine died Hermann Vallentin, in Manila Leo Reuss, Otto Wallburg in Holland, Alexander Granach in New York, and Paul Graetz in Hollywood. Like Max Reinhardt, Eugen Robert, and Leopold Jessner, they did not live to see the end of the "thousand years' Reich."

Very few German directors succeeded in foreign countries. Erwin Piscator runs a school for young actors in New York and Otto Preminger who was once on Vienna's "Josefstadt-Theater" reached Broadway. In London only Leontine Sagan, who directed once the classic picture "Maedchen in Uniform" (together with Karl Froehlich), Charles Goldner, Peter Ihle and Otto Gellner found the way to success. During the last winter John (Hans) Hanau produced in "Walham Green," and Gerhart Kempinski, for instance, did appear on this ambitious little stage. Soon Wanda Rotha, who used to call herself in Berlin Rotter, will be in the news again, and Irene Ambrus in "Gay Rosalinda" just finished the long-run of this production. Walter Rilla, Albert and Tatjana Lieven are, of course, household names on the London stage, and actors like Annemarie Haase, Fritz Wendthausen, Fritz Schrecker, and Marianne Kupfer are too busy with the B.B.C. to spare the time for their real profession. Sybille Binder and Lily Molnar scored a special success in Gilgud's "Crime and Punishment" production, and if I mention the artists who do a lot of decors—Professor Ernst Stern, Rolf Gerard (the gifted son of the unforgotten Mafalda Salvatini), Joseph Carl (whose real name in Vienna was once Josefovicz), Heckroth, and E. E. Stern, I know for sure that I could not put all the names in the space allotted to me. There are still Heidi Eisler and Bruno Arno (Siegfried's brother) in Argentine; Ernst Morgan (Paul's brother) playing all foreign parts in Arabic pictures in Cairo; Herbert Gruenbaum, Rose Lichtenstein and Friedrich Lobe in Palestine, and Ernst Deutsch and Ellen Schwannecke travelling through South America showing the refugee colonies that they kept up the tradition of the German theatre everywhere. . . . PEM.

PERSONALIA

Mr. Lazarus Goldschmidt, the Jewish scholar, who is particularly well known by his translation of the Talmud into German, recently celebrated his 75th birthday in London.

The Mendelssohn Scholarship for Musical Composition, for which there were 19 competitors, has been awarded to Mr. Jocelyn Roy Lubbock, Mus.Bac. The value of the scholarship is £300 for one year.

The "Society for the Protection of Science and Learning" (See "AJR Information," October, 1946) has moved to 55, Hills Road, Cambridge.

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.

REFUGEE ASSETS IN THE HANDS OF THE CUSTODIAN FOR ENEMY PROPERTY

Amongst the assets held by the Custodian are a number which are the property of Jewish refugees who left enemy territory after the outbreak of war. The release of such refugee assets has been refused by the authorities, an attitude which is apt to inflict hardship on a number of refugees. Restrictions of a similar nature have been removed in the United States by special legislation passed in August, 1946, and it seemed the more unjustified that they are still existing in this country.

When questioned on this in the House of Commons by Mr. Barnett Janner, M.P., the President of the Board of Trade, Sir Stafford Cripps, on October 28, promised consideration of the problem and also promised to give sympathetic consideration to individual applications on behalf of refugees from Germany who have property vested in the Custodian and who are in financial difficulties. In the meantime, representatives of the Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany had an opportunity to discuss the matters with the Head of the Department concerned, after having urged this point for several months by way of

written applications. As a result of this conference sympathetic consideration was promised in cases of Jewish refugees independent of whether or not they are in financial difficulties, provided that the application refers to sums of a few hundred pounds only. Applicants are advised to bring proof that they are genuine refugees from Nazi oppression, say, by statements of refugee organisations at their place of residence and/or by having their application authenticated by the local British Consul.

