

## A TEST OF RESPONSIBILITY

THE fate of the Jews on the Continent has played a decisive part in the efforts of the AJR since its inception. For us Jewish refugees the demand for rescue and relief was not only a matter of humanity and solidarity but also of deepest sorrow for our nearest ones. Now we have to prove that we cannot only ask others for help but that we are also prepared to make sacrifices. From this aspect the participation of refugees in the appeal of the "Central British Fund for Relief and Rehabilitation" which is attached to this issue will be regarded as a measure for our sense of responsibility. Nor should it be forgotten that many Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria are indebted to the C.B.F. which made possible the gigantic rescue work after the November pogroms.

Again another wave of Jewish immigrants, especially young survivors of the Concentration Camps, has reached these shores and hundreds of thousands on the Continent, amongst them the remnants of German Jewry, are looking to this country for help. Jewish refugees should show that they are willing to shoulder the responsibility for these victims of the catastrophe together with other sections of the Anglo-Jewish Community.

## KING CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK

THE death of King Christian X of Denmark will be mourned among Jewry all over the world. The stand made by him in 1943 on behalf of the Jewish population in Denmark aroused at that time feelings of admiration among all freedom loving citizens. "If the Germans want to introduce the Yellow Star for Jews in Denmark, I and my whole family will wear it as a sign of the highest distinction"—these words of the Danish King will long be remembered in the history of mankind. For over five years King Christian defied the invaders and resisted their attempts to degrade and expel the Jews. His memory will long be treasured.

## NEWS AND TRUTH

IT is one of the noblest principles of British law to consider the defendant innocent unless his guilt is proven. It seems that the British press does not always adhere too scrupulously to this principle if it comes to things Jewish.

The latest sensation was provided by the way of reporting on the currency scandal involving Max Intraor and his gang. Without testing the evidence the headlines shouted out his complicity with illegal immigration into Palestine—a fact, never proved and soon denied by the French judge.

At a time when events in Palestine provide sufficient incitement for Anti-Jewish agitation, all Jews, in whatever camp they may stand, are equally interested in an unbiased and fair account of the facts.

## AN EASTERN DECLARATION?

INDIAN papers stated that the Asian Relations Conference at Delhi (Mar. 23–April 2) did not enjoy much publicity in the British press. It is hoped that this does not apply to the Jewish public in Great Britain, writes our Correspondent in Bombay.

The members of the Jewish Delegation from Palestine have visited several places in India besides Delhi. Everywhere they have met with a hearty personal reception. They have made valuable contacts with Indian and other politicians, economists and scholars. It now remains to develop these initial contacts into permanent links. It would be wrong to expect immediate political dividends, such as the neutrality of the Indian representation at the forthcoming UNO meeting on Palestine.

Zionist politicians have always looked to the West for support, and this oneness cannot be reme-

## Maurice Edelman, M.P.:

## THE NEXT STAGE OF THE JOURNEY

The symbol D.P. is international shorthand for a post-war nuisance. The gallons of crocodile tears, shed during the war for the people who were driven from their homes by Hitler, have now largely evaporated. What remains of sympathy for the unhappy jetsam left in Europe by the ebbing tides of war is felt by the few sincere humanitarians who have devoted themselves to helping D.P.'s.

But it is impossible for the states of Europe to ignore the problems created by the uprooted and resentful masses of men and women who, though living in an alien territory, have themselves become alien to their homelands. The Polish D.P., now remaining in Germany, is an anxiety and a threat to the Polish Government. The Chetnik in Southern Italy menaces the stability of the Jugo-Slav Government. The Slovene in Carinthia disturbs the peace of mind both of Dr. Figl and of Marshal Tito. But of all these members of the modern *Voelkerwanderung*, the Jews present the greatest problem. Germany is for them the cemetery of their brethren. Not all the beauty of the Bavarian forests and mountains could ever console them for the misery of their memories. They must leave Germany, if they and their children are ever to live a stable life from which the gibbering ghosts of Belsen and Dachau are banished. Yet, for these displaced people, there is no return to Poland, a country where the disease of anti-semitism, spread by Hitler, has taken a deep-seated infection. Where then are the 300,000 Jewish D.P.'s to go? They are the reason why the words "Displaced Person" have become synonymous for politicians and officials with the irritatingly recurring file which they keep putting back into a lower drawer, murmuring, "Tomorrow!"

died within the twinkling of an eye. The Jewish delegates have emphasised that they consider Palestine an integral part of Asia. Their individual sincerity in so saying has not been questioned. A wholehearted co-operation with Eastern nations is required to amplify such declaration. The Zionist Executive would be justified in setting aside the necessary funds for the permanent exchange of scholars, economists and social workers between Palestine and those countries like India as are willing to participate.

Unless Prof. Weizmann had assimilated British thought and reactions he could probably not have hoped to win over to his cause the late Lord Balfour and his ministerial colleagues. Exactly the same patient study of Eastern thought and reactions seems a prerequisite for the vindication of the Jewish cause with the awakening East. The leaders of Eastern opinion are next to unaware of the mutual advantages that may be had from contacts with the modern Jewish National Home. They sympathise with the tragic fate of the Jewish masses in war-torn

The world's doors are barred. America speaks loudly of freer immigration, but her own immigration laws are among the most illiberal in the world. Britain, on the other hand, has shown considerable willingness to facilitate the admission of refugees to this country, despite domestic difficulties. What is required is obviously a Grand Plan for the redistribution of D.P.'s throughout the world, in places congenial to themselves, and where they will have the opportunity of taking root. If this is not done, the D.P.'s themselves will disperse of their own accord in a chaotic and disruptive form, damaging to themselves and possibly to the peace of Europe. The International Refugee Organisation, now taking shape, has not yet indicated the outlets for the emigration of D.P.'s. Let me, therefore, suggest in my private capacity how the general tension of the vast D.P. community may be eased, and finally dissolved.

While I reject Zionism as being the method by which Jewish problems will be solved, I believe that Palestine can and should receive the 100,000 Jewish immigrants recommended by the Anglo-American Commission on Palestine. But here I would utter a warning. The regeneration of the D.P., fallen into an understandable apathy through years of confinement in prisons and camps, can only be achieved through manual work. It would be a most undesirable procedure to "dump" a 100,000 Jews into Palestine, unless they had the opportunity of working both in industry and on the land. This means that the International Refugee Organisation, which is concerned as much with resettlement as it is with emigration, should press for a revision

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Europe. They feel reparation for the benefit of the remnant is due by and in Europe only. The experiences of modern Jewish agriculture and co-operative organisation have been a revelation to the few Easterners who have become acquainted with details. The achievements of Jewish scholars in the fields of Semitology, Indology, etc., are kept in similar high esteem. The latent amount of personal goodwill in response to Jewish individuals in the East beggars description; but it cannot be tapped by casual visitors. Mutual trust develops slowly out of mutual acquaintance.

