

# AJR INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE  
ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

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## ARE THEY DOING WELL?

"The refugees must have done well in England. Many of them have cars or are at least on the order list." With these words a German-Jewish visitor from abroad summarised her impressions. But after she had spent three hours in the Consulting Room of the AJR Social Services Department at Fairfax Mansions she realised that she must have met the "wrong" refugees and that the average refugee has to struggle hard for his livelihood. He has come down from the secure middle-class positions he once held and he bravely tries to adjust himself to his

new circumstances of life. He has lost his worldly possessions and, getting older, he worries what will become of him if he loses his capacity to work.

It is against this background that the efforts of the AJR Social Services Department have to be understood. There is hardly any human question with which the social worker is not faced. There are the extreme cases in which people have lost their mental balance and cannot see any sense in continuing to live. Sometimes, it is not yet too late, to help them. A job which provides them with a living and maintains their self-confidence can be found, or, at least, some encouragement may be given to them. The number of actual suicides which have come to the notice of the AJR may not be alarming, yet there are, unfortunately, border cases which require close attention. There are also lonely people who have to be looked after in cases of illness; only recently, the plight of a woman became known who, for two days, lay ill in her room without being able to call a doctor. The AJR also acts as a Branch Office of the Hospital Saturday Fund, and is often asked by patients or their relatives for names of German-speaking doctors in their neighbourhood or for information about sickness benefits due to them.

### Housing Difficulties

The housing shortage has greater effect on the refugees than on the general population. Many have lost their furniture on the Continent and have never earned enough to replace it. Dilapidated Victorian houses in the Hampstead district now accommodate 12 to 14 different parties, each of them restricted to a small furnished bed-sitting-room with a gas cooker. The inhabitants have only dim prospects of finding flats within a tangible future, and the makeshift arrangements of their living places symbolise the insecurity of their position even now, twelve years after their arrival in this country. They do not complain, but the tension which is bound to arise amongst families who are forced to live under the same roof and to share facilities is not a tonic for their nerves. The AJR has often to deal with such difficulties. It also helps tenants to find other rooms and keeps a register of offered and wanted accommodation. As the charges for furnished rooms are comparatively high, the refugee often has to spend a much larger portion of his small earnings for rent than the average Englishman of the same income group.

The most constructive part of the AJR's social activities is the work of the AJR Employment Agency, which holds an annual

licence of the L.C.C. People of our background have hardly any chance of finding work through the local labour exchanges. They are not skilled manual labourers but former businessmen, professionals or artists. Many of them are old and quite a few also face language difficulties. Here, the AJR has to fill an important gap. Callers are advised on training facilities; former domestic workers who feel physically unable to carry on in households are made fit for office work by shorthand-typist and book-keeping courses under the auspices of the AJR. Yet the main task is, of course, to find vacant positions. This is not always easy. There are sometimes vacancies which cannot be filled because none of the unemployed possess the skill required for the position and there are, on the other hand, applicants who are not suitable for the jobs which are offered. The AJR Employment Agency has to use all its imagination. It cannot just wait for incoming offers, but it has to get in touch with firms who might just happen to have a vacancy for the particular enquirer. It is assisted by some constant voluntary advisers and by a panel of businessmen of various trades. The extent of the success depends on the co-operation of all those in our midst who have been able to build up a business in this country. Each of them should remember that a foreign-born employee cannot easily compete on the general labour market.

### Our Responsibility

Unemployment, housing difficulties, loneliness, sickness and loss of self-confidence are some of the problems which, due to their specific character and their size, place our community in an extraordinary position. Whilst, by the generous naturalisation policy of this country, the legal side of the refugee problem has been solved, the social difficulties have not only continued to exist, but are bound to grow in view of the ever-increasing number of elderly people. In former years, some of us might have eased their conscience by the idea that there was "Woburn House" or "Bloomsbury House" to look after "these" people. But now, after 17 years of devoted services, the Jewish Refugees Committee, built up by British Jewry in the darkest period of our history, has been wound up. On the other hand, effective help can only be rendered by those who, from their own past, know the background of the people in need. It is also a matter of self-respect that, with the assistance of the more fortunate members of our community, we keep our house in order. If there was no AJR which possesses the machinery and the experience to cope with the situation, it would have to be established now.

### THE SEVENTH VOLUME

THE heading of this issue reminds us that "AJR Information" now enters into the seventh year of its existence. There is no time and space for indulging in self-glorification. But judging from many statements received in the course of time, it seems that this paper fulfils an essential function for the former Continental Jews. It tries to keep them informed on matters which are of direct importance for them; especially in the field of restitution it reports on current developments and thus helps the victims of Nazi persecution to secure their claims. "AJR Information" also deals with the great number of social and cultural questions which call for consideration under the specific aspect we have in common. There is much room for improvement and any suggestions will be welcome, especially as they also indicate the interest taken in our efforts.

On the administrative side, the past year confronted us with by no means small problems. Paper, print and postage have gone up, and we sometimes wonder whether we are doing right when using an increasing part of our slender income for the production of this monthly. Some friends have expressed the view that the manifold other activities of the AJR should have a sufficiently strong appeal to all the members. Everybody, they argue, directly or indirectly benefits from the general representations by which, especially in the field of restitution, the AJR safeguards the interests of the community, and the growing social liabilities with which another article on this page deals are, in their view, anyhow realised. Nevertheless, we feel that, also from the organisational point of view, "AJR Information" serves as an indispensable link between members and headquarters.

It would, however, be greatly appreciated if readers helped to ease the situation. Three means of assistance would be particularly welcome: A voluntary increase of the subscription fees which were assessed seven years ago, propaganda for the AJR and for "AJR Information" amongst those friends who are still standing aloof, and, last but not least, insertion of advertisements which, as experience has revealed, have proved a great value for many firms and artisans. If readers co-operated in this way, they would help to secure the publication of their "AJR Information."

# RESTITUTION

## BERLIN COMPENSATION LAW

Time Limit February 8, 1952

As this is the last issue which readers will receive before the expiration of the time limit for the Berlin Compensation Law (February 8, 1952), attention is drawn to the following points which have not infrequently been raised by inquirers:

1. Claims for compensation may be submitted by former residents of all four sectors of Berlin, including the Soviet sector of Berlin.
2. Every person who prior to his emigration was resident in Greater Berlin may claim compensation for damages inflicted upon him in any part of Germany within the frontiers of the Reich on December 31, 1937.
3. The Compensation Law, as a rule, excludes the Right of Succession (*Erbrecht*) for legal heirs of the second order (Erben zweiter Ordnung), with the exception of parents and brothers and sisters, and of the following orders. This means that claims may only be submitted by children, grandchildren, parents, brothers and sisters. If a persecutee has lost his life as a victim of persecution, claims may be submitted by the widow, by the children up to 18 years or, if they are still training for their career, up to 21 years, by orphaned grandchildren up to 16 years, and, in cases of need, by widowers, parents and grandparents. There is generally no Right of Succession with regard to damages for loss of freedom.

There may be many claimants who came to this country as children and whose parents perished under the Nazis. These young people are often out of touch with the appropriate organizations and may not be aware of the claims to which they are entitled as orphans and heirs. Everybody should, therefore, ask himself whether he knows of such cases and should draw the attention of the young people concerned to the time limit of the Compensation Law.

4. As far as persons have claims both in their own right (e.g., compensation for loss of freedom) and as heirs (e.g., "Judenvermoögensabgabe" of their perished parents), they have to fill in separate sets of forms for their own claims and those which they submit as heirs. If, however, several heirs (e.g., two children or a widow and her daughter) are entitled to the same estate, one set of forms is sufficient.

