

ISSUED BY THE
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" THIS BLESSED PLOT "

A RECENT Report of the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Office, published in this issue, reveals that in the course of the last four years about 365,000 persons were admitted to this country on a more or less permanent basis. Considering the fact that, unlike countries overseas, Great Britain is not a typical country of immigration, this is a very fine record indeed.

Jews from Central Europe will always gratefully remember that they owe their lives to the generous immigration policy of the United Kingdom before war broke out. The post-war policy is determined by economic rather than by humanitarian principles. This is, inter alia, indicated by the fact that of a total of 365,000 post-war immigrants, only 5,600 came over under the so-called Distressed Relatives Scheme. Difficulties sometimes experienced by the AJR arise for survivors of the Concentration Camps who are anxious to leave the Continent and to join their relatives in this country, if they are not old enough to be covered by the Distressed Relatives Scheme, and if their admission as employees is hampered by their vocational background.

There is no general solution for these " hard core " cases. One can only hope that the tradition of the United Kingdom as a country of asylum, recalled by the Under-Secretary in the course of his Statement, will be extended to them.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES

IT has always been one of the objects of the AJR to watch the interests of Jewish Nazi victims in questions of restitution. As soon as the political situation permitted, contacts were established with the appropriate quarters and proposals for legislation submitted. As early as March, 1947, when the discussions on restitution laws were still in an initial stage, the AJR set up a special Restitution Department, which obtained official recognition by the Foreign Office. This department, solely administered and financed by the AJR, became the nucleus of the International " United Restitution Office " (URO), whose Headquarters and London office are closely linked up with the AJR.

Gradually, due to the initiative and the efforts of the AJR and the " United Restitution Office," legislation has made headway. There are now laws on restitution of identifiable property for all three Western Zones and for Western Berlin, and an Indemnification Law (Entschädigungsgesetz) for the American Zone. Leaving aside the special position of Soviet-controlled Germany, legislation—at least in its main outlines—will have been completed with Indemnification Laws also for the British and French Zones and for Western Berlin.

The ultimate materialisation of the claims depends, of course, not on legislation alone. There are many questions which will have to be tackled by interpretation of the laws and by decisions of the Courts, and there is, finally, the practical one of transfer. All these circumstances make it imperative for every claimant to take a realistic view. This should, however, not discourage him, to fight for his rights. Everybody who forfeits his claim, does not only harm to himself, but sanctions the wrongs inflicted upon the Jews by the Nazis and limits the practical value of the laws promulgated in the interest of the persecutees.

JOURNEY'S END

A few weeks ago, the International Refugee Organisation (IRO) presented its report; though it is meant to cover only the fiscal year 1st July, 1948, to 30th June, 1949, it narrates, in fact, the gradual solution of a problem which has been standing in the foreground since the end of hostilities. At that time, about eight million foreign people were found in Germany, Austria and Italy. It is one of the ironies of history that the totalitarian states, which had expelled hundreds of thousands of their own citizens, became, after the war, the largest reservoirs of refugees and displaced persons. Amongst those homeless men, women and children were prisoners of war, forced labourers and survivors of the extermination camps. Most of them came from Eastern European countries. The majority, about seven millions, returned home as soon as this became possible. One million, however, felt for one reason or another, unable to " go home." At the beginning, they became the responsibility of UNRRA, but as UNRRA was due to wind up on 1st July, 1947, the United Nations set up a special Committee in April, 1946, which was to draft a constitution for an International Refugee Organisation (IRO).

Everybody who, in those spring days of 1946, attended the Committee sessions in Church House, London, will have felt a deep sense of frustration. Whilst human beings were in urgent need of constructive help, the Committee indulged in endless debates on points of order, questions of precedence and formulations of paragraphs. The deeper reason for these debates was, however, a fundamental difference of principles. It was the difference between East and West. The Eastern countries were anxious to restrict the categories of people who should enjoy IRO'S protection. Most DPs, they argued, could return to their countries of origin, which were in urgent need of workers. Those who did not want to return, they maintained, might have special reasons for their attitude, they were mainly Fascists or collaborators. The Western countries, on the other hand, held the view that lack of sympathy with the new Eastern regimes was not necessarily identical with Fascist or pro-Fascist trends. With regard to the Jewish DPs, East and West agreed that the Jews could not be expected to return to countries where they had lost their nearest ones and where they themselves had suffered persecution and humiliation under the Nazis. This conception was, however, of limited practical value in those days, because the immigration restrictions for Palestine were still in force.

After much bargaining, the constitution was finally sanctioned by the General Assembly of U.N. on 15th December, 1946. On 1st July, 1947, IRO took over from UNRRA. At that time, about 720,000 DPs and refugees, a quarter of them Jewish, lived in Assembly Centres. Altogether the number of persons coming under IRO's care amounted to 1,300,000. Two years later, on 30th June, 1949, it had decreased to about 390,000, whereas about 600,000 men, women and children had, with IRO's help, been resettled in other countries (540,000) or repatriated (60,000).

Altogether, 85 countries accepted DPs or refugees. Amongst them, Israel has the largest share. It was the destination of about 120,000 out of the 540,000 resettled DPs. The bulk of them (105,000) emigrated between 1st July, 1948, and 30th June, 1949, i.e., after the establishment of the Jewish State. According to the Report, it is expected that an additional 20,000 Jewish refugees will be settled in Israel during the fiscal year 1949-50.

Other countries of reception were, in the first fiscal year, mainly European countries, such as the United Kingdom, Belgium, France and the Netherlands, whereas the second year brought a striking shift of emphasis towards overseas resettlements, because then, apart from Israel, Australia and the United States started to take vast numbers of DPs.

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Very Important

The Time Limit

for filing claims for restitution of identifiable property in the British Zone of Germany expires on

31st December, 1949

Forms which have to be sent in Triplicate to the " Zentralamt fuer Vermögensverwaltung," Bad Nenndorf, Land Niedersachsen, British Zone, are available at the " United Restitution Office "

Please, inform your friends, especially old people or youngsters, who are heirs of property that may be claimed. Claims not lodged by 31st December, 1949, will be forfeited

In Parliament

BRITAIN'S IMMIGRATION POLICY

On November 4, the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Younger, outlined the present immigration policy of the Home Office.

He stated that the number of aliens who were allowed to land in the United Kingdom in 1948—the vast majority of whom were here for short periods—was 657,661. There were only just over 2,000 refusals. The Home Office had to be rather restrictive in the admission of visitors from countries behind the Iron Curtain, because it has been experienced that they were either unable or reluctant to go back.

There is no absolute bar for a holder of a visitor's visa to his applying and, in proper cases, being granted leave to stay on. There are, inter alia, a number of cases of people coming as genuine visitors who, in fact, without having come specially for this purpose, get the offer of a job and then ask to be allowed to stay. If the offer is of a kind which would enable them to get a permit had they applied from abroad, there is, generally speaking, no difficulty in allowing them to convert their visit into a stay.

Under the "Distressed Relatives Scheme" about 5,600 persons have been admitted. "As we cannot accept all persons in distress," Mr. Younger said, "we had to stick with a certain amount of firmness to the categories laid down under the scheme." Sympathetic consideration is, however, given to exceptional cases outside the scheme, if the only relations of the person are living in this country. In addition, 1,000 persecutees from Czechoslovakia and 6,000 aliens who married British nationals were admitted.

