

AJR INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE
ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

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JUST CLAIMS

SEVERAL recent events reaffirm the sympathetic attitude of the Allied Authorities towards a just and speedy solution of the restitution and indemnification problem. An Enquiry Commission, set up by the Foreign Office, has gone to the British Zone in order to investigate the position on the spot; the Commission was headed by Judge O'Sullivan and included Professor Norman Bentwich and Mr. A. L. Easterman, both of whom, though not appointed as representatives of any Organisations, have been familiar with the subject for a long time, Professor Bentwich as President of the United Restitution Office (URO) and Mr. Easterman as Political Secretary of the World Jewish Congress. It is hoped that the findings of the Commission will help to speed up the settlement of restitution claims in the British Zone, and it is also an urgent concern of many emigrated Nazi victims, that indemnification should soon be provided for in the British Zone, now the only territory under Western Occupation where no general indemnification laws exist.

In the American Zone, the United States High Commissioner, Mr. McCloy, has made clear beyond doubt that also after the change of the Occupation Status the United States will continue to stand squarely behind the restitution of property in Germany to victims of Nazi persecution.

It is highly regrettable that external difficulties, which have necessitated the appointment of the British Enquiry Commission and the Statement of the U.S. High Commissioner, have, to some extent found their counterpart within the Jewish sphere. A just decision on the adequate use of the heirless, unclaimed and communal property in Germany, for whose collection Successor Organisations have been set up, becomes increasingly urgent, especially in the American Zone, where, by the way of restitution and by global settlement with several German Laender, substantial funds have already been obtained. To these German Jewish funds one group of Nazi victims has a special claim: the former officials of Jewish Communities. At present, these men and women who have devoted their lives to Judaism and Jewry are still without any pensions. They are thus worse off than many former Jewish government and municipal officials. If the Successor Organisations want to avoid any legal precedents, they should at least make a preliminary arrangement by granting loans, pending final compensation by the Laender. It would, however, be a dark spot in Jewish organisational life, if the Jewish officials, most of whom are already very old, were not given relief out of Jewish funds, from which they would have received their pensions if the Nazis had not come to power. The Successor Organisations which are now reclaiming and administering the assets of German Jewry, including former communal property, should also feel responsible for the liabilities involved, especially towards the former servants of these Communities.

What holds good for a special section of former German Jews also applies, in a wider sense, to the Jews from Germany as a whole. Whilst the generous assistance rendered to German Jewry

G. Warburg:

HUMAN RIGHTS — AGAIN

The Seventh Session of the Human Rights Commission was held at Geneva in April-May 1951. It lasted five weeks. The results were rather negligible. It would, however, be wrong to blame the Commission; it worked hard, its members kept long hours, had no free week-ends. But it was given a tough job, impossible to be completed in a satisfactory manner within the given time.

At its Sixth Session in May 1950, the Commission had completed drafting a "Covenant on Human Rights." While the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights," drafted previously and adopted by the General Assembly in 1948, was a mere declaration of intentions, the "Covenant" is to be a Convention with binding force for all States signing and ratifying it. The Commission itself was not very happy with this draft and said so frankly, when submitting it to the Economic and Social Council. The Council passed it on to the General Assembly with the request to give the Human Rights Commission directives for a revision of the draft. These directives were given, some explicit, but most of them in very vague terms.

One of the most explicit directives ordered the Human Rights Commission to include Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the revised draft. The Commission had originally planned to omit these rights from the first Covenant, and later on to draw up

from 1933 onwards will never be forgotten, and whilst the manifold present commitments of the international Jewish Relief Organisations are fully recognised, the Jews from Germany must have the first claim to the Jewish heirless, unclaimed and communal property for the specific needs of emigrated German Jews, especially of the older ones. This claim, repeatedly stressed by the "Council of Jews from Germany" (of which the AJR is a constituent member), has again been expressed in a recent resolution of the Council's constituent Organisation in Israel, Irgun Oley Merkaz Europa (IOME). "Though," the resolution says, "there can be no doubt about the special claims of former German Jews, the Jewish Restitution Successor Organisation (IRSO) has so far not acceded to this request. IOME, as one of the founder organisations of the "Council of Jews from Germany," hopes that this justified request will be met with and will do everything which may lead to its realisation." The AJR Executive, which discussed the matter at its latest meeting, has wholeheartedly endorsed the object of the resolution and will also press for its early and satisfactory materialisation.

further Conventions dealing with these rights. They had, therefore, never devoted much time to a discussion of these rights. Now, suddenly, they had not only to discuss them, but to come to clear-cut decisions. It is hardly surprising that this subject alone occupied almost the whole of the five weeks' Session. How is it possible to establish concrete economic and social rights which are to be equally valid for Great Britain, Denmark or Sweden on the one side and to Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia or Ethiopia on the other?

The Commission held many meetings together with the Specialised Agencies (International Labour Office, World Health Organisation, UNESCO); it finally drafted a number of articles, some as vague and meaningless as "The States Parties to the Covenant recognise the right of everyone to adequate housing," others going into more detail, but nobody felt really happy with the result.

Principles of Education

The rights in this Section of the Covenant do not concern Jews as such, with the possible exception of an article on education, which lays down the principle of non-discrimination (on account of race, religion, etc.) and also states that education shall encourage suppression of incitement and hatred, and shall promote tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial, ethnic or religious groups; and finally demands respect for the liberty of parents to ensure the religious education of their children.

The Commission found no time to discuss the first eighteen articles of the draft Covenant, laying down the civil and political rights. However, during a few meetings the Commission managed to discuss the Section on Implementation of Civil and Political Rights and to come to some decisions in this important matter. The original draft provided for a Human Rights Committee of seven members, to be appointed by the States signing the Covenant. This Committee was to deal with complaints lodged by one State against another for infringements of the Covenant, and to propose a settlement of the conflict. The Seventh Session adopted some French-Danish amendments, which strengthen the Human Rights Committee. Its members are to be appointed by the International Court of Justice, and so is its Secretary. The Committee is thus given a more independent status.

Continued on page 2

Continued from front page

The Jewish Organisations were represented by the following five groups: Agudas Israel, Consultative Council of Jewish Organisations (including Alliance Israelite, American Jewish Committee and the Anglo-Jewish Association), Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organisations (including Board of Deputies of British Jews, South African Board of Deputies and U.S.A. B'nai Brith), World Jewish Congress and the World Union for Progressive Judaism. Their representatives had the opportunity of addressing the Commission.

There was one very important question, in which no progress was made, viz. the right of petition of individuals and non-governmental organisations. All the big powers and many of the smaller ones opposed this right—at least for the time being. All non-Governmental organisations, including the five Jewish ones with consultative status regard it as vital. The U.S. proposed that the right should be granted not in the Covenant itself, but in a special protocol outside the Covenant; such an arrangement would bind only those signatories of the Covenant who would also sign the protocol. The value of such a protocol is doubtful, for nobody knows how many States would eventually sign it. On the other hand it has become evident that many States would not sign and ratify the whole Covenant, if it contains the right of petition.