As to assets which belonged to Jews who became victims of Nazi oppression in Germany and enemy occupied territory and are being claimed by their successors in title, the following reply has been given by Sir Stafford Cripps to Mr. Nield, M.P., on December 6, 1946: "The ultimate disposal of this property depends partly on the result of inter-Custodian discussions which are now proceeding at the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency in Brussels, but, pending a final settlement, I am prepared to permit the natural heirs or legatees of a victim of Nazi persecution, who are permanently resident in the United Kingdom, to receive their net share of the property of the deceased which is now under the control of the Custodian, subject to their claims as beneficiaries being legally established and defined."

JEWISH PRESS EXHIBITION

An exhibition, "Jewish Press of the Liberated Countries," arranged by the World Jewish Congress and the Association of Jewish Journalists and Writers in conjunction with the Anglo-Palestine Club, gives an interesting picture of the re-awakening of Jewish journalistic life on the Continent. Thirty-one Jewish periodicals, in Yiddish, Hebrew and German, are being published in Germany, most of them in D.P. Camps, some of them stencilled but the majority in a printed form and not a few of them with artistic illustrations. Eighteen Jewish papers appear in Poland, 17 in France, six in Belgium, six in Italy, five in Czechoslovakia, four in Austria and three in Denmark.

Of special interest are the two papers issued in Shanghai, one of them a daily newspaper called *Shanghai Echo*. It is published in German, and serves as a link between the 20,000 Jewish refugees in Shanghai and the world that seems to have forgotten them.

FILM

We are not spoilt by actors and singers proudly professing to their Jewish origin. Neither is it a habit of Hollywood to take note of the Jewish "milieu" altogether. All the more gratifying, therefore, that the Columbia picture, "The Jolson Story," sketches in vivid colours the Jewish background of the famous singer, Al Jolson, formerly Asa Joelson. It even goes so far as to relate certain features of his interpretation of music to his association with the synagogue choir, where his father acted as cantor. The theme of his parents is always recurring and to whatever heights of success and public appreciation he might have climbed, he never refuses the "gefillte fish" and horse-radish dishes of his mother, and does not dare to eat without a cap in the presence of his father.

The film is certainly as sentimental as the many other pictures portraying the careers of great stars but it nevertheless does one good to see Jewish rituals and Jewish traditions advertised in an acceptable and sometimes even touching way.

SURVEY ON "LEO BAECK LODGE"

The Leo Baeck Lodge, London, founded in 1943 by members of former Continental Lodges of the Order B'nai B'rith, which comprises about 400 brethren, has published a survey of its activities in the years 1943 to 1946. The booklet is written by Dr. Fritz Goldschmidt, who was President of the Lodge for the first three years. It gives an illustrative picture of the work which has been done and it shows at the same time the various contributions which have been made by Jewish refugees to Jewish life in this country. A considerable part of the activities of the Lodge was devoted to relief work for brethren still on the Continent.

The report has been published in English and in German. The German edition is particularly meant for members of the Lodge on the Continent and it contains furthermore an article by Dr. Alfred Wiener on the life of Jewish immigrants in U.S.A. and an article by Dr. Kurt Alexander on the position of refugees in Great Britain.

NEW BOOKS.—Raymond Arthur Davis: "Odyssey Through Hell" (Jewish Situation in Eastern Europe) (L. B. Fischer, New York); Cecil Roth: "The History of the Jews in Italy" (Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia); Mortimer J. Cohen: "Pathways Through the Bible" with illustrations by Arthur Szyk (Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia); Gerald W. Johnson: "An Honourable Titan" (biography of Adolph S. Ochs, *New York Times*) (Harper, New York); Albert M. Hyamson: "A Dictionary of International Affairs" (Methuen, London); Francois Fejto: "Heine" (Wingate, London); Phyllis Bottome: "Alfred Adler" (Faber and Faber, London); "Fritz von Unruh" (Verlag Rudolf Schick, New York); "Attitude to Minority Groups" (With Special Reference to the Psychology and Sociology of Anti-Jewish Prejudices. A Report prepared under the Chairmanship of Charles S. Myers. Newman Wolsey, London); Karl Wilszynski: "Abenteuer wider Willen" (Mondial Verlag, Switzerland); Thomas Mann: "Dr. Faustus" (Bermann-Fischer, Stockholm); Alfred Einstein: "Mozart" (Bermann-Fischer, Stockholm). James Parkes: "The Emergence of the Jewish Problem" (Oxford University Press, London).