5. If and as far as it is not possible to submit documentary evidence for certain claims (e.g., receipt for "Reichsfluchtsteuer"), claimants should look for other evidence which indirectly proves the correctness of their statements. The payment to the Jewish Community prior to emigration was, to give an example, assessed in a certain proportion to the estate of the emigrant.

6. The time limit is also kept if the claimant preliminarily sends in an informal registration without using the prescribed registration forms, but indicating the type of claims and giving the particulars of the applicant. In such cases the application is, however, only taken up by the Compensation Office after the applicant has, later on, submitted the appropriate forms.

## NEW DENTISTS BILL

A new Dentists Bill was presented by the Government to the House of Lords on November 27. The Bill, which has not yet been debated in the Houses of Parliament, *inter alia* proposes new regulations for the registration of dentists with foreign qualifications. For proof of his knowledge and skill an applicant may now, if the General Dental Council so wishes, be required to sit for examinations. The Bill also introduces the new class of temporarily registered foreign dentists. Such a temporary registration may be granted to any person holding a foreign diploma without showing that the requirements for a permanent registration are fulfilled in his case; it is restricted to practising dentistry in a certain hospital or other institution for a specified period, as directed by the General Dental Council.

At a recent meeting, the AJR which, for many years, has been active on behalf of the unregistered dentists with German qualifications, discussed the contents of the Bill with the dentists concerned. The AJR will do everything possible to safeguard the interests of those qualified dentists who, so far, have been barred from working in their profession.

## FOREIGN LAWYERS BEFORE RESTITUTION COURTS

The Restitution Chamber at Cologne decided on December 3, 1951, that an emigrated former German lawyer, now Attorney at Law in U.S.A., was entitled to submit written pleas and to appear before the Restitution Chamber on behalf of his client. The defendant's lawyers had contested this right as being in contrast to the terms of the "Rechtsberatergesetz" (RBGes.).

The Chamber did not accept this view. It stated that it was the main purpose of the RBGes. to prevent the activities of so-called "Winkelkonsulenten." The Law could, however, not automatically be applied to a foreign lawyer who took up the legal interests of his foreign client in Germany. Especially in restitution cases, the representation of foreign interests by a lawyer who was appropriately admitted in his country of residence, did not necessitate a special permission by the German legal authorities. Otherwise, the decision goes on, "the prosecution of claims by our former Jewish fellow citizens would be made unnecessarily difficult." After having become entirely integrated into the cultural and economic life of their new homeland, claimants should not be prevented from using the services of a lawyer of their own nationality, especially for the most important stage of the restitution procedure, namely, for the representation before the Restitution Chamber.

## SOCIAL INSURANCE

In the last issue of AJR Information it was stated that the position of emigrated former contributors to the German Social Insurance might be defined by new legislation. According to an announcement of the German Minister of Labour, published in the *Bundesanzeiger*, the draft of a German-British reciprocal agreement for Social Insurance has now been completed.

The announcement does not indicate the contents of the proposed agreement, but it is hoped that the regulations will facilitate the transfer of assessed rents.

## SETTLED CLAIMS IN U.S. ZONE

According to official figures about 55 per cent of individual Restitution Cases in the U.S. Zone were settled by August 1951.

# NEWS FROM GERMANY

## GERMAN GIFT PARCELS FOR ISRAEL

The Berlin daily *Telegraf* recently appealed to the Berlin population to send gift parcels to Israel, thus helping to make good the wrongs of the past. The editor of the *Telegraf* has received letters from many readers who asked for addresses of Israelis and expressed their anxiety of getting into contact with people who had suffered so much.

## ATTACK AGAINST KORTNER

The *Deutsche Opposition*, paper of the right-wing Socialist Reichs-Party, attacks the actor Fritz Kortner, and described him as one of these artists who could only "carry on their business in a Germany of decline. The German approach to culture is alien to them and, by their lack of respect, or even impudence, they undermine the moral and biological foundations of the Nation. . . . We experienced the fatal effects of this attitude before 1933, and we have been again in the same swamp since 1945."

## THREATENING LETTERS TO EDITORS

Editors of several German newspapers have received anonymous letters threatening murder and arson. One of the letters bears the signature: "You will never catch us but we shall get hold of you. Long live the Government Doenitz-Schirach."

## SOCIALIST STUDENTS AGAINST RACIAL HATRED

In a resolution the Socialist Students of the Pedagogical Academy, Berlin, stated that they considered it their duty, as future educators, to do everything possible for promoting the principles of human rights and of racial and religious tolerance amongst the young generation.

## JEWRY'S CLAIMS AGAINST GERMANY

A Deputation, representing the Board of Deputies and several other organisations including the "Council of Jews from Germany," has called on Mr. Anthony Nutting, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to acquaint him with the decisions taken at the recent New York Conference of Jewish Organisations (see December issue of "AJR Information") and to request the British Government's support for these claims. The Deputation stressed three demands:—The claim of the Israeli Government on the rehabilitation in Israel of victims of Nazi persecution; the necessity that all other Jewish claims against Germany for restitution and indemnification should be met satisfactorily, and the necessity that immediate steps should be taken to improve restitution and indemnification legislation and procedures. Mr. Nutting on the Government's behalf promised sympathetic consideration of the points raised.

During his stay in London, Bundeskanzler Dr. Adenauer repeatedly stated that his Government considered it an ethical obligation to repair to the best of its ability the damage that has been done to Jewry; he promised practical measures to implement his recent declaration before the Bonn Parliament.

## CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENT ON RESTITUTION

It is understood that in addition to the general treaty between the Western Powers in Germany, several agreements covering questions of restitution and compensation have been drafted.

## AUERBACH TRIAL

The Prosecutor's indictment against the former President of the Munich Compensation Office, Philipp Auerbach, runs to over 104 pages and includes charges of embezzlement, extortion and fraud. Proceedings have also opened against Rabbi Ohrenstein and two officials of the Compensation Office, Dr. Berthold Konirsch and Dr. Hoenig Ohnsorg. 101 witnesses have been named by the prosecutor. According to a statement of Mr. Auerbach's lawyer, Dr. Panholzer, the trial will probably not start before April, because more time will be needed for the preparation of the defence.

## APPEAL TO GERMAN WRITERS

The author Wolfgang Weyrauch has issued a "Manifest" in aid of the Jews in Germany. He appeals to his colleagues to deal in their production with the sufferings of the racial persecutees. Furthermore, every author should support a Jewish orphan or an inmate of a Jewish Old Age Home. The German writers should realise that, with few exceptions to whom he does not claim to belong, they have, so far, not publicly expressed their sympathy with the fate of the Jews.

**RABBI FOR NORTH-WESTERN GERMANY**  
Rabbi Dr. P. Holzer (London) has been appointed Rabbi for the Jewish Community of North-Western Germany. He will have his headquarters in Dortmund.

## HAMBURG REMEMBERS JEWS

In a discussion about the improvement of the situation of Hamburg Jews, members of the Hamburg "Burgerschaft" expressed the view that it was a matter of honour to compensate the Jews. "When Hamburg was in need, Jews have rendered their help," one of the deputies said. "If now the Jews are in need, it is our duty to help."

**Professor Martin Buber** has been awarded the "Hansische Johann-Wolfgang-von-Goethe-Prize" by Hamburg University for his efforts toward promotion of international understanding.

**Kassel.**—The Municipal Council unanimously decided to erect a Synagogue for the Jews in Kassel. When moving the resolution, Councillor Theodor Huepedener (S.P.D.) described the sufferings of Kassel's Jews and recalled the great number of endowments due to the generosity of former Jewish citizens of the town.

K. Sabatzky :

## ANGLO - ISRAELI ECONOMIC RELATIONS

It is a recognised fact that the relations between the United Kingdom and the State of Israel have lately developed in a very satisfactory way.

