

ISSUED BY THE  
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## A FRIEND OF THE PERSECUTED

Winston Churchill at Eighty

If it is true that great men's meetings with the Jews abide as a blessing, then the greatest Englishman of this age has shown his mettle by few tokens more impressively than by his long devoted friendship for the House of Israel. That it fell to him to lead all civilised mankind in the struggle against Nazidom, appears, so considered, a thing of new and perhaps providential significance. In this man who confessed to having always been on the side of the Jews and "believed in their invincible power to survive," some of the prophet's vision seems to be fulfilled which saw Gentiles taking hold of a Jew, saying, "We will go with you, for we have heard that God is with you."

Winston Churchill certainly understood that the story of the Jews is written by a hand more mighty than man's. He saw the Power that planted Israel again in the Promised Land when he spoke, in 1949, of "an event in world history to be viewed in the perspective not of a generation or a century, but in the perspective of a thousand, two thousand or even three thousand years."

### A Zionist

He frequently proclaimed himself, boldly, a Zionist. "I am a Zionist, one of the original ones after the Balfour Declaration, and I have worked faithfully for it," he said a few months ago. To him it was "a most wonderful thing" that the State of Israel should have "established itself so effectively, turning the desert into fertile gardens and thriving townships, and should have afforded refuge to millions of their co-religionists who suffered so fearfully under Hitler—and not only under Hitler—persecution."

The thought of persecution, both of the evil of it and, even more, the mercy that ought to attend upon suffering and the advantage that must reward kindness, has always been present in his mind. He expressed the thought in his Life of the Duke of Marlborough, his forebear, where he wrote of the Huguenot refugees in England. "Bringing their arts and crafts with them, they were received with sympathy and hospitality from every class . . . welcomed not as aliens but as brothers by the English working-folk, and the foundations of important future industries were laid by their skill and trade secrets."

### The Wisdom of Humanity

Later, in the desperate days of August 1940, he took occasion to expose not only the infamy but also the improvidence of Nazi persecution which, he said, by driving the Jews out, enabled "our science to be definitely ahead of theirs." By contrast he stressed the sound sense of tolerance and the

wisdom of humanity. In a message recently to the Jews of America on the three hundredth anniversary of their settlement, he pointed out that the U.S. "owes its great position in no small degree to the ready welcome which you have always extended to those who were victims of persecution in their own homes on account of race, religion or politics." He added: "In pursuing this wise and rewarding policy the rulers of the United States have followed the course begun by British administration in colonial days."

In these words he was essentially reaffirming what he had written at the very outset of his political career, over 50 years ago. In a little-known letter of May 30, 1904, addressed to the late Nathan Laski (father of Neville, Q.C.), he, then a Liberal candidate for North-West Manchester, denounced the first modern Aliens Bill then before Parliament. That inhospitable Bill, he declared, could only "commend itself to those who like patriotism at other people's expense and admire Imperialism on the Russian model," for it "appealed to insular prejudice against foreigners, to racial prejudice against Jews, and to labour prejudice against competition."

But, Churchill went on, remembering the Huguenot story, "the working men are not so selfish as to be unsympathetic towards the victims of circumstances or oppression. They do not respond in any marked degree to the antisemitism which has darkened recent continental history, and I for one believe that they will disavow an attempt to shut out the stranger from our land because he is poor or in trouble, and will resent a measure which without any proved necessity smirches those ancient traditions of freedom and hospitality for which Britain has been so long renowned."

### Warner of the "Locust Years"

To these principles he remained faithful, although he could not prevent the inglorious Aliens Acts either of 1905 or of 1920. Having been outraged by Czarist cruelty, he was naturally revolted by Nazi barbarism.

Throughout the murky period which he has called the Locust Years, his voice, perhaps with Sir Austen Chamberlain's, was the only one of some calibre to beckon against the German peril, forcibly and consistently, though always he seemed careful to direct no special attention to the antisemitic element of the peril. For he realised that the danger threatened by no means the Jews alone. After the war (while in opposition), he effectively recalled what is occasionally apt to be forgotten nowadays, "how horrible were the plans the enemy had formed for

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## THE FIRST STEP

### Agreement between Council and JRSO

On numerous occasions we had to inform our readers of our unsuccessful attempts to obtain a share in the heirless, unclaimed and communal property restituted in the American Zone of Germany to the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization (JRSO).

The Council of Jews from Germany, speaking for the former German Jews now dispersed all over the world, has time and again emphasised the right of the group it represents to a share in the assets recovered by JRSO. These assets had been built up by Jews residing for generations in the countries of Bavaria, Hesse, Badenia and Wuerttemberg, and in Berlin; it therefore seemed a matter of right, both moral and legal, that part of them should be used by the survivors of the former communities for the same social and cultural purposes which they once served in Germany.

For a number of years the Council's claim to a share in these assets was denied by the Executive of JRSO, and the Council had, therefore, no other course left but to withdraw from that organisation.

Our readers also know that the application of the Council to have some of its social and cultural projects financed out of the German payments to the Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany was equally rejected in 1954. The grant of small contributions to some South American affiliates of the Council could not be considered as an adequate consideration of the just claims of the former German Jews.

We are now glad to inform our friends of an agreement the Council has reached with leading representatives of JRSO in Paris. There, on November 2, a Round Table Conference took place in which the claims of the

Continued on page 2, col. 1

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### THE FIRST STEP (continued)

Council of Jews from Germany both against JRSO and the Claims Conference were discussed.

On the part of JRSO Mr. Monroe Goldwater, New York, its President, Mr. Moses A. Leavitt, the Director-General of the American Joint Distribution Committee, Mr. G. Josephthal, Mr. Laor, Mr. M. Kreutzberger, Mr. B. B. Ferencz, Director of JRSO, and Mr. Saul Kagan, Secretary of the Claims Conference, attended the Round Table Conference, which was held under the chairmanship of Mr. M. Beckelman, European Director of the Joint. The Council was represented by two of its Vice-Presidents, Mr. Siegfried Moses, Jerusalem, State Comptroller of the State of Israel, and Mr. Walter Breslauer, London; further by Mr. Rudolf Callmann and Mr. Hermann Muller, New York, Mr. H. Tramer, Tel Aviv, Mr. Alfred S. Dresel and Mr. H. Reichmann, London.

An agreement was reached by which the Council will be enabled to put into effect some of its social projects out of a share in the future income of JRSO, and according to which the Council will again become a member organisation of JRSO.

With regard to the Council's demands to the Claims Conference the right of the Council as a world wide Jewish organisation to represent regional groups was recognised. Furthermore, applications of the Council will no longer be opposed on the grounds that funds of the Claims Conference cannot be allocated to "Landmannschaften" groups; by this undertaking an impediment has been removed which, so far, excluded organisations of former German Jews from a share in these German funds and which left the former German Jews dependent on the general Jewish welfare organisations. The Council has always stressed that, as the global payments made by Germany are meant to relieve the plight of the victims of Nazism, an organisation representing Jews from Germany had a right to a share in them, and we hope the recognition of this principle in Paris will have a beneficial effect on the work of the organisations of Jews from Germany for those in their charge.

The decision will, it is hoped, be ratified by the JRSO Executive shortly. This we would consider the first step in the right direction. The claim of the former German Jews to a share in the JRSO assets has been recognised in principle. The first step will, so we hope, be followed by a second.

The comprehensive social and cultural programme of the Council cannot be fulfilled without a substantial allocation from funds of the Claims Conference. The implementation of the social projects requires considerable means. The cultural projects are entirely based on the expectation that Conference funds will be placed at the disposal of the Council. The allocation of sufficient funds from the Conference would enable the remnants of German Jewry to look properly after their aged ones and their brothers in distress. It would also render possible the establishment of those cultural institutions which will present to posterity the spiritual heritage of German Jewry in a manner worthy of its history.

### A FRIEND OF THE PERSECUTED

(continued)

the treatment of our population": "The great bulk of the adult males were to be shipped across into Europe and there toiled to death as slaves. The whole country was to be ruined and subjugated to a vile and wicked despotism and tyranny."

Yet he was long considered a crank, an unwelcome gloom-monger, and none can have so much cause as Jews to sympathise with his "sensation of despair" in 1935: "To be so entirely convinced and vindicated in a matter of life and death to one's country, and not to be able to make Parliament and the nation heed the warning . . . was an experience most painful."

It was particularly painful because the warning, especially the news of the Nazis' illegal rearmament, was thoroughly substantiated by precise information. Despite the barbed secrecy still surrounding its source, some of that information may be assumed to have been supplied through the good offices of a German Jew, the late Leopold Schwarzschild, in whose Paris journal "Das Neue Tagebuch," Churchill frequently wrote. He actually complimented his informant on having made "invaluable contributions to the enlightenment of those who care to be enlightened."

#### Hitler Missed a Chance

Strangely enough, there never was a meeting of Churchill and Hitler. They once nearly met, in 1932, at Munich where Churchill happened to be staying for a brief visit, and the circumstances in which the opportunity was lost are worth remembering. Churchill did have a talk with the then Nazi press chief, "Putzi" Hanfstaengl, who he felt had probably been told to get in touch with him. "Putzi" suggested a meeting: it would be easy to arrange as Hitler was coming every day to the hotel and would be very glad indeed to see the English guest.

