

AJR INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE
ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

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DELIBERATIONS IN PARIS

THE European Zionist Conference, which was held in Paris last month, was a noteworthy event from many an aspect. Out of eighteen countries represented by 140 delegates, three were from behind the "Iron Curtain"—Poland, Czechoslovakia and Finland. It seems that Zionism succeeded where other organisations had failed—to bridge the gulf between East and West. The absence of delegates from Rumania and Hungary was due to political pressure.

Another point of interest was the presence of delegates from the North African countries—Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. In the past months the centre of gravity of the emigration to Israel shifted from Europe to the Moslem countries. It was with the problem of immigration and of producing the suitable type of immigrants that the Conference was in the main dealing, and the principal speakers demanded a change in the attitude of Western Jewries from that of a philanthropic Zionism to that of a Zionism of self-realisation.

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

A FEW weeks ago, AJR Members were asked by a special Circular Letter to contribute to the expenditure which had become necessary in order to retain the office premises. The number of those who, so far, responded to the Appeal, is, fortunately, very great. This is particularly gratifying, not only from the monetary point of view, but still more as a healthy symptom of the attachment felt by AJR members towards their organisation. The Hon. Officers wish to convey their sincerest thanks for this vote of confidence.

The large amount which is needed makes it an urgent demand that every member participates in the scheme. Therefore, those also who, so far, have not yet sent in their token, should follow the example of their fellow members as soon as possible.

The well known writer and actor

WERNER FINCK

has kindly agreed to give on the occasion of his short visit to London, a special Charity Performance under the auspices of the AJR on

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13th at 3 p.m.
Embassy Theatre, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3

Other well-known artists will also appear. The programme will be announced in the next "AJR Information."

Readers will be glad to have the opportunity of meeting again Werner Finck, whose staunch and courageous anti-Nazi attitude will be well remembered by them.

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

Orders with remittance and stamped envelope should be sent to AJR Headquarters; tickets will be ready for despatch at the end of the month. In view of the large audience to be expected readers are urgently requested to secure seats for themselves and their friends now.

LOOKING AHEAD

When this issue appears, Jews all over the world will be united in their thoughts and feelings: they all realise the exalted position of the High Festivals whatever form their allegiance to Jewry and Judaism may take. We pause for a moment, to look back and to look ahead. As human beings, who, for good or evil, live through one of the transformative epochs of history, we pray for a world of peace, social justice and freedom. As Jews we look back to the first full year of the Jewish State. It fell to our generation to see the re-entrance of Israel into the political world arena. Jews outside Israel give their wholehearted support to the young State. At the same time, most of them recognise that for the work inside their own Community with its political, religious, educational and social tasks, the relationship to Israel has to be a source of inspiration and not a pretext for neglect.

If one does not want to lose a sense of proportion, one must think of these aspects before considering the specific position of the Jews from Central Europe in this country. The part played by them in the last decades, will certainly never be forgotten. They were the first targets of Nazi aggression, and perhaps future historians will date the commencement of the war not with September 3, 1939, but with April 1, 1933, the anti-Jewish boycott day in Germany.

What is, however, the common basis of our present existence? The answer was obvious, as long as we were aliens, or, at least technically, even "enemy aliens." We can measure the long road which lies behind us, if we remember that one of the objects, laid down eight years ago in the initial programme of the AJR, was the fight for the release of refugees from internment. In those days, it was premature to think of naturalisation, and only very gradually, the AJR, in conjunction with other organisations, could lay the ground for an attitude which, eventually, enabled refugees, including transmigrants, to acquire British citizenship. The goal of yesterday has become a matter of course to-day.

Many may have thought that after naturalisation everything would be settled once and for all. But differentiation of society and diversity of human life cannot be mastered by legal measures alone. It sometimes seems that amongst not a few of us the "refugee-consciousness" has not decreased but increased after naturalisation. Before naturalisation, they could make themselves and others believe that they were British save the passport. Now they have the passport and all the other privileges of a British subject, which they gratefully appreciate, but had it any influence on their social intercourse or on their accent? Some of us may have been asked during the summer vacations by their fellow guests: "Where do you come from?"; they will also have experienced that the answer "from London" was not quite what the enquirer wanted to know.

We do not wish to minimize the achievements, or to lay the blame on anybody. There is no reason for complaints, nor for inferiority feelings, especially in the case of continental Jews with their proud past. It is only natural that, having spent their youth and adolescence in a different country, immigrants cannot be entirely identical with the majority population. Nobody wants to perpetuate refugeedom, but absorption must be an organic and, therefore, by necessity a slow process. Even those who came to this country when still comparatively young, are

affected by this process, as the articles about the "Second Generation," recently published in this paper, and also the work of the "Hyphen" Group reveal. It also seems that foreign-born graduates with degrees obtained in this country, do not always stand the same chance as their British-born colleagues when looking for appointments.

Fortunately, in the political field actions of general discrimination have been negligible in the recent past. In this respect our lot is better than that of naturalised immigrants in other countries, who sometimes have to experience difficulties, e.g. in being accepted by their Trade Associations, etc. On the other hand, the unjustified treatment of the unregistered refugee dentists reveals that naturalisation does not overcome all legal or administrative obstacles.

We all hope that the present equilibrium will hold on for a long time, and that full employment and other conditions of economic security will prevent a conspicuous outbreak of anti-Alienism. This would also give the AJR a free hand in dealing with the manifold social questions inside the community. It is not intended to present a catalogue of all the tasks which have to be tackled. It may serve as an illustration that through its licensed Employment Agency, the AJR succeeded in placing almost a thousand people who, in view of their special background, would not have found work through other channels.

Many of those who call on the AJR want to bring to this country relatives and friends who survived the Nazi terror on the Continent or who spent the war years in Shanghai. Their chances are often adversely affected by the present immigration policy of this country. Sometimes they are not covered by the so-called Distressed Relatives Scheme, whereas, on the other side, they are not suitable to be admitted as manual workers under the existing Labour Scheme. This dilemma often creates difficulties, which call for sympathetic advice. In other cases, newcomers need guidance in permit questions and also in problems of human adaptation to their new environment. Is it not gratifying to be of assistance to those who, being strangers in a new country, are in a position similar to ours ten years ago?

The change-over from political to social work which cannot be described in detail in this article may, to some extent, alter the approach of the AJR to those who, fortunately, are not dependent on social care. Those who benefit from the present work, are not always able to contribute to it. The essence of the AJR does, however, not consist of the practical activities which just happen to stand in the foreground during a certain period and which may change in the future as they changed in the past. The historic merit of the AJR is the conversion of an unorganic group of individuals into an organic community. The AJR acts as the faithful servant of this community, wherever and whenever the necessity arises.

That AJR members recognise the vital importance of their organisation was only recently demonstrated by their spontaneous and generous response to a Circular Letter. The feeling of solidarity, expressed by their helpfulness, will be a source of encouragement in mastering the tasks which are lying ahead.

