

AJR

INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE
ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN
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Herbert Freedman (Jerusalem):

WHERE ARE THE WESTERN JEWRYS?

When Israel was established and consequently the War of Independence won, her leaders were motivated by two ideas: to safeguard the new State and to open its gates to all Jews. The Arab war of aggression had shown the need for a rapid increase in the population and for settling as fast as possible the empty land. In answer to the long Zionist struggle for free immigration, an unrestricted and unselected mass of people which swelled into a peaceful invasion was encouraged to come so that after 3½ years of statehood the newcomers outnumbered the Jewish population of 1948.

Yet Israel failed to attract elements of Western Jewries in any appreciable numbers. Out of 640,000 new citizens, not more than 7,000 have come from Western Europe, 1,200 from the United States, 2,200 from the Latin Americas and a few hundred from South Africa. It may well be true that people do not migrate unless driven to by circumstances and that each wave of immigration into Palestine in the past was set into motion by "Judennot." The present mass movement, too, has its roots in the political, economic and sometimes physical insecurity of Jews in North Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe. Nevertheless, the absence of Western Jewries in what has been termed a "Messianic movement" has a variety of causes, among them inflation, lack of housing and "austerity" in Israel—phenomena which are being widely discussed. One aspect, however, has almost been overlooked—that the emphasis for State authority in Israel is alien to Western mentality.

KING GEORGE VI

The Association of Jewish Refugees has sent the following Message of Condolence to Her Majesty the Queen:—

On behalf of the Jewish Refugees from Nazi oppression who have found a new home in this country we beg leave to express to Your Majesty and to the Royal Family our deepest sympathy in your sad bereavement. The reign of His Majesty King George VI was of special significance for the community we represent. While he was King, Jewish persecutees from the Continent were admitted to this island and later granted British citizenship.

In these days of profound grief and sorrow we mourn together with all Her Majesty's subjects the untimely death of a beloved and benevolent Monarch whose memory we shall always cherish with deepest gratitude.

For those living in Western countries, the State is the servant of the citizen; it is the vehicle which gives the individual the possibility to unfold himself, to live a full and contented life in a well-organised community. Only in totalitarian ideologies is the State an end in itself, and for its sake the individual must make sacrifices of liberty and property. In the name of the "Moloch" State and for the sake of history the people have to relinquish happiness, freedom and individuality.

Israel's Inflated State Idea

The fact that Israel is a working democracy, should be sufficient safeguard against such subjection of the individual. But the "historic perspectives" which weigh heavily upon the citizen, old-timer and newcomer alike, sometimes upset the balance. It is understandable that in a young State and within a people that has so long been yearning for a State of its own, the State idea and authority is inflated. It is further to be taken into account that many of those manning the administration and civil service hail from countries where the ideas of liberalism were unknown. Nevertheless, the results are sometimes disturbing.

As soon as an immigrant arrives in Israel, the doors shut behind him. He may like to visit his friends or family "back home";

he may wish to spend his holidays abroad to get a change from the climate—he will not be granted an exit-permit. Even if he can prove that his trip will cost the Treasury no foreign currency, he does not stand a chance. Only on compelling compassionate grounds or for urgent business will he be allowed to leave the country. Few Westerners will be content to forgo the elementary human right of free movement.

The Party Ticket

Each step of a citizen is weighed against the interests of the State, and this explains the high degree of politicalism which permeates the ordinary day-to-day life in Israel. To be a Jew, and a Zionist, will not suffice unless one is a party member. Already the kids go to kindergartens and schools which are sponsored by political parties. Whoever needs "protection" in order to get settled may not get it except under the wings of a party; whoever applies for a job may not be successful unless he produces the right party book. Only people with secure positions or with independent means can afford to remain politically unattached.

One gets used to incoming and outgoing mail being subject to censorship but less to the State dishing out the intellectual fare. Since last October the—even then insufficient—supply of foreign books and journals has ceased because of lack of hard currency. Lucky he who gets a paper from a friend abroad and reads about bestsellers, artistic

continued on page two

CLAIMS CONFERENCE PREPARES NEGOTIATIONS

A meeting of the Presidium of the Jewish Claims Conference and of Israeli delegates took place in Paris from February 10 to February 13. The meeting was also attended by representatives of European organisations, including Dr. W. Breslauer (London), Vice-President of the Council of Jews from Germany, and Dr. F. Goldschmidt (London), Joint Secretary of the United Restitution Office. The subjects under review included claims of the State of Israel and of Jewish organisations outside Israel for rehabilitation of Jewish persecutees, as well as claims with respect to heirless and unclaimed property. The Conference will also ask full protection of individual claims.

Jewish persecutees will welcome the establishment of the Conference on Jewish Claims as a common platform of Jewish organisations outside Israel. It is hoped that the Conference will also use its influence in the interest of those individual persecutees, whose justified claims have so far not been recognised by legislation. In this connection special attention should be paid to the persecutees from Eastern Germany and from Austria.

A German Reaction

Professor Franz Boehm, who is named by many as the man who will lead the German delegation to the reparation talks with Israel and the representatives of the Conference on Jewish Claims, told a meeting of Student Groups in Frankfurt that, without a true spirit of reconciliation, all material reparations would be only "blood money," and would not remove the curse which now lay upon

German history. All "diffident" Germans had to strive towards the period when no anti-Semite would dare to appear in public.

COUNCIL OF JEWS FROM GERMANY MEETS IN NEW YORK

In the presence of Dr. Siegfried Moses (Tel Aviv), Vice-President, and Dr. Hans Reichmann (London), Honorary Secretary of the Council of Jews from Germany, an Executive Meeting of the Council took place in New York on February 3; Dr. Leo Baeck, President of the Council, was in the Chair. The Council strongly stressed the need for securing part of the proceeds from the heirless and unclaimed property in Germany for social and cultural schemes on behalf of emigrated German Jews. Regret was expressed at the fact that so far, the Jewish Restitution Successor Organisation (IRSO) had not complied with the Council's repeated requests. It was felt a deplorable state of affairs that German Jews should have not even a partial benefit from the assets which they and their forefathers had built up; various steps to overcome the existing obstacles were discussed.

The Executive also defined the policy to be followed by the Council as a constituent member of the "Conference on Jewish Claims against Germany." Being the central organisation of the Jewish Nazi victims from Germany, the Council considers it essential that its representatives should be amongst the delegates of the Conference who are going to take up the negotiations with Germany.

RESTITUTION NEWS

BERLIN COMPENSATION LAW

Time Limit Extended to October 31, 1952

By the 4th Amendment Law to the Berlin Compensation Law the time limit for the registration of compensation claims has been extended to October 31, 1952. This is the only provision of the Amendment; other proposed alterations of the Compensation Law have not yet been decided upon by the Berlin Municipal Parliament.

Registration forms may be applied for from the United Restitution Office (large envelope and 6d. to be enclosed). There may, however, be a delay in the delivery because the supply has run out in Berlin and reprints are being made at present. Readers are kindly requested to refrain from reminders; they will receive the forms as soon as they have become available.

Claimants, who have already sent in to the Entschadigungsamt an informal registration, should refer to it when submitting their claims on the official form.

EXPORT OF GERMAN GOODS

A recent order of the Federal German Ministry of Economics reiterates that restituted machines, tools, etc., may be exported after an "Ausfuhr-Unbedenklichkeitsbescheinigung" (A/UB) has been obtained. Goods not obtained by way of restitution can only be exported if they had been produced in fulfilment of contracts concluded before May 9, 1945, and if they had been the property of the owner abroad before that date. The Order does, however, not provide for the purchase and export of goods against payment in "Sperrmark." (Regulations implementing the export of household goods acquired with Sperrmark accounts will be published in this paper as soon as they have been promulgated.—THE ED.)