Now before parting, Churchill in his conversation with "Putzi" chanced to broach the subject of antisemitism: "Why is your chief so violent about the Jews?" he asked: "I can quite understand being angry with Jews who have done wrong or are against the

country, and I understand resisting them if they try to monopolise power in any walk of life; but what is the sense of being against a man simply because of his birth? How can any man help how he is born?"

"Putzi" must have repeated this to Hitler, Churchill remarks in his Memoirs, for the next day he called to say that the Führer would not be coming to the hotel that afternoon. "Thus Hitler lost his only chance of meeting me. Later on when he was all-powerful, I was to receive several invitations from him. But by that time a lot had happened and I excused myself."

#### The Churchillian Virtues

Yet Churchill was not always an irreconcilable enemy of Hitler's. In 1932, a few months before the Reichstag Fire, he confesses, he "knew little of his doctrine and nothing of his character." Three years later, at the time of the Nuremberg Laws, though having already sounded the tocsin, he still "could not tell" whether Hitler would "rank in Valhalla with Pericles, with Augustus and with Washington, or welter in the inferno of human scorn with Attila and Tamerlane"; it seemed to him that "both possibilities were open" at that moment.

The imagination is free to speculate what would have happened had Britain lost the first or the second world war. The fact is Britain lost neither. She stayed pre-eminent among the rulers of the world, and for a hundred years enjoyed power, peace and prosperity such as men had not known since the splendours of Rome. Of the modern Roman Empire Winston Churchill is one of the proudest ensigns, and the noblest emblem of might refined by the spirit. The Empire is no longer what it was under the sway of Lord Palmerston or even when Churchill first entered Parliament. The old grandeur has grown grey, and the strongest affirmations, as the Prime Minister reminded us the other day, are now reduced to very relative importance. But though much of the power has departed, the glory remains—so long as that gift of vision survives and those hallowed virtues, righteousness and mercy, which are exalted in Winston Churchill.

C. C. ARONSFELD

### PROFESSOR DR. FRANZ BOEHM ZUR WIEDERGUTMACHUNG

Auf dem Kongress der Fédération Internationale Libre des Déportés et Internés de la Résistance (FILDIR) in Bonn hielt der Fuehrer der Deutschen Delegation bei den Haager Verhandlungen, Professor Dr. Franz Boehm, eine Ansprache, in der er die rechtlichen und moralischen Grundlagen der Wiedergutmachung darstellte und die Verschleppung ihrer Verwirklichung scharf kritisierte. Er fuehrte zunaechst aus, dass die Opfer der nationalsozialistischen Verfolgung aus einem Schuldgefuehl heraus von zahllosen Deutschen als unbequeme Zeugen eines nicht mehr aus der Welt zu schaffenden Frevels empfunden wuerden. "Man sage nicht," erklarte Professor Boehm, "fuer die Wiedergutmachung sei es heute zu spaet. Es ist keinesfalls zu spaet. Dieses Werk steht uns vielmehr erst noch bevor. Einmal das Werk der Gesetzesverbesserung, sodann aber, und vor allem, das Werk des Gesetzesvollzugs, der redlichen, hilfreichen und ernsthaften Ausfuehrung der Wiedergutmachungstat." Eine Schwierigkeit erblickt Professor Boehm darin, dass der Staat auf der einen Seite Traeger des Wiedergutmachungswillens und gleichzeitig Schuldner der jeweils konkreten Wiedergutmachungspflicht ist. "In seiner Eigenschaft als Traeger des Wiedergutmachungswillens hat der Staat das Interesse, das gekraenkte Recht so vollstaendig wie moeglich

wieder herzustellen. . . In seiner Eigenschaft als Schuldner der Wiedergutmachungspflicht hingegen hat der Staat das Interesse, in keinem Falle mehr zu leisten, als er zu leisten schuldig ist." Die Folgen dieser Doppelstellung koennten nur durch ein Gesetz ueberwunden werden, "das den Wiedergutmachungswillen in Gestalt von eindeutigen, klaren und vollstaendigen Einzelbestimmungen so praezisiert, dass dem Ermessen der Richter und vor allem der Verwaltungsbeamten so wenig Spielraum wie moeglich gelassen wird und das der Beweisnot von Menschen, die vor 10, 15 und 20 Jahren geschaedigt worden sind, alles verloren haben und vielleicht ausser Landes getrieben worden sind oder Auslaender waren, durch grosszuegige Beweiserleichterungen und Umkehrungen von Beweislast in Anwendung der Grundsaeetze des prima-facie-Beweises entgegenkommt. "Die bestmoegliche Loesung des individuellen Wiedergutmachungsproblems haengt davon ab," erklarte Professor Boehm, "dass wir uns den alten und grossartigen Satz des Aristoteles zu eigen machen, dass naemlich Gesetze herrschen sollen und nicht Menschen. Wenn wir so verfahren, dann dienen wir dem Recht und der Moral in der Wiedergutmachung am besten."

## CONFERENCE OF COUNCIL OF JEWS FROM GERMANY

On October 31, the Council of Jews from Germany held a Conference in London under the chairmanship of its President, Dr. Leo Baeck. Those present included Dr. S. Moses (Jerusalem) and Dr. W. Breslauer (London), Vice-Presidents of the Council, Dr. R. Callman and Dr. H. Muller (New York), Dr. H. Tramer (Tel Aviv), Dr. M. Kreutzberger, delegates of the Council's affiliates in France (Dr. F. Riesenfeld, Dr. C. L. Lang, Dr. W. Brunswic) and Belgium (Dr. H. Schoemann, Dr. A. Philippsborn); and the members of Council's London Executive. In his introductory address, Dr. Baeck paid tribute to the memory of Mr. Abraham Horovitz and Dr. Georg Landauer, both of whom had rendered outstanding service to the cause of the Council.

The Conference first dealt with the claims of the Council against JRSO and the Claims Conference, and worked out the principal demands to be raised by the delegates of the Council at a meeting with representatives of JRSO scheduled for November 2. As readers

### "COUNCIL" ON INDEMNIFICATION Some Urgent Demands

The Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany has received many complaints from its constituent organisations and from individual Jewish victims of Nazi oppression about the extraordinary deficiencies of indemnification legislation and about the delay in the procedure.

The rigidity of the legal provisions and the cumbersome and bureaucratic way in which they are applied are apt to vitiate the victims' hopes for just recompensation of the losses sustained. To many it has become a source of despair that, nine years after the end of the Nazi regime, even the beginning of indemnification payments is denied to them.

The Council demands:

(a) that, as stipulated in the Hague Agreement and in the provisions of the Federal Indemnification Law, aged and needy refugees shall be substantially indemnified without further delay and that all formal obstacles be speedily removed;

(b) that, also in accordance with the German undertakings of the Hague Agreement, such victims who do not belong to the special groups mentioned before shall receive at least some indemnification by way of instalments or, if necessary, by advances on sums not yet assessed;

(c) that the process of amending the Federal Indemnification Law and of promulgating the Law concerning the Liabilities of the Federal Republic for Restitution Debts of the former "Reich" ("Rueckerstattungs-Ergaenzungsgesetz") be speeded up and that this legislation will comply with the reasonable and justified expectations of the victims. *Inter alia*, these laws should not exclude restitution and compensation claims of victims who suffered damage in the countries occupied by Germany during the last war.

will see from this issue, this meeting has resulted in an agreement, details of which are reported on the front page.

A thorough discussion on legislation in the field of restitution and indemnification, introduced by Dr. F. Goldschmidt and Dr. W. Breslauer, re-affirmed the decisive importance of the Council which, in the name of the AJR and its corresponding organisations in other countries, is constantly engaged in safeguarding the specific interests of the Jews from Germany. As these interests are sometimes bound to differ from those of other Jewish quarters, it was considered essential that the Council should work also for their recognition by the representative Jewish bodies concerned. Yet the main part of the discussion centred around the deficiencies of the present legal position, and a resolution, summarising some of the most urgent demands, was unanimously adopted. It is published on this page.

The exchange of views on practical questions between representatives of the Council from various countries will prove of great value for the work of the Council and its affiliates. And yet it would not do full justice to the position of the Council if its work was considered solely as a matter of expediency. The fact that, perhaps as the only section of Jews from Central Europe, the Jews from Germany dispose of an active world organisation of many years' standing based on flourishing regional affiliates, is more than a political asset. It reflects the continuity of what was once German Jewry. In all major countries of resettlement, personalities who held responsible positions in German-Jewish life have, notwithstanding their integration into their new environment, built up organisations to look after the specific interests of their fellow-immigrants from Germany. Under the leadership of Leo Baeck these organisations have established the Council to deal with those matters which affect former German Jews wherever they may live now. Thus, the heritage of German Jewry is preserved, the bonds between members of a dispersed community are kept alive, and, as long as need will be, a community with a proud past will stand together to face what future holds in store for it.

### CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED RESTITUTION ORGANISATION

The lawyers of URO held a two-day conference on November 21 and 22 in Bad Homburg. About thirty members of the staff were present, including the heads of the principal offices outside Germany, in the U.S.A., in Israel, England, France, Belgium and Austria, as well as all the heads of the legal offices in Germany. Professor Norman Bentwich presided. Mr. B. Ferencz, the Director of Operations, Dr. K. May, the Deputy-Director, Dr. Reichmann, the Secretary General, and Dr. Goldschmidt, the Chief Legal Adviser, took the principal part.