The Jewish Attitude

The question was therefore whether the non-Governmental organisations should insist on the right of petition in the Covenant itself, even at the risk that thus the Covenant might never come into force, or whether they should accept a special protocol in the hope that it might be ratified by a large number of States. In this important tactical question the Jewish (and also the non-Jewish) organisations did not adopt a common line. They all agreed that in one way or another the right of petition should be granted to individuals and organisations. Whereas, however, the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organisations was prepared to accept the right of petition in a special protocol, the World Jewish Congress wanted to have it included in the Covenant itself. At first sight it may appear regrettable that the Jewish organisations did not express identical points of view; in the long run, however, this may prove useful. If all Jewish consultative organisations on every occasion adopted exactly the same line, they would be regarded by the Commission as a mere pressure group, looking only after their own interests. By being united in essentials, but varying in detail, they prove that they desire to assist the United Nations in its work by carefully considered advice, influenced by what each organisation regards as best. If this is recognised by the Commission they may achieve greater influence than any pressure group could ever hope for.

While the Commission has rejected—at its Seventh Session again—proposals to include the right of petition in the Covenant itself, it has not yet taken any decision on the question of a separate protocol. But whatever decisions it will take at its next Session, the final voice is that of the General Assembly. The struggle for an effective Covenant of Human Rights will thus continue for some time.

RESTITUTION NEWS

U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER REAFFIRMS RESTITUTION POLICY

In a letter to the Prime Ministers of the four Laender in the U.S. Zone, Mr. McCloy, U.S. High Commissioner, re-affirms the policy of his Government regarding the restitution and compensation claims of Nazi victims. There is, he stresses, no intention to depart from the principles laid down in the existing laws, and speculations that the holders of property subject to restitution might be relieved from their obligation are unjustified. Mr. McCloy's letter has been prompted by letters and comments in the German Press, proposals circulated by pressure groups and statements attributed to certain German officials.

The current restitution report for the U.S. Zone shows that of the 117,246 petitions received by restitution authorities between November 10, 1947, and December 31, 1948, about one-half or 58,252 have been disposed of as of May 31, 1951. 32,324 cases were disposed of by amicable settlement and 19,399 by withdrawal, while only 2,963 were disposed of by decision and 3,566 by dismissal; thus almost 90 per cent. of all cases disposed of have been voluntarily settled. The total estimated value of property restituted to May 31, 1951, is DM. 626,888,809.

BERLIN INDEMNIFICATION LAW

Required Evidence

It is understood that applicants may speed up the settlement of their Indemnification Claims if they submit at the outset the necessary documentary evidence. The following requirements should be particularly taken into account:—

The claimant has to prove his last residence in Greater Berlin. If he does not possess a Police Statement about his departure (Polizeiliche Abmeldung), he should try to get a statement about his Berlin residence from his last local Police Office in Berlin. In case this statement should not be available—many registration cards have been destroyed—it is advisable to give evidence by affidavit (Eidesstattliche Versicherung) of two witnesses and/or by submission of old correspondence, tenancy agreement or other documents which indicate the former address. It may also be helpful to refer to entries in old telephone or street directories.

Documents may be submitted either in the original (in this case claimant should retain a photostat for himself) or in copies, which should be certified.

Claimants who act as heirs have to submit full documentary proof of their legitimation.

Loss of Interest

In ascertaining the damages for loss of property the Berlin Indemnification Authorities will also take into account the loss of interest accrued. This means that, if securities at a value of 50,000 RM. carrying a yearly interest of 2,500 RM. had to be sold in order to pay the Jew Tax (Judenvermogensabgabe), the claim may be based on the loss not only of the capital, but also of the interest for every year that has elapsed since the sale was made.

INDEMNIFICATION IN WURTTENBERG

On May 8, 1951, the Wurttemberg-Baden Government promulgated an Implementary Order to the Indemnification Law. It contains particulars about loans, subsidies and compensation for persons who have suffered damage through loss of their occupation or profession. Loans for re-establishment in the previous occupation may be given up to 50,000 DM. In cases of special hardship, subsidies up to 10,000 DM. may be granted. The maximum compensation for lost income, which is based on the average income during the last three years before the persecution started, is fixed at 9,600 DM. per year.

GERMAN CONSULATE

The Visa Department of the German Consulate has moved to 30-31 Princes Gardens, London, S.W.7. The office hours are 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2.30 to 4 p.m. The address of the other departments of the German Consulate is unchanged, viz. 4-6 Rutland Gate, London, S.W.7 (Telephone: Knightsbridge 1271).

BOOKS IN SEARCH OF OWNERS

As already mentioned in preceding issues, books in which the owners' names were inscribed have been found in Germany, and the Jewish Culture Reconstruction Inc., 1841 Broadway, New York 2, which holds them in trusteeship, is prepared to return them to the owners or their heirs as far as they can be traced. The list of names, which was published in the "Jewish Chronicle" and the "Aufbau," is on view at AJR Headquarters.

Quite a few friends have found their own name in the list or could help to trace the owners. As the unclaimed books will be disposed of very soon, readers should, whenever possible, take the opportunity of inspecting the list.

"VERJAEHRUNG" UNDER GERMAN LAW

The Foreign Office draws attention to two laws passed recently by the German Federal Government concerning the periods of limitation and prescription (Verjaehrung), where German war-time and post-war legislation or the existence of a state of war prevented the claimant from exercising his right against debtors in Germany at the due time. These are the law of December 28, 1950, concerning the Expiry of Periods of Limitation Suspended under War-Time or Post-War Legislation, and the supplement to that law dated March 30, 1951. The combined effect of these two laws is to extend the specified periods for certain claims of United Nations nationals, but attention is drawn to the fact that in some cases the extended period expires on December 31, 1951.

Texts of the laws may be obtained from the Consulate-General of the German Federal Republic at 6 Rutland Gate, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.7

GERMAN-OWNED TRADE MARKS

The Trading with the Enemy (Custodian) (No. 2) Order, 1951, of May 2, 1951, obtainable at H.M. Stationery Office, vests in the Custodian of Enemy Property all pre-war German-owned trade marks registered in the United Kingdom Register of Trade Marks.

The vesting is without prejudice to the ultimate future of the marks and should not be read to mean that they will necessarily be expropriated.

It is understood that the new Order is intended as an instrument of preservation of formerly German-owned trade marks pending the adoption by His Majesty's Government of a general policy for dealing with such marks.

TICKETS FOR TRAVEL ABROAD

United Kingdom residents travelling abroad are now able to pay in sterling to a booking agent in the United Kingdom for tickets for circular tours in certain countries in Europe for which the travel allowance is available, without deduction from that travel allowance.

Hitherto only direct journeys have been bookable in this way and any extra travel, e.g., a circular tour, has meant a deduction from the traveller's basic allowance. The countries to which this new arrangement applies are *inter alia*: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Western Zone of Germany (including the British, American and French Sectors of Berlin) and Yugoslavia.

ALIEN RESTRICTIONS RELAXED

The period during which foreign visitors to the United Kingdom need not register with the police has been relaxed from two to three months unless, in special cases, visitors are told differently by the Authorities.

Furthermore, foreign residents in Great Britain may now be absent from their normal address for two months without reporting, instead of two weeks.