Julius Isaac:

MAN-POWER AND MIGRATION

During the last year it has become abundantly clear that progress in Britain's post-war reconstruction is largely determined by the supply of labour. This applies in particular to mining, to the building industry and to agriculture. The extension of the social and educational services depends largely on a substantial increase in the number of teachers, doctors, dentists, nurses, etc. These are only a few instances where the demand for labour is likely to exceed the supply for many years to come. The shortage would persist even if the general level of unemployment should rise in the near future.

This situation seems to provide an almost ideal economic background for a policy to attract suitable immigrants. Demographic, political and moral considerations point in the same direction. Britain and many other countries of western civilisation are about to enter a period of population decline which, on balance, is likely to bring about a fall in the national income. Immigration could make up—at least to some extent—for these prospective population losses.

The problem of displaced persons who are unwilling or unable to return to their countries of origin calls for immediate action. But even the admission of a hundred thousand Jews from Europe to Palestine within the next few years would leave stranded many thousands of Jewish would-be emigrants in the hostile environments where they had been

outcasts until the collapse of the Nazi regime.

Two years ago, in the pamphlet, "Are Refugees an Asset?" P.E.P. pleaded for a speedy absorption of Britain's refugees and added: "When the fighting stops in Europe as many as thirty million people will have to be resettled. . . . It will simply not be possible for all of them to return to their own countries. Britain and the Commonwealth will have to do their fair share, along with other countries, in admitting some of these unfortunate people. The solution of the refugee problem will largely depend upon the lead given by the English-speaking nations."

To what extent has this lead been forthcoming? As to the absorption of previously admitted refugees, Britain has taken after the war a liberal and understanding view which is greatly appreciated by all those who regard Britain as their country of adoption and are given the opportunity of becoming settled permanently. The Government, however, have been so far very reluctant in admitting new immigrants. Landing permits have been granted to a number of close relatives of persons already established in this country (2,525 persons arrived under this scheme until November 21st, 1946). There are also provisions for the admission of alien domestic workers and permits on other grounds may be granted in exceptional cases. But, broadly speaking, the number of immigrants who have been admitted since the end of the war is almost negligible—apart from the members of General Anders' Polish army group.

The present situation has been described by *The Economist* in a recent leader as follows: "As things now stand, the British Government appear to be as conscious of the disadvantages of sending British citizens abroad as they are unconscious of the advantages of bringing additional manpower into this country. . . ." Even the liberal offer to displaced Poles has been criss-crossed by conflicting treatment of Polish miners and they conclude: "A far-sighted attitude towards immigration would appear to be justified by all the facts!"

Widespread unemployment accounts primarily for the drastic restrictions which were in operation between the two wars. They had a twofold object: to protect British labour (including the professions) from alien competition on the labour market and to exclude immigrants who might become a public charge. Since labour permits were granted only in exceptional cases the number of would-be immigrants able to provide satisfactory financial guarantees was bound to be small.

Obviously, the argument that immigration of alien labour makes for an increase in the unemployment of native labour does not apply to present conditions on the labour market. Whether it has been valid during the period of general unemployment need not be discussed in this context. The labour market has become a seller's market. This factor and the change-over from the Coalition to the Labour Government have greatly enhanced the bargaining power of labour.

Both from the economic and the moral point of view it would be undesirable if

[Continued on page 6.]