Continued from front page

Taking the two years under review as an entity, the distribution amongst the main countries of resettlement is as follows: Israel, 121,861; United Kingdom, 82,282; United States, 68,677; Canada, 66,256; Australia, 54,079. Another 35,031 had been resettled in France, 26,968 in Argentina, 22,054 in Belgium, 19,865 in Brazil and 12,101 in Venezuela.

Amongst the 690,000 whose fate is still undecided is a "hard core" of about 170,000. Their resettlement is the thorniest problem. As far as they are Jews, the Government of Israel, in an agreement with IRO, has declared its willingness to accept them. A grant of 2½ million dollars will be paid by IRO to the Israel Government for providing permanent care of aged, sick and handicapped Jewish refugees. The General Council of IRO expressed its appreciation of Israel's generous contribution to the solution of the "hard core" problem. Readers of this paper will be interested to learn that the main spokesman of the Israel Government in this matter was Mr. S. Adler-Rudel, a former Vice-Chairman of the AJR.

The present number of Jewish DPs in the whole of Germany is, according to Mr. Harry Greenstein, special adviser on Jewish affairs to the United States Zone, 45,000, of whom 20,000 will emigrate.

The history of the refugee problem is a history of human misery. In a world which is still full of tensions, it would be unrealistic to assume that the resettlement of the 690,000 DPs still left in Germany will be the last chapter of the story. On the other hand, it is gratifying to see that, by joint efforts of the nations who subscribed to the International Refugee Organisation or who accepted homeless people, for hundreds of thousands the journey has been brought to an end.

W. R.

Under the so-called "European Volunteer Workers Scheme" 83,000 workers and 3,500 dependants came over between October 1946 and August 1949.

Furthermore, 90,500 aliens were admitted for work under Ministry of Labour permits between May 1946 and August 1949. Generally speaking, they can only take jobs for which it is not easy to find employees already here. It is expected that about 10% of the total will become permanently resident in this country.

The Under-Secretary of State also mentioned that new aliens for permanent residence have been taken from the Polish Army and their dependants, amounting to 150,000, and that 15,000 former German prisoners of war and 8,000 former Ukrainian prisoners of war have been accepted.

During the last four years, about 275,000 aliens have been admitted for permanent residence, and an additional 90,000 have come under the Ministry of Labour Scheme.

"There have been," Mr. Younger concluded, "odd incidents, odd symptoms of friction, usually of a purely local character, but, generally speaking, I think there is no serious ground for complaint of too great a flow of immigration."

On a further question he stressed that it is still the practice not to send back political refugees to countries where they would be in danger of persecution.

VISITS FROM GERMANY

According to a statement by Mr. Bevin on October 26, since 1945 about 5,000 Germans have been brought under official auspices to this country from the Western zones and Berlin for educational visits. During the same period 426 women, 111 men and 44 children have come for an indefinite stay on compassionate grounds. 17,000 Germans visited this country for periods of less than six months, since the scheme for visits was introduced in 1948.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS

In answer to a question by Mr. Skeffington-Lodge, Mr. Mayhew stated that now, after the German Federal Government has been established, it is the policy of the Western Allies to relinquish their powers of control in regard to Press matters, and that it is for the German Government to take measures designed to prevent undemocratic influences.

In a supplementary question Mr. Skeffington-Lodge asked, whether the Minister would not look at this most serious matter again, especially as there was "a raging, tearing, anti-British campaign going on in Western Germany under the direction of editors of the new papers which are springing up, many of them former Nazis." Mr. Mayhew denied that there were reasons for the Foreign Office to intervene at the present time.

D.P.'s AND IRO

According to Mr. Mayhew, there will, undoubtedly, be at least 100,000 D.P.'s who will have to remain in Germany. After IRO has been wound up on June 30 1950, they will be the responsibility of the German authorities with the protection of the Occupying Powers.

NATURALISATION OF WAR PRISONERS

The Home Secretary, Mr. Ede, stated that prisoners of war are eligible for naturalisation after five years' residence. This period begins to run from the date of their attaining civilian status.

ANTI-JEWISH ASSAULTS

The Home Secretary, Mr. Ede, stated that out of a total of 866 violent assaults in the Metropolitan police district during the 12 months ended October 8, 55 were made upon people believed to be Jews. Arrests were made in 33 of these cases. Nine of the persons proved guilty were under 21 years of age. The Home Secretary said that he was gravely concerned about these assaults and gave the assurance that the police were very active in trying to ascertain not merely the people who commit assaults, but people who may have incited their committal.

RESTITUTION NEWS

American Indemnification Law

According to the American Indemnification Law, the "Laender" in the American Zone are liable for "indemnification" (Entschädigung) in money for certain types of damages suffered under the Nazis (see September issue of "AJR Information"). The "Laender" have now set up offices with which claims have to be lodged and which are also issuing the necessary forms.

The addresses of the offices are as follows: *Bavaria*: Bayerisches Landesamt fuer Wiedergutmachung, Arcis Strasse 11, Muenchen 2; *Hesse*: Hessisches Staatsministerium, Der Minister des Innern, Abteilung Wiedergutmachung, Wilhelmstrasse 24, Wiesbaden; *Wuerttemberg*: Landesbezirksstelle fuer Wiedergutmachung, Gerokstrasse 37, Stuttgart; *Badenia*: Landesbezirksstelle fuer Wiedergutmachung, Beethovenstrasse 11, Karlsruhe; *Bremen*: Amt fuer Wiedergutmachung, Polizeihaus, Bremen. Claimants have to contact the office of the "Land" of their last place of residence. Asking for forms, they should enclose International Reply Coupons.

In view of the fact that the claims have to be lodged by April 1st, 1950, the necessary steps should be taken without delay. Particulars about the kind of claims covered by the American Indemnification Law were given in the September issue of "AJR Information." Further information may be obtained from the "United Restitution Office." It is stressed that, so far, there exists only an Indemnification Law (Entschädigungsgesetz) in the American Zone, whereas corresponding legislation for the British and French Zones and for the Western Sectors of Berlin has not yet been promulgated.

"Unconfiscated" Property

According to the 11th Implementary Order to the "Reichsbuergergesetz," the property of emigrated Jews was confiscated. There are, however, cases in which the confiscation of a real estate was never entered into the "Grundbuch," so that the original Jewish owner still appears as the proprietor. According to an order issued by the Military Government and published by the Minister of the Interior for Northrhine-Westphalia, in such cases the "Grundbuch" is to be considered as being incorrect, and the real estate has to be claimed by the original owner as property to be restituted.

Readers whose real estates or bank accounts in the British Zone and also in Western Berlin still stand in their own name are therefore advised to file also these assets as restitution claims with the "Zentralamt fuer Vermoegensverwaltung" in Bad Nennedorf resp. the "Treuhaender der Amerikanischen, Britischen und Franzoesischen Militaerregierung fuer zwangsuebertragene Vermoegen," Berlin W 30, Nuernbergerstrasse 53/55.