RECORD OF REFUGEE ACHIEVEMENTS

Important announcement on page 7

BALANCE OF A CATASTROPHE

The fundamental change, which Jewry has undergone in the course of the past two decades, is revealed in a recent analysis of "Contemporary Jewry" by Israel Cohen (Methuen & Co., 25/-). For Jews from Germany it is of particular interest that for some time the author lived in Germany and, as a British subject, was interned during the First World War in the Ruhleben Prison Camp. His new publication is, as far as can be seen, the first comprehensive survey published after the Second World War. In some way it therefore fills the gap which has been caused by the death of Jewry's leading modern sociologist, Arthur Ruppin. Whilst, however, the stress of Ruppin's works lies on exact facts, especially in the statistical field, Cohen, without ignoring statistical data, is to a greater extent concerned with description and interpretation. The unavoidable effect of this method is that the book is not always as balanced and impersonal as the student of contemporary Jewry might desire.

LETTER FROM JERUSALEM

Jerusalem, June, 1951

Ten Years Hence: It is always fascinating to speculate how a country which changes and progresses day by day will look in the future. Herzl's "Altneuland" is perhaps the only literary Utopia which has been topped by reality. The other day Mr. Z. Sharef, Secretary to the Israel Government, gave a visionary glimpse of Israel ten years hence. He foresaw a State with a population of 3,000,000 and Jerusalem as a city of 250,000 (its present population 120,000), and many new towns with tens of thousands of inhabitants where to-day are only a few clusters of houses. Included in his picture was a second deep water harbour in the south and several international airports.

Mr. Sharef was so certain of his predictions that he put his notes into an envelope, sealed and signed by three witnesses, and before he placed it into a safe at the Prime Minister's office, wrote on the flap, "To be opened on May 11, 1961."

Censorship in Action: The Censorship Board's ban of Albert Bassermann's appearance in Israel has aroused some controversy in the local press. The ban meant not to exclude Bassermann from the country, but to prevent his recital in German. Bassermann, a non-Jew, relinquished a brilliant theatrical career in Germany at the age of 65 to go into voluntary exile because Hitler would not allow his Jewish wife to continue appearing with him on the stage. Another gesture of defiance was his replacing of the "Iffland Ring," which was traditionally left by the greatest German actor to a worthy successor, on the finger of the dead Alexander Moissi so as to demonstrate that no German actor in Nazi Germany was worthy of this honour. During his years in exile, Bassermann served the anti-Nazi cause wherever he could, often at the risk of suffering hardships. He proposed to read in Israel from Lessings "Nathan, the Wise," and from Thomas Mann. In spite of Bassermann's venerable personality and the humanitarian character of the works which he proposed to recite, the censor insisted on the ban.

Kibbutz Problems: The recent split in the united kibbutz movement, "Kibbutz Hameuchad," which has done yeoman service in pioneering the country and advanced the idea of collective settlement, has come as a great shock. The schism, as may be recalled, occurred as a consequence of divergencies of opinion between Mapai and Mapam members, which first started in the settlement of Ashdod Yaacov and Givat Hashloshah on educational matters and soon extended to the whole movement, transforming a latent conflict into an open crisis. What will happen to settlements where both parties are equally represented, is still a matter of speculation. In some instances where one of the two parties form a minority, there might be transfers of population; in other cases, there might be an open secession and new settlements be established.

Many a personal tragedy has followed in the wake of the split—the line of division sometimes cuts friend from friend, man from wife, children from parents. It seems as if the idea of the political village, i.e., an agricultural community where each and everyone belongs to the same party, is hardly tenable within a population that is rapidly expanding.

HERBERT FREEDEN

The upheavals which changed the composition of an entire people in the course of one decade become evident by two figures: whereas, according to Cohen, the number of Jews amounted to 16,717,000 in 1938, it had decreased to 11,325,300 in 1948. There are also far-reaching changes in regard to the regional distribution. Europe has gradually lost its predominant position in Jewish life. This process had already started with the mass emigration of Russian Jews to America from the end of the 19th century onwards; it was decisively accelerated by Hitler's extermination policy. To-day, only 30 per cent. of the Jews are living in Europe (against 83 per cent. in 1897 and 59 per cent. in 1938) and 51 per cent. in America (against 9 per cent. in 1897 and 32 per cent. in 1938). Another section of European Jewry has found a homeland in Israel, whose Jewish population, according to Cohen, amounted to 1,100,000 in 1949 and has increased since then by the continued influx.

A table about Jewish losses in Germany and Nazi occupied countries reveals that 73 per cent. of Continental Jewry (6,000,000 out of 8,300,000) perished during the war. The martyrdom of German Jewry from 1933 onwards is described in detail, and a special chapter deals with the extermination policy.

The author also places on record the inadequate reaction of humanity, symbolized in the Evian and, later on, in the Bermuda Conference. Unfortunately one has to agree with his melancholy conclusion that the conscience of mankind was roused to a higher degree 50 years ago, when injustice was done to a single Jew, Captain Dreyfuss, than in our days, when about one third of the entire Jewish people became the victim of unparalleled ruthlessness.

W. ROSENSTOCK

REVISION OF U.S. IMMIGRATION LAWS?

Various efforts are at present being made in the United States towards a revision and comprehensive codification of all laws, rules and executive orders affecting, in the first place, immigration but also naturalisation and nationality. A bill towards this aim has recently been introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. F. E. Walter. Shortly afterwards, joint committees of the House and the Senate opened hearings on an attempt to codify all the immigration laws issued since 1798.

However, it would appear that, with all the thought given to that subject, the basic principle of U.S. immigration legislation, viz., the quota system, will be retained. It is known only too well that this system was worked out and finally established in the legislation of the years 1921 and 1924, stipulating that the admission of a prospective immigrant into the United States is dependent on the national status of his birthplace in 1924 a factor which rules that, e.g., German Jews originating from the former Poznan Province of Germany and other territories incorporated into the new Poland after World War I are bound to fall under the comparatively small Polish immigration quota. In many instances this has caused hard blows and a great many handicaps in recent years.

When HIAS, the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, held its 66th Annual Meeting in New York at the beginning of March, 1951, Senator Irving M. Ives of New York stated *inter alia* that the quota system "is out of line" and that there was a crying need of an early revision of the U.S. immigration laws.

E. G. L.

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BLOCKED GERMAN MARKS AND AUSTRIAN SHILLINGS

ENQUIRIES INVITED

ANGLO-JUDAICA

Orthodox and Liberal

The things that happened a hundred years ago are just now frequently and vividly remembered. The B.B.C.'s Third Programme went so far as to re-enact the whole procession of 1851. Jews, of course, are noted for their sound memory, but Anglo-Jewry seems determined to improve on the B.B.C. by not only playing the parts but actually repeating the story in real life. The quarrel now going on between the Orthodox and the Liberals would have been thoroughly familiar to Chief Rabbi Hirschel and the Sefardi Beth Din, which excommunicated the Reformers of Upper Berkeley Street.

