A FINE RECORD

Whenever there was a need for Jews in distress, Anglo-Jewry responded generously. It is, therefore, in consistence 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, have 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 2,500 patients were treated in the City-Hughes Hospital, Berlin, 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—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, has 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 1,200 people, who left the United Kingdom in 1948 (against 1,906 in 1947) obtained assistance towards their expenses; 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 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 been recognised by his election to the Senate of the University of Cambridge. Many people have liked him in stature to the late Thomas Masaryk, 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 Jew of his time." Anglo-Jewry is honouring Dr. Weizmann with an extraordinary tribute, which will take the form of a forest stretching 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 thrust 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 vigor and orderly life, building its own civilisation. It has often been said that Israel's victory was a Continued on page 2

The Special Appearance of
WERNER FINCK

The Special Appearance of Werner Finck
will not take place on November 13th but on SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27th at 3 p.m.
Embassy Theatre, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.
Full Supporting Programme

Orders with remittance and stamped envelope should be sent to AJR Headquarters.

In view of the great demand for tickets, readers are advised to send in their orders now.

Admission: £1.1.0. 10/6, 7/6, 5/-, 3/9, 2/6

Orders will be filled on receipt of payment.

Continued on page 2
RESTITUTION IN BERLIN

TIME LIMIT FOR CLAIMS

According to various observations, a number of those who claim restitutions of identifiable property lost under the Nazi régime, 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 desirable that claims 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 régime.

Readers whose former property is situated in the British Zone, are especially reminded, that the time limit for the submission of claims expires namely on December 31, 1949. By this date, they have to file their claims before the “Zentralamt fuer Vermoegensverwaltung,” Bad Neunenrod, 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 “Treuhander der Amerikanischen, Britischen und Französischen Militärregierung fuer zwangse ubertragene Vermoegen” in Berlin W 30, Nuernbergervasse 83/55.

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 German Delegate at the “International Committee of European Jews.” As the property in question was nationalised by the United States Government, the State of Israel was not involved in this matter.

The present Ordinance applies only to securities expressed in German currency which were issued up to July 14, 1949, and which for many are the mainstay and most valuable property in Europe, which seems now to be within the British and American Zone on October 1, 1949. By this date, they have to file their claims before the “Treuhaberd der Amerikanischen, Britischen und Französischen Militärregierung fuer zwangse ubertragene Vermoegen” in Berlin W 30, Nuernbergervasse 83/55.

RESTITUTION IN BERLIN

The Board of Trade of Berlin, October 15, 1949, draws attention to the Ordinance for the Settlement of Sequestrated Estates of Jews, which for legal reasons was not available in time for publication in the Austrian Law Gazettes. The Ordinance (Wertpapierbereinigungsgesetz) became effective on October 1, 1949. A very large proportion of German Securities of all kinds expressed in German currency were destroyed, lost 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 to May 23, 1949, and which were sequestrated in connection with the Interim Reichsverwesung for the French Zone and the Western Sections 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 rights have lapsed; and to establish the property in the hands of those rightful owners, who were not able to bring their cases before the Courts before the coming into force of the Act. The Act contains also provisions with regard to law suits pending in the Courts.

The Act deals with claims for pensions which have already ceased and which cannot be continued, that is to say by September 13, 1951, a time limit which should not be overlooked. Claims under the Act are not assignable after 1951. A person who has not submitted a claim before that date has lost his right to claim.

NEW AUSTRIAN RESTITUTION ACT

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 possession. Tobacco, matches, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, etc., are also admitted according to the requirements for the journey; 100 cigarettes 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, their value has to be determined. The amount of Deutsche Marks which have been legally acquired under the currency exchange regulations, if a special licence would be required for exports not covered by these regulations.

In accordance with the provisions of the occupancy statute, the Austrian nationals now become 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.
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 only 600,000 of German Jews, only 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 do not expect that more Jewish cemeteries and synagogues being desecrated, the German people would fare better to-day if they would have amongst their ranks those forces of the Jewish intelligence and economists.

The Jewish weekly, the "Juedische Gemeindeblatt," in Dusseldorf, 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 Jews. 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 the New Year messages to the Jewish Community in this country.

The Chancellor's disability 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 Dusseldorf 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 unignonred incidents. In Germany, no political party should pretend that Nationalism is Semitic, and anti-Semitism, nationalist. 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 freedom and German democracy. The German people would fare better to-day if they would have amongst their ranks those forces of the Jewish intelligence and economists.