IN PARLIAMENT

IMMIGRATION POLICY

A discussion on British Immigration Policy took place in the House of Commons on November 29th when the continuance of the Aliens Restrictions Act of 1919 was decided upon. *Mr. Peake* regretted that the Home Secretary's powers in this matter were still to be exercised under a measure introduced about 30 years ago. *Mr. Callaghan* demanded a greater elasticity in the administration of the Act, taking into consideration the humanitarian aspects as well as the shortage of labour. *Mr. Paget* stressed that since the inception of the Act, the economic situation of the country had changed from unemployment to shortage of labour. In *Mr. Crossman's* view, a more generous immigration policy was a necessity not only for economic but also for national security. Britain was under the obligation to contribute to the solution of the displaced persons problem by admitting people who were now without homes or countries. He would prefer an Act which would not say, "We will stop anybody except" but which contains certain positive principles on which immigration policy should be developed. In his reply, the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, *Mr. Oliver* said that the Home Secretary must have the power to control the inflow to this country of people, but, he went on, "if the Minister of Labour says that he is prepared to let in so many agricultural workers or nurses or people in the other categories referred to this morning, the Home Secretary is only too glad and willing, subject to the good character of the person, to permit them to come in."

NATURALISATION OF EX-SERVICEMEN

According to a statement made by the Home Secretary on November 28th, about 7,000 applications of naturalisation have been submitted by persons who are serving or who, during the war, served as members of H.M. Forces; about 4,600 of them have by now been released from the Forces.

ALIEN DOCTORS

On November 28th, *Mr. Bevan*, Minister of Health, said that he and the Home Secretary were at present in communication with the profession with regard to the future of temporarily registered alien doctors. Asked whether alien doctors will be eligible to come under his new Act, *Mr. Bevan* answered: "All persons who are competent to practice will I believe, be competent to enter."

HOTEL REGISTERS

On November 28th, the Home Secretary stated that a British subject, when staying in hotels, inns or lodging houses, has not to fill in Form AR-E, but has only to register his name, nationality and date of arrival in the hotel register.

RESTITUTION IN AUSTRIA

We refer to the publications on this subject in the October and November issues of "AJR Information."

1. As stated in November, applications for the return of property in Austria confiscated by the Nazis and now being administered by Austrian authorities have to be lodged with the competent "Finanzlandesdirektion" before September 13, 1947. An extract of the Land-register showing all entries for the period beginning with January 1, 1938, should accompany every such application.

2. A bill regarding restitution of "aryanized" property now in the hands of private people has been introduced in the Austrian Parliament but has not yet been passed. (So-called "Drittes Rueckstellungsgesetz.")

3. Claims to such property may be registered by the rightful owners but not, as previously announced, with the "Ministerium fuer Vermoegenssicherung und Wirtschaftsplanung," but with the "Magistratische Bezirksamt" in Vienna or outside Vienna, with the Bezirks-hauptmannschaft in the district of which the property concerned is situated or in the district of which the rightful owner has had his last domicile. The applications have to be lodged in triplicate on forms which are available in the Office of the Austrian Representative in Great Britain, 1A Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W.1 (Consular Department). All the particulars mentioned in our notice of October last should be carefully set out.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir,

As naturalisation progresses and the moment is approaching when the Oath of Allegiance has to be sworn, it is appropriate to think over our loyalties.

Our spiritual "make up" is threefold; let us be aware of our link with each of the three components.

We, Jewish refugees from Germany, have suffered as Jews. We may differ in our Jewish outlook, but we feel deeply ashamed if one Jewish refugee or other, who after obtaining British citizenship, wants to be "105% English," does not wish to be considered as a Jew—alas, so much in vain. The fact of our being Jews is an undeniable component of our spiritual existence and demands our unflinching loyalty to Jewry and Judaism.

Furthermore, we have cut once and for all our bond of allegiance to Nazi Germany. Neither do we feel in any way connected with the present German generation, so well brought up in the spirit of Nazism and race hatred and, indeed, by no means "de-nazified." However, the fact that we were brought up in the cultural sphere of pre-Nazi Germany has also determined our personality.

Lastly: having lived in this country for quite a number of years has left its mark. We have seen many examples of goodwill and fairness extended to us, and have learned to like "this green and pleasant land," as well as many features of its life and thought. And, though we do not pretend to be 105% or 90% English, this integration has become a decisive component of our spiritual existence, still more for our children.

If we Jews from Germany or Austria are aware of our remaining a mixture of these three vital elements, amalgamated into one, then it is not difficult to realise that this mixture makes everyone of us part of a specific group.

