

AJR INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE
ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

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"PEACE WITH ISRAEL"

With permission of "Die Neue Zeitung" (Muenchen) we publish below extracts from an article which appeared in that paper on August 31, 1951. Meanwhile, the author's appeal has met a ready response in various German quarters.

Even though the decimation of German Jewry has removed the Jewish problem from current affairs, this problem still remains one of the most terrible in German history which cannot be evaded by being ignored.

German youth—each child at school and each student at college—must learn what was perpetrated in the name of all Germans against the Jews and the better elements of the German people at Auschwitz, Theresienstadt and Warsaw. Youth must learn this and must make up its mind about it even before—and not merely at the same time as—it makes up its mind about any other injustice which may have been done to it and to us.

The German army capitulated in 1945. It was an unconditional capitulation and a total liquidation of the Nazi Empire and of the Nazi War, a capitulation for no other reason than that of complete exhaustion. This capitulation was no change of heart in itself, although tendencies to such change did appear, the further development of which has now started to go into reverse again in some cases. If German soldiers stand up to-day and demand to be freed from the load of moral discrimination, then it is logically necessary for all these soldiers—from the simple private to the oak-leaf decorated general—to renounce beforehand the discrimination against those of another faith and another race which was practised by Hitler, Himmler and Goebbels with such murderous success against the unarmed and the innocent.

And yet it would be wrong to think that Germans who fight for real restitution do not exist yet, or have not reappeared. Hundreds of thousands of Socialists, Democrats and Christians, who fought against the persecution of the Jews, died the same death in Hitler's concentration camps as their Jewish brothers. They were tormented and persecuted just like their Jewish fellow citizens. With their own bodies they built the first bridge of reconciliation between Germans and Jews—a bridge

which carries us from before 1933 right over into the present. Besides them there were millions who abhorred the crimes which were committed on the Jews in the Third Reich.

Again, there are millions of others who, dazzled by Hitler's splendour, went astray and are now ready to acknowledge the error of their ways. Let them confess their mistakes publicly with candour and with the readiness to change. Let them thus try to clean Germany of the stain of Hitler's murderous ideologies before she returns into the family of free nations.

Germans must speak first

One thing however we should all do, and each one of us can make a start here : to talk to the Jews in Germany and Israel.

Here, then, we have formulated this phrase : "We ask for peace with Israel." He who wrote it is not alone. He knows that he is speaking for millions of Germans. But this reference to millions of Germans will not be believed by the humiliated and the insulted. Therefore, more and more different voices will have to follow.

We must set an example, which at the same time must be a token for our readiness to fight sincerely and passionately both against the remains of the old anti-Semitism and against any new outbreak. Our request for peace, which we direct to Israel, must be coupled as a matter of course with mourning for six million guiltless victims and with gratitude for the immeasurable good done by the Jews in the service of humanity both in and outside Germany.

These are the considerations and emotions which make us ask Israel : "Grant us peace."

Let this request to Israel emanate as a mighty call from all pulpits, platforms and government benches until it reaches even the tiniest and remotest Jewish survivors' community in Germany. In the name of humanity, of the justice to which we want to revert, and of a happier future.

Dr. ADENAUER'S STATEMENT

On September 27, Bundeskanzler Dr. Adenauer made a statement on the attitude of the German Federal Republic towards the Jews. Recalling that according to the Bonn Constitution nobody should be persecuted on account of his descent, race or religion he described it as the duty of every German citizen and of State officials in particular to refrain from any kind of racial discrimination. The spirit of human and religious tolerance should also be the principal aim of education. Furthermore, the Federal Government has decided to make anti-Semitic actions punishable by amending the penal code.

"The Federal Government," Dr. Adenauer went on, "and the large majority of the German people are aware of the unspeakable grief which, under the Nazi regime, was brought upon the Jews in Germany and in the occupied territories. The vast majority of the German people abhorred the crimes against the Jews and did not take part in them. There were at that time many Germans who, ignoring the danger, helped their Jewish fellow-citizens either for religious reasons or guided by their conscience or because they felt ashamed as Germans. In the name of the German people unspeakable crimes were committed which call for moral and material restitution with regard to

individual damages afflicted upon Jews as well as to Jewish property whose original owners are not alive any longer. First steps in this direction have been taken, but much has still been left to be done. The Federal Government will take the necessary measures for speeding up legislation and for making sure that the clauses of the laws are put into effect in a just way. Part of the identifiable Jewish property has already been restituted; further actions of restitution will follow.

With regard to the extent of compensation—a very important problem in view of the tremendous destruction of Jewish values by National Socialism—Germany's capacity is limited by the bitter necessity of taking care of the innumerable war victims and of the refugees and expellees. The Federal Government is prepared to work, together with representatives of Jewry and of the State of Israel which has accepted so many homeless Jewish refugees, for a solution of the material reparation problem in order to pave the way for a spiritual atonement. The Government is deeply convinced that the spirit of humanity must again become a creative force. To serve this spirit with all its strength is in the view of the Federal Government the foremost duty of the German people."

THE BONN DECLARATION

THE Declaration of the Bonn Government which was endorsed by statements of the party leaders may become a starting point for the establishment of a new relationship between Jewry and Germany. A nation in whose name crimes of unsurpassed dimensions had been committed has, at last, fulfilled an elementary duty and declared that it felt ashamed at the past horrors. Though the Declaration would certainly have carried considerably more weight if it had been made spontaneously after the end of the war or at least after the creation of the Bonn Republic, it may help to remove the barrier which, so far, has stood between the former persecutors and the victims. Future developments will serve as a test to what extent the basic ideas of the Declaration reflect the genuine attitude of the majority of the German people.

The measures of the Nazi regime had, as Paul Loebe rightly recalled at the Bonn Session, a special bearing on the German Jews. The policy of degradation, persecution and humiliation against German Jewry started immediately after the Nazis came to power; it was directed against a community which, until 1933, was politically and culturally integrated into the life of the country. German Jews had to experience the ruthlessness of Nazism before it became a menace for the entire civilised world. They will therefore follow up with particular interest and concern the measures which the Bonn Government intends to take in order to banish the danger of neo-Nazism and racial hatred.

The promise of material compensation to the Jews is of moral as well as of practical importance, especially for the German Jews inside and outside Germany. The representative organisation of the Jews inside Germany is the "Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland." The spokesman of the emigrated German Jews is the "Council of Jews from Germany" in which, under the presidency of Leo Baeck, the AJR and its counterparts in Israel, U.S.A. and other countries of immigration are united.

The "Council" has sent a letter to the Bundeskanzler and expressed its readiness to participate, in conjunction with all other legitimate organisations, in negotiations with the German Federal Government on questions of restitution and compensation. At present, legislation on compensation is still incomplete, and wide sections of the emigrated German Jews have so far been excluded from any kind of compensation.

THANKS FOR SOLIDARITY

THE appeal of the AJR for a special Rosh Hashanah donation has met a ready response amongst a great number of members. The AJR expresses its sincerest thanks to all donors who, by their assistance, have not only rendered practical help but also re-affirmed their solidarity with our cause. Their example should be followed by those who, so far, have not yet sent in their donations. The events, recorded in this issue, again reveal the importance of an organisation which may act as the spokesman of the Jews from Germany. They confront the AJR with new tasks, the accomplishment of which is in the interest of the whole community.