The Order also permits exports without special licences of gift consignments up to a value of 50 DM. (with the exception of tea, coffee and tobacco); special licences may be granted for gift consignments up to 500 DM.

The Order is published in the Bundesanzeiger No. 15 of January 23, 1952.

OFFICIALS OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES

In conjunction with the AJR a list of former officials of Jewish Congregations in Germany is prepared in order to assess the appropriate number of those men and women in this country who consider themselves entitled to a pension and a widow's settlement respectively. To secure utmost possible completeness of the list, those interested should kindly send their names and addresses to AJR Headquarters. They should also mention their previous appointment in Germany.

Continued from Front Page

events, philosophical controversies, theatrical novelties. The local press is well-meaning but handicapped by a strangulating shortage of paper. Most of their scanty space is devoted to Israel politics, Middle Eastern affairs and home news. Jokingly it has been said that Israel lives behind a "Blue-White Curtain." But there is no doubt that one loses sight of the intellectual trends of the outside world and that the spiritual life of Europe and America passes by.

Our whole age which has advanced the concept of a "controlled economy" has brought an encroachment upon the rights of the individual. To the same extent that nations surrender a large portion of their sovereignty to international bodies or power blocks, the citizen gives of his "sovereignty" to the State. No one expects Israel to be unaffected by this ubiquitous development. The problem is not one of principle but of emphasis, and it is in the degree of emphasis that the young State sometimes errs. But here again, a progressive experience as the years go by, and stabilisation in the economic sphere will remedy many of to-day's shortcomings.

"SOFORTHILFEGESETZ" AND UNITED NATIONS NATIONALS

Some months ago, AJR Information reported that the terms "United Nations" and "United Nations Nationals" had been redefined by Laws 54 and 55 of May 31, 1951. Meanwhile, the "Bundesfinanzhof" has given a judgment in which it expresses the—unfavourable—view that the "Soforthilfegesetz" was not affected by Law 55 and that therefore, as before, the exemptions under the "Soforthilfegesetz" only applied to persons who had acquired Allied Nationality before May 8, 1945. The AJR, in conjunction with the Council of Jews from Germany and URO, has taken various steps aiming at a revision of the position by new legislation.

RESTITUTION AND GERMAN SOVEREIGNTY

Seven major American Jewish organisations sent a telegram to Secretary of State Dean Acheson, expressing concern over the conditions set by the Bonn Parliament on the re-armament of West Germany, particularly the condition that the German Federal Republic must have the freedom to decide which laws imposed by the occupying powers could remain in force. The telegram warns that "any further concessions in the field of restitution will seriously undermine the limited rights of persecutees, now guaranteed by occupational legislation, and will further stimulate the prevailing German tendency to impede the objectives of restitution."

LIQUIDATION OF I.R.O.

The General Council of the International Refugee Organisation ended operations on January 31. Part of the IRO migration machinery will be handed over to the Provisional Inter-Governmental Committee for the movement of Migrants from Europe, which came into being when the IRO ended.

OUR CLAIM TO OUR HERITAGE

TO THE EDITOR OF AJR INFORMATION
From Mr. ALFRED WIENER

Dear Sir,

It is most gratifying that, in the leading article of your last issue you elucidated in a precise and dignified manner the question of the distribution of the heirless and unclaimed property of the German Jews, so far collected by JRJO in the American Zone of Germany. If I venture at all to express my view on this matter it is because I am sure to convey the feelings, the thoughts and the wishes of hundreds of thousands of German Jews who were not only ruthlessly expelled from their old homeland, but whose nearest and dearest were in many cases tortured and murdered, not to mention the material losses they incurred. Sometimes these German Jews saved nothing but the clothes they wore. The property of the Jewish Communities as well as that of the benevolent, cultural and scientific organisations which individual Jews as members of German Jewry had helped to build up, was illegally and unlawfully robbed and often, as in the case of the synagogues in 1938, recklessly destroyed.

It must be remembered with gratitude that the Jewish Agency and the American Joint Distribution Committee sponsored JRJO's work and that, thanks to the devotion and efficiency of JRJO's officials, excellent results were achieved with regard to the identification of robbed heirless and unclaimed property as well as with regard to compensation for it.

Whoever knows something of the history of the German Jews between 1900 and 1933 is bound to realise their impressive achievements for the alleviation of the plight of the Jews outside Germany. We only refer to the repeated successful collections of the "Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden" under the leadership of James Simon and Paul Nathan, with the support of the Grand Lodge of the B'nai B'rith under the presidency of Berthold Timendorfer. The schools of the "Hilfsverein" in Palestine (as Israel was then called) and in Turkey helped materially to lay the foundation for the present educational system in Israel. The Jewish Labour Exchange in Berlin under the leadership of the energetic and indefatigable Alfred Berger, who unfortunately died an untimely death, was sponsored by the "Centralverein," the "Hilfsverein," the Lodges, etc., and

INDEMNIFICATION FOR EMIGRATED OFFICIALS

The Indemnification Bill for Emigrated Officials (see February issue of "AJR Information") was passed by the "Bundestag" on February 20. As it is unlikely that the "Bundesrat" will raise objections, it is to be expected that the law will come into force in a few days. The "Bundestag" also adopted a resolution moved by Deputy Dr. Arndt (S.P.D.) by which the Federal Government is requested to provide transfer facilities for the pensions granted.

IMMIGRANTS IN FRANCE ORGANISED

An organisation of Jews from Central Europe who came to France as victims of Nazi oppression was recently founded under the name of "Solidarité." The organisation, which works under the chairmanship of Dr. F. Riesenfeld, has become a constituent member of the "World Council of Jews from Germany." It aims to represent the Nazi victims in France, especially in general questions of restitution and compensation.

A public meeting of the newly established organisation took place on February 2; the speakers were Dr. F. Riesenfeld, Dr. Charles Rosenberg, and Dr. W. Rosenstock (London) representative of the "Council of Jews from Germany." The large attendance revealed that also in France Jewish immigrants, many of whom have acquired French citizenship meanwhile, realise that their interests have to be safeguarded by an independent organisation which may speak on their behalf.

ZENTRALRAT AND AUERBACH TRIAL

The Zentralrat of the Jews in Germany, stressing that it did not wish to take sides in the case, protests against the delay in the procedure. Auerbach, the resolution reads, was a sick man, but though he had been under arrest for more than a year, he had still to wait for the trial.

achieved excellent results as to the employment of Jews arriving from the East. German Jewry supported the Old Age Home and the "Shaare Zedek Hospital in Jerusalem as well as the Jews studying at the "Deutscher Platz" in Jerusalem and elsewhere (in Safed, etc.). A full list of schemes on behalf of suffering Jews, sponsored by German Jewry, would fill many pages. Only two items of this list shall be mentioned here: The Keren Hayessod, this fund which is so important for Israel's development, found considerable moral and financial support, especially in Germany, under the leadership of Oscar Wassermann. The "Encyclopaedia Judaica," the "Standard Work of Jewish Science" (of which owing to Hitler's assumption of power, only two volumes could be published) originated in Germany and its publication was only rendered possible by German-Jewish generosity. We are indebted for their work to the great scholar, Jakob Klatzkin, who is no longer alive, and to Nahum Goldmann, who has just now been called upon to carry out negotiations with the Bonn Government.

