

ISSUED BY THE  
**ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN**

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## GUILT — BUT SHORT MEMORIES

Lessons of Lord Russell's Publication

When quite recently, at a meeting of the "Stahlhelm," ex-Marshall Kesselring made the brazen statement that "the occupying Powers had shown a complete lack of understanding of the German way of life," he voiced—though involuntarily—a thought-provoking truth. This truth is manifest in the confusing and confused discussion which has arisen about Lord Russell's short history of Nazi war crimes(\*), even before it was published, and which, with few exceptions, missed the essential point. There were those who asked: Was it really necessary to compile in condensation these already known "documents humains" or rather "in-humains"? It suffices to reply: The very critics, who for one reason or the other fiercely object to Lord Russell's publication, have to admit that there is not only a need for an objective study on this subject, gruesome as it is, but also that such a study does not exist. Then it is being argued that, due to its dubious value, the statistical evidence, concerning Nazi crimes and atrocities, does not satisfy the scientific historian. Therefore it is maintained that Lord Russell's "totals" are misleading. But the scientific historian will look in vain for statistics without marginal errors, and as each of those chapters in which Lord Russell presents his material abounds in an appalling variety of undisputed mass-murder and mass-torture, scientific scruples could easily be dispelled. To speak of a "distorting mirror" because the author has limited himself to extracts from the published records is nonsensical.

### The Judgement of History

Can there be any doubt that in future history will reaffirm rather than revise the unanimous judgement of our time on this "cold, calculated, deliberate attempt to destroy nations and races . . ." as Sir Hartley Shawcross put it, an attempt which manifests itself on each page of this courageous book? And, one has to add, a judgement on those whom history will take to task for dealing a shattering blow to Western civilisation, priding itself of its unshaken fundament of Jewish-Christian ethics. Indeed, it is the problem of responsibility round which the heated discussion centres, engendered by Lord Russell's publication. But, here again, we are confronted with a strange confusion of what—rightly—is called thoughtless and unjust generalisation. As a rule, hardly any one takes umbrage if people, in talking or writing, refer to "the British," "the French," "the Germans," "the Americans"—to say nothing of "the Jews." But as the author carefully avoids to indict the German people collectively—it is Hitler and the Nazis who are pilloried as criminals, and it is the General Staff and High Command which, judged by their "merits," are pictured as "a disgrace to the honourable profession of arms"—it is difficult to grasp why this book should embarrass the British Government in its support for the Federal German Chancellor. On the other hand, it is equally difficult to understand Dr. Adenauer's anxieties about a new nationalism being fanned, because the almost incurable moral damage the German people have suffered from Hitler's tyranny and from the powerful Nazi organisations once more has been brought out in full relief.

Time and again the two highest representatives of the New Germany, the President and the Chancellor of the Federal German Republic, have

\* Lord Russell of Liverpool: "The Scourge of the Swastika" (Cassell & Company Ltd., London - 15/- net)

solemnly condemned Nazism, the Nazi regime, and the brutal methods used by Hitler in his megalomania to enforce upon the German people and, indeed, upon the whole world that "way of life" which should ultimately secure world domination by the German "Herren-Volk." From a formally legal point of view, the Federal German Chancellor is justified to claim that a Nazi Party of such brand does not exist any more. But he will certainly not deny that its callous and amoral philosophy, too often hidden by a wailing self-pity, is still very much alive. Should, under these circumstances, a stern reminder of the "Scourge of the Swastika" not be accepted as a timely warning, addressed to Germany as well as to a world which is threatened by a variety of extremist "ideologies"? Such a warning has nothing to do with "collective guilt" propaganda, of which there is no trace in Lord Russell's reliably documented history of Nazi crimes. Nor does he ignore that large sections of the German people did not yield easily to Nazi terror; that out of fear the whole nation was kept in ignorance as to what happened in the concentration camps, and that those who knew were silenced by the Gestapo. In this connection, a German critic rather naively remarks: "Too few, in Germany and abroad, recognised our leaders as criminals in time." And he continues: "This also means that very few were prepared to accept that such atrocities as described in Lord Russell's book could ever be ordered by any government."(\*) But this is the very reason why, in addition to the "too few" who did know, the "too many" who did not should also know the history of Nazi crimes. It is primarily in the German people's own interest that the names of Belsen and Buchenwald, of Ravensbruck and Dachau should not lose their ghastly meaning so quickly. Not only the historians will remember them. In those countries, which were once occupied by German armies, a German "ostrich policy" towards the happenings in these countries during the "Führer's Millennium" could hardly contribute to strengthen Western belief in Germany as a trustworthy member of the "Free World."