TAX LIABILITIES OF GERMAN RESTITUTION CLAIMS

The progress made in the settlement of restitution claims makes it necessary to give some consideration to the Tax Liability of British residents on property and income regained.

There exists a very common, but thoroughly misguided belief that no tax liability can arise on restituted property, and that everything obtained by restitution is exempt from tax.

We have to deal to-day with the situation of British taxpayers only. (For those readers who are interested in the American situation, attention is drawn to a paper compiled by H. Callmann, "U.S. Tax and Restitution," and published by the Federation of Jews from Central Europe.)

German Taxation

The four Restitution Laws promulgated for the three Western Zones and Berlin aim at exempting restitution from German taxation. The claimant does not suffer any tax for the re-transfer or for the time preceding it. This principle applies to Income Tax as well as Death Duty, to capital refunds as well as payments for or in lieu of salaries, pensions, profits, etc.

But the exemption comes to an end with restitution. After this date German tax law applies.

Income Tax.—The British claimant is, as a rule, subject to German Income Tax on a restricted basis (Beschränkt Steuerpflichtig). Income from restituted property is, therefore, subject to Income Tax, so are pensions, salaries, etc.

If the British resident has been reinstated to a business or has become a partner in a business or a Director of a German Company, he becomes unrestrictedly liable to German Income Tax, because he is deemed to be resident in Germany (Para. 14 (3) ST. ANP. GES.) even if he has never put a foot on German territory.

Property Tax.—Liability to Property Tax arises with effect from the date of reinstatement to the German property. The liability to Property Tax is similar to the liability to Income Tax, namely, restricted to property in Germany if the taxpayer is not resident in Germany, but unrestricted if he is resident or deemed to be resident (see above).

Death Duty.—In accordance with the general exemption of the claim no death duty is levied if a Legatee or Heir succeeds to a claim of a deceased person. But if a person dies after he has succeeded to his property, German Death Duties become payable on real property (Grundbesitz) and businesses (Betriebsvermögen) situated in Germany only, unless the owner is resident in Germany. The presumed residence of Para. 14 (3) ST. ANP. GES. does not apply to Death Duty.

British Taxation

Here the situation is much more involved. The rules of British law apply without restriction:

Income Tax.—Capital payments received by way of restitution including amounts received in lieu of past income are not subject to British Income Tax, no matter if transferred to the U.K. or left in Germany. Tax liability would arise, however, in the very unusual case where payment of profit shares, salaries, etc., would be paid in full for the past years. In this case the assessments for the last six years would have to be re-opened.

Generally it can be said that tax liability arises only after restitution. The incidence of British tax is, however, dependent on the nature of the income.

The common belief that income on blocked accounts does not attract British tax is mistaken.

The following principal types have to be distinguished:

Earned Income.—Income from a business or a partnership, salaries and pensions, etc., become subject to U.K. tax if and when transferred. If Blocked Marks, arising out of income, are sold, the net proceeds represent taxable income.

Income from Investments, etc., e.g., Dividends, Interest, Income from real property, become subject to tax when the income falls due. It does not matter if the recipient leaves the funds arising from such sources in Germany, or liquidates them by spending them in Germany or transfers them. In these cases an argument could arise on the rate of exchange to be applied for valuing the untransferred income. It will be possible to agree with the Inland Revenue on the average rate obtainable for Blocked Marks, but it must be emphasised most strongly that the omission to include such income in the return is an offence under British Law.

The burden of British Taxation on German Income and the double taxation arising therefrom, has been lightened considerably by the "Unilateral Double Taxation Relief" introduced by the Finance Act 1950. Resulting from this legislation the German Tax will be deducted from the British tax payable on the same income up to half of the effective rate of British Tax.

Further relief is to be expected under the Anglo-German Double Tax Convention now under consideration.

Death Duty.—The British Estate Duty—and until 1949 Succession and Legacy Duty—is payable on the estate of any person domiciled in the U.K. on all movable foreign property and rights. The taxable value is the Market Value at the date of death.

British Death Duty, therefore, becomes payable if the deceased was domiciled in this country in regard to all property and claims in Germany, including also annuities, with the exception of houses. The valuation will very often be difficult if the claim was not settled at the date of death. As pointed out already, the taxable value is the value at the date of death. If there was only a claim but no compromise was reached, or no decision of the Tribunal made, the value will have to be agreed with the Estate Duty Valuation Office.

ECHO OF BONN DECLARATION

SUPPORT BY GERMAN PARTIES

After Dr. Adenauer's statement, which was applauded by all members with the exception of the Communists and the extreme right wing members, Deputy Paul Loebe stated in the name of the Social-democrats that his party endorsed the statement of the Government, though it should rather have been made at an earlier date and in a still more outspoken way. "We know that we are inseparably associated especially with those Jews who, like ourselves, have been born as Germans and without whose contributions our common history would be unthinkable. Germany and Europe are indebted in all fields of spiritual, social and economic life to men like Felix Mendelssohn, Heinrich Heine, Walter Rathenau or the numerous German Nobel Prize winners of Jewish origin."

In the name of the Christian Democrats Dr. von Brentano said: "The respect which we request for ourselves will depend on the respect which we offer our fellow-men and thus also our Jewish fellow-citizens."

Dr. Schaefer (Free Democratic Party) recalled the "mad biologism" of Nazism which had to be replaced by practical humanism.

Dr. von Merkatz (German Party) said that Germany owed it to its own history to renew its dignity by acting in the spirit of justice.

Dr. Reismann (Zentrum) described the Nazis as a gang of criminals who, for one decade, had brought ignominy to the German name. It was important to overcome the spiritual atmosphere which had made such crimes possible.

The Statement was also endorsed by the spokesman of the Bayernpartei, Dr. Decker.

After the debate the deputies arose from their seats in honour of the victims.

PRESIDENT HEUSS COMMEMORATES OTTO HIRSCH

In his New Year's message to the German Jews, published in the Jewish "Allgemeine," President Heuss recalls the work of the former "Reichsvertretung," and pays tribute to the responsible personalities of the "Kantstrasse" who had become martyrs. "In the course of the past weeks, I had several reasons to think of the Head of the 'Reichsvertretung,' the unforgettable Otto Hirsch, a friend of mine since my university days, and a compatriot from Wuerttemberg, one of the noblest men I have ever met."

The same issue of the "Allgemeine" also contains messages from President Weizmann, the American and French High Commissioners, the German Federal Government, the Trade Union Organisation and the political parties.

In theory the proper value is the amount which a willing buyer would have paid to a willing seller at the date of death. It is irrelevant if a better result will be obtained later by compromise or decision.

If the death took place after settlement of the claim was reached, matters are, of course, easier. All German assets have to be included in the Estate Duty Affidavit with the exception of Real Property and the taxable value should be the value obtainable in this country for such property.

No double-taxation relief is given for death duty with the exception of a deduction of the German Death Duty from the value of the property and a further 5 per cent. for the cost of realisation and administration in Germany.

