

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

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## A FINE RECORD

Whenever there was a need for Jews in distress, Anglo-Jewry responded generously. It is, therefore, in consistency with this general attitude that from 1933 onwards, the Community made great sacrifices in order to alleviate the plight of Nazi victims. Since then, the climax has been passed, the D.P. Camps are being gradually closed down and the majority of those Central European Jews, who reached this country, has become self-supporting. But, as Mr. Anthony de Rothschild puts it in the Report of the Central British Fund for 1948, "there is still a long stretch of the road before us."

Amongst the remarkable achievements during the past year is the evacuation by air of the Berlin D.P. Camps, with the assistance of Jewish Relief Workers from Great Britain. The Report also reveals that more than 2,000 patients were treated in the Glyn Hughes Hospital, Belsen, which is staffed by members of the Jewish Relief Unit. The C.B.F.'s work on the Continent included the care for the German Jewish Communities, who obtained commodities, books and—a still more important factor—advice and encouragement from the Jewish Relief Workers.

At home, the C.B.F., as the financing organisation of the Jewish Refugees Committee, had to spend large sums on the maintenance of hostels and on individual support, for pre-war immigrants and survivors of the Extermination Camps. Furthermore, about 50% of the 1,259 people, who left the United Kingdom in 1948 (against 1,906 in 1947) obtained assistance towards their emigration expenditure; the majority of them left for the United States.

An event inside the C.B.F.'s organisation, which will be particularly welcomed by readers of this paper, is the election of Mr. Otto M. Schiff as its Hon. President. His tremendous efforts as former Chairman of the Jewish Refugees Committee will never be forgotten.

## Dr. WEIZMANN—75 YEARS

The occasion of Dr. Weizmann's 75th birthday, on November 27, will give rise to world-wide celebrations. For more than three decades the history of the Jewish people has been inextricably bound up with the personal history of this man, who stood at the cradle of the Balfour Declaration and has borne a supreme responsibility for the rebirth of Israel. His services for Britain as a scientist, especially in the First World War., have found deserved recognition. Many people have likened him in stature to the late Thomas Massaryk, and at a recent London reception, where such illustrious figures as the Chief Rabbi, Viscount Samuel, Lord Nathan of Churt, and Lord Justice Cohen were present, he was termed "the greatest living Jew."

Anglo-Jewry is honouring Dr. Weizmann with an enduring tribute, which will take the form of a forest to be planted in his name along the road from Jerusalem to the Coastal Plain. Field Marshal Smuts, himself an octogenarian, will be flying especially to London to address a dinner on November 22, which will be the climax of the effort to raise the funds necessary to create this forest.

## Robert Weltsch:

## BEWARE OF DISILLUSIONMENT

The holidays are over, winter is coming at last, and we are embarking on a year full of uncertainty and dangers. For me as an Israeli, this sunny summer in England was an extraordinary experience; sometimes it was hotter here than in Palestine, and the sky as blue as there. It is a pleasant, though trivial, consolation that after a lot of bad weather and fog the sun comes through, and is sometimes so abounding in warmth and light.

What will the winter bring? We are living in an age of disillusionment, and once we have realized that not all our dreams come true, we may appreciate that little bit of success or happiness that has fallen to our lot. Last week I found among my papers a little pamphlet printed in U.S.A. in 1945 which bears on its front page in big letters the headline, "From the Garden of Eden to Dumbarton Oaks,"—the inference obviously being that we are on the threshold of the return of mankind to Paradise, since the Age of Dumbarton Oaks has set in. Now I am wondering whether many people in 1949 remember at all what "Dumbarton Oaks" stands for. It was, to be sure, the preparatory conference where the details of the organisation of the United Nations were worked out.

Looking now at Lake Success, we are puzzled whether that is what Gan Eden looked like. The promised "Four Freedoms" for which the war had been fought did not come into being, least of all the Freedom from Fear. On the contrary, the whole of mankind is living in a permanent state of fear, feeling that at any time something may happen which will devour us all and make rubbish of the beautiful phrases which even to-day are still used occasionally as if they were not utterly discredited. The spectacle of the United Nations and the use made of such words as "peace," "democracy," "justice" and so on, are a cruel irony if compared with war time hopes.

The Jewish situation and the problems of the State of Israel must be seen against this background. Perhaps the most bitter disappointment is caused by the complete failure of the so-called "re-education" in Germany, one of the war-time slogans whose thoughtless *hybris* was obvious to intelligent people even at that time. It is not edifying to observe how both West and East are now courting the German people without caring much for re-education. The Germans probably believe by now that their *Sacro Egoismo* nationalism is not worse than that of any

other nation. In spite of the War Crimes Charter and the Nuremberg trials, people are more than ever convinced that it is power and not morality that really counts. The change in the relations of world powers and the split in the war-time alliance created a situation where crimes against humanity may easily go unpunished as no international authority exists. Far from providing freedom from fear, this post-war world favours cynicism and hypocrisy, and it is difficult to persuade anybody that the violation of the laws of humanity and of ideal conceptions of international conduct does not pay.

Disillusionment is, therefore, the characteristic of this time, and one has to adapt oneself to a hard life. Seen against this background, we can yet be content if there is some progress somewhere. As far as the Jewish world is concerned, last year brought the amazing event of the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine as the result of many years of strain and effort and self-sacrifice. The Jewish community in Palestine, regarded as the spearhead and the national centre of the Jewish people as a whole, was in frightful peril of destruction, but it vindicated itself by its own strength. The State not only survived, but made considerable progress, and to-day Israel is a country full of vigorous and orderly life, building its own civilisation. It has often been said that Israel's victory was a

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The Special Appearance of

WERNER  
FINCKwill not take place on November 13th  
but onSUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27th,  
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now



(Continued from front page)

"miracle," but it would be a far greater miracle if—our time being as it is—some measure of disillusionment were not to follow. Israel is still faced with tremendous difficulties, both in the political and in the economic field, and the spiritual problems (which for many are the mainstay and essence of the Jewish renaissance) have not even been tackled.

Politically, Israel—like Germany, by an irony of history—lives in a state of armistice but has not yet real peace, and even the frontiers are not yet defined. Moreover, during the last six months or so, serious differences have arisen between Israel and the principal Great Power which sponsored the Jewish State and on whose support it is dependent, namely, the United States. For all practical purposes, American friendship is more important for Israel than are the United Nations which, anyhow, are useful in this matter only as far as they are an instrument of American policy. The problem of the Arabs who fled from Palestine has not been brought nearer to solution, and the refugees are now facing a second winter in provisional encampments; this is a situation which the United States government did not envisage when it sponsored partition, and it expects some active participation in the settlement from Israel, which Israel cannot provide owing to her preoccupation with hundreds of thousands of Jews who entered Israel during the last year, and a great part of whom are still crowded in so-called transition camps. Thus Israel has now to stand the test of a diplomatic tension with the United States, which must be overcome if the foundations of the State should not be imperilled.