### A Message to Humanity

"Habeant sua fata libelli" . . . Although the response Lord Russell's book is meeting will necessarily differ, it should not be impossible to find a common denominator on a human level. In trying to strike a balance, as far as this country is concerned, it can safely be stated that, whatever critical objections against this history of war crimes are being raised, it was certainly not the author's intention to serve anti-German propaganda purposes by his publication. The considered opinion, as expressed in the review which has appeared in *The Times*, that Lord Russell's "summary is fair . . ." can well be endorsed. But it is perhaps of even greater significance that the influential Catholic British periodical *The Tablet*, which is certainly not biased against the new Germany under the Chancellorship of Dr. Adenauer, raises "no criticism when a man like Lord Russell of Liverpool, who had occasion to study closely what the Nazis did, when they had the power, publishes the story again." It is understandable that, on the other hand, the German press is inclined to underline those comments made by British critics who find fault with Lord Russell because of his alleged "lacking in analytical insight and discrimination," or who

\* *Daily Telegraph* September 4th 1954

Leo Baeck:

## ROSH HASHANAH

Man is given the sense of the new. He is enabled to become conscious of the fact and the idea of the New Year, of this fact and idea of the possibility that may open to him. Perhaps, more than others, we Jews were endowed with this faculty. This old people, clinging to tradition, always were, and are, ready beginners. They have, so to speak, the Rosh-hashanah-mind. Maybe for this reason they love this Festival.

But really to begin means to resolve upon patience, to take the first step in order to go on, to endeavour and persevere. New Year is not yet the year; there is the series of the months, the course of days. He only will truly commence who is looking to the end. Endurance is the condition of the start and the goal. A good beginner will somehow be a seer, and to see will mostly be the first.

A sentence by a statesman which became a familiar quotation runs: "wait and see"; and this is a good advice sometimes. Our Rosh-hashanah, on the contrary, seems to say: see and wait; and at all times this is the good advice, especially to the rash people—there is a peculiar Jewish haste. We all are admonished: learn to see, to be aware of the possibility, but never to lose sight of the way and the aim.

Year by year we have our Rosh-hashanah, and ever anew it has its own saying. But always it speaks of outlook and endurance, of the new and the steady.

reproach him of indulging in "sensationalism." But it would be a mistake to interpret such criticisms as an expression of moral indignation. They partly indicate a typical, though often somewhat exaggerated, British demand for "absolute" fairness, or the equally typical but sympathetic British foible of being inclined to forget and forgive quickly. Finally, there are those who are afraid that the book should be read by "the wrong people." But all publications on human wickedness and vice, however justified their disclosure may be, make dangerous reading when they fall into the hands of the ignorant or prejudiced.

As to the readers of "AJR Information," it could hardly be expected that specially those who have personally experienced the horrors of Nazi brutality are likely to forget them. But although they may have little to learn from Lord Russell's book—as living witnesses and through their own sufferings—they will help to bring home the main lesson which this history of Nazi crimes of yesterday has to teach all men of good will of to-morrow, irrespective of nation or creed: It is by a human way of life only, to be followed by free men, that a free world will reach its goal.

## FREIGABE VON SPERRMARKKONTEN

Ab 16.9.1954 koennen saemtliche Sperrmarkguthaben je nach Wahl des Konto-inhabers entweder ins Ausland ueberwiesen werden oder auf ein beschaenkt konvertierbares DM-Konto umgebucht oder zum Zweck der Anlage in ein "liberalisiertes Kapitalkonto" umgewandelt werden.

Neue Sperrguthaben koennen nicht mehr entstehen. Guthaben, die bisher auf DM-Sperrkonto gefuehrt werden, werden liberalisierte Kapitalkonten.

Die Inhaber liberalisierter Kapitalkonten haben fuenf Verwendungsmoeglichkeiten fuer ihre Guthaben. Sie koennen ihre Guthaben

1. ueber ein Zahlungsabkommen im Verrechnungswege ins Ausland ueberweisen,
2. auf beschaenkt konvertierbare DM-Konten uebertragen,
3. auf liberalisierte Kapitalkonten anderer auslaendischer Glaebiger ueberweisen, also im Auslande verkaufen,
4. nach den bisher fuer Sperrguthaben geltenden Bestimmungen im Inland verbrauchen, das heisst zum Beispiel fuer Reisekosten oder Unterstuetzungszahlungen verwenden, und
5. zu Investitionszwecken im Inland anlegen.

