

INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE
ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

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WE ALL BEAR WITNESS

The season of the Holy Days lies behind us, and we are on the threshold of the actual working season of the year. We have to brace ourselves for the workaday lives before us—and hard enough lives they frequently are—and to shelve for some time all thoughts of vacation and celebration. And yet—the specific character of our community never allows us to plunge headlong into humdrum activities without realising from time to time that they can and must never be allowed to absorb our interests completely. To be a Jew should for ever be a stern reminder not to become too deeply engulfed in material things; but to be a survivor of the vilest persecution and to have been blessed with the opportunity of dwelling in safety after years of unspeakable horror—this indeed should keep us steadily and securely over the level of triviality.

This is by no means to say that the exhortation of the Passover Haggada to tell of the "Exodus from Egypt" should be put into practice by all of us relentlessly for the rest of our days. But it does imply that we have a duty to fulfil towards those decisive experiences of our lives, the duty not to forget them but to pass on their memory to future generations. This duty should not be mistaken as emanating from any lust for revenge. Our demand that justice be done to all individual criminals involved in the misdeeds we suffered is by far the weakest motive prompting our call for the preservation of our collective experience. Considerably stronger is our thankfulness for our own salvation, undeserved though it must seem to us, whenever we view it against the background of the immeasurable tragedy of our people. The strongest motive, however, is our perennial wish that the memory of our dead should be enshrined in a dignified account of their achievements and of their sufferings, of the world in which they lived and eventually were doomed to die, because they had believed too faithfully in its moral foundations.

Recollections and Documents

This great narrative has not yet been written. Certain chapters of it are becoming known as time passes by. They are of great importance as stepping-stones to the final history. However, as a period of tyranny and forcibly sealed lips is involved, it is only natural that the source material is scanty as far as the actual happenings in the lives of the victims of persecution are concerned. Nothing could be publicly recorded at the time of Nazi rule, little could be put down in writing, the printed word was taboo. More

than in any other historical epoch, personal recollections and experiences are material of irreplaceable importance. Moreover, letters, diaries, photos, documents, programmes of lectures, meetings and performances are sometimes hidden away in our desks and spare rooms; they could equally be used to fill the gaps of our knowledge. Under no circumstances must this material, written and unwritten, get lost; it has to be preserved for the future historian.

It is therefore welcome news that, with the help of the Claims Conference, the Wiener Library is now, to some extent, in a position to supplement its collections in a more systematic and vigorous manner than of late. It may be remembered from a previous appeal published in these columns that, some time ago, the AJR and the Wiener Library, with the able help of Dr. Fanny Spitzer, joined hands to bring together what could be reached in an effort of saving such personal documents from certain destruction. The attempt proved very satisfactory, as far as it went. After some time, however, it petered out, although it is a certainty that by far not all hide outs and odd corners had yet yielded their secret treasures.

Let us then renew our efforts. Let us search our desks and drawers in favour of AJR and Wiener Library. Everything affording evidence with regard to persecution and salvation will be received in gratitude, examined, copied if need be, catalogued and given a place worthy of its origin.

Personal Interviews

Apart from this collection of documents already available, the Wiener Library intends to call into existence new documents of a similar character. It aims at systematically interviewing all persons who have encountered special experiences but who have not yet been able to put their recollections on record. When all is said about people being loath of being reminded of the time of their sufferings, there remains the fact that others are willing and prepared to fill up the existing archives. True, most of them will have to overcome a strong resistance within themselves; but for the benefit of the vital issue at stake they will be able to conquer their impediments. May they then come forward, offer their own knowledge and also tell us of friends who are ready to do the same. They will be contacted by ladies and gentlemen who, in the name of the Wiener Library, will fix appointments for a first informative talk. Whether this leads to further conversations, whether these are to last an hour or a week, will depend entirely on the decision of the persons who so kindly offer to impart their informa-

CHURCHILL BIRTHDAY FUND

As readers will have seen from the National Press, a nation-wide appeal has been launched, the proceeds of which are to be presented to the Prime Minister on his 80th birthday (on November 30). Patrons of the Fund ("Winston Churchill 80th Birthday Presentation Fund," 156 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2) include the heads of the chief religious denominations, leaders of all political parties, prominent artists and professional men. The objects for which the Fund is to be used will be decided upon by Sir Winston. We are sure that also members of our community will welcome this opportunity of expressing their gratitude to Sir Winston Churchill.

It would be a fine gesture if the good wishes of the victims from Nazi persecution, who owe so much to this great leader in war and peace, found their expression by a joint action, and if the AJR, as the representative body, would be inscribed in the book which will accompany the presentation. All those who wish to associate themselves with this venture should be good enough to send their subscription to the AJR, 8 Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3, which will forward the total to the Fund. The cheques should be made out for the AJR and a covering slip should bear the mark "Churchill Birthday Fund."

tion. They will, if they wish, be shown the reports made on the basis of the interviews before these are incorporated into the files of the Wiener Library, and any required degree of secrecy will be conscientiously kept.

We all bear witness. We all have a duty to fulfil towards our past. Political developments on a global as well as on the Jewish level are not too auspicious for keeping alive the memory of German Jewry. Complications abound in both fields. If not properly counteracted they might weigh against the desire to attribute to the history of German and thus of European Jewry its adequate place in world history. Therefore the appeal goes out to all of us to help counteract them. If we devote ourselves to this task, which is a task everyone of us is capable of fulfilling in his own private realm, we will have saved something of the spirit of our Holy Days into our daily routine.

EVA G. REICHMANN

All readers who are prepared to co-operate in one of the ways described in this article or who wish to make further suggestions should communicate with: The Wiener Library, 19 Manchester Square, London, W.1 (Tel.: WELbeck 4991).

RESTITUTION NEWS

IMPROVEMENT PROMISED

In a letter to the Zentralrat of the Jews in Germany the German Federal Minister of Finance, F. Schaeffer, writes that the preparatory work for an improvement of the BEG had been taken up by a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament and representatives of the Laender and the competent Ministries. He admitted that there were delays after the promulgation of the Law and attributed the difficulties to the fact that, like every new law, the BEG also required some initial period before it could be brought into full operation. These initial difficulties, he believes, have now been overcome. The Minister also promised to speed up the preparation of the new legislative measures.

DR. ADENAUER: NO CHANGE OF POLICY

In answer to a letter by Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Chancellor Dr. Adenauer reaffirmed that the breakdown of the Bonn Agreement ("Deutschland-Vertrag") would not impair the rights of the Jewish Nazi victims to restitution and indemnification. "I can assure you," writes Dr. Adenauer, "that the Federal Government will observe, under all circumstances, those parts of the Bonn Agreement which referred to the obligation to redress the wrongs committed by the Nazis (restitution and indemnification)."

At a Congress of the Fédération Internationale Libre des Déportés de la Résistance, Paris (FILDIR), held in the Bonn Bundeshaus from October 18 to 19, and attended by representative organisations of various countries, the Federal Chancellor welcomed the audience and took part in the Opening Session. In his address, Dr. Adenauer asked to be assured that the German people would do all in its power to undo the wrongs of the past and to see to it that the times of terror, barbarism and slavery would never recur. It is useful, the Chancellor went on, to remember the power which the evil had and still has in the world; we thus gather strength to work for the real values of humanity, for right, justice and freedom.

A PAMPHLET ON U.R.O.

The history and the achievements of U.R.O. during the first five years of its existence are reviewed by its President, Professor Norman Bentwich, in a recently published pamphlet.* Professor Bentwich recalls how, in 1948, U.R.O. was initiated by the AJR, the "American Federation of Jews from Central Europe" and the "Irgun Oley Merkaz Europa" in Israel, and how it was put into operation with the help of the major Jewish philanthropic institutions, the American "Joint," the Jewish Agency and the Central British Fund. The centre was then established in London, "where the Jews from Germany had an excellent organisation." The report reveals that, up to June 30, 1953, the cases of restitution which had been settled by U.R.O. on behalf of their clients were: in the American Zone, 3,650; in the British Zone, 2,650; in the French Zone, 850; and in Berlin, 350; total, 7,500. The value of these settled claims amounted to nearly 50 million DM. Since then, the number of settled restitution claims has considerably increased, and U.R.O. has also taken charge of the large number of compensation claims lodged under the indemnification laws of the Laender and, later on, under the Federal Indemnification Law (BEG). The author also outlines the legal problems involved in the restitution and indemnification question. The pamphlet includes a list of the U.R.O. Offices inside Germany and in the countries of resettlement. U.R.O. which helps indigent claimants to recover their property and to obtain compensation, is described by Professor Bentwich as "an admirable example of self-help of what was German Jewry, assisted and inspired by responsible public bodies which represent the whole Jewish people."

* Norman Bentwich: "The United Restitution Office." Obtainable from U.R.O., 8 Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3, price 1/-, and stamped envelope to be enclosed.

"THE BLACK SPOT"

German Paper on delayed Compensation

Under the heading "Der Flecken" the "Frankfurter Allgemeine" quotes the critical article on compensation published some time ago in the *Manchester Guardian*. "There are few experts," the "Frankfurter Allgemeine" says, "who do not agree that the attitude towards compensation is one of the saddest chapters of the history of the Federal Republic. Nobody has reason to say that this is due to anti-Semitism. The danger is the inertia of the spirit and the bureaucratic handling of justified claims which makes people despair." Whoever had hoped for an improvement was disappointed during the last years, but voices such as those raised by the *Manchester Guardian* may remind the Government, the administrative authorities and the Parliament of the damage to foreign policy which the delay of indemnification has caused.