Resolution of German Catholics

The "Deutsche Katholikentag 1949" in Bochum passed a resolution in which it asks for a speedy procedure in the settlement of restitution claims and the unification of restitution legislation for the whole German "Bund."

WAR CRIMES

On October 28, Mr. Shinwell stated that 937 persons have been tried on war crimes charges by British Military Courts in the British zone of Germany. 677 of them have been convicted, 230 being sentenced to death. 174 death sentences have been carried out.

OCCUPATION STATUTE

Amongst the matters in which, on the strength of the Occupation Statute, the Occupying Powers have the right to request and to verify information, are, according to Mr. Mayhew, the following items: Non-discrimination in trade matters, foreign interests in Germany and claims against Germany, displaced persons. Furthermore, a general clause gives the right to take action in unreserved fields, if the Occupying Powers consider that this is essential to security or to preserve democratic government in Germany.

JEWISH LIFE IN NORWAY

Norwegian Jewry, though one of the youngest and smallest communities in Europe, is trying hard to rebuild its organisational life. The war and Nazi occupation, when more than 1,000 Norwegian Jews were murdered, practically destroyed the community. After the liberation, 500 Jews returned to Norway. Another 500 D.P.s who, it is hoped, will soon be naturalised, have now added their strength to Jewish activities there.

The history of Norwegian Jewry dates back to 1851 when, for the first time, Jews were permitted to immigrate into the country, due to the endeavours of Henry Wergelands, the writer and fighter for the oppressed.

The first Jewish immigrants were Jews from Russia, who had fled from the Czarist pogroms and who settled in Oslo. More Jews from Eastern Europe arrived during the first world war and the community, which between the two wars numbered 1,400, flourished and prospered and received new blood from immigrants from Germany and Austria after Hitler's access to power.

The majority of Norwegian Jews were businessmen, doctors, dentists, who only participated in a

Resounding Chanukah

Throughout many centuries Chanukah has been the festival of remembrance. In the midst of the story of the sufferings of the Jews, one was happy that there was a light kindled, when Judas Maccabeus (Maccabi means the man who hammers) freed the Jews from the hands of the Syrians. Gradually, the meaning of the festival was broadened and from the intimate family circle it found its way into the synagogue.

Two ritual factors are characteristic of this festival. The Menorah, symbolising the re-consecration of the Temple which the Maccabees, as their sacred duty, freed from all sacrilege; and that song which has, no doubt, gained the greatest popularity amongst world Jewry—"Moaus Zur," though it is not the only song, and, especially in Chassidic circles, there was a great number of merry Chanukah tunes, which were sung on Chanukah Shabbat.

"Moaus Zur," which has become a Jewish folk song, has only been known for some centuries. Its origin has to be dated back to two motifs of folk songs which were widely known in the Middle Ages. The first motif is identical with the old German folk song, "So weiss ich eins, was mich erfreut, das plumlein auf preiter Heyde." The second motif, hailing from the early Middle Ages, is more of a battle song. There are still other tunes which have a striking similarity with the melody of Moaus Zur, but they are somehow interlinked with other motifs.

The words of "Moaus Zur" go back, according to historical research, to the 13th century and, according to Akrostichom, to Mordechai Ben Isaac, a poet of synagogue songs. The tune seems to have already been popular around 1450 among the Jews. It obtained its popularity, no doubt, through the vivid rhythm which has none of the elegy so often found in Jewish melodies; it is a tune only in the major key, a tune of joyfulness. It has been preserved through struggle and distress, wanderings and rest, and it forms a valuable supplement to the antecedent Blessings, which are also sung in the major key, when kindling the lights of the Menorah and praising the Lord for "the miracles of those days in these times." And to-day, the miracle has repeated itself. Israel is reborn and celebrates Chanukah as a joyful festival of liberation, not only in the synagogues, but in the whole country, in streets and squares, as a happy community.

Besides the well-known Chanukah song, we know yet another tune, which the Venetian composer of psalms, Benedetto Marcello, in the 17th century, discovered. He put down the music of "Moaus Zur," faithful to the original Hebrew, from right to left.

The whole original merriment comes from those songs which the Chassidim used to sing on Shabbat Chanukah. "Semer noeh l'shabbos-chanukah," quite in contrast to the usual elegy, full of joy and festivity.

This is our way of celebrating Chanukah, a festival which the Jewish people have kept throughout thousands of years.

MAGNUS DAVIDSOHN

small way in the political and cultural life of the country. Although Norway was free from anti-semitism, there was one problem which worried the community, and which is not solved even to this day. When, in 1941, the Agrarian Party formed the Government, they banned shechita, and Jews could obtain kosher meat from the neighbouring Scandinavian countries only. The war, of course, completely stopped these imports, which have not been resumed even now.

At the beginning of the Nazi occupation, Norwegian Jews were treated on an equal footing with the rest of the population, but gradually anti-semitic propaganda was intensified and the Jews, who in 1941 were sent to a camp outside Oslo, were those born in Russia. In 1942, the persecution of the Jews began in full measure. They were arrested all over the country, accused of espionage and executed, among them the Rabbi of Oslo, Mr. Julius Samuel. A considerable proportion of Norwegian Jews, however, escaped, aided by the Resistance Movement, and many of them found their way to Sweden, U.S.A. and England, where they joined the Free Norwegian Forces.

Only a few of them, after they returned to Norway, found their families alive, nor could they recover their former property. Conditions immediately after the liberation were indeed difficult, as the Nazis and Quislings had left a legacy of anti-semitism, which only gradually disappeared. Both the Government and the intellectuals helped the Jews in their restitution. The activities of the community were slowly resumed and their first task was the re-introduction of religious services. The community was allowed to levy taxes of 3% of the income tax and synagogues, children's homes, old-age homes and other institutions have since been re-opened. Dr. Aronzen has been appointed Chief Rabbi. It was a noteworthy day when, for the first time in the history of Norwegian Jewry, Crown Prince Olaf attended services in a synagogue.

A further proof of the pro-Jewish sentiments of the Government was given when, in 1947, it invited 500 Jewish displaced persons to settle in Norway. They were granted permission to work and received the promise to acquire Norwegian citizenship after five years. At first only a few Jews accepted the invitation, as the majority of the inmates of the D.P. Camps desired to immigrate to Israel, but then more and more replied, and in the end the immigration quota had to be raised. Today, this recent addition to Norwegian Jewry is fully integrated into the economic life of the country, as most of them are skilled workers. Their accommodation is not quite satisfactory yet, as the lack of housing has left many of them in temporary camps, but it is hoped that homes will be ready for them in the near future.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

FROM ALL CORNERS

United States

Mr. Nathan Klein, an American-Jewish businessman, has offered to cover the 5,000 dollar deficit of the Jefferson Military College at Natchez, Mississippi, which refused to accept land allegedly worth 50,000,000 dollar from Judge George Armstrong, 83 year old Texas millionaire.

Judge Armstrong had made his gift conditional on the College agreeing to "teach and disseminate . . . the true principles of Jeffersonian democracy and the Constitution, Christianity and superiority of the Anglo-Saxon and Latin-American races."

Poland

Nineteen Jewish schools and 35 kindergartens have been taken over by the State authorities.