(Die wirtschaftlichen und banktechnischen Auswirkungen dieser Neuregelung werden in der naechsten Nummer dargestellt werden.—Die Red.)

## ANGESTELLTENVERSICHERUNG

### Verlegung von Duesseldorf nach Berlin

Die Landesversicherungsanstalt, Auslandsrentenstelle und Auslandsbeitragsstelle, ist von Duesseldorf nach Berlin zur Hauptverwaltung der Angestelltenversicherung uebersiedelt. Die Anschrift der Auslandsrentenstelle lautet nunmehr: Auslandsrentenstelle—Dienststelle IV/11 der Bundesversicherungsanstalt, Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Ruhrstrasse 2.

Zuschriften in Beitragsachen sind an die Dienststelle I/6 der Bundesversicherungsanstalt Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Ruhrstrasse 2 zu richten.

Beitragszahlungen sind nicht mehr nach Duesseldorf, sondern auf das Konto der Bundesversicherungsanstalt fuer Angestellte — Ausl. Beitrage — bei der Berliner Diskontobank A.G. in Berlin, W.35, Potsdamer Str. 140 zu ueberweisen.

## DEUTSCHE DIPLOMATISCHE VERTRETUNG

### Neue Anschrift der Konsularabteilung

Die Konsularabteilung der Deutschen Diplomatischen Vertretung ist nach 43, Wilton Crescent, London, S.W.1 (naechste Untergrundbahn-Station: Hyde Park Corner), Tel. BELgravia 5033, verlegt worden. Dort befindet sich auch nunmehr die Passtelle (Amtsstunden 9.30 bis 12.30 Montags bis Sonnabends).

Die Konsularabteilung teilt mit, dass aus technischen Gruenden (Besorgung der Akten aus der Registratur im Hause 6, Rutland Gate) das Wiedergutmachungs- und Fuersorgereferat Besucher nur nach telefonischer Verabredung empfangen kann, die mindestens einen Tag vorher getroffen werden sollte. Sie weist ferner darauf hin, dass bei der Erteilung von Beduerftigkeitsbescheinigungen und Bescheinigungen zur Zugehoerigkeit zum Personenkreis der Verfolgten das persoeliche Erscheinen nicht notwendig ist. Die Unterlagen koennen schriftlich eingereicht oder durch andere Personen gebracht werden.

## PROCEEDINGS AGAINST I.G. FARBEN

Last year the Frankfurt Law Court awarded damages to Norbert Wollheim, who, during the war, had been detained as a slave labourer in the I.G. Farben Buna-Monowitz Camp near Auschwitz. The management of I.G. Farben lodged an appeal against this judgment. At the first hearing on September 16 the Superior Court adjourned until January 4, 1955, after the lawyers for I.G. Farben had claimed that they had not been given sufficient time to study the brief submitted on Wollheim's behalf.

# RESTITUTION NEWS

## FORTHCOMING GERMAN LEGISLATION

Implementary Orders and an Amendment to the Federal Indemnification Law (BEG), as well as a law governing the liability of the German Federal Republic for the assets (lift vans, bank accounts, etc.) confiscated by the Reich (Rueckerstattungs-Ergaenzungsgesetz) are at present prepared by the German Government Departments concerned. The Jewish organisations, among them the Council of Jews from Germany, have submitted detailed proposals with regard to the provisions to be incorporated into these laws and are in constant contact with the authorities in charge. As soon as the laws have been promulgated, which may, however, take some time, particulars will be announced in "AJR Information."

In a broadcast of the Hessische Rundfunk Ministerialrat, Dr. Kuschnitzky, of the Ministry of Finance, declared that the Implementary Order to section 14 BEG (Damage to Life) had been submitted to the Bundesrat. The draft of the Implementary Order to section 15 BEG (Damage to Body and Health) was almost completed and would be passed to the Bundesrat shortly. An Implementary Order to section 37 BEG (Damage to Career) was in the stage of preparation, Dr. Kuschnitzky said.

According to the "Parlamentarisch-Politische Pressedienst" of the German Social Democratic Party the SPD intends to take steps in Parliament to accelerate legislation in the field of indemnification. Deputy Dr. Arndt strongly criticised the delay.