In the light of these few examples the fact that according to your article, differences of opinion on the distribution of the moneys secured by JRJO have now arisen, sounds almost like irony. Nobody would object to Israel (which struggles hard for its economic existence) receiving an appropriate share in the moneys belonging to German Jewry. But it should be a matter of course—so the "Jew in the Street" thinks—that no discussion should be necessary about an adequate share for the Jews from Germany all over the world. We, therefore, firmly believe that, due to the understanding of the prominent men of the Joint and the Jewish Agency and their thorough knowledge of German Jewry of the past and of those expelled to-day—taking into account the indubitable need for old age homes, orphanages, cultural institutions—solution satisfactory for all concerned will be found. The prominent men of the Joint either came from Germany or know Germany and the plight of the Jews from Germany well; so do those holding responsible positions with the Jewish Agency. About all people we Jews must see that right is done. And we are confident that it will be done.

19 Manchester Square, Alfred Wiener,
London, W.1. The Wiener Library.

Ernst Feder (Rio de Janeiro): PAUL NATHAN

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of his death (March 15, 1927)

Paul Nathan, whom we remember on the 25th anniversary of his death on March 15, was one of the last great personalities of the splendid two centuries of modern German Jewry, whose history ended in 1933.

Paul Nathan was the son of the Berlin banker Wilhelm Nathan and a nephew of the great Dessau banker and administrator of King Wilhelm I's private estate, Baron Moritz von Cohn. His parents brought him up completely outside Jewish tradition and he took no part in religious life. It was his passionate interest in liberty and justice, apparent in his liberal politics and his writings, which led him to devote the greatest part of his life to the Jewish cause. As a young journalist he witnessed several ritual murder trials, such as the ones in Tisza-Eszlar in 1882 and in Xanten-Cleve in 1892, and the records of his observations are a valuable contribution to the history of fanaticism and mass psychology. His writings of 1896, "Criminology of the Jews in Germany," and "The Jews as Soldiers," became pioneer works for the statistical treatment of these two subjects.

Constructive Relief Worker

For his constructive inclinations defence against unjust attacks was not enough. In 1901, together with his friend, the Berlin merchant James Simon, he founded in Berlin the "Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden," which, before the first World War, gave constructive help on a bigger scale to the Jews of Eastern Europe and the Middle East than any other private organisation of the period, and which became the model for the "Joint."

The Hilfsverein acted in the case of pogroms and other Jewish suffering through the orderly distribution of money and medical supplies and through personal intervention with governments and rulers. In the course of numerous trips to Russia, Serbia, Rumania, Bulgaria and Greece Paul Nathan negotiated personally with the ministers and the monarchs concerned.

The Jews of Eastern Europe knew what they owed to this German Jew. An address from the Rumanian Jews referred to him as "the man who talks to kings to help his people," and a message from the Jews of Kiev says, "Every time a new misfortune strikes the Jews of Kiev our thoughts go to you. We know full well that you will decline our thanks as your activity on our behalf represents a mere fraction of your great work for humanity, and as we are as little entitled to thank you as we should be to thank an artist for his art."

The second field of activity of the Hilfsverein concerned emigration. For the first time emigration, which had up to then been unplanned and had often meant exploitation, was organised systematically, with a central office in Berlin and numerous offices and committees in the countries of immigration, on Germany's Eastern frontier, inside Germany and at the ports of embarkation. During the decade 1905 to 1914 the Hilfsverein used its own means for the transport of more than 200,000 Eastern European Jews from their country of origin to their goal in the emigration, and for the support of hundreds of thousands of other emigrants in different ways. A large section of the 5,000,000 Jews at present living in America is made up of the children and grandchildren of those immigrants whom the Hilfsverein enabled to reach the country of freedom.

The third type of constructive work which the Hilfsverein performed under the leadership of Paul Nathan was its educational work. In Bulgaria, Rumania, Galicia and European Turkey it created or subsidised more than fifty Jewish schools.

Paul Nathan was specially interested in Palestine, where he travelled four times. He created there a wide net of educational establishments which was to contain all levels of instruction from eleven nursery schools up to a technical college. Paul Nathan, who was ignorant of Hebrew himself, was the first to introduce Hebrew as a medium of instruction in the schools of the Hilfsverein, in contrast to the French and English schools in the country. German, which was important for the pupils for practical reasons, was neglected, possibly too much so. Achad Haam, the creator of the modern Hebrew style, declared after an inspection

of the schools of the Hilfsverein, "I should not be sorry if some of the pupils knew German better."

After Paul Nathan's death, the Zionist Executive of Palestine commemorated his "great work" and said, "It will never be forgotten that the deceased was the first to found Hebrew nursery schools in Palestine and to demand strongly the revival of our language." Even Chaim Weizmann, who was at the time a lecturer at Geneva University, applied in 1903 for a teaching vacancy at the Hilfsverein, however without success.

During the first World War Paul Nathan directed the "Inter-Confessional Committee for the relief of distress in the Eastern Occupied Zone," the official President of which was the Spanish Ambassador, undertook six trips to the occupied areas, negotiated there with the highest authorities, including General Ludendorff, and saw to improvements in the position of the Polish, Russian and Rumanian Jews.

Benefactor of Eastern Jewry

Paul Nathan remained at the head of the Hilfsverein to his last day. In November 1926, when he was almost seventy, he accepted an invitation to Moscow by the "Society for the Settlement of Working Jews in the Soviet Republic." His name was still popular in Jewish circles in Russia. His picture hung in thousands of Jewish homes and huts as that of the greatest benefactor of Russian Jewry.

The months after his return were spent in concentrated activity. On March 10 he had a stroke. He still dictated a letter to his friend Max Warburg in Hamburg, whom he had promised a lecture about the Jews in Russia; his last thought belonged to the distress of his fellow-Jews. Then his consciousness became clouded. On March 15, 1927, one month before his 70th birthday, his great and kind heart stopped.

In the final epoch of German Jewry Paul Nathan occupies a place of honour as a brilliant writer, a noble and helpful man, an indefatigable servant and creator of Jewish life.

GERMANY'S NEW ANTI-NAZIS

The Nazis discussed in a recent A.J.A. booklet ("Germany's New Nazis," *Jewish Chronicle* Publication, London, 1951, 5s.) are not really "new"; they are *alte Kämpfer* with a vengeance (literally so), and the time is past when they seemed to be a paradox and an incredible anachronism. The whole medley of parties, factions, gangs surveyed here by a knowledgeable and restrained student, are a familiar sight. How long is it since Hitler was merely one of the rabble-rousers and considerably surpassed in importance by Wulle and Kube and Sünden-Dinter? These weeds seem to spring inevitably from the morass of defeat (not only in Germany), and far more interesting than Germany's new Nazis are at present Germany's new anti-Nazis. Have they learnt a lesson?

Substantial evidence produced in the booklet will not encourage optimists. Says the anonymous writer: "With the experience of Weimar to draw on, the democrats of Western Germany should feel confident of their ability to beat the new Nazism. But it is precisely confidence they lack." Unfortunately not confidence alone, for there is also a "growing conviction . . . that the State neither can nor will fight for democracy when challenged," and refined by empty words, "the Federal Government's failure to act has been a source of ridicule and harm to democracy."

Among the causes of this chronic failure, the writer finds democratic disunity, a thoroughly unsympathetic public opinion and an infection of nationalism which is spreading far and fast, even among Socialists. C.A.

GERMANS COLLECT FOR ISRAEL

The "Peace with Israel" movement has appealed to all Germans for donations to be used to afforest Israel, thus helping to relieve the feelings of the Jews, whose memories are haunted by the terrible past. The appeal is, *inter alia*, signed by: Carlo Schmid, Axel Eggebrecht, Eugen Kogon, Rudolf Pechel, Professor Dr. Bruno Snell, Ernst Lemmer and Theodor Plivier.