#### The Right Perspective

Moreover, the enormous capital requirements of the Israel economy cannot easily be fulfilled and this is causing delays in the carrying out of ambitious projects. A special campaign has to be conducted in order to mobilise investments from American Jews, and in addition to such private enterprise international funds and loans will be sought for the great amelioration schemes of the State. One source of capital may emerge from the restitution of Jewish communal property in Europe, which seems now to be well underway.

I do not propose to enumerate here all the difficult material and human problems which the State of Israel will have to overcome in the near future. What I want to do, is to put them in the right perspective. Many people are inclined to expect some ideal solution and are disappointed if it does not come about. But remember that the world in which we live, is a very imperfect one, and we, too, are very imperfect human beings. Nothing is easier than to indulge in nice slogans, and paper is very patient. Even Dumbarton Oaks was represented as the re-appearance of Gan Eden. But reality is quite different. Therefore let us be content if there is at least some light in the dark picture. Let us be prepared for hard times and let us not despair. Only he who expects some unattainable perfection and the smooth realisation of romantic dreams will necessarily suffer bitter disappointments.

## RESTITUTION NEWS

### TIME LIMIT FOR CLAIMS

According to various observations, a number of those who on the strength of the existing laws, can claim restitution of identifiable property lost under the Nazis, have not yet submitted their claims. There is still time for the submission of restitution claims in the British Zone and in Western Berlin. It would be highly regrettable, if claimants would abandon their rights by not submitting their claims in time, thus leaving the property in the hands of those who, directly or indirectly, benefitted from the Nazi rule.

Readers whose former property is situated in the British Zone, are especially reminded, that the time limit for their claims will expire soon, namely, on December 31, 1949. By this date, they have to file their claims with the "Zentralamt fuer Vermoegensverwaltung," Bad Nenndorf, as far as they have not yet done so.

Restitution Claims for property in Western Berlin have to be made before June 30, 1950, to the "Treuhaender der Amerikanischen, Britischen und Franzoesischen Militaerregierung fuer zwangsuebertragene Vermoegen" in Berlin W 30, Nuernbergerstrasse 53/55.

### RESTITUTION IN BERLIN

"The Restitution Authorities, which have to deal with individual claims in West Berlin, have already started work," said Mr. W. Schweig, the Berlin Chief Custodian ("Treuhaender der amerikanischen, britischen und franzoesischen Militaerregierung fuer zwangsuebertragene Vermoegen") in an interview with "AJR Information" on the occasion of his short private visit to London. Only judges, who were in no way connected with the Nazi Party or its affiliated organisations, will be appointed members of the Restitution Chambers, and preference will be given to well reputed elder judges, whose liberal tradition can be vouched for. In order to settle as many cases as possible in the near future, claims about which there can be no legal doubts will be dealt with first. The West-Berlin "Magistrat," Mr. Schweig said, had proved very co-operative in establishing the machinery.

The "Treuhaender" Office (Berlin W.30, Nuernbergerstr. 53-55) with which claimants have to file their claims for identifiable property before June 30, 1950, is also to some extent in a position to give information about their and their deported testators' property. As according to the 11th Implementary Order to the "Reichsbuergergesetz" the property of emigrated Jews was confiscated, claims for the return of real estate should also be submitted in those cases, in which the original Jewish owner still appears as the proprietor in the "Grundbuch."

### "Wertpapierbereinigungsgesetz"

The Board of Trade Journal of October 15, 1949, draws attention to the Ordinance for the Settlement of Securities for the British and American Zones of Germany (Wertpapierbereinigungsgesetz) which became effective on October 1, 1949. A very large proportion of German Securities of all kinds expressed in German currency were destroyed, looted or lost in other ways, particularly during the fighting in Berlin; others are still in blocked Depot in the Soviet Zone or Sector. As a result of this, rightful owners in Germany and abroad cannot exercise their rights. Moreover, the marketability of securities still in the possession of those rightful owners is prejudiced by the existence of a large number of securities which are offered for sale by wrongful possessors.

The present Ordinance applies only to securities expressed in German currency which were issued up till May 8, 1945, by an enterprise whose seat was within the British and American Zone on October 1, 1949. Similar regulations were, however, promulgated for the French Zone and the Western Sectors of Berlin.

One of the objects of the Ordinance is: to confirm the validity of securities now deposited in the three Western zones or the Western sectors of Berlin whose rightful owners can readily be established.

Holders of such securities should in their own interests apply for Certificates of Negotiability (Lieferbarkeitsbescheinigung) through the German Bank with which the securities were deposited on January 1, 1945, and at least up to May 8, 1945. The time limit for applications is January 31, 1950.

### NEW AUSTRIAN RESTITUTION ACT

#### Claims of Private Employees

The Seventh Austrian Restitution Act, dated July 14, 1949, was promulgated in the Austrian Law Gazette issued September 1313, No. 207. It deals with claims of persons employed by private enterprises (Dienstverhaeltnisse in der Privatwirtschaft) who have been deprived of their claims or whose claims had not been complied with under Nazi rule. The Act differentiates between employments for an unlimited and for a limited period, it further differentiates whether under the contract of employment notice could be given or not, and it contains detailed rules as to the payment of lost salaries and compensation for loss of office (Abfertigung). The Act further deals with claims for pensions which have to be paid from the date of deprivation or non-compliance. It is noteworthy that in the draft of that Statute it was proposed to grant payment of such pensions from May 1, 1945, only, but that was altered at the last moment owing to heavy opposition by all the circles concerned. In so far as payments due under the Act exceed Austrian Schillings 5,000 they may be made in monthly instalments of at least Schilling 500. Payments have to be claimed within two years after the coming into force of the Act, that is to say by September 13, 1951, a time limit which should not be overlooked. Claims under the Act are not assignable *inter vivos*. Unless a person dies leaving a Last Will and appointing heirs therein, only the nearest relatives are entitled to raise claims if the person entitled under the Act is no more alive. Decisions delivered by the Courts before the coming into force of the Act do not prevent from claims arising out of the Act. The Act contains also provisions with regard to law suits pending in the Courts.

The Act tries to deal with the rights of employees damaged under Nazi rule by a compromise and it would appear that the legislator has succeeded in that endeavour.