The present political impasse on Palestine seems to call for an all-out revision of the desirable attitude in between East and West. Centres of gravity shift, often far away from present centres of Jewish domicile or refuge. It is perhaps premature to envisage a future Eastern declaration of active sympathy in addition to the Balfour Declaration which has spent its dynamic force. But it is timely to admit to oneself that Palestine has got to face both West and East.

# WINDOWS INTO THE WORLD

## BRITISH INDIA

After the outbreak of war the Government of India had suspended the naturalisation of subjects of European countries; but since July 18, 1946, such applications were again considered by the Home Department, New Delhi. It is understood that about 400 individual applications covering the applicants themselves as well as their family members, if any, were turned in; approximately 90% came from refugees of the Jewish faith or descent who still number close to 900 heads. About 105 applications had been granted and about a further 25 were still pending when, on February 26, 1947, the procedure was again suspended, "in view of the strong feelings in and out of the Legislature against the naturalisation of foreigners as British subjects and in view of the demand that naturalisation in India should be in terms of Indian and not British nationality."

This action coincided with the formation of a provisional Indian National Government created for the primary purpose of taking over from, rather than attending to, the Agenda of British administration.

The Chairman of the Jewish Relief Association, Bombay, warned members, on the occasion of its annual general meeting on March 24, against unduly pressing their demands which might have undesirable repercussions on refugees themselves as well as on local Jews who consider themselves as Indian nationals only. In the debate it was further suggested that, after the transfer of power, the British High Commissioner for India or the Viceroy as the representative of the British Crown, might be empowered to accept and forward to London, applications under the British Act.

## SHANGHAI

The daily "Shanghai Echo" pays tribute to the Rabbis who built up a religious life within the Jewish Refugee community, Shanghai.

At the beginning of 1939 the position of a Community Rabbi was held by Rabbi Dr. Winter of Berlin who, after his re-immigration to U.S.A., was succeeded by Rabbi Dr. Zeitin of Mainz and Rabbi Sober of Breslau. A special liberal service was introduced by Rabbi Teichner of Stolp who passed away in 1942. His work was first shared and afterwards continued by Rabbi Dr. Kantorowsky of Berlin and the late Rabbi Dr. Silberstein of Stargard. The manifold religious tasks of the community are now performed by Rabbi Dr. Kantorowsky and Rabbi Zeitin.

## CANADA

Canadian selection teams have now begun their work in the British and American zones of Germany. Altogether about 3,000 refugees in Germany and Austria have been claimed by close relatives.

## SWITZERLAND

The regulations of the status of refugees in Switzerland (see April issue of "AJR Information") have now come out. They stipulate four categories of refugees living in Switzerland who may apply for permanent residence ("Daueraufenthalt"), namely, (1) Persons who are infirm or over 58 years of age, (2) Children under 16 years, (3) Refugees with close relatives of Swiss nationality, (4) Certain persons with cultural, humanitarian or economic achievements. Whilst, according to reliable information this new regulation is doubtless an improvement, the effects will depend on the way in which the central Swiss Government and the local cantonal authorities will deal with applications for permanent residence. The right of work is not automatically

included in the right of permanent residence, but is generally to be granted, at least with regard to the third and fourth category mentioned above.

It is understood that there are about 12,000 emigrants and refugees in Switzerland, 50% of whom are Jews. About 2,500 refugees are concentrated in hostels, the others are living in private premises. It is estimated that altogether about 4,000 to 6,000 refugees, which corresponds to one thousandth of the total population want to have permanent residence. For those who want to emigrate, Palestine and U.S.A. are the main countries of destination.

## U.S.A.

In the first part of March, 1947, 389 Jewish refugees from the Displaced Persons Camps entered the United States under the American Joint Distribution Committee's emigration programme. The total number of emigrants who have been admitted to U.S.A. with the help of the Joint since the beginning of the year amounts to 1,800 persons.

## URUGUAY

According to a new immigration law residents in Uruguay may now apply for immigration permits for parents, children, husbands, wives and sisters. Applicants must prove that they have a trade or profession by which they can support themselves, or independent means. The Act also provides for the admission of agricultural workers.

## NORWAY

According to a statement by the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, Norway has agreed to admit 600 Jewish D.P.'s. 300 are being selected from D.P.'s in Germany and 300 from Poland. They will be mainly steel, metal, textile and agricultural workers and will be granted full rights of citizenship after five years.

## ITALY

About 6,000 inmates of the UNRRA Refugee Camps in Southern Italy were removed to Northern Camps under great technical difficulties in the midst of the Winter. According to recent news, it is intended to liquidate these camps and to place the 16,000 Jewish D.P.'s in Italy under the authority of the Italian Government. The Jewish refugees fear that this new change might make their position still worse than it already is. Endeavours to leave them under international jurisdiction are pending. Their main concern is, however, to get the possibility of leaving Italy as soon as possible, Palestine being the country of destination for most of them.

## RESTITUTION IN AUSTRIA

The Third Austrian Restitution Act ("Dritte Ruckstellungsgesetz"), dated February 6, 1947, is now on the Statute Book. It was published in the Austrian Federal Law Gazette ("Bundesgesetzblatt") on March 27, 1947, under No. 54. This Act deals with property ("Vermogen") of which the rightful owner was deprived during the occupation of Austria by Germany either illegally or under laws and other regulations and in particular also through legal transactions ("Rechtsgeschaeft und sonstige Rechtshandlungen"). The Act applies if the rightful owner was subjected to political persecution by National Socialism, unless the acquirer shows that the transfer would have taken place also independently of the coming into force of Nazism. All such deprivations of assets ("Vermögensentziehungen") are declared null and void. In so far as nothing is contained in the Act to the contrary the provisions of the Civil Law apply and in particular those referring to nullity of contracts concluded under duress. The provisions of the Civil Law regarding prescription do not apply.

Restitution cannot be claimed if chattels have been acquired by public auction or from an authorised dealer, unless the acquirer knew or should have known that he was acquiring chattels of which the rightful owner was deprived. In all cases to which the Act applies the rightful owner is entitled to claim restitution of the property of which he was deprived.

The Act contains detailed provisions regarding the restitution of the proceeds of the property concerned. The provisions of the Civil Law with regard to *bona fide* or *mala fide* possession apply in respect of such proceeds. The acquirer is deemed to be a *bona fide* possessor if the transaction has been carried

out in accordance with the rules of *bona fide* dealings. The *bona fide* possessor has to restore the assets, but is liable to damages only if he has acted with negligence.