The facts are simple. Ever since he attained his high office as President of the Board of Deputies, Dr. Cohen has laboured to regain the allegiance of the Liberal Synagogue and the Sefardim who, for political as well as theological reasons, had seceded just over two years. As a result of patient negotiation which yielded the desired assurance that the Board is "independent of any form of outside control" (referring to a real, or suspected, Zionist lobby), the Sefardim have now at last returned. No such happy agreement, however, has been achieved with the Liberals, and it is on this issue that the Community is facing the bleak prospect of another split.

A "Congregation of Jews"

The Board's Executive Committee had recommended the following formula which had been submitted by the Liberals: "The Board, recognising that the Liberal Jewish Synagogues are Congregations of Jews met for religious purposes and coming within the description of Clause 1a of the Board's Constitution, would welcome the return of the Liberal Jewish Synagogues to the Board." Now in accordance with its Constitution, the Board shall, on all religious matters, seek guidance from the Chief Rabbi. Dr. Brodie had already two years ago declared the Liberal Synagogue to be a "dangerous threat to the fabric of Jewish life in this country." He now refused to recognise it as a "Congregation of Jews" in the sense of the Board's Constitution.

His ruling appears to be accepted by the majority of Deputies. They staunchly believe in the old quip that the Liberal Synagogue, lying opposite the famous cricket ground, is "not on the Lord's side." The heavy guns of the "Mizrachi Jewish Review" have been trained on "doctrinal half-truths" which are a "counterfeit faith," "the misbegotten child of Conformity wedded to Convenience." "The Zionist Review" was perhaps unnecessarily zealous in nursing "a very strong suspicion" that the largely non- and anti-Zionist "Liberals at the Board might very well be a source of trouble and danger for Israel," but it certainly was presenting the issue succinctly: "Dr. Cohen has put himself in the position whereby, in pursuit of unity, he is prepared to flout the authority of the Chief Rabbi and risk the alienation from the Board of an important body of orthodox opinion."

Unity Through Tolerance

Dr. Cohen himself has always been a persistent critic of Liberal Judaism, and as one who had dedicated his whole life to Judaism, he said he could not believe that in advocating a declaration that Liberal Jews are a congregation met together for religious purposes, he was compromising his orthodox convictions.

He was strongly supported by the "Jewish Chronicle" for having devised "an honourable settlement which respects the conscientious scruples and susceptibilities of all religious sections." Threats of secession which had been made by the Federation of Synagogues and the Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations showed "a shortsightedness (said the "Chronicle") which utterly disregards the paramount need for restoring communal unity." Yet, apart from the questionable stress on a unity which is indifferent to its terms, the "Chronicle" was apparently unable conclusively to dispose of the impediment presented by the Chief Rabbi's ruling. Was it really only "extremists" who appealed to Dr. Brodie for a definition of a "Congregation"? Dr. Cohen did right to allow time for earnest thought on the crucial business. The Chairman of the Ex-Servicemen has made a strong appeal for a compromise, and it is devoutly to be hoped that Jewish stringency, one way and the other, will be mitigated by English tolerance.

C. C. A.

Paula A. Galliner:

JEWS IN "HOFFMANN'S TALES"

With everyone's attention focused on the new British film "The Tales of Hoffmann," it is certainly very interesting to know how many Jews influenced Hoffmann's work and life. Although there appear only one or two Jews in his stories, there are at least four Jewish people who were responsible for Hoffmann's achievements and success as writer and musician.

Orphaned in his teens and without money or possessions, he was forced by his family to study law, although he already then showed his gifts and talents as a musician and artist. After finishing his studies he was sent as a barrister first to Plozk, and then to Warsaw, where he married a young cousin, Michaeline Rohrer. In 1806, Warsaw capitulated to the French, and Hoffmann, unhappy in his position as a lawyer, and yearning to be free, to live an artist's life, took this opportunity to leave wife and child and Poland, and made his way towards Berlin. Here he hoped to make his way as an artist, but disappointment followed disappointment, misery and failure constantly accompanied the struggling advocate. He sought and found consolation in—the bottle. He began to drink to forget, but in one of the taverns where he drank he met Julius Itzig, a writer on criminal law, and editor of a paper "Gelehrtes Berlin" and of the "Zeitschrift für die Kriminalrechtspflege," who befriended and took care of the unhappy artist. Julius Eduard Itzig, later baptised and appearing under the name of Hitzig, was a man of means. He recognised Hoffmann's peculiar flair for writing weird stories, admired his fundamental knowledge of music, and invited him to his house where Hoffmann gave music lessons to the children and was introduced to many of Hitzig's friends. It is even possible that Hoffmann met there the famous actor Devrient, who introduced Hoffmann to Graf von Soden, the owner of the Bamberg Theatre. Graf von Soden, impressed by Hoffmann's fasci-

nating personality and his spark of genius which kindled everything he said and created, offered the poor artist the post of Musikdirektor at his Bamberg theatre. Hoffmann was only too happy to be able to work again, and soon left Berlin for Bamberg (1809).

Episcopal Bamberg, this beautiful town of the baroque, at once charmed and attracted the wandering artist, and it was here that at last he was able to unfold his musical abilities, composing several operas, creating and painting new decorations and scenarios for the theatre.

A Jewish Patron

Here again, it was a Jew who became Hoffmann's friend and patron. Dr. Adalbert Marcus, eminent psychologist and director of the hospital, at once recognised Hoffmann's artistic talents. The doctor became actively interested in this small, wiry, bizarre artist, with the fiery eyes and the wild hair, who was a first-rate conductor, an excellent organiser, a master in design and painting, a fascinating story-teller and witty companion.

Adalbert Marcus was born in Arolsen, a small town in Thuringia, and was of Jewish parentage. After having studied medicine he was baptised, came to Bamberg, and achieved success there with modern ideas and treatments. It was he who brought Hoffmann to the house of his sister-in-law, the Consul Marc's widow, who had one daughter, Julie, a natural young girl with a talent and love for music and song. The Consul, Philipp Marcus, had also been baptised, had called himself Marc, and married a lady of Society. He had died in early manhood, and Mrs. Marc, residing in one of Bamberg's beautiful houses, invited Hoffmann to train Julie's voice, and to give her music lessons. Soon, the emotional teacher fell in love with his only fifteen-year-old pupil. Her speech, her manner, her rare beauty of dark hair and blue eyes

delighted and charmed Hoffmann. He forgot his surroundings, forgot his wife, even forgot himself, and lived only for the young and beautiful girl who had so suddenly entered his every-day world. But the dualism which determined his inner life as always destroyed the world he had built for himself, and the every-day life rudely shook the poet from his gilt pedestal, and drove the dreamer from his sanctuary. Julia Marc soon became engaged to a young society man, married him shortly afterwards and left town.