These are some rough outlines of the taxes payable on German restitution claims and proceeds, but it is obvious that professional advice will have to be taken to decide on the facts of each case. A warning, however, can be strong enough against underestimating the seriousness of neglecting the tax liability in this country. Tax evasion might cause considerable harm, so might neglect. It is likely that an agreement to avoid Double Taxation will be reached and come into force as part of the present negotiations on the future status of Germany. But the details of such an agreement cannot yet be foreseen. One of the clauses which will certainly be included, however, will be a clause for mutual assistance and information.

STATEMENT OF JEWS FROM GERMANY

The following letter, signed by its President Leo Baeck, has been sent by the "Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany" to the Bundeskanzler, Bonn:—

"The Declaration made on September 27 in the name of the Federal Government by Chancellor Dr. Adenauer and the supporting solemn statements of the party leaders have made a deep impression on the 'Council,' the central representation of the Jews expelled from Germany.

"The basis for the necessary discussion has now been established. The way will now be open for mutual understanding and for a settlement of the restitution problem. We realise the duty arising for us as for all other legitimate Jewish quarters.

"In recognition of our mandate and of the responsibility which has thus become incumbent upon us, we are willing to take part to the best of our abilities in the solution of the great task which now all of us have been confronted and are prepared to participate in discussions and negotiations with the competent Federal Government Authorities."

The "Council" has also been invited to Conference of Central Jewish Bodies in New York under the auspices of the Jewish Agency where, in the light of the Bonn Declaration, the restitution and indemnification problem is to be discussed.

RESOLUTION OF "ZENTRALRAT"

The "Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland," the representative organisation of the Jews in Germany, expressed its satisfaction with the statement of the Federal Government. It calls for speedy and effective measures and asks, *inter alia*, for the elimination of former Nazis from public positions, guarantees for the work of the "Gemeinden" and protection of the Jewish Cemeteries and Memorials. In a special additional resolution, the "Zentralrat" points out that the interests of the Jews who had been expelled from Germany are of the same importance as the interests of those Jews who are still living in Germany.

THE KING'S ILLNESS

The anxiety for His Majesty's health shared by those of his subjects who have acquired British Nationality only in the recent past, was expressed by the AJR in a letter to Her Majesty the Queen. The AJR was honoured by receiving the following reply from Buckingham Palace:—

"I am commanded by The Queen to thank you for your letter of October 8th, and to ask if you will kindly express to the members of your Association Her Majesty's appreciation of the message.

"The Queen is grateful for their sympathy at this time."

Herbert Freedman (Jerusalem):

"FROM SHIP TO MOUTH"

What the Israelis Eat—and Don't Eat

When in June, quite out of season, there was a shower in Tel Aviv, people remarked that this was part of the March ration of rain. This joke is illustrative of rationing in Israel. In September, one gets part of the sugar allocation of June, the remaining jam ration of July, and if one is lucky, some of the August ration of margarine. What will be happening to the September ration itself, one finds out after the month is past. This system makes it hard for the housewife to check up whether or not she has received her due share. Moreover, she never can count on certain quantities, small as they may be, at certain dates, and this irregularity makes housekeeping even more difficult than the actual quantities of rationed goods would imply. A ship in Halifax might have engine trouble and the monthly sugar distribution in Israel is postponed; fog in Capetown might delay shipping and there is no jam on the breakfast table in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. Israel lives literally from ship to mouth, and as soon as there is the slightest hitch in the time-table, somewhere in the world, the distribution machinery in the country gets out of gear.

What is needed most?

One is frequently asked what people in Israel need most and what kind of foodstuff they would like best in their food-parcels. The question is not easily answered. For the shortages are fluctuating and while one month there is some butter on the market, it might have completely disappeared before the food parcel has arrived from an uncle in America, whom one has just requested to include anything else but butter. Many basic necessities can anyhow not be imported in parcels. Potatoes are so rare that they come under the category of "delicatessen" and during the past three months there were only two allocations of a few pounds each. There was hardly any rice to serve as substitute, nor were there enough noodles to fill empty bellies. Housewives made up with some dumplings if and when flour was available, with white beans and plenty of bread. Brown bread, however, is of such inferior quality that it gets stale after a day. White bread on the whole keeps better, but there are days when no white bread can be had.

The only commodity which appears with some semblance of regularity is eggs, and almost during the whole of the summer, a ration of four shell eggs per person per week was kept up (the last distribution of egg-powder was in May). This is all the more important as meat distribution is rather erratic. There are months when butchers are closed altogether and others when there is a monthly pound of meat per person. Frozen fish fillet is unrationed and a staple supply, and here and there live carp is available on ration books as well as a chicken—approximately every two months.

The milk supply was ample in the early part of summer, but has now fallen off. There is no milk for grown-ups and children get a supply according to their age. However, the milk is largely from tuberculosis-infected cattle and cannot be consumed unboiled. The national dish is "lebenia," a kind of yoghurt made from powdered milk, one of the permanent standbys in every household which serves as dessert as well as supper.

The drought of last winter has wrought havoc in the vegetable and fruit production. During the whole summer no fresh vegetables could be had and a tomato or cucumber is a much coveted treasure. Vineyards have suffered badly from the lack of rain and the ensuing pests, and grapes have

hardly reached the market. Apples and plums are non-existent, and the citrus harvest is not due before November.

The three factors responsible for the low level of nutrition are the continued mass immigration, the crop failure and the shortage of foreign currency. It is estimated that roughly one-third of the population augment their rations through food-parcels from abroad and these parcels have become an integral part of what is commonly called the national economy. To have an uncle in America, or a cousin in one of the other food-exporting countries, ranks at present higher than office, income and honour. Most of the parcels are genuine gifts and consumed by the families for whom they are destined. A portion, no doubt, goes to the black market and is sold at exorbitant prices. One pound of sugar fetches £1, one tin of a pound of meat £1 and 5 shillings, one pound of butter £1 and 4 shillings, a tablet of chocolate (125 grams), 10 shillings. The sweet ration has long been discontinued and chocolate, together with all other sweets, has disappeared. Custard jellies and cocoa are unknown treats. Ice-cream of doubtful quality makes up for the many pleasures normally accorded to children.

Remedy for Black Market

Much has been said and written about the black market, yet in the long run it cannot be fought with police methods but with increased production, larger imports and fairer distribution. As much as people regret the lack of "public spirit," a housewife who cannot feed her family has some moral title to take refuge to all sources, even illegal ones.

Food-parcels from abroad, in addition to a certain degree of smuggling from the neighbouring countries, are not the only sources for the black market. The population in Israel is so diverse in their standard of living that while one sector is undernourished and suffering from the monotony of the daily fare, others, on the same rations, are better off than in their countries of origin. A family of Yemenites, e.g., with eight children, are entitled to 40 eggs per week, an opulence to which they are not used and which goes to the black market.

A new feature in Israel is the introduction of dollar shops, where one can, with "Scrip" bonds paid for by friends or relatives outside the country, buy all the riches of which ordinary Israelis are only dreaming. It will not add to the public morale that housewives are queuing up in the boiling sun for one cucumber, when next door people are coming out of a shop loaded with luxuries.

Israel is a young state and public support by the Jewish people as a whole is an accepted necessity, for states like human beings, must be supported in their infancy. However, if it comes to the individual Israeli, the matter has different connotations, for most of them have outgrown their childhood and are used to standing on their own feet. To feed on charitable donations and gifts from abroad is not in the long run a desirable situation. It will take time until Israel will carry unaided the burden which she has voluntarily shouldered. Israelis hope that it will take less time for her citizens to support again their families with their own labour, without the generous and, alas, so necessary aid of food-parcels and "scrip" bonds.