It is noteworthy that the rightful owner has to return the consideration ("Gegenleistung") only in so far as he has received it to his free disposal ("er zu seiner freien Verfügung erhalten hat"). In this respect the Act differs advantageously from the previous drafts, although the present wording may also give rise to controversies. It may be queried what is the situation if the acquirer has paid a more or less proper purchasing price to the rightful owner, and the latter has used it for paying "state flight tax" ("Reichsfluchtsteuer") or "Juva" (Juden-Vermögens-Abgabe).

Encumbrances on immovable property for state flight tax or "Juva" are to be cancelled in the Land Register. Other encumbrances which were entered in the Land Register after the date of the deprivation are maintained on certain conditions only specified in the Act in detail.

Claims for restitution have to be filed with special committees ("Rueckstellungskommissionen") instituted with the provincial courts ("Landesgericht") within one year from the coming into force of the Act, i.e. not later than on March 26th, 1948.

Claims can be made by testamentary heirs without restriction but if the rightful owner has died intestate only by his spouse, his ascendants and descendants, his brothers and sisters and their children, by other legal heirs, however, if they had been living in a domestic community with the deceased.

Claims can be lodged by Attorneys who have to produce a power of attorney executed after April 27th, 1945, and on which the signature must be legalised.

The Act contains detailed provisions regarding the procedure to be followed by the said committees and the appeals from their decisions.

It is not within the scope of this short survey to give a minute report on the detailed provisions contained in the Act and the possibilities arising therefrom. The Act may not fulfil everyone's expectations, but it certainly means a big step forward in the realisation of restitution.

Dr. Paul Abel.

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of the restrictive White Paper regulations which hinder Jews in acquiring land.

In a general sense, the most urgent need of the war-battered countries such as France, as well as of the undeveloped countries such as Brazil, is for industrial technicians. I use the words to cover a wide field of productive activity, ranging from the heavy mechanised work of the coal mine and foundry to the delicate precision work of the electrical industries. The ORT-OZE is doing the most valuable service in training D.P.'s for occupations of this kind, but it would be well if its activities were greatly multiplied.

A further hitherto unexplored suggestion which I should like to make is that Jews from D.P. camps who wish ultimately to settle on the land, whether in Palestine or elsewhere, should be permitted to work on the land in Britain while they are waiting for resettlement. They could work together in families and communities, so that, if they proceed *en bloc* to set up new communities abroad, their cohesion will not have been disturbed.

I began by saying that the D.P.'s are a nuisance. They are a nuisance in the same way as a guilty conscience is a nuisance; as an unfulfilled obligation is a nuisance; as the homeless are a nuisance to those who have homes. The world's conscience has been dulled by a decade in which Hitler made crime common-place. The manner in which the problem of displaced persons is dealt with will decide whether the respect for human personality, on which Judæo-Christian civilisation has been built, is lost for ever, or whether it has been salvaged in order to give the world a new start.

Herbert Friedenthal:

## ANTI-SEMITISM IN BRITAIN

It is time to draw a distinction between Fascists and anti-Semites. The real danger of anti-Semitism in this country does not come from the Fascist groups. I say this in spite of the recent burning of Thora scrolls in three London synagogues, responsibility for which was claimed by a body called "National Guard," and despite a letter to the editor of the "Jewish Chronicle" which threatened the kidnapping and flogging of "Jewish jazz-band leaders and other prominent Jews" and boasted that "spontaneous action of throwing Jews out of cafés and public places will no doubt take place throughout the country."

Fascist groups in Britain are, no doubt, re-organising themselves. After their leaders and active members had been detained during the war under the Defence Regulation 18 B, the first sign of their re-awakening came when, a year ago, £500 was offered for a bust of Hitler at an auction of the former German Embassy in London. At that time, word was first heard of a "Christian Reform Legion," with Mr. J. L. Battersley (a former detainee) as General Secretary. Another ex-internee, Arnold Leese, now runs an office, "Leese's Jewish Interest Information Bureau," and issues a bulletin, "Gothic Ripples." There is Captain Maule Ramsay whose last act in Parliament was to table a motion asking for the re-introduction of the mediaeval Statute of Jewry; there is the London weekly "Truth" whose deputy editor, A. K. Chesterton, was editor of "Action," the late organ of Sir Oswald Mosley's "British Union of Fascists." Other periodicals are "The Vanguard," Glasgow, edited by Alexander Ratcliffe, a notorious Jew-baiter, "The People's Post," the organ of the "British People's Party," under the sponsorship of the Duke of Bedford and edited by John Beckett, former associate to the "Radio-Traitor" William Joyce, and "The Patriot," a London weekly.

The "British Union of Fascists" has nominally ceased to exist but Mosley is far from being inactive. His first "come-back" was at a Christmas Party in 1945 attended by 1,000 people most of them ex-internees. There it was announced that Mosley would open a publishing house and a book society. In order to set up this "business," he travelled, during the past year, up and down the country and spoke at private gatherings.

The attention of Mr. Chuter Ede, the Home Secretary, has not infrequently been drawn to these activities. While he, on one occasion, ridiculed those groups, he asserted decidedly that the Fascists were being closely watched. Of course, there are also some bodies which would deny Fascist leanings and purport to have no political ambitions altogether—housewife associations and others, who have been waging a noisy battle against "aliens," meaning mostly refugee-Jews.

All these activities, however, are being carried out on the outer fringes of public life. All those groups and parties command but a small following and were not able to send one representative into Parliament. One should certainly not underrate any Fascist movement, small and insignificant as it may seem in its infancy, but one cannot help feeling that the growth and glory of those Fascist groups in Britain coincided with the growth and glory of the Nazis whom they imitated. Twelve years ago, they staged their notorious marches through the London East End in order to bring anti-Semitism down to Whitechapel. Today, it would not be possible for them to stage any such demonstrations—but are demonstrations still needed to bring anti-Semitism down to Whitechapel?

Here I return to where I started from: there are only a few Fascists in Britain but many anti-Semites. It would be a good thing, indeed, if anti-Semitism were confined to those small and sharply distinguishable groups. The truth is that anti-Semitism has transcended the boundaries of political parties and formations. Hitler's teachings and practices have been rejected by the British—but they have made them Jew-conscious. In Britain there is no discrimination against Jews; but there is a subtle distinction between Jews and gentiles. Some would fervently object to being labelled anti-Semites but they might agree that they are "Jew-minded" and even admit that they do not like Jews "particularly."

The press, conservative and labour alike, have persistently condemned anti-Semitism; still, most of the papers last September, fell for the terrorist scare with headlines shouting that Jews wanted to blow up Westminster and kill Montgomery. Scotland Yard's denial did not reach the limelight of publicity.