WERNER ROSENSTOCK

NEW AUSTRIAN RESTITUTION ACTS

The fifth Austrian Restitution Act of June 22 1949, has been published in the issue of the Austrian Law Gazette No. 164 of August 13 1949. It deals with the restitution of property owned by juridical entities which have lost their legal existence after the occupation of Austria by Germany under Nazi rule. It applies *inter alia* to joint stock companies, "Kommanditgesellschaften auf Aktien," Limited Companies ("Gesellschaften mit beschränkter Haftung") and associations with limited liability or unlimited liability ("Erwerbs- und Wirtschaftsgenossenschaften"). It is not applicable if the associations concerned have lost their existence (have been dissolved) independently of the coming into power of the Nazis in Austria.

On the application of a person who has been deprived of his or her share in such an association, the competent Restitution Board ("Rückstellungskommission") has to appoint an administrator ("Sachwalter") who has to summon all persons who had a share in the association at the date of its dissolution and the creditors of such association to report their claim to the Restitution Board. The latter has to examine all the claims reported to the Board. The ensuing procedure is a twofold one. Persons who have held more than the simple majority in the shares may apply for restoration of the

JEWIS IN LUXEMBOURG

The Jewish population in Luxembourg obtained its maximum number in the years 1937-1939. Then the figure of 250 Jewish families (1933) rose to that of 800 (1939), mainly through refugees from Germany, Austria and the Saarland. When the Germans occupied Luxembourg, many of the Jews fled to France, and some overseas. Alas, 150 were deported, although the Jewish partners of mixed marriages were left untouched.

Of the former Jewish communities in Luxembourg, only those in Esch and Ethelbrueck have remained. The only synagogue which has survived the war is that in Ethelbrueck. In Bad Mondorf, only the walls of the synagogue are left.

The laws regulating the employment of foreign labour have not made it easy for Jewish refugees from Germany to obtain the necessary permits but the Government on the whole is sympathetic and has shown itself very co-operative in the question of restitution, pursuing the same line as the Dutch Government in this respect. Also the mentality of the population, where Christianity is a live factor, is somehow similar to that of the Dutch.

When, in 1948, the first Jewish families who had fled, returned, they were enthusiastically received by their neighbours. The Luxembourg Government, whilst in exile in London, had already promulgated a law which annulled all agreements regarding the purchase, sale and lease of Jewish houses, flats and businesses, concluded during the period of occupation. Many Jews who, after their return, did not find their property, received furniture through the Government, confiscated from the Nazis.

In spite of some communal activities, the Jews in Luxembourg are living somewhat aloof from the problems of today, nor has much progress been made in Jewish education. Although, for instance, there is a Jewish club for people from eighteen to thirty-five years of age, no youth organisation cares for the younger generation. The Chairman of the community is Mr. E. Marx who is being supported in his work by Dr. H. Cerf, the Chairman of "Ezra," and Mrs. Salomon, head of the recently formed Wizo. M.K.

ISRAEL TAKES MOST D.P.'s

According to a recent "IRO News Report," altogether 538,035 D.P.'s have been resettled between July 1, 1947, and June 30, 1949. The list of immigration countries is headed by Israel (121,861), then follows the United Kingdom with 82,262 (apparently mainly European Voluntary Workers) and the United States with 68,677; figures for other countries are: Canada 66,256; Australia 54,079; France 35,031; Argentina 26,968; Belgium 22,054; Brazil 19,865; Venezuela 12,101.

legal entity concerned within two months after the Board has started the procedure. In such a case the administrator has to proceed with and file the restitution claims. If no application is made for restoration of the association its assets have to be liquidated and distributed between the persons entitled thereto, entitled thereto. The Act prescribes in a minute manner the procedure to be observed thereby. The time limits contained in the Act can be extended by the Restitution Board.

The Sixth Austrian Restitution Act of June 30 1949 (Federal Law Gazette No. 199) deals with the restitution of rights in patents, trade marks and designs of which the owner has been deprived, owing to Nazi rule, either by laws or regulations or by contracts or other dealings ("Rechtshandlungen") or in the utilization of which the owner or his heirs were hindered by such events. The Act also reports inventions made by employees which have been claimed by the employers by virtue of the so-called Goering regulations of 1942 and 1943 and which, therefore, had been filed with the Reichspatentamt in the name of the respective employers.

The provisos contained in the Third Restitution Act apply in so far as nothing to the contrary is contained in the Act under review.

The Act is applicable also if the licensee has been deprived of or prevented from exercising the licence. The same is true in the case of usufructus ("Fruchtniessung").

The Act contains detailed provisions as to the grant of leave for omission of time limits imposed in the legislation on Industrial Property, and regarding the claiming of inventions made by employees of the kind mentioned above.

Claims under the Act have to be filed with the Restitution Board ("Rückstellungskommission") attached to the Vienna Provincial Court ("Landesgericht für Z.R.S. Wien"). Claims have to be filed within one year after the coming into force of the Act, viz. by September 3 1950. That period might be extended by an order of the competent Ministry.

This is, of course, only a brief review of the Act the rather complicated provisions of which should be studied in detail by the persons concerned. P. A.

CONFLICT IN VIENNA COMMUNITY

A serious conflict, which reached its climax in the resignation of the President of the Vienna Jewish Community, Dr. David Schapira, has broken out over the question whether or not the Community Council should protest against an article in "Wirtschaft," organ of the People's Party.

The article, which was described as anti-Semitic by those urging a protest, called for an amendment of the Third Restitution Law, concerning the handing back of property to people who had been persecuted by the Nazis.

The President had declared that in view of the forthcoming general elections in Austria, the Community should not make a protest which could be interpreted as taking sides in the electoral campaign.

The members of the Socialist group and the Communist members of the Jewish Unity group declared that they were not prepared to give a vote of confidence to the Zionist President.

AMERICAN INDEMNIFICATION LAW

The main contents of the recently promulgated Indemnification Law for the American Zone were dealt with in last month's issue of "AJR Information." On that occasion, it was stressed that, as far as possible, readers should refrain from inquiries until details about the procedure have been enacted. The "United Restitution Office" wishes to point out that, so far, these implementary regulations have not yet come out, and that an announcement will be made in this paper, as soon as the situation has changed.

TIME LIMIT IN BRITISH ZONE

Claims for the restitution of identifiable property in the British Zone of Germany (not in the British Sector of Berlin) have to be filed with the Zentralamt fuer Vermoegensverwaltung, Bad Nenndorf, by December 31, 1949. Readers who, so far, have not submitted their claims, should do so now. The appropriate forms (MGAF/C) may be obtained from the "United Restitution Office," 8 Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3.

ANTISEMITISM IN GERMANY

Board of Deputies' Resolution

Government action to deal with the re-emergence of Nazism and anti-Semitism in Germany, was urged by the Board of Deputies of British Jews recently at its monthly meeting held under the chairmanship of the President, Dr. A. Cohen. The following resolution was unanimously carried:

"This meeting of the Board of Deputies of British Jews expresses its anxiety and indignation at the recent developments in the Western Zone of Germany. It views with alarm the result of the recent elections in which prominence and positions of power have been gained by elements closely connected with the Nazi regime. Notwithstanding the setting up of a Government accepted by the Allied authorities, the small remaining Jewish population is being increasingly subjected to outbreaks of violence and made the object of anti-Semitic propaganda and discriminatory activity, inspired by the reviving Nazified press.

"The Board deplores the incompleteness of denazification in Germany, and urges H.M. Government to ensure that the powers reserved under the Statute of Occupation for the Allied High Commissioner be exercised effectively for the promulgation and enforcement of a law making all forms of anti-Jewish propaganda and Nazi activities a criminal offence.