Among the subjects discussed were improvements of the administrative system, the dealing with the immense mass of claims for compensation under the new German law, which already number over 100,000, and the amendments to be proposed to the German legislation about compensation so as to render it more equitable.

## ANGLO-JUDAICA

### Links with Israel

The importance of strong links between Jewish youth in the British Commonwealth and in Israel was stressed at a conference convened by the Board of Deputies and believed to have been the most representative ever, of Jewish youth in Britain. Topics discussed were the exchange of information and personnel, co-operation in the recruitment and training schemes for youth leaders, and closer co-ordination of religious and cultural activities.

The British Friends of the Hebrew University have so far realised 60 per cent—half of it subscribed by Sir Simon Marks—of their £100,000 project which is to secure a new building for the University's Central Library in Jerusalem.

During the past year, the J.N.F. had an income of £718,300, of which £611,600 was remitted to Israel. The roughly 47,000 Blue Boxes in this country yielded £47,900—an average income per box of £1.

### Students and Studies

Hillel House, the first Hillel Foundation of the B'nai Brith in Britain, was opened in London as a centre for the steadily increasing number of Jewish students and graduates. Its President is Mr. Jack Morrison, who is also President of the Foundation; its Director Mr. Henry Shaw, Religious Director of the Association for Jewish Youth. Dr. O. Rabinowicz, one of the Treasurers, secured the co-operation of Mr. Isaac Wolfson, the financier, as chairman of the Appeals Committee.

In Manchester the Institute of Jewish Studies was opened by the Jewish Deputy Lord Mayor, Alderman Moss, J.P. The ceremony, described by the *Jewish Chronicle* as "an occasion of importance in the annals of Anglo-Jewish learning," was attended by representatives of several universities including Jerusalem, Oxford, Manchester and Bristol. The Institute is the creation of the Communal Rabbi, Dr. A. Altmann, who is also its Director.

A new history of Anglo-Jewry, by V. D. Lipman, for the first time examines the social conditions between 1850 and 1914, dealing particularly with the impact of immigration from Eastern Europe.

Another young Anglo-Jewish author, Mr. Barnett Litvinoff, Public Relations Officer of the J.N.F., has written the first biography of Mr. Ben Gurion.

### Discrimination

Social discrimination is not at present conspicuous in Britain, it was agreed at a "Jewish Forum" organised by the World Jewish Congress (British Section) to discuss the possible Jewish reactions to antisemitism. A prominent member of the Deputies' Defence Committee thought that too much fuss was made by Jews when they found themselves barred from certain hotels, clubs, etc. Was it all that important for a Jew to be where he was not well received when there were scores of establishments catering specifically for Jewish people? A Zionist speaker considered that social cohesion among Jews in Britain was one of the few remaining brakes on assimilation.

A remarkable gesture was made by the, once antisemitic, now purged, weekly journal *Truth*, which prefaced an article by Lord Hore-Belisha with the reminder that several years ago they had launched upon the author "unfair and baseless attacks motivated by racial prejudice": "The present owner and the present editor wish to take this opportunity of repudiating those articles and of repudiating a policy which could permit such examples of racial discrimination to disfigure its pages."

The Young Conservative and Unionist Organisation elected a Jewish chairman, 28-year-old Geoffrey Finsberg, who is also a member of the Hampstead Borough Council.

### Friends of the Jews

On his return from the U.S.A. and Canada where he had spoken in support of the Israel Bond Sales Organisation, Mr. Herbert Morrison reaffirmed his Jewish sympathies: "I am a great friend of the Jewish people and a genuine admirer of Israel."

Admiration for "the daring and rich social experiments now being carried out in Israel" was also expressed by Mr. John Strachey, M.P.

The death occurred of a staunch Conservative friend of the Jewish cause, Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson. He vigorously denounced the Nazi regime from the very beginning and in 1933 gave hospitality to Professor Einstein, then a refugee in Britain.

## WIEDERGUTMACHUNGSPFLICHT GEGENUEBER FRUEHEREN BEAMTEN

Bezuglich der Wiedergutmachungspflicht gegenueber fruerehen Beamten, insbesondere Studienassessoren, hat das Landesverwaltungsgericht Koeln kuerzlich eine inzwischen rechtskraeftig gewordene Entscheidung gefaellt, die nicht nur fuer den speziellen Fall der Studienassessoren, sondern auch fuer andere Beamtengruppen von grundsuetzlicher Bedeutung ist. Das Gericht fuehrt aus: Der Studienassessor habe im vorliegenden Falle zwar noch nicht auf der Anwaerterliste gestanden, sei also noch kein Stellenanwaerter im Sinne des Beamtendienststeuergesetzes gewesen. Eine solche Stellenanwartschaft sei aber keine unbedingte Voraussetzung fuer den Versorgungsanspruch. Der Ausdruck "Anwartschaft" werde im Beamtenwiedergutmachungsgesetz nicht gebraucht; vielmehr stelle das Gesetz es bei Beruecksichtigung einer vom Geschaedigten im Zeitpunkt der Schaedigung noch nicht erreichten Stellung immer auf die Stellung ab, die dieser bei regelmaessigem Verlauf seiner Dienstlaufbahn voraussichtlich erreicht haben wuerde. Es genuege eine sichere begruendete Aussicht auf diese Stellung.

### BESTEuerung VON PENSIONS- NACHZAHLUNGEN IN NORDRHEIN- WESTFALEN

Die Nachzahlungen von rueckstaendigen Pensionen unter den Beamtenwiedergutmachungsgesetzen an fruerehe Beamte des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen (moeglicherweise auch anderer deutscher Laender) im Laufe des letzten Jahres sind in vielen Faellen unter Abzug einer Lohnsteuer von 25% bis zu 40%, insbesondere fuer Nachzahlungen fuer das Jahr 1953, erfolgt. Diese Besteuerung, die erheblich ueber dem Lohnsteuersatz fuer die betreffenden Jahre liegt, ist durchweg auf die Anwendung von Abschnitt 52 Abs. 3 der "Lohnsteuerrichtlinien" (LSTR) zurueckzufuehren. Diese Bestimmung gilt normalerweise fuer den Steuerabzug von Nachzahlungen von Gehaeltern und Pensionen, wenn solche Nachzahlungen in einem spaeteren Kalenderjahr geleistet werden, und hat die Wirkung einer erheblichen Erhoeherung der normalen deutschen Steuersaetze. Gemaess Erlassen des Finanzministers von Nordrhein-Westfalen vom 18.6.1952 und 13.4.1953 ist fuer Nachzahlungen an Versorgungsberechtigte unter den Wiedergutmachungsgesetzen fuer die Jahre 1951 (vom 1. April 1951) und 1952, die in den darauf folgenden Kalenderjahren geleistet wurden, Abschnitt 52 Abs. 3 LSTR. nicht anzuwenden. Diese Erlasse erfassen aber bei woertlicher Auslegung in den meisten Faellen nicht Nachzahlungen, die an im Ausland lebende fruerehe Beamte geleistet wurden.

Die Oberfinanzdirektion Duesseldorf, die als Pensionregelungsbehoerde fuer Versorgungsempfaenger des Bundes bestellt ist, verfaehrt in diesen Faellen nach nicht veroeffentlichten Anordnungen, die eine Anwendung des Abschn. 52 Abs. 3 LSTR. ausschliessen. Behoerden des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen haben von solchen Anordnungen bis vor kurzem keine Kenntnis gehabt und die Besteuerung von Nachzahlungen auf Grund der oben erwaehnten Bestimmungen vorgenommen. Die Oberjustizkassen in Duesseldorf, Koeln und Hamm haben jetzt in einigen Faellen nach Rueckfragen bei den zustaeendigen Finanzaeamtern eine Berichtigung der Steuerabzuege im Einklang mit der von der Oberfinanzdirektion Duesseldorf angewandten Praxis vorgenommen. Es wird allen denjenigen, die Grund zu der Annahme haben, dass zu hohe Steuerabzuege von Nachzahlungen durch Anwendung von Abschn. 52 Abs. 3 LSTR. vorgenommen worden sind, empfohlen, Rueckfrage bei ihrer zahlenden Behoerde zu halten und gegebenenfalls um Berichtigung der Steuerabzuege unter Hinweis auf die der Oberfinanzdirektion Duesseldorf vorliegenden Anordnungen und die geaenderte Praxis der genannten Oberjustizkassen zu ersuchen.

Es koenne auch nicht der Ansicht des beklagten Ministers gefolgt werden, dass die Laufbahn eines Lehrers an hoeheren Schulen in den Jahren um 1933 erst mit Aufnahme in die Anwaerterliste begonnen haette. Diese Ansicht widerspreche insbesondere den Laufbahnrichtlinien fuer die deutschen Beamten vom 28.2.1939 (RGLI S.371ff.), in denen ausdruerklich festgelegt sei, dass die Laufbahn der Beamten im allgemeinen mit einer Vorbereitungs- oder Probendienstzeit beginne. Diese beginne bei Lehrern an hoeheren Schulen aber nicht erst mit der Aufnahme in die Anwaerterliste, sondern mit der Taetigkeit als Studienreferendar, spaetestens aber mit der Taetigkeit als Studienassessor. Die Laufbahnrichtlinien seien zwar erst 1939 erlassen, seien aber lediglich der verordnungsmaessige Niederschlag von seit vielen Jahren anerkannten und allgemein beachteten Rechts- oder Verwaltungsgrundsuetzen. (LVG Koeln, 6K412/54, Urteil vom 15.7.1954.)