TRIALS

A Gestapo Official, Paul Hermann, was sentenced to death by the highest British Law Court in the course of the Dachau War Criminal trial, the "Spruchkammer" in Fritzlar, sentenced Erzbischof zu Waldeck and Pymont, 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 given 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 1927. 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 a Jewish charitable institution, amongst them the Jewish Community, Berlin.

Dusseldorf.—The Service for the High Festivals was conducted by Rabbi Dr. M. Eichelbacher, who had been the Rabbi of the Community until the November pogrom. He had emigrated 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 Northern in the Assembly Room of the "Landtag" in Dusseldorf. The function was attended by members of the Dusseldorf and adjoining Jewish communities, representatives of the Military Government, the German authorities and the press. Dr. Eichelbacher also gave a Broadcast Address over the Northwest German Radio and lectured in various Western German communities. Like Dr. Eichelbacher, several other Rabbis went to Germany during the High Festivals under the auspices of the Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad.

Extension of Jews' College

A Faculty for the training of fulltime 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 for the new network of 300 children is 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' Friendly Circle 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 Talmud 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 "Avodah Hakolich," 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 the press and public. Yehudi Menuhin, who also gave several Concerts in this country, expressed his hope to visit Israel soon, when he will give in his honour by the Anglo-Israeli Club.

Mr. Loew J. Hyldenman, J.P., until recently Chairman of the Jewish Defence Committee of the Board of Deputies, died as the result of a car accident.
The order the Court has made can be varied on the long as it does not surpass the above stated limits.

£2 both parties state their case. After this, the Court makes an order according to the evidence. The monsed by the Court to appear, and on that occasion Police Court will only take action if certain strictly of procedure. The applicant goes before the Court safe, or, if the parties cannot agree, the Courts will break up. Then the question of maintenance has to be approved by the Court to make it quite

Frequently, coupled with this order to maintain, the Court pronounces an order that the wife is no either party have altered since the first order was made. Frequent, coupled with this order to maintain, the Court pronounces an order that the husband is asked by the Court, desires to complain about the refusal of the Court

Either party may be mustered 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, the husband, or her husband or her children. If one of these charges is proved, the Court will make an order which, under present legislation, cannot amount to more than £2 per week for each child, and for each adult relative of the husband as long as it does not surpass the above stated limits. The decision of 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. Frequent, coupled with this order to maintain, the Court pronounces an order that the husband is asked by the Court, desires to complain about the refusal of the Court

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THE STORY OF THE "HYPHEN" 
OLD ACQUAINTANCES

First Night after 16 Years—Thirty years ago, Fritz Kortner appeared for the first time on the Berlin stage, the "Tribune." In 1933, when he played in Berlin's "Deutches Theater" he took farewell from the theatre. For 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 16 years, he could act again. He played Strindberg's "Vater" and "Von der Glocke," which are both not only tragically and fascinatingly than ever. He had adapted and directed this controversial play beautifully; it wasn't in any respect a stage play, but rather a story 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 disappeared. It was a day of one's, it evidently never forgets.

From Stein in Geistegesteig—Munich's film city looks like the good, old Friedrichstrasse; you see the familiar faces, coming from all corners of the earth. Geistegesteig has been rebuilt although only twice a week, has grown to a surprising size. Attendee. It is usually fun when one or more of the international attendants, such as were given by the "AJR Information." From the very beginning, the Committee worked in close collaboration with the whole Group, planning functions in accordance with suggestions coming from members of the Group: lectures, visits to places of interest, theatre and concert visits, socials, etc. This was obviously everybody's special interests and wishes. Even so, there were, and still are, quite a few lectures which are not deep enough ("deep is the word")—Far too Highbrow. "Goodness, we are not a Dancing Academy, are we?"

The most passionate complaint is "Too many girls!"—the thing the Committee is not empowered to do. We have to listen to more men and more female applications lately, so we must hope for an improvement. In our case, the active membership approximately 60, which excludes those who have seen their program, 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, like Vicky and Pen. Talks on music and literature draw an average audience, whilst entertainment arranged through the American Organization for Jewish Women, with which nearly all the members of our Group are acquainted, show a high-brow with pleasant low-brow and preferably followed by lively discussion, had an average attendance. The two most popular lectures, besides 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 Discusion 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 altogether.

Among the new laws passed by the Knesset, none among us, I can only say that they all express the same feelings, that it is us all. 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 altogether.