"This Board, therefore, resolves that H.M. Government be approached to receive a deputation to present the case for immediate and energetic action."

Berlin.—At a Protest Meeting under the auspices of the Community against the anti-Jewish attacks in Munich (see September issue of "AJR Information"), the main speaker, Mr. Heinz Galinski, called it a tragedy that only four years after the collapse of the Nazi regime, which was guilty of the death of six million Jews, the fight against anti-Semitism in Germany had to be taken up again. Addresses at the Meeting were also given by the two Deputies Mayors, Dr. Friedensburg and Gohr, by Representatives of the Victims of Fascists Organisations and by Probst Grueber.

Welfare Stamps with pictures of ten destroyed Berlin Synagogues have been issued by the Jewish Community. The proceeds are to be used for Jewish social and cultural work.

The Soviet Sector Administration of Berlin has put the sum of 100,000 German Marks at the disposal of the Jewish community, for the purpose of the restoration of Jewish cemeteries in the Soviet Zone for the erection of a monument in honour of the Jewish victims of the Nazi regime. (100,000 German marks is the equivalent of approximately £7,700.)

The Rowing Club "Welle Poseidon" resumed its activities in its old premises Berlin-Gruenau, Regattastrasse. Those in charge of the Club Work are Fritz Danziger, Harry Osers and Ludwig Riess.

Bautzen.—When the Russian Army was nearing Auschwitz, the Germans evacuated the Camp and drove the inmates westwards. In the coldest winter the internees had to march day and night, and many of them died on the way. A mass grave of 45 women, who had become the victims of the inexpressible strain, was discovered near Bautzen. A Memorial, erected by the municipal authorities, on the side of the grave, was consecrated recently.

Incitement to Racial Hatred Unpunished.—Four women, accused of spreading rumours about Jewish ritual murders and thereby committing an offence against the law prohibiting racial hatred and persecution, were acquitted by a Munich court recently.

The Berlin "Nachtexpress" is of the opinion that this judgment is in line with the policy advocated in the recent provocative letter to the "Sueddeutsche Zeitung" which led to D.P. demonstrations and clashes with the police, and it adds that the Nazis are again rampant in Munich and are engaged in the systematic spread of racial hatred.

J. Jacobson:

THE JEWS IN FREDERICK'S PRUSSIA

In 1925, Selma Stern-Taubler, started her fundamental work, "Der Preussische Staat und die Juden" covering in two volumes the era of the Great Elector and his successor, the first Prussian King.

In 1938, a third volume was published by the Schocken-Verlag in Berlin. It was devoted to the era of Frederick William I. Now, in 1949, Mrs. Stern published in the New York "Jewish Social Studies" a very valuable and illuminating essay dealing with the position of the Jews in the Economic Policy of Frederick the Great. It represents part of a so far unpublished book ("The Prussian State and the Jews in the epoch of Frederick the Great") and, like her books previously mentioned, it is based on records of the Prussian State Archives.

Frederick the Great was a follower of the mercantile principles of his age. His aim was to extend trade and to stimulate industry by means of State Control on the one hand and trade barriers, prohibitive customs duties, and import restrictions on the other. This system created of necessity tensions with neighbouring countries and caused hardships for his own merchants, not least for the Jews.

A Jewish Town

In 1772 Frederick gained West Prussia and the Netze District by the first Partition of Poland. The dense Jewish population of the new province did not fit in the Prussian pattern. The King insisted their numbers should radically be reduced, and in spite of desperate counter efforts of high ranking officials expelled about 7,000 of the poorest, in his view, "useless" Jews. At the same time, having succeeded in acquiring the suburbs of Danzig but not this important trade-centre itself, he had no scruples in using the Jews of these suburbs in his economic warfare against Danzig.

Twenty years prior to the first Partition of Poland the King's desire to divert the overseas trade from Danzig had found its expression in a rather astonishing scheme. In 1753, the Central Governmental Authorities of Berlin ordered the "Kriegs- und Domänen Kammer" of Stettin, i.e. the supreme administrative body of the province Pomerania to work towards the reduction of the numbers of the bad and inferior ["schlechten und geringen"] Jews of the small country towns; only those in towns near the Polish border to be permitted to stay. In response to this directive the "Kammer" suggested the creation of an exclusively Jewish town for these and other Jews with a fortune no less than 500 "Reichstaler." The projected "Jewish and commercial town" was to be established in the North-East corner of Pomerania, near Danzig and the Polish border, close to Leba on the Leba river in the Lauenburg district. Through lake and river the new town should be linked with the Baltic Sea, fit to take away not little of commerce from the city of Danzig. The town was to get a considerable degree of autonomy under its rabbis and Elders [Judenaeltesten]. Its outward appearance, according to the Prussian town development scheme, was to be attractive, the streets to be flanked by two-storey houses complete with garden. Its citizens should be permitted to carry on active export trade in all kinds of goods, especially with Poland, and to build new factories.

The site chosen for the new town proved to be unsuitable; there was no pasture land for the cattle of the future Jewish settlers. There were jealousies of the citizens of Lauenburg and anti-Jewish sentiments. So finally the whole project was dropped—much to the disappointment of the leaders of Pomeranian Jewry, who, following Government instructions, had already discussed the details of the proposals. They had welcomed the Leba-project because they had hoped the new town could become a safeguard against the constant menace of expulsion dangling like a Damocles' sword over the unfortunate "unvergleitete" Jews [Jews without the privilege of assured domicile for themselves and their families].

The King, his ministers and officials were always prepared to favour the immigration of Jews from abroad whose experience and wealth they hoped would be useful for the State. Frederick was not

always successful in this respect, but more so in incorporating the upper class of Jewish business men and bankers in his system of industrial enterprise. A few examples may illustrate this.

Industrial Pioneers

Benjamin Elias Wulff [Bronem Dessau] founded in 1752 a cotton and calico factory in the Tiergarten [Charlottenburg] on land granted to him by the King. Under his son Isaac Benjamin Wulff [Eisik Dessau] it developed into the most important cotton-goods factory of Berlin. The velvet and silk factory of Hirsch David [Hirsch Praeger] and his sons established in Potsdam already in the reign of Frederick's father remained top ranking till the changes in fashion and marked conditions adversely affected it like many other Jewish-owned enterprises. Pinthus Levi of Rathenow, a former army-contractor, immediately after the end of the Seven Years War started the first canvas factory of Prussia and very soon had more than 1,000 employees; he owned several buildings and an entire village of 50 semi-detached houses for his workers.

Selma Stern does not deal with details of the complicated financial transactions of the Jewish Mint-Masters [Münzjuden, Münzlieferanten] who assisted the King in his risky financial operations during the Seven Years War, but informs us, that these very prosperous men had to invest the profits of these activities in large industrial enterprises, in gold and silver braid and trimmings factories ["Gold und Silbermanufaktur" of the Ephraim family], in leather factories ["Englische Lederfabrik" of Daniel Itzig and his son Elias Daniel Itzig], in clothing factories, etc.