In Stettin workers of a large clothing factory have "adopted" the Jewish Peretz School and decided to give half a day's wages as a contribution to its upkeep. They declared that by this action they wanted to demonstrate that there exists no racial discrimination or anti-Semitism in Poland.

Jugoslavia

About 60% of the 11,500 Jews from Jugoslavia are now in Israel, and in December another ship will bring some 1,500 Jews to the Holy Land. With this migration there will be less than 4,000 left.

ANGLO-JUDAICA

London Speaks Hebrew

The shadows which Mr. Bevin's policy had cast over the life of British Jewry are passing, and it seems that the secure establishment of the Jewish State has served not only to improve the relations between Britain and Israel but also to raise the status of the Jews in Britain. The impressive inauguration of Hebrew broadcasts from London had significance in that it reaffirmed the three centuries old association of England with the People of the Book. No listener can have been unmoved when the Director-General of the B.B.C. on that occasion quoted the words of Isaiah: "Nation shall speak peace unto nation." British Jews especially, said the *Jewish Chronicle*, will "derive immense satisfaction from this strengthening of links between Britain and their brethren in Israel," though the *Zionist Review*, more sceptical, suggested that judgment be reserved.

An increase in Anglo-Jewry's status after Israel's triumph also became apparent on the Jewish Remembrance Day when 12,000 old soldiers marched past the most famous of Britain's commanders, Field-Marshal Montgomery, and fair words were spoken of Israel by Mr. Anthony Eden, who was not always conspicuous for Zionist sympathies. It was gratifying to hear the Conservative leader denounce the "despicable" behaviour of "those who try to stop the march of progress by spreading racial strife," and the Attorney General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, who has addressed many Jewish meetings before, made the more specific point that "the Jews are an integral and valued part of the single community of the British people."

Are We Too Sensitive?

Another member of the Government, Lord Pakenham, speaking at a meeting of the Hampstead Council of Christians and Jews, had a few notable home truths for our people. Himself a Roman Catholic, he felt that Catholics had a good deal to learn from Jews since Jews were far more active in English public life. But there was one thing, he thought, which Catholics could teach the Jews, and that was "not to be so sensitive." The Jews, his Lordship said, were inclined sometimes to imagine insults where none were intended. If it was not always as clear as it should be that British Jews were regarded as a valuable element of the community, then, according to Lord Pakenham, one hindrance was their own unfounded fear that they were misunderstood. Of course the Minister realised that the comparison with the Catholics might not be strictly relevant; happily, Catholics have been spared the sufferings of Jews.

Still, many of our people would do no wrong in developing a slightly thicker skin, or perhaps merely a sense of proportion. One of the foremost younger rabbis, the Rev. I. Levy, severely criticised those alarmists who fear Anglo-Jewry might be going the way of German Jewry. He particularly challenged those who "talk nonsense" about a "liquidation of the Galut."

No doubt Anglo-Jewry is not in a state of liquidation. So long as the nation's prosperity is kept in a tolerable balance, anti-semitic slogans have little prospect of success. Charges alleging pro-Fascist sympathies of the police have not been sustained, but keen disappointment was caused when, in reply to protests from the Board of Deputies, the L.C.C. decided to continue letting their schools for Mosley meetings.

Living on the Overdraft

It has been pointed out that British Jewry differs notably, and much to its advantage, from German Jewry. Inter-marriage is as yet inconsiderable, and the percentage of Jews who keep kashrut is greater in England than anywhere else. In other respects the record is less unexceptionable. The financial deficits of its great institutions seem in a fair way of becoming a permanent feature of Anglo-Jewish life. The Board of Deputies has an annual expenditure of £26,000 and disposes at present of no more than £17,000; the Anglo-Jewish Association requires £8,000; Jews' College is again short of £1,500, and the London Board of Jewish Religious Education must have another £1,580. To be fair and frank, most of us are now living on an overdraft—and so far don't seem to be the worse for it.

NEW BOOKS

KOESTLER'S FAREWELL TO ZIONISM

Arthur Koestler, in his latest book, "Promise and Fulfilment" (Macmillan & Co., 12/6), comes to the conclusion that the "Englishman of Jewish faith" is a contradiction in terms. The Jewish religion, he says, can either be accepted or rejected *in toto* and its major part is national history and implies membership of a Jewish nation. The establishment of the State of Israel has, according to Koestler, made an anachronism the attitude of those Jews who are not willing to go there and still separate themselves from their co-citizens by their Jewish religious rituals. The Galuth has ceased to exist—what remains is a kind of voluntary exile which every Jew individually can end.

He follows that the Jewish religion outside Israel could only survive if it would be severed from all national links, and this, in the words of Koestler, would deprive it of its contents. After having been a supporter of the Zionist movement for a quarter of a century, Koestler now feels, with Israel firmly established, that he is at last free to do what he could not do before: to wish it good luck and go his own way, with the nation whose life and culture he shares, without "reservations or split loyalties."

This confession, made by somebody who has made himself, for some years now, the intellectual mouthpiece of terrorist groups in the Yishuv, comes somewhat as a surprise—but only for the first moment. For the fight for Israel was, for Koestler, only another Spain—and should tomorrow Greece become the scene of a historic world struggle between East and West, he would turn himself into the Byron of a new war for freedom. Koestler does not identify himself with the struggling parties—to him it is not decisive who fights, but the principle which is being fought for, and which just happens to suit his philosophy.

"The Old Testament, taken as a practical guide to 20th century politics, is a more pernicious influence than Hitler's *Mein Kampf*," he writes. This only shows that he has been no less far from Jewish ethics than those whose acts of terror he declares "morally justified." He jibes at the "hypocrisies of Haganah," the "rantings of Ben Gurion"—only Menachem Beigin stands up to his critical pen and is lauded for his "quixotic chivalry."

It is no coincidence that he likes in Jabotinsky most his leanings towards western culture; that he advocates the Latinisation of the Hebrew alphabet and that the knocking out of tanks with home-made explosives is, for him, the "test which decides whether a nation shall live or die." There can be no heart-rending farewell from Zionism for Koestler, as his relation with Judaism was merely incidental and not one of an innermost necessity.

HERBERT FREEDEN

A HISTORY OF JEWISH ART

My review of Helen Rosenau's unpretentious, but rewarding outline of Jewish Art in our May-issue revived a correspondence with Professor Franz Landsberger, Curator of the Hebrew Union College Museum in Cincinnati. He wondered whether I knew his more recent "History of Jewish Art" which his publishers, The Union of American Hebrew Congregations (Cincinnati) were kind enough to send me in the meantime.

Franz Landsberger, Professor of History of Art at Breslau University until 1933, whose book "Kunst der Goethezeit" (Insel-Verlag) is unforgotten, and later Director of the Jewish Museum in Berlin, was called upon to write this book, which, on the one

hand, supersedes all previous monographs about this subject, his own "Einführung" included, and, on the other was to become the masterpiece of his publications. Whereas Helen Rosenau's book is admirable, in the first instance, for the amount of valuable, reliable information she was able to furnish in a comparably small book, Professor Landsberger's "History of Jewish Art" is almost encyclopaedic, lavishly illustrated (209 well chosen pictures), and yet his intimate, conversational approach to the theme keeps the reader's attention from cover to cover (340 pages, and biography, notes, a good index).