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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 was formed under the auspices of Youth Aliyah was set up to raise funds in this country for a Memorial to her. Lord Horder pleaded the cause, and Mr. Sir Bartho Ayton-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 used. A Cultural Centre was built attached to the renowned Agricultural Institute at Magdriel, 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 annexe.

On October 15, the Opening Ceremony of the Eleanor Rathbone Memorial Building took place. The building was presented 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.

CLASSIFIED

Employment

AJR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY (annually and semi-annually by the I.C.C.) has on its register men and women (skilled and unskilled), also homeworkers of any kind, sitters-in. Report vacancies or reports, for book- and storekeepers. Tel. MAI 9090.

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

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED for Widower living near Newcastle. Knowledge of German and English necessary. Box 818.


BUTTON representative wanted—on commission—must be well-introduced with coat and dress makers—not to call on merchants. Box 806.

HOUSEKEEPER COOK experienced, for modern house, two gentlemen only, out all day, wanted. Help kept once a week. Please state particulars. Box 811.

INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN interested in the Fashion trade required by House Manufacturers to start as stockkeeper and traveller. Excellent prospects also for further advancement. Similar experience an advantage but not essential. Box 808.

WOMAN CUTTER for Children's wear wanted. Box 816.

FULLY TRAINED NURSE seeks position. Box 817.

REPRESENTATIVES required by well estab. Wholesale firm (French and English Brassieres, etc.) for most areas in U.K.

Accommodation

ACCOMMODATION of any kind wanted. AJR Social Service Dept.

TO LET first class furniture (3 rooms) from January 1st. a month. Particulars to Mr. Michael L. Wulff, 6 West Elgin Avenue, Epsom (Surrey). Tel. Epsom 3082.

ELDERLY COUPLE requires permanently, preferably 2 rooms with full board (not orthodox). Full details and price. Box 818.

PLEASANT FURN. ROOM for homely lady, use kitch., central heating, every conv. Phone HENdon 9268.

Miscellaneous

ALTERATIONS, Renov. Dressmaker, Mrs. Cohn, 158 Adelaide Road, PRI 7428.

GRAPHOLOGY, Chirology, Scientific reports, Studygroups. Box 819.

JOIN OUR DRESSMAKING CLASSES and be your own dressmaker. For particulars write to Mrs. Fried, 112, Fortune Green Rd., N.W.6.

EXPERIENCED BUSINESSMAN with capital seeks active participation, reports, Studygroups. Box 815.

WARDROBE TRUNK, dbl. key, to sell. Box 816.

FIRM with large staff wants additional lines to be manufactured by hand. Box 809.

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

Personal

WIDOW (45) good appearance, efficient housewife and business experience, wishes to meet widower in good position between 20-40. Object Matrimony. Strictest confidence. Box 807.

GOOD LOOKING WIDOW, 49, wants to meet nice, educated gentleman. Box 804.

MISSING PERSONS

Inquiries from AJR


Kuhn-Schubert, Marianne, 5, 5.0.3, Vienna, to Mrs. Anna Lenz, Berlin. Box 804.

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

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 of the year, against 94,000 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 10,000 (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 reports, The signing of an international convention have been suggested. . . ." 

"A new 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 great."

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.F.'s) are to be found in Shanghai, 800 in Tientsin, 1,000 in Harbin, 120 in Dairen and about 30 each in Mukden, Tientsin 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. To the special invitation sent to all members of the community, Mr. Lajos Stockcker, President of the Budapest Jewish Community, recalled the "forefathers of blessed memory who erected this synagogue with Hungarian 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 Namenyi. 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...
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 various personalities gathered here.

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

There is E. E. Fines, 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 simplification, but differs from his more detailed characterisation by her stress of outline. His study of a synagogue interior differs from his more detailed characterisation by her. 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 Solomonaki at the Kensington Art Gallery, which includes his most recent paintings—landscapes, figures of subjects and a self-portrait—represents a marked contrast to the works previously mentioned. His realism truly understood leads to a great communing with nature, acknowledging the importance of small things, falling leaves, lilies, brooks, then all Solomonaki’s paintings are religious.

HIDDEN WAR CRIMINALS

According to a statement by Mr. Mayhew, “one hundred and twenty-eight prominent members of 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 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 centres have been announced recently by Mr. Carl Zieliow, special adviser to the U.S. Military Government.

THE PRINCES HOTEL • EASTBOURNE

Eastbourne is now well known to the Jewish community by reason of this year’s five thousand people who have passed through the Princes Hotel and its annex in the early summer. The Princes and Eastbourne will be synonymous with British Jewry and will mean for the future home and haven.

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