GERMAN NEW YEAR'S MESSAGES

The New Year's issue of the "Allgemeine Wochenzeitung" of the Jews in Germany published messages received from Bundespraesident Dr. Heuss, Bundeskanzler Dr. Adenauer, and a number of leading politicians. Praesident Heuss expresses the hope that the improvement of the relationship between the Federal Republic and the State of Israel may make further progress in the year to come. Dr. Adenauer stresses the need of working for peace, freedom, security and justice, and thanks his Jewish fellow citizens for their share in these efforts.

ALTERATION OF LAW DEMANDED

The Legal Committee of the Bavarian Diet unanimously passed a resolution against certain provisions of the restitution law promulgated by the American occupying power in November 1947. The resolution states that restitution as such was by no means meant to be attacked, but that an injustice could not be remedied by committing another one. *Inter alia*, the Committee criticises that the Restitution Law does not recognise the protection of the *bona fide* purchase and asks the Bavarian Government to request the Bund that relevant negotiations with the occupying power should be initiated.

PROTESTS AGAINST RESTITUTION

The "Organ der entrechteten Nachkriegsgeschädigten," "Die Anklage," publishes a report on a meeting of the "Association for Loyal Restitution" in Mannheim. At this meeting, the article says, it was pointed out that the returned German Jews had enjoyed preferential treatment by public and private institutions, and one speaker expressed the view that it seemed as if Western Germany had become a financial colony of Jewry.

SUCHLISTE BERLINER FIRMEN

Fristablauf 15. Dezember 1954

Die juedischen Nachfolgeorganisationen in Berlin haben eine Liste derjenigen Berliner Firmen veröffentlicht, wegen derer sie vorsorglich Rueckerstattungsansprueche angemeldet haben. An fruhere Eigentuerer, deren nahe Verwandte oder testamentarische Erben, welche durch ihre Informationen die Geltendmachung dieser Rueckerstattungsansprueche ermoeeglichen oder erleichtern, wird im Billigkeitsverfahren unter Berechnung maessiger Gebuehren der Rueckerstattungsanspruch abgetreten oder ein eventueller Erloes ausgezahlt werden.

Die Liste kann in der Hauptgeschaefsstelle der AJR, 8 Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3, eingesehen werden. Sie ist ausserdem an Vertrauensleute der AJR in den folgenden Provinz-Orten gesandt worden: Birmingham, Bishop Auckland, Blackburn, Bristol-Bath, Cambridge, Glasgow, Leeds, Leicester, Manchester, Newcastle, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield; die Adresse des oertlich zustaeendigen Vertrauensmannes ist bei der Hauptgeschaefsstelle der AJR zu erfahren. Die AJR Hauptgeschaefsstelle ist auch bereit, schrift-

VERSORGUNGSGENUESSE FUER OESTERREICHISCHE BUNDESBEDIENSTETE

Unter Bezugnahme auf die in der Oktober-Nummer von "AJR Information" veröffentlichte Notiz wird auf das folgende Rundschreiben des Bundesministeriums fuer Finanzen vom 11. September 1954 ("Amtsblatt der Oesterreichischen Finanzverwaltung" vom 27. September 1954, S. 483) hingewiesen:

"Das Bundesministerium fuer Finanzen hat bisher Antraege auf Bewilligung von ausserordentlichen Versorgungsgenuessen fuer ehemalige Bundes (Bundesbahn) bedienstete (Hinterbliebene), die nach der Besetzung Oesterreichs im Jahre 1938 aus Gruenden der Abstammung ins Ausland gefluchtet sind und in der Folge unter Verlust der oesterreichischen Staatsbuergerschaft und des Anspruchs auf Ruhe (Versorgungs) genuss eine fremde Staatsbuergerschaft erworben haben, nur dann zugestimmt, wenn der Versorgungswerber die oesterreichische Staatsbuergerschaft wiedererlangt und seinen Wohnsitz oder dauernden Aufenthalt wieder in Oesterreich genommen hatte.

"Auf Grund von Besprechungen mit Vertretern des Joint Executive Board for Jewish Claims on Austria wird bekanntgegeben, dass das Bundesministerium fuer Finanzen in Hinkunft derartigen Antraegen in der Regel auch dann seine Zustimmung erteilen wird, wenn der Versorgungswerber wegen Alter, Krankheit oder sonstiger Gruende nicht in der Lage ist, nach Oesterreich zurueckzukehren, beziehungsweise die oesterreichische Staatsbuergerschaft wieder zu erwerben.

"Desungeachtet wolle in jedem einzelnen Falle mit dem Bundesministerium fuer Finanzen behufs Zustimmung und Festlegung des Wortlautes des Entschliessungsentwurfes das Einvernehmen gepflogen werden."

GENERAL MEETING OF JACOB EHRLICH SOCIETY

At the General Meeting of the Jacob Ehrlich Society on October 5, 1954, under the chairmanship of Dr. H. Tauber, the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Josef Fraenkel, stressed the friendly relations of the Society with the AJR, the United Restitution Office, the World Jewish Congress and the Kultusgemeinde Vienna. He also paid tribute to Dr. F. R. Bienenfeld, who later on surveyed the present state of the negotiations with the Austrian authorities. The following Executive was elected: Dr. F. R. Bienenfeld, President; Dr. H. Tauber, Chairman; Dr. F. L. Brassloff, Deputy Chairman; Mr. Josef Fraenkel, Hon. Secretary; Mr. S. Ellenberg, Treasurer; and Mr. S. Graubart and Mrs. R. Kissman.

In one of its resolutions the meeting expressed "its deep dissatisfaction at the apparent unwillingness and lack of understanding of the Austrian Authorities displayed so far in the Austrian-Jewish negotiations."

liche (nicht telefonische) Anfragen darueber, ob eine bestimmte Firma in der Liste aufgefuehrt ist, zu beantworten.

Die Nachfolgeorganisationen betonen, dass trotz Anfuehrung einer Firma in der Liste aus den verschiedensten Gruenden die erfolgreiche Geltendmachung eines Rueckerstattungsanspruchs nicht moeglich sein mag, insbesondere z.B. in allen jenen Faellen, in denen die Firma im Ostsektor lag und nicht festgestellt werden kann, dass der Uebernehmer sie in den Westsektor verlegt hat.

Anfragen und Informationen, die sich auf die in der Liste aufgefuehrten Firmen beziehen, sind **sofort** an die Jewish Restitution Successor Organisation, Business Department, Berlin-Dahlem, Fontane Strasse 16, Amerikanischer Sektor, einzusenden. Die Nachfolgeorganisationen weisen ausdruecklich darauf hin, dass sie nach dem **15. Dezember 1954** genoetigt sein werden, alle jene Anmeldungen zurueckzunehmen, bezueglich derer sie nicht hinreichende Informationen besitzen.

DIE NEUEN VERWENDUNGSMOEGLICHKEITEN FUER DEUTSCHE MARKGUTHABEN

Wie in der "AJR Information" vom Oktober bereits kurz mitgeteilt wurde, ist bezueglich der Sperrmarkguthaben eine grundlegende Aenderung eingetreten.

Durch den neuen Runderlass Aussenwirtschaft 77/54 ist ab 16. September 1954 die sogenannte "Sperrmark," und zwar sowohl die *originalen* wie die *erworbenen* Sperrmarkguthaben, aus dem Vokabular der deutschen Wirtschaft gestrichen. An ihre Stelle treten zwei neue Begriffe:

- 1) Liberalisierte Kapitalkonten,
- 2) Beschaenkt konvertierbare DM-Konten.

Fuer die meisten Anspruchsberechtigten in Grossbritannien sind die liberalisierten Kapitalkonten von vorwiegend Interesse, doch werden sich diese Ausfuehrungen auch mit den beschaenkt konvertierbaren DM-Konten befassen.

Liberalisierte Kapitalkonten

Durch den vorgenannten Runderlass sind mit Wirkung vom 16. September 1954 saemtliche DM-Sperrkonten in "liberalisierte Kapitalkonten" umgewandelt. Demgemass sind auch Einzahlungen, die nach fruherer Praxis auf DM-Sperrmarkkonten zu erfolgen haetten, nunmehr auf liberalisierte Kapitalkonten vorzunehmen.

Liberalisierte Kapitalkonten duerfen nur unverzinslich gefuehrt werden.

Die meisten Anspruchsberechtigten in Grossbritannien werden den Wunsch haben, die noch in Deutschland befindlichen Guthaben auf dem schnellsten und guenstigsten Wege nach England zu uebertragen. Grundsatzlich ist dies unbeschraenkt und zum offiziellen Umrrechnungskurs moeglich. Es genuegt, dass der Berechtigte die Bankstelle in Deutschland, auf der die DM-Betraege auf dem liberalisierten Kapitalkonto liegen, mit dem Transfer beauftragt. Die deutschen Bankstellen haben durch den vorerwahnten Runderlass die allgemeine Genehmigung zur Transferierung erhalten.