This does, of course, not mean that we wish to confine ourselves to our own circle. Not all Jewish refugees live in N.W. London, where there is a natural inclination to stick to each other. Life in other parts of London and in the Provinces has quite different results regarding the adaptation to new environments and ideas. But the fact of each of us being part of such a distinct group remains and makes all of us obey the special duty of loyalty involved.

W. Levi,
London, N.W.3.

FROM MY DIARY

No less than 511,000 British men and women are on the waiting list for early emigration overseas. Heading the applicants are 150,000 seeking to go to Canada, then 146,000 for Australia, 50,000 each for South Africa and New Zealand, 45,000 for other territories of the British Empire, 40,000 for the United States and 30,000 for other countries.

To these can be added 50,000 wives and children awaiting passage to the United States to join their ex-GI husbands and fathers and 60,000 wives and children of Canadian ex-service men.

This represents the largest wave of emigration which Great Britain has ever witnessed. The main obstacle to their immediate mass departure is the lack of shipping.

Most of those applying to migrate are less than 35 years old. A great many are in their twenties. Many young couples want to go overseas where they expect the future to be brighter for themselves and their children. Others intend to spend their working time in the Dominions or Colonies and return for an old age at home.

David Martin, author of "The Shoes Men Walk In" (Pilot Press, 8/6), a new book of short stories, one group of which is a series of shots of life in Palestine, lived and worked in the thirties at the Jewish maritime settlement of Sdoh Yam. Later he felt called to go and fight for the Republican cause in Spain, and after that he came on to England, for the time being abandoning the Jewish problem in favour of the more general problems of Socialism.

His stories about Palestine are highly ambivalent. They reflect a struggle between that part of him which loves the empirical Socialist achievement of Jewish Palestine, and that part which, accommodating all situations to a Communist party pattern, criticises aspects of Palestine's social organisation as inequalitarian. That life's inequalities have not yet been overcome in Palestine Zionism has never

denied. On the contrary, where a people is day by day frustrated in its burning efforts at development, human frictions are only too likely. But one or two of David Martin's stories describe an evil, and make the Zionist movement responsible for it.

Some stories in the Palestine group avoid this error. The first, "Sharoni," is a straightforward description of the birth of the first baby in a new Jewish settlement. It reproduces the colours of the Palestine landscape, the thoughts of the men on the land, and the tempo of creative work. If there is a deliberate moral in this story it is a simple, acceptable one, that men at work are happy, and that Jewish settlers at work in Palestine are happy. This story is the best of the book because of its pure, understanding recording of things seen and done.

A card-index of 75,000 Jews with date and destination of their deportation has been discovered in Berlin. The Jewish authorities in Berlin are working on this index. As soon as individual inquiries can be answered, an announcement will be published in this paper.

NARRATOR.

COUNCIL OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS CONDEMN TERRORISM

A resolution condemning Jewish outrages in Palestine was adopted at the annual meeting of the Council of Christians and Jews in London. In moving the resolution, which was seconded by Rabbi Dayan H. Lazarus, Dr. Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury, said that the outrages in Palestine were a fundamental violation of the spiritual and ethical principles common to Judaism and Christianity. The Council appeals to the people of this country to guard against any tendency to condemn Jewry as a whole for the crimes of a numerically insignificant minority, already publicly condemned by responsible Jewish bodies throughout the world. The resolution urges the need for a final decision and adequate methods for dealing with the large numbers of Jews and displaced persons in Europe.

FAMILY EVENTS

Mrs. Helene Kirsch née Reiss, our beloved Mother, Grandmother and Mother-in-law passed away peacefully in her sleep, aged 87, on November 27, 1946. In sorrowing memory, Louis Kirsch, Berthold Kirsch, Fred Kirsch and family, "Oakwood," Broadway, Letchworth. Bertha Wendel (née Kirsch), 2 Belair Flats, Sea Point, Cape Tn. All formerly of Chemnitz.

MISCELLANEOUS

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.