The visits of British M.P.'s to Israel and Israeli M.P.'s to England, of the British C-in-C, Middle East to Israel, the deputation of the Histadruth, the Israeli trade union and co-operative movement, all of them were paving the way for a better understanding. Many non-Jewish English people went to Israel, and many Israelis came to England.

In December 1950 the Knesseth, the Israeli House of Parliament, adopted the Law for the encouragement of Capital investments. Since then public interest in Israel for investment possibilities has considerably increased in the United Kingdom as in other countries.

This factor indicates that people all over the world are of the opinion that carefully prepared investments in the young State of Israel might make attractive business propositions. As the Israel Economic Bulletin of May 12th, 1950, points out, firms of world-wide scope like Kaiser-Frazer, the General Tyre & Rubber Co., and Philipps, hold the same view.

Israel is trying to develop its own insurance

### Letter from Jerusalem

**Emigration from Israel:** Emigration from Israel has long been treated as a hush-hush affair. Yet, it is only natural that among the masses of newcomers there are some who cannot adjust themselves, or from the outset have used Israel as a jumping-off board for other destinations. The problem had become topical by the sitting-in strike at the Agency Offices of 150 Indian Jews who came to the country two years ago and wanted the National Institutions to finance their return to India.

While Israelis experience difficulties in getting exit-visas for trips abroad, no obstacles are laid in the way of would-be emigrants. In the second part of 1951, approximately 500 people per month left Israel for good. If they had been supported by the Jewish Agency, they must repay the outlay for their food, shelter and clothing. The Joint which has financed their incoming journey has so far not insisted on reimbursement.

Applicants have to present the entry visa to another country—they are neither black-listed nor banned from coming back. Indeed, the "Law of Return" applies to them just as well, and in a number of cases, Israelis have been granted return visas and gone on "Aliyah" for the second time. At the present monthly rate, 70 emigrants go to France, most of them newcomers who used Israel only as a means of getting out of Rumania. Approximately 50 persons go back to Turkey; they had left their families there and could not strike roots in Israel. Return to Hungary and North Africa has completely stopped. No emigration has taken place of Yemenite and Iraqi Jews.

**Anglo-Saxons Get Organized:** Anglo-Saxon immigrants have recently taken a long step towards tackling their absorption problems. Two organisations of newcomers from the United States and from Britain have been formed with secretariats in the three major towns. Both groups started off with general meetings in which 40 to 50 delegates representing a thousand members each adopted a constitution and a proper organisational set-up. Their programme is to keep party politics out and to concentrate on practical tasks only, such as housing, labour and language. On the other hand, they do not want to form "Landmanschaften" but to help their members to merge in the Yishuv. It remains to be seen whether such bodies can operate in a community that is built on party-lines. The Chairmen of the various local groups complained that socials were crowded and lecturers were talking in empty halls. As long as members dance, no political storm is brewing.

**Art is not Rationed:** The other day, some 300 people were queuing in Jerusalem's main thoroughfare, Ben-Yehuda Street, from the small hours of the morning, not for chocolate nor for nylons, but for tickets to a recital by Arthur Rubinstein. It speaks indeed for the Yishuv's "power of resistance" towards the nerve-wrecking exigencies of "Zena," that they exert themselves no less for artistic food than for their daily table fare.

HERBERT FREEDEN

system but it will always look to the London market for the larger part of the insurance or re-insurance which it cannot carry itself. British ships will always be welcomed in the Israeli ports. The present beginnings of a system of export premiums will be extended and export industry will be allowed to reduce prices in the foreign markets through an increase of prices in the home market. They will also be assured of foreign exchange allocations for the purchase of raw materials out of the proceeds of their export trade. Whilst agricultural land which has passed into the hands of the Government will be rented out on leasehold terms only, it will be possible to acquire the freehold property of Government land in the towns, and special facilities will be granted to purchasers who pay in foreign currency.

Sixty to seventy million dollars are coming yearly to Israel from the funds provided by World Jewry. In 1949 £70 million were invested in Israel, and in 1950 another £100 million. With this help agricultural production has increased by over 100 per cent since the establishment of the State.

In spite of the immigration of 660,000 people full employment was maintained the whole time. Between 1880 and 1948 270 agricultural settlements were founded, and during the first three years of Statehood a further 263 were built up.

Total trade in 1949 was approximately: Imports L.£88,000,000, exports L.£10,500,000; in 1950: imports L.£102,000,000 and L.£13,250,000 exports. These figures include exports to the U.K. of L.£5,473,000 in 1949 and of L.£5,200,000 in 1950. In the first six months of 1951 the U.K. supplied Israel with goods worth L.£4,891,000.

The main exports were citrus fruits, polished diamonds, woollen manufactures, citrus concentrates, clothing and footwear, artificial teeth, chocolates and sweets, cotton manufactures, drugs and medicines, wines, spirits and etheric oils.

Imports consisted of grains and flour, animal feeding stuffs, meat, cattle, animals for food, dairy produce, fruits, tobacco, tarmac, coal and other mining products, wood and timber, textile materials, hides and skins, coke and manufactured fuel, glass and manufactured quarry products, cutlery, hardware implements, instruments and photographic films, electrical goods, manufactures of wood and timber, machinery, yarns, chemicals, dyes and colours, oils, fats and waxes, leather and manufactures thereof, aircraft, ships and vehicles, rubber ware.

In exports the U.K. took first place, in imports second. While the general ratio of imports to exports has been agreed between the Governments of Great Britain and Israel that the sterling now remaining on Israel's blocked accounts shall be released over the next two years in amounts of £7 million and £6.7 million respectively.

### MR. B. BOCHENEK

Mr. B. Bochenek, Chairman of the AJR Manchester Branch, passed away on December 11th. Mr. Bochenek, who in Germany had been associated with the well-known Silesian textile firm Meyer Kaufmann was one of the most active Hon. Officers of the AJR. His advice and help were based on a wide practical experience and a deep feeling for the needs of our community. In Manchester, he spared neither time nor energy in the interest of the Local Branch, whose Home for Elderly Refugees stood in the foreground of his thoughts. His work will always be remembered with deepest gratitude by the AJR in Manchester as well as in London, and all those who had the privilege of co-operating with him mourn the loss of a very good friend.

(An appreciation on behalf of the AJR Manchester Branch is published on page 7).

Dr. Max Hachenburg, the famous lawyer and former co-editor of the "Juristische Wochenschrift" and the "Deutsche Juristenzeitung," died in Berkeley, California, at the age of 91. Only recently he had published a book about the problems of restitution. In spring 1950, Dr. Hachenburg was awarded the Freedom of his home town, Mannheim. For some time he was President of the Oberrat der Israeliten Badens.

### ANGLO-JUDAICA

Prophets, who are inevitable at the turn of the year, are notoriously not without honour save in their own country, but credit is due to the Book-makers' Protective Association, which twelve months ago boldly laid 1,000 odds to 1 against a war in 1951. One enterprising member even offered 500 to 1 against a war in 1952, adding, gratuitously, "When a bookmaker offers odds like that against anything, you can be sure it won't happen." It was and remains the best piece of news that can be expected. As far as British Jews in particular are concerned, though Dr. Cecil Roth drew no very hopeful picture of the next 100 years, the immediate prospect is moderately encouraging.

#### Anti-Semites' Decline

Organised anti-Semitism is definitely declining, though the Archbishop of Canterbury properly remarked that between Christians and Jews the danger is always present. The Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen found so little public interest has been shown in Mosley's Union Movement that no counter-meetings will be held.

It seems also that the new Government is effectively endeavouring to achieve greater national unity. A remarkable move was Mr. Churchill's tribute to his predecessors, but particularly to Mr. Shinwell, with whom he often had quarrelled. Now, with that generosity which he himself once described as "one of the noblest impulses in the human breast," he testified to his Jewish opponent's "sterling patriotism," to the "fact that his heart is in the right place where the life and strength of our country is concerned."