To Hoffmann this seemed the end. All the life, the light and brightness had gone from him and what remained of the spirited, hopeful and impassioned music director was the wreck of a disillusioned, embittered, middle-aged man, who found consolation only in his old, old friend, the bottle. It was Dr. Marcus who saved the drunken poet from himself. He took him into the nearby hills where he owned a dilapidated mediaeval fortress and there, in the stillness of his tower room amid the always changing beauty of nature, the hills and forests about him, Hoffmann began to restore soul and body. Julia was gone for ever, but her image floated before him, radiating, tempting, as never before in reality. Thus she continued to inspire the solitary musician and poet, and he sat down at the small writing table near the spinet which Marcus had given him, and which is still to be seen in its original place, and he began to write one story after another. And while before the arias and duets he composed had been for Julia, he now poured into his writings all his passion, his longing, and his admiration for the young and beautiful girl who had entered his life so suddenly, only to vanish again like a fairy. He created "Rat Krespel" and Antonia, the young singing girl who dies of pulmonary disease and who is none other than Julia. Julia appears again, with her own name in "Die Lebensansichten des Kater Murr" and her mother becomes the Rätin Benzon, in the same story. Julia is Giulietta of "Das Verlorene Spiegelbild" and Olympia in "Coppelius," Olympia the dancing doll, who, like an automaton, is to be married to a stranger without offering resistance.

The Jew's Daughter

Thus, in nearly all the stories Hoffmann wrote there appears a young, singing girl, who finds her original in Julia Marc, the daughter of Philipp Marc the Jew from Arolsen. And all these novels tell Hoffmann's love, the love of an artist, that love which is born of earth's realities but rises upward into the heaven of ideals and thus creates some beautiful images in the form of music, poetry and art.

During the last years of Hoffmann's short life when he had already changed from Bamberg to Dresden, and from Dresden to Berlin, and was well known as the bizarre writer of fantastic stories and adventures, the picture of Bamberg and the image of Julia never left him, equally blessing and tormenting his mind until his untimely death in 1822.

If in England to-day we hear of "Hoffmann's Tales," if now, through the new film "Hoffmann's Tales," the grotesque and bizarre genius of E. T. A. Hoffmann is re-awakened even in this island where until now his name was practically unknown, Hoffmann's life and loves have been kept alive over the years, we owe this to none other but Jaques Offenbach (1819-1880), born in Cologne, and son of Juda Ebberscht, a Chazan. He made himself immortal himself and Hoffmann in his last and one of the most delightful of all operas, "The Tales of Hoffmann." For this opera, which was performed for the first time in 1881 at the Opéra Comique in Paris Offenbach used, knowingly or unknowingly, those stories which had as their central figure that of Julia, namely "Rat Krespel," "Das Verlorene Spiegelbild" and "Coppelius." Thus, Offenbach has paid homage to Hoffmann's genius, and has interwoven his name for ever with the world of art and music.

Thus, once again, Jews showed themselves prominent in influencing and furthering the world of art and music, and if it is now for the first time that England sees and hears something more of E. T. A. Hoffmann, we may be proud of those Jews who inspired and furthered the artist's life and work.

LAW and LIFE

Legal Advice Hours (for persons with limited means only): Sunday 11 a.m.—12 noon by appointment.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES

You may consider the important step of setting yourself up in business. You have collected sufficient experience in your special line of business working as an employee but now you have saved enough or have found a partner and the great venture can begin. For many a long evening you and your partner have considered the best and most attractive name for the new business. But that is not enough. You have to register it if you do not wish to fall out with the law on your first step as a business man.

By Act of Parliament in 1916 the registration of business names became compulsory, and the object of such registration is to give any member of the public the opportunity of finding out who are the individuals behind a more or less high-sounding name. Whether you trade alone or with two or more partners or even in partnership with a corporation, the business name must be registered unless it consists solely of your true name or of all the names of all the partners. And even then registration is compulsory if you or your partners have previously changed their names after having attained the age of eighteen years. But mark two exceptions: the woman who changed her name through marriage, and the time lapse between change of name and establishment of business being more than twenty years. Only a business conducted for profit with its seat within the United Kingdom is compelled to be registered.

Now find out how to register your firm. The application must be sent to the Registrar of Business Names in Bush House, Strand, London, W.C.2, if the seat of the business is in England or Wales, and must be made within a fortnight after the commencement of the business. A form containing the requirements for registration must be filled in and a five shilling postage stamp affixed. This form contains the business name, the nature of the business, its address, the full name or names of the individual or partners, their nationality and place

of residence. If any other business activity is carried on by the partners such activity must be stated and the form concludes with date and signature of all the partners. Similarly any change must be notified within fourteen days.

The Registrar may refuse the registration on the following grounds:—

- If the name is misleading.
- If it suggests any connection with the Crown or the Government.
- The words "Imperial," "Commonwealth," "National" or "International" in the business name are allowed only in rare cases where they are justified by the nature of the business. The same applies to the words "Bank," "Banking," "Investment Trust" or "Trust."
- The name must not include "Co-operative" or "Building Society."
- If the name contains a registered trade mark the written consent of the person who registered this trade mark must be produced.

In general terms the Registrar can refuse any name which he considers to be undesirable. After all these requirements have been fulfilled a certificate of registration is issued and must be exhibited in a conspicuous place on the business premises.

Anybody has the right to inspect the register and to order a copy of such certificate. The name of the individual or the names of the partners must appear besides the business name on catalogues, circulars, business letters, etc., and even the former name (if a change of name has taken place). Underneath the name the nationality must be stated if the individual or partners are not British.

If these regulations are not complied with, heavy fines can be imposed and, in the case of an intentionally wrong statement, the punishment may amount to three months imprisonment besides a fine.

his Olga Somech Phillips :

A WANDERER IN OLD JEWISH HAMPSTEAD

(II) Continued from last issue

At 20 Dennington Park Road lived Percy Lewis Isaac. Born at Liverpool in 1845 he came of one of that band of distinguished Liverpool Jews of the period, being a great-grandson of the Rev. Benjamin Yates. Percy Lewis adopted the profession of naval architect and marine engineer, his father John R. Isaac having been one of the Liverpool Commissioners of the 1851 Exhibition and was engraver to the Prince Consort. In 1867, Percy Lewis Isaac had to supervise work in connection with "the Great Eastern Steamship." Later on, he was sent on a special ship-building mission to America. He achieved a big position as a consulting engineer and wrote a book called "Historical Notes on Shipping," in which there were references to nearly Anglo-Jewish history.

So far we have been concerned largely with individuals; but approaching the end of these wanderings in Jewish Hampstead it is pleasant to

FROM ALL CORNERS

MEMORIAL IN HOLLAND

The Liberal Jewish Congregation in Amsterdam write that they intend to erect a monument in their cemetery to commemorate all those who were deported from Dutch soil during the war. The names of the deceased will be chiselled in the form of a name-plate. In this way the Congregation wishes to give a symbolic place of rest to those who have perished.

Anybody who wants to have his or her relatives and friends mentioned on the Monument is requested to contact immediately the Congregation, where further particulars may be obtained. The address is: Kergenootschap Liberaal Joodsche Gemeente, Amsterdam-Z. P.C. Hoofstraat 142.

HUNGARY

The Hungarian Authorities are reported to have put into operation their plan to remove from Budapest all so-called "inefficient" persons. In connection, over 5,000 permanent Jewish residents of Budapest have been expelled from the Hungarian capital at 12 hours' notice.

RUMANIA

Several hundred Jews are affected by a recent government order, according to which all foreign citizens have to leave the country immediately.

SHANGHAI

The office of the Joint in Shanghai will shortly be closed. According to a statement of the Shanghai representative, only 800 Jews remained in Shanghai, 100 of them being refugees from Nazi persecution. Although, the statement goes on, there was no governmental interference with the Jews in Shanghai, they would eventually be forced to leave owing to the poor economic conditions.