ANGLO-JUDAICA

THE KING

King George VI who died last month, distinguished himself by simplicity and stringent modesty. As far as his associations with Jewry are concerned, the late King always showed an interest in Jewish charity. He graciously consented to become a patron of the Jewish Orphanage.

In doing so he was following the example of his three predecessors and maintaining a tradition begun by one of the most remarkable of Jewry's royal friends in Britain, the Duke of Sussex. With his two brothers, this uncle of Queen Victoria in 1809 attended a memorable Friday evening service at the Great Synagogue, where it is said the royal party's attention was equally engaged by the splendour of the interior, the admirable singing and the beauty of the ladies gracing the galleries. The Duke of Sussex not only eagerly supported Jewish emancipation; he went so far as to study Hebrew and frequently took the chair at Jewish public dinners. His oldest brother, on the other hand, the later William IV, was rather less broadminded. At the time of the debates on Jewish emancipation, he actually urged the Bishop of Ely "always to vote against the Jews."

Victoria and Edward VII

Queen Victoria's attachment to one of the greatest Jews of her age is of course well known, and surely unforgettable the dedication to Disraeli's "dear and honoured memory" by his "grateful sovereign and friend"—"Kings love him that speaketh right." Understandably enough, the Queen also had occasional hesitations. When Gladstone proposed in 1869 to elevate Lionel de Rothschild to the Lords, she emphatically demurred. "The Queen cannot consent to a Jew being made a Peer," she wrote, "and she is quite certain that it would do the Government harm instead of good."

But every trace of prejudice was banished in her son, Edward VII, who treated Jews to that magnificent liberality of feeling which was so well in harmony with what Mr. Churchill called the other day "the august, unchallenged and tranquil glories of the Victorian era." The Rothschilds were among his most intimate acquaintances; he had attended "Mr. Leopold's" wedding at the Central Synagogue and "Mr. Alfred's" house-warming at Halton, and was often entertained at their houses in London and in the country. When he stayed at the Sassoon's at Hove one autumn, it was said that on Yom Kippur he sent to enquire how his host was fasting. Other notable, if less orthodox friends, were Sir Ernest Cassel and Sir Edgar Speyer.

The House of Windsor

They were all strictly personal friends of the King. They were not so popular elsewhere, and "nice people" gently frowned on His Majesty's predilections. The Jockey Club, e.g., waited 13 years before they deigned to admit Sir Ernest Cassel. This discrimination, however, was equally enforced against the many Americans, then still considered little more than upstarts, whom the King delighted to welcome at his Court. Much of the indifference shown by Edward VII to social convention was inherited by Edward VIII, the present Duke of Windsor.

Tradition has since been more vigorously asserted, but as the new reign begins, Jews have every right to put their trust in the noble standards of the House of Windsor. *The Times* thought these were notably Christian standards. Inasmuch as their distinction is, as *The Times* explains, the ideal of "honour founded on service, of obedience freely given and repaid by diligent protection," they are those standards which are the only hope of civilised society. C. C. A.

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ENQUIRIES INVITED

Lutz Weltmann: HEINE AND DISRAELI

Heinrich Heine belonged to the admirers of Disraeli's early novel "Contarini Fleming," which his contemporary—seven years his junior—valued very highly himself, and it is not impossible that a passage from Heine's drama in an English setting—"Radcliff" (1822)—has inspired the alternative title of Disraeli's novel "Sybil or the Two Nations" (1845), which has a social meaning. Heine's passage reads:—

"So dacht' ich auch und teilte ein die Menschen
In zwei Nationen, die sich wild bekriegen."

Although both Heine and Disraeli left the Jewish community, they deserve to be counted among Judah's greatest sons. Not only contemporaries and posterity continued to see in them exponents of Jewry—"Das junge Deutschland" as well as Disraeli's "Young England" were sneered at as "Young Judah," but their own religious thought was an expression of Judaism during a most critical phase.

At the age of twelve Benjamin Disraeli became a member of the Church of England, it was—as in the case of the composer Mendelssohn-Bartholdy—his father's choice. Without this baptism, which did not mean much to Disraeli's father, his son's meteoric career would not have been possible. It seems to me that some conception of a Napoleonic hero is underneath Disraeli's often underrated novel "Alroy," the story of a Jewish twelfth century Messiah who failed because he transgressed his religious mission. Disraeli the Statesman knew his spiritual mission when he became a builder of the British Empire.

"Abbé Heine"

Heine took the decisive step himself—to pay the price for the admission to European civilisation. Although he did so for his career's sake, he was by no means frivolous about it. He embraced the Protestant faith, because he was a Protestant *par excellence* (in the wider sense of the word) himself. But one should rather have expected that the writer of the "Wallfahrt nach Cevlaar" would have turned to the Catholicism of his native Rhineland.

Besides, Heine had a very tolerant Roman Catholic priest among his tutors, and it was Heine's mother who played with the idea of her son's conversion, and saw him in her dreams as a cardinal. She anticipated Stendhal's alternative "Le Rouge et le Noir" when she was thinking, after Napoleon's downfall, of the soutane, and some of Heine's French friends said that he would have made an outstanding abbé.

Heine's baptism was of no avail to his career. Not so much on account of anti-Semitism, though this played some part, but because Israel's prophetic spirit was mighty in him and made him stand up for righteousness against the rulers of his time. Disraeli, who upheld and furthered the cause of Jewish emancipation in England, was a prophet, too. In his novel "Coningsby" he expounded the ideal of a "Tory-Democracy" which has never been really tried out except under his two premierships. His undoctinal socialism has not come to fruition yet. This self-made "adventurer" was aware of social injustice, but believing in an aristocracy of the spirit he abhorred the idea of a revolution of the masses. Heine's attitude was similar to his. The cure Disraeli proposed was the English way: timely reforms and compromise with reality. He was not in favour of Utopian blueprints, but propagated good government which meant for him government not for one class only, but trusteeship of an élite for the welfare and happiness of the governed.

Art and Politics

Endorsing the Jewish belief in social justice, but, at the same time, in some "order" in this world of inequality, they had a real affinity to Goethe's philosophy. "Vivian Grey" has his literary ancestor in "Wilhelm Meister," and Goethe's influence on Heine's development is well documented. Both Heine and Disraeli had in common their love for Lord Byron. Both moved away from the "Kunstperiode" (whose summit was Goethe) and used their writings as vehicles for political thought. Disraeli's ambition was: "I want to

become Prime Minister," and he succeeded to such a degree, that his political career outshone his fame as an author. Heine expressed himself entirely in the medium of his poetry and his prose, which Disraeli did not, and yet, Heine's concern was above all, to be valued on account of the good fight he put up, to have a sword laid down on his tomb as a reward for the brave fighter in the battle for man's freedom. He shared Disraeli's fate inasmuch as Heine's genius as revealed in his poetry had not been properly appreciated yet, as his thought has always remained so topical, even when it was controversial.

Professor Barker Fairley (Toronto) lectured about Heine at London University College some time ago. This authority on Goethe analysed Heine's imagery and discovered a great number of theatrical impressions, ranging from animal dances and carnival disguise to ritualistic and religious drama. A certain theatrical make-up was not absent in Disraeli's life and work either. Both Heine and Disraeli shift the gods on the scenery of their ideas. Disraeli said (if my memory does not deceive me, in his "Tancred") that Jewry could be proud of having given a (!) god to the world (Jesus). Heine saw Jesus now as an exponent of Jewish-Christian Nazarenism, now as a brother of Dionysus. Disraeli, too, drew upon the symbols of Greek mythology in his late novel "Endymion."