#### Economic Distress

While this tribute will be treasured by British Jews from whom Mr. Shinwell has never separated himself (although he appears to be rather less than a "Three-Day Jew"), it is perhaps well to remember that Mr. Churchill is one thing and the ruling Party not necessarily the same. A Jewish Labour M.P. recently wrote that "behind Mr. Churchill, a New Guard is pushing its way to the front" which "when it arrives, will stand far to his Right." He calls them "Fascist fellow-travellers," and he thinks their chances "should not be discounted if the economic situation deteriorates without repair."

Some such deterioration has occurred and caused hardship particularly in the clothing trade, which employs so many Jews.

#### Trades Advisory Council

But the Jewish business and trading community is encountering difficulties not only outside. A protracted controversy arose around the Trades Advisory Council which claims to be operating under the auspices of the Board of Deputies for the purpose of "maintaining the highest ethical standards in the conduct of business." Serious allegations had been made concerning the T.A.C.'s administration and politics, and an Enquiry Committee was appointed by the Board. Its report, which disposed of the charges, suffered through the failure of critics to give evidence. It was applauded by the *Zionist Review*, but severely criticised by the *Jewish Chronicle*, which thought the investigation had not been thorough enough. The T.A.C., the paper declared, merely purported to be an agency of the Board. It was, in fact, entirely independent. Was it desirable to have a separate organisation, on a communal basis, of Jewish businessmen? the *J.C.* asked, and "in order to justify its separate existence, is that organisation taking into itself functions which, because they are not essential, or because they properly belong to other bodies, it has no need or right to perform?" These questions, it is insisted, ought to have been probed, and it seems likely that more will be heard of them before long.

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ENQUIRIES INVITED

Lutz Weltmann:

## THE PHILOSOPHER LUDWIG MARCUSE

Habent sua fata libelli.

Ludwig Marcuse's book about "Plato and Dionys" was published first in the United States, where the author, once a successful and spirited critic and writer in pre-Hitler Germany, holds a professorship of Philosophy and of German Literature at the University of Los Angeles (Southern California). It has been inaccessible to me just as his book on Ignazio de Loyola. Now the book has come out in Germany (Lothar Blanvalet, Berlin) under the title "Der Philosoph und der Diktator."

It was an exciting experience for me to read after almost two decades the work written (in German) by a man who had been my elder "Kompennaler" and "Kommilitone," with whom I lived through—and often discussed—the same stretch of time preceding those twenty years. He still has his passion of thought, his striving for principles, which are characteristic both of his publications in newspapers and periodicals and of his books; for the best journalists, paradoxically, are those who approach the happenings of the day *sub specie aeterni*, guided, as it were, by their desire to recognise perennial laws. Yet there is development as well, attributable, as it seems to me, to his life in America and to his activities with young students at a university. His predilection for antithesis has now become style and expression of a man conscious of the paradoxa of life. And he has completely absorbed the wisdom of the Latin saying: "Primum vivere, deinde philosophari." His book on Plato deals, in the first instance, with the life of a thinker, but it tells us, that, on the one hand, it deals with the world from which Plato's thought sprang and, on the other, with the philosopher's endeavours to transform this world in the light of the knowledge he had gained.

Whereas some recent English books, e.g. Church ("Plato's Mistake") and Crossman ("Plato Today") give some close-ups with the emphasis on Plato's "totalitarian" features, or where dealing

with his views on education (e.g. Nettleship, Sir Richard Livingstone) just give an outline of the political background, Marcuse's portrait of Plato emerges distinctly from the story of the Syracuse dictators and the Athenian democracy which had become questionable. Marcuse is careful enough to write a special preface for his German readers showing them that Plato's quest for ideal government was not the irresponsible play of an "artist," but the outcome of his experience with governments that really existed. He contested power with his spirit, losing the battle in his time, winning it for posterity. The two Dionys are mere names, scarcely mentioned in history books. Plato's ideas stay as a perennial reminder to try again and again. For the world has to pay a high price for its reluctance to have its structure held together through philosophy.

Marcuse's book, thrilling as few philosophical works are, is not intended to be read as historical fiction. But with his sense for the dramatic he has achieved in our time the same as Plato did when he created with his "Socrates" dialogues the first "novel" of the ancient world.

## Five Jewish Voices

Strangely enough his latest book—and it is difficult to decide which is the better—"Die Philosophie des Glücks" (Europa Verlag, Zürich-Wien) has not been translated into English yet. It ought to have a particular appeal in a country which believes in the happiness of the greatest number. It is popular in the best sense of the word, dealing with an old and eternal problem. Five times we listen to a Jewish voice in this symposium: to Job (who lodges man's claim for happiness before God) to Kohelet (the first Jewish author with a "name," even if a pen-name, moulded by Greek influences, arriving at the praise of life with a melancholic "and yet"), to Spinoza (gaining happiness from pure thought), to Marx, the apostate, with a forgotten Messianic conception in his sub-

conscious mind, and Freud, who humbly devoted himself to the problems of unhappiness caused by us foolish mortals. Marcuse comments upon the German fairy-tale "Hans im Glueck" and Maupassant's story of the French girl Suzanne de Surmont, he interprets Epicurus and Seneca, Augustinus and Psellus the Byzantine to modern readers. The Anglo-Saxons Benjamin Franklin and Robert Owen represent the age of reason and the happiness of a community. Like Virgil for Dante, Ludwig Marcuse is our guide through ages and countries, and we meet Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise. We hunt for happiness on earth, but in the end, it is a religious experience. This is shown no less in the chapters on Tolstoy and Nietzsche, whose deepest impulses were of a religious nature, than in those on Christ and Buddha. It is not by chance that Job has the first word and Sigmund Freud the last.

Between the two Ludwig Marcuse has erected a rainbow-bridge illuminating his landscape in which many humans dwell. Good government was one aspect of Plato's happiness and it is an important factor of man's well-being. Happiness, however, is much more than the well-being of human beings, and thus "Die Philosophie des Glücks" is perhaps not a better book than "Der Philosoph und der Diktator," but it raises wider issues in the history of mankind.

## "FAMILY BIBLE"

The feature programme of the above name, which was broadcast on Sunday evening, December 9, was in the best tradition of the B.B.C. It showed the changing place of the Bible in British homes during the last six centuries or so in a manner equally interesting to Christian, Jew and Atheist.

When the first English translation of the Bible was made by John Wycliffe in the fourteenth century it was still heresy for anyone but a priest to possess a Bible. The book of books was not considered safe or suitable reading for the ordinary person until the Reformation had taken firm root. In 1611 the translation which James I had ordered to be made was published, having been "diligently checked," and was henceforth to be known as the "Authorised Version."

By carefully chosen selections of prose and verse the programme went on to show the all-pervading influence which the Bible had on folklore, poetry and thought in this country right up to the end of the last century. Milton's "Paradise Lost" is perhaps unique in its blend of the Bible with the Greek and Roman Classics. The broadcast drew a picture of Samuel Pepys, that Admiralty Civil Servant of the seventeenth century who obliged posterity with a painstakingly detailed diary walking on Epsom Downs and chancing across a youth reading the Bible to an old shepherd. Right up to late Victorian times, the Bible was a routine element in the lives of at least the majority of the middle and upper classes, and these were after all the people who set the tone throughout the country.

The listener was also introduced to the set-up which is familiar to the majority nowadays: the family Bible either not accessible at all, or pensioned off to serve as a show piece, or at best as a rudimentary family chronicle where you can look up when Uncle John was married, or Aunt Ethel died.