In mentioning the industrial activities of the Jewish entrepreneurs one will always remember that Moses Mendelssohn, the greatest exponent of the new spiritual life of the Jews of this epoch, earned his living as a book-keeper in the silk factory of Bernhard Isaac. Bernhard Isaac, known in Jewish circles as Baermann Zuelz, had immigrated to Berlin from Zuelz, a small town of Upper Silesia, which was crowded with Jews like a Polish "Staedtel."

In 1772, a young man of twenty, Israel Marcus [Isser Kottbus], came to Berlin from Kottbus where only a handful of Jews had settled. He married a widow, thereby becoming an "ausserordentlicher Schutzjude." In 1785 he had already reached the top of the strictly subdivided range of "Schutzrechte." The King had granted him a "Generalschutzprivileg" as reward for the extraordinary progress of the poplin factory he had established in 1777 without any Government subsidies. Not so much the facts of his career as the knowledge about his personality is a discovery of Selma Stern. He was, as she describes him, "a wise and thoughtful man, but also passionate, aggressive and proud of his Jewishness." The products of his factory were said to be superior even to English goods. He employed about 500 workers and secured for the goods they produced markets in Germany, Eastern and Northern Europe and even in the West Indies. He was confident of himself and his abilities and therefore all the more unwilling to tolerate the trade restrictions imposed on him as a Jew. He denied the Government the right to such discriminatory treatment:

"I am requiring"—he stated in 1783—"the favour of unrestricted trade and direct marketing of my products to foreigners not as a Jew, but as a manufacturer. Manufacturers, according to my humble opinion, must all enjoy equal opportunity without regard to their person and religion if, as in my case, they bring appreciable advantage to the State and if Industry as a whole is to endure."

This proud man was a typical member of his class. From these successful and powerful entrepreneurs and bankers, from these energetic, ambitious, and cultured, though often vain and superficial men—and their wives and daughters, of course—sprang the impulse to reform the entire situation of the "Jewish Colonies in the Prussian States." In fostering the rise of this peculiar group Frederick the Great, no doubt against his will, paved the path for the political emancipation and the social and cultural assimilation of the Jews of Prussia, with which we are all familiar.

ANGLO-JUDAICA

At the threshold of this new year, 5710, the auguries for Anglo-Jewry are not too bright with promise. It is true the heyday is long gone. The glory of English Jews has departed with the glory of the "scepter'd isle" whose wealth, power and security were the mainstay of their honoured and unrivalled name for 100 years. Now the decline is setting in conspicuously, and recent events have increasingly revealed it. London, once the hub and heart of the Zionist world, has been totally eclipsed. The whole strength of the Zionist force has pulled out of England. Important Jewish conferences are no longer held in London; if they must be held in Europe, they take place in Paris.

A melancholy token of that decline was the departure recently of Prof. S. Brodetsky, the first Zionist President of the Board of Deputies. Many have followed him, and not a few will be doing so before very long. Moreover there has been a veritable exodus from England of religious leaders, not only to Israel and mainly to South Africa. Some weeks ago two of London's best known ministers decided to quit—Rabbi Harris Swift, of the St. John's Wood Synagogue, and his brother Morris, a dayan at the Beth Din. Their departure was as embarrassing as the reasons they gave. The rabbi explained he had not sufficient scope here, hinting at the cramped and cramping mechanism of a bureaucratic machinery; also he wished to be free from financial anxieties. The dayan severely criticised the small minds of certain communal leaders who, he said, were separated by a wide gulf from the Jewish man in the street. More recently, when another rabbi, Dr. Wiesenberg, left Sheffield to become lecturer in the Hebrew Department at University College, London, he significantly also spoke of his inability to serve as "Yes-man" to self-opinionated gabbaim.

Whether these ominous developments will cause the necessary degree of heart-searching in the community, is as yet uncertain. The "Jewish Chronicle" considers it more urgent than ever that "the most serious thought" be given to "the underlying causes of our ministers' discontent with the conditions attaching to their vocation in this country." Their "deep-rooted dissatisfaction" is explained by two facts: (a) lack of a "missionary urge" which "accounts for the ease with which Jewish politics seems to draw ministers from their duties as exponents of the Torah . . . and for the pulling power which mere economic fortune sometimes attracts"; (b) failure of the lay leaders to competently tackle the problems of precariously established Jews' College which might, but at present does not, inspire that vital "missionary urge." It was because of a widely prevalent "Chevra spirit," a provincial observer thinks, that very few intelligent and capable young men now enter the ministry.

One is loth to believe that the leaders of the community really deserve all the criticism levelled at them, although it appears that a legitimate target is frequently found among those who had an academic training. It has been remarked that many of them have grown up ill at ease with fellow-Jews, while at the same time unable to identify themselves with non-Jewish colleagues whose interests and tastes they share, and of the present rising generation, an Oxford Jewish undergraduate writes: "The majority of Jewish students are not religious; many take a keen interest purely from an intellectual point of view; many more have no contact whatsoever; some see the opening of a university career as an untying of the bonds of Judaism."

However, the outlook is not indifferent entirely. A bright light was kindled when, after 18 years of faithful labour, the first complete and authoritative translation of the Talmud appeared. Published by the Soncino Press, under the editorship of Dr. I. Epstein, Principal of Jews' College, the 34 volumes rightly claim a particular importance since English is now spoken and understood by more than half of all Jews in the world. Anglo-Jewry has here made no doubt what the "Jewish Chronicle" describes as "an outstanding contribution to the diffusion of religious knowledge"—an achievement never to be ignored by criticism that may be otherwise legitimate. From this land a light has gone forth that will illumine learning as long as the Talmud is studied and English remains a living language.

Herbert Freedman: SCHOLARS AND SOLDIERS

A Liberal's Tale

"I was equally fortunate in matters of faith. To belong to a small, not highly thought of religious community is undoubtedly a social disadvantage. Yet the consciousness of being somewhat different from most of one's fellow citizens makes up for it; it gives one the vantage point of detachment. It may prevent one from being swamped by a craving for oneness with a more or less amorphous crowd; it contributes to a kind of personal integrity. It makes it easy to break away from hoary traditions; one has not to pay for personal freedom by being subjected to social excommunication, which might be strong enough to paralyze one's efforts. One becomes free without having to wear a martyr's crown."

This is how Dr. M. J. Bonn describes, in his autobiography, "Wandering Scholar" (Cohen and West, 18/-), his relations to Judaism. Indeed, apart from his childhood in Frankfurt, there are hardly any Jewish links visible, the more he progresses in the world, and he progresses fast and wide.

Dr. Bonn says of himself, that he has lived "on the fringe of history" and at times he has helped to make it. His life story is, to a large extent, the story of the Weimar Republic, and such high-lights as the Munich-Soviet Revolution and the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry when Hindenburg and Ludendorff launched the legend of the "stab in the back," are depicted with a sharp and ironic pen.

Many of the German statesmen are pictured with discerning eyes, such as Rathenau, Schacht, and Bruening, and the Peace Conference at Versailles and the later Conference in Spa and Genoa, in which he took an active part, are described with a sense of drama.

Dr. Bonn, who rightly boasts of more visiting professorships than any man alive, was the Head of the Handelshochschule in Berlin and held long term appointments in Munich and at the London School of Economics.

His many friends in England, which he had visited often enough before 1933, made it easy for him to find a new home when he had to leave Germany. "But people," he says, "expect from and respect in an alien a certain inward aloofness, and they readily suspect those who renounce it."