LEICA OR CONTAX wanted. Eric O. Sonntag, 159 Bickenhall Mansions, Baker Street, W.1. WELBECK 6802. **GRAPHOLOGICAL EXPERT**, scientifically trained, wide experience, gives advice in personal and business matters (partnership, employment of staff, marriage, child guidance, etc.). For details apply to Graphological Bureau, 1 Woodside, Erskine Hill, London, N.W.11.

SECRETARY for responsible position in Hampst. office, shorthand-typing, bookkeeping. German required. Box 401.

HOME HELP wanted for 5 half days, for two elderly people living with 2 relatives out all day. Light duties. Must speak German. Call after 6 p.m., 17 Highcroft, North Hill, Highgate, N.6. Mountview 8791.

COMPANION HELP required for orthodox elderly widow, small modern flat, own bedroom. Must have good references. Apply Mrs. Shorn, 1 Ascot Lodge, Greville Place, N.W.8. Phone: MAIDA Vale 5169.

GENTLEMAN'S WRITING DESK wanted. GLA 7730.

RELIABLE HOUSEKEEPER wants pos. in small nice household. Box 399.

COMPANIONSHIP, part time, to elderly lady or gentleman offered by cultured lady. Box 398.

LEITZ FOCOMAT Enlarger wanted, also **LEICA ACCESSORIES**. Phone or call, 6-7 p.m. WELBECK 9471, or write Mr. Berman, 41 York St., Baker St., W.1.

WANTED PATENTS for Exploitation. Write in first instance to A. Berman, 41 York Street, Marylebone, W.1.

RESPONSIBLE PERSON, speaking German, wanted by mother and daughter living in small modern flat, daughter out all day, good simple cooking and housework, to live out or accommodation will be provided. Good wages and conditions. Apply by telephone 10-5: Streatham 0551, 6-9: Streatham 4753.

AGENTS WANTED by Manufacturer of belts, shopping bags, etc. Good connections wholesale dress and mantle trade, stores, etc., essential. Greater London and some Provincial areas. High commission. Box 397.

SHORTHAND TYPIST required. Good salary with prospects. 5-day week, hours 9-5. Call: Renham & Romley, Ltd., 10 Canfield Place, N.W.6. 1 min. Finchley Road Tube Station.

URGENTLY REQUIRED for young people who have been in Concentration Camps—furnished rooms with or without board. Up to 30/- per week excluding and up to £3 per week including board offered. Write: The Secretary, C.C.C., Bloomsbury House, Bloomsbury Street, W.C.1.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, long, first-class English office experience, final figures, taxation, wants change. References. Box 400.

NURSE with experience is looking for nursing job, also part time. Box 402.

WANTED, Local Representatives, well introduced in various districts of England, Scotland and Wales, for high-class leather goods. Box 403.

TRAVELLERS on a commission basis required, calling on Dept. Stores and Retailers for fancy-household goods (Metal-Plastic-Leather) in London. Box 404.

WANTED: Highly skilled Dental Mechanic for small first-class Dental Laboratory, experienced in all branches of Dental Mechanics particularly gold and inlay work. Evtl. partnership to suitable person. Box 405.

MISSING PERSONS

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

Apt. Dr. Werner, London, on behalf of Dutch friends.

Aron, Ernst, born 1898, for Herbert Mohrstedt, Hamburg.

Bareinski, Gitla, born 1922, for Leni Berger.

Becker, Joachim, London, for Max Tennenbaum, Kraiburg.

Beer, Alma, for Berta Hensel, Goldmuhl.

Bluebaum, Heinrich and Josef with wife Maria née Rubin, for Hans Naporra, Jugenheim/Bergstr.

Bluemlein, married name not known, for J. Langstadt.

Brecher, Dr. Richard, and wife Lilo, born 1904, London, for Oskar Brecher, Karaganda SSR.

Bromberg, Max, London, for Julius Emanuel, Berlin-Friedrichsfelde.

Deakin, Charles and Else Lang, for Jewish Community, Hagen.