Fuer die Verwendung der auf den liberalisierten Kapitalkonten bestehenden Guthaben sind folgende Moeglichkeiten vorgesehen:

- 1) Es kann die Ueberweisung in das Ausland ueber ein Zahlungsabkommen im Verrechnungswege, d.h. zum amtlichen Kurs erfolgen. Diese Ueberweisung ist jedoch nur in diejenigen Laender moeglich, mit denen Zahlungsabkommen im Verrechnungswege bestehen. Hierzu gehoert u.a. Argentinien, Australien, Belgien, Brasilien, Chile, Daenemark, Ecuador, Frankreich, Grossbritannien und Kolonien, Indien, Irland, Italien, Kolumbien, Luxemburg, Neuseeland, Niederlande und Kolonien, Norwegen, Oesterreich, Paraguay, Portugal, Schweden, Schweiz, Spanien, Suedafrikanische Union, Suedwestafrika, Uruguay, Zentralafrikanische Union (Sued-Rhodesien, Nord-Rhodesien und Nyassaland).

Diejenigen Laender, mit denen keine Zahlungsabkommen im Verrechnungswege bestehen, sind ausgeschaltet, so vor allem Nordamerika (U.S.A.), Kanada, aber auch Israel. In diese Laender erfolgen die Ueberweisungen entsprechend den bisherigen Grundsuetzen unter etwas weniger guenstigen Bedingungen. Jedoch sind Ueberweisungen bis zu DM 500.— monatlich zum amtlichen Kurs nach den Hartwaehrungslaendern, wie U.S.A. und Kanada, auch weiterhin moeglich; wie bisher muss hierfuer die Genehmigung der zustaeendigen Landeszentralbank eingeholt werden.

Ferner sind fuer liberalisierte Kapitalguthaben folgende Verwendungsmoeglichkeiten vorhanden:

- 2) Uebertragung auf ein anderes liberalisiertes Kapitalkonto eines Kontoinhabers mit gewoehnlichem Aufenthalt oder Wohnsitz ausserhalb Deutschlands.
- 3) Uebertragung auf ein eigenes beschaenkt konvertierbares DM-Konto (siehe unten) oder auf das beschaenkt konvertierbare Konto einer anderen Person, die ihren Sitz oder Aufenthalt im Ausland hat.
- 4) Erwerb von Grundstuecken in Westdeutschland oder Westberlin.
- 5) Bezahlung von Kosten fuer die Errichtung oder Wiederherstellung von Bauten auf Grundbesitz des Kontoinhabers in Westdeutschland oder in Westberlin.
- 6) Erwerb von Wertpapieren und Bezugsrechten, die an einer Wertpapierboerse in Westdeutschland oder Westberlin gehandelt werden, sowie von Wertpapieren, die in diesen Gebieten zur oeffentlichen Zeichnung aufgelegt werden.
- 7) Gewaehrung von Darlehen in Deutscher Mark an Personen mit gewoehnlichem Aufenthalt, Haupt-

niederlassung oder Sitz in Westdeutschland oder in Westberlin.

8) In gleicher Weise wie fuer ehemalige DM-Sperrmarkguthaben, z.B. fuer die Bezahlung von Reisekosten, Unterstuetzungszahlungen, Schenkungen, Zahlung von Versicherungspraemien, Steuern, Gerichtskosten, etc.

Beschaenkt konvertierbare DM-Konten

Einzahlungen, bzw. Gutschriften auf beschaenkt konvertierbare DM-Konten koennen vorgenommen werden fuer:

- 1) Uebertragungen von liberalisierten Kapitalkonten;
- 2) Betraege, deren Ueberweisung in das Ausland devisenrechtlich genehmigt ist. Der Gegenwert von Warenlieferungen darf auf ein beschaenkt konvertierbares DM-Konto nur eingezahlt werden, wenn das Einkaufsland ein Land ist, mit dem freier Zahlungsverkehr besteht oder aber wenn das Einkaufsland eines der in der obigen Liste angefuhrten Laender ist, allerdings mit gewissen Ausnahmen;
- 3) Uebertragungen von anderen beschaenkt konvertierbaren DM-Konten;
- 4) Ueberweisungen aus dem Ausland;
- 5) Gegenwerte aus dem Ankauf von auslaendischen Sorten und auslaendischen Reisezahlungsmitteln von Devisenauslaendern;
- 6) DM-Noten, -Muenzen und -Schecks, die von Devisenauslaendern eingezahlt werden.

Auszahlungen, bzw. Belastungen auf beschaenkt konvertierbare DM-Konten koennen erfolgen fuer:

- 1) Zahlungen in Westdeutschland und Westberlin — u.a. fuer Warenlieferungen und Dienstleistungen —, sofern nicht die Leistungen in frei konvertierbarer Waehrung zu leisten sind;
- 2) Zahlungen nach dem Ausland ueber ein Zahlungsabkommen im Verrechnungswege (nach den oben erwahnten Laendern);
- 3) Uebertragungen auf bestehende oder neu zu errichtende beschaenkt konvertierbare DM-Konten;
- 4) Abgaben von im Ausland verwendbaren Reisezahlungsmitteln, mit Ausnahme von frei konvertierbaren Waehrungen, an Auslaender.

Waehrend eine Uebertragung von einem liberalisierten Kapitalkonto auf ein beschaenkt konvertierbares DM-Konto moeglich ist, wird nach den gegenwaertigen Bestimmungen eine Rueckuebertragung von einem beschaenkt konvertierbaren DM-Konto auf ein liberalisiertes Kapitalkonto nicht zugelassen.

Auch die beschaenkt konvertierbaren DM-Konten duerfen nur unverzinst gefuehrt werden.

Auswirkungen nach Grossbritannien

Diese fuer Deutschland geltenden Bestimmungen haben auch Auswirkungen nach den Laendern der Sterling-Union, denn durch die Beseitigung der ehemaligen Sperrmarkkonten werden die in Grossbritannien ansaessigen Besitzer von D-Mark im allgemeinen den Besitzern anderer auslaendischer Valuten gleichgestellt. Das bedeutet, dass die auf liberalisierten Kapitalkonten befindlichen Guthaben baldmoeglichst nach Grossbritannien ueberwiesen werden sollten. Wenn diese Ueberweisung erfolgt, besteht nicht die Notwendigkeit, die Bank von England besonders zu verstaendigen. Diese Betraege sind schlechthin in Sterling verfuegbar und hoeren damit auf, anmeldungspflichtige Auslands-waehrung zu sein.

Waehrend normalerweise solche Guthaben umgehend in Sterling nach England transferiert werden muessen, koennen mit besonderer Genehmigung der Bank von England (die durch ein englisches Bankhaus beschafft werden kann), alle *Kapitalbetraege* (das sind z.B. Betraege aus einmaliger Wiedergutmachung, Erlaese aus dem Verkauf von Grundbesitz, aus Versicherungsvertraegen, aus Wertpapieren, *nicht* aber fortlaufende Einnahmen, wie z.B. Pensionen, Mieten, etc.) im Ausland investiert werden, und zwar zum Ankauf von an einer deutschen oder sonstigen auslaendischen Boerse offiziell notierten auslaendischen Wertpapieren. Diese Wertpapiere unterliegen jedoch den normalen in Grossbritannien gueltigen Beschaenkungen.

Es duerfte auch moeglich sein, die Genehmigung der Bank von England dafuer zu erhalten, dass Betraege fuer bestimmte andere Verwendungszwecke auf deutschen DM-Konten belassen werden.

OSWALD O. DUTCH (London)

ANGLO-JUDAICA

Concern for Israel

The solemnity of the Holy Season this year was strongly blended with anxiety for the fortunes of the State of Israel. The new President of the Anglo-Jewish Association, Mr. R. N. Carvalho, called upon H.M. Government "to make some effort to bring reason and tolerance" to the "deeply disturbing" situation in the Middle East, and he emphasised the "grave peril" of Jews in Arab countries should the war with Israel be renewed.

A warning against the "easy toleration" of the trouble by the Great Powers was also voiced by Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, M.P., speaking at the tenth anniversary of the Bachad Farm Institute at Thaxted, Essex, which he described as magnificent.

The obligation of Anglo-Jewry, as of all Jewry in the diaspora, to provide fresh funds for the increased cost of Israel's defence and above all to provide young people to man the frontiers before the enemy might attempt to cross them, was stressed at a public meeting by Mr. Barnett Janner, M.P., who had just returned from a conference of the Zionist Actions Committee in Jerusalem.

Another delegate to this conference, the Rev. Goldbloom, the stalwart Zionist who had heard Herzl in the East End, called for action to strengthen the spiritual and cultural foundations of Anglo-Jewry, for the sake of a young generation which would be immune to assimilation and imbued with the love of Zion.

Problems of Education

The problems and pitfalls of Jewish education were also very present in the minds of communal leaders. At a conference on Jewish adult education convened by the Central Council for Jewish Religious Education, the familiar facts of a widespread ignorance among the young and old alike were recited with dignified understatement. The Chief Rabbi deprecated publications in Israel and the U.S.A., which he said "prophesied the spiritual doom of Anglo-Jewry." He urged as a constructive effort that the community set about creating the instruments by which the adult population could be introduced to basic sources, to a knowledge of the Bible, to Jewish literature, the Talmud, etc.

The Liberal Synagogue appointed as "Tutor in Jewish Studies" an American Jewish scholar, Dr. Abram Spiro, who will assist in launching a scheme for the training of Liberal ministers and also direct other higher educational work in the movement.

German Rearmament

The Chief Rabbi used the solemn occasion of his Rosh Hashana sermon at the Great Synagogue, Duke's Place, to warn against the rearmament of Germany, the country guilty of exterminating millions of Jews. The Great Powers were determined to forget those horrors, he said, but "we Jews must never forget that. This same nation that must be held before God and man responsible for the holocaust is to be armed and given sovereign rights, and this is being done with every semblance of an all-out effort to extend the hand of friendship to a guilty nation."