Another Statute of the same date, numbered 208, deals with employees who have suffered loss for political reasons between March, 1933, and March, 1938, except if that loss was inflicted for Nazi activities.

P.A.

### RELEASE OF "ENEMY PROPERTY"

The Administration of Enemy Property Department of the Board of Trade has extended the time limit for claims for ex gratia release of property in the United Kingdom held by enemy or former enemy nationals who were victims of racial or religious persecution in their own countries to December 31, 1949, if good cause can be shown why the claim was not submitted earlier.

### JOURNEYS TO WESTERN GERMANY

The following import and export regulations apply to all persons entering the Western Zones of Germany:

Visitors may import to Western Germany without licence or payment of duty their personal effects including articles such as sports equipment, cameras, pedal cycles, etc., as far as they are clearly intended for the personal use of the traveller. It is advisable to declare any articles of value they may have in their possession on entering Germany. Foodstuffs, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, etc., are also admitted according to the requirements for the journey; tobacco goods are duty free up to 10 cigars and 100 cigarettes.

Visitors may export from Germany their personal effects which they were permitted to bring with them on entry and small articles (souvenirs, gifts, etc.) of no value as commercial exports. In all cases, the total value of these articles shall not exceed the amount of Deutsche Marks which have been legally acquired under the currency exchange regulations. An export licence will be required for exports not covered by these regulations.

In accordance with the provisions of the occupations statute the customs procedure now becomes the responsibility of the German Authorities. At certain road and rail crossings British officials are stationed who may give advice and assistance to Allied Nationals.



# SPOTLIGHT ON BONN

After all Western German Parties had diligently omitted to broach the Jewish question during the election campaign and no politician dared to commit himself towards the group of 30,000 Jewish citizens who, numerically, could not sway the vote, the New Year messages to the Jewish Community by the Federal President, the Chancellor and many Ministers, have broken the silence. But while these goodwill messages were certainly welcome as a gesture, they did not outline any concrete policy.

This was left to the Bundestag in Bonn, and here the Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, lamentably failed. When he outlined the programme of his Government in the first post-war German Parliament, there was no word about the past and tragic crime committed against the Jews, no word about restitution, no word of encouragement to the surviving Jews. In only two sentences did he refer to anti-Semitism, when he said "We condemn those activities very strongly, but we consider it undignified and even improbable that after all that happened during the National Socialist regime, there should still be people in Germany who persecute and despise Jews only because they are Jews."

The Chancellor's disbelief in the continuance of anti-Semitism is a very weak basis for a constructive policy. As recently as the eve of Rosh Hashana, the Jewish cemetery at Duesseldorf and synagogues in Bavaria were desecrated. The information about many more Jewish cemeteries and synagogues being defiled, about slanderous remarks in the press, about discrimination and other anti-Semitic manifestations must have been at his disposal. By trying to deny that anti-Semitism exists in Germany, he shirked his responsibility to counter it.

## S. P. D. Statement

Much more outspoken was the leader of the opposition, the Chairman of the Social Democratic Party, Dr. Kurt Schumacher.

He said, among others, "One cannot be against Nazism without remembering the victims of Nazism. . . . What the Government has said about the Jews and the terrible tragedy of the Jews in the Third Reich, was too little and too weak. Sympathy and regret are of no avail. It is the duty of every German patriot to put the fate of German and European Jews into the foreground and to offer help wherever necessary.

"Hitler's barbarism has dishonoured the German people through the murder of 6,000,000 Jews. We will have to feel the consequences of this crime for infinite times to come. Out of 600,000 German Jews, only 30,000, mostly elderly and ailing people, have survived in all four zones. But even they experience again and again shameful and undignified incidents. In Germany, no political party should forget that Nationalism is anti-Semitic, and anti-Semitism, nationalistic. Anti-Semitism is the lack of knowledge about the great contributions of German Jews to German art, to German science and to the struggle for German freedom and German democracy. The German people would fare

better to-day if they would have amongst their ranks those forces of the Jewish intelligentsia and economists."

The Jewish weekly, the "Juedische Gemeindeblatt," in Duesseldorf, for the first time, said that Dr. Schumacher's words did not fall on deaf ears. The echo in the press and among the parliamentarians, it stated, was encouraging, and it went even so far as to say that many a German politician who remained silent on the Jewish question during the election campaign, misjudged the mood of a substantial part of the German people, who were sick and tired of always blaming the Jew. The paper cited as an example the settlement of the incident in Offenbach, where the vice-Mayor had been forced to resign after he had made that widely criticised remark on a Jewish doctor who could not be expected to treat German women without resentment.

Soon after this more optimistic note, a new wave of desecration of synagogues and cemeteries swept over Western and Southern Germany, and the paper had to add that once more it has been made clear to the Jews that written or spoken words do not weigh much, and that the deeds alone count.

There are now two Jews in the Bundestag, both members of the S.P.D., who were elected in a straight contest, Mr. Jacob Altmeyer (Hanau-Gellnhausen) and Mr. Peter Blachstein (Hamburg).

H.F.

## TRIALS

A Gestapo Official, Paul Hermann, was sentenced to death by the highest British Law Court in the Zone (Herford). He had participated in the atrocities against Jews in Poland and had murdered a Polish Jewess.

In addition to the sentence of 20 years imprisonment in the course of the Dachau War Criminal Trial, the "Spruchkammer" in Fritzlär, sentenced Erbprinz zu Waldeck und Pyrmont, for some time "Kommandant" of the Buchenwald Camp, to five years hard labour and confiscation of 70% of his Estate.

A Bielefeld Gestapo Official, Hermann Peters, was sentenced to two years and six months imprisonment by the "Spruchgericht" in Bielefeld. Whilst in some cases in which he expected a personal advantage he is said to have been lenient, his general behaviour towards Jews was, according to the witnesses, that of a sadist.

**Berlin.**—Leo Blech returned from Sweden, where he had immigrated in 1937. The conductor, who is now 78 years old, is taking up his activities with the "Staedtische Oper," the Broadcast Orchestra and the Philharmonic Orchestra.

Yehudi Menuhin gave four Concerts, the entire proceeds of which he put at the disposal of various public and charitable institutions, amongst them the Jewish Community, Berlin.