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ENQUIRIES INVITED

ANGLO-JUDAICA

General Elections

In the past elections, there was no Jewish vote, any more than a Christian vote. "The good sense of the British people has preserved this country from supposing that any one political party has a monopoly of Christian truth," wrote the *Church Times*, and the same goes for any claim to Jewish sympathies. Good and evil dwell plainly in the bosom of each party, and the London *Mapam* paper, *Labour Israel*, was surprisingly unsophisticated as it tried to do some electioneering on the rhetorical question: Who supported the Fascists before the war? It is perhaps well not to make too close an inquest on that painfully present past.

British Jews at all events will derive greater encouragement from the now doubly topical memory of their struggle exactly 100 years ago for the right to sit in Parliament. There is great comfort in the thought that, having fought through long years, they did not for ever wait for that right to be at last bestowed on them—they took it. Mr. David Salomons, duly elected for Greenwich, entered the House in flagrant disregard of the "true faith of a Christian," and when ordered to withdraw, he simply did not budge. He broke a law which he, and not he alone, considered to be obsolete—just as Jews later boldly broke laws which were at variance with the justice of their national emancipation. No doubt, many timid souls frowned on the procedure, feeling that Jews ought not to make themselves unnecessarily conspicuous.

Exit Earl Winterton

Incidents of specific Jewish interest—apart from debates on persecution—have always been comparatively few at Westminster. It is a feature of the new Parliament that it will dispense with the services of one of the chief instigators of such incidents in recent years. Earl Winterton, the "Father of the House," a member since 1904, did not seek re-election, and though all Jews will respect this demonstration of self-denial, few will be moved to tears. The noble Lord achieved notoriety in 1934 when he alleged in the House that "practically the whole land of Czechoslovakia belongs to Jewish moneylenders"; though the facts were duly pointed out to him, he never retracted. He thought nothing of shouting at an Hon. Member (a non-Jew at that), "Go back to Tel Aviv," and during the Palestine troubles he demanded that the *Jewish Chronicle* be prosecuted for seditious libel.

In 1938 he was British delegate to the Evian Conference, though his sympathies for the refugees were not always apparent. During the most dangerous period of the war, in August, 1940, he thought it fit to assert that "after the wholesale internment of aliens, the amount of leakage of important information from this country substantially decreased."

"Typical House of Commons Men"

The *Times* said that this man was "typical of the real House of Commons men," but the intriguing thing is they put him in the same category as one who at first sight must appear a vastly different character, the late Josiah Wedgwood, the sincere friend of the Jews and champion of the refugees, the man who during the war publicly declared that the Palestine administration and the Foreign Office contained "enough anti-Semites and crypto-Fascists to back up the Hitler policy and spirit."

Coupling the two, the *Times* thought it would be "a sad day when such men no longer sit on the back benches of the House," for "they bring a fresh air of independence to the proceedings and are as ready to defy their Party Whips as their Party leaders." In fact, with all their foibles and prejudices, they must be regarded as an essential part of the Parliamentary system which British Jews have every reason to hope will long endure. It was part of the same system that when Lord Winterton was entertained at Westminster by friends and colleagues to bid him farewell, the arrangements were made by Mr. Emanuel Shinwell. C. C. A.

PERSONALIA

Professor Otto Fritz Meyerhof died in Philadelphia on October 6. Professor Meyerhof, who was born in Hanover in 1884 and who lived in Germany until 1938, was a holder of the Nobel prize for Medicine and a research worker of international repute. He was also a foreign member of the Royal Society, London.

The writer Peter Herz, well known by his revues at the Blue Danube Club, has been awarded the Second Prize for 1951 in the international competition for radio plays under the auspices of the Italian Broadcast Corporation. The prize distribution took place in Naples. The name of the play is "Himmelsmusik."

Olga Somech Phillips: THE PAINTER SOLOMON J. SOLOMON

Solomon J. Solomon, born in South London on September 16, 1860, was the second Jewish Royal Academician (Solomon Hart, of Plymouth, having been the first Jew to receive this honour in 1840). To-day there are prominent painters bearing Jewish names, but Solomon's uniqueness lay in his dual attachment to Art and Judaism in the midst of material prosperity and comfort. Solomon, or "Toddy" as he was familiarly called, was a member of one of the large Jewish families which formed the backbone of Anglo-Jewry in the 19th century.

His father, Joseph Solomon, was a practical, likeable man, and his achievements were of a quiet and refined order. He started life as an apprentice in a leather factory in Bermondsey. Two of his sons, David and Bernard, followed in his footsteps there, and to-day the factory is carried on by a member of the present generation of the Solomons.

As a young man, Joseph Solomon visited Vienna on business, and there met his future wife, who had acquired much of the Viennese culture. A level-headed, intelligent man of thirty or thereabouts, he married a brilliantly gifted girl of eighteen.

Helen Lichtenstadt, the remarkable woman who became Mrs. Joseph Solomon, was born in Prague. She sprang from a highly romantic Bohemian family well known in that city so rich in Jewish history. It was said that her mother, skilled in mathematics, was first cousin to the composer Moscheles (one of the most prominent musical personalities of the day) and he was reputed to have been romantically attached to her. The objection raised to this marriage on the grounds of cousinship prevented the couple from becoming more closely allied. The Mr. Lichtenstadt whom she eventually married possessed a sugar refinery. Their home in Prague must certainly have been one in which the art of living was not neglected, judging from the high standard of general culture which Mrs. Joseph Solomon brought into her English home.

The early part of their married life the young couple spent in Vienna, where their two eldest children, Lewis and Matilda, were born.

Joseph Solomon possessed the qualities essential to a principal, and after their establishment at "Paragon House," as their South London residence was called, he gradually rose to be chief of the employees in the leather factory. He took care to instruct his workpeople from the liberal store of education with which he had enriched himself by his own diligence. It was remarkable that a man with so many family responsibilities should have troubled voluntarily to organise night classes for his employees after the day's work.

The "Paragon House" nurtured seven sons and five daughters who became in their own community a kind of fixed régime with a distinct ethical out-

look. Their achievements were far from negligible, but as with the accomplished brothers and sisters of the gifted Mendelssohn-Bartholdy family, there was one, Solomon, who stood out in greater prominence than the others.

S. J. S. first started his art studies at Heatherleys and later went to Paris where he worked principally under Cabanel. He painted a great variety of pictures, Biblical, mythical, portraits of Anglo-Jewry, and many important public figures of his day. His painting reached maturity at a very early age and his picture "Samson," in the Walker Art Gallery of Liverpool, was done at the age of twenty-seven. Among other public galleries which possess his works are the Preston Art Gallery ("Allegory"), and the Tate ("The Artist's Family"). Some think that "Allegory" typifies the eternal unity of Judaism and Christianity in the world's service. There is a small copy of this masterpiece on the staircase of the Royal Society of British Artists. Another famous painting of the artist, "On the Threshold of the City," depicts the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, when Sir George Faudel-Phillips, a Jewish Lord Mayor of London, mounted on a fine white charger, received his Sovereign at Temple Bar. S. J. S. also executed historical panels for the House of Lords and the Royal Exchange. His portrait of Israel Zangwill (1894) was certainly one of his outstanding studies, and some interesting correspondence passed between them.