There is no doubt that terrorist outrages in Palestine have greatly acerbated anti-Jewish sentiments in this country. After all, British soldiers and civilians are killed for nothing else but doing their duty in the Army or the Civil Service, and while many Britishers do not condone the Palestine policy of the Government, they fail to understand why their sons and brothers should be murdered for no fault of their own. Certain sections of the public, however, go as far as to hold British Jewry as moral hostages for the happenings in Palestine.

"Sunday Times," in a recent appeal "To British Jews," reminded them to be "grateful." "For generations Jews in Britain have possessed the right and privileges of citizenship in larger measure than in any other country in the world; the offices and honours of the State are open to them as freely as to any others; they are excluded from no profession and industry; if they are wronged they can appeal with confidence to the even-handed justice of the courts of law."

Here, indeed, lies the crux of anti-Semitism among the British people: they have bestowed equality upon the Jews, they have equipped them with privileges but they do not expect them to take this for granted like other subjects of the King do. Not in a few Jew-baiter associations and Fascist journals lies the danger of anti-Semitism in Britain but in that unmistakable differentiation between Jewish citizens and British citizens.

## REFUGEE DOCTORS

The London evening newspaper "The Star" recently reported on discussions between the Ministry of Health and the Home Office, in consultation with the British Medical Association and other professional bodies which are to determine the position of hundreds of foreign doctors in this country.

The report went on to say that several of those doctors are in financial straits. This statement has no doubt come as a surprise to the general public who may have assumed that continental doctors in England are faring very well. What is the background story of the report in "The Star"?

Among the 52,000-54,000 doctors in Great Britain there are 400 Jewish doctors from Germany, 200 from Austria and 100 from Czechoslovakia. The data which are available for the doctors from Germany apply in approximately the same proportions to the other two groups.

Among the 400, of whom the majority are living in London, almost 100 have passed their English examinations; they have established themselves either as specialists in famous Harley Street or are General Practitioners.

The other 300 have been placed on a "temporary register" which does not permit them to set up an independent practice, but only to act as assistants in hospitals or to other doctors. This register was meant to be valid only "for the duration" but had been extended until the end of 1946 and has now, once again, been prolonged for another year. Many of the doctors on the register made valuable contributions to the war effort.

Approximately 10% of the doctors on the "temporary register" are unemployed. A recent *enquête* has shown that only a minority were able to save their earnings and that most of them are dependent on their day by day work for the existence of their families. If one takes into consideration that 60% of them are over 50 years and a substantial proportion between 60 and 70 years, this constitutes, indeed, a problem. At that, many have come to England without furniture and medical equipment. A few have taken on different work. Some oculists

## What the Press says . . .

### NAZI-SEIZED PROPERTY TO BE RESTORED

"The Control Office for Germany and Austria announces that a restitution office has been set up under the auspices of the Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany at 8, Fairfax Mansions, Fairfax Road, London, N.W.3. The purpose of this organization is to assist claimants to recover properties in Germany of which the owners were dispossessed by the Nazis. The organization will assist claimants and their legal advisers irrespective of whether the claimant belongs to the Jewish faith."

"The Times."

### FLOTSAM

"There are still 850,000 displaced persons in Europe—human flotsam stranded by the angry tide of war. No nation will acknowledge them: they are without work, without a future and almost without hope."

Since the war they have been cared for by Unnra, but Unnra closes down at the end of June. By then it was expected that the International Refugee Organisation would be ready to take over responsibility.

But time is short. The I.R.O. does not yet even exist. . . .

But the world cannot keep the displaced persons on a perpetual international dole. It is essential that the nations should make a concerted effort to solve this tragic human problem once and for all."

"News Chronicle."

are working as opticians and others even in factories.

The assistance of the Refugee Committee has, as a rule, been limited to cases in which doctors have fallen ill and have become incapable of further work. A fund to be set up among the better situated colleagues is to introduce a form of self-aid. It is very difficult for older people to pass the English examinations for a number of reasons; they require also some financial backing. An added technical difficulty is the overcrowding of medical schools in which one must prepare for the examinations.

As far as dentists are concerned (apart from the dentists from Austria who are fully fledged doctors), no "temporary register" has been introduced, and of the 50 dentists from Germany who have not passed an English examination, a large majority is working as technicians. 65% of them are over 50 years.

In spite of the momentary uncertainties of the situation, on the whole, a certain optimism is justified.

The National Health Service for Great Britain will, in all probability, be introduced in the course of next year. The discussions between the Ministries on which "The Star" reported, are foremost concerned with the question of whether foreign doctors on the "temporary register" are to be taken over by the National Health Service. The Ministry of Health, headed by Mr. A. Bevan, is very progressive and liberal in this matter. The British Medical Association was more reluctant and has not always been very friendly towards the infiltration of aliens into the medical profession.

Two factors, however, may sway the negotiations to a favourable result. Firstly, the lack of doctors outside London, especially in the country, is strongly felt. Secondly, even the forthcoming naturalisation of alien doctors on the "temporary register" will not solve their specific problems; as the British Medical Association as a professional body is interested in keeping up the social level of doctors in Britain, the decision regarding the future occupation of this group of medical men may in the end be positive.

## John F. Oppenheimer (New York): UNFINISHED

**BALZAC.** By Stefan Zweig. Translated from the German by William and Dorothy Rose. 404 pp. New York, 1946. The Viking Press. \$ 3.75.

It is certainly not an accident that Stefan Zweig in his autobiography refers to Balzac almost at the very beginning and the very end. Even if one examines the index of "The World of Yesterday" one finds that Hugo von Hofmannsthal and Emile Verhaeren are mentioned on 18 pages, Goethe, Romain Rolland and Rainer Maria Rilke on 14, Richard Dehmel and Sigmund Freud on 10, and Paul Valery and Balzac on 7. From the aforementioned nine persons seven were contemporaries of Stefan Zweig with whom he was in steady contact. This means that Balzac ranges behind Goethe in Zweig's appreciation if you take an index as any proof. That this is no coincidence is proved by the circumstances under which Balzac's name appears in this autobiography. Zweig writes about his early youth and how much he was impressed by the poets and writers of his time; how he and his young friends discussed books, pictures and compositions of their time and then he continues: "I was almost frightened when many years later I found the following sentence in Balzac's description of his youth: Les gens célèbres étaient pour moi comme des dieux qui ne parlaient, ne mangeaient pas comme les autres hommes." For he felt exactly the same way. When Zweig describes the joy he had in collecting autographs he singles out among other notes a proof sheet of Balzac "in which practically every sentence is torn apart, every line ploughed through, the wide margin blackened with strokes, signs and words, it represents to me the eruption of a human vesuvius."