**Duesseldorf.**—The Service for the High Festivals was conducted by Rabbi Dr. M. Eschelbacher, who had been the Rabbi of the Community until the November pogroms, after which he immigrated to Great Britain. In honour of his visit to Germany, a reception took place under the auspices of the Regional Board of the Jewish Communities North-rhine in the Assembly Room of the "Landtag" in Duesseldorf. The function was attended by members of the Duesseldorf and adjoining Jewish communities, representatives of the Military Government, the German authorities and the press. Dr. Eschelbacher also gave a Broadcast Address over the Northwest German Radio and lectured in various Western German communities. Like Dr. Eschelbacher, several other Rabbis went to Germany during the High Festivals under the auspices of the Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad.

## ANGLO-JUDAICA

### Jewish Book Exhibition

Under the auspices of the Board of Deputies' Lecture Committee, a Jewish Book Exhibition was arranged at the Rose Hertz Hall, Woburn House, from October 17 to 20. It consisted of standard works and other important publications on Jewish religious teaching, Anglo-Jewish history, Israel, and Group Relations between Jews and non-Jews. A number of pictures by contemporary Jewish artists, mainly on Jewish subjects, were also exhibited, and the beautiful treasures of the Jewish Museum were on view as well. Amongst the items of political interest was a series of pamphlets, dealing with the British Naturalisation Bill of 1948. Nazi Literature included curiosities such as a "Stuermer" in braille and a Japanese translation of Hitler's "Mein Kampf." Fiction was, *inter alia*, represented by a German translation of Louis Golding's famous "Magnolia Street," recently published in Switzerland. Portraits and documents, relating to Anglo-Jewish history, vividly illustrated the past of the Jewish Community in this country.

Whilst, to some extent, the Exhibition had certainly its great merits, the comparatively small number of visitors and the short time it was on view make it doubtful, whether it really served its purpose, namely to make Jews and non-Jews acquainted with the Jewish position of our days. For repetitions of such a venture, the importance of which can hardly be denied, it might, perhaps, also be desirable to increase the number of exhibited books. It does not serve a good purpose either, if, even as far as no rare editions are concerned, the visitor is often warned, not to handle the books; the Front Page alone is not sufficient, to encourage the prospective reader.

### Professor Laski and Israel

"My passion for Israel is the passion for a great people, and is wholly unrelated to any religious foundation on which it may be built," said Professor Harold Laski at a Meeting of the British Friends of the Hebrew University. He also stated it would satisfy one of his profoundest inner emotions if he could lecture for a term at the Hebrew University. Six of his former students at the London School of Economics, he added, are now on the teaching staff of the Hebrew University, and two are members of the Israel Government, namely Dr. Bernard Joseph and Moshe Sharett.

### Extension of Jews' College

A Faculty for the training of full-time Hebrew Teachers under the joint auspices of the London Board of Jewish Religious Education and Jews' College is to be started now. According to the "Jewish Chronicle," this effort to train more teachers follows the news that over 10,000 children are receiving education under the aegis of the London Board in 120 Centres. The Board employs 360 teachers, of whom ten are full-time.

### Workers' Circle

Forty years ago, the "Workers' Circle Friendly Society" was founded for Polish and Russian Jewish settlers, who came to the East End in those days and were in great need of assistance. They could not join an English Society, as they could not speak the language. At present, the organisation has 2,300 members. On the occasion of its recent Anniversary celebrations, the Workers Circle was congratulated by the representative of the Union of Tailors and Garment Workers, most of whose 1,200 members are Jewish.

### Personal Events

Two distinguished Jewish musicians recently paid visits to this country, Ernest Bloch and Yehudi Menuhin. Bloch's "Avodath Hakodesh," a beautiful setting into music of the Sabbath Morning Service, was performed at the Albert Hall under the composer's conductorship and greatly appreciated by press and public. Yehudi Menuhin, who also gave several Concerts in this country, expressed his hope, to visit Israel soon, when he spoke at a Dinner given in his honour by the Anglo-Israeli Club.

Mr. Lous J. Hydleman, J.P., until recently Chairman of the Jewish Defence Committee of the Board of Deputies, died as the result of a car accident.



Herbert Freedman:

## A LIFE FOR HUMANITY

When Eleanor Rathbone died in January, 1946, it is said in Eleanor Rathbone's biography, by Mary Stocks (Victor Gollancz, 21/-) that her mourners were "among forgotten Spanish republicans, in the trailing ranks of wandering Jews, in camps where displaced persons rotted in misery, among refugees of all nations." Eleanor Rathbone, in her sixteen years of Parliamentary career, had indeed become the mother of the oppressed, wherever they might be found, though her first and foremost love was for the Jewish people.

Hailing from a liberal family in Liverpool, whose fight for progress dates back to the 18th century, Eleanor was first schooled in municipal government and played later a part in the Suffragette Movement without identifying herself with its militant manifestations; child welfare, equal pay, social reform, family allowances, were then the causes which she advocated. It was only in 1927 that, for the first time, her intense interest switched from home affairs to far horizons, and that was when she read a book on India and the social conditions of women and children there. Since then, the greater part of Eleanor's life was devoted to overseas affairs. India began it, the Italian invasion of Abyssinia and the Spanish Civil War deepened it. The growing menace of Nazi aggression broadened it and it ended in close identification with the Jewish struggle for Palestine.

She approached the Palestine problem with a feminist scruple concerning the proper administration of the Mandate, but when she left Palestine after her visit in 1934, she said "if I believed in the transmigration of souls and could choose the place of my next incarnation, I am not sure that I would not choose to be a Jew in Palestine." Since then she saw the events in Palestine against the background of the Jewish tragedy in Europe and the tragedy, not only as a humanitarian, but as a political problem. Palestine was, for her, to give the answer, though not the only answer, to European anti-

Semitism and anti-Semitism was "an ugly infectious disease like scabies or leprosy, born of dirt."

Her prophetic warnings in April, 1933, went unheeded. At that time, she said in the House, "a spirit has come over Germany. One speaker called it a new spirit, but I would rather call it a re-emergence of an evil spirit, which bodes very ill for the peace and freedom of the world." As early as in 1936 she foresaw in Winston Churchill the Prime Minister, backed by a National Coalition, in the fight against Nazism.

Her struggle for the rescue of European Jews was fought on two "battle grounds." One was her unrelenting attempt at accelerating Jewish immigration into Palestine, and the other one was aimed at the modification of immigration laws in Britain. "I sometimes think I have become M.P. for refugees," she once said of herself, so vast and insistent had this shadow constituency grown. In November, 1938, she became the Honorary Secretary of the newly formed Parliamentary Committee on Refugees and when, after the trek of refugees from Germany, those from Austria and Czechoslovakia followed, she was instrumental in establishing the Czech Refugee Fund and other voluntary refugee organisations.