At its meeting on October 17, the Board of Deputies unanimously passed a resolution in which it pointed out that the withdrawal of practically all the controls reserved to the Western Occupying Powers and the release of war criminals would enable the strengthened Nazi elements to use the administration and the re-established army to serve their aims. The Board, therefore, called upon the British Government to stipulate all possible safeguards for the respect of human rights.

The death occurred of Mr. Albert Montefiore Hyamson, O.B.E., the historian, who was the first English Jew to write, in 1908, a History of the Jews in England. In 1934 he retired from the post which he had held for a number of years, as Director of the Department of Immigration of the Government of Palestine.

YOUR BANK IN GERMANY
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Lutz Weltmann:

BREAD, COFFEE AND MUSIC

The Work of Heinrich Eduard Jacob

I met him first, in the early 'twenties, in the circle of actors and authors who patronised Heinz Goldberg's enterprising Berlin avant-garde theatre, "Neues Volkstheater" in the Köpenicker Strasse. It must have been shortly after the première of his play, "Beaumarchais und Sonnenfels," for we talked about its theme: Politics and Humanity.

Linked up with his only other play "Der Tulpenfrevel," and the platonic dialogue "Die Physiker von Syrakus," it forms a triptych on the problems of Economics and Humanity and Science and Humanity.

But H. E. Jacobs' fame and his place in contemporary writing have been firmly established by more recent works: "6000 Jahre Brot," "Sage und Siegeszug des Kaffees" (both Rowohlt, Hamburg), and "Haydn Seine Kunst, seine Zeit, sein Ruhm" (Christian Wegner, Hamburg), preceded by "Johann Strauss, Vater und Sohn, Die Geschichte einer musikalischen Welt Herrschaft" (Rowohlt's Taschenbuch Verlag, Hamburg).

In his life, Heinrich Eduard Jacob, who is now 65, has gained rich experience. He has wandered across the world with wondering eyes and an open mind. His heart was sensitive to human suffering long before he came through the hell of Buchenwald. He developed his fundamental ideas again and again in ever new variants until they crystallised in perfect shape.

Between his early and his later works lies a period which Berlin-born H. E. Jacob spent as the correspondent of "Berliner Tageblatt" in Vienna, a city to whose spirit he had a strange affinity. Here he stripped off the last remnants of a certain bent towards aestheticism which had occasionally endangered his writings. Here, he came down to earth.

The European Heritage

First a cosmopolitan by inclination, he later became one by necessity. The interplay between Berlin and Vienna resulted in his fine series of short stories, written in the spirit of Central European humanism, whilst his life in North and South America widened his experience and sharpened his European outlook. Thus he became more aware both of the values of the European heritage and of their limits. Whilst he is not blind to certain features of Americanism, admiration outweighs his criticism of a young civilisation. But there is a fundamental idea underlying all his works, which has not changed: his strong belief in reason and in the essential goodness of the earth. "Das Geschenk der schönen Erde" was the characteristic title of one of his earliest books. And it is no accident that so many of his books deal with music and musicians or are musical conceptions. His early Entwicklungsroman "Der Zwanzigjährige" had the apt sub-title "Ein Symphonischer Roman," at a time when contemporary literature favoured "Schrei" and anarchy in form and contents. A short story about the inflation tells the "Untergang von dreizehn Musiklehrern": a musician and his wife are the hero and heroine of "Jacqueline und die Japaner"; in "Die Magd von Aachen" a detached composer succeeds in overcoming the troubles of an unmarried mother: a human heart and the "Macht der Musik" (the latter a symbol of the former) help to reunite the lovers in spite of the obstacles of the world after the first World War. And music is the element out of which the form of the four works grew which, for the time being, must be considered as H. E. Jacob's main works.

"6000 Jahre Brot" and "Sage und Siegeszug des Kaffees" would be great accomplishments even if they were mere "Kulturgeschichten." The scholarship alone would be admirable. But H. E. Jacob is a scholar-poet, and now his knowledge and his imagination are in perfect balance. The books are symphonic epics of mankind and of mankind's history, of man's endeavours, man's mistakes, man's setbacks and man's trial and error. Coffee: the plant, its discovery, its struggle with wine and beer, the origin of cafés, the helper of geni, the medium of sociability, the object of speculation, the "Ersatz," its preparation up to Nes-Kaffee—all this and much more is shown in a vivid panorama. Or Bread: from blades of grass to wheat and other cereals, the part ants and smaller animals play in

the development of the soil, man's experiments and discoveries, bread and religion (Eleusis, Mazzeos, Christianity), the "Abendmahlsstreich" and the "Hostienfrevel," the innocent bloodshed and the late discovery of a fungus causing the "bleeding" of the hosts, bread and social order, bread and revolution, good and bad agricultural policy in short: the story of bread as the history of the world with all its religious, cultural and sociological branches, in symphonic form.

In "Johann Strauss" is told the story of the age of the waltz, from the end of the minuet to the beginning of jazz. In the story of a family (psychologically interesting and fascinating in itself) is interwoven the story of Vienna, Paris, Berlin, London, and of some American cities. And we are told what changes took place during the reign of the waltz, in music, in history, in politics, in civilisation and in the relationship between the sexes. The long life of Joseph Haydn, spent in various countries, made the author follow the same principle without repeating himself. Whereas in "Johann Strauss" the musical themes are more or less used as a means of illustration, in "Joseph Haydn" the world and the time of the composer has become music, is revealed in his music. It is the most thorough book on Haydn we possess, superb scholarship in the realm of history of music. But, at the same time, the book is a masterpiece as a musical novel, a genre of literature which, commenced with Hoffmann's "Ritter Gluck" and Mörike's "Mozart auf der Reise nach Prag," and to which Werfel's "Verdi" and Thomas Mann's "Dr. Faustus" also belong.

Like the books on Bread and on Coffee, the books about Strauss and Haydn show ideas in things, and things in ideas—a message H. E. Jacob passes on to educationists in all fields.

THREE GERMAN PUBLICATIONS

GERMAN YOUTH MOVEMENT

Was the German "Jugendbewegung" (the word "Youth Movement" would be an inadequate translation of this specific German phenomenon) the spiritual forerunner of the Hitler Youth? This is one of the questions which Karl Otto Paetel raises in his recent booklet.* He not only arrives at a negative reply, but shows that members of the Youth Movement were conspicuous in the anti-Nazi Resistance Movement. Whilst the Youth Movement stood in opposition to State and Society, the Hitler Youth, though it usurped some of its forms, was an instrument of the Nazi State. The Group Leader obtained his position not through the confidence of his followers, but was appointed from above. It is one of the tasks of post-war education, the author states, to revert to the ethical values of the Youth Movement before 1933, without repeating its mistakes, which he attributes to the apolitical attitude of the "Buende." To make his point clear, Paetel, without wishing to give a comprehensive history of the "Jugendbewegung," describes the various stages of its development from the "Wandervogel" onwards. Due to his inside knowledge he succeeds in conjuring up the atmosphere of the "Buende," of those selective and romantic communities, the objects of which cannot easily be defined in rationalistic terms and which in spite of this, or perhaps just because of it, have had such a formative power for everybody who came into their orbit.

Reading the booklet we become again aware of the extent to which the community life of the Jewish Youth Movement in Germany, Zionist and non-Zionist alike, was based on the ideas of the German Jugendbewegung. What Paetel writes about the German Youth Movement in general also applies to its Jewish sector: the organisations have ceased to exist, but their impact on the community at large can still be felt, and their former followers have still a task to fulfill. Yet, the history of the Jewish Youth Movement in Germany still remains to be written.

W. ROSENSTOCK

* Karl O. Paetel: "Das Bild vom Menschen in der Deutschen Jugendführung." Voggenreiter Verlag, Bad Godesberg, Mk. 1.80

THANKS TO A TRUSTED FRIEND

The retirement of Mr. Harold Lacey, the Principal of the Hampstead Garden Suburb "Institute," reminds us of the manifold benefits refugees have had from this broadminded and helpful man. Fostering good neighbourhood was one of the objects of Henriette Barnett, when she founded the "Suburb," and Mr. Lacey has been associated with this work from the outset. When, especially after November 1938, Jewish refugees arrived in this country, many of them had their furnished rooms in the suburb or in Golder's Green. For a great number of us the "Institute," due to the generosity and hospitality of Mr. Lacey, became our spiritual home. He organised lessons in English and introduced us into the English way of life. Yet it was even more important that he took a personal interest in the well-being of each of us. Quite a few owe their release from internment to his intervention. Others can pride themselves in having had Mr. Lacey among the sponsors for their naturalisation. Meanwhile, they have struck roots in this country which gave them refuge and which has become their permanent home. They are grateful to Mr. Lacey for his help in easing their lot, and they wish him many happy years to come in his so-called retirement which, we are sure, will be full of activities for the benefit of his fellow-men.

W. R.

JEWISH PLAY AT THE EMBASSY THEATRE

The play being presented at the Embassy Theatre from November 16 onwards, "Aren't People Wonderful?" is of special interest to Jewish theatregoers. It is the first play of a young Jewish actress, Eveline Garratt, who has appeared frequently at the Embassy Theatre. Naturally enough, two of the most important (and most lovable) characters are Jewish refugees. These roles will be played by the well-known Jewish actor Meier Tzelniker and by Nellie Arno, who appeared on the Berlin stage with such artists as Gustav Froehlich and Marlene Dietrich, and who has also appeared in many stage, film and television performances in this country.