And at the end when he already had left the Continent and stayed in England, he wrote: "For years I had been accumulating material preparatory to a large two-volume study of Balzac and his work but had never had the courage to start on so comprehensive a labour that was calculated to occupy a long period. But it was just my gloom that produced the courage."

Stefan Zweig, the wanderer on the European continent, the European *par excellence*, finally left Europe and went to Brazil. His elaborate notes and that what was finished of the Balzac manuscript were left behind in England. He worried for many years whether this material had escaped the "Blitz." When it eventually arrived in Brazil, Zweig was broken in spirit. His Balzac manuscript, published a few months ago as one volume, was never finished.

This reviewer would like to stop with this factual report, because he is not able to appraise this Balzac

biography in the form it was left behind. The marks of fate are too strongly engraved in this posthumous work and cannot be erased by any respect for the author and his editing friend Richard Friedenthal. One would like to know what Zweig actually accomplished and which part of his work remained unfinished. Friedenthal in his remarks does not answer these questions.

Undoubtedly Zweig had the intention to show Balzac, the Vesuvius, with all his grandeur, his power, majesty, but also with his lava and slag. He wanted to explain his vulgarity, his vanity, his childlike behaviour in business ventures as well as the genius who created almost 3,000 characters in his gigantic literary output, surpassed in this respect only by Shakespeare. And most likely he wanted to combine these diverse characteristics in a crowning picture of Balzac as the biographer of the French Society in the 19th century.

It has not been done. Just as Balzac was not given time to finish his "Comédie Humaine" so was Zweig not allowed to write the concluding chapters of his life work. For that reason we learn very little of Balzac which is not already known or which Stefan Zweig had not already put into his "Three Masters," the portraits of Balzac, Dickens and Dostojewsky. This biography lacks above all a critical analysis of Balzac's oeuvre. The titles are mentioned, but almost nothing is said about the story, the action, the characters and still less about the literary place they take in world literature. Balzac's personality, how he lived, how he loved, how he conducted business, how he dreamed and how he finally died is painted with colourful strokes. There are certain chapters which will stay in our memory, especially the one describing his homecoming to Paris from the Ukraine only to die in his voluptuous palace in Paris alone and deserted even by Madame de Hanska whom he had wooed for almost twenty years. It is only to Zweig's credit that he describes this last scene not in his own words but in the words of Victor Hugo.

For those who know little about Balzac, Zweig's biography certainly represents the most comprehensive and valuable study published up to now. In spite of the vast scientific research work that went into this enterprise, despite all the meticulous labours, the reader will enjoy the smooth and vivid flow of Zweig's pen and he will learn without being taught.

To sum up: This last book shows all of Stefan Zweig's high qualities and for this very reason it makes us doubly feel that it is unfinished.

## 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.

### THE DOG IN THE BELL FLAT

It has been mentioned in the March edition of "AJR Information" that, amongst others, the "tenant's protection breaks down," if an obligation entered into by him had been broken.

In tenancy agreements referring to flats it has been frequently provided that no dogs are to be kept in the flat—the Englishman's love for pets apparently not extending to landlords.

Mrs. Reuben, a tenant of a "Bell flat," signed such a contract but did not keep it, and a County Court action for her ejection was the consequence.

Both the County Court and the Court of Appeal refused to make an ejection order and Mrs. Reuben's dog was allowed to stay. But reading the reasons given by the judges one finds that the decision gives small comfort to pet lovers. The tenant only succeeded, because she proved that, owing to her nervous state of health caused by the flat having been burgled, she had been advised by her doctor to keep a dog; that her condition had improved when she had a dog, had deteriorated when—on the first request of the landlord—she sent it away, and had again improved since she got it back; if the dog was not with her, she would become depressed and lose weight.

These facts prevailed, but the following comment

was made by one of the judges in the Court of Appeal:

"I wish to say at once that I hope that no tenant of a flat . . . will treat anything I say as an encouragement to break any covenant. This covenant against keeping a dog without the permission of the landlord is, it seems to me, perfectly reasonable. It is only in a very special case indeed that the Court could properly refuse to give the landlord possession if the tenant knowingly breaks a covenant and says and I intend to go on breaking it."

The article in the March issue also mentioned another reason for refusing protection to the tenants, namely if the landlord required the premises for his own use, provided that the property had been acquired by him not later than 1937 (or, in certain, rather frequent, cases 1939). One of the legal friends of the AJR draws attention to a recent Court decision according to which a landlord, who has acquired the property after 1937 or 1939, may also claim the premises for his own use if the tenant had moved in after the purchase. As emphasised before, however, in no case an order of ejection may be granted on the grounds that the landlord required the premises himself, if greater hardship would be caused by ejecting the tenant than by granting the landlord's request.

## PERSONALIA

Rabbi Dr. Georg Wilde, Cambridge, will celebrate his 70th birthday on May 9. He was a Rabbi of the Jewish Community, Magdeburg, from 1905 to 1939 and thus an indirect successor to Ludwig Philippson. During the first World War he acted as an Army Chaplain. Dr. Wilde was well known beyond his own community by his manifold contributions to Jewish life and Jewish thought. In his work as a Rabbi, the human aspect always stood in the foreground of his activities. As a preacher and as a writer he was able to open the hearts and minds of young and old to their Jewish heritage. The AJR considers it a privilege that he has identified himself with its work from the very beginning and joins Dr. Wilde's many friends in their best wishes on the occasion of his Jubilee.

Professor Bernhard Zondek (Jerusalem) and Dr. Alfred Loeser (London) have been elected on the board of the editors of the "Obstetrical and Gynaecological Survey" (published in Baltimore, U.S.A.), an international journal founded in 1946 by eminent gynaecologists in America.

Gerhard Kempinski, known from stage and screen and owner of the Kempinski restaurant, died in London at the age of 42.

Four refugees who came to England because of Hitler's anti-Jewish acts were among the distinguished scientists who were honoured recently by an election into the Fellowship of the Royal Society: Dr. Wilhelm S. Feldberg (formerly University, Berlin), Lecturer in Physiology, Cambridge; Professor Hans A. Krebs (formerly University Freiburg), Professor of Biochemistry, Sheffield; Dr. Egon Orowan (formerly Technische Hochschule, Berlin), Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge; and Professor Fritz Paneth (formerly University, Königsberg), Professor of Chemistry, Durham.