Her efforts to integrate the refugees in England into the war effort met, only later, with success, for, in 1940, under the threat of the German invasion, security measures were over-riding all other considerations and Jews and other anti-Nazis went into internment; Eleanor worked day and night to right this wrong. She visited internment camps, drafted memoranda, framed Parliamentary questions, wrote letters to the press, haunted Government departments, attended committees and followed up individual cases. Unforgettable will be the Debate in the House of Commons on July 10, 1940, with a big air battle raging over England and bombs dropping all over London, when the late Victor Cazalet and Eleanor Rathbone forced a Debate on the policy

of mass internment which soon afterwards, was revoked. The host of imprisoned "enemy aliens" found their deserved places in the Allied war effort and, helped by Eleanor, many of them could contribute their special talents to scientific research work, industrial production and propaganda.

Two years later, when the disastrous news of the extermination of Continental Jewry called for another heartbreaking phase of rescue work, Eleanor forged another instrument for agitation, the National Committee for Rescue from Nazi Terror. Three times she tried, in those days, to effect a change in the immigration quota to Palestine and no less forceful was her attack on the then Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, whom until the end, she never forgave for not opening the gates of Britain for those few who could escape.

Eleanor Rathbone was "Judophil," she found the Jews both intelligent and sensitive, whether she encountered them in Haifa or Hampstead, and the figure of the Jewish refugee stirred in her, not only pity for his sufferings, but pleasure in his company and faith in his future. There is no doubt that to the end of her life Eleanor was haunted by the thought of the Jews who might have been saved and who were not. In a remarkable speech in Parliament, in August, 1945, she said, "The past is irremediable. The dead cannot be brought back to life. But what of the living? What of the poor surviving remnant of European Jewry? Shall we not incur a terrible responsibility if they are left to perish?"

A year later she undertook what was in all probability a distasteful task, she asked Mr. Ernest Bevin to appoint her as a member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry into the Palestinian question. Bevin's reply was vague and non-committal. But she never for a moment faltered, in the little time after the war which destiny had left to her, in rallying whatever forces she could against Bevin's Palestine policy. Much as she suffered from the deteriorated relations between the Yishuv and Britain, her concept of humanity had no understanding for terrorist outbreaks on the part of the Jews.

She died in the midst of new tasks which she had set herself. The naturalisation of refugees in Britain was one of them, and to bring their surviving relatives over from German concentration camps was another. Her dream was a Jewish State as a member of the British Commonwealth, but when death took her in her 73rd year in January, 1946, the tangle of the Palestine policy was still unravelled.

## 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 LAW ON MATRIMONIAL MAINTENANCE

In married life it is always understood that a husband has to provide for the maintenance of his wife and children. Difficulties and questions only arise when the marriage breaks up or threatens to break up. Then the question of maintenance has to be settled either out of Court by a mutual agreement which can be approved by the Court to make it quite safe, or, if the parties cannot agree, the Courts will have to deal with this matrimonial problem.

There are two kinds of Courts who are in charge of maintenance questions—the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction or Magistrates' Courts (in everyday life frequently called Police Courts), and the High Court of Justice. The Police Courts have an informal way of procedure. The applicant goes before the Court and states the complaint, then the husband is summonsed by the Court to appear, and on that occasion both parties state their case. After this, the Court makes an order according to the evidence. The Police Court will only take action if certain strictly enumerated matrimonial offences have been committed by the husband, the most important of them being that the husband has been convicted for assault against the wife, that he has deserted her, has been persistently cruel to her or the children, has wilfully neglected to maintain the wife, has committed adultery or is found to be a habitual drunkard. If one of these charges is proved, the Court will find that the husband has the duty to maintain his wife and will make an order which, under present legislation, cannot amount to more than £2 per week for the wife and 10/- per week for each child. The actual amount awarded depends on the view the Court takes of the income of husband and wife, and the amount is left to the discretion of the Court as long as it does not surpass the above stated limits. The order the Court has made can be varied on the application of either party if the circumstances of

either party have altered since the first order was made.

Frequently, coupled with this order to maintain, the Court pronounces an order that the wife is no longer forced to cohabit with her husband. This non-cohabitation order should not be asked for by the wife in the case of a husband's desertion, because the order allowing her not to cohabit with her husband would prejudice her later chances for a divorce on the grounds of desertion.

If either party is not content with the order or desires to complain about the refusal of the Court to make an order, an appeal can be brought to the Divisional Court which is a section of the High Court, and there two High Court Judges will decide on the merits of the appeal. The Divisional Court can either uphold the original order, or alter it, or rescind it. A further alternative is to send the case back to the lower Court for new consideration and decision.

The most frequently used procedure to enforce the order is that the husband is asked by the Court, why he has not paid. If he can show sufficient reasons, he will have to pay the arrears only in instalments, together with the current weekly amounts; but if he fails again, he may have to go to prison on the grounds that he has disobeyed a Court order. Unfortunately, in frequent cases this threat of imprisonment has to be carried out against persistent offenders.

We have seen that the Police Court cannot go beyond an order of £2 or 10/- respectively, but it is hoped that a remedy against this out of date law will be found by the Married Womens Maintenance Act which is in preparation.

At the present time, only the High Court of Justice has the power to make a higher maintenance order provided that matrimonial litigation is pending in this Court.

The procedure before the High Court will be dealt with in the next issue.

### PERSONALIA

Professor Dr. Eugen Taubler became 70 years old recently. The outstanding historian held a Professorship in Heidelberg and wrote several standard works on subjects of Roman History. He is now attached to the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati and concentrates his research work on early Jewish History.

Professor Dr. Georg Schlesinger recently died in London at the age of 76. In Berlin he was a Professor of the "Technische Hochschule." When the Nazis came to power, he first went to Brussels, where he played a prominent part in establishing the ORT Training School. In this country, he was Research Director of the Institute of Production Engineers in Loughborough. The AJR for whose work he showed very great understanding had benefited from his expert advice in questions relating to the economic and vocational position of the community.

Dr. Bruno Glaserfeld (formerly Berlin) died in La Paz (Bolivia). For many years he was the Chairman of the Berlin Section of the Jewish "Central-Verein." His outlook on Jewish affairs was to a high extent determined by a strong belief in the ideas of political Liberalism. When performing the duties arising from his Office under the Nazis, he displayed considerable courage. After the November pogroms he first went to France and later on to Bolivia, where he had to experience all the hardship of refugeeedom. Those, who were connected with him by friendship and common work, will always keep his memory alive.

Rabbi Dr. Hugo Fuchs (formerly Chemnitz) died in Buenos Aires at the age of 71.