"PLANNING AND FREEDOM"

Bernhard Reichenbach, Planung und Freiheit. Die Lehren des englischen Experiments. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt-a.-Main. 60 pp. (DM 1.50.)

This small booklet gives more than title and sub-title promise. It is a history in a nutshell of Great Britain's Labour movement, its foundations and peculiarities. Reichenbach examines the basis of the Labour policy: planning, nationalisation and welfare state. He shows how democratic Socialism steers a middle course between the State omnipotence of the Soviets and the old *laissez faire* policy whose representatives on the Continent, Roepke and Ehrhardt, he calls the "Don Quixotes" of free economy. In his opinion, Labour lost the last election because they did not tighten the controls. He believes the tasks of the next Labour Government to be increase of nationalisation, development from nationalisation to socialisation, intensification of planning and strengthening of the State sector of economy. The booklet is marked by a strong optimism which is very rare in our confused time with its rather complex problems.

H. JAEGER

A HISTORY OF THE BED

After her big and great novel "Effingers," Gabriele Tergit apparently took time off for a breather to write that charming little "Buechlein vom Bett," published by F. A. Herbig in Berlin just now (8/-). The title may be misleading for those who expect something different from a lighthearted history of that very useful piece of furniture in which we spend at least a third of our lives. It's written in that nowadays rare vein of a "Feuilleton," and full of stories and quotations from Prokrustes, Whistler, Morgenstern, Carl Ludwig Schleich and "Oblomow." Did you know they have "shops for good sleep" in America, and that Richard III used his bed as a safe for his treasures? Gabriele Tergit takes no sides in the eternal quarrel between double beds and separate sleeping rooms. Her book is amusing and full of good fun. "Das Buechlein vom Bett" is the ideal gift for birthdays and any other celebration, like the famous "Buch vom Tee" by Okakura Kakuzo.

PEM

Ernest P. Friedmann:

The Founder of the "Reimann-Schule"

80th Birthday of Albert Reimann

Seeing him, still looking slim and smart, still fair-haired rather than grey, with rosy cheeks, one might think that paying tribute to him on the occasion of his eightieth birthday cannot be but a mistake. And hearing him speak in his invariably calm and friendly way, one has the feeling of listening to a far younger man. Perhaps Albert Reimann appears so young because he was surrounded by young people all his life. He made it his task to teach them the appreciation of beauty, to open their eyes and to awake their interest for it. He was their guide, he showed them the right way.

Even after a short talk with him, one understands very soon wherein his life task consisted, and one feels that this still youthful looking man must have many decades of hard strife and experience behind him to have achieved the reputation attached to his name to-day. When he was still at school he recognised that the education of taste, and with it instruction in drawing, was badly lagging behind in German schools. When, at the age of twenty, he started studying at the Institute of the Royal "Kunstgewerbemuseum" in Berlin and had to plod through the historic styles of all centuries as was then customary, he, as a young man of modern views, was most dissatisfied. Gradually his idea to introduce reforms in this field gained shape.

He saw the prerequisite for such reforms in his own practical studies, and since he had inherited from both his grandfathers the talent for handicraft, and was highly interested in wood-cutting, he learnt that craft from the start with distinguished experts. Soon his achievements were outstanding and brought him scholarships and prizes.

The following years of travel took him through many old German towns in whose churches and town halls he drew and modelled a great deal. He later brought back many sketchbooks filled with drawings.

In 1899 he set up in Berlin a "Studio for small plastic art" and created a large number of various models in the field of industrial art, which was then still undeveloped. However, everywhere there was interest in it, and his modern and unusual sketches as well as his finished models soon found appreciation and customers. At that time he also created many figural and purely ornamental sculptures, which were introduced into trade by the famous bronze foundry Gladenbeck.

When, about 1900, a movement called "Art in the Life of the Child" gained ground, it was the young sculptor, Reimann, who, besides such well-known writers on art as Fritz Stahl and Max Osborn, was one of its leaders, and large circles in Germany were gradually converted to the new ways in the education for the appreciation of art. In his studio, where every Sunday morning boys and girls from three to fourteen years were drawing, painting, and modelling in kneadable clay and plasticine to their hearts' delight, there were also young teachers who later became recognised by the authorities and spread the newly-gained knowledge. For his fundamental pedagogic endeavours and the practical artistic results due to these "children's courses," Reimann received the Gold Medal of the City of Berlin.

Now that the artist's and pedagogue's position was secured, he decided to settle down and marry. His wife, Clara, was the congenial partner he chose. She has since stood by him in a most exemplary manner for 53 years. Some years after their marriage she, who had become his indispensable assistant, left together with him the old studio which had become much too small, and in which he had already been helped in his work by several teachers, and they moved into the much larger premises in the Landshuterstrasse (Schoeneberg). There the "Reimann School" remained until the end of 1938. They took more and more rooms until finally the whole house consisted of schoolrooms, including a newly-built floor. Temporarily, the Schoeneberg Town Hall even placed some large rooms at the disposal of the School for special purposes. The municipal administration had always been proud to call Reimann one of their own. Time and again subjects added to the curriculum, and the ever-growing number of pupils which

reached 1,000 a year, made an extension of the School necessary.

One cannot very well talk about Reimann's work without mentioning Reimann's balls. The "Gauklerfeste" of the Reimann School were quite famous. But even in these carnival fancy dress balls there lay an educational purpose. They were not only meant to offer once a year to the young students—male and female—the opportunity for merriest exuberance as it was practised every winter in the Rhineland and in Munich, much to the envy of the City of Berlin; they were also meant to stimulate the young people to put their abilities and artistic imagination into practice. Teachers and pupils were for months absorbed concocting and carrying out costumes for these feasts. Many hundred hands were busy decorating the dance halls which were often very big (Zoo, Kroll, Sportpalast). It may be said without exaggeration that these artistic decorations were never equalled by anybody. The Reimann balls were an artistic and social event, a triumph for the School.

However, this is not meant to be a report on the School or its pupils and their achievements, but on the founder and director of that School and, inseparably connected with him, his wife, Clara. Her work throughout the years was of a highly responsible nature. She gave "vocational advice" to each pupil and this required, apart from a considerable knowledge of all subjects concerned, much tact and warmheartedness. Not all pupils knew the director personally, but they all knew, loved and revered his wife, who was in charge of the "Department for Vocational Advice."

Thus, husband and wife worked together in undisturbed harmony at the "School of their life," and all their efforts were solely and exclusively directed towards the development of the artistic education of the young generation.

Never in all those years dared they travel together. One of them always considered it his duty to stay at the place of work, the School. Only many years later—in England—it became possible for them to enjoy recreation together.

New Start in England

When, after staying in America for many years, the elder son, Heinz, returned home to help his parents run the School, he married the efficient and charming teacher of the dressmaking class, and together with his wife, Hildegard, he established—when emigration made it necessary—a "Reimann School" in England. Located in the elegant Regency Street (Westminster), furnished practically as well as tastefully in accordance with the latest developments in the art of decorating, it was exemplary for the country of refuge. Also this school which, with English assistance, was excellently organised, soon had a considerable number of pupils. Its success was, however, short-lived; for already a few months after the outbreak of war, German bombs destroyed the house completely.

To the loss of the Berlin School, which had become so famous and which was carried on for some time by disloyal successors until that building, too, was destroyed completely, another still more tragic loss was added. The younger son, Peter, who was highly intelligent and a gifted musician, died after a sudden illness in the house of his elder brother, and his parents came too late to see him alive.

But all material and spiritual losses had to be overcome. With great dignity—just as the English people around them—Albert and Clara Reimann calmly and serenely accepted their fate. Their son and daughter-in-law and, last, not least, their grandson Michael, who successfully built up a new existence in Vancouver (Canada), also made a new life for their beloved parents, at first together with the family and later in a little house of their own, with a lovely garden. When they celebrated their golden wedding three years ago, there were many relatives and friends who expressed their most cordial wishes for the health and happiness of the couple, wishes as I should now like to express on the occasion of the eightieth birthday of Albert Reimann, which—though incredible—has become a fact.

Many happy returns!

Old Acquaintances

Home News:—One of the best pictures produced after the war in German will be shown in London shortly. "Die letzte Brücke" ("The Last Bridge") is directed by German-born Helmut Kaetner, and produced by an Austrian company in Yugoslavia; two Swiss actors, Maria Schell and Bernhard Wicki, head the cast. Charles Frank subtitled the film you should not miss when it comes to the Poly-Cameo.—After a long absence, Lilli Palmer returned to the London stage and scored a personal success in van Druten's "Bell, Book, and Candle" at the Phoenix. The forty-year-old actress, who went to school in Berlin and started with Hartung in Darmstadt, just finished her first picture in German, "Feuerwerk"; Eric Charell produced it.—Henry Cornelius got the plum-job to direct as a picture van Druten's "I am a Camera," the play which has such a successful run in the New Theatre. Placed in Berlin shortly before the Nazis took over, that film gives the gifted director a wonderful opportunity. Cornelius, who started as a young man at the Max Reinhardt school, and who came to London via South Africa, signed George Grosz for the decors and costumes.—Lothar Wolff, the Berlin-born producer of the "Martin Luther" picture, which soon will also be shown here, will come to England for the production of George Orwell's "1984." He already supervised in this country the cartoon film "Animal Farm," after the book by the same author.