Mitgeteilt von L. G. T. KING

### GERMAN EX-PUBLIC SERVANTS' PENSIONS (TAX LIABILITY)

According to "Hansard" of November 3, Lieutenant Colonel Bromley-Davenport asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he is aware of the hardship suffered under the existing Income Tax law by former German public servants living in this country who have become entitled to pensions under recent German legislation; and what steps he proposes to take to alleviate this hardship.

In his written answer, Mr. R. A. Butler stated: "I understand that those former German public servants who were dismissed by the Nazis may claim pensions under a German law of March 18, 1952, and that successful claimants receive pensions granted retrospectively to April 1, 1951. These pensions are chargeable to United Kingdom Income Tax under Section 132 (2) (c) of the Income Tax Act, 1942, by reference to the amounts remitted to this country and hardship may occur if the amount remitted in one year is more than the pension attributable to one year.

I propose to seek Parliamentary approval for legislation in my next Finance Bill to adjust the tax liability in such cases. The adjustment will be broadly to regard only the pension attributable to one year as remitted in the year of the actual remittance, and to treat the excess as though it had been taxable for the previous years to which it is attributable. Pending Parliamentary approval of the necessary legislation, the Board of Inland Revenue will in outstanding cases require payment of tax only on the basis of the prospective reduced liability."

A memorandum which, *inter alia*, deals with the question to which Mr. Butler's answer refers was submitted to the Board of Inland Revenue by the AJR and the Ex-Service (N.B.) Association. A special committee on taxation questions set up by the two organisations will now consider the position arising out of the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

### DOUBLE TAX AGREEMENT

On November 10, the House of Commons resolved to ask for the Royal Assent to the ratification of the Anglo-German Double Tax Agreement, contents of which were described in the October issue of "AJR Information."

### EXEMPTION OF INDEMNIFICATION PAYMENTS FROM GERMAN TAX PROPOSED

According to a Social Democratic motion passed by the majority of the "Bundestag," no German income tax will have to be paid on indemnification payments to Nazi victims. The bill has still to be approved by the "Bundesrat."

The proposed legislation does not apply to pension payments.

### FAILURE OF TALKS WITH AUSTRIA

In the name of the delegation of Jewish leaders which for some time negotiated with Austria, Dr. Nahum Goldmann declared that in the absence of an Austrian proposal "which meets minimal requirements, which have long since been made known to the Austrian Government, we can see no basis for the continuation of negotiations. The record is clear and the conclusions to be drawn are self-evident."

At its meeting on November 21, the Board of Deputies of British Jews protested "against the way in which the Austrian Government treats the question of a very moderate measure of compensation to the Jewish victims of Nazi persecution."

### NAHUM GOLDMANN GIVES RECEPTION FOR DR. ADENAUER

On the occasion of his recent visit to the United States Bundeskanzler Dr. Adenauer met leaders of American Jewish organisations at a reception given by Dr. and Mrs. Nahum Goldmann. Welcoming the Chancellor, Dr. Goldmann expressed his satisfaction with the smooth operation of the German-Israeli Reparations Agreement. At the same time he pointed out that the delay in implementing the Federal Indemnification Law created hardship for thousands of claimants.

### ENTZIEHUNGEN IN OST-BERLIN

Wie nach Redaktionsschluss bekannt wird, ist nunmehr eine Verordnung ergangen, nach der die Rueckerstattungsanordnung in Berlin in der Weise ergaenzt wird, dass Geschaedigte, die in West-Berlin oder in der Bundesrepublik wohnhaft sind, oder aus der Bundesrepublik oder West-Berlin ausgewandert sind, nunmehr auch dann Rueckerstattungsansprueche gegen den Staat erhalten, wenn die Entziehung (z. B. Gold- und Silberabgabe) im Ostsektor vorgenommen wurde. Das Gesetz ist noch nicht veroeffentlicht; die Einzelheiten werden in der naechsten Nummer mitgeteilt werden.

### ANMELDUNG VON BERLINER URALTGUTHABEN Fristablauf 31. Dezember 1954

Es wird darauf hingewiesen, dass die Frist zur Anmeldung von Uraltguthaben — d. h. von Reichsmarkguthaben, die am 8. Mai 1945 bei einer Berliner Niederlassung eines Geldinstituts, bei einer Reichsbankanstalt in Berlin, bei der Deutschen Golddiskontbank und bei dem Postscheckamt bestanden — zur Umwandlung in Deutsche Mark im Verhaeltnis 100:5 am 31. Dezember 1954 ablaeuft. Die Anmeldung ist durch die Bank, bei der das Konto gefuehrt wird, zu veranlassen.

### ERHOEHUNG VON RENTEN IN DER SOZIALVERSICHERUNG

Das Gesetz ueber die Erhoeherung der Renten in der Sozialversicherung (Rentenmehrbetragsgesetz) ist vom Deutschen Bundestag verabschiedet worden. Der Bundesrat hat dem Gesetz in seiner Sitzung am 29.10.54 zugestimmt. Das Gesetz sieht eine Erhoeherung der Renten der Angestelltenversicherung, der Invalidenversicherung und der Knappschaftsversicherung vor. Die Erhoeherung der Renten der Invaliden- und Angestelltenversicherung erfolgt nach von den Behoerden aufgestellten Tabellen.

Der Entwurf des Gesetzes enthielt eine Bestimmung, nach der das Gesetz nur auf Versicherte Anwendung finden sollte, die ihren Wohnsitz in Deutschland haben. Diese Bestimmung ist vom Bundestag gestrichen worden. Im Ausland wohnende Versicherte erhalten daher auch die Erhoeherung. Die Erhoeherung erfolgt ohne Antrag. Ein besonderer Bescheid darueber wird nicht erteilt.

### ERRICHTUNG VON TESTAMENTEN

Das United Restitution Office weist darauf hin, dass in Rueckerstattungs- und EntschaeDIGungssachen im Falle des Todes eines Ehepartners fuer den ueberlebenden Ehegatten erhebliche Schwierigkeiten in der Durchfuehrung seiner Ansprueche entstehen, wenn kein Testament vorliegt. Hierbei ist insbesondere zu beruecksichtigen, dass nach englischem Recht das gesetzliche Erbrecht des Ehegatten, das bei Nichtvorliegen eines Testaments Platz greift, sehr beschaenkt ist. Es wird daher jedem Anspruchsberechtigten empfohlen, ein Testament zu machen. Dies sollte aber nur auf Grund sachgemaesser Rechtsberatung geschehen. Dem Laien ist es oft nicht moeglich, die Formvorschriften fuer ein englisches Testament zu verstehen oder seinen letzten Willen zweifelsfrei niederzulegen.

## TWO EXHIBITIONS

### HOMAGE TO DIAGHILEV

Ever since the Festival of Britain all exhibitions, from furniture to motor cars, have had a distressing tendency to look identical in design and lay out. "Contemporary" designs, furnishing, partitions, illumination are the order of the day. Whilst this has been a welcome change from fusty Victoriana, it has tended to make life too easy for the exhibition designer.

"Homage to Diaghilev," arranged in the main by Richard Buckle, the ballet critic, counteracts this tendency, engulfing the visitor in the atmosphere of its subject from the moment he enters. And what a subject it is! Many of our readers will have witnessed the first impact of the Ballets Russes on Germany, and to them the exhibition will be a melancholy evocation of past glories whose equal has not been seen since.

From the life size model of the little Parisian square where Diaghilev lived, we pass through room after room of designs, models, photographs, our senses lulled by the music of the ballets the master inspired and enveloped by Diaghilev's favourite perfume (!), in constant wonder that one man could assemble such a galaxy of genius, of dancers, designers, choreographers, composers and writers in one lifetime.

The chief glory of the Ballets Russes lay, of course, in the dancers and choreographers many of whom have by now become almost legendary figures, some of whom are still alive. But no photograph can capture the magic of Nijinsky in "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune" or Pavlova in "La Mort du Cygne." Those of us who are too young to have seen these wonders can only look regretfully at these few precious records of a transitory art.

The designers of decors and costumes, on the other hand, are so amply represented that one cannot but be dazzled. They are all there, from the exotic orientalism of the original Russians, Bakst, Benois, Sert, to the moderns like Picasso, Matisse, Braque, Rouault, Max Ernst and Chirico. It seems almost unbelievable that one ballet company, over a short period of some twenty years, could attract such a profusion of outstanding talent and genius to its ranks. One charming room in the exhibition is devoted to caricatures of members of the company, including a large number of

### FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY OF E. G. LOWENTHAL

Communal workers and personal friends in many countries will express their good wishes to E. G. Lowenthal on the occasion of his 50th birthday on December 28. Though still young in years, he has already a quarter of a century of Jewish services to his credit. In Germany he was associated with the Jewish Central-Verein, and when in 1939 he came to England, he immediately continued his work for German Jewry as a responsible official of the Jewish Refugees Committee. Many newcomers who then had to turn to the Bloomsbury House gratefully remember the human understanding by which his work excelled. After the war, he took up a new task: he volunteered for the Jewish Relief Unit, then sent to Western Germany under the auspices of the Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad. In the turbulent post-war years his experience, his reliability and his unselfish devotion was a particular asset. His thorough knowledge of German Jewry qualified him to co-operate with the "Gemeinden" then rebuilt by German Jewry. He has remained their friend and trusted adviser ever since. At the same time, in his capacity as Secretary of the "Beratungsausschuss" (Bonn), he looks after the interests of the former Jewish communal officials from Germany. He is also a regular contributor to the "Allgemeine Wochenzeitung" of the Jews in Germany.