"Art and Judaism"

S. J. S. was a man of many parts who expressed himself ably both orally and in writing. A paragraph from his essay *Art and Judaism* taken from the *Jewish Quarterly Review* of July 1901, is referred to by the late Chief Rabbi, Dr. Hertz, in his edition of the Pentateuch as follows: "When Hebrew prevails over Greek he strips art of its pagan sensuality, so that its beauty stands revealed un tarnished by barbaric or ungodly associations." He published two valuable and very different books, one on the *Practice of Oil Painting* and the other on his well-known camouflage work in the first Great War in which his achievements saved thousands of lives.

He was the first President of the "Maccabees," that remarkable band of Anglo-Jewish intellectuals who formed its small professional class in early post-emancipation days. The Society first met in Herman Cohen's chambers in the Temple, and in his notes the lawyer describes the election thus: "Solomon J. Solomon, by his reputation in his art, his loyalty to his race, his popularity and his youth, was the very man." This was high praise for a young artist of thirty-one to earn amongst such men as Israel Zangwill, Elkan Adler, Israel Abrahams, Israel Gollancz and Oswald John Simon.

He and his brother-in-law, Herbert Bentwich, both prominent members of Anglo-Jewry, were among the earliest to encourage Herzl. To quote one of several passages in Herzl's own diary: "The greatest interest and capacity for organisation is evinced by the painter Solomon." Though S. J. S. denied the existence of a specifically Jewish art, because he held that a purely national art can only grow from the soil, he did much for the Ben Uri Art Society.

He married the daughter of Hyman Montagu, one of the most distinguished numismatists in the country, and had three children.

He and his wife were regular worshippers at the Hampstead Synagogue, founded by his brothers Bernard and David and his brother-in-law Herbert Bentwich, and containing the stained glass windows in which he had depicted the story of the Creation. As far as concerned his art, Saturday remained a day of rest, although he was ever ready to spend the Sabbath visiting the studios of those who needed his assistance. He succeeded so well in carrying on his smaller life and his broader one simultaneously that his record of living seemed something quite uncommon.

Hampstead Studio

His early married life was spent at 60 Finchley Road, Hampstead, and two of his children were born there. There was a spacious studio, a balcony, a large garden, and, what was more important, a coach-house, for riding was one of his many hobbies. His last years were spent at 18 Hyde Park Gate and in a bungalow called "Whitecliffe" at Birchington.

He died with the virility of his mind in no way abated, death coming to him gently in the early morning of July 27, 1927, at his home in Birchington.

His last work, a Menorah (a lamp with eight branches), had been designed for the Maccabean Society. On its centre branch, wrought in bronze and gold, the inscription reads: "The last work of Solomon J. Solomon, R.A., P.R.B.A., 1860-1927. First President of the Maccabees." Solomon was a sincere artist, a loyal Englishman, a fine Jew, and acknowledged to be one of the most notable figures of his day.

YITZCHAK LEIB PERETZ

On the Occasion of his 100th Birthday

The other day I saw a painting, I forget by whom, of a house in an industrial city which had in place of a roof a meadow on which cattle was grazing. This surrealist mode of art would best describe the poetic world of Yitzchak Leib Peretz—the rooms of his houses are full of coughing children lying in unmade beds, women doing the washing next to men learning the Talmud, with the smell of herring and the chatter of neighbours ever present—but instead of the ceilings, there is the heaven with angels walking to and fro, and those who have passed away are visible in their eternal happiness and in constant intercourse with the people down below. For within the rooms and above, there is *one* world. Past and future are but one in time and God, man and nature are expressions of the self-same entity. In the days of Peretz, who was born in a little township near Lublin just 100 years ago, this daring blend between the realistic and the irrational was not called surrealism, and Peretz did not receive his inspirations from the West, but from a Jewish movement of the East, from Chassidism.

He was not a Chassid himself. At the beginning of his literary career he had been under the influence of Western minds like Hugo, Dumas, Heine, Hartmann, writing Polish and Hebrew poetry and progressive essays, but suddenly he fell into silence, a silence which lasted for ten years. When he took up his pen again, he had discovered the innate forces of the "little" people, he had found that the miracle of creation started with the "man in the street." The Yiddish language, now his medium, gave him access to the Jewish masses. He sought to harmonise spirit and substance, creation and creator, nature and man, and he found the answer in Chassidism. There was the oneness of the world which he strove to express. He himself remained a socialist and chose Chassidism only as an artistic medium. In his stories he made it clear that he wanted the Jews to depend on spiritual grandeur, but at the same time, he demanded the fulfilment of their material needs. As a writer he had a forceful pen: as a fighter he was fearless in action.

LAW and LIFE

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

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

A few months ago the Court of Appeal decided a case which is of interest for two different reasons.

It is a reminder of the fact, well known to lawyers, but not generally known to the public, that English law does not contain statutory rules on the question of what term of notice has to be given by the parties of a contract of service: "master" and "servant," or in more common parlance, employer and employee. Consequently, in the absence of a contractual provision, or an established custom of the particular trade, a "reasonable" term of notice has to be given. What the Court considers reasonable is dependent on the circumstances of the case, especially the importance of the job. Three months have often been considered a reasonable length of notice.

The second point is that the case proves the danger of making arrangements meant to circumvent the law, for instance, tax or currency laws. Quite apart from any danger of punishment, unfortunate consequences can result in matters quite unconnected with the illegal dealings.

A company had employed a person as their secretary and accountant at a salary of £13 a week,

together with an expenses allowance of £6 a week. After a while the company dismissed the employee without notice, paying him only four weeks' salary less tax and four weeks' expenses allowance. The employee claimed six months' salary and allowances.

The judge came to the conclusion that the reasonable length of notice was three months. He also held, however, that the whole contract was illegal by reason that the provision of £6 a week expenses was a pure farce and that this amount was really salary, which should have been subject to income tax. Consequently, he dismissed the case.

The plaintiff appealed in vain. The Master of the Rolls, presiding over the Court of Appeal, "confessed to a little sympathy for the plaintiff; but any such feelings were out of place, if in truth, the agreement was so tainted as to be contrary to the law or to public policy."

One can hardly criticise the decision, though one can regret that, as a result, the company was enabled to make a profit out of the illegal arrangement in which they had a part as well as the employee.