**NEW BOOKS:** Rudolf Olden: "The History of Liberty in Germany (Gollancz, London); Friedrich Meinecke: "Die Deutsche Katastrophe" (Betrachtungen und Erinnerungen; Zürich: Aero Verlag); Constantin Silens: "Irrweg und Umkehr" (Betrachtungen über das Schicksal Deutschlands. Basel: Verlag Birkhäuser); Saul K. Padover: "Psychologist in Germany" (Phoenix House); Emil Ludwig: "Bolivar" (W. H. Allen and Co., London); Friderike Zweig: "Stefan Zweig" (W. H. Allen & Co. London); Alfred Einstein: "Mozart. His Character, His Work" (Cassell, London); Rudolf Kayser: "Spinoza: Portrait of a Spiritual Hero" (Philosophical Library, New York); Victor Ehrenberg: "The Roots of Europe" (Blackwell, London); Wilhelm Levison: "England and the Continent in the Eighth Century" (Clarendon Press, Oxford). Hermann Sinzheimer: "Shylock" (Gollancz, London).

## ANNIVERSARY OF "DER WEG"

We extend our cordial wishes to the Editors of "Der Weg" on the occasion of its first anniversary. This weekly, issued by the Jewish community in Berlin, has developed into a journal of high cultural and literary standing, covering the whole range of the Jewish problem in all its political, moral and spiritual aspects. It is admirable how under difficult and discouraging conditions "Der Weg" is written and produced in a manner which is worthy of the great tradition of Berlin Jewry.

A Press Conference was arranged by the editors, Dr. H. E. Fabian, Mr. W. Meier and Mr. R. May. Mr. J. Meyer stressed the active participation of Jews in the Resistance Movement amongst Concentration Camp inmates. Dr. Münzer, said that whilst one could not speak of a "new" anti-Semitism in Germany, one had to face again the "old" anti-Semitism promoted by the reactionary forces. Mrs. Jeanette Wolf described the murder of tens of thousands of Jewish children.

The Berlin daily "Der Tagesspiegel," reporting on the Conference, describes it a bad symptom that two years after the end of Hitler the few surviving Jews in Berlin feel compelled to express their disappointment about lack of assistance and their anxiety about their future.

Else Dormitzer :

## CHILDREN IN THERESIENSTADT

It is not a gloomy picture that I mean to draw today from my own experience in the Camp of Theresienstadt. The young ones of all ages of childhood received ampler food than the adults, they were given vegetables and fruit (unknown delicacies for the others), they were under permanent medical control and for the very little ones there were nurseries. One often saw them march along the streets of the town, singing or romping about in the free places.

But there was one rule which made all parents despair: it was strictly forbidden to give them any kind of teaching, there were neither schools nor private courses, although a great number of excellent and experienced teachers were available. It was a deliberate policy on the part of the oppressors to let our youth grow up like savages. Boys and girls who had been deported at the age of six had no notion of reading or writing; others who had perhaps passed a few years at school completely forgot what they had learnt. A single incident may serve to show this: I worked in the Postal Administration and one day my chief brought me two boys of about thirteen whose fathers had begged him to give them some sort of occupation because it was unbearable to see them uselessly lounging about. I gave one of them a number of sheets, telling him to pile them in alphabetical order, and the other a similar pile to be arranged according to numbers and went on writing. When they did not stir I asked them to start working, whereupon the one, blushing, said he did not know the letters, and the other, palefaced, that he did not know the figures. Without a word I sent them out in the yard to play—what else could I have done!

But these children grew, capable and independent and amazingly quickly adapted themselves to life in the camp: every stray bit of wood or coal, every scrap of paper was picked up and brought home for fuel. The bigger children took care of their younger brothers and sisters whilst parents were kept under the full strain of a ten-hour work-day. They were also made to do the lighter house-work and in that respect, too, one could make the most astonishing experiences: a little girl of four who had the daily job of sweeping the stairs appeared before the house-warden ("Hausältester") one afternoon, stating that she "laid down her tools"; asked for the reason, she replied indignantly, "I did not get my extra plate of soup for lunch." A little fellow, the favourite of the whole house, carefully put every little lump of sugar, every slice of bread he was given by any benefactor into his pocket quoting as his reason, "not to be eaten before one is starving." It was the same little boy who hurriedly running across the yard, answered any attempt to stop him by saying importantly, "No time, I have to go on transport." He knew that there was no delaying when one was called up for transport. He was, together with his parents, to march from the train into the gas chamber of Auschwitz.

There was one thing only which the children learnt, learnt to perfection, and that was to steal without being caught. How the parents of a boy of fourteen were envied for always being provided with a stock of at least 20 lb. of potatoes, an immense

wealth in the circumstances of the camp! How proudly a mother showed me a silk scarf which her offspring had "found somewhere." No need to say that it came from the clothes line of a neighbouring house. An incident may show how self-evident this mode of "acquisition" appeared even to the very youngest. After the liberation, a little girl of six had returned to Holland with her mother who soon found employment but bitterly complained of the long distance to her place of work as, at that time, trams did not yet run again in Amsterdam. "If only I had a bicycle," she added. Proudly her little girl consoled her: "Don't worry mummy. I'll steal you one." That things were to be bought was an unknown fact to her.

One could hardly imagine that children like this would later be able to adapt themselves into a civilised community, to learn all that had been lost in years. And yet, wherever the surviving children from the camp, mostly orphans, had drifted, whether to U.S.A., Palestine, South America, South Africa or Great Britain, they eagerly seized the offered opportunities of learning with boundless vigour and energy, became excellent scholars and discarded the bad habits they had acquired during those dreadful years of oppression and degradation. Indeed a new proof of the old saying that Judaism can and will never perish.

## IN PARLIAMENT

### SHANGHAI REFUGEES

Whilst the Distressed Relatives Scheme was designed to relieve distress in Europe, and could not be extended to other parts of the world, the Home Secretary has agreed that 50 of the refugees in Shanghai with relatives in this country might be granted visas for the United Kingdom. He understands that about 600 applied and that the final selection had just been completed. On a further question whether the Home Secretary would be prepared to reconsider the numbers selected, Mr. Chuter Ede answered: "Yes, but I do want to find some other countries as well taking their share in dealing with the problem." Asked by Mr. S. Silverman for the principle on which he differentiated between Europe and Shanghai, when people were in distress and when their only relatives were here, Mr. Chuter Ede answered that in view of the limited accommodation available in this country he had to draw the line somewhere.

### FOOD PARCELS TO GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

The Postmaster General said that whilst there was some dislocation and congestion when food parcels to Germany and Austria were permitted, they should now reach their destination within about a fortnight.

### BRITISH-GERMAN TRADE

On March 27, Mr. Hynd declared that British traders might now correspond with Germans and exchange information regarding proposed business transactions. The approval of the British and U.S. control authorities had, however, to be obtained before contracts were concluded. Goods imported into the combined British-U.S. zones of Germany are limited to those deemed to be essential to German economy.