Sometimes this aloofness hurts those who have to practice it. They naturally share their fellow citizens' sorrows; they cannot always share their joys." With these words, Dr. Bonn, in spite of the fact that his wife is British born, draws a demarcation line between himself and his new environment. But this resignation is more than of a geographical nature; it is as if Dr. Bonn, a Liberal by upbringing and conviction, felt that the Liberal age had come to an end.

"Julian's Way"

The title "Julian's Way," of a novel by John Brophy (Collins, 10/6), is somewhat symbolical—the Roman Emperor, Julian, was an anti-Christian and is alleged to have died with the word "Credo" on his lips: a British major, Julian Barr, finds in Jerusalem a new interpretation of the Christian idea. That, in addition, "Julian's Way" is the name of a main Jerusalem thoroughfare, lays an emphasis on the Holy City which, in fact, plays a more important part in the novel than the rather dim and sometimes unreal characters.

The love affair between the British officer and a Jewish girl no doubt touches upon serious problems, but is led to an inconclusive end by the "deus ex machina" technique, when it suddenly appears that the girl is not Jewish after all. No less irritating is the introduction into the story of the blowing up of the King David Hotel, of which this event is certainly no organic part.

But the beauty of the Holy City and the Palestinian landscape, which is splendidly recaptured in Mr. Brophy's prose, and a serious attempt at ventilating some of the questions connected with the Holy Land, makes this novel an interesting addition to literature on Palestine.

German War Novel

The first German novel of the Second World War, whose author served in the German army, is Hans Werner Richter's "Die Geschlagenen" (published by Kurt Desch, Munich). The plot begins in the last stage of the fighting in Italy, after the Italians had capitulated and the German troops were battered in hopeless resistance in the mountains of

Cassino, and it closes in a prisoner-of-war camp in America. The main character is an anti-Nazi, no doubt an autobiographical portrait, for the author fled to Paris in 1933 in order to escape political persecution, but later he returned to Germany, though in 1940 he was placed on a list of suspects by the Gestapo.

When this central figure of the novel, a soldier by the name of Guehler, is being taken prisoner, the American interpreter asked him "I cannot understand you. If you are against Hitler, you ought to fight on our side against Germany," and Guehler replied, "I am a socialist and a German. For me there is only one possibility, to fight for my idea in my country. Not for foreign interests." If these "good Germans" in the war against Nazism sided with the Nazis against the Allies—and their solidarity has, in fact, transformed the war into one against Germany—then they should not be surprised if the other side does not differentiate between Nazis and anti-Nazis.

The conditions in the P.O.W. camp in America, as pictured by the author, must have been indeed far from satisfactory, and the authenticity is hardly to be doubted. Without the knowledge of the American guards, the camp is domineered by Nazi terrorists and whoever resists is beaten to death and reported as a "suicide." When at last the end of the war comes and the Americans are celebrating victory, says the anti-Nazi Guehler, disappointed, "for them we have all lost the war, you and I and the Nazis who are in our barracks and who wish us to the gallows. They do not see any difference." Indeed, a political differentiation between prisoners-of-war was made only very late, and it was not made easier by soldiers such as Guehler who, for instance, refused to reveal the German positions to the American interpreter, although he would, as he was told, "shorten the war." The Americans said that they were all guilty, and as a punishment food was reduced to salt herrings. At the same time, re-education started—American history and English, and who did not participate in the lectures, was afraid not to be sent home, and the Nazis, of course, were the first ones to report to the classes. "My God," said Guehler, "collective guilt, salt herrings and American history. This is madness."

The bankruptcy of that "re-education" is to be seen in Germany today. But the Guehlers, those "good Germans," have their share in that bankruptcy, for they have, for the sake of Germany, made a compromise with the Nazis; they have not only harmed themselves, but done no good to Germany, for one cannot make a compromise with the devil.

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.

DEATH DUTIES

The Finance Act (F.A.), 1949, which obtained the Royal Assent and, thereby, became law on July 30, put into force among other provisions the reform of the system of death duties announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his last Budget Speech.

Under the previous system duties payable on death fell into two categories, i.e. Estate Duty on the one side and Legacy Duty and Succession Duty on the other.

Estate Duty was and still is a duty imposed on capital which "passes on death." The principle underlying this duty being, as explained by an eminent judge, that "whenever property changes hands on death the State is entitled to step in and take toll of the property as it passes, without regard to its destination or to the degree of relationship, if any, between the deceased person and his successor."

The rates of Estate Duty, therefore, are on a uniform graduated scale, rising from 1% originally to 8%, but already before the coming into force of the F.A., 1949, to as much as 75%.

Originally the duty was payable on all estates exceeding £100 in net value, but since the F.A. 1946 all estates under £2,000 have been exempted.

There is no tax on gifts made during lifetime, unless death follows within 5 (originally 3) years from the date of the gift, in which case the value of the gift is taken into account when ascertaining the value of the estate, and the receiver of the gift will have to pay the appropriate duty on it. Gifts not exceeding £500 (originally £100) are exempted.

The other group of death duties, of which Legacy Duty was the more important, were acquisition duties, i.e. duties imposed on the persons taking a benefit in the estate. The rates did not depend on

the value of the estate as a whole, but on the value of the particular benefit and the relationship of the beneficiary to the deceased.

There were four classes of beneficiaries, i.e. (1) husband, wife, ancestors and descendants; (2) brothers, sisters and their descendants; (3) any other beneficiaries, excluding charities, and (4) charities. The rates payable (for legacy duty) were 2%, 10%, 20% and 10% respectively. There were certain exemptions from legacy duty for all classes in cases of small estates not exceeding £1,000 in value and for class 1 beneficiaries also in cases of larger estates.

Now by the F.A. 1949 legacy and succession duties were totally abolished, and the only duty payable on death henceforth will be Estate Duty. The rates now rise from 1% to 80%, but estates below £2,000 still remain exempted; up to £3,000 the rate is 1% and up to £5,000 2%. This was the same before the F.A. 1949 and increases in rates over the pre-1949 standard start at values exceeding £17,500.

Smaller estates, therefore, are not substantially affected by the recent changes, save only that no class of beneficiaries is liable to legacy duty in any event.

Restitution and Indemnity in Germany now proceeding, it should be noted that property situated abroad, with the exception of land, is in principle subject to English Estate Duty, if the deceased dies domiciled in this country. Yet the Inland Revenue Authorities will be prepared not to levy tax on property abroad unless and until it can be transferred to this country, and in assessing the value of the foreign property the fact that it is blocked will be taken into account. On the other side the foreign (German) property might be subject to death duties in that foreign country.

PERSONALIA

The poet and writer **Herbert Eulenberg**, particularly well known by his "Schattenbilder" and other biographical sketches, died 73 years old. His veneration for Heine found its expression in various publications. The Nazis, with whom he never compromised, had banned his works.

Rabbi Dr. Adolf Kober, formerly Cologne, now New York, celebrated his 70th birthday recently. He published a number of historical monographs especially about the history of the Jews in the Rhineland. He is still actively associated with studies on Jewish history.

Dr. Siegfried Moses has been appointed State-Comptroller in Israel. Dr. Moses was President of the Zionist Organisation in Germany and is the Vice-Chairman of the Irgun Olej Merkas Europa, the Constituent Organisation of the "Council of Jews from Germany."