New Light on the Subject

This little comparative sketch is the outcome of some recent publications: Hesketh Pearson's vivid biography "Dizzy" (Methuen & Co., London, 21/-) whets our appetite to re-read some of Disraeli's novels, as the author interspersed the book with quotations from his epigrams, some of which remind us of Heine's aphorisms. The achievement of the writer is summed up in the words: "None of Disraeli's novels is a work of genius, but nearly all of them are the works of a genius, but one whose function in life is not that of a creative artist." Friedrich Hirsh's "Bausteine zu einer Biographie" (Florian Kupferberg, Mainz) record many unknown facts of Heine's life, explaining, amongst others the mystery about the year of the poet's birth, and shedding new light on Heine's relations with Börne, Cotta, Meyerbeer, Marx, Rothschild, the Parisian "Vorwärts" and others. This Professor of Mainz University, a loyal servant in the cause of Franco-German understanding, is the editor and compiler of the most complete collection of Heine's letters. The first volume and one volume of commentary have already been published (Florian Kupferberg, Mainz) and are a model of a scholarly edition of a poet's letters. By the time of the centenary of Heine's death the six volumes containing more than 1,200 letters will have proved indispensable for any research about Heine.

No less welcome is the new edition of Ludwig Marcuse's remarkable book "Ein Leben zwischen Gestern und Morgen" (Rowohlt, Hamburg). It is a convincing interpretation of Heine's character, a reliable study of his period, entirely free from slighting Heine's personal adversaries and political opponents. Marcuse's outline of the poet's and the man's tragic position is fascinating and his postscript about the Romantics a most timely word. "Mein wertvollstes Vermächtnis" is a pocket edition of about 650 pages Dünndruck, containing "the living Heine" (Manses's Bibliothek der Weltliteratur, Zürich). This really excellent selection which opens new vistas on Heine's religion, life and poetry, is the work of Felix Stössinger. He grouped the documents of the essential Heine in a way enabling us to survey the development of Heine's thought. His instructive introduction gives evidence of Heine's impact on the modern world, his place being between Byron and Dostoevski on the one side, between Hölderlin and Nietzsche-George and Rilke on the other. To many people Hölderlin and Heine are incompatible minds. But Heine did express some sentiments akin to those of Hölderlin and he anticipated a great contemporary English writer whose "Cocktail Party" was a success because T. S. Eliot had learned from Heine—directly or indirectly—how to treat an esoteric theme with ease and elegance.

"HUGHENDEN MANOR"

Another interesting appreciation of Disraeli written by I. R. Apt, is included in the symposium "Sixteen portraits of people whose houses have been preserved by the National Trust" (The Naldrett Press, London, 18/-).

LAW and LIFE

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

YOUR INCOME TAX RETURN By a Professional Accountant

Soon most readers will receive their annual income tax return forms. Most of these forms are issued in April every year.

Different taxpayers (companies, partnerships, employees, business people, trustees, etc.) receive different types of forms. In nearly every case, however, the form provides for declaration of income earned during the year ended April 5, 1952. Individuals will also find sections asking about family circumstances (whether married, dependants, life policies, etc.), to enable the tax office to work out their personal allowances for the tax year 1952-53.

If you have an accountant looking after your tax affairs and the form is sent direct to you, you should pass it to him without delay, at the same time giving him the information he needs to complete it ready for you to sign.

If you have no professional assistance, you should study the explanatory notes issued with the return form. Further advice can be obtained at tax offices, but it is preferable to understand one's taxation affairs, so that no claims are overlooked.

Where there is no source of income other than a regular job, the answers will be mostly "nil" or "none." Business and professional people may have to take more time over the form. Entries against "Trade, Profession or Vocation" will generally have to be supported by a more or less detailed profit and loss statement, depending on size and nature of operations. This should normally cover a period of 12 months, ending at April 5, 1952, March 31, 1952, or some other date within the previous 12 months. If the taxpayer finds a certain date convenient and adheres to it from year to year, the tax office are unlikely to object. Changes in accounting date cause complications

and should be avoided. In a new business, choice of first accounting date may have a material effect on tax liabilities and requires careful discussion with your accountant.

It is frequently impossible to complete the return form within the expected 21 days. If delay is unavoidable, tell the tax office that the matter is having attention; otherwise there may be constant reminders. If the hold-up is merely due to the business accounts not yet being available, the best thing to do is to mark the relevant section "to follow" or "to be agreed," complete the rest of the form and send it to the tax office. The business accounts should be sent as soon as possible thereafter.

Established businesses are normally assessed on the "preceding year" basis, in which case the results of the accounting year ending at or before April 5, 1952, form the basis for tax year 1952-53, ending April 5, 1953. In order to make these assessments in time, the tax office requires the relevant information before Autumn, 1952. If business accounts are not submitted by that time and your tax inspector knows or thinks you are making profits, he may decide to raise an *estimated* assessment. Estimated assessments rarely *understate* the actual profits; the best policy is to have proper accounts prepared and to submit them in good time.

Accounts should be prepared even though there may be little or no profit or even a loss. If a loss can be established, it may be possible to claim relief against tax arising on other or future income.

Failure to receive a return form does not absolve the taxpayer; if he has taxable income it is his duty, before the end of the tax year, to inform his nearest tax office.

In the case of limited companies which complete returns for purposes of *profits* tax, income tax returns are often dispensed with.

A CATALOGUE OF LAWLESSNESS

It was typical for Nazi Germany that many of its crimes were committed on a so-called "legal" basis. An anthology of the discriminatory laws against the German Jews is therefore, at the same time a history of unsurpassed sufferings of a minority. It is gratifying that a record of this "legal" discrimination has been compiled by a former Berlin Jewish lawyer, who has survived the war in Germany (Bruno Blau: Das Ausnahmerecht fuer die Juden in den Europaeischen Laendern, 1933-1945, Teil I: Deutschland. Copyright Bruno Blau, 41-29 41 St. Apt. 4D, Sunnyside, L.I., N.Y., U.S.A. \$2.50 and 20 c. postage). The stencilled 142 pages publication contains not less than 400 laws and ordinances, beginning with the law against State Officials (Berufsbeamtengesetz) of 7 April, 1933, and ending with an ordinance of the Berlin Municipality of November 13, 1944, by which the few remaining Jews were barred from the public shelters (Waermehallen).

The process of degradation may be divided into four phases. The first laws, starting in 1933, were directed in the first line against "non-Aryans" in State employment and in the professions. Yet even this period tells us of many other discriminating actions.

The second period was inaugurated by the Nuremberg Laws of September, 1935, which also "legally" degraded Jews to second-class citizens and which revoked the few exemptions of the 1933 laws. From then onwards, step by step, economic activities were also restricted. The Ordinance by which Jews were compelled to register their assets (April 26, 1938) foreshadowed the exploitations after the November pogroms. In summer, 1938, streets named after Jews were "Aryanised." Shortly afterwards, in August, 1938, Jews had to add the names "Israel" and "Sarah" to their Christian names; a list of names which could be used instead of "Israel" and "Sarah" was attached to this order;

FROM GERMANY

PEACE WITH ISRAEL

A special edition of the "Rundbriefe" for fostering friendship between the followers of the Old and New Testament, issued by Dr. Gertrud Luckner, Caritas-Verband, Freiburg, is devoted to the "Peace with Israel" idea. It contains, *inter alia*, the statement of Dr. Adenauer, the replies of Jewish organisations and the "Peace with Israel" appeals by Erich Lueth and Rudolf Kuestemeier. A moving address of the local headmaster on the occasion of the reconsecration of the Jewish Cemetery in Schluechtern recalls the plight of lonely and persecuted Jewish children in the small towns. A co-editor of the circular, Karl Thieme, stresses that after Hitler's downfall Germany must not be reconstructed in a state of "unrepented sin" ("unbereute Todsünde").