### EMPLOYMENT OF D.P.'s

On March 26 Major Beamish asked the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster why the order that all employable D.P.'s should do some form of work and that camps in which they were now situated may be split up, did not apply to Jewish D.P.'s and whether he was aware that as a result of this order Jewish D.P.'s could only do work within easy travelling distance of their camps. In his reply Mr. Hynd stated that all employable D.P.'s were liable to work, the majority of Jewish D.P.'s in the British zone of Germany were, however, accommodated at one large assembly centre and they had been exempted from liability to be moved away from their camp for

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### RECITATIONS BY WALTER HERTNER

New Authors — New Works

The upheavals of the past two decades have, in recent years, found expression in the works of Jewish poets and writers of old reputation as well as of the younger generation. A selection of these testimonials of our time will be read by Walter Hertner.

Free admission without ticket

### TELEGRAPH SERVICES WITH GERMANY

Restricted public telegraph and telephone services with the British and American zones of Germany were recently opened. The rate for telegrams is 3½d. per word. The existing services for the Forces will continue for the present. The charge for a telephone call of three minutes duration to any place in the British zone and to certain places in the American zone is 10/-, to other places in the American zone 12/-. The special reduced rate for the Occupying Forces (military and civil) from the British zone in the evening and on Sunday will continue for the present.

work. Numbers of them would be employed on essential services in the camp itself while other employment in the neighbourhood of the camp was expected to absorb the remainder of those employable.

### TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

The new regulation according to which applications for passports and identity documents may be submitted through the local Labour Exchanges applies to British subjects only. The procedure for the application of travel documents for non-British persons is unchanged.

### JEWISH LAWYERS MEET AT DETMOLD

A most impressive gathering of lawyers, Jewish, British, and German alike, was held at the end of March in the ancient castle of the former Dukes of Lippe at Detmold, under the auspices of the Legal Department of the Jewish Relief Unit (Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad) and presided over by Sir Alfred Brown, Legal Adviser to the Control Office for Germany and Austria, London.

This unique Conference may be rightly considered an outstanding success, mainly due to the efforts of its "spiritus rector," Dr. G. Weis, Legal Adviser of the Jewish Relief Unit.

During the opening session addresses were given by representatives of the British authorities, the German administration and Jewish organisations. Greetings and good wishes on behalf of the AJR and the "Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany" were conveyed by Dr. E. G. Lowenthal.

The main features of the Conference were the lectures given by Maj.-Gen. L. M. Inglis, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Chief Justice, Control Commission Supreme Court on the "Die Kontrollkommissionsgerichte," by Dr. G. Weis and Senatsdirektor Dr. Loeffler (Hamburg) on "Wiedergutmachung als administratives Problem," by Professor Cohn ("Anfechtung rechtskräftiger Entscheidungen aus der Zeit des nationalsozialistischen Regimes"), Dr. H. G. van Dam, Deputy Legal Adviser, J.R.U. ("Rechtsschutz gegen Aufhebung zum Rassenhass") and Rechtsanwalt A. Daltrop, Bielefeld ("Rechtsfolgen der Denunziation"). Both lectures and discussion were on a remarkable level, and in particular that small group of Jewish Lawyers in Germany, who for the first time since 1933 met their non-Jewish colleagues on an equal footing, greatly appreciated the fresh knowledge gained and the friendly atmosphere and the hospitable spirit in which this meeting took place.

### Letter to the Editor

Dear Sir,

May we use the columns of your paper to express our grateful thanks to those members of your Association who have so readily responded to our circular letter (attached to the February issue of "AJR Information") in which we appealed for funds for the Eleanor Rathbone Memorial in Palestine.

We are glad to say that quite a number of your members sent in their donations. We feel, however, that there are many more who would wish to help us in attaining our object to provide additional accommodation for children at the agricultural institution of Magdiel and at the same time honour the name of Eleanor Rathbone, for those additional buildings will bear her name. We, therefore, should like to appeal to them through your paper to let us have their contributions as well.

Lady Fletcher,

Eleanor Rathbone Memorial in Palestine  
(sponsored by Children and Youth Aliyah),  
Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.

## FROM MY DIARY

The Anglo-Jewish press which for many years was notable by the absence of many essential features, is gradually awakening from its agony. Last month, we welcomed two newcomers to its fold. Since then, another Jewish Journal has made its appearance, "The Jewish Monthly," published by the Anglo-Jewish Association. (Price 1/6.)

The first issue contains an interesting summary of the Judeo-political scene by Robert Weltsch, "After Weizmann's Defeat," and articles on Jewish education in Great Britain, The A.J.A. and Anglo-Jewish Intellectual Life, etc.

A survey of Anglo-Jewish Affairs by Harold Soref says, a.a.: "To an exceptional degree, the refugees from the Hitler terror have assimilated themselves in the community. . . . Refugee Rabbis and scholars of the eminence of Dr. Leo Baeck, Dr. Samuel Krauss, Dr. Altmann, Dr. Maybaum and Dr. Goldschmidt have greatly contributed to Anglo-Jewish learning in this country. The presence of Dr. Baeck, the outstanding Jew in our midst, has inspired the formation of a Society for Jewish Study. . . ."

Ludwig Hardt, the famous interpreter of poets and writers, died recently in U.S.A. He was one of the most powerful masters of the spoken word in Germany, not only by the brilliant technique of his recitations but still more by the spiritual obsession

through which his performance of chosen pieces of the world literature became unforgettable experiences to his audiences. Heine was his most beloved author and Jewish subjects always formed an important part of his repertoire long before 1933; he gave, for instance, a special personal touch to Heine's "Prinzessin Sabbath," and the dramatic power of the Bible became apparent when he read the story of "Samson and Delilah" as quoted in Heine's "Schnabelowopski." After 1933, when he was confined to the Jewish public, he gave his listeners strength and self-respect and displayed much courage by defying the Nazis through the medium of his authors. Many will still cherish his impersonation of Goering in "David and Goliath" and of the description of Heine's old Hamburg Jew, Moses Lump, who finds consolation in his misery by remembering that his race has survived all persecutors since Pharaoh's time. Hardt's admirers in this country have added reason for regretting his untimely death. At last he had planned a tournée to England.

It is difficult after Max Brod's "Heinrich Heine" to add anything to the portrait which Brod has masterfully drawn. One cannot say that Francois Feijt's "Heine, a Biography," translated by Mervyn Savill (Allan Wingate, 18/-), has succeeded in this difficult task. Its outstanding merit is the fact that it appears in England where much too little is known of Heine as philosopher and politician. Feijt's work which is certainly industrious and

diligent, keeps a well-balanced picture of Heine's thought in relation to the contemporary setting and his failings and love affairs though sometimes at the expense of the dramatic flow of the story.

Mr. Feijt rightly makes the Jewish problem the controversial and pivotal point in Heine's life. A few inaccuracies regarding names and dates could easily have been erased.