AUSTRALIA

The intended admission of 25,000 Germans within a few years is strongly opposed by anti-Fascist groups in Australia. The deputy leader of the opposition Dr. Evatt has stated that the success of the SRP fully justified the fears of Australians, who were opposed to the large-scale entry of Germans. Australian-Jewish Organisations and also the "Association of New Citizens" (representing pre-war immigrants from Central Europe) have repeatedly expressed their strong feelings against the attitude of the present Government in this matter.

The New Citizen, the monthly edited by the Association of New Citizens, Sydney, recently published a special edition on the occasion of the paper's 10th anniversary. From 1946 onwards, "The New Citizen" has, by its interesting articles and its valuable information, rendered a most valuable service to the Central European immigrants in Australia.

Foundation stones were laid for the first Jewish School and Kindergarten in Sydney, which will be opened later this year.

conclude with two families whose names have brought glory to Anglo-Jewry.

Frederick B. Halford brought up his family at 2 Woodchurch Road, and his children followed in his communal footsteps. His eldest daughter married a cousin of the Rev. A. A. Green, so noted as minister of the Hampstead Synagogue; as Mrs. Michael Green she lived at 40 Belsize Park. Two other daughters, Kate and Jeannette, will go down in Jewish parish history in the same way as Alice Model. One could conjure with the name of Halford in Jewish circles, and its ramifications would form a thesis in itself.

The "Solomon Family"

The second eminent family was known *en bloc* as the "Solomon Family." The writer of this article published a book entitled "Solomon J. Solomon," which was the life of a great Anglo-Jewish R.A. His masterpieces can be viewed at the Tate Gallery, the Royal Exchange, the Ben Uri Art Gallery and the Walker Art Gallery. Liverpool possesses his most famous picture "Samson."

Solomon J. Solomon's studio was at 60 Finchley Road. In this house he spent eight happy years.

The founders of the Hampstead Synagogue were Solomon J. Solomon's brothers Bernard and David, with Herbert Bentwich, their brother-in-law (father of Professor Norman Bentwich). Another brother-in-law, Delissa Joseph, the famous architect, had designed the building; and his wife became a distinguished artist, too. (There is a painting in the Tate Gallery by her hand.) The writer remembers thirty years ago sitting in one of the two pews at the back of the Ladies' Gallery in the Hampstead Synagogue. No longer there, they were unique in a Jewish place of worship, and once enshrined the female members of the Bentwich family for whom they were designed. Solomon J. Solomon depicted, too, the Creation Story in the stained glass window of this House of Worship. Controversy on the subject arose as the pictures were not strictly in conformity with the spirit of Jewish ritual.

The family of another brother-in-law, Ernest Löwy (now Lowy), lived in Priory Road and his advice was sought on the original Committee of the Hampstead Synagogue; he died a nonagenarian. His father was Albert Löwy, one of the first ministers at the Reform Synagogue to which he devoted many years of service as well.

Up to this generation members of the Solomon family have adorned the community artistically and otherwise, many of them making marriages with eminent persons. It is interesting for a Hampsteadite to know that the Bentwichs once lived at "The Holm," Avenue Road, which was the Swiss Cottage end, at the time when Ludwig Mond's home was at the Regent's Park end of the same road.

Solomon J. Solomon was also one of the founders and the first President of the Maccabean Society, a Society of Jewish professional men, whose early members were men of great distinction, including Zangwill the writer. Another founder member was Herman Cohen, a barrister-at-law, of Frognaal, later of Stanley Gardens (now Primrose Gardens), in whose chambers the initial meeting of the Society took place.

We cannot terminate these ramblings without mentioning with some pride that Mr. Rufus Isaacs (afterwards 1st Marquis of Reading) started his married life in Broadhurst Gardens; his wife, née Alice Cohen, hailed from Eton Avenue.

And here let us bid farewell to this procession of the old Hampstead Jewry which, although neither complete nor chronological, should give to the present day settlers a fair idea of their coreligionists of former days.

ANGLO-JEWISH EXHIBITION

On the occasion of the Festival of Britain, an "Anglo-Jewish Exhibition 1851-1951" will be held from July 9 to August 3 at University College, Gordon Street Entrance, London, W.C.1, and at the Ben Uri Art Gallery, 14 Portman Street, W.1 (Art Section). The Opening Hours are Sunday to Thursday 11 a.m. to 8 p.m., Friday 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Admission 1/-.

Old Acquaintances

"Four in a Jeep"—Seeing the new Swiss picture "Four in a Jeep," some people will be surprised to find an Israeli actor, Yoseph Yadin, in the cast. Leopold Lindtberg, who directed that film, and "Last Chance" before, has for years been connected with the "Habimah," and is familiar with the Jewish actors in Israel. The Austrian-born director started in Berlin, and has produced for a long time in Zurich, but his relations with Israel are close indeed; not a year has gone by without his going to Tel Aviv. Perhaps this is the reason that Lindtberg did not follow up his world success of "Last Chance"; he did not want to lose contact with "Habimah." "Four in a Jeep," running in the "Academy," is again a multi-lingual film, placed in Vienna, the only city where soldiers of all four occupying powers sit together in one car, and Yoseph Yadin is playing the Russian, and very good he is.

Manfred Georg in Europe:—After a long absence, Manfred Georg, editor of the New York "Aufbau," returned to Europe to have a look around and to see for himself how things are. Born in Breslau, like many a "Berliner," he came to Berlin after the first war, and made a name for himself by writing dramatic reviews in Walter Steinthal's "Deutsche Montagszeitung." Later, while working with Mosse and Ullstein, he published a Herzl biography, a novel, a volume of short stories, and became co-author of a topical revue. When Carl von Ossietzky founded his "Republikanische Partei," Georg headed the list of the candidates for the "Landtag"; Fritz von Unruh was his pendant on the list for the "Reichstag." Via Prague and Paris he went into exile to the States, where he took over "Aufbau," then only a monthly news-sheet for a refugee club in New York. What he did with that paper, you know yourself; "Aufbau" has for a long time now been the organ of the German-Jewish immigration.

Ludwig Koch's 70th Birthday:—The man who wanted to be a singer, became the most-liked speaker of the London B.B.C. No wonder, the British love Ludwig Koch, who made his hobby his profession. Although his accent in English is very strong indeed, Koch belongs to the favourite broadcasters of the listener, his recordings of the voices of birds have no equal. He started in Frankfurt am Main after the first war, when he helped to direct the first "International Music Exhibition." In 1927, together with O. E. Sutter, Koch worked on "Sommer der Musik"; later on he joined the "Lindstroem" company, and with the help of Director Heck of the Berlin "Zoo," he started to collect bird voices on records. The Nazis, especially Goering, tried to keep him back, but Koch left for England, where he soon made a name for himself. His patience seems unending when listening to his beloved birds, and his 70th birthday is only one reason to congratulate this lovable man.