BI-LINGUAL GOETHE PUBLICATION

Under the heading "The Goethe-Year," a bilingual publication in 12 Parts is published by The Orpheus Publications Co. Ltd., London (3/6 per Part). The Editor is Wilhelm Unger, the Assistant Editor Dr. Lutz Weltmann. Each Part contains a number of contributions by expert writers on various aspects of Goethe's life and work. The first Part deals, *inter alia*, with Goethe's conception of personality. Amongst the subjects to be taken up in the Parts still to be published are: Goethe as Educationist, as Scientist, his attitude to Art, Religion and Politics.

Norman Bentwich:

DEVELOPMENTS IN ISRAEL

I left Jerusalem in March and returned in July. In those four months there had been much clearing up. Life is steadily, rapidly returning not to the normal, because life in Israel is never normal, but to a rhythm of advance. The battered quarters, which a year ago appeared to be a shambles of war, are being repaired, and they are being populated. A steady inflow of immigrants makes its way to the city. Some of them come from Europe, some from North Africa and some from Asia. The mazes of barbed wire that cumbered the streets have been removed. The water supply, though scarce, is restored; the municipal services work regularly. The Jewish population of new Jerusalem has almost attained the number of the Jewish population of the whole city before the war.

We revel in celebrations and anniversaries. Many of them are anniversaries of the last year, of the declaration of independence, of the formation of the

PAST AND PRESENT

Haifa, September, 1949.

Ramat Rachel ("The Height of Rachel") is a kibbutz on the southern outskirts of Jerusalem (it has just now been included into the municipal area). It was much in the news last year when it changed hands several times in continuous fighting with the Arabs. Its buildings have been destroyed, and its plantations severely damaged.

The site of this small agricultural collective settlement is a remarkable one. It is situated on a platform separated by a stony valley from the road leading from Jerusalem to Hebron. At a little distance from the kibbutz, I happened to find a small rocky plate, pierced by a tube-like canal, with semi-spherical bowls hewn out of the surface, and a small grotto underneath. This lengthy rock-plate proved to be one of the Canaanite places of sacrifice, one of the "bamoth"; the canal served to let the blood of sacrificed beasts run down—the same as in the famous Holy Rock in the mosque to which it gave the name, in the Temple area. The bowls in the surface were used for libations.

At a little distance from this spot are to be seen the remainders of a palace of the Jewish kingdom period: a mosaic floor, slightly covered with sand, and, close by, another find was made, belonging to a third period: a heap of hewn stones and tiles, remainders of a building of the Roman period. The view offered from this place is equally remarkable. In front, across the valley, lies Rachel's tomb, one of the, most probably, genuine historic sites; a little further south, Bethlehem with its narrow winding streets mounting the hill, and the large Church of the Nativity in the foreground. In the south-east, the dull grey level of the Dead Sea, and behind it the mountains of Moab with their marvellous blue, yellow, and red shades in the evening. Turning round, the Holy City lies before us, just in front the Temple area, and before it, outside the wall, the site of David's old capital; and behind it the Holy Sepulchre.

Thus this site covers an extraordinarily large part of Jewish history: from the Canaanite to the Christian period, the history of the Jewish kingdom from its origin in Bethlehem to its height in Jerusalem, and, besides, the life-story of the founder of the Christian religion, from the legendary birthplace to the place of the crucifixion, if not in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, than close by it. And the past centuries are linked to the present by the kibbutz, bearing the name of Jacob's beloved wife.

A little further to the west, Herzl's remainders have now been interred and will in the near future be surrounded by a wood as another landmark in this part of the country. The arrival of Herzl's coffin in Haifa was very impressive: people stopped work, streamed out into the streets, and traffic came to a standstill when the silvery skymaster, accompanied by four Israel fighterplanes, became visible, sirens in the town howling, with those of the ships joining in. Thus a dream of the past has been fulfilled, the spiritual originator of the State having been laid to rest in Israel's confines. The period of laying the foundation stones of the new Jewish state has thus come to an end, and with it another chapter in the long history of this country.

HANS MOSBACHER.

Israel army, and so on. But our most festive recent celebration was of the arrival of the first train in the railway station in Jerusalem since the outbreak of war in 1948. The train came from Tel-Aviv in four hours, greeted at every station by enthusiastic crowds, which partly accounts for the time of the journey. It was welcomed at Jerusalem station, which was spruced up for the occasion, by the Prime Minister and most of the members of his Government and by the Mayor of Jerusalem. The train brought for the people and books for the University, books that had been salvaged from the Jewish libraries of Germany.

The reopening of the Hebrew University for regular studies is another of the striking and happy changes. Last winter nearly all the students were still mobilized. Now nearly all have been released, though in theory only for a time, from the army; and they are making up for the lost terms by listening intensively to lectures for eight hours a day. The University indeed has not yet recovered the full use of its noble site and its buildings on Mount Scopus; nor has the Hadassa Hospital. The classes are held in the temporary, "Ersatz" College of Terra Sancta in the new Jerusalem. They are congested; but at least there is a spacious playground. And there some weeks ago another impressive ceremony was held. The Prime Minister received from the rector of the University a prize of IL 500,—founded by an American Jew, and to be awarded every two years to the Jew who has done the greatest service to his people during that period. The Prime Minister gracefully returned the prize to Prof. Brodetsky who was making his first appearance as president-elect of the University, to be awarded for the best study of the influence of Plato and Aristotle on Jewish thought.

Medical School

The medical school of the University was opened in May. It is far from a complete school, perforce, and is restricted to fifty young men and women, forty of them from the army, who have already done three years of medical study. It is arranged in what was the British section of the Palestine Government Hospital and in an adjoining building which has been fitted up with laboratories. All the students are splendidly keen. There is a long queue waiting in the hope of admission in the next academic year.

Jerusalem has become again a great magnet for the tourists, most of them Americans. The majority come for a few days or a day. Yet we have a few hundreds who come with more serious purpose for a longer time. They are teachers and students who have gathered for summer schools in Israel. A group of nearly a hundred teachers has been taking courses in Hebrew under the direction of Dr. Nathan Morris. They include a score from Britain; and a few from the British Dominions. Their course will last two months and they will see the country. Then at the village of Kfar Saba in the coastal plain another group of Americans from the University of New York City have their "workshop," which is a recognised summer school of the University. They, too, have been in Jerusalem to hear lectures and symposiums and to see the city and to learn how the State works.

Finally a word should be said about the enterprise of the Jewish Society for Human Service which has been working for Arabs in Israel. The mobile ambulance directed by Dr. Koslowsky—formerly of the Jewish Relief Unit—has now been working in the Negev for nearly six months. It has brought medical aid to the ten thousand Bedouin Arabs who have no doctor and no other medical attention. The ambulance is based on Beer-sheba; and Dr. Koslowsky and his wife, who also was one of the workers of the Jewish Relief Unit in Germany, have established a clinic in their home in that town. But most of the work is done in the camps of the Arabs; only the serious cases are brought by the ambulance to the hospital in Beer Sheba. Teddy Gold, who worked with the ambulance, has returned to England, because he wanted to resume his work with Jewish youth in London. His departure is deeply regretted, but he will surely bring to the Jewish youth in England some inspiration from Israel.