From the very beginning, E. G. Lowenthal has been associated with the efforts of the AJR. His help was particularly gratifying during the first years when the organisation had to be built up from scratch and did not dispose of the machinery necessary to accomplish its tasks. When "AJR Information" was created in 1946, he, together with Herbert Freeden, became its first joint editor.

His is a rare combination of gifts, being a social worker and an administrator, a journalist and an economist. That his manifold achievements in the past may be followed up by future success is our sincerest wish on his 50th birthday.

brilliantly wicked sketches by Cocteau, which show that in the midst of this orgy of creation, these artists found the time to laugh at themselves.

Over all of these towers, like a hypnotist or a puppet master with his wonderful creatures, the figure of the man in the top hat and opera cloak, who had the courage to combine for one ballet the designs of Picasso, the music of Stravinsky, the choreography of Massine, the scenario of Cocteau. With, perhaps, the one exception of Max Reinhardt, the theatre of this century has seen no one like him. It is saying much of this "Homage to Diaghilev," that it is almost worthy of its subject.

P. Z.

### FROM THE LAND OF THE BIBLE

The exhibition in the British Museum "From the Land of the Bible," which will remain open until the end of the year, appeals to artists, archaeologists, art lovers, historians and all those connected with the three world religions, Judaism, Christianity and Islam, since the land of the Bible has been the birthplace of the people of the Book. But to us, Jews from Germany, the appeal may be even more personal and deeper because, what the exhibition primarily reveals for us is the monotheistic belief of our ancestors, set against a variety of backgrounds, among which the Egyptian, the Phoenician, the Greek and the Roman are prominent. This may remind us in a most unexpected way of the modern period, where we are still confronted fundamentally with the identical problem, maintenance of our identity and creative assimilation of the cultural contributions of our environment. This seems to be a timeless Jewish situation, the ghetto periods of the Middle Ages forming only one exceptional link in the continuous chain.

The exhibition caters for many tastes, as suggested above. It includes pre-historic designs, tools and pottery, sculptures, ornamental beads, coins and a fragment of true artistic greatness, the Ark from the frieze of the Synagogue of Capernaum. The well-known "Sacrifice of Isaac" from the Synagogue of Beth Alpha is also shown, a good example of Jewish pictorial representation. Among the exhibits fragments of the Dead Sea Scrolls and their jars stand out because of their religious and historical significance, not much to look at, perhaps, but evocative of a broad tradition, of which only remains have come down to us, a tradition which may well alter our conception of the Hellenistic phases of Jewish development, and of the Renaissance, which took place under the Maccabees. It is in this period that the first traces of a characteristically Jewish art can be found, which in its emphasis on abstract symbolism expresses the main theme of Jewish religious interpretation.

Our historical experiences were more manifold than many of us suspect, either because vision is clouded by tradition, or because the essential heritage has been lost. For those the exhibition "From the Land of the Bible" may well serve as an eye-opener.

Dr. H. ROSENAU,  
Lecturer in the History of Art  
at Manchester University.

### AN WINSTON CHURCHILL

Ein Freund der AJR, der vor 1933 eine führende Rolle im deutschen Anwaltsleben spielte, hat anlässlich des 80. Geburtstages von Sir Winston Churchill das folgende Gedicht uebersandt:—  
Geschrieben steht: *Im Anfang war die Tat.*  
Des Landes Schiff durch hoechste Not zu lenken,  
Nie zu verzagen, nur des Volkes zu denken,  
Das war Dein Werk, das dankt Dir Welt, wie Staat.  
Du gabst uns mehr: wie Deiner Rede Zauber  
War fuer Millionen Trost und Heil und Hort,  
So ist Dein Buch, drin alles echt und sauber,  
Schon ein Symbol: *Im Anfang war das Wort.*  
Wo Tat und Wort sich kuenstlerisch vereinen,  
Wo tiefe Guete sich mit Hoheit paart,  
Wo alles gross und nie versinkt im Kleinen,  
Da ist kein Altern, ewig wacht die Fahrt.  
Auch Caesar's Grosse ragt durch Raum und Zeit,  
Da Tat und Wort in ihm sich machtvoll bänden,  
Doch ward sein Werk im Augenblick zuschanden,  
Als ihn verlockt des Herrschers Purpurkleid.  
Du aber hast den hoeh'ren Preis errungen,  
Da Wort und Tat *im Dienste* Dir gelungen!

M. F.

## Old Acquaintances

**Lilli conquers Germany:**—A little late in the day an actress makes a name for herself in the country of her origin. Lilli Palmer, currently playing so successfully in "Bell, Book and Candle" at London's "Phoenix" with her husband Rex Harrison was such a hit in her first German picture that she will do two more. It was Eric Charell, the father of the international hit-tune "O, mein Papa" who lured the German-born actress into "Firework," which beats all box-office records. Lilli studied acting in Ilka Gruening's school and played her first part in "Glueckliche Reise" in Darmstadt before she had to leave Germany. After a spell in Paris she came to London, where she became a star in the thirties, partnering Peter Lorre. Already before the war, she was introduced to the late Queen Mary when her picture "The Great Barrier," produced by G. Stapenhorst, was shown in London. She never had to look back, and is by now a Hollywood and Broadway star; in New York Lilli even had her own T.V. programme. But in Germany her name was, of course, only known through her American and British films, while her voice was dubbed by other people. "Firework" gave L. P. top-billing also in the country of her birth.

**"Seeds of Time":**—That is the title of the first novel Walter Rilla wrote on the background of thirty years of contemporary European and English life; it will be published shortly. You probably know the author better as a film and theatre star. In fact, he actually started as a writer when he edited a literary magazine in Breslau. He has lived in London for the past twenty years.

**Success Story:**—Ernest Borneman was appointed director of Alfred Pemberton's T.V. Division; it is one of the plum jobs in commercial television. Born in Berlin thirty-nine years ago, the gifted young man started in films as writer, director and producer in Canada under John Grierson. Before returning to Britain he worked for UNESCO in Paris after the end of the war. Ernest Borneman is really versatile; he scripted "Bang You're Dead," a very successful picture; produced "Four O'clock in the Morning" in B.B.C. television, and wrote such best-selling novels as "The Face on the Cutting Room Floor," "Love Story" and "Tremelo." At the last Film-Festival in Berlin he showed his experimental "Betty Slow Drag," a cartoon film. He belongs to a generation which already speaks English better than his mother tongue, and his new job will again give him the opportunity to prove his many-sided talents.

**This and That:**—Actress Erna Lorenz, who lived in London during the war and went to Chile a few years ago, lately returned to Germany and played in Giessen.—Robert Stolz conducted a concert in Vienna and will see his operetta "Himmelblaue Traeume" produced for Christmas in the Raimund Theater.—Heinrich Fischer, of the German section of the B.B.C., went to Munich to direct Eliot's "Confidential Clerk" with great success.—Walter Reisch, the well-known Hollywood writer, went to Germany to direct "Die Muecke," a spy film; he is the author of "Maskerade."—When he leaves Hans May's operetta "Wedding in Paris," which has already been running for ten months at the "Hippodrome," Anton Walbrook will play the star part in Max Opuls' "Lola Montez" picture.—Franz Molnar's widow, Lilli Darvas, played in "Die Moewe" in Berlin and had an excellent reception.

**Milestones:**—Rudolf Forster celebrated his 70th birthday while playing with Elisabeth Bergner in Rattigan's "Deep Blue Sea" on tour in Germany, Switzerland, and Austria.

**Obituaries:**—The well-known Viennese soubrette Hella Kuerty has died in London. She came to Berlin via Breslau in the twenties, and quickly made a name for herself; the late Richard Tauber with whom she played "Land of Smiles" took her to London as early as 1931. During the war, Hella Kuerty acted in a Priestley play. She was always cheerful, and her many friends will miss her.—In Munich died the Czech anti-communist Dr. Josef Kodicek, aged 62, who used to edit "Central European Observer" in London before he joined the radio station "Free Europe." His widow is the famous London corsetiere Illa Knina.—In East-Berlin died Friedrich Eisenlohr, novelist and playwright, aged 63; he was elector of "Aufbau"-Verlag there. **PEM**

H. I. Bach:

## FRANZ ROSENZWEIG

After Twenty-Five Years

During his lifetime Franz Rosenzweig became widely known as the founder of the "Freie Jüdische Lehrhaus" at Frankfurt and, in collaboration with Martin Buber, as the author of a new and fairly controversial rendering of the Bible into German; posthumously, as the writer of a large volume of brilliant, stirring, stimulating letters. His main work, "Der Stern der Erlösung" ("Star of Redemption"), written at the Macedonian front of the first world war, sent home on a series of military postcards, had deeply influenced a younger generation centring round the Jewish Youth Movement, without reaching a wider public. A translation of, and commentary on, some sixty poems by Yehudah Halevi, the greatest Jewish poet of the Spanish era, the finest fruit of Rosenzweig's last years, remained comparatively unknown.