The Jewish religion, a way of life rather than a theological system, inspired Professor Landsberger to his method: he relates the objects of Jewish Art to the Jewish year, to temple and family, lets them pass in review before us from birth to grave. He duly mentions the second commandment as a restrictive force, which both Christian and Mohammedan Art inherited at first, and the difficult development during the Middle Ages through the organisation in guilds, but both obstacles were overcome. Time marched on from the days of pious Rahel, who, nevertheless, stole her father's teraphim, believing in their magic power, to the age of the prophets who not only fought for monotheism as such, but had to contend with the people's belief in the magic power of idols.

After the Renaissance and Emancipation periods, Professor Landsberger seems to label more generously than most historians do artists as "Jewish" on account of their origin, and yet he is right, as far as the problem of Jewish "Art" is concerned: since the days of the Bible there were both a conservative and a progressive force formative factors; sometimes Jewish Art succumbed to its surroundings—but always it found its way back to its sources. The highest accomplishments were attained by Jewish Art when an equilibrium existed between the progressive and the conservative element, between the reception of alien ideas and the awareness of our Jewish heritage.

LUTZ WELTMANN

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.

MATRIMONIAL MAINTENANCE

II

As already pointed out in last month's edition, the High Court of Justice has the power to make a higher maintenance order than the Police Court, provided that matrimonial litigation is pending in this Court. The procedure before the High Court is as follows: A Petition must have been filed either for nullity or dissolution of marriage or for restitution of conjugal rights or judicial separation. Then the rule is that the guilty husband has to maintain his innocent wife, but there are exceptions to this rule, the most important being that a Petition on the grounds of insanity has been filed. The person of unsound mind, of course, cannot be regarded as guilty, and the other party, whether it is husband or wife, can be ordered to maintain the insane party. A further exception, rarely made use of, is the award of maintenance to a guilty wife on compassionate grounds, and there must be very good reasons to make such an award and the granting of the maintenance order and the amount rests absolutely with the discretion of the Court. Another variation from the rule, although only temporary, is most frequent, namely that, while litigation is pending, a husband has to maintain his wife, the reason being that until the litigation is completed and the case decided it cannot be established which party is guilty of a matrimonial offence and until this decision has been made the husband has the duty to provide for his wife.

It is, of course, obvious that the father has always to maintain his children, whether he is guilty of a matrimonial offence or not, independent of whether he has the custody of the children or not; this duty lasts until the end of the 16th year of the child and in special circumstances up to the 21st year.

The Court has to come to a decision as to the amount which is to be awarded. For that purpose all the circumstances of both parties are taken into consideration, the most important one is the joint income of the parties. Joint income means the income of husband and wife put together. That does not mean that the wife, although capable of earning an income, can sit back and wait for her husband's

money. Not only her actual income, but her earning capacity counts, and if the wife wilfully avoids an income or tries to keep it small, the Court assesses from her education, age, ability and health what income she would be able to earn if she made a proper effort. This estimated sum is added to the husband's income in order to ascertain the "joint income." The same will, of course, apply to the husband. The usual award for the wife is a third of the joint income. For example—the husband earns £700 a year, and the wife earns, or is capable of earning, £200 a year; the joint income will be £900, and the wife is entitled to a third, namely £300; she is only earning £200 therefore the husband has to give her £100 in order to make her income up to one-third of the joint income.

This is not a hard and fast rule but, as previously mentioned, other facts are regarded as important, for instance the capital of either party, the necessary expenses in order to maintain an income, tax duties, etc.

As explained before, the duty to maintain arises for the husband whilst the matrimonial proceedings are pending, and as at that time the matrimonial offence is not yet proved the award is smaller at that stage than after judgment. *Prima facie* at that time the wife is entitled to one-fifth and not, as later on, one-third, for the joint income.

The usual order is either made for the lifetime of either party or, a more frequent procedure nowadays, "until further order." That again means that, as in the Police Court, either party can apply for a variation of the order, if circumstances have changed. One of the most frequent changes is that the divorced wife has remarried. In this case the husband is not entitled to simply stop the allowance but he has to apply to the Court for a variation of the order, and in normal circumstances the Court will then say that no further maintenance will have to be paid.

The order for maintenance is enforceable in the usual way Court orders are enforced, and persistent offenders as in the Police Court are sent to prison by a High Court Judge.

PERSONALIA

Major Abraham S. Hyman, assistant to Mr. Harry Greenstein, retiring adviser on Jewish affairs to the American High Commissioner in Germany, will succeed to the post of adviser.

Dr. S. E. Shinnar (who recently Hebraised his name, formerly Schnebalg) has arrived in London to assume his office as economic counsellor to the Israel Legation. Dr. Shinnar came in 1933 to Palestine from Germany.

Professor Albert Reimann, the founder and former principal of the famous "Reimann Schule" in Berlin, recently celebrated his 75th birthday. His institute, established in 1902—well known in wider circles through the "Reimann-Baelle"—was one of the leading art schools in Germany. It owed its reputation to its pioneer work in many fields of arts and crafts. The AJR is proud to count Professor Reimann amongst its Board Members and appreciates the active interest he has always taken in its work. The Executive conveys to him on this happy occasion its most cordial felicitations.

Mr. Arthur Abrahamsohn recently celebrated his 70th birthday. Before he immigrated to this country, he was the President of the Jewish Community, Stettin. The AJR, whose faithful friend he has been for a great number of years, extends to him its heartiest congratulations and wishes him health and happiness for many years to come.

Rabbi Dr. Julius Galliner (formerly Berlin) died in New York 77 years old. Through his manifold activities, especially as head of the School Department of the "Preussische Landesverband," he took a prominent part in inspiring and organising Jewish educational work.

Mr. Jacques Krojanker (formerly Berlin) recently died in London after a long illness. The well-being of his fellow-refugees was always near to his heart, and he has shown an active interest in the work of the AJR since its inception. On many occasions, the AJR had the privilege of benefiting from his advice and sympathetic attitude. He will be gratefully remembered by all those who knew him.

Hans Tasiemka: AS PACIFIST IN THREE ARMIES

It is neither my merit nor my fault but I think I was born a pacifist. As a boy I never played with tin soldiers and hated the sight of soldiers stamping through the streets of Berlin during the First World War. After the first night of the, to my mind, scandalous picture "Fridericus," I was involved in a street brawl and questioned at the police station why I had insulted people who had applauded the film.

At the age of 16, I came in touch with men like Karl Vetter, Kurt Tucholsky, Carl v. Ossietzky and even the anarchist leader Ernst Friedrich when the "Aktionsausschuss 'Nie wieder Krieg'" was formed.

Hitler's rise to power made me change my attitude towards pacifism over night. I realised at once that Hitler and his henchmen could not be defeated without war. I shared the opinion of Dr. Joachim Prinz that the Jews of Berlin should go on the streets with the Thora Scrolls on April 1, 1933, to force the issue of anti-semitism instead of waiting for better times to come. The attitude of many wealthy Jews who displayed incredible optimism and thought that they would survive if they only kept quiet and were prepared to accept any humiliation, nauseated me. In this connection I remember especially well an interview I had with the co-owner of one of the biggest department stores in Berlin.