Old Acquaintances

A London Event:—A few days ago Martin Miller celebrated his 50th birthday, and, at the same time, his 28th stage anniversary. But as the well-known actor plays every evening in London's hit "Daphne Laureola," he had no time to celebrate. Perhaps what Miller is preparing for October could be called a present he makes to himself; he is directing a German production of Goethe's "Iphigenie" which will be shown only once, on Sunday, October 16th; it is the one and only Goethe performance in German London will see. Martin Miller's wife Hanne Norbert, Peter Ebert (Karl Ebert's son), Walter Hertner, and Fritz Schrecker form the cast, and Joseph Carl, born in Vienna, is doing the decors. Sir Lawrence Olivier and Vivien Leigh are sponsors of this unique occasion which will take place at the Wyndham Theatre.

It happened in Austria:—When London producer Viktor Skutezky went to Ischl on holiday, he visited the house in which Franz Lehar had lived. It's now a museum, and a guide explains everything to the visitors. "This writing desk was given to Lehar by the King of England," he said. "By which one—George or Edward?" asked Skutezky. "I think by both of them," answered the guide. Later on the visitor discovered an inscription on the desk, "To my best friend F. L. from George Edwards," and George Edwards was, of course, the famous London theatrical producer of Lehar's "Merry Widow."—Publisher George Marton stayed in St. Wolfgang's famous "Weisses Roessl," and was quite shocked when he got a rather high bill. But the owner explained: "Don't forget; all prices have gone up; food is very expensive; the cost of living is not any more what it used to be, and after all—I have to pay my 'Suehnegeld.' . . ." So, the man charged his customers with the fine he has to pay, because he had been a Nazi. Certainly a good way to get rid of one's liability.

U.S.A.:—Maria Jeritza will be the star in Molnar's "Antonia" which the "Players from Abroad" (New York) will stage in German; Gert von Gontard and Felix G. Gerstman are the producers.—Rolf Gerard, who left London for Broadway a few months ago, will do the decors for "That Lady" with Catherine Cornell.—Kurt Robitschek, who now calls himself Ken Robey, is managing a lecture tour with Charles Laughton and Sarah Churchill.—Nikolas Brodsky, who, during the war, worked in England on pictures, scores Joe Pasternak's "This Week End is Yours."

Two days in Paris:—Your columnist went to Paris for two days to be a judge in a competition about the funniest picture of the year. The prize went to Ernest Neubach's picture, "On demande un assassin," with Fernandel in the lead; Neubach is, of course, the writer of the once famous song, "Ich hab mein Herz in Heidelberg verloren." In Paris, I met Robert Siodmak who once started with UFA; he's just preparing a big Hollywood production "Deported" which will be shot in Italy; he was accompanied by Mr. Buckner, the producer of "Swords in the Desert," that controversial picture about the last days of the British occupation of Palestine. In the cafes on the Champs-Elysees I met a lot of our old friends, and Paris was as lovely as ever.

London:—Lothar Mendes arrived here from Hollywood.—Wanda Rotha will be seen in the West End in "Until the Thaw comes," and Hollywood star Joseph Calleia will be her partner.—If you want to see a picture with many continental actors in it, don't miss Carol Reed's "Third Man"; besides the stars Joseph Cotten, Trevor Howard, Orsen Welles, and Valli, you will notice Ernst Deutsch, Hedwig Bleibtreu, Paul Hoerbiger, Fritz Schrecker, Marianne Kupfer, and many more.—Paul Ludwig Stein is directing a new picture with the background of "Twenty Questions," the famous radio parlour game.

Obituaries:—In London died Adolf Lantz, aged 67, after a long illness; he was one of the foremost script writers in Germany.—Fritz Aschinger, son of the founder of Berlin's famous restaurant, committed suicide in Berlin; he was 55.—Hans Carl Krueger, owner of Lepke's auction house in Berlin, died, aged 78.—Conductor Rudolf Schulz-Dornburg died, aged 58, in Bavaria.

PEM.

FROM MY DIARY

The German Film "The Blum Affair" (Academy) is a Dreyfus Affair in a German setting, and therefore a Dreyfus without a Zola. Based on the historical facts of the Haas Trial in Magdeburg, it reveals the weakness of the Weimar Republic. A bookkeeper has been murdered, and the fact that after his dismissal by the Blum Works he had tried to collect material about alleged illegal transactions of the firm is sufficient to arrest his former Jewish employer under the suspicion of having committed the murder. Judges and police officials are delighted to have a Jew and supporter of a Republican Party in their hands. "After the Rathenau murder," says one of them, "it is quite good to show the public that a Jew is also able to kill, though not for political reasons, but for money." They are given a free hand by the secrecy of the preliminary investigation ("Voruntersuchung")—a procedure fortunately unknown in this country. Routine investigations which might easily have led to the real culprit, are on purpose neglected, until, finally through the initiative of a private detective, the real murderer is brought to confession, and the prosecution against Blum ends in a debacle for those in charge. This seems to be a happy end—but, wisely enough, the film makes its hero say: "No, this is only the beginning," and the strains of the "Badenweiler Marsch," announcing the "Fuehrer's" arrival, are played as background music.

The Film touches on one of the basic problems of German politics. Judges who were unreserved supporters of the Republic, let alone followers of the then strongest party of the Reich, the Social-Democrats, were exceptions, and in the Provinces sometimes even outcasts. It was the tragedy of the Weimar Republic that the majority of those who were to serve it as officials, despised it; they were

closely knit together by the same tradition, the same privileges, and the same prejudices. They survived the Kaiser, and they paved the way for Hitler. They are still there, though, again, Germany's form of Government has changed. Will Bonn succeed, where Weimar failed?

The Public Opinion Research Institute, which was recently established in Israel, has conducted a general poll on whether there are too many newspapers in Israel, whether their number is a positive or a negative symptom and has either a good or a bad influence on their quality, and the reaction to foreign language papers.

On the average, a great majority—65 per cent.—appear to welcome a large number of newspapers, while 30 per cent. are against it, and 5 per cent. "strongly opposed." Various groups differ considerably in their views: 75 per cent. of the workers, but only 45 per cent. of the teachers, are in favour of increasing the number of papers.

Press in foreign languages is favoured by 43 per cent. only. Here, countries of origin determine the attitude, with Germany ranking highest (79 per cent.), followed at distance by Russia (40), Yemen (32), and Israel, as might be expected, producing only 30 per cent. ayes. In occupational groups, the favourable vote varied from 33 per cent. among unskilled workers, to 58 per cent. in the free professions. The percentage of women voting in favour of foreign tongues was 51, as against only 40 per cent. of men.

Newspapers in Yiddish are supported by 47 per cent., and an interesting discrimination is revealed by the figure of 25 per cent. opposing foreign languages, but not Yiddish. A majority of women (52 per cent.) are in favour of the Yiddish press, as against 41 per cent. of the men questioned.

NARRATOR

FROM ALL CORNERS

Sweden

The Swedish Jew-baiter, Einar Aberg, was last week fined £44 by a Stockholm court for distributing anti-Jewish leaflets. Swedish Jews were described in the pamphlets as "traitors."

For some years Aberg has been responsible for the dispatch of scurrilous anti-Semite literature to individuals and business firms in overseas countries, including Britain. Much of his propaganda was also distributed by pro-fascist agents abroad.