Franz Rosenzweig died on December 10, 1929, a fortnight before his forty-third birthday. Even at the time his death was felt to be a significant event, throwing into relief his life and work. For the last eight years Rosenzweig had progressively, and in the end completely, been paralyzed, unable to move, to speak, to write. His continued existence defied medical experience: according to normal expectation he could not have lived on for more than one year at the most when his affliction began. Yet not only did he live on but, aided by his wife's untiring devotion, he produced most of his best work during these years. More strikingly still, no trace of his physical conditions could be felt in his writings. And his visitors alike soon forgot his infirmity over the sharp wit, the buoyant humour, the wide learning of his laboriously dictated "conversation."

It was only natural to wonder about the source of such immense spiritual strength and endurance. The answer was as simple as it was striking: a completely assimilated Jew had re-discovered Judaism and had made it the centre of his life. That had been a good twenty years before he could have had even a hunch that it would ever be put to such a test. And religion had been no more a professional concern of Franz Rosenzweig's than it had been for most of the Jews of his time. Having grown up as the only son of a well-to-do family at Kassel he studied philosophy, and he had a voluminous work on "Hegel and the State" to his credit and a brilliant academic career before him. After being on the verge of becoming converted to the Christian faith, Franz Rosenzweig, on the strength of a sudden and deep religious experience, relinquished his academic prospects and devoted his life to Jewish higher education.

## Reversion of a Trend

When Hermann Cohen—who became Rosenzweig's teacher—left his chair of philosophy at the university of Marburg to take up lecturing at the Hochschule für die Wissenschaft des Judentums in Berlin, he was at retiring age anyway, and his decision might have been taken as a personal hobby. With Franz Rosenzweig no such misunderstanding was possible. Here was a young man who, freely and voluntarily, chose the small, unrewarding field of Jewish life in preference to a safe and promising academic career, no longer hampered after 1918 by visible or invisible antisemitic barriers. Rosenzweig's choice of activity thus reversed, unequivocally and significantly, the outward professional trend of more than a century.

His foundation of the "Freie Jüdische Lehrhaus" at Frankfurt was equally revolutionary. Not that there had not been Institutes of Jewish Learning before; some had endeavoured to promote, others to stem the tide of secular interests among Jews. Rosenzweig used just these interests to develop and to foster a deeper understanding of Judaism, and his Lehrhaus, "non-specialist, non-rabbinical, non-polemical, non-apologetic, universalist in content and spirit," was unique in this respect not only in Germany.

The effect of Franz Rosenzweig's own religious experience on his life was remarkable above all by the sober absence of extremes. He re-discovered the usefulness and beauty of long-discarded ritual forms of Jewish religious observance, but did not become an orthodox. He had no share in the romantic revival of interest in Jewish music and folklore of the twenties, no use for romantic senti-

ments altogether. While emphasising the bearing of Judaism on the community of the Jewish people he rather opposed than favoured Zionism. In short, Franz Rosenzweig always remained the European he had been and saw no reason to go back on his patriotism. His Judaism was, to him as to his followers, a new and fascinating discovery, a mode of life pregnant with all the developments of the future and thus a faith of the twentieth century, offering appropriate insight just to the most modern forms of consciousness. It was this faith that was tested and won through in eight years of suffering—as, not long afterwards, it was to be put to an almost equally severe test in many of Rosenzweig's pupils.

What a long, long time, these twenty-five years since Franz Rosenzweig's death! Thus it comes as a shock to realise that, had he been meant to live on, he would even now not be seventy yet, still well within the span of an ordinary human life. When he passed away, admiration of a heroic achievement, the feeling of relief that his suffering had come to rest, and a happy ignorance of what was to come prevented the realisation that, in a specific sense, Franz Rosenzweig's death marked the end of an epoch past beyond return. In him the development of the age of emancipation had turned full circle; almost symbolically the years of his life, 1886–1929, mirror those of Moses Mendelssohn's, 1729–1786.

Yet on the other hand, having withdrawn from ordinary existence into the timeless realm of the spirit already during his lifetime, Franz Rosenzweig is somehow still contemporary, still tuned in with the thoughts and feelings of a middle-aged generation. Having grown through suffering beyond his age and time, he may once upon a time be regarded as the forerunner of a second era of emancipation when Jews will be welcome to live among the nations *because of*, and not in spite of, being Jews. Franz Rosenzweig himself at any rate was firmly convinced that only posthumously his message would take its full effect.

## A New Biography

A new publication, *Franz Rosenzweig, his Life and Thought*, by Nahum N. Glatzer (Schocken and Farrar, Straus & Young, New York, \$6) presents a special opportunity of meeting him anew—in English. At first it is a strange experience to become accustomed to its slight American tinge. This, however, soon ceases over the wonder how unexpectedly well Rosenzweig's seemingly untranslatable writings come over in another language. Nahum Glatzer's book is divided into two parts, a biography and an anthology of selected passages. He himself, one of Franz Rosenzweig's closest friends and helpers, remains unobtrusively in the background: apart from a brief introduction even the biographical part is entirely composed of Rosenzweig's own letters, diary notes (published for the first time), recollections of friends, and reports of doctors, interlinked where necessary by introductory remarks. As the biographer could rely on the assistance of Mrs. Rosenzweig-Scheinmann and was able to use much unpublished material, even those who know Rosenzweig's writings well will discover delightful letters not included in the German volume. Altogether this biography gives as vivid and true a picture as anyone could wish for.

For the selection from Rosenzweig's written work Ernst Simon appears to be largely responsible. Bearing in mind that it is meant to be a first introduction to Rosenzweig's work for American readers, we have to accept the obvious limitations inherent in this purpose: those of space, not permitting to give even one of the shorter pamphlets in full; those of understanding, excluding nearly all detailed linguistic or philosophical discussion. What remains is still rich and characteristic enough, yet, detached from its original background, some of it sounds perhaps a trifle more solemn than it was meant to. Even with such qualifications it may have been much wiser, on this occasion, to let Franz Rosenzweig speak for himself than to attempt an analysis and interpretation of his work—an intention that Nahum Glatzer expressly disclaims. We have every reason to be grateful to him for having performed an arduous task so well, and it is to be hoped that this vote of thanks will translate itself into a good many readers of his work.

## PROFESSOR MAX BORN, F.R.S.

The announcement of the award of the Nobel Prize in Physics for 1954 to Professor Max Born has given great pleasure to his many friends. For more than forty years he has been prominent in research in theoretical physics. His main work is connected with the development of quantum mechanics and with the atomic theory of crystals. The chief contribution for which he has received the award is connected with the statistical interpretation of quantum mechanics. He gave this interpretation when investigating in 1927 the scattering of particles on the basis of wave mechanics.

Until his resignation in 1933, Max Born was Professor of Theoretical Physics at the University of Göttingen and, through his enthusiastic research activities, attracted as pupils many young physicists who are amongst the leaders of to-day. After his resignation he spent several years in Cambridge and in India; in 1936 he was appointed to the chair in Edinburgh. Again he attracted and inspired young physicists from all over the world. The high esteem in which he was held was shown by the publication through the initiative of his Edinburgh friends of a book of essays which was presented to him on his retirement.

In the difficult years after 1933 Max Born has given active help and valuable advice not only to his friends and pupils but to all who approached him. He was an Executive Member of the "Notgemeinschaft" of German Scholars in Exile and, in this capacity, took a particular interest in the resettlement of young scientists, many of whom obtained their positions through his personal efforts.

His retirement last year at the age of seventy relieved him from the burden of a large department, but his activity as a physicist will no doubt continue.

PROF. H. FRÖHLICH, F.R.S. (Liverpool)

## FRAU HANNA SOLF

In the first week of November, after a short illness, Frau Hanna Solf passed away in Starnberg. To many people all over the world this will be melancholy news, and it will mean a real grief to those who had the privilege of being acquainted with her and seeing her from time to time to enjoy the fine qualities of her soul and her mind.

She was the wife of Dr. Wilhelm H. Solf, who in the old days had been Governor of Samoa and Secretary of State in the Colonial Office, and then, after the first World War, was the German ambassador to Tokyo. He was a singular man, of the stature of a statesman, and one of the noblest characters. But in her own right also Hanna Solf was an outstanding personality.

It fell to her lot to see the splendour and the distress, the bright and the gloomy days, to become aware not only of the vicissitudes of life but also of the variabilities of moral. But she remained true, she remained faithful to herself and, therefore, to her friends. This kind soul never wavered nor bent, but she saw the right way, and went on. She combined the charm and the strength, courageously she held the moral ground and was never afraid of the danger. Spirit and action meant to her the same. Together with her brave daughter, Countess Lago Ballestrem, she looked out in order to help and advise, to support and to warn. In those days Jews, not least, became so much indebted to her.

In July 1944, mother and daughter were imprisoned, and action was brought against them. Like by a miracle they were saved. A bomb hit the house of the "Volksgerichtshof" during the hearing, the chairman of the court was killed, and the files were destroyed. Thus time must pass, and in time the day of liberation did come. Two valiant women were spared.