## INDEMNIFICATION TO FORMER BUSINESSMEN AND PROFESSIONALS

An appeal signed by 1,500 former German Jews who, prior to their emigration, had been self-employed in business, the professions or the arts, was submitted to President Heuss and to the German Federal Minister of Finance by Dr. Bruno Weil. The Minister of Finance, Dr. Schaeffer, promised to expedite advance payments on the compensation claims of claimants coming under these categories. The appeal quotes tragic examples of the present position of these victims of Nazi persecution. *Inter alia*, it mentions a former Cologne lawyer, who is now 76 years old and unemployed in New York, a former leading Berlin jurist working as a clerk, and a Duesseldorf lawyer now a teacher of a correspondence course.

## HAFTUNG FUER HANDLUNGEN DER REICHSVEREINIGUNG

Der Board of Review fuer die Britische Zone hat in Uebereinstimmung mit einer bereits ergangenen Entscheidung des Hoechsten Restitutions Gerichtshofs in der Amerikanischen Zone (CORA) erkannt, dass das Reich der Haftung fuer die unerlaubten Handlungen der Reichsvereinigung der Juden in Deutschland nicht lediglich mit der Begruendung entgehen koenne, dass diese eine eigene Rechtspersoenlichkeit besessen habe. Die Reichsvereinigung sei Gruendung und Werkzeug des Reichs gewesen. Ein Einbrecher, der fuer einen Einbruch ein Stemmeisen verwendet, koenne die Schuld fuer das Verbrechen nicht auf das Stemmeisen abwaetzen.

## MEXICAN BONDS

An "Appeal to Mexican fairness" is published in the "Investors' Chronicle" of September 11, 1954, "to draw the attention of the public and of the Mexican Government to what we regard as a gross unfairness to a small section of investors and innocent people." The announcement refers to the registration of non-enemy-owned Mexican Government and Railway Bonds which was not accepted from pre-war refugees from Germany, because they were not considered as "non-enemies" in the meaning of the Mexican decree. "These people were and are still regarded by Mexico as 'enemies' and their bonds 'belong to the Mexican United States and are their full property.' Thus, after having been robbed by Hitler of most of their possessions, these unfortunate people were robbed by the Mexican Government, because in the eyes of the Mexican Government they were enemies, although they had, by 1941, already been deprived by Hitler of their German Nationality."

The "Investors' Chronicle" deplors this "incomprehensibly strict bureaucratic adherence to a decree which cannot have been meant for Hitler's victims," and stresses that it is not yet too late for Mexico to alter an untenable attitude.

## PENSIONEN FUER OESTERREICHISCHE EHEMALIGE BUNDESBEDIENTETETE

Wie wir erfahren, hat das oesterreichische Finanzministerium Pensionsgesuche ehemaliger oesterreichischer Bundesbediensteter, die aus Oesterreich emigrieren mussten, dem in der August-Nummer der "AJR Information" angefuehrten Briefwechsel mit dem "Joint Executive Board on Jewish Claims on Austria" entsprechend, bereits positiv entschieden.

Da anzunehmen ist, dass die oesterreichischen Behoerden in allen aehnlich gelagerten Faellen ebenfalls "ausserordentliche Ruhe- bzw. Versorgungsgenuesse," rueckwirkend vom 1. Mai 1950, zuerkennen werden, wird ehemaligen Bundesbediensteten und ihren Witwen empfohlen, ihre Gesuche entweder direkt an das Bundesministerium fuer Finanzen in Wien I, Himmelpfortgasse, mit der Bitte um befeuertende Vorlage beim Bundespraesidenten einzureichen, oder an die oesterreichische diplomatische Vertretung (d.i. in Grossbritannien die oesterreichische Botschaft, 18 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1) mit der Bitte um Weiterleitung an das Finanzministerium zu uebersenden.

Auch Personen, deren Pensionsantraege zu einem fruheren Zeitpunkt abschlaegig beschieden worden waren, koennen nunmehr ein solches Gesuch einreichen.

## URO AND AUSTRIAN CLAIMANTS

Victims of Nazi persecution who have claims under the Austrian legislation may now also be represented and advised by the United Restitution Office (URO). For Austrian claimants in Great Britain the London Office of URO (8, Fairfax Mansions, N.W.3) is in charge and will represent clients in co-operation with the newly-established URO Office in Vienna.