We are often surprised at the seemingly queer survivals in this country of religious practices usually associated with earlier centuries. We do not cease to marvel, for instance, at the activities of the Sunday Observance Society, or at the Sunday closing of public houses in certain areas. If we appreciate the rôle that the Family Bible played in this country during the best part of three centuries, we will find it easier to explain some of these phenomena.

## PAUL HIRSCH

There can rarely have been a clearer instance of "Germany's loss—Britain's gain" than the life and achievement of Paul Hirsch, who died in Cambridge the other day at the age of 70. He was the founder of a great collection of music which he transferred from Frankfurt in 1936. Ten years later it was acquired for the nation, making the British Museum music library the most comprehensive and useful in the world. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then said in Parliament:—"The price at which this famous library is offered, £120,000, is substantially less than Mr. Hirsch could have obtained elsewhere, and his offer, therefore, represents an act of generous gratitude to his adopted country which I am sure the House would wish to acknowledge."

## LAW and LIFE

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

## BOOKKEEPING FOR SMALL TRADERS (II)

A few words of Advice  
by a Professional Accountant

**Bank Reconciliation.** To reconcile your bank cash book with the statements received from the bank is a relatively simple matter, provided that you enter in your bank cash book every single transaction which affects your bank account, including the cost of cheque books, bank charges, payments made by banker's order, direct credits to your account, and so on. Some traders complete their own bank reconciliation statements, either at the end of the accounting year or more frequently, while others leave this work to the accountant. It is a matter for arrangement between client and accountant. One advantage of your having it done in your office from time to time is that it is the only way of making sure that your bank cash books continue to give a correct picture, facilitating your cash budgeting and avoiding a telephone call to your bank manager every time you wish to know what balance you have in hand.

**Bought and Sales Ledger Accounts.** An account should be opened for every customer or supplier with whom you have frequent credit dealings. In a small business there is no purpose in opening a ledger account for somebody with whom you deal purely on a cash basis. If most of your trading transactions are on the basis of cash on delivery, you should keep an analysis cash book. However, no radical changes should be made in your existing system without seeing your accountant first, as there may be special circumstances in your case.

Most trading businesses, particularly wholesalers, will find it indispensable to maintain separate ledger accounts for their individual customers and suppliers. The purpose of these is to give an accurate and up-to-date picture of your transactions with the party concerned, and to show the balance due to or from him. This balance should be agreed at frequent intervals with any statements received from the other party. It is essential that all credits and allowances should be debited or credited, as the

case may be, and irrespective of whether actual credit notes are issued. If this is not done by the time your accountant comes along to verify the individual year-end balances, much time may have to be spent investigating individual accounts, and asking queries. As time elapses, the circumstances surrounding some particular allowance, credit, or discount may fade from memory, so it is best to put the full story into your books while it is still fresh in your mind.

The originating entry for a credit should be made in the purchases or sales day book, as the case may be, either in a special section at the back, or in the same section as ordinary invoices, but in red, signifying deduction in the place of addition.

The originating entry for cash discounts (i.e., discounts which arise only if payment is made within a specified date, as opposed to trade discounts which are purely deductions from invoice price irrespective of payment date) should appear in the bank cash book, alongside the corresponding cheque or cash payment.

**Purchase of New Account Books.** In a new or expanding business, it is best to start off with small-sized books. As time elapses, experience will be gained as to the types of ruling best suited to the particular circumstances. Changes in the type or size of book can then be effected without undue waste of space in existing books. From your accountant's point of view, the best time for starting new account books is the beginning of the accounting year.

Before buying an expensive book of account, you should consult your accountant, who will also be able to advise you on loose-leaf systems, card records, and other modern office equipment. Where possible, analysis books should be purchased in preference to single rulings.

In conclusion, may I say that your accountant will always gladly assist you with your particular book-keeping or accounting problem. Try and keep in touch with him. Do not leave your problems until the end of the year, particularly if your business is a new one, or expanding rapidly, or changing the nature of its operations.

(Concluded)

## Werner Rosenstock: TWO GERMAN JEWS

### Autobiographies of Richard Willstätter and Gustav Mayer

Nineteen hundred and thirty-three is less than two decades behind us, but it often appears as if centuries have passed since then. An epoch in which we have lived ourselves, the time of the German Empire and of the Republic, is a matter of irretrievable past. It may be too soon for an objective appreciation of this period—in as much as such a thing exists at all—but it is never too early for the recording of personal reminiscences which are closely interwoven with the general developments. The historian often misses important material because some public personalities do not record their observations and thus cause them to be lost. All this is true to an even greater extent of German Jewry, of which the former characteristic type has ceased to exist.

#### Jewish Fate Enacted

In two recently published autobiographies we see the Jewish fate enacted through the feelings and sufferings of two outstanding German scientists of Jewish origin, the chemist and Nobel prize-winner Richard Willstätter ("Aus meinem Leben," published by Chemie, Weinheim), and the historian of the German labour movement, Gustav Mayer ("Erinnerungen," published by Verlag der Zwölf, Munich). Although these two were active in completely different fields, the superficial and inner similarity of the two publications is striking. Both were born at the beginning of the German Empire and both died in exile. But while Willstätter died in Switzerland in 1942, Mayer, who passed away in London in 1948, was permitted to see the collapse of the "Third Reich." Like a red thread, their special position is woven through the length of their reports, a special position which resulted from their Jewishness, and which caused them to share after 1933 the fate of the German Jews in its full force. Both came from old-established Jewish families. Willstätter, who starts his biography with the sentence, "My ancestors were Jews," was born in Karlsruhe, where seven generations previously, in 1720, one of his forefathers had arrived from the village of Willstatt; his ancestors included Rabbis and Jewish teachers. Mayer came from Prenzlau in Uckermark, and he too was the offspring of a family which had lived in that town for centuries. Both were already to meet with anti-Semitism in their school days. Their Jewishness repeatedly became their problem and they wrestled with it in the various phases of their lives. Although they did not feel bound by the specific content and form of the Jewish religion, and although they could identify themselves even less with Jewish nationalism, yet the adoption of Christianity was out of the question for them. In this connection it is interesting that both proudly acknowledge their Jewish descent and that they even give the same reason against becoming baptised: "Faith and religion," Willstätter says, "were in my opinion a private matter, not a matter for the state, and certainly not a question of advantages. I could never have considered becoming a Christian, as considerable advantages were connected with that step, while remaining Jewish brought only civil disadvantages." Similarly Mayer says, "I should have lost all respect for myself if I had become a Christian for other than religious motives."

#### Willstätter's Resignation

The event which makes Willstätter's life significant from the Jewish point of view even a decade before Hitler's accession to power is his voluntary resignation of his Munich professorial chair in 1924. The circumstances under which this took place might even then have been interpreted as the first signs of an approaching storm, but the extent of the subsequent catastrophe could certainly not have been anticipated. Willstätter explains that he decided to resign because the university refused for anti-Semitic reasons (which were of course not openly admitted) the appointment of an appropriately qualified candidate to a vacated chair. But this single occurrence was evidently only the last link in the chain of events, for we hear earlier of the increasing National Socialism among the student body of Munich, although, Willstätter thought, the party's anti-Semitic programme was

not the main point of attraction. It is surprising that this Jewish scholar, who had recognised the signs of the times relatively early, and to whom the world was open, remained in Munich until shortly before the outbreak of war. In his final summing up he remarks with bitterness that the cruel effects of German anti-Semitism would not have been thinkable without the consent of thousands of opportunists and of millions of weaklings and cowards. "The leaders in weakness were from the beginning the universities and learned societies."

The chicanery to which this old Nobel Prize-winner was exposed when he prepared his emigration after the November Pogroms was one of the evil deeds which must not be forgotten. There is tragic irony in the fact that the house of this noble German Jew was in a street which was to become known later in a different connection, the Möhlstrasse.