London News:—Former Captain H. Sulzbach, born in Frankfurt, is the first British subject who got a job in the German Consulate General in London.—Lucie Mannheim will be in the forthcoming British picture "So Little Time," together with her husband Marius Goring.—Marcella Salzer, daughter of the unforgettable Marcel Salzer, played successfully in "Prisoner of Peace" at the "Gateway."—Lili Valenty, the former Lili Eisenlohr, arrived in London on a visit from the States, where she works as an actress.—Frederick Valk is playing "Ghosts" at the "Embassy."—G. C. Claren's film "Wozzeck," after Buechner's famous play, was shown in the London Film Club; it is an outstanding picture which should be presented in one of the continental cinemas.

PEM.

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FROM MY DIARY

People in this country who send food parcels by mail to their relatives in Israel frequently complain about the long time it takes until the parcels reach their destination. There is, however, a way of speeding up the procedure. The other day I spoke to the Director of an Israeli transport firm who is on a visit to this country. He co-operates with firms in Great Britain where orders for standard food parcels may be placed. The order forms are sent by air mail to the storehouse in Cyprus. From there, the goods are flown to the forwarding agent in Israel who, by a very efficient service, can arrange for quickest delivery to the address. An elaborate receipt system gives the sender strictest control of the arrival of the parcel.

I have no doubt that many readers will be interested in learning of these facilities, by which they may bring relief to their relatives and friends in Israel in a quick and reliable way.

We may detest the search for "non-Aryan" grandmothers and grandfathers as a sad legacy of the Nazi system. Sometimes, however, this "grandmother-hunting" resulted in "discoveries" which are not free from absurdity. A surprising example has just been revealed by the "Hamburger Echo." The article describes how the Nazis were led to the conclusion that the family of the Viennese waltz kings, Strauss, was of partly Jewish ancestry and what efforts they made to keep these "compromising" findings secret. In 1940, the report says, an S.A. man appeared in the office of Vienna's St. Stephen's Cathedral and, on behalf of the regional "Sippenamt," took the marriage registry of 1762 with him. Later on the registrar received a photostat of this volume, but the original was not returned, and one entry was missing in the photostat. Now, the original volume has been found, and it turned out that the missing entry referred to the marriage of the "virtuous Rosalia Buschini" with the "honorable Johann Michael Strauss, a baptised Jew, born in Ofen (Budapest) as son of Wolf and Theresia Strauss, both Jewish." The bridegroom, the Nazis rightly or wrongly assumed, was the grandfather of Johann Strauss the Elder, and the great-grandfather of the composer of the "Blue Danube" waltz. The thought of a "non Aryan" "Blue Danube" was unbearable for Goebbels, and, by keeping the registry in hiding, he took care that the waltz remained purely "Aryan."

Whilst Vienna's "Blue Danube" thus gave reason to controversy, London's "Blue Danube Club" has just started a show whose charm and wit will be unreservedly enjoyed by the audience. "Geschaef mit Amerika," by P. Frank and L. Hirschfeld, is an unassuming, amusing comedy, played with much skill and enthusiasm by Sabine Michael, Susi Bandler, Cecilia Steiner, Rolf Carsten and Christopher Rhodes and produced by Michael Rittermann. NARRATOR

FAMILY EVENTS

Entries in this column are free of charge. Texts should be sent in by the 18th of the month.

Engagement

Barnett-Singer. The engagement is announced of Gwen, daughter of Mrs. Elsa J. Barnett of 35 Compayne Gardens, London, N.W. 6 and the late Mr. Montagu Barnett to Alfred, son of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Singer of 49 Lightwoods Hill, Birmingham 41.

Death

Moritz Dobrin died in London at the age of 79 years, deeply mourned by his son Max Dobrin (69 Lyttelton Road, London, N.2), his daughter Lilly Dobrin, New York, his daughter-in-law and grandchildren.

CLASSIFIED

Employment

PART-TIME BOOKKEEPER, experienced, wages clerk, knowledge of typing, wants position. Box 1041.

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EXPERIENCED DESIGNER (fashion advertisements) is looking for interesting job. Buyer or Buyer's adviser for material, furniture, etc. Box 1043.

ELDERLY LADY wants part-time work, dressmaking, finishing, etc. Box 1044.

VIENNESE COUPLE, wife expert cook, husband kitchen assistant, looking for new position, also in Provinces. Best references. Box 1045.

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IN PARLIAMENT

REVIVAL OF NAZISM

In answer to several questions, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Morrison, made the following statement: "I have noted with some concern the fact that the Socialist Reich Party, which is an organisation of definite neo-Nazi tendencies, polled over a quarter of a million votes in the provincial elections in Lower Saxony on May 6. The Federal German Government and the Occupying Powers are fully alive to the dangers involved in this development. The Federal Government have announced their intention to take action to have the party declared unconstitutional by the Federal Constitutional Court in accordance with the Basic Law, and thus to deprive it of the protection of that constitution which it seeks to undermine. Steps are being taken to set up the Constitutional Court as soon as possible.

"I spoke to the Federal Chancellor on this question during my recent visit to Germany, and I have no reason to believe that the democratically elected Government of the Federal Republic are not fully capable of dealing with any internal threat to the constitutional order. However, we must not exaggerate the importance of this local success by a neo-Nazi group and must exercise a sense of proportion."

Asked by Brigadier Medlicott whether experience had not shown that the democratic forces in Germany were incapable of dealing with the menace and that it was essential for them to have outside assistance, Mr. Morrison said: "I do not think that would be a fair assessment. I would much sooner the German authorities themselves dealt with it than we should, because I think, provided they take the proper action—as I am disposed to think they will—it would be more effective than if foreign Powers intervened."

ADMISSION OF VISITORS

In answer to a question by Mr. S. Silverman about the refusal of visas to two residents in Israel, who wanted to visit their twelve-year-old son in Great

Britain, the Home Secretary, Mr. Ede, said that the applicants had been refused because it was believed that their real object was to settle in the United Kingdom. Inquiries in Tel Aviv had revealed, Mr. Ede went on, that the father had only been in Israel since November 1950, and that he had not yet established himself there in his profession. "When he has been there a little longer and has become established, so that I can feel that there is a reasonable prospect of it being to his advantage to go back to Israel, I should be prepared very favourably to consider an application for a visa. When Mr. Silverman recalled that fullest possible guarantee for the return to Israel had been offered by the applicants and by their friends in Great Britain, Mr. Ede said that he had had a very unfortunate experience in trying to get such guarantees honoured when the time came, and appeals were then made to him on all sorts of sympathetic grounds.

FROM THE COMMUNITIES

Berlin. On the third anniversary of the establishment of the State of Israel, a meeting took place at which addresses were given by Mr. Heinrich Galinski (Chairman of the Community), Proprietor Grueber and two guests from Israel, M. Gerling and Dr. Exiner.

Hamburg. At the meeting under the auspices of WIZO on the occasion of the third anniversary of the establishment of the State of Israel, the address was given by Norbert Wollheim.

Duesseldorf. This year's Shevuoth Service was enhanced by the confirmation of a young girl, Susi Drost. It was the first ceremony of this kind in post-war Germany.

Freiburg. Mr. Willy Wolf, member of the "Oberrat" of the Jews in Baden, recently celebrated his 80th birthday. During the war, Mr. Wolf was interned in Theresienstadt.