# THE STORY OF THE "HYPHEN"

There comes a time for quite a few of us when we feel an overpowering urge to talk to, and exchange views with, others who are on the same "wave-length," where one can tune in and get harmonious response—in fact, where one belongs. One tries this Club and that Club, persuades oneself that *this* is at long last what one has been looking for—and then suddenly feels that there is a wide gap which refuses to be bridged or ignored. Is it the different background, the different upbringing one has had? Is it that these factors influence one's whole life to a greater extent than one cares to admit?

And then, out of the blue, there appears "Letter to the Editor" in "A.J.R. Information," expressing just those very feelings. It seems incredible that others should be in the same position. When one is in any way dissatisfied, unhappy, one invariably presumes that one presents a unique case in the world! Well, this "Open Letter" was answered, by another of these "unique cases," and subsequently the first of very many meetings arranged. Thus, over singularly bad coffee and sticky buns, the idea of the "Hyphen" was born. The initial meeting was followed by others, each growing in size and noise; people brought friends, and those friends brought acquaintances along, till at last some 15 debaters heatedly and vigorously aired their views

## SHORTCOMINGS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Haifa, October, 1949.

One hears of visitors, returning from Israel, being disillusioned or disappointed. This may partly be ascribed to an exaggerated propaganda, partly to an insufficient understanding of the economic difficulties confronting a young state, born during a war, and at the same time, becoming the abode of an enormous number of immigrants. Doubtless the financial situation is at present serious, and will require, to master it, utmost efforts on the part of the Yishuv, and equally utmost assistance of Jews abroad. The number of immigrants which was expected to remain stationary on the reduced scale of the recent months, has recently again increased and will continue so, as large numbers especially from Poland and North-Africa will arrive here. The hope that the transit camps would be emptied within a couple of months, and that the construction of new houses would keep pace with immigration, has to be abandoned for the time being. Large means will be required to offer adequate shelter during the coming winter months to the new arrivals, and to reduce, as far as possible, the number of present camp dwellers. It would, however, be as wrong to exaggerate the present financial difficulties, as was the previous propaganda unrealistic.

Among the new laws passed by the Knesset, none is probably more significant than the one for the formation of the new army. It is on a truly democratic base and means a blending of civilian service and soldierdom. It is probably for the first time in the history of any country that a year of agricultural work is included in the military service. The differences between the urban population and the peasant will be removed; it will make the town dweller understand agricultural work, and, vice versa, will allow the peasant to get acquainted with the life and problems of the urban population. The law embraces the male and female youth, and is meant to lay emphasis on the agricultural developments besides industrial progress.

Among the cultural institutions, newly established, the most outstanding is the "Weizman Institute of Science" for scientific research in Rehovoth. The cornerstone of one of its new departments, the Institute of Experimental Biology, will shortly be laid, and thus a further step for the completion of this research centre be done. A special feature of the Weizmann Institute will be its disposal of a large Endowment Fund to be invested in local industrial enterprises, thus to increase the income of the institute which, until now, only derived from contributions by world Jewry. Through this link between scientific research and its practical application, an important influence will be exercised on the industrial structure of the country. Rehovoth, one of the oldest colonies, and the seat of citrus products processing, is also the home of the two elder "Sieff Chemical Institute" and the "Agricultural Experimental Station of the Hebrew University." It has now grown into an important scientific centre.

HANS MOSBACHER.

round an A.J.R. table, in the encouraging—and yet mildly restraining—presence of Dr. Rosenstock. I should like to emphasise at this point that the A.J.R. throughout the "Hyphen's" painful birth and its first year of life, was forever at our side with not only theoretical advice, but practical help. This, amongst countless other things, included putting at our disposal the A.J.R. premises whenever we did not know where to meet.

The finding of a name for the Club also caused considerable headache. But eventually somebody struck on "The Hyphen" while on a ramble. (Everything vital always appears to be happening on our rambles, and occasionally results in one of the "News Flashes" at the bottom of our programmes. For the enlightenment of those who may never have seen our programmes, these "News Flashes" invariably run "Our congratulations to . . . on the occasion of . . ."). This suggestion seemed to us the most appropriate and feasible, as our generation is obviously an "in-between" one. But this particular aspect has already been dealt with in the articles by Kenneth Ambrose ("The Second Generation," February and July issues of "AJR Information"). From the very beginning, the Committee worked in close collaboration with the whole Group, planning functions in accordance with suggestions coming from other members of the Club: lectures, visits to places of interest, theatre and concert visits, socials, etc. This was obviously necessary in order to do justice to everybody's special interests and wishes. Even so, there were, and still are, for ever plaintive cries of "Lectures not deep enough" ("deep" is the word)—"Far too Highbrow." "Goodness, we are not a Dancing Club!" "Not enough Dances!" But by far the most passionate complaint is "Too many girls!"—the one thing the Committee is not empowered to amend. The battle of the sexes at present rages at approximately 65% girls as against 35% men. However, our membership is slowly but steadily increasing, and there seem to have been more male than female applications lately, so we must hope for the best. Seeing I have arrived at the dry subject of figures, I might mention that at the moment our active membership approximates 60, which excludes prospective members who are in the process of making up their minds whether to join or not, and whilst doing so attend nearly every function.

## The Feeling of "Belonging"

As far as attendance at lectures is concerned, we find that certain sociological lectures given by outside speakers do not draw as large an audience as talks on lighter subjects, such as were given by Vicky and Pem. Talks on music and literature draw an average audience, whilst entertainment arranged by members themselves, combining "deep" highbrow with pleasant low-brow and preferably followed by lively discussion, had an average attendance. It is usually fun when one or more of the sub-groups, such as the music and/or drama group, contribute. Our "deepest" sub-group, being held in awe by all of us, is the Discussion group, which, by systematic research work, aims at tackling problems connected with our position; the present syllabus is run under the heading "Inquest on German Jewry." The Drama Group which meets once a week, has grown to a surprising size. Attendance at our French Circle has remained steady from the beginning.

Before typing this little article, I have been trying to ask other members and myself what exactly it is that ties us together, that keeps our membership growing. It is difficult to define: but summarising all the replies I received to my questions and my own feelings, I can only say that they all express the same thought: it is because we come together on a basis of friendship, a basis we all understand. Whatever function one attends, be it "deep," high or low brow, a French lesson or a ramble, there is always a certain welcoming warmth which can be felt the minute one arrives. In fact, it is that feeling of "belonging" which many of us have missed so badly.

We have made many mistakes in the past year and doubtless will make many more in the future. But we have also achieved a little. Where it may lead, no one can foretell—but then, a hyphen is rarely put at the end of any sentence—it usually brings two fractions together, combining them into one whole.