He explained to me that business was much better than in the Weimar Republic, that his Works Council kept quiet and that Hitler was only against Leftists and Bolsheviks and such writers as Lion Feuchtwanger, Ernst Toller and Erich Maria Remarque; in a few years everything would be as in the Kaiserreich. As far as I know he left Germany in 1938 without a penny in his pockets.

CULTURAL TRENDS

Haifa, November, 1949.

In spite of financial and economic difficulties, people in Israel find time for cultural tasks. Concerts are crowded, lectures and theatrical performances well attended; only the Opera has not yet reached a satisfactory level and is consequently less patronised. Great interest is shown in exhibitions of modern art, sculpture and painting, contrary to the public's attitude in former times.

The figure of monthly allocations of paper to dailies allow an estimate of the average daily circulation. There are at present 10 morning papers and 3 evening papers, of the former 7 in Hebrew, 2 in German, and 1 in English (without taking into account the French Jerusalem daily, the Polish, Hungarian, and Roumanian papers with small circulation, and also the Jaffa Arabian daily). The daily circulation of the above mentioned 13 papers is about 203,500. Of this about one-third goes to independent Hebrew papers, about 7% to the independent "Palestine Post," about 18% to moderate workers' papers "Davar" and "Hador," about 6% to General Zionists' "Haboker," 12% to the progressive "Haaretz," 8% to the left Socialist "Al Hamishmar," 7½% to German language papers, and about 3% each to the extreme right "Heruth" and the religious "Hazofe," whilst the Communist "Kof Ha'am" is only read by about 2%, of the daily readers.

In addition, there is a number of widespread weeklies of general, economic, and scientific contents, partly well illustrated. Foreign papers and magazines, mainly English, American, Swiss, and Russian, are in large demand, and the unsatisfactory position with regard to foreign currency available often has the effect that the demand cannot be satisfied. The same concerns the restricted import of new books, much to the regret of the multilingual public.

In this connection the growing interest in archaeology may be mentioned. The Israel government promotes excavations, and the conservation of newly discovered sites and excavated finds. With buildings being erected and roads laid out in districts where formerly no systematic archaeological work had been done, e.g. north and south of Tel-Aviv, various important finds have been made, dating back as far as the Hyskos and the Philistine times. As neither the Jerusalem Rockefeller archaeological museum is at present accessible, nor the Scopos collection of the Hebrew University, the finds are collected in newly established centres. All this work finds a vigorous public resonance.

HANS MOSBACHER

At the outbreak of the Second World War I lived in Paris, and I volunteered for the French army. It was pointed out to me that, as a German, I could only join the Foreign Legion but special units were to be formed and attached to the Foreign Legion. When we arrived in Marseilles in the famous Fort of the Legion we had a rather unpleasant reception. An Adjutant Chef (Regimental Sergeant Major) shouted at us: "I wish to make it clear to you that this is not a synagogue but a barrack of the Foreign Legion, you b... y Bolsheviks!" This Adjutant Chef was one of the conspirators who killed Rathenau. His attitude was, therefore, not so much surprising as the fact that he should hold such a post in the army of the French Republic. I have met this type everywhere in the French army.

The training was hard but fair. Everyone was, of course, prepared to work hard to learn this new "metier," but the worst happened after the armistice 1940. I think it was the first time in history that volunteers were interned, put in so-called "Labour Camps" and treated like slaves. With thousands of others I built a railway through the Sahara. The conditions of life were shocking. We received for our hard work four (later six) francs per day (20 cigarettes cost 8 francs). There was not enough food, not enough water, not enough clothing; we were infested with fleas and lice, and sanitary conditions were indescribably bad. Only the spirit of this lost battalion was splendid. Spaniards and German Jews, Free French and Poles, British seamen of the Merchant Navy and Belgians formed one great family and fought with all means against Fascist French officers and Vichy administrators.

At the end of 1942, we were liberated, not by the American army, but by the Quakers. It was touching to see how those brave men tried to make good what Vichy France had done to us. Each one of us got his chance to work as a civilian for the American army. I started in Casablanca as a worker in an army dump and was a few days later promoted to foreman and interpreter. But very soon I was transferred to a more important job with a U.S. army unit. This was the first time in my life that I came in touch with a Citizens' Army. It was interesting and very often not without its humorous side, to see the relationship between officers and men. During training hours the service was strenuous and the discipline severe; but after duty there was no difference in ranks.

At the end of 1943 when I had recovered my health I decided to join the British Army.

For a period of five years I was able to study the principles of British soldiery. From the beginning I was impressed by the fairness and just treatment; the Sergeant was not, as in the French army, a dictator on his own, the Captain was not God-like. The soldier got his right, the procedure of military punishment was fair, unbiassed and all possible precautions were taken against abuse of power.

I was often asked whether I had observed any Fascist or anti-Semitic tendencies in the British army. I can say, without hesitation, that during all those five years I never met an anti-Semitic or Fascist officer or soldier. Of course, in the units of the Pioneer Corps which were formed in North Africa and mainly made up of foreigners, this was not astonishing. In my company (362 Pioneer Company) were representatives of 43 nations. The Commanding Officer, Major Crester (who was a Lance-Corporal in the First World War) was like a father to us, and there was never a complaint of any kind. Later on, in England, Belgium and Germany, I was with British units. Only after the assassination of two British Sergeants in Palestine I noticed a certain momentary flaring up of aversion. I remember very well the day when I went to my mess that a few Sergeant Majors discussed this sad and shocking incident, but the president of the mess brought the discussion to an end as soon as I entered, and later on he even came to apologise to me.

Through my experience in three armies I was not too much surprised at the brilliant achievements of the Israel Forces. Everywhere I met Jewish lads who had been as good soldiers as anyone else. Of course, the soldiers of Israel were not only brilliant soldiers from a purely military point of view; they were inspired by idealistic motives.

Old Acquaintances

The Eternal Crisis:—Don't be afraid that you might not see any pictures in your local cinema next year! Don't bother about all this talk about the British film crisis! Remember, as long as there was a film industry, there was also a film crisis. And it really doesn't matter who is producing pictures as long as they are produced at all. Greta Garbo was discovered in the 'twenties, when the German "Trianon" went broke in Turkey. The good old "Ufa" was not always in the hands of Hugenberg. And have you forgotten the "Phoebus" scandal? In 1935 London's studios in Denham belonged to Korda, to-day they are owned by Rank. If our milkman goes bankrupt, another one will come round as long as we don't want to drink our coffee black, and as long as the cows give milk.

Something Went Wrong:—After his tremendous success in Strindberg's "Father," Fritz Kortner got to know what the Bavarians think about it. They didn't like the play and the production, because both were too gloomy. They prefer their entertainment to be gay, and Kortner had to move on to another town.—Elisabeth Bergner felt ill in Mannheim, because the critics were disappointed, and told her so.—In Hamburg, the dramatic critics appealed to the population to help Ida Ehre, the only Jewish producer, because her theatre, the "Kammerspiele," is on the verge of going broke. On the other hand, Paul Hoerbiger in Vienna threatened to leave the country, because he felt the taxes were too high. From his earnings of Carol Reed's "Third Man" he wanted to buy a car, but the Austrians told him: Hoerbiger can walk; the Germans, however, offered him reduced income-tax, if he would come to their country. It's a crazy world on the Continent.