Quite a miracle:—If you don't listen to the Third Programme of the B.B.C. you missed something like a miracle last month. A German-speaking actress came from Switzerland and spoke a long and important part without a trace of an accent. On the Continent her name is well known in the theatre world: she grew up in Zurich, and after the war appeared in Vienna, Hamburg and Berlin. Maria Becker is the daughter of famous Maria Fein and of the late actor Theodor Becker. She is married to gifted Robert Freitag. The B.B.C. invited the young lady and especially commissioned Roy Pascal of Birmingham University to adapt Goethe's "Iphigenie" for her into English. Maria Becker was wonderful, although I don't think the German classical drama will become better known in this country through her performance.

Milestone:—"Aufbau," that American weekly in German, read all over the world, celebrated its twentieth birthday. It's the only periodical founded in exile shortly after 1933, which survived the Nazis and the war. When Manfred George took over the editorship, the paper was a monthly news-bulletin of "New World Club" in New York; in no time he changed it into a weekly, which appealed to a world-wide readership. What "Aufbau" means to-day to German-speaking immigrants everywhere is common knowledge; it is a living bond for all who hail from Central Europe and who are now scattered all over the globe. Twenty years are a short time for a paper, but years of war and exile count double. May "Aufbau" fulfil its task also in future as it has done since 1934, and congratulations to its editor and the club behind him.

"All My Sins"—When Hans Habe's autobiography "Ich stelle mich," published by Kurt Desch in Munich, is published in London and New York, it will have the title "All My Sins," and probably cause the same sensation it did in Germany. Like Arthur Koestler, Habe is only in his forties and a Hungarian by birth. He was a newspaper editor at the age of nineteen, wrote seven novels and two factual books, was married five times, served in two armies (French and American), escaped from German captivity, and edited the first German daily after the war. Habe's life story is adventurous and thrilling. He was involved in scandals, attacked Washington because he didn't agree with the occupation policy, and now lives again in Munich. The frequent changes in his life are typical of our generation, many of whose members don't know where they belong and are, all the time, searching for a "Heimat." Habe thinks and writes in German, but his heart belongs to the world.

Obituaries:—In Paris died Thea Sternheim, daughter of the late German playwright Carl Sternheim, and a stage designer in her own right.—In London died suddenly Hermann Landshoff, who worked with H. P. Juda, the Frankfurt-born editor of the export trade paper "Ambassador." **PEM**

Herbert Freedman:

Statesmen in Disguise

An Anniversary in Britain's Civil Service

A recent series of talks over the Overseas Service of the B.B.C. recalled the 100th anniversary of the publication of a Blue Book. In 1854, a slim report of not more than 20 pages was presented by Sir Charles Trevelyan, then the permanent head of the Treasury, and Sir Stafford Northcote, who became later Chancellor of the Exchequer, which laid the foundations for the modern British Civil Service—renowned throughout the world as an unpolitical body of servants of the public.

But things are not decreed in Britain—they grow slowly and, although the present system can look back upon a century, it took a thousand years till it assumed to-day's form and substance. For the first time, Alfred the Great, in the 9th century, and his successors in the House of Wessex, created the machinery of government needed to run a state—with the beginnings of an annual budget and a secretariat staffed by chapel clerks.

A decisive departure in principle was made 250 years ago, when Members of Parliament were excluded from holding Civil Service appointments—except the limited number which are now recognised as Ministerial offices. Till then, governments had tried to flood the administrative key positions with their partisans; now the senior posts in the Civil Service are kept out of party politics. The Northcote-Trevelyan report in 1854 brought this development to a finality and transformed Britain, as has been said, from a parliamentary aristocracy to a parliamentary bureaucracy.

Four principles were established a hundred years ago. Admission to the Civil Service should be by competition and not by patronage; promotion within the Service should be by merit and not by seniority alone; a distinction should be made within the Service between manual or copying work and intellectual work; the Service should be organised as a single unit and not as a disintegrated conglomerate of departments.

In the various broadcasts, two characteristics have been singled out as being typical of the British Civil Service: its impartiality and its anonymity. The impartiality with which officials administer an Act of Parliament that might contradict their own political convictions—say, Conservative Civil Servants putting into effect the

policy of nationalisation under the Labour Government—has been compared with the "kind of detached intellectual fury" of scientists. The universities are, as a matter of fact, the chief recruiting ground for the higher administrative and scientific grades of the Service. In the words of Sir Edward Bridges, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury: "There is nothing in which we British Civil Servants take more pride than the fact that we can and do serve all governments with equal loyalty, and that whatever government is in power there is the same confidence between Ministers and their permanent advisers."

The practice that a Minister of the Crown is responsible to Parliament for everything his department does or fails to do while the officials are only responsible to the Minister in whose name they act, has led to the other characteristic— anonymity. Because of the great influence which they wield behind the scenes, Civil Servants have been facetiously described as "statesmen in disguise."

Much emphasis is being laid on the mobility of the officials between the many departments. Although a man—or woman—ought to feel at home in his department, he is frequently transferred to other Ministries for a term of a few years. In this way the officials obtain an insight into the governmental machinery far transcending their own orbit, and the danger of a "narrow departmental view" is banished as far as possible. Moreover, the exchange of personnel furthers the understanding and friendly co-operation between the various departments.

In all countries, war and economic crisis, tendencies of collectivism and the development towards the welfare state, have increased the activities of the state, and simultaneously enlarged the powers and responsibilities of the Civil Service. Britain was fortunate that she possessed a Civil Service equipped for those tasks. It is therefore not surprising that the Northcote-Trevelyan Report met with much criticism when it was first published, for it foresaw, in the middle of the 19th century, the sort of organisation that would be needed a hundred years later.

Marie Sackin:

LIFE IN THE PROVINCES

Like most other refugees, I gave up life in a Hampstead boarding-house reluctantly, fearing the loneliness of anywhere out of London. In truth, however, London holds a maximum possibility for loneliness, and the provinces open up for you an insight into the English "way of life" into which you are drawn and of which, unwittingly, you become part as the years go by. You realise that the English love their neighbours more than themselves. Life in a provincial town has a warmth for you to feel if you want to feel it. You know that Mrs. Huggins of No. 24 is weeping with you and rejoicing with you, though your topic of conversation has never gone beyond the weather.

The refugees here in S. have become completely absorbed. Their children do not speak German, and parents preserve their Saxon or Bavarian accent for use only in English. Those interested in communal affairs live near the Synagogue. Some are teachers at the Hebrew School, which must be one of the finest in England, an airy, nicely furnished building in beautiful grounds, whose premises serve also as club-rooms for the local Jewish Centre. There is nothing of the dusty and dull atmosphere about it which I remember from my German Hebrew School, and the children are attracted by the interesting and pleasant lessons.

The non-Jewish population supports and respects Jewish activities. Headmasters would take it as an offence against religion generally if a Jewish child attended school on Rosh Hashanah or Yom Kippur. I have never come across the slightest sign of antisemitism, nor do Jewish children at school. If any reaction is shown by their classmates it is one of admiration for their learning Hebrew and being generally bright children who pass the

NEWS FROM GERMANY

MAX BROD IN GERMANY

Dr. Max Brod is on a lecture tour in Germany and gave addresses about Franz Kafka and about the theatre in Israel in Berlin, Hamburg, Muenchen and Duesseldorf. He was also present when a memorial tablet was unveiled at Grunewald Strasse 13 in Berlin-Steglitz, where Kafka had lived from 1923 to 1924. The poet was the main speaker at the Herzl Memorial Meeting held under the auspices of the Jewish Community, Berlin.

BERLIN OLD AGE HOME

The redecorated Synagogue of the Old Age Home Iranische Strasse was consecrated recently.

HOME FOR PERSECUTEES

Under the auspices of the "Evangelische Hilfsstelle," an Old Age Home for the victims of the Nuremberg Laws was opened in Berlin-Zehlendorf. In his address at the opening ceremony, Probst Grueber paid tribute to Rabbi Baeck, "whose friendship has been to me one of the most precious experiences of those dark days." One of the rooms will bear Dr. Baeck's name.

SACHSENHAUSEN COMMANDANT SENTENCED

The Nuremberg Law Court sentenced the former sub-commandant of Sachsenhausen concentration camp, August Kolb, to 4½ years hard labour with the deduction of 22 months spent in pre-trial custody. "It is symptomatic of the defendant's character," the judge said, "that Kolb kept the severed head of an inmate on his desk." He was convicted only of having been an accessory to murder and manslaughter. The prosecution had demanded a ten-year sentence.

CARE FOR CEMETERIES IN BADENIA

The Jewish Cemeteries in Loerrach, Efringen and Muellheim were taken into the care of the Jewish Community of Basel, Switzerland.

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FILM AROUND THE CORNER

A Monthly Guide to some of the Films showing in Your Local Cinema

May I recommend the new screen version of "ROMEO AND JULIET"***, although my colleagues have torn it to shreds. The best way to enjoy it is to forget Shakespeare altogether and revel in it as a magnificent screen spectacle, in colour. Two good performances, by any standards: Flora Robson as the Nurse, and Mervyn Johns as Friar Laurence.

"LEASE OF LIFE"***, also in colour, is a quiet little film of great charm about the joys and sorrows of a country parson who has but a few months to live. Good dialogue, characterisation and acting, especially by Robert Donat as the parson (he is one of those rare actors who can be saintly without being priggish), all help create a truthful picture of life and morals in the English countryside.