France

Joseph Antignac, former Secretary-General of the Vichy Commissariat for Jewish Affairs, who was responsible for the arrest of the leaders of the Government sponsored General Union of French Jews, was sentenced to death by the Criminal Court of the Seine Department.

During the hearings Antignac asserted that the basis of that interview had lost nothing of its actuality. "The Jewish problem is actual since two thousand years and it remains unsolved," he declared.

Rumania

A second Jew has been added to the Rumanian Cabinet with the appointment of M. Georghe Gasten Marin as Minister of the newly-created Department of Electrical Energy. The other Jewish member of the Rumanian Cabinet is the Foreign Minister, Anna Pauker.

Somaliland

All but three Jews of the Jewish Community in French Somaliland have immigrated to Israel, and there are now Jews left in Italian and British Somaliland.

CLASSIFIED

Employment

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

GENTLEMAN, highly reliable and intelligent, seeks position of trust. Box 794.

PRODUCTION ENGINEER, 28, naturalized, just completed A.M.I. Mech.E. exams., 12 years' experience: welding, toolmaking, machine-shop foreman, tool-design, some commercial, seeks progressive position in light, medium engineering or (machine) tools, anywhere in Gt. Britain. Saturday off preferred. Box 795.

FANCY AND COVERED BUTTONS. Experienced designer and worker required by City Mfrs. Only persons with own initiative need apply. Box 793.

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

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED (men and women) for selling men's wear to the public. Profitable spare-time work. Experience unnecessary. Commission terms. Box 791.

REPRESENTATIVE for Brassieres, etc. (French and English) wanted for Northern England (esp. East Riding and Cumberland) and Scotland. Commission basis. Box 798.

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

Accommodation

SMALL OFFICE required by Wholesale Firm, prepared to share with existing firm. Box 796.

FOR OLD LADY comfortable accommodation required where personal attention can be given. Box 800.

Miscellaneous

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

TUITION GIVEN to Schoolchildren in Mathematics and General Subjects. Special attention given to the nervous child. Moderate fees. Phone: PRI 4853.

PARTNERSHIP IN PROGRESSING small Manufacturing Firm offered. Active or Sleeping. Minimum Capital £1,500. Box 801.

Personal

PLEASANT LADY, good housewife, wishes to meet Gentleman over 50 with view marriage. Box 789.

MARRIED FRIENDS of Manchester Bachelor (early forties, comf. circumst.) seek friend view matrimony. Sight of photo appreciated. Strictest confidence. Box 790.

WIDOW, MIDDLE-AGED, tall, of smart appearance, desires re-marriage with tall, educated Gentleman between 48-55 in good position. Genuine replies only to Box 799.

GENTLEMAN, beginning of forty, desires acquaintance of lady up to 35 years of age (British or British naturalised). Object matrimony. Secrecy assured. Box 802.

YOUTHFUL, good looking widow (50, of first-class German Jewish family) efficient housewife, educated, intelligent wishes to make the acquaintance of Gentleman corresp. age. Object matrimony. Box 803.

MISSING PERSONS

Inquiries from AJR

Bachirt, Bernhard, from Cologne, for son Harry H. Bachirt, Cologne. Edwards, William, born 11.9.05, from Munich, for Rosa Siebenkaes, Munich.

Groeschler, Gertrud, born 8.8.18, from Jever, Oldenburg, for Annemarie Dohrmann, Ritzrow, Mecklenburg.

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AJR AT WORK

AJR GLASGOW

The Committee of the Society of Jewish Refugees, (Glasgow Local Group of the AJR) is composed as follows:—Chairman: Dr. L. Loewensohn; Treasurer; Mr. M. Doctor; Secretary: Mrs. L. Lucas; Members of the Council: Miss M. Hirsch; Miss Schur; Mrs. M. Shearer; Mrs. C. Rosenberg. Auditor: Mr. H. Levy.

AJR MANCHESTER

The Annual General Meeting of the Local AJR Manchester Group will take place on Monday, October 10, 1948, at 8.00 p.m. prompt, at the Midland Hotel. Agenda: (1) Minutes of last Meeting; (2) Report of Chairman; (3) Report of Treasurer and Auditor's Report; (4) Election of Officers; (5) Any other business. The meeting will be followed by an address from the Chairman, Lt. Col. R. Friedlaender, M.D., on: "Refugees and Medicine."

AJR RELIEF DEPARTMENT

The AJR Relief Department, which works in conjunction with the Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad, always forwards gifts to those areas in which the demand is particularly great. During the last months, a great number of parcels was sent to Tripoli, Israel and France; the despatch to Germany goes on. Amongst the items which are most urgently needed for those in distress are: Cotton

Frocks, Uniforms (dyed navy or black), Summer underwear for men and women, Shoes and slippers for men and women, Children's clothing, Shoes for boys and girls, Baby napkins, all kinds of bed linen. Furthermore, the AJR Relief Department despatches Food Parcels, as far as the present regulations permit. There is, finally, a constant need for books in Germany (especially for Students), Yiddish and Hebrew. Only recently the Cologne Community gratefully acknowledged the spiritual relief received from London. Gifts of clothing, food and books as well as inquiries should be addressed to the AJR Relief Department, 33 Compayne Gardens, N.W.6 (Tel. MAIDA Vale 7997), and not to 8 Fairfax Mansions.

CHEAPER ACCOMMODATION WANTED

Day after day, the AJR Social Services Department is asked for furnished accommodation. Fortunately, due to the ready co-operation of those who have to offer rooms, it is possible to help in many cases. Often, however, charges between 35/- and £3 per single room are required, whereas inquirers cannot pay more than 20/- to 30/-. It would, therefore, be very gratifying in the interest of those who have to find less expensive accommodation, if the AJR Social Services Department would be informed about vacant rooms at a weekly rent of 20/- to 30/-.

"THE HYPHEN"

Sunday, Oct. 9. 7.30 p.m., 30 Buckland Crescent. Talk on "Graphology" by M. Lowengard, Ph.D.
Sunday, Oct. 16. Theatre visit to Goethe's "Iphigenie."

Sunday, Oct. 23. A Ramble in Hertfordshire.

Saturday, Oct. 29. 7.30 p.m. at 57 Eton Avenue: "Birthday-Party of 'The Hyphen.'" The Drama- and Music-Group will entertain. Dancing, Refreshments. All members and their friends welcome.

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

GOLDRES GREEN BAZAAR

The Golders Green Joint Committee, formed three years ago by all local synagogues and Jewish and Jewish Societies to raise funds for the Central British Fund, has decided to share the proceeds of this year's Mammoth Bazaar between the Central British Fund, the local J.N.F. Commission, and the Koshers School Meals Service.

The Bazaar will take place on December 11 and 12, and His Excellency, Dr. M. Eliash, the Israel Minister to the United Kingdom, has graciously consented to perform the opening ceremony.

Club 1943

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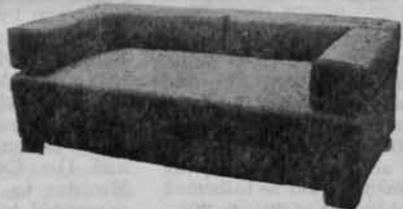
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