Among the numerous personalities whom Willstätter met in his varied life, two were particularly close to him: Adolf von Baeyer and Fritz Haber. Baeyer was descended on his mother's side from the Berlin Jewish family of Hitzig, originally called Itzig, which had the Mint Jew of Frederick the Great as ancestor. He tried in vain to persuade Willstätter to become baptised, not from opportunism, but because he believed that the complete merging of the Jewish element in its German surroundings would lead to a fruitful mixture; the sons of Baeyer (whose father had been a Prussian general) lost their professorships as "Non-Aryans" in 1933, as Willstätter tells us. Haber, of whom we are shown many lovable traits, was baptised; he declined to make use of the exemption for pre-war civil servants in the civil service law and in a brave letter against the race delusion he applied for his retirement in April 1933.

#### "Die Zugbrücke"

Whilst for Willstätter, the natural scientist, the political and philosophical trends of the time had to be marginal, they were for Mayer, the historian, politician and journalist, the be-all and end-all of his own daily work. He started his career as foreign correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" in Holland and Belgium. He soon noticed from his own experience the contrast in the treatment of Jews between the Western Democracies and his German home. After the first World War he became Professor of the History of the Labour Movement at Berlin University. He did not devote all his time to research, but was also consulted on day-to-day political questions and given special commissions. Time and again the special situation of the Jew struck him, whether it was in connection with an anti-Semitic remark at a carnival, or with the difficulty of finding a position "even for baptised Jews," or with the social isolation of the Jewish middle class, or with the part of leading Jewish personalities in the socialist movement.

That the Jewish problem was a leitmotiv in his life is evident from the fact that he calls his Epilogue "German and Jew." He uses here, as he does earlier, the image of a drawbridge, which could have crossed the moat between the Germans and the Jews, but which was not let down by the Germans. In spite of his recognition of the difficulties he had hoped for final unreserved emancipation, and had rejected Zionism. But at the end of his life he admits that "since then the gas chamber and the concentration camp have had, and still have, their effect on my mind and spirit too." After all that has happened he sees no possibility for his return to Germany, but he also carries too much "mental luggage" from his German home to be able to decide for emigration to Palestine. He therefore believes that his best way is to serve mankind in general from his place as an emigrant and unhampered by national limitations.

The tragic fate of a generation of German Jews is contained in these two works. As we cannot easily speak of "guilt" and "mistakes" in its victims, the tragedy is a real one.

## Old Acquaintances

**The Wonder Boy:** He is only thirty years old, but a busy man just the same. He has two plays running in London's West End at the same time, acts in one of them, and his "Nero" in the new "Quo Vadis" picture got all the praise. Peter Ustinov, for the last ten years the wonder boy amongst the British playwrights, started as compère at the "Players," that entertaining imitation of Victorian music-hall now behind Charing Cross Station, and wrote his first play when he was twenty. Although he doesn't speak German, he can imitate the sound and diction of that language so funnily that you think he is a German by birth. Ustinov comes from Russian stock, but was born in Britain, and is many-sided. He has produced and directed pictures, sees his plays adapted into many languages, and is a gifted Jack-of-all-trades. As an actor he reminds one of Orson Welles; as an author he has the feeling for topicality. His "Love of Four Colonels" is an outstanding success, and Ustinov plays in it, while his "Moment of Truth" with continental Charles Goldner and Eric Portman puts the Pétain-Laval problem upon the stage for discussion. As a new sideline he is just writing his first novel, and one really would like to know when Peter Ustinov sleeps. . . .

**"The Lost Library":**—I met Walter Mehring first after the first war when he wrote songs for the late Paul Graetz in Berlin's cabaret "Schall und Rauch." His famous father, Sigmar Mehring, was already dead, and had left him his library. Acquainted with artist George Grosz, Mehring helped to put him on the map. Kurt Tucholsky recognises his aggressive talent first; Mehring's "Seemannschoral," first sung by Willy Schaeffers, Lambert-Paulsen, Viktor Schwannecke, and Paul Westermayer at the "Karusell," became a folk song. Later on he wrote many wonderful poems and a play, "The Merchant of Berlin" for Piscator. Mehring got his father's library out of Germany through the Czech press attaché, Camille Hoffmann, after going into exile, and lost it again when he had to leave Austria after the "Anschluss." "For the connoisseur of ideas, quite the most extraordinary volume we have published in years," say his publishers, Secker & Warburg, on the title page of Mehring's new book, "The Lost Library"; and if you still have a book token over or one pound to spare, get it! Mehring, now living in America, tells the tragic history of Western culture through his father's books; it's the literary story and downfall of the 19th century liberal tradition, cleverly written and entertainingly personal. If the names of Daeubler, Brandes, Marinetti, Scheerbarth, Peter Hille, Hans Jaeger, Panizza, and Mauthner (to name only a few) mean anything to you, read "The Lost Library," and if not—learn the literary inheritance of our fathers through Mehring's precious book.

**Obituary:**—Walter Nissen, one of the seniors of journalism, has died in Germany. Before 1933 he wrote brilliant short pieces in *B.Z. am Mittag*, and lived during the war in England. Nissen returned to Munich a few years ago where he joined U.S. sponsored *Neue Zeitung*, and worked for editor Hans Wallenberg, the son of his old boss; he died while writing an article.

**London News:**—Frederic Wendhausen resigned from his leading job with the German section of the B.B.C. as from next March.—Peter Illing will have a starring part in Terence Rattigan's new play, "The Deep Blue Sea."—Leo Bieber has recovered from his serious illness and returned to the cast of "Waters of the Moon" at the Haymarket.—Alfred H. Unger is adapting Ustinov's "Moment of Truth" for the German stage.—Lucie Mannheim and her husband Marius Goring have returned from Munich where they played in Eric Pommer's first German post-war picture with Hans Albers in the lead.—Albert Lieven finished his first German film, "Dubarry," in Hamburg.—Julius Gellner went to Israel again to produce for "Habimah" Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew."

**Returns:**—Karel Lamac, who used to direct Anny Ondra pictures in Germany and worked in England during the war, has returned from the States to Hamburg.—Erich Morawsky, once boss of Berlin's "Terra" left Hollywood for Europe.—On the other hand, Albert and Else Bassermann went back to America after playing "Nathan" in Basle to act "Faust" in German, and to be in the production of "Modern Primitives" which Otto Preminger is going to direct.

PEM

## FROM MY DIARY

For several months, the "Letter of an Unemployed 'Old' Refugee" had been lying on my desk. At last, in December, space for its publication became available. Just after I had sent a voucher copy to its author "R.G.," the telephone rang and I was told that R. G. had suddenly died. What satisfaction would it have given to him, if he had seen his moving appeal in print! He had asked for its publication not for his own sake, but because he felt that his personal experience was typical for a large number of people in our midst. Throughout the years, he called on Fairfax Mansions. No job was too odd for him, whether it meant to assess the value of a violin, to analyse some handwriting, or to be a night-nurse to a sick fellow-refugee. When he was out of work you may have seen him walking along Finchley Road, always ready to tell you a topical self-made joke. Together with some others he tried to transfer a bit of Vienna's "Kaffeehaus" atmosphere to the less hospitable environment of a Swiss Cottage restaurant. There he would sit—he was, of course, the holder of a Doctor title—remembering the old days, but, at the same time, facing the realities of emigration with courage and humour.

Perhaps it would be the most fitting memorial for the deceased R. G., if each of us tried to assist the great number of living "R.G.s" who feel frustrated because they are considered too old for employment, and who, as R. G. put it in his letter, should be given their chance.