Have a look-out for "BONGOLO"***, which, if it comes your way, will probably be an unpublicised second feature. It is a magnificent, and sometimes terrifying, record (with a thread of a story) of life in the remote parts of the Belgian Congo. It has been filmed in colour, which is often excellent.

I can't resist saying a few words about "THIS IS CINERAMA," which is now at the London Casino and is never likely to be round your way at all, so bulky and expensive is the apparatus needed to show it. As a film, in the ordinary sense, it is nothing, merely a series of snippets, with linking commentary, designed to show the enormous, curved, three-section screen at its best. The first few minutes—a ride on a switchback—are the most exciting. After that you soon get used to the new technique. Cinerama is a technical blind alley, which can have no effect on the art of the cinema. But, human nature being what it is, everyone will want to see it!

FRANK JACKSON

**** Excellent. *** Very good. ** Good.
* Not so good.

C. C. Aronsfeld:

GERMAN JEWS IN MANCHESTER

Inasmuch as men ever came to England to seek freedom, no city can have had a more powerful appeal than Manchester, whose very name was a symbol and shibboleth of all libertarian thought. Here was the stronghold of Liberalism; from here the boldest attack was launched on the Corn Laws, and here the gospel of Free Trade was preached. So a large number of foreigners settled here and helped turn Manchester into what C. P. Scott, the famous editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, once called "a city of rich men".

As far as Jews were concerned, the freedom of trade held good not only for cash and merchandise. Their wealth was refined by the pursuit of things of the spirit. The immigrants from Central Europe, especially from Germany, ploughed deep furrows in a wide field of human endeavour.

There is a good deal of warranty for the striking fact that the largest English Jewry outside London is under the spiritual guidance of an immigrant from Germany. Dr. Altmann, since 1939 their Communal Rabbi, stands in an honourable line of foreigners who came to Manchester to teach and minister to their fellow Jews. A considerable number were orthodox, particularly those who shortly after the Napoleonic wars so swelled the congregation that, in 1825, a new synagogue was opened which eventually developed into the Great Synagogue, Cheetham Hill.

But the majority were not orthodox, but rather devotees of Geiger's Reform, which they were among the first to practise. Its "earliest stirrings," wrote Dr. J. M. Jost, the historian, in 1847, "made themselves felt in Manchester, the residence of many German Jews... They in 1838 introduced the sermon as part of the service and by doing so encouraged new experiments." These were the work of a Hungarian a few years later. In 1856 Dr. Schiller-Szinessy founded the Manchester Hebrew Reform Association, later called the Manchester Congregation of British Jews, which consisted largely of anglicised North German business men, chiefly from Hamburg and Cassel. Foremost among the original congregants were Philip Frank, F. J. Bauer, Sigismund Schloss, A. Seligmann, A. J. Straus, B. Müller, Isidore and William Danziger, S. Hildesheimer, David Hesse and A. M. Sternfeld.

Gustav Gottheil

When Schiller left a few years later, the Congregation chose as their new Minister the Rev. Gustav Gottheil, of Pinne, Posen, hitherto preacher at the Johannes Strasse Reform Synagogue, Berlin, who prevailed over two fellow German candidates—the Rev. Benjamin Israel, of Coblenz, and Dr. H. Jolowicz, of Königsberg. Gottheil stayed for 13 years, until 1873, when he removed to Temple Emanuel, New York, leaving a name held in the highest esteem.

When he came, in 1860, aged 33, he did not know

a word of English and like Chief Rabbi Adler he delivered his first sermons in German. He practised by reading in the pulpit from the printed sermons of the Rev. D. W. Marks, the English Geiger, and though he learnt English soon enough, nevertheless, says his son Richard (later chief of the American Zionist Organisation), "he continued to think in German".

He actually eked out his modest income by lecturing in German at Owens College. There he was the colleague of another German Jew and like him a native of Posen, Tobias Theodores, the noted orientalist, whom the *Manchester Guardian* described, on his death in 1886, as "one of the most accomplished of Manchester's citizens", and one "of those who helped to make the College famous".

He had been among the founders of the Reform Congregation and such was his authority among his friends that, it is said, they "regarded him in the same light as the Ark of the Covenant was in ancient Israel". He frequently wrote on matters of Jewish interest, and famous is a 3½-column letter to *The Times* in which, it was then felt, he conclusively disposed of the Blood Accusation in England.

However, though some of the immigrants left an undoubted mark on Manchester Jewish life, very many drew little conscious inspiration from Judaism. Dr. Weizmann, who began his career there, was probably right in asserting that "the great majority of German Jews in Manchester were dissociated from their people, and many of them were converts to Christianity," especially the Unitarian variety of it.

Business Men

Like their famous Landsman in the city, Friedrich Engels, most of them were business men. Some had arrived fairly early, in the way in which most of Manchester's many foreign merchants had come—to set up business as exporters of cotton goods or to carry on as buying agents. Amongst the earliest arrivals probably were the Behrens. A cotton broker, Behrens appears to have been well established during the French Revolution. Presumably, he was a forerunner of other better known members of the same family.

The founder of Messrs. S. L. Behrens & Co. hailed from Hamburg, where his brothers conducted the international banking house of L. Behrens & Söhne. Solomon Levi (1787-1873) set up his Manchester firm in 1806, maintaining a partnership with Hamburg throughout his life. When the development of railways in South America gave a new impetus to commerce, his firm was one of the pioneers in these markets.

In 1840 Louis Behrens, J.P., from Hamburg, settled in Manchester, first as an agent of his brother's, Sir Jacob, of Bradford, then (30 years later) on his own. While essentially a man of business, he also stood forth as a staunch Liberal and equally as a professing Jew. He was a foundation member of the Reform Synagogue and showed

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THE FOREIGN TRADE OF ISRAEL

Famous economists have stated that the Jews of all times have been very successful in finding new markets and in launching new trade schemes. This is reaffirmed by the Foreign Trade Reports of the State of Israel.

Compared with former economic reports, that of the year 1953 shows that there are now many goods in which Israel had not dealt before. New industries have been built up by the great number of skilled workers, technicians and organisers who came to the country. The development of the foreign trade is important not only from the economic but also from the political point of view.

The main commodities imported into Israel are grain and flour at the value of £14,104,990; seeds, beans, fat, gum and raisins at the value of £18,979,684; other foodstuffs at the value of £9,440,216; iron, steel and goods manufactured thereof at the value of £7,483,658; and miscellaneous raw materials at the value of £6,153,800. These groups of merchandise amount to half of the total value of imported goods.

The most significant commodities exported from Israel were: Fresh fruits, nuts and vegetables at the value of £7,830,214; miscellaneous articles, including diamonds, at the value of £5,385,919; aircraft, ships and vehicles, consisting mostly of passenger and transport motor cars assembled in Israel, at the value of £1,896,393; ceramics, glass and manufactured quarry products at the value of £502,189; and apparel at the value of £1,062,418.

The report points out that in 1953 the U.S. ranked first among countries importing to Israel, the United Kingdom was the second, Turkey third and Western Germany fourth. The report does not mention the U.S.S.R. or the Arab States.

Due to achievements of the Technion in Haifa—founded by Dr. Paul Nathan and the Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden—there may be soon more technical and chemical export products.

K. S.

an especial keen interest in the Jews' School. In fact, the Behrens family was said to have "adopted" the Jews' School as its protégé.

Another early arrival was Leopold Reiss, from Frankfurt, partner in Reiss Bros., who were carrying on a brisk tea and silk trade with China shortly after the Napoleonic wars, and their centenary was recently celebrated by Messrs. Philip Frankenstein & Sons, waterproof manufacturers, who, the present Lord Mayor declared, had laid the foundations of what is now a great industry in Lancashire. (To be continued)

NEUE

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DR. HERMANN SCHREIBER

The sudden death of Rabbi Dr. Hermann Schreiber, who passed away in the pulpit of the Pestalozzistrasse Synagogue in Berlin on New Year's Eve, is deeply lamented by all those who have known and revered him and are now scattered all over the earth.

The departed, born in Schrimm (Posen) as the thirteenth child of a Jewish family of learning, was deeply imbued with the piety and tradition of his forefathers. He obtained the philosophical doctor's degree at the University of Breslau in 1905 and at the same time studied at the Breslau Jewish Theological Seminary, where the Rabbinical Diploma was bestowed upon him in 1908 by the great Talmudic authority, Professor Israel Lewy, who, being a distant relative of Hermann Schreiber, took a particular interest in his education.

In the same year he was appointed rabbi of the distinguished Jewish community of Potsdam, which he served as the devoted spiritual leader, the inspiring preacher and teacher, and the dearly beloved friend of all the members of the congregation until November 1938, when his synagogue was destroyed and he himself taken to a concentration camp. Together with his wife, the daughter of the chairman of the Potsdam congregation, he emigrated to England in 1939. Here, in London, through the help of Rabbi Dr. H. F. Reinhart, the Senior Minister of the West London Synagogue, and by his devotion to his calling, his erudition, his pedagogic gifts, and last but not least by his natural kindness, he very soon found new admirers and friends both as preacher and teacher.

One of Dr. Schreiber's most valuable contributions to Jewish learning is his excellent translation of the Torah, which appeared in 1934 as the first part of a translation of the Bible inaugurated by the "Juedische Gemeinde Berlin." His last publication was a particularly appreciated essay in a special issue of the "Synagogue Review" dedicated to Dr. Leo Baeck on his eightieth birthday.