London:—Alfred H. Unger went to Düsseldorf, where Gruendgens played his adaptation of Rattigan's "Winslow Boy" with tremendous success.—Peter Illing went to Austria to play a leading part in "The Wonder Kid," which Karl Hartl is directing for Sir Alexander Korda.—Karel Stepanek celebrated his 50th birthday.—"State Secret" is really a field-day for actors with an accent; Paul Rilla, Stepanek, Paul Demel, Gerard Heinz, Peter Illing, Pohlmann, Leo Bieber, Nelly Arno, Lilly Molnar, and Marianne Kupfer are in it.—Lothar Mendes helped to direct "My Daughter Joy" for Korda.—Hans May got an invitation to do a picture in Hollywood, but will stay here for the production of two new operettas he wrote.—Mischa Spolianski went on a visit to Hollywood with Marcel Hellman to prepare a musical picture.—Anton Walbrook went for a visit to Germany.

Switzerland:—Maria Fein, Rudolf Forster, and Leopold Biberti scored a success in "Totentanz."—Heinz Hilpert will come from Konstanz to Zurich to direct "A Streetcar named Desire" with Maria Becker.

U.S.A.:—Rolf Gerard, son of once famous singer Mafalda Salvatini, is doing the decors for "Caesar and Cleopatra" with Lilli Palmer in the lead.—Fern Andra left for Europe.—Curt Bois played "Charley's Aunt," with Manfred Fuerst, Martin Berliner, and Margarete Hruby in the cast.—Ossip Dymow finished a new play "Episode."—Heinz Pol became correspondent of "Frankfurter Rundschau."—Ernst Jaeger-Ejott is planning an independent production; he was formerly editor of Berlin's "Film-Kurier."—Reinhold Schuenzel scored a personal success in Lilian Hellman's "Montserrat" on Broadway.—Kurt Weill's new musical "Lost in the Stars" got a tremendous reception in New York.—Gottfried Reinhardt returned from a visit to Germany and Austria, and hopes to get Leopoldskron back.—William Dieterle returned from Italy to finish "September," so did Robert Siodmak to do the studio shots for "Deported."—Leopoldine Konstantin, Crayon, Walter Mehring, Robert Gilbert, Armin Berg, and Hans Kolischer starred when Kurt Robitschek celebrated the 25th anniversary of his "Kabarett der Komiker" in New York's "Carnegie Hall."

Obituaries:—Balder Olden, brother of Rudolf Olden, died, aged 67, in Montevideo after a long illness.—In London died Bertha Geismar, secretary of Furtwaengler and Berlin's "Philharmonic Orchestra."—Old-time star of the silent pictures, Olaf Foenness, died, aged 67, in Copenhagen.—Karl Kraus' lifelong friend Helene M. Kann died in Ascona.

PEM.

FROM MY DIARY

Israel is full of colourful personalities, and one whose "hobby" was to become an asset to Tel Aviv, has recently died—Rabbi Dr. Max Schornstein. His life in the last decades was devoted to one task: to teach the youth of Israel love and understanding for animals. Only in Israel could a theologian be a founder of a Zoo. To-day, at the entrance of Tel Aviv's Zoological Gardens, there is a plate bearing the name of Dr. Max Schornstein.

He was a pupil of the Rabbinical Seminary and University of Erlangen in Germany, where he was made a Doctor of Philosophy, and his first office as Rabbi was in Copenhagen. From there he came to Dresden. Immediately after Hitler's accession to power, he left Germany for Eretz Israel. There was no support, or even encouragement, for his "hobby" when he started in a small shop in Shankin Street in Tel Aviv a small exhibition of animals, and even in the years 1936-1937, next to the fashionable Gat Rimon Hotel, one could see huts and cages full of exotic animals, which were the private property of Dr. Schornstein.

He was untiring in travelling to neighbouring countries and to contact Zoological Societies abroad, and as the years went by, his collection grew, and neighbours complained about the roaring of lions at the most unlikely times. It was then that he donated his animal park to the Municipality of Tel Aviv.

Among Tel Aviv's school children, he was called Dr. Doolittle, and he never let an opportunity pass to show the children around and to tell them about the animals. What he did not tell them was that he

himself had, for a long time, to starve so that his animals could be fed.

If one, in general, accepts the mixture of fiction and facts, which the Jewish writer Paul Tabori offers in his latest novel, "Uneasy Giant" (Sampson Low, 12/6), one will find his book fascinating. Each word spoken by Zola, Jaurès, Romain Rolland, Anatole France or Edouard Drumont is authentic, but they are interwoven with imaginary characters in a setting which reflects the corrupt atmosphere of the France of the Dreyfus affair, and of Europe uneasily drifting towards the First World War.

The picture of those years is supplemented in a chapter on the Russian pogroms in 1905 and 1906. Here the author based his material on a publication by his father, Cornelius Tabori, who wrote a book in 1908 after a journey to Russia, "The Land of Horror."

At a recent meeting, in Hampstead, the prospective local Conservative Candidate, Mr. Henry Brooke, was asked by a member of the public, why there were "thousands of foreigners allowed to live in Hampstead when so many British ex-Servicemen cannot find a place to lay their heads." Mr. Brooke replied amidst applause: "Personally, I am thankful a refuge was provided for thousands of foreigners whose lives were in danger. I think," he went on, "Hampstead has as large a proportion as is healthy for any borough, and I should be sorry to see it grow any higher and the proportion of British-born any lower. We are a cosmopolitan crowd and we have people from many parts of Europe and beyond. That being so, we must try to practise what we preach, for dangerous race feeling can most easily be inflamed."

NARRATOR.

Letter to the Editor

Sir,

I read with great interest Dr. J. Jacobson's article about "The Jews in Frederick's Prussia" in your October issue. I made some studies on that period of Jewish history, but as a Member of the Committee "Gesellschaft fuer juedische Familien-Forschung" I concentrated my research on the fate of the families who were hit by the decrees quoted by Dr. Jacobson. As a result, I could trace some of the Jews then living in the Netze district and published an article on their fate under the heading "The name Falk amongst the Jews of Märkisch-Friedland" in the Bulletin of the "Gesellschaft fuer juedische Familien-Forschung." A reprint of this article is obtainable for those of your readers who, owing to their own family connections, might be interested in it.

Yours,

71 Lansdowne Rd.,
West Didsbury,
Manchester, 20.

GLASGOW AID SOCIETY

"Despite the popular belief that all refugees are nicely settled, there is still a number of people who deserve assistance from their fellow refugees," said Mr. Herbert Levy, F.P.C.A., President, at the Annual Meeting of the Mutual Refugees Aid Society in Glasgow, which is closely co-operating with the local AJR Branch. He mentioned that, inter alia, the erection of a Home for elderly and lonely refugees is under consideration and appealed for the assistance of the members. The Meeting was enhanced by recitals given by Miss Odette Blum and Miss Priscilla Stein.

CLASSIFIED

Employment

AJR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY (annually licensed by the L.C.C.) has on its register men and women (skilled and unskilled), also homeworkers of any kind, sitters-in. Report vacancies esp. for book- and storekeepers. Tel. MAI 9096.

EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER (male or female) required, knowledge of German and typing essential. State experience and salary required. Box 792.

SHORTHAND TYPIST, perfect English/German urgently wanted. 5 days week. Box 827.

EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER seeks post with gentleman or business couple. Box 826.

ELDERLY LADY wants to take charge of small household (Gentlemen pref.). Excellent cook, exp. housewife, first class ref. Box 824.

INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN interested in the Fashion trade required by Blouse Manufacturers to start as stock-keeper and traveller. Excellent prospects also for further advancement. Similar experience an advantage but not essential. Box 822.

LADY COMPANION WANTED for one lady. Private house, Brim Hill, N.2. Central heating. No rough work, only cooking in the morning—afternoons free. Phone TUD 5464.

REPRESENTATIVES REQUIRED, already calling on Stationers, for well known, easy selling article. Good commission. Box 829.

Typing & TRANSLATING. Several men and women, able and willing to undertake this kind of work, are on the books of the AJR Employment Agency.

Accommodation

ACCOMMODATION of any kind wanted. AJR Social Service Dept.

Miscellaneous

ALTERATIONS, Remodels. Dress-maker, Mrs. Cohn, 158 Adelaide Road. PRI 7428.

TYPEWRITER WANTED. Who would hire out a Typewriter either free of charge or at moderate terms to the Hon. Secretary of a Youth Organisation? Box 825.

CHARMING and Natural Photographs of your children made in your home. 10 Proofs submitted without obligation. 3 Postcards and 1 Enlargement for £1 ls. Ring W. G. Kaufmann, Photoluxe, ARNold 7302.

PRESENTS FOR THE SEASON. Your portrait painted, pastel sketches (small size). Elizabeth Bleichroeder, 6 Buckland Crescent, N.W.3. PRI 7777. 12-2, after 8 p.m.

DRESS-MAKING evening classes. Box 830.

WHO teaches confectionery? Box 831.

Personal

FOR MY ONLY DAUGHTER, 22, pretty girl, good figure, I should like to contact Gentleman with view of Marriage. Box 821.

WIDOW (49), good appearance, efficient housewife, wishes to meet Gentleman in good position between 50-60. Object Matrimony. Box 823.

MISSING PERSONS

Inquiries from AJR

Oppler, Dr. Friedrich (Fritz), former judge at the "Arbeitsgericht" in Berlin, born 1893, for Gertrud Haensler, Berlin.

Haase, Fritz, former owner of a shoe business in Berlin, for Albert Heins, Berlin.

Meyer, Miss Hertha, last known address: Bayford Grange, Hertford, for AJR.

Relatives of the late William Eichholz (died about four years ago), last known address 38 Eton Avenue, N.W.3, for AJR, which has a letter for them.

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Immortality is given to few men.

But there are times when a whole people rise from the pages of history to achieve their immortal destiny.

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Such a time is now come for you, if you will write your name forever on a piece of Jewish soil in Israel with a bequest to the Jewish National Fund.

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NEWS FROM GERMANY

Protest of "Zentrum" Party

At a Meeting of Delegates, the "Zentrums Partei" protested against the desecration of Jewish cemeteries. It was revealed that tombs of Catholic priests have also been desecrated.

Berlin.—Dr. Moritz Freier was appointed a Rabbi of the Community.

The events of July 20, 1944, are the subject of a Play "Die Verschwörung" by Walter Erich Schaefer, recently performed in the Steglitz "Schlosspark Theater."

Lucie Mannheim played a leading part in the Berlin performance of James Bridie's "Daphne."

Elisabeth Bergner, who is, at present, on a tour in Germany, gave a performance in the "Titania Palast." She read Schnitzler's "Fraulein Else," scenes from Shaw's "Saint Joan" and fragments from the Bible.

Duesseldorf.—Joseph Gockeln, President of the North-Rhine-Westphalian Diet and Mayor of Duesseldorf, condemned the shameful events of the 9th November, 1938, in a strongly worded address at a recent session of the Diet.

Dortmund.—A Community Centre, containing a Betsaal and a number of Club Rooms, was consecrated recently.

WERNER FINCK PERFORMANCE

For technical reasons it became, unfortunately, necessary to postpone the Werner Finck Performance. The new date will be announced in the next issue. As, however, the number of tickets still available is very limited, it is advisable for those who have not yet secured admission for themselves, to send in their orders now. The seats are being allocated in strict rotation, and the tickets, together with the notification on the final date, will be despatched as soon as possible.

STORE ROOM WANTED

The Social Services Department have stated that there is a great demand for a Store Room where people may temporarily leave their trunks or other belongings which they cannot take into their furnished rooms. Anybody who could offer suitable premises or a garage should contact the AJR, giving at the same time particulars about the terms.

Those who are interested in storing things, in case accommodation can be found, should also contact the AJR.

"THE HYPHEN"

Sunday, 4th December, 7.30 p.m., at AJR Offices, 8, Fairfax Mansions, N.W.3. Rabbi Dr. Maybaum, on "Before and After the First World War."

Sunday, 11th December, 7.30 p.m., 30 Buckland Crescent. Kenneth Ambrose on "The Press."

Sunday, 18th December. A Ramble.

Wednesday, 28th December. Grand Dance in conjunction with the B'nai B'rith Youth and the 1st B.B. Lodge Youth Group. 7.30 p.m. at the

Important AJR Meeting

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19th, 1949, 7.45 p.m.

1, Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6
(near Finchley Road Underground Station)

Dr. F. Goldschmidt

(Joint Manager of the "United Restitution Office")

"Rueckerstattung und Entschädigung"

A full survey of the position in the various Zones of Germany and of the practical steps to be taken by the claimants will be given

In view of the importance of the subject, AJR Members and their Friends are urgently requested to attend the Meeting. No further invitations will be sent out.

Free Admission

Stern Hall. Tickets for members, 3/6, for non-members, 5/- and 6/- at the door. Please apply for tickets to the Secretary, enclosing stamped addressed envelope. Band, Refreshments. Further particulars may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Miss Ilse Apt, 121 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6.

AJR, LONDON

Sunday, December 18, 7.30 p.m., Terrace House, 128 Richmond Hill, Richmond: Chanukah Celebration.

Address: Rabbi Dr. E. Holzer. Musical Recitals: Hilde Zweig, Dr. F. Berend.

Monday, December 19, 7.45 p.m., 1 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6. Dr. F. Goldschmidt: "Restitution and Indemnification" (see special announcement)

AJR, GLASGOW

(11 Abbotsford Place, Glasgow, C. 5)
Saturday, December 3rd, 6 p.m. at the Saltire Club, 144 Wellington Street, C.2. W. ROSENSTOCK (General Secretary of the AJR): "The Work of the AJR."

Sunday, December 18th, 3.30 p.m. & 6 p.m. Please keep these times free for Chanuka Party.

"BLUE DANUBE CLUB"
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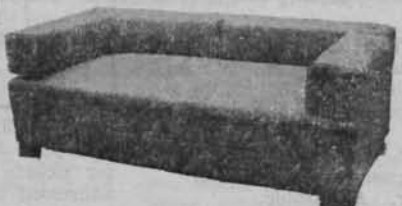
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