Many of us may still remember the Criminal Court in Berlin-Moabit where, by an ingenious device, each Court Room is accessible from three

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### "PEACE WITH ISRAEL"

Dear Sir,

I received the November issue of "AJR Information" in which you published extracts from my article "Peace with Israel." I am glad that my appeal has met with a wide response. Day after day I receive further messages of approval, especially from young people; amongst them, letters from students of every political complexion are most conspicuous. It seems as if students are more anxious to make up for the wrongs inflicted upon the Jews than University lecturers, though I have received letters of encouragement from them as well. But it is a healthy symptom that the German academic youth approaches the problem with an open-minded-

separate staircases: one for the visitors of the public gallery, one for the judges, and one for the prisoners. In the course of a few years, I was to make the acquaintance of all three staircases: as a student, to follow up the political trials in the late twenties which foreshadowed the advent of Nazism, later on, with an undue feeling of importance, as a junior member of the Court Administration, and finally, in 1933, as a defendant, conspicuous by the huge prison-necktie. Now, 18 years later, I paid another visit to this building so full of memories. The old part is entirely burnt out and the new building is also partly damaged. But life goes on as usual and every judge and clerk has his daily crime ration. Let us hope that the principle of ruthlessness and State expediency which, for 12 years, governed this building, will be replaced by the spirit of genuine justice.

NARRATOR

ness which seems to have been lost to many members of the older generation.

I am always deeply moved by the passion and zeal with which young Germans dissociate themselves from the crimes committed by the Nazi regime against our Jewish fellow citizens.

It seems to me that many Germans consider it an act of liberation that, at last, they may express their feelings. So far, they did not know where to turn to, and if they spoke, the conditions for a widespread response did not exist.

Erich Lueth.

Hamburg.

### JEWISH YOUTH MOVEMENT

Dear Sir,

It was interesting to read of the proposal for Jewish Youth Day in your column on "Anglo-Judaica" in your last issue. The importance of the work of the Jewish Youth Movements was well stressed, but one thing invites comment: in your detailed list of Zionist Youth Movements you omitted to mention Hashomer Hatzair, which has been in existence in this country for over 10 years now. A pioneer of Jewish Youth Movements, Hashomer Hatzair was started in this country by young Zionists from here and the Continent and its especial appeal derived from its uncompromising socialist consciousness and the belief in "self-realisation." In its comparatively short existence Hashomer Hatzair has reached a membership of over 700, drawn from London and provincial Jewish centres.

Yours faithfully,

155 High Holborn,  
London, W.C.1.

A. Helfgott, B.Sc.,  
National Secretary

Hashomer Hat air (Great Bri a)

### FAMILY EVENTS

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

#### Birthdays

Mr. Eduard Cohn, formerly Berlin, of 23, Av. Dailly, Brussels, will be 80 years old on January 14.

Mr. Ferdinand Oestreicher, of 110 Bronesbury Park, London, N.W.2, will be 70 years old on January 6, 1952.

#### Marriage

Baron—Stern. The marriage took place on December 6, 1951, between Dr. D. N. Baron, elder son of Dr. and Mrs. E. Baron of Ashley Lane, London, N.W.4, and Yvonne Stern, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Stern, of 68 Wykeham Road, Hendon, N.W.4 (previously Dresden).

#### Deaths

Mrs. Rosa Auerbach, née Seckelson, of 20 Muswell Avenue, London, N.10, passed away peacefully at the age of 72 after several months of illness. She is deeply mourned by her daughter Mrs. Anita Oppenheim, née Auerbach, her sons-in-law Dr. Bruno Schweig and Dr. Kurt Oppenheim, her grandchildren, relatives and numerous friends.

Mrs. Hilde Bruder of 23 Beaulieu Road, Bournemouth, formerly Linz (Danube), passed away after a long painful illness on Friday, December 21, at the age of 63, deeply mourned by her husband, her brother Karl Hoffmann (Boston, U.S.) and all relations.

### CLASSIFIED

#### Employment

SOCIAL WORKER (female) wanted by Jewish organisation for case work and employment questions. Box 1220. GENTLEMAN in London, 52 yrs. old, seeks Representation or Agency. Box 1183.

CHEF, former owner of a Hotel, wants a position as Chef. Box 1212.

EXP. BOOKKEEPER, full set of books, final accounts, German, Typing, 24 years old, seeks position. Box 1218.

CLERK, exp., elderly, reliable, wants position of trust, good at figures, some typing, knowledge of book-keeping, full or part time. Box 1192.

MACHINIST for hand bags, exp., wants position. Box 1193.

EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER (up to trial balance) wanted, lady, capable of German shorthand and ability to translate into good English. C. Richter (Publishers) Ltd., 68 Lymington Road, N.W.6, Tel. Hampstead 5678.

CUTTER (female), also exp. in dress-making and sewing, wants position. Box 1194.

HOUSEKEEPER wants position with single person. Box 1195.

HOUSEWIFE, responsible, wants part-time job. No rough work. Box 1196.

EXPORT/SHIPPING CLERK, with knowledge of corr. and typing, 34 yrs. old, wants suitable position. Box 1198.

EXP. UNDERPRESSER, f. mantles and costumes, wants position. Box 1199.

FILING CLERK, elderly lady, reliable, seeks position. Box 1200.

COOK, exp., wants part-time work in restaurant or private. Box 1201.

COMM. TRAVELLER, young, good appearance, exp. in England and on Continent, seeks job. Box 1202.

BOOKKEEPER (female), also Shorthand Typist (English and German), exp., wants full or part-time position. Box 1203.

WIDOW OF PHYSICIAN, nursing exp., wants daily companion job. Box 1205.

HOMEWORK wanted by elderly person. Good needlewoman. Box 1207.

EX-SERVICEMAN, formerly wood-merchant, prepared to switch over to any other trade, wants full or part-time position, prefer. in Catering Trade. Knows German, shorthand and bookkeeping. Box 1208.

ELECTRICIAN wants Electr. Assembling work. Box 1209.

STOREKEEPER, reliable, exp., wants suitable work. Box 1210.

PACKER, exp., wants position. Box 1211.

GOOD HOUSEWIFE, middle-aged, wants position as daily companion or housekeeper for bus. people. No cooking. Box 1186.

EXPORT MANAGER, fully conversant with shipping, insurance, banking, accountancy and all office routine, thorough knowledge of overseas markets, seeks position. Box 1187.

CLERK, exp., elderly, reliable, wants position of trust, good at figures, some typing, knowledge of bookkeeping, full or part-time. Box 1188.

SECRETARY, shorthand typist (English and German), exper., wants congenial work. Box 1189.

CLERK, female, with knowledge of typing and bookkeeping, but without office exp. in this country, wants office job. Box 1190.

RAILWAY CLERK, female, wants to change over to more interesting work. Box 1191.

#### Accommodation

TO LET. Well furn. bed-sitting room, h. and c. water, centr. heat. Convenient West End and City. Business or professional person. WIL. 1958.

TO LET. Furn. bed-sitting-room, centr. heating hot cold water. Ashford Ct., Cricklewood, GLA. 4453.

TO LET near Willesden Green Station, comfortable bed-sitting-room with or without partial board. Box 1182.

AU PAIR. Music Teacher wants single room *au pair* or against moderate rent. Would do sitting in or work in exchange. No rough work. Box 1213.

AU PAIR. Woman, educated, wants room and main meal free of charge against work for children, sewing, preparing breakfast, or similar work. Box 1216.

LONDON O.R.T. CENTRE  
**EVENING COURSES**  
 New term starts  
 8th January, 1952  
 Courses in production  
 of  
**Ladies' Garments**  
**Men's Shirts**  
**Blouses and Pyjamas**  
 Details from  
 102 Belsize Lane, N.W.3

### Miscellaneous

PROFESSOR HENRY KENNING, pupil of Sevcig and Ysay, accepts violin pupils. 31 Middleton Road, Golders Green, N.W.11. SPE 2678.

SCHOLAR teaches biblical Hebrew on spiritual foundations, reading and interpreting of biblical texts. Write Box 1181.