ILSE APT.

## Old Acquaintances

**First Night after 16 Years:**—Thirty years ago, Fritz Kortner appeared for the first time on a Berlin stage, the "Tribüne." In 1933, when he played in Berlin's "Deutsches Theater" he took farewell from the theatre. For more than half of his professional life Kortner couldn't act on any stage. It is therefore hardly possible to figure out how he must have felt when after an interval of sixteen long years, he could act again. He played Strindberg's "Vater" in Munich's "Kammerspiele." He was more powerful and fascinating than ever. He had adapted and directed this controversial play beautifully; it wasn't any more the struggle of sexes or a lecture about the uncertainty of fatherhood, but the eternal tragedy of the ageing man. When the curtain rose, Kortner wasn't able to start, because the audience gave him a tremendous welcome, and I don't know when they stopped clapping after the curtain had fallen. It was one of those evenings one never forgets.

**Country without a Capital:**—Even with Europe's most modern parliament building Bonn can never become the capital of the New Germany. All big German cities exist in isolation, and have a provincial atmosphere. In every town people seem to think that they are the centre of the world, and Munich doesn't know what Hamburg is doing. The cost of living in Bavaria is lower than in Duesseldorf, and Hamburg is twice as expensive as the rest of Germany. With English pounds it's rather expensive to eat at all, and a meal costs you at least 10s; although the menus are two pages long and there is nothing you cannot buy. Nobody is interested in ration cards, and I couldn't find anyone who wanted to accept the cards they gave me when I arrived. Everything is out of proportion: you pay 4 Marks for a portion of roasted goose, but the coffee afterwards is 3 Marks. There is no black market to be seen at all; the shops are full of German cigarettes, but everybody is smoking Americans for 2.50 Marks a packet. I know all prices are very high for the average wage earner, but the restaurants are full, and life is quite crazy. Of course, the Allies are accused by everyone for everything, and the people seem to have no past; it isn't done to speak of the time before 1945. In this world of make-believe, where only a small percentage of the population can afford to pay for all the luxuries, you feel quite uneasy about the next day; it's like walking on quick-sand.

**Meet me in Geiseltal:**—Munich's film city looks like the good, old Friedrichstrasse; you see the familiar faces, coming from all corners of the earth. Geiseltal has been rebuilt although only Richard Eichberg and Hans Schweikart were shooting at the moment. Eric Pommer, not any more in an official capacity, returned to Germany from the States to prepare a production of his own. Hans Hinrich, now an Italian citizen, will direct a new picture, and Dr. Wilhelm Szekeley is trying to find a German partner for his new picture in Rome. Eric Charell had a look around, and Paul H. Rameau, who arrived from Hollywood, is the most wanted author for scripts here. G. F. Salmony, the former critic of "B.Z. am Mittag" is doing an excellent newsreel, and the only one for the Germans, while his former colleague Egon Jameson (née Jacobsohn) is, of course, the best roving reporter the U.S. controlled "Neue Zeitung" has. By the way, Hans Wallenberg is returning any day now to be again editor of this newspaper. Also Hans Habe, who edited the first Goebbels-less papers after the war, returned to Bavaria to start a brand new illustrated weekly. Here is old-timer Grete Reinwald, and Erna Morena, who runs now a boarding-house. Peter Lorre on his way back to London, to do a picture, met Axel Eggebrecht to discuss some interesting ideas. Everyone is putting out feelers to interest foreign money for the new German film industry, but it's doubtful whether they succeed.

**Why don't you stay?**—This was the main question everybody asked me. Now, life in Germany is, in spite of all signs of recovery, not quite normal. Germany is in danger because many people don't believe in anything any more. They are cynics; they have very little faith in democracy, parliament, or in nationalism for that matter either. The "miracle-doctor" Groening has a lot of followers; it's like Weissenberg in the old days, and not a good sign. If Germany is in or of any danger at all—it's anarchism or nihilism, because it has lost faith and hope and belief.

PEM.



## FROM MY DIARY

British Jewry has joined with the Yishuv to erect a memorial in Israel for Eleanor Rathbone. Soon after her death, a special Committee under the auspices of Youth Aliyah was set up to raise funds in this country for a Memorial to her. Lord Horder became its Patron and Mrs. Barbara Ayrton-Gould, M.P., its Chairman, and many leading Members of Parliament joined them in their efforts to procure the funds, which amounted to £10,000.

Youth Aliyah decided to use this sum as Eleanor Rathbone, the great educationist, would have liked it to be spent. A Cultural Centre was built, attached to the renowned Agricultural Institute at Magdiel, where Youth Aliyah wards are being trained in modern, scientific farming.

Miss Rathbone recognised the importance of agricultural training for the young generation of Jews who were to settle in Palestine and it is only fitting that the new centre built in her memory should also comprise a modern laboratory. The whole building, which covers 380 sq. metres, has two storeys; the lower one consists of a large hall where lectures, concerts and meetings can take place, a library and reading rooms and offices, and the upper floor has four class-rooms, the laboratory and annexes.

On October 15, the Opening Ceremony of the Eleanor Rathbone Memorial Building took place. The British Committee of Youth Aliyah was represented by its Co-Chairman, Dr. Israel Feldman.

Thus, the cultural link between Israel and Great Britain has been strengthened, and a worthy monument erected to a woman, whose endearing personality will never be forgotten by the Jewish people here, or in Israel.

According to the Board of Trade Journal of October 1, about 82,000 persons (British and Alien) emigrated from the United Kingdom during the first six months 1949. Amongst them, 25,000 left for Australia, making that Continent the recipient of the largest number of immigrants during the half year, a position held by Canada in the first half of 1948. The number of immigrants to Canada is about 14,000 (against 18,000 during the first six months 1948). About 11,000 (against 12,000) left for the United States during the period under review.

All these figures only refer to emigration by sea and do not include emigration by air.

"The special committee of the United States House of Representatives now in Europe studying the refugee problem will have a gloomy report to make," reads a recent editorial in "The Times."

"The International Refugee Organisation is still giving assistance to over 680,000 stateless persons, and although it has hastened its programme of resettlement some 170,000 persons will be left uncared for in Germany when the organisation is wound up next June. No arrangement has been made for looking after stateless persons when I.R.O. comes to an end, though the appointment of a United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the signing of an international convention have been suggested."

"A new and vigorous approach by the nations to their refugee problem is now needed. It has to take into account not only stateless persons and the expelled Germans, but also the many thousands of Arab refugees in the Middle East. The reserve of the nations so far in granting immigration permits to stateless persons is a poor augury, and the numbers involved are very large."