S. W. KRIEGER, Gen. Secretary, Association of New Citizens (Sydney):

AUSTRALIAN SCENE

The Problem of German Mass Immigration

Ever since Arthur Calwell, Labour Minister for Immigration in the previous Cabinet, first suggested a sizeable intake of German migrants, the Jewish section of the Australian community including the refugees from Nazi persecution, irrespective of their denominational loyalties, warned of the grave implications of such a scheme. During the remainder of the period of office of the Labour Party nothing alarming was done to put it into effect. The matter, however, assumed more immediate consequence when the Liberal-Country Party coalition took over the Treasury benches and when Mr. E. J. Holt became Minister for Immigration. It was then frankly admitted on the Government side that, in view of the drying up of the displaced persons reservoir in Europe, and considering Australia's pressing manpower and defence needs, migrants must be sought wherever they could be found. As early as September 1950 the Association of New Citizens, representing the first victims of Nazi persecution in Europe and speaking from dearly bought first-hand experience, submitted a memorandum to the Minister warning of the implications of a mass admission of Germans. A few weeks later the Executive Council of Australian Jewry held a Protest Meeting at the Melbourne Town Hall, in which more than 3,000 citizens of all denominational leanings carried a unanimous resolution, registering emphatic protest against proposals for the mass immigration of Germans and Volks-Deutsche to Australia. From then on protests, which soon spread to an ever widening circle of non-Jewish Australians, increased in number and vigour. In February 1951 a Citizens' Protest Meeting, attended by more than 2,500 people, was held at the Sydney Town Hall. The resolution carried appears to me an admirable summing up of the reasons why people of our description and why every fair-minded Australian who loves his country, must reject any proposal to admit Germans in great numbers: "Having regard to the widely acknowledged failure of denazification and to the revival of militant Nazi movements in Germany or German satellites, this meeting believes that the admission into this country of German migrants who are still indoctrinated with Nazi ideologies would be the gravest menace to the Australian democratic way of life and to the ideals of the people of this country and should not be encouraged until such time as it has been clearly proved by their deeds and their conduct that the German people and their satellites have undergone a complete change of heart."

Of great significance is the attitude of the Minister for Immigration Mr. Holt, who contends that it has always been an axiom of Australia's immigration policy that migrants of a particular nationality or class shall not be admitted in such numbers as would enable them to constitute a recalcitrant minority. The Minister dismisses the protests as signs of racial prejudice and emotional manifestations, and he also points out that his policy

has the support of influential sections of the community like ex-servicemen's organisations, etc. Opponents of Mr. Holt's scheme, however, are continuously reminding him that the Returned Soldiers' League is by no means unanimous in its acceptance of the proposal.

Attitude of the Press

In this connection it is interesting and not without piquancy to register the attitude of the Australian metropolitan press. The biggest Australian newspaper, "The Sydney Morning Herald," at first took a rather non-committal attitude until, obviously for party-political reasons, it became a vigorous defender of Mr. Holt's policy. Shortly afterwards that same paper found it necessary, however, to sound a note of warning. The general public, confused and vastly uninformed on the problem, appears rather apathetic, with a few notable exceptions.

One of the main arguments advanced by supporters of the Government's scheme is that there will be no indiscriminate admission of Germans and that every migrant will undergo a most careful screening. However, it cannot be denied that despite protestations of the effectiveness of our screening system, Nazis have slipped into the country. One can screen people for their health and for their trade skills, but that is as far as screening goes. One cannot ascertain an applicant's political convictions by asking a few questions and perusing a few documents of which one has not the slightest means of ascertaining whether they are faked or not. This is by no means a reflection upon the intelligence officers doing the screening work, they are certainly trying their best.

Developments of most recent months and weeks are pointing in a new direction. The talks of admitting hundreds of thousands of Germans have ceased altogether, yet Germans are beginning to arrive in batches of a few dozen each time, having been brought out by various private industrial interests or public works agencies. It is contended that these Germans are "specialists" which we must import in the national interest. This infiltration is viewed with concern, as it may assume ominous proportions. The assurance given by the Government that these workers are only brought out under a two-year contract and might be sent back if they are not proving themselves desirable additions to our population, is neither convincing nor allaying our anxiety. The present position is in no way less serious than it was a year or two ago and demands our undiminished attention and constant vigilance.

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Old Acquaintances

An Important Book:—Louis Hagen was born in Potsdam as a son of the well-known banker family and led an ordinary life until he was imprisoned by the Nazis in a concentration camp. After his release—he was still in his early twenties—Hagen came to England, where he joined the Army shortly after the war, broke out. His first book, "Arnhem Lift," was published under a pen-name while he was still in uniform, and "Büdi," as he is called by his friends and comrades, was only identified when he went to Buckingham Palace to get his decoration. "Arnhem Lift" became a best seller; it was the detached story of that heroic adventure in Holland which so few survived. Later on Louis Hagen wrote "Indian Route March" about his experiences during the war in India; he was, by the way, a glider-pilot. Now his third book is published by Wingate under the title "Follow My Leader," but I think it would be much more suitable to call it "Ich hatte einst ein schoenes Vaterland." Louis Hagen went to Germany after the end of the war, and was surprised to find so many old acquaintances who told him "We were no Nazis." His new book contains the stories of those nine "friends," and wants to prove that all of them did not lie; they were really never Nazis. They were and are only fellow-travellers who never believed in Hitler, but made the best of it. Hagen collected only little people, not even the two true anti-Nazis were in any resistance movement or in any way heroes. There is a Baroness who was always against Nazism but on very good terms with the late Goering. The story of the one and only anti-Nazi shows that it was possible not to get compromised and still survive without having to fight against Hitlerism. "Follow My Leader" is an important book because it shows quite clearly that one could survive the Hitler years without having to make any concessions; it just is not true that you had to become a fellow-traveller in order to make your living.

U.S.A.:—Anatol Litwak, who directed "Decision before Dawn" in Munich, will do his next Fox picture "The Steeper Cliff" also in Germany.—Mady Christians had a nervous breakdown, but is on the way to recovery.—Marlene Dietrich denied all rumours that her daughter Maria would remake "The Blue Angel."

London:—Under his pen-name Hans Schaffien, the London solicitor Hans Jacoby has published some of his poems in Cologne.—Charles Goldner will take part in Peter Ustinov's "King Lear's Photographer."—Edited by Hanns Arens, W. H. Allan has published a tribute to the late Stefan Zweig with contributions by Werfel, Otto Zarek, Berthold Viertel, and Richard Friedenthal (who, by the way, has returned to Munich to join Knauer).—Frederick Valk has joined the touring ensemble of "Ring Round the Moon."—Allan Gray is scoring Sam Spiegel's "African Queen" with Katherine Hepburn and Humphrey Bogart.—Viktor Skutezky will do his first independent film after Noel Langley's "Little Lamb Eats Ivy."

Berlin Festivals:—It cost Washington three quarters of a million to stage Berlin's theatrical festivals, the city itself paid 500,000 Marks, and quite a lot is still missing to cover the expenses. Of course, it was a prestige affair to send so many companies to the former capital. The Americans shipped "Oklahoma" over, and it flopped soundly. England sent "Othello," not yet shown by the "Old Vic" in London, and the Berliners did not like it at all. Maria Fein acted "Medea," but the people preferred Judith Anderson, who acted the same play in English. Gruendgens came from Duesseldorf to present and act in Eliot's "Cocktail Party," had "sold-out" notices, but the audience was bewildered. Said one lady: "After having studied Freud, philosophy, and all the rest of it, I understood of course every word. Only when someone remarked on the stage 'Goodbye' I didn't know what Eliot meant." Ludwig Berger produced "Geduld der Armen" by Egon Larsen (London), and the newly opened "Schiller-Theater" (cost over nine millions) offered three first-nights: "Tell" with 84-year-old Albert Bassermann, Zuckmayer's "Gesang im Feuerofen" and Ernst Deutsch as "Oedipus." The biggest success was the mime Marcel Marceau of Paris and Benjamin Britten's "Beggars' Opera" directed by Hamburg's producer Rennert.