PERSONALIA

The AJR wishes to associate itself with the many good wishes which **Mr. and Mrs. Albert Reimann** (of 11 Hillcrest Avenue, N.W.11) will receive on the occasion of their eightieth birthday on November 11 and December 6 respectively. Throughout the years, Mr. and Mrs. Reimann have taken an active interest in the AJR, both in Leeds, where they lived for several years, and in London. The AJR considers it a particular privilege that Mr. Reimann is among its Board members and never fails to take part in its deliberations.

An article which pays tribute to the founder and head of the "Reimann Schule" and his wife is published in this issue.

OBITUARY

Professor Dr. Ludwig F. Meyer, the well-known specialist on children's diseases, died in Tel Aviv. He was 75. Prior to his emigration, he was director of the Kaiser und Kaiserin Friedrich Kinder-Krankenhaus in Berlin. In Israel Professor Meyer was in charge of the Children's Department of the Municipal Hadassah Hospital.

Dr. Martin Biberstein passed away in Gamlingay near Cambridge, 79 years old. He was an interested member of the AJR since its foundation; due to his high human qualities and his constant readiness to help, he was the friend of many Cambridge refugees. Prior to his emigration, Dr. Biberstein was a well-known medical practitioner in Breslau.

Dr. Hermann Schreiber's death is a grievous blow not only to his wife, his son, his daughter-in-law and his grandchildren, but also to the vast circle of all those who have come in contact with him during his life, and who have lost an inspiring teacher and a warmhearted and devoted friend.

B. I.

The death of **Dr. Reinhard Eisex**, which was announced in the previous issue, will be deeply regretted by the great number of friends he had made, both in Germany and in this country. Dr. Eisex, who was born in Hamburg in 1876, was the son of the Consul General Edwin A. Isaacs, a cousin of Rufus Isaacs (later Lord Reading). For more than 40 years Dr. Eisex was an outstanding dental surgeon in Berlin. He was one of the first dentists who used an X-ray apparatus in their private surgery. Many celebrities of stage and film were amongst his patients. He was also a great lover of animals and would hardly be seen in the Berlin streets without being accompanied by his dog or one of his monkeys.

This helpful, modest, and unselfish man will be gratefully remembered by all those who knew him.

BERLIN RADIO BROADCASTS MESSAGE OF LEO BAECK

A Rosh Hashanah message by Rabbi Dr. Leo Baeck was broadcast by the "Sender Freies Berlin."

EXHIBITION OF JEWISH CHILD ART
Entrances until November 21

Under the auspices of "Jewish Child's Day" the second exhibition of Jewish Child Art will be held at the West Central Jewish Club, Hand Court, High Holborn, W.C.1, from December 12 to December 23.

The exhibition is open to all Jewish children. The maximum age limit is 16 years, and the work to be submitted can include paintings, drawings, sculpture, and modelling. All entries (entrance fee 1/- per child) must reach the Secretary of Jewish Child's Day, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1, by November 21, 1954.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Birthdays

Mr. Max Cohen (formerly Siegburg), of 23 Chestnut Road, Birmingham 32, celebrated his 75th birthday on October 11.

Mrs. Adele Aronheim, of 44 Aberdare Gardens, N.W.6, celebrated her 80th birthday on October 8, 1954.

Mrs. Josefine Michaelis, of 2 Brook Lodge, Brent Bridge, London, N.W.11, celebrated her 75th birthday on October 31.

Deaths

Mr. Frank Plautus, of 32 Gilling Court, London, N.W.3, passed away at his home at the age of 75 on October 10, 1954. Deeply mourned by his wife, son, daughter, daughter-in-law, relatives and friends.

Mr. Henry Levy, of 46 Vivian Way, London, N.2, died peacefully on October 14, 1954, after a short illness, at the age of 69.

Mr. Bernhard Fromm, of 78 Eton Hall, London, N.W.3, passed away on September 22, deeply mourned by his wife, son and brother.

Dr. Martin Biberstein (formerly Breslau) died peacefully in his 80th year on September 22, 1954, deeply mourned by his family. Helene Biberstein, née Koppel, Gamlingay, near Sandy, Beds.

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GENERAL CLERK, English/German corresp., bookkpg., own initiative, now director's assistant (7 years), requires suitable post. Best ref. Box 369.

LADY, middle-aged, educated (former editor), seeks interesting full or part time occupation (journalistic, publicity, handiwork, language), which offers scope for own initiative. Box 367.

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Personal

PROFESSIONAL LADY, 52, seeks marriage partner, lack of connections. Box 347.

GENEALOGY

Will descendants of Lazarus Loeb and Sara (née Auerbach), originally of Pfungstadt, please communicate with Dr. S. M. Auerbach, 124 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, who is collecting data on the Auerbach family.

MISSING PERSONS
Enquiries from AJR

Schryer, Doctor (Miss), formerly at the Eitington Hospital, Leipzig, for AJR, Leeds.

Wolff, Salomon, born at Kowno about 1903, worked with the Bank-house Manheimer, for J. Mittwoch, in Israel.

Personal Enquiry

Stefi Groner, née Sonnenschein, last address Vienna VII, Zieglergasse 18. For Mrs. Tzoref, 1182, 6th Avenue, New York City.

AJR AT WORK

AJR ROSH HASHANAH APPEAL

As on previous occasions, also this year a number of members have responded to the Rosh Hashanah Appeal attached to the previous issue of "AJR Information." The AJR is most grateful for their understanding and, at the same time, considers their help as a vote of confidence. That quite a few of the donors expressed their appreciation of the AJR's efforts also in their covering letters has been particularly encouraging. However, in comparison with the total membership, the number of those who have so far contributed is not sufficient to bridge the gap between our liabilities and the income from our ordinary subscriptions. We know that the AJR is not the only cause to which our friends lend their support. On the other hand, they should realise that the AJR does not ask for large funds and that any difficulties would be detrimental to the effectiveness of its work in the interest of the community and its members. Therefore, if you have not yet done so, please send your remittance to: The Secretary of the Association of Jewish Refugees, 8 Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3.

A LAWYER'S GIFT

On behalf of a man of over 70, a former lawyer, the AJR Employment Agency had advertised for home work. In answer it received an anonymous letter from another lawyer who expressed his regret at being unable to help his former colleague by giving him employment, but enclosed a gift of money. The letter and the money were forwarded to the unemployed lawyer, who wrote back that he did not know what to appreciate more, the money which he needed so urgently, or the encouragement he obtained from the words and the action of the donor.

NEW AJR EXECUTIVE MEMBER

Mr. Henry Bendheim has been co-opted to the Executive of the AJR.

OPENING HOURS OF SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Readers are reminded that the Social Services Department will be closed on Sundays from November onwards. In urgent cases, after previous appointment, it will be possible to see the Social Worker on Sundays or on a weekday after office hours.

ACCOMMODATION

Last month, the AJR Social Services Department received more offers of rooms than before; however, in most cases the required rent was too high. Whilst any assistance in providing accommodation is greatly appreciated, the Department is particularly anxious to receive offers of rooms at moderate rents.

HANDICRAFT BAZAAR

Attention is drawn again to the stall of the AJR Handicraft Group at the fifth Annual Bazaar of Children and Youth Alijah on Wednesday, November 3, at the Adolph Tuck Hall, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1, from 11.30 a.m. to 9 p.m.

WORKROOM FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE

The previous announcement, in which the idea of a workroom for elderly people was put before readers, has resulted in only very few applications. It, therefore, seems that it is not advisable at the moment to follow up the scheme. Most of the elderly people in touch with the AJR are women who prefer to work at home in trades in which they are experienced and skilled. Others want to do light outdoor work, e.g., as helpers to sick or invalid people, cooks, companions or sitters-in. Any vacancies for these kinds of work should be reported to the AJR Social Services Department, 8 Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3. The Department regrets that, at present, it has no employees for residential jobs on its lists.

THE HYPHEN

The Hyphen is a group of young people mainly between the ages of 21 and 35, mostly Continental and Jewish, who get together for cultural, educational and social activities. The activities for November include:—

November 7, Dr. Bier on "Cruelty"; November 14, Swami Ghanananda on "The influence of the Hindu religion on the social and political life of the people," both at 7.30 p.m. at Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3. The charge for visitors is 1/6.

There will also be a ramble in the Rickmansworth area on November 21.

For further details please contact Miss Helen H. Eisner, 26 Arthur Court, Queensway, W.2, enclosing s.a.c.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Annual Report

In its Annual Report for 1953 the Sabbath Observance Employment Bureau (Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1) points out that in common with the public employment agencies it had been inundated with vacancies for juvenile employment, but that there was a dearth of this age group. Therefore, employers often agreed to give training to young ex-servicemen.

The report reveals that altogether 902 vacancies could be filled during the year under review. Amongst them shorthand-typists (183), clerks (121), bookkeepers (95), and assistants (90), were predominant.

FRANKFURT PHILANTHROPIN

Announcement to Former Pupils and Friends

One hundred and fifty years ago, the Philanthropin in Frankfurt was founded. Many generations of Jews owe their education to this famous school. It has been suggested that pupils and friends of the Philanthropin should meet to celebrate the anniversary of its foundation. Those interested should write to Dr. Arthur Galliner, 8 Quex Road, London, N.W.6.

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