When one day the true history of those years will be written, the name of Hanna Solf will there have one of the places of honour.

LEO BAECK

## MAX BROD RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT HEUSS

During his stay in Germany Dr. Max Brod was received by Bundespräsident Dr. Heuss. Before 1933 he was a contributor to the periodical then edited by Dr. Heuss.

## GERMAN PRIZE FOR ALFRED DOEBLIN

The 1954 Literature prize of the German Academy of Science and Literature was conferred upon the author, Alfred Doebelin.

Herbert Freedman (Jerusalem)

# FROM NORTH AFRICA TO THE GALILEE

Every week now, ships and planes are bringing in hundreds of newcomers from North Africa. Of course, the influx cannot be compared with the mass immigration of the first two years of Statehood, but nevertheless it constitutes a movement of large proportions.

The main distinction from earlier arrivals is their direct transfer from the port to farms, without the intermediate and often drawn out stage of reception camps. But coming as they are from cities, many of them from crowded ghettos, the newcomers have no skill in agriculture, nor any personal relation to the soil, such as folk have who live on the land. As they are neither psychologically nor professionally prepared for their tasks, work has to be found for them that will foster their transition from town to country people.

This work, to a large extent, is being provided by land reclamation projects of the Jewish National Fund, especially in the Galilee. Because of its rough and mountainous terrain, and its large contiguous tracts of land held by non-Jews, this northern province, extending to the Syrian and Lebanese borders, has long been sidetracked from the point of view of settlement. Experience has shown that under-populated areas in Israel are especially exposed to the ravages of infiltration, and

that the only permanent corrective is the expansion and consolidation of Jewish settlement. Existing villages must be enlarged and their lands improved to increase their absorptive capacity. New settlement points must be established, irrigation extended and a network of communications built.

Development of the Galilee, historic stronghold of Jewish freedom and the scene of many battles for independence, has been given a new impetus by the drainage of the Huleh swamps. Now, hand in hand with the J.N.F. Huleh reclamation scheme goes a project for the establishment of twenty-two work villages and the consolidation of ten existing ones in the region. The project involves an area of 120,000 dunams, of which 40,000 are earmarked for farm land, and 40,000 dunams for pasture so as to put the new villages on a firm basis. To create a fund of domestic lumber for the future and to provide employment for the farmers until their crops are harvested, the J.N.F. intends planting the remaining 40,000 dunams of uncultivable soil with trees. Entire mountain sides in the vicinity of Mt. Canaan are earmarked for afforestation, which will transform these barren hills into a green and salutary woodland.

What is the cost of such a project? The estimated total of a work village is in the neighbourhood of \$400,000. But coming from the total cost of a work village to the cost of one farming unit on which one family could settle, we arrive at the following interesting figures: land reclamation of 15 dunams would cost \$2,250; pastures, \$360; planting of carob trees on five dunams, \$500; road construction, \$360, amounting to a total of just under \$3,500 which would be required for one family.

The wages of the labourers in many phases of the work are based on a system of norms, securing a minimum wage for everyone, with bonuses for hard work and efficiency. The results, both factually and psychologically are startling. The average of twenty-eight trees per work day, for instance, seems a high total and reflects the pride and satisfaction which every man must derive from his share in this work. The fact that the new immigrants are not living on charity and are not employed on unproductive emergency projects, but are taking part in the constructive upbuilding of the country must leave its mark on their morale. By reclaiming land with new immigrants, Israel is also reclaiming citizens for a modern society. As a school in the civic qualities that are the breath and flesh of the country, a better could not be found.

## GESCHAFTSSTELLEN DER DEUTSCHEN DIPLOMATISCHEN VERTRETUNG

Die Diplomatische Vertretung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland weist darauf hin, dass sie ausser in London (43 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1) Konsulate in Liverpool und Glasgow unterhaelt. Das Konsulat in Liverpool (Hepworth Chambers, 4 Church Street, Liverpool 2) ist fuer folgende Counties zustaendig: Cheshire, Cumberland, Derbyshire, Durham, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Northumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire, N. Ireland. Das Zustaendigkeitsgebiet des Konsulats in Glasgow (3 Park Circus), erstreckt sich auf Schottland.

Die Diplomatische Vertretung bittet darauf zu achten, dass Schreiben, die in den Zustaendigkeitsbereich des Konsulats Liverpool und des Konsulats Glasgow fallen, nicht an das Konsulat in London gesandt werden.

Ausserdem sind eine Anzahl von Wahlkonsulaten eingerichtet, die zur Beglaubigung von Unterschriften berechtigt sind. Solche Wahlkonsulate befinden sich in Southampton, Bristol, Lerwick (Shetland Islands), Edinburgh, Newcastle, Cardiff, Dover, Belfast, Hull.

## THE CLAUDE MONTEFIORE CIRCLE

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## THREE BOATS LAUNCHED UNDER GERMAN-ISRAELI PACT

Two combined fruit transporters and passenger vehicles "Tappuz" and "Judea" were launched by Mrs. Hanna Reuter (widow of Berlin's late Mayor, Ernst Reuter) and Mrs. Anneliese Lueth (wife of Erich Lueth) respectively. The third boat "Nave Yam" is a fishing trawler.

## NOVEMBER POGROMS REMEMBERED

In many cities special meetings were held to remember the November pogroms of 1938. In Berlin, the Senator for Education, Professor Tiburtius, described the day as the greatest humiliation in the history of the German people.

## TRIAL OF POGROMISTS

Two former Nazi leaders, Paul Schoppa and Heinrich Steinmetz, who maltreated the Jewish population of Usingen near Frankfurt during the November pogroms of 1938, were found guilty of nothing more than aggravated breach of the peace and given gaol terms of ten to fifteen months.

## ISAAC STERN REFUSES ENGAGEMENT IN GERMANY

The American Jewish violinist, Isaac Stern, refused an invitation to perform in Stuttgart.

## WELFARE STAMPS WITH BERTHA PAPPENHEIM'S PORTRAIT

The series of welfare stamps issued by the German postal authorities representing leading social workers will include one stamp with the portrait of Bertha Pappenheim, the founder of the Jewish League of Women in Germany.

## ORGANISATION OF ORTHODOX JEWS IN GERMANY

At a meeting in Fuerth an "Association for Torah-True Judaism" was founded which will set up its central office in Frankfurt. It will be headed by Dr. Moses Breuer (Frankfurt), brother of the late Isaac Breuer and grandson of Rabbi S. R. Hirsch.

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE

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The Presidium of the K.J.V. in Great Britain (in association with the Presidium Erez Israel) is now preparing

## A new issue of a K.J.V. World Address Book

Will all K.J.V.ers who have so far not received a questionnaire, or who can supply information and addresses of K.J.V.ers living abroad, please communicate as quickly as possible with Mr. R. J. Friedmann, Hon. Secretary, K.J.V. in Great Britain, 36 Parliament Court, Hampstead, London, N.W.3 (Telephone HAM 1375)

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## Letter to the Editor

### KOESTLER'S "THE INVISIBLE WRITING"

Dear Sir,

I share your reviewer's opinion that Mr. Koestler is a brilliant writer and that the story of his life, set against the background of Communist and Nazi upheaval, is a thrilling account of those fateful years.

Unfortunately, however, the would-be historian Koestler sometimes vanishes behind the teller of fairy tales, made to appear as actual facts. Thus, for the sake of an amusing anecdote, he quotes from a discussion which he claims to have had in Princeton with my brother, the late Professor Hans Reichenbach. This is pure invention.

Your review has certainly gained some new readers for Koestler; several of them have already approached me on the subject of the interview, as recounted by Koestler. That is why I am asking you to be kind enough to give some space in your columns for this letter. Koestler pictures my brother in the way an old Professor was pictured in the "Fliegende Blaetter," using an old-fashioned ear-trumpet. Challenged by Koestler about extra-sensory perception (E.S.P.) Professor Reichenbach—according to Koestler—dropped his trumpet, went pale and said: "... terrible, terrible, it would mean that I would have to scrap everything and start from the beginning."

For anybody who knew my brother and his work the whole story must sound incredible. So it is, and the widow of Professor Reichenbach has already protested to the publishers of Koestler's book. She was present at this talk in Princeton and ascertains that neither has her husband ever used an ear-trumpet nor did Mr. Koestler's wisdom about E.S.P. get any reaction from him except "... was fuer Quatsch. ..."

To dot the "i" and cross the "t": even Koestler's reference to the famous statistician, Sir Ronald Fisher, as a proof for his thesis, is wrongly usurped. Sir R.

### FAMILY EVENTS

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

#### Deaths

Mrs. Minnie Praeger, née Hahlo, of Hannah House, 12/13 Brunswick Terrace, Hove, passed away, 68 years old.

Mrs. Ina Noorduy, 31 years old, younger daughter of the late Herbert and Irma Nothmann of Charlottenburg, beloved wife, mother, daughter-in-law, sister, sister-in-law and niece, passed away suddenly on November 8, 1954, deeply mourned and sadly missed by all who loved her. Ference Noorduy, The Hague, Sonja Delander, née Nothmann, Heidelberg-W. (Vic.) Australia, Meta Nothmann, 31 St. John Str., Longsight, Manchester 13.