Leipzig. In the presence of representatives of the Authorities and of the Jewish Organisations, a Memorial was consecrated at the Jewish Cemetery

MISSING PERSONS

Enquiries for AJR

Wolfram, Heinz, abt. 35, from Berlin W.35, Am Karlsbad 28, for Hans Abenhausen, Cuxhaven.

Schmulewitz, Irma, abt. 30, from Berlin, for Margot Sch., Berlin.

Swineegel, Flora (née Springer), doctor, for Lotte Gillmann, Duesseldorf.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

of BIRTHS, BARMITZVAHS,
ENGAGEMENTS, MARRIAGES,
JUBILEES, DEATHS, Etc.

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AJR AT WORK

RECORD OF REFUGEE ACHIEVEMENTS

The AJR appeals for the co-operation of members and friends in the following matter:—

To mark the tenth anniversary of the AJR, a special publication will appear at the end of the year in which contributions of refugees to the cultural and economic life of Great Britain will be put on record. A number of authors have already kindly agreed to write about the subjects in which they are experts.

In order to make sure that the intended publication becomes as comprehensive as possible, any information which might be helpful should be sent to AJR Headquarters soon. The material should refer to contributions especially in the following spheres: Physics, Natural Science, Medicine, Law, Economics and Sociology, Science of Judaism, Literature, Art (Painting, Sculpture, Art History, Architecture, Music, Theatre, Film. Any particulars about personalities who have won distinction in their field, e.g. as Research Workers, Discoverers, Inventors, Authors, University Lecturers, etc., would be greatly welcome.

Material about achievements in economic life should especially deal with trades which have been newly built up (Trading Estates) or considerably expanded (e.g. Fur Trade) and with contributions to the general economic life of this country (export, special production methods, etc.).

As the completeness of this record is in the interest of the Community, it is hoped that everyone will inform the AJR of any facts which in his or her view might be of general interest.

AJR LEEDS

At the AJR General Meeting in Leeds on June 3, Mr. F. Price was elected Chairman and Dr. L. Ross Vice-Chairman of the Local Branch. Tributes were paid to the resigning Chairman Dr. F. Glaser. An address on the current activities and future work of the AJR was given by Dr. W. Rosenstock, General Secretary of the AJR.

THE HYPHEN

The following functions will take place at Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3, at 7.30 p.m.:
Sunday, July 15. Film-Lecture on the experiences of the Rev. Michael Scott in South Africa. Members 1/-.
Sunday, July 29. Talk by Dr. Ludwig Marx on Yehuda Halevi. Members 6d.
 Enquiries about Hyphen activities should be addressed to Hon. Sec., Miss Margot Fuld, Flat "A," 2 Exeter Road, N.W.2, enclosing s.a.e.

REPLY BY MR. OTTO M. SCHIFF

In his reply to the address dedicated to him by the AJR (see June issue of "AJR Information"), Mr. Otto M. Schiff wrote: "I cannot tell you how touched I was at the thought which prompted you to send me such a beautiful address. I shall value it greatly and keep it with much appreciation of your Executive's action in sending it."

After stressing the decisive part played by the British Government in the rescue work on behalf of the Nazi persecutees and recalling that, if it had not been for their sympathy and understanding, very many more lives might have been lost, Mr. Schiff went on:—

"The great reward which all of us who worked for the first victims of Hitler's persecution have, is the knowledge that the vast majority who found sanctuary in this country are now finally settled here and, in many cases, are themselves able to help others who are in distress.

"May I conclude by saying how much I have appreciated your Association's co-operation. . . . We are all conscious of how much you and your friends have done to help others less fortunate than yourselves."

Mr. Schiff's appreciation of the AJR's endeavours will serve as added encouragement for all those who are connected with the AJR activities. As now the Jewish Refugees Committee, whose Chairman Mr. Schiff had been, has wound up most of its work, it will be more than ever the task of the AJR as the representative body of the immigrants from the Continent to look after those in their midst who are in need of assistance and advice.

AJR FRIENDSHIP CLUB

In the course of the past months, the AJR Friendship Club has become an established institution. Meetings are taking place every Sunday at Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, London, N.W.3. The programme for July is printed in the advertisement columns of this page.

It was only to be expected that, like every new venture, the AJR Friendship Club, too, would have to learn by experience, before being able to shape its activities. Whilst, at the beginning, members thought that the entire evening should be arranged in an informal way, it has now, for some time, been customary to have some talk or entertainment during the first part of the evening. This will certainly also be welcomed by many of those who, after having attended the first gatherings, have not kept contacts with the Club. Members and friends are cordially invited to the forthcoming functions.

PERSONALIA

Professor Dr. Isaak Heinemann recently celebrated his 75th birthday in Jerusalem. He was Professor at the Breslau Jewish Theological Seminary, editor of the "Monatsschrift" for the History and Science of Judaism, and is an authority in the field of Jewish Science and Jewish History.

Dr. Isidor Schalit (formerly Vienna, now Tel Aviv), became 80 years old recently. He has been associated with the Zionist movement from its early beginnings and, as Theodor Herzl's assistant, organised the first Zionist Congress in Basel. For some time, he was General Secretary of the Aktions-Komitee of the Zionist World Organisation. After Herzl's death he became head of the Austrian Zionist Organisation. The creation of the Jewish National Fund (1901) and of the Keren Hajessod (1920) are largely due to his initiative.

Mr. Bernhard Merzbach, of 25 Eden Way, Beckenham, Kent, will celebrate his 80th birthday on July 25. Mr. Merzbach, who is in good health, was the senior partner of the banking house S. Merzbach, Offenbach, Main. The AJR wishes to extend its best wishes to him.

Mr. Moritz Dobrin, formerly Berlin, died in London, 79 years old. He was well known in Berlin as the owner of the Dobrin Cafés in various parts of the city. After having survived the Concentration Camp Theresienstadt, he joined his son in London. Mr. Dobrin always took an active interest in the Jewish Community; he was, *inter alia*, on the Board of the Berlin Jewish Hospital. His great kindness and helpfulness will be gratefully remembered by all those who knew him.

Rabbi Dr. Hugo Krakauer died in Tel Aviv. Before he emigrated to Israel, he was Rabbi in Beuthen, Osnabrueck and Goerlitz.

Mr. Max Levy (formerly Stettin) passed away in London. He will be gratefully remembered by the AJR, in whose endeavours he always took an active interest.

WORLD CONFERENCE FOR PROGRESSIVE JUDAISM

On the occasion of the World Conference for progressive Judaism from 12th to 18th July, two Public Sessions will be held on Sunday, July 15th. Addresses will be given in the morning (10 a.m., Stern Hall, 33 Seymour Place, W. 1) by Rabbi Dr. Leo Baeck and Prof. Martin Buber and, in the evening (8.15 p.m. Liberal Jewish Synagogue, 28 St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8), by the Rev. Dr. Nelson Glueck (Cincinnati), the writer Edmond Fleg (Paris), and Rabbi Dr. M. Elk (Haifa).

Tickets for admission (free of charge) may be obtained from: The Hon. Lily H. Montagu, O.B.E., J.P., 51 Palace Court, London, W.2.

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