ADVERTISER is interested in taking over small or medium-sized Insurance Portfolio on purchase or other basis. Box 1217.

ALTERATIONS, Remodels, Dressmaker, Mrs. Cohn, 130 King Henry's Road, N.W.3. PRI 6167.

FEATHER BED, in good condition, to sell. Box 1219.

SKUNK MUFF, excellent condition, for sale. Box 1214.

INVISIBLE MENDING. Lady seeks reliable partner for opening prosperous repair, alterations, and invisible mending business. Box 1215.

The "NEEDLEWOMEN SERVICE" of the AJR can recommend experienced women for any kind of needlework, e.g., linen repair, mending, alterations, men's shirts, dressmaking, etc. In and outdoor. MAI. 4449. 8 Fairfax Mansions, N.W.3.

### Personal

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

### MISSING PERSONS

#### Enquiries from AJR

Sturm, Hugo Charlie, abt. 60, formerly musician, now rubber importer, for Heinz Rappert, Berlin. Deutsch, Hilde, now married, from Breslau, for Walter Kiksmann, U.S.A. Levy, Bruno, lawyer from Berlin, born at Ratibor, may have left this country, for URO. Sondheim or Sundheim, estate owner near the Kassel district, for AJR.

#### Enquiries from HIAS

1 Dryden Chambers, 119 Oxford Street, London, W.1  
 Nathan, Mrs. Regine (née Berger), born 14.1.15 in Vienna, for Mr. Moses Zimmer of Vienna.

# AJR AT WORK

## AJR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

Last month fell below our expectations, although in normal times this is a period where seasonal extra work is needed for Christmas. The slump in the tailoring trade has hit our people in the same way as all the others, and we understand that the boot-and-shoe trades and the furniture industry are likewise affected by the buyers' resistance, which is more due to lack of purchasing power than to any other reasons. The queues on the London labour exchanges, especially in the East End, have grown considerably. The London branch of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers reports that out of its 12,000 members, 4,000 are unemployed and 6,000 on short-time work. Consequently, the number of vacancies we were able to fill is comparatively low, and the number of people looking for work has been increasing at the same rate. The need for vacancies is greater than at any time during the year, and we appeal to all our friends to inform us of any vacancy to be filled.

## AJR FRIENDSHIP CLUB

Meetings in January every Sunday at 7 p.m. at Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, London, N.W.3. The detailed programme is being sent to all members of the Club and may be obtained by interested non-members at AJR Headquarters. At one of the January Meetings, on January 13, Mr. Hans Jaeger will give a talk about the work of a Press News Service. Guests will be welcome at all Club Meetings.

## AJR CHANUKAH BAZAAR

The exhibition of gift articles for Chanukah was attended by a great number of visitors. All of them expressed their appreciation of the well-designed goods and, by their purchases helped to make the venture a success. Most of the exhibited articles had been made by expert workers who are attached to the Needlewomen Service of the AJR.

## THE HYPHEN

Sunday, January 6, Dr. H. Gruenberg, M.D., D.Sc. (University of London College): "Inherited Diseases." Members 6d. Friends 1/-.

Sunday, January 20. Talk, illustrated by coloured lantern slides, on travels through Algeria, by Mr. Vincent.

Sunday, February 3. Dr. Max Freyhan will lead a literary evening.

All the above functions are to take place at 7.30 p.m. at Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3. Further information from the Hon. Sec., Margot Fuld, 2 Exeter Road, N.W.2.

## AJR LONDON MEETING

At a well attended AJR meeting on December 13, Dr. F. Seligsohn, Legal Adviser of the United Restitution Office, described the contents of the Berlin Compensation Law. He especially dealt with those clauses which were not always sufficiently known to claimants. Some of the questions he dealt with are referred to in another part of this issue (page 2). The great number of questions which were put forward after the talk revealed the vital interest the audience took in the subject.

In his introductory remarks, Dr. H. Reichmann, Vice-Chairman of the AJR, stressed that the promulgation of the Berlin Compensation Law was to a high extent due to the efforts of the AJR and the "Council of Jews from Germany." He paid special tribute to the work of the Chairman of the AJR, Mr. A. Schoyer, who was the head of a Berlin co-ordinating Committee of all groups of Nazi persecutees. Dr. Reichmann also recalled that, due to the initiative of the AJR and to the help of the great international Jewish Relief Organisations, the United Restitution Office had been established to take up the cases of those claimants who, for lack of means, were not able to employ a professional lawyer.

## A RECORD OF HUMANITY

The final report and survey of the "Christian Council for Refugees from Germany and Central Europe" is a fine record of the work carried out under the auspices of the Council from its inception in 1938 until its liquidation in 1951. It recalls the days after the November pogroms when the idea was conceived that the Christians of this country should render their assistance to the persecutees from the Continent. It is almost exactly 13 years ago that, in his historic broadcast of December 8, 1938, Lord Baldwin launched the fund which bears his name and by which ultimately donations of £550,000 from all sections of the population were raised. The "Christian Council" supported and co-ordinated the case work of the committees established by the Society of Friends, the Church of England, the Catholic Church as well as the Refugee Children's Movement. It also cared for the spiritual needs of the Christian refugees, and, by the efficient work of its publicity officer, Mr. C. C. Salway, who later on also became the Council's General Secretary, spread information about the refugees and helped to remove prejudices.

## INTERVIEWS WITH URO

Readers are reminded that the legal advisers of the United Restitution Office can only give interviews after previous appointment.

## IN MEMORY OF B. BOCHENEK

The Vice-Chairman of the AJR Manchester Branch, Dr. L. K. Sonneborn, writes:—

"It is with deep sorrow that the Manchester Branch has to announce the death of its Chairman, Mr. Berthold Bochenek, who passed away in his 72nd year after long suffering borne with the same nobility of mind which at all times has been the admiration of his friends.

"Berthold Bochenek was that rare type of man in whom material and spiritual generosity went hand in hand. His wisdom, his radiant goodness, his unceasing concern for the less privileged, have been a comfort to many and an inspiration to all who worked with him.

"The Morris Feinmann Homes for Elderly Lonely Refugees, which he made the object of his daily care and which remained in his thoughts to the end of his days, owe a lasting debt to his munificence and the genius of his leadership.

"Endowed with great technical knowledge and mercantile skill, his name had become a household word in the cotton world, here and in many countries overseas.

"Wherever this lovable man had been active, he leaves a gap not easy to fill, but the monument built up in the hearts of his friends will endure and benefit the many activities to which he has devoted so much of himself that was best."

## TRIBUTE TO "C. Z." KLOETZEL

If I write another note on C. Z. Klötzel after R. Weltsch has praised him in such a friendly way, my reason is that Klötzel was the sort of human being which becomes rarer from day to day within our community. His most astonishing article, published in the *Berliner Tageblatt* was "Ich heisse Hans" (My name is Hans). Anti-Semites had used his initials which stood for Chaskel Zwi for disdainful remarks. Klötzel revealed that his real name was Hans, but his pride as a Jew did not allow him to hide behind the un-Jewish Hans Klötzel, and he called himself Chaskel Zwi for all the world to know. When he found a very nationalistic atmosphere in the Palestine of 1933, where the use of the German language was not allowed outside the small family circle, Chaskel Zwi founded a German newspaper with the help of a French newspaper proprietor in Syria. Here he stood, the eternal nonconformist, proclaiming as he wrote to me "our right to be homesick." He allowed German Zionists of long standing to call themselves in print "a suppressed minority in Palestine." But the adventure was quickly finished. The German newspapers were burnt in the street, newspaper stalls destroyed, and Chaskel Zwi attacked as Hans. Again and again this born rebel jeopardised his whole existence for what he believed to be right. GABRIELE TERGIT.

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