Another book on my list, "Let Stephen speak," by Hannah F. Cohen (who died shortly before the book came out) sidetracks the Jewish problem. These memoirs of Captain Stephen Behrens Cohen composed mainly of his own letters and his friends' replies, show a young Jew educated at Eton and Cambridge, intelligent and charming, on the verge of a promising career but rather removed from his people's sorrows. He died on active service in India in 1943. (Sylvan Press, 10/6.)

NARRATOR.

Miss Frida Ruben, who had been working with AJR Headquarters for nearly five years, left the country in order to join her relatives in the United States. By her wide experience and her untiring devotion she rendered invaluable service to the administration of the Organisation. The AJR, whose Headquarters have lost a most helpful colleague, express their thanks for her collaboration and their best wishes for her new start in U.S.A.

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GOOD OPPORTUNITY for intelligent young man interested in ladies fashions to enter firm of blouse manufacturers with a view to assuming a responsible position in the future. Box 433.

TRANSLATION & PROOF READINGS of French, German, Hebrew & Yiddish MSS done by experienced London University Graduate. Box 434.

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#### MISSING PERSONS

Inquiries from AJR **Goldberg, Fischel**, from Duisburg, for Bruno Goldberg, Neustadt, Holstein.

**Meier, Willi**, formerly Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Kaiserallee 32, last known address: c/o Ruben & Co., 273 Regent Street, London, for Arthur Gerber, Stuttgart.

**Spitzer, Ralph**, abt. 32 years old, worked for "New York Times" at Prague, for Dr. Adolf Brachtel, Munich.

**Vogel, Werner, Dr. ing.**, formerly Berlin W., Englishestr. 6, for Albert Hennig, Berlin.

#### Inquiries from HIAS

37 Museum Street, London, W.C.1

**Kahn, Mrs. Herta**, née Berger, daughter of Julius Berger, formerly Berlin, for Fraenze Braune, Berlin.

**Landau, Hans**, Commercial artist, from Berlin, Charlottenburg 4, Droysenstr. 9, for Otto Seide, Berlin.

**Canetti, Mrs.**, née Strauss, born Frankfurt/Main, for Dr. Kubatzke, Berlin-Schmargendorf.

**Lewin, Mrs. Kaete**, relative of Horst Hesse, Rio de Janeiro, for HIAS.

#### Inquiries from

United Kingdom Search Bureau, Bloomsbury House,

Bloomsbury St., London, W.C.1

**Kucera, Margarete**, born 13.4.1914 at Vienna, for Maria Stroem, Westerland.

**Lasky, Johann Wolfgang**, from Vienna, for Mrs. E. Kaupa-Leyman, Vienna.

**Lewin, Leo**, London, for Johanna Schwarz née Becher, Berlin-Schoenberg.

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# THE ASSOCIATION AT WORK

## LECTURE BY DR. L. FEUCHTWANGER

The third lecture of the Franz Rosenzweig Series of Lectures under the auspices of the AJR was given by Dr. Ludwig Feuchtwanger on the subject, "Jewish Past in England and Germany."

Dr. Feuchtwanger distinguished between the three periods—the Norman period, the period after the expulsion, and the period after the re-admission under Cromwell. During the first period, the insular geographical position isolated spiritually the Jews in England from the driving force of Continental Jewry. In the second period the Jew became a legendary figure in English literature as may be seen from Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," Marlowe's "Jew of Malta" and Shakespeare's "Shylock"; this conception of the Jew was so firm that it also influenced the works of modern English writers such as Shaw, Wells and Galsworthy. The speaker then dealt with the various religious and economic considerations which led to the re-admission of Jews under the Puritan Cromwell. In his view the Jews in England during the third period had not built up a community with the same spiritual and organisational strength as Continental Jewry had done. Modern Jewish Orthodoxy, Liberalism and Zionism had their origin on the Continent.

## MANCHESTER

At the recent Annual General Meeting of the Manchester Branch, a new Committee was elected consisting of Lt.-Col. Dr. R. Friedlaender (Chairman), Mr. O. L. Einstein and Mr. B. B. Koenig (Joint Vice-Chairmen), Mr. A. Abel and Mr. R. Werner (Joint Hon. Secretaries), Mr. F. H. Kroch (Treasurer), Mr. S. Herrmann (Hon. Asst. Treasurer), and Mr. L. Goodman (Auditor).

The retiring Chairman (Mr. L. K. Sonneborn) and Hon. Secretary (Mr. B. Bochenek), both of whom expressed their unchanged active interest in the AJR and the local group, were thanked for their long years' untiring efforts for the common cause.

In his address on "The Problems of today and the Outlook," Mr. W. Rosenstock gave a survey of the general political problems which formed the background of the Jewish Refugee question and described the manifold activities of the AJR.

The First Plenary Session of the Council for the Protection of Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany has now been fixed for June 15th and 16th.

## GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the AJR took place on April 21 at Stern Hall. After the report by Dr. K. Alexander, General Secretary, the members of the Executive with Mr. A. Schoyer as Chairman and Mr. S. Adler-Rudel as Vice-Chairman were re-elected; Dr. A. Prager who had resigned as an Executive Member was replaced by Dr. R. Schwarz. The Board members were elected as proposed in the list of candidates which had been printed on the invitation to the General Meeting.

## THE AJR SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

The AJR Social Service Department, 8 Fairfax Mansions, N.W.3 (Maida Vale 9096), would be very grateful for co-operation of members and friends, especially in the following matters:

Vacant accommodation, furnished and unfurnished, should be reported.

The department is sometimes asked for advice by men and women about the steps they have to take in order to find employment; it would, therefore, be very helpful if vacancies were reported.

There are also amongst callers on the department reliable persons who would be prepared to look after children or sick people.

Finally, the department would be glad to be informed on holiday accommodation.

## AJR MEETINGS IN MAY

Sunday, May 4, Bristol. Synagogue Hall, Park Row, 4.30 p.m. Dr. K. ALEXANDER: "The present position of the Refugees."

Sunday, May 11th, Leicester. Synagogue, Highfield Street. 4 p.m. Dr. W. ROSENSTOCK: "The Work of the AJR."

Monday, May 12. Golders Green, Hodford Hall, Hodford Road, N.W.11. 7.30 p.m. Recitations, WALTER HERTNER.

## AJR GLASGOW

(11 Abbotsford Place, Glasgow, C.5) Sunday, May 11th, 5.30 p.m. Report on the AJR General Meeting and other current Reports.

Sunday, May 18th, 5.30 p.m. M.R.A.S. Meeting.

## ANGLO - JEWISH ASSOCIATION

Monday, 5th May, 8.15 p.m. FRIENDS HOUSE, EUSTON RD., N.W.1 THE REV. Dr. JAMES PARKES, M.A.

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