MEISSNER DENAZIFIED

The findings of the Lower Denazification Court, by which Meissner, former Chief of the Reichskanzlei, was classified as "Belasteter" with the effect that part of his estate was to be confiscated, has been revoked by the "Kassationshof" in Munich.

Berlin.—Frau Jeanette Wolff has been elected one of the Berlin representatives for the Bonn Federal Parliament. Frau Wolff, who was in a concentration camp during the war, takes a leading part in the work of the Jewish Community Berlin and of the Zentralrat.

Dr. Gustav Emanuel, a member of the "Repräsentantenversammlung" of the Berlin Jewish Community and chairman of the Hospital Committee, died at the age of 72.

Nuernberg.—Dr. Julius Nuernberger, the President of the Community and the Vice-President of the Landesverband of Bavarian Congregations, died at the age of 68. The deceased was also Chairman of the Lawyers' Associations for Nuernberg and for Bavaria and a member of the Bavarian Senate. At his funeral, addresses were, *inter alia*, delivered by representatives of Jewish Organisations and by the Mayor of Fuerth.

Frankfurt.—Negotiations about the restoration of the Old Jewish Cemetery have been taken up between the Jewish Community and the Municipal Authorities.

including many abstruse names which, so far, had been entirely unknown to German Jews.

During the third period, after the November pogroms, the Jews were brought down to the state of pariahs. As early as January, 1939, Heydrich was instructed by Hitler to "solve" the Jewish question by emigration and evacuation.

German Jews as Outcasts

This order anticipates the fourth and darkest period, beginning with the outbreak of war. On September 1, 1939, the very day of the invasion of Poland, Jews were put under curfew and had to be back in their homes in summer at 9 p.m. and in winter at 8 p.m. A few weeks later, on September 23, 1939 (it was the Day of Atonement of that year), they were ordered to deliver their wireless sets the same day. In July, 1940, they were given notice as telephone subscribers. The Yellow Star was introduced on September 1, 1941, by an order which also applied to children from 6 years onwards. During the winter, their electric appliances were confiscated, and in February, 1942, they were forbidden to obtain newspapers and periodicals. From April, 1942, onwards they could not use public conveyances except on their way to and from work and under other special conditions. By a fiendish order of the Minister of Education, the Jewish Schools were closed in July, 1942, and any kind of tuition for Jewish children by paid or unpaid teachers was prohibited. Against such terrible decrees the withdrawal of the tobacco rations and the bar from waiting-rooms seem to be negligible. The 13th Ordinance to the "Reichsbuergergesetz" seals the legal death of the remnant; criminal actions are now to be dealt with not by the Law Courts, but by the police, and the estates of a deceased Jew are to be confiscated by the Reich.

This summary is not meant to give a full list even of the most cruel "legal" actions. It may, however, suffice to illustrate the sufferings which those we had to leave behind had to undergo before they were sent on a journey from which they were never to return.

Apart from being a unique document of our times, Bruno Blau's monograph will also serve an important purpose as a source of legal information. In some instances, the full text or the extract of the laws are published. The Appendix contains a comprehensive index, a summary of judicial decisions and a list of publications on racial legislation and a description of the legal position of partners of "privileged" and "ordinary" mixed marriages.

W. ROSENSTOCK



Whether you travel for business or to get away from it, PELTOURS will be glad to arrange any trip you have in mind. Our individual service takes care of everything connected with travelling, from passports to travel reservations and hotel bookings and, of course, there is no charge whatever for the facility.

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29 DUKE ST. LONDON W.1.



Old Acquaintances

Two Lectures:—At the "Club 1943" Rudolf Bernauer, author of numerous successful comedies and partner of Carl Meinhard as director of three theatres in Berlin read from his memoirs, "The Theatre of my Life." It was an entertaining and instructive evening. Starting as an actor at the beginning of this century, Vienna-born Bernauer created the famous "Boese Buben" performances, parted from Reinhardt, and took over the "Berliner Theater." He produced Wedekind, Strindberg, and Ibsen, discovered Maria Orska, Ludwig Hartau and many more, and became a leading director. The older ones will remember his wonderful "Traumspiel" production, and the invention of the so-called "Kreissler-stage." In one of his theatres the immortal "Five Frankfurters," by Carl Roessler, had their first night. The history of the German theatre between the two wars would be incomplete without Rudolf Bernauer, and we hope to see his book published soon.—"The Circle," the association of architects and interior decorators from Germany, invited Ernest Friedmann of Friedmann & Weber fame, to give a talk about his work and life. Friedmann's artistic achievements have been decisive and we only wish he would write his memoirs down. Do you remember what the houses and flats of our parents looked like? With the help of such artists as Rudolf Alexander Schroeder, Meier-Graefe, Professor Haas-Heye, Vogeler of Worpswede, Oscar Kaufmann, Erna Pinner and Lotte Pritzel, Friedmann changed our environment completely.

Returnees lose American Citizenship:—The *New York Times* reports that three refugees who returned to their native country after the war, lost their newly acquired U.S. citizenship. Helene Thimig, Max Reinhardt's widow, Hans Jaray, the Viennese actor, and Ernst Deutsch overstayed their time; naturalised American citizens cannot remain away from the States longer than three years without losing their passports. For actors it is not only a question of the high return fare to comply with the law; having to choose between a good part abroad and an interruption of their newly started career, they apparently preferred to stay where they were. Others are, of course, in the same danger, and may have to suffer a similar fate. The *New York Times* mentioned a few other names of business men who lost their citizenship too.

Home News:—Anton Walbrook, just returned from Duesseldorf, where he played successfully in "Venus Observed," will be in Jack Hylton's new production of "Call Me Madam," so will Marianne Kupfer-Deeming and Ernest Ullmann.—Ferdie Mayne scored a success in Strindberg's "Creditors" in the New Lindsay Theatre.—Otto Heller, the wonderful camera-man, will shoot the "Moulin Rouge" picture which John Huston, the director of "African Queen," will produce in London and Paris.—Emeric Pressburger will direct the English re-make of Erich Kaestner's "Doppeltes Lottchen" under the title, "Twice upon a time."

Visitors:—The unforgettable Fritzi Massary is coming to Europe next month and will visit England, Lugano, and Gastein. She is living quietly in Hollywood; her daughter Liesl, married to Vienna-born director Leo Mittler, works as an agent in Germany.—Grete Mosheim hopes to come to London too very soon; she is revisiting Berlin for the first time since the war, but has apparently no ambitions to stage a comeback.

Obituaries:—Dr. Heinz Stroh, who returned from London to Germany a few years ago as a journalist, died in Nuernberg.—In Graz died Hans Rudolf Bartsch, of "Schwammerl" fame.—The author Ernst Zahn passed away in Zurich.

Mady's Last Will:—Mady Christians, who died a few months ago in America, left part of her money to old actors in Berlin who are in need.

News from Everywhere:—Friedrich Torberg, the author, joined the American Embassy in Vienna after his return from the States.—Erich Burger, who used to write for the *Berliner Tageblatt*, survived the war in Trinidad and arrived in New York, where he is working on a new book.—Lil Dagover is in Paris to act in her first French picture.—E. M. Remarque's new book, "Spark of Life," was published in the States; it is a novel about life in a German concentration camp. So far a German publisher has not been found.