PEM.

FROM MY DIARY

I confess I had never heard of the unusual man till I happened to see the obituary in the press the other day. Siegfried Bettmann had actually been a Mayor of Coventry (of all places) and was born in 1863 in Nuremberg, the son of Meyer Bettmann, a German Jew. He was one of those craftsmen who helped to make Coventry famous and formidable; as the founder of the Triumph Cycle Company, he became (says the *Times*) "a pioneer of the British motor-cycle industry." He arrived in Coventry in 1883, and such was his achievement that he was chosen Mayor for the fateful year 1913-14, in spite of his Teuton disability. For several years, too, he was President of the city's Chamber of Commerce. He spoke with pride of three episodes in his life which made him feel he had not lived in vain, "that, although a foreign importation, I have been accepted in this city as a fully-fledged citizen; that I have been Mayor of the city at a time of national emergency, and that I am the founder of an industrial undertaking which, from the smallest beginning, has developed into a position which enables a not insignificant portion of Coventry's population to earn its living." He also wrote a number of travel books, none of them of any Jewish interest, but all carefully recorded in the "Jewish Year Book."

Some changes in Berlin's day-by-day life may be more conspicuous for the visitor who is bound to compare with the past than for the ordinary resident of the city. If you are not in a position to take a taxi-cab, a journey from one district to another requires careful planning. There are only comparatively few tramways and the number of bus lines is even more limited. The worst is, however, that generally the lines are only running at quarterly intervals. At each stop time-tables are fixed and the only consolation is that you may absolutely rely on them. *NARRATOR*

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Silver Wedding

Mr. and Mrs. Kurt Sabatzky (Herta née Neumann) will celebrate their Silver Wedding on November 25 at 17B Lyttelton Road Hampstead Garden Suburb N.2.

Deaths

Mr. Erich Friedlaender, 113 Forset Court, Edgware Road London, W.2, formerly Berlin passed away following a long illness in Bremen where he was on holidays with his family. Deeply mourned by his wife, his only daughter and his son-in-law.

Mrs. Bertha Rothschild (née Merzbach), of 28 Belsize Park, London, N.W.3, and formerly of Frankfurt/Main, passed away peacefully on 8th September. She is deeply mourned by her family and friends.

Mr. Erich Wolff, 46 Grove House, Waverley Grove, N.4, 78 years, died through a street accident on October 7.

CLASSIFIED

Employment

TEXTILE AGENCY wants capable person, with good contact to gown manufacturers in London. Full details to Box 1114.

TRAVELLER required for London Furnishers and Upholsterers for textiles on commission basis. Box 1112.

VIENNESE lady, excellent cook and pastry-cook, seeks part-time position. Box 1113.

SITTING-IN or Hebrew lessons by Israeli student. Box 1115.

QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT, fully exp. all kinds commercial or financial accountancy, seeks suitable position, full or part time. Box 1116.

STENO-TYPIST, Stencils, Plates, Vari-Typer, Engl., German, French, Italian. Graduate; Exc. MS. handwriting reading, seeks jobs week-ends/even. from 6.30. Box 1119.

EVENINGS/WEEK-END WORK of any kind wanted by young radio mechanic. Box 1117.

LIGHT HOUSE WORK or baby-sitting, even./week-ends, undertaken by trustworthy, cultured woman. Box 1120.

EDUCATED LADY, exp. in publishers and booksellers trade, wants congenial work, pref. proof-reading, checking, full or part time. Box 1121.

PART-TIME COOK, counterhand or waitress wants work. Box 1122.

EXP. SECRETARY-shorthand typist (English and German) wants congenial work. Box 1123.

LADY, interested in reading and art, seeks daily companion job. Box 1125.

PACKER, Warehouse Man, 32, wants position. Box 1126.

DRESSMAKER, exp., young, wants full-time work. Box 1127.

CLERK, female, wants part-time work 10-2 or similar (invoicing, ledgers, gen. work). Box 1128.

MALE NURSE available for day and night work. Box 1129.

WAITER wants position. Box 1130.

HOME WORK, pref. assembling work, wanted by elderly people. Box 1131.

COOK, exp. and reliable, wants part-time work. Box 1132.

LINGERIE work, any kind, undertaken by expert, in- and outdoor. Box 1140.

MACHINIST for plastic handbags wants position. Box 1141.

EXP. LADY BOOK-KEEPER, full set of books, also German shorthand and gen. clerical work, seeks position. Box 1142.

WAITRESS wants position in Continental boarding-house or small restaurant. Box 1143.

Miscellaneous

WHO can teach stocking invisible mending by machine? Box 1133.

TWO CONTINENTAL FEATHER CUSHIONS or one Feather Bed wanted by elderly lady. Box 1134.

RESTITUTION NEWS

ADVANCE PAYMENTS TO NEEDY BERLIN CLAIMANTS

The Berlin Indemnification Law distinguishes between three classes of claims which have to be dealt with one after another. Claims under Class 2 are the second half of indemnification for loss of freedom and the first instalment of indemnification for damage to property, special levies and loss of professional career. An Amendment Order provides that for such claims which, in the ordinary way, would only be payable after claims under Class 1 have been satisfied, advanced payments may be granted if the claimant is in need; the claim must, however, not arise from the confiscation of identifiable property or from loss of freedom in Shanghai.

The payments may be made by way of current subsidies (Renten) or in a lump sum.

Application forms for advance payments may be obtained from the United Restitution Office.

It is understood that special indulgence on the side of the claimant is *inter alia* assumed in the following cases: prospective emigration; economic hardship; illness; cost for cures and medical treatments. Persons over 60 years of age are in any case considered as needy.

Under the same conditions, advanced payments prior to the final decision may be applied for in ordinary Class 1 cases.

Fairly satisfactory evidence for the losses must have been submitted.

The advanced payments are limited to 3,000 DM. but may, in case of particularly great losses, be increased to 5,000 DM. As the decision for advanced payments is bound to take some time, claimants are urgently warned against travelling to Germany with their applications on the assumption that they will receive payment at once. They should rather send in their applications first and

"HAFTENTSCHAEDIGUNG" IN WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN

As readers will remember, the Compensation Laws in the Laender of the American Zone did not provide for compensation for loss of freedom in those cases in which a persecutee with last residence in one of the Laender of the American Zone had emigrated before January 1, 1947. For a long time, the Jewish organisations have tried to get these laws amended. In Bavaria an amendment was promulgated some months ago (see August issue of "AJR Information"). Now the Government of Wuerttemberg-Baden has also declared its readiness to indemnify emigrated persecutees for loss of freedom. Applications have to be submitted by claimants from Wuerttemberg to the Landesbezirksstelle Stuttgart and by claimants from Baden to the Landesbezirksstelle Karlsruhe.

No corresponding regulations have so far been promulgated in Hesse.

Berlin Compensation Law TIME LIMIT

FEBRUARY 7, 1952

ONLY THREE MONTHS LEFT

Do not delay the submission of your claim to the very last moment.

A short curriculum with special reference to the years since 1933 should be attached to each application

wait until their chance of a favourable decision can be assessed.