Eisenstadler, Leon, born 8.5.1891, Dentist, for Leo Fritz Kraus, Neustadt.

Englaender, Brigitte, for Silia Meyerwolde, Heidelberg.

D'Este-Pichler, Mia, London, for Hermine d'Este, St. Lorenz/Austria.

Gerngross, Stefanie, Alex and Robert, London, for Karl Heindinger, Vienna.

Goebel, Walter, for Hans Goebel, Koeln.

Loewenthal, Ruth, from Koblenz to Coventry, for H. Herrmann, London.

Continued from page 5.

misgivings of organised labour should prevent Britain from supplementing her scarce labour force by admitting suitable immigrants. There is ample evidence that periods of large-scale immigration into various countries can be associated with rapid economic progress and rising standards of living. But, all too often, immigrant labour meant cheaper labour, longer hours of work and bad working conditions. The foreign worker, therefore, tended to weaken the bargaining power of native labour. To-day unorganised workers have little chance to get jobs at "cut" wages and every immigrant taking up employment should make it a point to join a trade union. He would serve his own interest and also help to create a more friendly attitude towards immigrant labour.

Britain has accepted the idea of a planned economy and this implies that immigration must remain subject to certain controls and selection; free immigration—a state of affairs which prevailed until 1914 practically all over the world with regard to European emigrants—might upset planning. It implies also that the volume of immigration will be largely determined by the absorptive capacity of the labour market. The use of mass immigration as a source of supply of sweated labour and as a means of lowering conditions of work and wages in general definitely belongs to the past. Should the memory of the past prevent Britain from relieving her present shortage of labour by the admission of selected immigrants?

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THE ASSOCIATION AT WORK

AJR CONCERT

Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 3, Arias by Bach and Mozart and Mendelssohn's Symphony No. 1 were the main features of this year's AJR Concert on Sunday, December 15. Owing to the beautiful performances by the soloists, Irene Eisinger and Reizenstein and by the London International Orchestra (Leader, Alfred Cave) under the conductorship of Dr. F. Berend, the function was a great success. The audience seemed particularly to appreciate the well-balanced choice of the programme which appealed to the taste of everyone.

Again, as on previous occasions, the Concert was a gathering of members and British friends of the AJR, and the Association wishes to express their sincerest thanks to the artists and to all those who lent a hand in making the Concert a financial success as well.

LUDWIG TIETZ GARDEN

In order to honour the memory of Ludwig Tietz, the "Werkleute" Kibbutz Hazorea, some time ago, started to plant a Ludwig Tietz Garden in Palestine. A great number of trees has been planted, but in order to accomplish the project, the Kibbutz now asks for the assistance of Ludwig Tietz's friends outside Palestine. Many Jews from Germany who, in one way or another had been connected with Ludwig Tietz's activities, will certainly welcome this opportunity of associating themselves with this tribute to his memory. At the same time, the Ludwig Tietz Garden should become a common symbol for all those who are united by their past relations with Ludwig Tietz. Each of them, however small his or her contribution might be, should therefore participate in the scheme. Subscription forms and further particulars may be obtained from: Mr. Werner Rosenstock, c/o AJR Headquarters.

An AJR Propaganda Leaflet has just been issued by AJR Headquarters. It contains particulars of aims, advisory activities, and organisation of the AJR and a reprint of the reportage, "8 Fairfax Mansions" ("AJR Information," October, 1946). The leaflet, which will be particularly suitable for making non-members acquainted with the work of the AJR, may be obtained free of charge from AJR Headquarters. A stamped envelope should be enclosed.

Miss Margot Strauss, who belonged to the staff of the AJR since 1942, has gone to Germany with a Jewish Relief Unit. The AJR wants to thank her for her manifold activities in the interest of the organisation and to wish her the best of luck for her future work.

CAMBRIDGE

On Sunday, December 1, Mrs. Gertrude R. Koralek, of the Central British Fund, London, spoke to members of the Jewish Refugee Community,

AJR LOCAL GOLDERS GREEN GROUP

Saturday, January 11th at 7 p.m.