PEM

IN PARLIAMENT

DENTISTS BILL

On February 5 the Dentists Bill which, *inter alia*, proposes new regulations for the admission of dentists with foreign qualifications, was read for the second time in the House of Lords. The Lord President of the Council (Lord Woolton) pointed out that the existing legislation had caused considerable difficulty. Under the proposed new clause the General Dental Council were to be empowered to recognise foreign diplomas without any further inquiry. If, however, the Council were not entirely satisfied about the value of a particular diploma, they could require the holder to sit for an examination. (The main contents of the proposed new clause were reported in the January issue of "AJR Information."—The Ed.)

During the Debate, Lord Nathan expressed the hope that the discretion, which it was proposed to vest in the General Dental Council, would also be exercised with some regard to those dentists who had foreign qualifications, some of whom had come as refugees to this country. "This is a matter," Lord Nathan went on, "upon which I know there has been a good deal of 'to-ing' and 'fro-ing' for a period of some years. In some quarters there is a feeling that a certain degree of hardship is caused, perhaps unnecessarily. . . . I trust that some amelioration will be possible in the situation as it exists to-day."

Lord Amulree associated himself with Lord Nathan's plea.

Lord Haden-Guest expressed the view that the present rules did not always correspond to the realities of the present day world. He referred to a teacher of dentistry from Vienna, who could not be brought on the Foreign Dentists Register because he could not provide the right type of experience. "That seems to me to be a grotesque situation. . . . But under this Bill I think it ought to be possible for us to have a further look at the whole situation with regard to dental qualifications."

Since the Bill was presented in November last, the AJR has intensified its efforts to safeguard the interests of the dentists with German qualifications who so far have not been admitted to the Dentists Register.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

A REFUGEE IN LEEDS

Dear Sir,

It was with amazement that I read in the February issue the article of Mr. C. Aronsfeld, "A Refugee in Leeds."

I came to Leeds in 1938 and would like to dissociate myself most strongly from Mr. Aronsfeld's most unkind and rather sneering remarks. He was indeed most lucky to have been given a job at 28/5 per week plus 10/- gratuity from the Refugee Committee. I like many others although I was 26 at the time started at 25/- plus 5/- gratuity and was satisfied to have had the opportunity of being admitted to this country and a job which equipped me for later life. I do not know what he expects employers to be but I never expected anything from my employer but only as he calls it "severely concerned with business matters."

ADMISSION TO UNITED KINGDOM

Mr. Reeves asked the Home Secretary why his Department refused admission to this country to an alien resident in Israel, the mother of a naturalised British subject, practising as a doctor, when he needs her to keep home for him. In his reply the Home Secretary, Sir D. Maxwell Fyfe, said that the circumstances of the mother who was living with her husband in Israel were not such as to bring her within the categories of foreigners who, because of isolation or distress, were allowed to come here to live with relatives in this country.

GROUP DEFAMATION

During the debate on the Defamation Amendment Bill, introduced as a Private Bill by Mr. N. H. Lever, several M.P.s proposed the incorporation of a clause dealing with group defamation. Mr. Barnett Janner recalled that group defamation on a large scale in Nazi Germany was materially responsible for causing the death of six million innocent victims. "The ravings of Streicher in the 'Stuermer' and the outburst from Goebbels and others had an effect which could not possibly be appreciated at that time in this country, and which only became visible after the war." Mr. Sydney Silverman also advocated the legal protection of racial and religious minorities.

His attitude seems to be that the people for whom he works and with whom he boards shall supply him with all his needs at a special reduced price and I only call this attitude most improper. The British Jews have indeed given vast sums to the Refugee Committee and have averted all hardships which Refugees in other countries have had to endure and of which I personally also have some unfortunate experience.

I also think it most unkind to call the gentleman who is remembered by a multitude of Leeds Jews as Refugees with gratitude a so-called "Viceroy." He has given uncounted hours to the cause of the Jewish refugees.

The method of writing under a variety of nom-plume to newspapers is most insidious; if one has to write a letter one can certainly do so under a nom-plume but only one letter as otherwise editors are given the impression that a multitude of people share the writer's opinion.

Mr. Aronsfeld also apparently does not know that it is most improper for any non-British subject to meddle into any political question or write any letter on any political subject to any paper and he would indeed have been much better advised to keep his mouth shut and take the so-called "Viceroy's" advice and leave this country. To return him to Germany was only an expression used in the moment of excitement but I feel sure that this type of refugee is most unwanted here.

Similarly I wish to object to his sneering remarks that the girls who work in Jewish households are "all too busy," they are doing a job for which they are paid and the expression being kept "all too busy" has the unpleasant taste that they were being exploited which I am sure is not true.

In conclusion I would like to say that in the years '37 and '38 we all met in the house of a Mr. Bornstein who every Friday night opened his door to all refugees who wanted to avail themselves of his hospitality and advice. Unfortunately Mr. Bornstein has since died but it is worthwhile to remember him in this connection as I feel that he played an essential part in the Jewish Refugee circles in Leeds.

Yours faithfully,

2 Sandhill Drive,
Atwoodley, Leeds.

H. Heimann

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Marriage

Blank—Alexander. The marriage takes place on March 9 of Miss Ursula Marion Blank, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Blank, of 39 Armitage Road, N.W.11 and Mr. Henry Alexander son of Mrs. E. Alexander of 21 Lancaster Grove N.W.3.

Birthday

Mr. Sally Rosenbaum (formerly Paderborn), of 15 Mortimer Crescent, N.W.6, will celebrate his 75th birthday on March 7. His children and grandchildren wish him much happiness.

CLASSIFIED

Employment

REQUIRED—Shorthand Typist, perfect English and German. Sunday mornings only, 9.30-12.30. Applications to Box 1268.

DOMESTIC wanted. British Continental Domestic Agency, 11a Albemarle Street, W.1. Tel. REGent 1419.

SECRETARY SHORTHAND TYPIST, English-German, seeks position. Box 1293.

TEXTILE AGENCY want capable person, with good contact to Gown Manufacturers in London. Box 1290.

PRESSER, exp. underpresser, male, wants suitable work. Box 1273.

REPRESENTATIVE

for most popular and nat. adv. Bras and Corsetry wanted by well establ. wholesale firm for Home Counties and many other areas, incl. Scotland. Good retail connections essential. All existing accounts handed over. Good commission paid. Box No. 1269.

ASSISTANT COOK, male, wants a position in restaurant or private. Box 1274.

STOREKEEPER / WAREHOUSE-MAN, elderly, also packer, wants suitable work. Box 1276.

CUTTER for plastic handbags seeks position. Box 1277.

SECRETARY, shorthand typ./book-keeper, wants position. Box 1278.

SALES ASSISTANT, lady, wants position with firm for ladies underwear, hosiery, etc., in the Palmers Green and Walthamstow district. Box 1279.

MACHINIST wants homework for plastics. Box 1280.

GYMNASTIC teacher gives private lessons. Box 1281.

DRESSMAKER wants suitable work in- or outdoor, full- or part-time. Box 1282.

SHORTHAND TYPING (Pitman) lessons given by exp. teacher. Box 1283.

HEADWAITER, 11 years with last firm, wants position as waiter or similar. Box 1287.

CLERK/LEDGER CLERK, former lawyer, wants suitable position. Box 1285.

Accommodation

BED AND BREAKFAST (or full board) in excellent house, hot and cold water in bedrooms. MAI 0493.

OFFICE to let, one room furnished. Best position. First Floor, West End near Regent Street. Box 1291.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, 9 by 11 ft., one bedroom, one with kitchen sink. Share bathroom. 29 Allerton Road, N.16.

BOARD AND LODGING, mod. price, wanted by recogn. teacher for Easter and/or Midsummer holidays, possibly in exchange for coaching. Box 1296.