NARRATOR

## FROM ALL CORNERS

**China.**—Of the 21,000 Jews who were in China after the end of World War II, only 5,700 are left now according to estimates published by the Organisation Department of the World Jewish Congress. Of these 2,900 (including 1,600 D.P.'s) are to be found in Shanghai, 800 in Tientsin, 1,800 in Harbin, 120 in Dairen and about 30 each in Mukden, Tsingtao and Hankow. A small number of Jews received permission to emigrate after the Communist occupation. There is hardly any possibility for a continuation of communal existence for the remaining Jews in China and the communities there are facing dissolution.

**Hungary.**—The synagogue of Dohany Street, Budapest's biggest synagogue, recently celebrated its 90th anniversary. The day was marked by a solemn memorial festival and divine service. In a special invitation sent to all members of the community, Mr. Lajos Stoeckler, President of the Budapest Jewish Community, recalled the "forefathers of blessed memory who erected this synagogue with Jewish enthusiasm for the love of faith and religion." During the service, the rabbis of the synagogue reviewed the eventful ninety years in the history of Hungarian Jewry.

The anniversary was also marked by a special exhibition of the Hungarian Jewish Museum, prepared by its President, Dr. Erno Nemenyi. The exhibition illustrated the history of Hungarian Jewry in photographs, documents, religious objects and ceremonial objects of art. A series of pictures showing the synagogues destroyed by the Nazis and Fascists and by events of war was also on show.

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#### MISSING PERSONS

##### Inquiries from AJR

Asser, Max, Piano Manufacturer from Berlin, for Arthur Hirsch, Leipzig.

Kahn-Schubert, Margarete, born 5.2.03, Vienna, actress, for Teresia Lenz, Berlin.

Maurer, Friedel, abt. 30, dressmaker, from Stuttgart, probably living in Elgin Avenue, W.9, for AJR.

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# CURRENT EXHIBITIONS

The riches of a civilisation can be gauged from the variety of the personalities who participate in it. If this test be applied to artists in the Anglo-Jewish community, then one may express satisfaction at a galaxy of varied talent.

A few instances of the successful and individual representation of the world seen through artists' eyes in current exhibitions are gathered here.

There is Elsa Frankel, whose sensitive and monumental sculptures form perhaps the most valuable contribution to the Essex Art Club Exhibition taking place at the Guildhall. Among her outstanding works are two female heads and two busts of a mathematician "Lecturing" and "Working."

In the Ben-Uri Art Gallery Ludwig and Else Meidner show their work, the husband mainly drawings in charcoal in a broad style, the wife mostly colourful, impasto paintings. Else Meidner, who has studied under her husband, shares with him the emphasis on monumental simplified form, but differs from his more detailed characterisation by her stress of outline. His study of a synagogue interior and of Jewish types of a symbolical character reveal religious fervour, formed by an orthodox tradition. Outstanding among Ludwig Meidner's work is the series of portrait studies, among his wife's pictures her telling revelations in a number of paintings based on self-portraits.

The show by Solomonski at the Kensington Art Gallery, which includes his most recent paintings—landscapes, flowers, religious subjects and a self-portrait—represents a marked contrast to the works previously mentioned. If religion truly understood leads to a grateful "joie de vivre," acknowledging the importance of small things, falling leaves, lilies, brooks, then all Solomonski's paintings are religious

in a wide "liberal" sense, although three have a more definite non-secular connotation—"The Burning Bush," "Moses Writing," and "Organ Music." In all his work there appears a strong desire for vivid and warm colour and a sensitive appreciation of the visible environment.

Whilst the afore-mentioned artists reached this country from Germany, Josef Herman was born in 1911 in Warsaw and lived there until 1939. He has made his spiritual home among the Welsh miners, whom he represents without sentimentality and with great understanding and sympathy. His small landscapes, in their subdued colouring and their incisive outlines, grow on the spectator in a dynamic manner. They reveal depth of vision and social penetration, although the sombre colouring seems reminiscent of an anguished Jewish past. Here Herman's background, absent from his subject matter in the Exhibition at the Geffrye Museum, shows its lasting impact.

Helen Rosenau, Ph. D.

## HIDDEN WAR CRIMINALS

According to a statement by Mr. Mayhew, "one hundred and twenty-eight prominent members of criminal organisations declared illegal at the Nuremberg Trials are still being sought in Germany. The German authorities are responsible for tracing them. All leading members of Hitler's general staff were found after the collapse of Germany."

## PLANS TO COMBAT RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS PREJUDICE

Plans for combating racial and religious prejudice in ten major German cities and several dozen smaller communities were announced recently by Mr. Carl Zietlow, special adviser to the U.S. Military Government.

## WERNER FINCK PERFORMANCE

Werner Finck's popularity amongst his old friends and admirers is still unchanged as the great demand for tickets for his first appearance in London has proved. Those who remember him well from former days and who have not forgotten his courageous attitude after 1933, are anxious to meet him again on the occasion of his performance under the auspices of the AJR at the Embassy Theatre on November 27 (not on November 13, as previously announced). The number of tickets still available is limited and those interested who have not yet sent in their orders, should do so immediately; they should definitely not rely on getting admission when applying shortly before the day of the performance.

## "THE HYPHEN"

Sunday, November 6th. 7.30 p.m., 30 Buckland Crescent. A Talk on "Israel."

Sunday, November 20th. 7.30 p.m., 30 Buckland Crescent. "Members' Own" Evening.

Sunday, November 27th. A Ramble to Wrotham, Kent.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Miss Ilse Apt, 121 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6. (Stamped addressed envelope to be enclosed.)

## PARCELS TO BERLIN

Subject to export licence regulations, personal and commercial parcels up to 22 lb. in weight may now be accepted for surface transmission to the British, American and French Sectors of Berlin.

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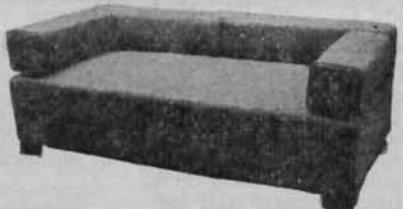
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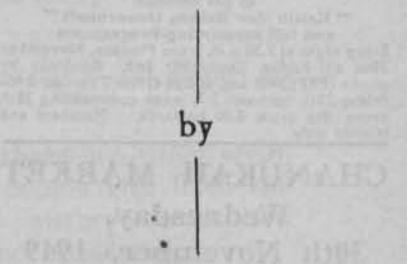
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