Bettelheim, Ignatz, and **Glas, Eugen**, for Josef Bettelheim, Amsterdam.

Annismann, Sophie, née Reif, born at Cologne in 1909, for URO, Tel-Aviv.
Luchs, two sisters, from Dresden, father was owner of Strassburger Hutbazar, Wettinerstr., for Dr. Satsch U.S.A.

Heilbronner, Liesel, from Hermannstr., Duesseldorf, for Mrs. H. Wolfes, Harrogate.

Enquiry from HIAS

1 Dryden Chambers, 119 Oxford Street, London, W.1

Haaf, Hertha, née Meier, born Hamburg 1902/3, also children Heine, Fritz, Liesel, sought by niece, Marion Levy of Israel.

"AJR INFORMATION" IS NOW DEARER than it was six years ago

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OPERA COACH from State Opera, Berlin, for professionals. Box 1136.
DR. PHIL teaches Latin and Greek. Box 1124.

EXP. BEAUTY CULTURE, also Manicure, Pedicure available. Box 1135.

VIOLIN wanted for amateur, not able to buy one. Box 1137.

HATS, new and remodelled, individually designed. Box 1138.

FOLDING TABLE wanted by lady in Old Age Home. Box 1139.

BOOKBINDING (hand work), also binding or re-binding of periodicals and music, conscientiously carried out. Box 1144.

Personal

BRITISH FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY, 231 Baker Street, N.W.1. Introductions to new friends everywhere. No age limit. Write for particulars.

LACK OF OPPORTUNITY. Lady of good family, abt. 40 years, seeks acquaintance of gentleman abt. 50 years old with view to marriage. Must be financially secure. Box 1145.

REFINED MAN, 39, good appearance, intelligent, fine character, not Continental, wishes to meet attractive lady, very early thirties or under. Box 1146.

MISSING PERSONS

Enquiries from AJR

Heirs of Josef Max Wertheimer from Frankfurt/Main, Beethovenstr. 55, later Corneliusstr. 17, for Doris Janik, Frankfurt.

Weinstein, Max, from Berlin, for Paul Huenten, Berlin.

Fish, Miss Lore, last known address: 63 Romsay Road, Winchester.

Arons, Peter, from Berlin W., Lenne-str. 6, for Otto Reimann, Berlin.

Bondy, Karel, from Prag, Karlsplatz 19, for Karl Stumpf, Baden.

AJR AT WORK

AJR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

We are frequently offered vacancies for which we cannot find suitable employees and applications for which we have no suitable openings on our records. Under these circumstances we are, to our greatest regret, not able to satisfy everybody who gets in touch with us. On the other hand we try our best to be of assistance in spite of the present economic difficulties in certain trades. Inquirers who cannot reach us over the telephone should be good enough to inform us in writing about their offers or applications.

Needlework Service: As already reported, we can recommend women for any kind of needlework, e.g. mending of clothing and linen, darning of stockings, repairs of curtains, bedspreads, etc. We also have on our records finishers and machinists in- and outdoor.

Secretarial Service: We can recommend men and women for in- and outdoor work as clerks, shorthand-typists, copy-typists, translators, bookkeepers, etc.

"A.Y.D." (at your disposal) Service: May we repeat that there are on our register men and women for any kind of temporary and part-time jobs, including all types of odd jobs.

Hardship Cases

Qualified secretary/shorthand-typist (German and English) whose mother is chronically ill, wants part time or home work.

Paralysed lady, experienced any kind of clerical work (including English, French, German shorthand-typing), wants home work. Also manual work considered.

THE HYPHEN

Saturday, December 1, 7.30 p.m.: Dr. Lutz WELTMANN on "Personal Memories of German History and Literature" at 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3. Members 6d. Friends 1/-.

AJR GLASGOW

Sunday, November 11th, 6.30 p.m. Grand Hotel. Dr. H. H. HIRST: "The History of the Holy Land and Philately."

Sunday, November 4, 5 p.m., 6 Dixon Street. Annual General Meeting of the Mutual Refugee Aid Society.

JUBILEE PUBLICATION OF AJR

The preparations of the Jubilee issue to mark the tenth Anniversary of the AJR are now in progress. The publication is intended to give, without self-glorification or overstatements, a record of the integration of our Community into its new environment. Articles by expert authors will deal with achievements in the scientific, artistic and economic life of the country as well as with the initial struggle and present position of the average newcomer. The appeal for material, published some months ago, has already met a ready response. To be able to deal with the subject as thoroughly as possible, the editor would, however, greatly appreciate if any further information would be sent to AJR Headquarters as soon as possible.

Special Advertisement Scheme

Attention of readers, who have built up firms in this country, is drawn to the advertising facilities of the forthcoming Jubilee Publication. As the publication will have a wide circulation inside and outside the Community and as, in view of its contents, its value will be of a permanent character, an insertion will be of special interest to many firms; at the same time it would express the good will of the advertiser towards the cause which the AJR serves. As it is impossible to approach all firms individually, readers who wish to know particulars about the advertising scheme should contact AJR Headquarters at their earliest convenience.

AJR FRIENDSHIP CLUB

Meetings in November

every Sunday at 7 p.m. at Zion House, 53 Eton Avenue, N.W.3.

November 4. Musical Evening.

November 11. Director Albert REIMANN has kindly declared his readiness to read from his autobiography: "The History of the Reimann Schule in Berlin."

November 18. Musical Evening.

November 25. Dr. W. ROSENSTOCK: "New Literary Publications."

FROM GERMANY

"RUNDFUNK" ASSISTS PERSECUTED ARTISTS

A special fund for the support of persecuted artists has been established by the "Sueddeutsche Rundfunk." The income of the fund is derived from proceeds of the "Werbefunk." It is to be used for actors, musicians, singers, composers and authors who between 1933 and 1944 were forced to leave Germany for racial and political reasons and who are now in need.

The Sueddeutsche Rundfunk, Intendant Dr. F. Eberhard, thus wants to contribute to undo the wrong of the past.

ANTI-SEMITIC COURT FINDINGS

A Judge of the West-Berlin Criminal Court, Dr. Karl Prodehl, stated in his findings that the punishment had to be particularly severe because the three defendants were "Jewish merchants of Polish nationality." The U.S. High Commission protested against the attitude taken by the Judge, who was subsequently transferred and is not any longer to be employed in a Criminal Court. The Senator of Justice stated that Dr. Prodehl was "by no means an anti-Semite," but that "he had shown little understanding of the present situation."

REMER'S ATTITUDE TO THE JEWS

In an interview with a Swedish journalist, the second chairman of the S.R.P., Otto Ernst Remer, stated that the S.R.P. was against any defamation for racial or religious reasons. He did not wish to defend or minimise any crimes committed during the Second World War, but claimed that the Nuremberg trials, "whose legal foundations were doubtful," had exaggerated the real position. Restitution should not be a one-sided matter; the expulsion of the Eastern Germans and the Japanese victims of the atom bomb should also be considered.

DISMISSAL OF NAZI EMPLOYEE

An employee of the Finanzamt, Johannes Schmiedchen, was dismissed because, in a letter to the Trade Unions, he had declared that after 1914 the German labourer had never been better off than between 1933 and 1939.

A Note For Your Diary

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On

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