RENT-FREE ROOM near Edgware Station offered to Lady of kind disposition having full-time job, in exchange against some evenings' companionship and light domestic help for healthy old lady. Box 1271.

RENT-FREE NICE BEDROOM, h. & c. w., in lady's mod. flat, to homely bus. or working lady in return for little light help mornings. Box 1294.

WIDOWER wishes to share his modern 5 rooms furnished flat with all conveniences, central-heating, warm water, etc., in modern Court in Golders Green. Please apply Box 1288.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED double and single Divan Rooms. Breakfast, Meals optional 31 Eardley Crescent, Earls Court. Phone FRE 8473. Erna Spiegl.

LEASE FOR SALE of Industrial Premises near Chalk Farm, with vacant possession of well-lit top floor, approx. 1,100 sq. ft., all services, modern fire escape. Suitable for all light industrial purposes. Net rental £104 p.a. Approx. 10 year lease £1,000. Box 1295.

CHARMING BALCONY ROOM facing recreation ground of Elgin Avenue. Use of kitchen, bath, telephone, including heating, 30/-, one lady only. Please write Loewinger, 40 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.

ELDERLY COUPLE, no children, require two- or three-room furnished flat, with garden, kitchen, bathroom, telephone, for several months in summer. Box 1292.

Flats and Houses

urgently wanted for selected applicants. Contents or F. & F. bought. Exchanges arranged. Expert advice free. No commission required in respect of flats. Box 1272.

Miscellaneous

BERLIN ESTATE MANAGER Keller, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Schlosterstr. 53. Consultation free of charge.

FOR SALE—Lady's Overcoat, trimmed collar and pockets; Wool knitted dress, medium size, complete new model. Reasonable price. Phone GLA 5350 after 6 p.m.

PIANO wanted by professional musician, as gift or let for a few months. Box 1286.

Personal

ELDERLY GENTLEMAN (60) feels lonely, would like to meet good looking, cultured Lady (45-50). Offer sincere friendship, requires personal companionship. Please write strictest confidence to Box 1270.

GENTLEMAN, 45, settled Rhodesian, desires acquaintance lady, view marriage. Submitted photographs to be returned. Replies to Box 1289.

MISSING PERSONS

Enquiries for AJR

Hirsch, Dr. Max, Gynaecologist from Berlin, for Dr. Laue, Germany.

Wilde, Heinz, lived at Manchester may have returned to the Continent for Immo Wilde, Wuerzburg.

Friedberger, Leopold, last known address: Queen Elizabeth Walk, N.1.

Schweitzer, Robert J., last known address: 7 Endsleigh Gardens, W.C.2, for whom we hold a letter.

Personal Enquiry

Maud Adler, daughter of Ella Adler née Moritz, formerly Aschaffenburg, wanted by F. Nonweiler, Kaiserslautern, Glocken Str. 83.

AJR AT WORK

AJR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

Last month there was little change in the general employment position. We were notified of vacancies, but, in a number of cases, we had no suitable persons on our register.

Recently, an additional social worker has been appointed, to visit employers and employment agencies and make them acquainted with our work. Due to her efforts, a number of unemployed could already be placed.

We are still in need of vacancies for :-

Clerical people, men and women, especially book-keepers, typists, filing clerks, full and part-time.

Needlewomen, in- and outdoor, especially for machining, alterations, mending, darning, knitting, etc.

Domestic work, half or full day, for cooking, light housework, attending, sitting in.

Classes

The shorthand typing course has been closed. A belt making course has started. It takes place on Thursdays, 8 p.m., at 8 Fairfax Mansions.

Home wanted for three boys

A mother has left her husband and her three children, aged 5, 6 and 9 years. We are urgently looking for a Boarding School or family who would care for the three children. Those who might help in the matter should kindly contact our Social Services Department. MAI 4449.

AJR FRIENDSHIP CLUB

Whilst each of the February meetings was a success, the gathering at which Mr. Pem talked about well-known actors of stage and screen was particularly enjoyed by the audience. Speaking with a wealth of knowledge Mr. Pem, in a vivid and humorous way, described the fate of a great number of artists whose names had been household words to refugees from Germany. Some of them perished, some compromised with the Nazis, but the number of those who tried to save the lives of Jewish colleagues and friends was not negligible either. After the talk a great number of questions were raised from the floor and answered by the well-versed speaker.

The full programme for March and April is published below. Non-members of the Club are always welcomed as guests.

AJR FRIENDSHIP CLUB

Meetings every Sunday, at 7 p.m., at Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3

Programme for March and April

March 2 : Musical Evening.

March 9 : Dr. A. MARCUSE : "Queen Elizabeth and Her Time"

March 16 : Friedrich and Erna SCHILLER : "Humor in Wort und Lied." (See special announcement). Silver collection.

March 23 : Miss M. ROSENBERG : Ernste und heitere Vortraege.

March 30 : Mr. K. SABATZKY : "Shaw and the Jews."

April 6 : Informal gathering.

April 13 : No Meeting. (Easter)

April 20 : Dr. AUFRICHT : "Heinrich Heine as a German refugee."

April 27 : Musical evening.

The talks will be given in German.

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JUBILEE ISSUE OF AJR INFORMATION

In April, all members of the AJR and subscribers of AJR Information will receive, as a special edition of AJR Information, the Jubilee Issue, published on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the AJR. In a number of comprehensive and stimulating articles, the booklet will mirror the position of our community and record the contributions of the former refugees to the scientific, cultural and economic life of this country. It will also include advertisements of a wide range of enterprises, and any readers who wish to have their firm's name included should ask for particulars now, as the publication is going to print within 7 days.

The next ordinary issue of AJR Information will appear in May. The deadline for advertisements in the May issue is April 15.

PURIM GIFTS

Readers will be interested to learn that they may buy Purim presents at the AJR Needlewomen Service, 8 Fairfax Mansions, N.W.3. They will find a display of various nice and useful gifts.

PERSONALIA

Professor Dr. Arthur Nussbaum recently became 75 years old. Until 1933, Professor Nussbaum held a Chair for Commercial Law at Berlin University. He is now attached to Columbia University in New York. Professor Nussbaum also took an active part in the work of Jewish organisations in Germany.

Dr. Max Mainzer (formerly Frankfurt/Main) recently celebrated his 80th birthday in New York. In Germany, Dr. Mainzer took a leading part in the work of the Frankfurt "Gemeinde," the "Zentralverein" and many other organisations. The AJR joins Dr. Mainzer's numerous friends all over the world in extending its sincerest congratulations to him.

Mr. Alfred Heilbronn (formerly Berlin), 78 Chesterton Road, Cambridge, celebrated his 80th birthday on February 8. The AJR wishes to extend its best wishes to Mr. Heilbronn, who has always taken an active interest in its work.

Sunday, 16th March, at 7 p.m.

at

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The musical scholar and critic, Dr. Alfred Einstein, died in U.S.A. at the age of 71. He was editor of the *Zeitschrift fuer Musikwissenschaft* from 1918 to 1933, music critic of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, and author of several standard works. Before he left for U.S.A., Dr. Einstein lived for some time in England.

Rabbi Dr. Samuel Blum died in Tel Aviv at the age of 69 years. From 1921 until 1939 he was Land-Rabbi of Emden. In Israel he was the rabbi of a congregation founded by German Jews in a suburb of Tel Aviv.

The conductor Hans Zander (formerly Berlin) died in Sydney at the age of 65. Mr. Zander had held an appointment with the Berlin Municipal Opera until 1933 and afterwards played a leading part in the administration of the Jewish Kultur-bund-Theater. During the war he lived in England where, for some time, he was associated as an accompanist with the Kurt Joos Ballet.

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