Hodford Hall (Methodist Ch.) Hodford Rd.
(off Golders Green Road, nr. Golders Green Station)

MOZART PROGRAMME Concert Performance

"Der Schauspieldirektor"

Comedy with Music by W. A. Mozart

Hilde Zweig and Dorothy Bond (Sopranos)
Richard Gandy (Tenor)

Directed by Dr. F. Berend

Preceded by a programme of Arias and Duets by Mozart

Free admission without ticket

Cambridge, of the work of the Central British Fund on the Continent and of conditions prevailing there. Mrs. G. R. Koralek, who herself spent nearly four years in Theresienstadt as a Matron, spoke in moving words of the plight of the people still on the Continent, and especially of those in the camps, Bergen, Belsen, etc.

PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS

Since "AJR Information" came into existence, AJR Headquarters have been trying to cut down administrative expenses by attaching reminder forms to all copies of this paper instead of sending out individual statements. Whilst many make use of these forms, further costs could be saved if their example would be followed by all members. The form enclosed in this issue is of particular importance because it enables members to start their payments for 1947 punctually and to settle their arrears, if any. Every member should assist the AJR to save labour and expenses for organisational work by remitting his or her contribution without waiting for an individual reminder.

Advertisements in this paper—

READ ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

Deadline: 15th of the Month

ANNOUNCEMENT OF MEETINGS

On several occasions members, especially in the London area, complained that they had not been informed of public AJR meetings which would have been of interest to them. On further investigation, it always appeared that these meetings had been announced in this paper under the column "AJR Meetings." The Head Office wishes to stress once more that, since the inception of "AJR Information," no special invitations to meetings are being sent out and that, therefore, members should read carefully the column "AJR Meetings."

AJR MEETINGS IN JANUARY

Saturday, January 11, Golders Green, Hodford Hall, Hodford Road, N.W.11. 7 p.m. CONCERT PERFORMANCE: "THE IMPRESARIO" by Mozart. Hilde Zweig, Dorothy Bond, Richard Gandy. Directed by Dr. F. Berend.

Sunday, January 26th, Richmond. Terrace House, 128 Richmond Hill. 4.30 p.m. Rabbi Dr. HOLZER: "My Visit to Hamburg."

AJR, GLASGOW

(11 Abbotsford Place, Glasgow, C.5) Sunday, January 12th, 3.30 p.m. Dr. K. ALEXANDER: "The Work of the AJR." 8 p.m., Social Gathering. Sunday, January 26th, 5.30 p.m. Miss BLOCH: "Germany today." (Report on a visit.)

MISSING PERSONS Inquiries from AJR

Gallewski, Ernst, from Berlin, for nephew Friedrich Pinschower, Wuppertal.
Graf, Martin, born 23.4.10 at Berlin, wife Gerda and child Gisela, for Lilli Steup, Berlin.
Jacobsohn, Mrs. Martin, from Berlin-Charl., Leibnizstr. 55, for Mrs. K. Hirsch.
James (Jacoby), Richard, from Cologne, served in H.M. Forces, for Kat Ronneberger, Kevelaer.
Kemp, Leo and Polly, from Vienna, and Kemp, Roy, demobbed last November, for Kat Ronneberger, Kevelaer.

Jewish Short Story Competition

1st Prize £25 and £5 for every story accepted for publication.

Details from the Secretary Mr. A. GORDON
A.P.C. BOOK SERVICE

43/44 Gt. Windmill Street, London, W.

Reisner, Ing. Wiktor, for Mrs. Herzhaftowa, née Pfeffer, Krakow.

Salomon, Max and Elfriede, moved from Cologne, Helenenstr., to Epsom in 1937 resp. 1938, for Will Jungbluth, Bonn.

Schlesinger, Alfred, born at Halle, came to England from Duesseldorf, and

Schlesinger, Richard and Hermine née Hess, came from Berlin to London in 1938, for Else Schlesinger, Halle.

Sussmann, Rosa, 38-40 years old, born at Grodek Zagiellonski, studied medicine at Prague, came from Spain to England (married?), for Bert Bleiberg.

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