#### Situations Wanted

##### Men

BOOKKEEPER, elderly, exp., best ref., wants part time or free lance work. Box 377.

BOOKKEEPER Accountant, reliable, exp. worker, wants full-time job. Box 378.

HOME WORK, addressing or unskilled work, wanted by elderly man. Box 379.

HOME TYPING and translations done by disabled person. Box 380.

VERSATILE MAN available for correspondence and copies of any kind, also for other office work, in- or out-door, part or full time, permanent or temporary. Own typewriter. Box 381.

STOREKEEPER, last job 12 years in textile trade, wants full-time job. Box 382.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN, bus. exp., seeks change. Manager's help, office administration, dispatch, sales corresp., any position of trust, etc. First-class ref. Box 383.

REPRESENTATIVE, man of 35 wants work, pref. in toy or leather trade. Box 384.

DISABLED MAN, 60 years old, wants sitting unskilled occupation. Factory or at home. Box 401.

BOOKKEEPER (English) thoroughly experienced, wishes to undertake work evenings, week-ends. Strictly confidential. Apply: C. R. Grimby, 6 Tudor Mansions, Gondar Gardens, N.W.6. HAM 4963 (after 5.30 p.m.). SALESMAN JOB ON THE CONTINENT wanted by man of 26, exp. in "Rohwolle, Wollstoffen, Transport," knowl. of bookkeeping, German shorthand, some French. Box 386.

EXP. BOOKKEEPER offers part-time bookkeeping and/or complete audit and Tax agreement. Reasonable fees. Box 385.

#### Women

EXP. SHORTH. TYPIST, Engl. and German, wants part-time work. Box 387.

EXP. BOOKKEEPER (up to Trial Balance), wants part-time work. Box 388.

FILING CLERK, elderly, wants full- or part-time work. Box 389.

COPY-TYPIST wants typing work at home in English and German, also translations. Box 390.

GERMAN SHORTHAND TYPIST wants full- or part-time work, own machine. Box 391.

DRESSMAKER wants part time or home work, also available for alterations. Box 392.

UNSKILLED HOME WORK wanted by elderly person. Box 393.

COMPANION, elderly, wants part-time work. Box 394.

SITTER-IN, reliable person, wants work morn., aftern. or evenings. Box 395.

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## PERSONALIA

Otto Landsberg, who played a leading part in the Weimar Republic as a Social Democratic politician and, for some time, as Minister of Justice, will be eighty-five on December 3. He has been living in Holland since before the war and survived the occupation period under great hardship. In spite of his great age and the vicissitudes of the past, he is still physically fit and takes great interest in law, economics, philosophy and literature. His home is in Barn (Holland).

Dr. Arthur Abrahamsohn (43 Manville Road, London, S.W.19) recently celebrated his 75th birthday. In Stettin, where he practised as a lawyer, Dr. Abrahamsohn took an active part in Jewish communal work, especially as Chairman of the Federation of Synagogues in Pomerania and as President of the B'ne Brith Lodge. Dr. Abrahamsohn has been an interested member of the AJR since its inception. The AJR joins his many friends in their good wishes.

Dr. Walter Gordon, of 20 Highbury Road, Bury St. Edmunds (Suffolk), recently celebrated his 70th birthday. Dr. Gordon was a well-known practitioner in Hildesheim and now holds an appointment as Registrar of the Bury St. Edmunds Hospital. The AJR, in whose work Dr. Gordon has always taken an active interest, expresses its sincerest congratulations to him.

Fisher has stated at a meeting of the British Association that in his opinion the significance of the deviation from chance could not be regarded as evidence for the truth of E.S.P.

Yours sincerely,

November 3, 1954. Bernhard Reichenbach.  
7 Banff House, Glenmore Road,  
London, N.W.3.

The authoress Margarete Susman became 80 years old recently. One of her latest books, "Das Buch Hiob und das Schicksal des juedischen Volkes" deals with the specific spiritual position of the Jews throughout the centuries. Margarete Susman now lives in Zuerich.

Mr. Paul Leven celebrated his 75th birthday in London last month. Born in Krefeld, he was for many years the head of the famous fashion-house "Mastbaum" in Kiel. Mr. Leven came to this country as a refugee in 1938 after having been attacked and severely wounded by Nazi hordes during the November riots 1938. His life was saved only by his personal bravery and skill in self-defence. Working hard, he succeeded in re-establishing himself in London, where he suffered a sad loss when his wife died several years ago.

### OBITUARY

It is learned with deepest regret that Mr. Willy Pinkus (7 Ashley Court, Froggnal Lane, London, N.W.3) passed away recently. Mr. Pinkus was one of the founder members of the AJR and throughout the years took an active interest in its efforts. He will be gratefully remembered by all those who knew him.

### SYNAGOGUE IN BONN RE-DEDICATED

The synagogue in Bonn which has been completely renovated with financial assistance rendered by the State North Rhine Westphalia was rededicated by Chief Rabbi Dr. Paul Holzer.

NEEDLEWOMAN, exp. in any kind of needlework, wants home work or part-time work. Box 396.

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ATTRACTIVE educated lady 60, wide interests, own home and income, would like to meet gentleman over 60, cultured, sincere, healthy, with sufficient means for his own keep. View matrimony. Detailed replies appreciated and fullest confidence assured. Box 372.

MARRIAGE. Graduate, 35 years of age, in executive position in N.W. England, would like to meet well-educated attractive girl, preferably slim and 25 to 28 years of age. Photo would be appreciated. Strictly confidential. Box 373.

#### MISSING PERSONS Enquiries from AJR

Abraham, Robert, from Berlin, Gerwinstr. 24, for URO, Jerusalem.  
Lumerman, Josef, for URO, Munich.  
Schoenthal, Robert, abt. 60, from Frankfurt/Main, for F. C. v. Lengerke, Aachen.

#### Personal Enquiry

Mr. and Mrs. Stern, formerly Milan, please contact Renate Fries, née Dufner. MAI 3775.



## AJR BAZAAR

The AJR Handicraft Group consists of mainly elderly and disabled people, who cannot find work through the ordinary channels. Its Chanukah Bazaar, announced in this issue, includes a great variety of useful and attractive articles. Everybody who is looking for presents will find some suitable gifts. By patronising the Bazaar he will at the same time bring joy to those who produced the articles.

AJR SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT  
Accommodation Required

The AJR Social Services Department, 8 Fairfax Mansions, N.W.3, MAIda Vale 4449, is in permanent need of furnished and unfurnished accommodation at moderate prices and especially for elderly people.

## CHURCHILL BIRTHDAY FUND

We are glad to report that the Appeal published in the previous issue has resulted in many subscriptions to the "Birthday Presentation Fund." The proceeds which have been received so far have been passed on to the Fund, together with a list of the subscribers, and the name of the AJR will be entered into the Presentation Book. We understand that the collection which has met a wide response in this country and overseas will be continued in December. Therefore, the AJR is still in a position of accepting donations and hopes that those who have not yet contributed will avail themselves of this opportunity.

## ACHIEVEMENTS OF REFUGEES

## Lecture by Dr. Redcliffe N. Salaman

The text of the 1953 Lucien Wolf Lecture ("Whither Lucien Wolf's Anglo-Jewish Community?") by Dr. Redcliffe N. Salaman, has now been printed and may be obtained from the Jewish Historical Society (33 Seymour Place, London, W.1. 2/-). When dealing with the successive Jewish immigration waves, Dr. Salaman pays special tribute to the achievements of the Nazi victims who were admitted to this country between 1933 and 1939. "It may be said," he points out, "that these emigrés were as highly cultured, enterprising and efficient a group of people as has ever reached these shores. Refugees from Hitler's Europe have in return rendered good service to this country and the Commonwealth. Perhaps the most outstanding advantage arises from the many first-class scientists who have been absorbed in the laboratories of our universities and industrial undertakings. Within a few years two of them have been awarded Nobel Prizes and twenty-five have been elected Fellows of the Royal Society, a record of which all may be proud. One can only deplore the fact that so many excellent scholars were allowed to pass to America rather than further strengthen academic life here."

## NEW K.J.V. ADDRESS BOOK

Special attention is drawn to the advertisement about the publication of a new issue of a K.J.V. World Address Book. All K.J.V.ers are urgently asked for their co-operation. Details may be seen from the announcement.

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## THE HYPHEN

The programme for December includes a lecture on December 12 at Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3, at 7.30 p.m., by Mr. Roston, on "The Functions of the Board of Deputies in the Anglo-Jewish Community." The charge to visitors is 1s. 6d. Further information about the Hyphen activities may be obtained from Miss Helen H. Eisner, 26 Arthur Court, Queensway, W.2 (s.a.e.).

The Hyphen is a group of young people mainly between the ages of 21-35, mostly Continental and Jewish, and its activities are cultural, educational and social.

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186 pp. boards 14/6 p.f., cloth 18/9 p.f.

Goldstein, B., Die Sterne sind Zeugen. 2. Aufl.  
308 pp. cloth 18/9 p.f.

Ehrend-Rosenfeld, E. R., Ich stand nicht  
allein. Erlebnisse einer Juedin in Deutschland  
1933-44. 304 pp. cloth 12/3 p.f.

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