## AUSTRIAN PROTEST AGAINST ALLIED VETO

The Allied veto against the Austrian Laws providing for the return of confiscated assets to former Nazis (see last issue of "AJR Information") was violently attacked by the Austrian paper *Die Neue Front*. The veto is described as an impudent interference with Austrian legislation. "The Austrians will awake," the paper says, "they will realise the humiliation and the suppression to which they are subjected."

## DR. ADENAUER ON GERMAN-JEWISH RELATIONS

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the German-Israeli Reparations Pact, Chancellor Dr. Adenauer declared in an interview to the "Welt" that the Federal German Government had considered it as one of its first tasks to overcome the hatred against the German people caused by the Nazi regime. If the Government had succeeded to some extent this was apart from various other reasons also due to the Hague Agreements with Israel and with the Claims Conference. By the conclusion of these agreements the Federal Government wished to contribute to the resettlement of homeless Jewish refugees. The Chancellor also referred to the efforts of the Government's Propaganda Office, the "Bundeszentrale fuer Heimatdienst," to inform the German public on Jewish and Israeli problems. He would greatly welcome it if the German-Israeli Agreement served as a first step towards a normalisation of the relationship between the Federal Republic and the State of Israel.

## FIRST SHIP BUILT UNDER GERMAN-ISRAELI REPARATIONS PACT

The vessel "Dagan," built by a German firm and destined for Israel, was launched in Hamburg recently. The ceremony was performed by the wife of Professor Franz Boehm, the head of the German Legislation at the Hague. Mrs. Marietta Boehm is the daughter of Ricarda Huch. Together with her husband she had visited Israel recently. She ended her address with a Hebrew phrase.

Dr. F. E. Shinnar said that the horrible events of the past must not be forgotten, because otherwise the spiritual message of the Reparations Pact—namely, the call of all people of goodwill to preclude a repetition of such happenings—would have been sounded in vain.

## ANGLO-GERMAN DOUBLE TAX AGREEMENT

As already briefly mentioned in the September issue of this paper, the long expected Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation between the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany has, at last, been signed on August 18, 1954, but it will come into force only on ratification. When in operation it will have retrospective effect in this country from the Income Tax year 1953-54 (for surtax from 1952-53) onwards, and in Germany for the Assessment Period 1953. The application extends to West Berlin, but the German Government may exclude Berlin by a declaration which it can make within three months of the Convention coming into force.

### General Position

The Agreement is on the expected lines and similar to those which the U.K. has already made with a number of other European and Overseas countries. It does not, in general, materially affect the position of most recipients in this country of German income, liable to German and British tax, as "unilateral" double tax relief for foreign tax paid has already been in operation here.

The Agreement—this must be clearly understood—does not amend the existing taxation laws in either country except where express provision to the contrary has been made in it. These express provisions are not numerous; the most important ones, providing for exemption of U.K. residents from German tax on certain German income, will be dealt with below. However, generally speaking, residents of either country remain subject to the existing taxation laws, and the German income of residents of this country is liable to British and German taxation, but relief for any doubly taxed income will be given, in a similar way as formerly under the unilateral relief provisions operating in this country, by setting the German tax suffered as a credit against the British tax liability on the German gross income, i.e. by deducting the German tax from the British tax ("tax credit"). A U.K. taxpayer's "effective rate" of U.K. tax, arrived at by dividing his total income into his total tax liability for any year,\* may limit the relief since, if the effective rate is lower than the German rate of tax, the relief is only given at that lower rate. The "unrelieved" tax can then be set as a deduction against the assessable income, but in these cases full relief for the German tax suffered is not obtained.

The double tax relief covers the following taxes:—

- In the U.K.: the Income Tax, Surtax, and —for companies—Profits Tax and Excess Profits Tax Levy.
- In Germany: the Einkommensteuer, Körperschaftsteuer and Notopfer Berlin.

### Doubly Taxed Income

The doubly taxed income for which this relief operates includes in the case of U.K. residents such income from German sources as:—

- Business profits if taxable in this country under the general taxation laws,
- Dividends from German companies,
- Income from immovable property and mortgages, e.g. rents, mortgage interest,
- Income from employment if remitted to this country (except in special circumstances mentioned below).

As regards the exercise of a profession, it is expressly provided that there must be a "fixed base" from which the profession is exercised to entitle the country where the profession is exercised to tax the income. It is considered that under this Clause the German income of a lawyer residing and practising in this country, who is also practising from an office in Germany, will be liable to German and British tax, while a professional man without such a fixed base in Germany would only be liable to British tax on his professional income.

- Remuneration and Pensions (as far as remitted) paid out of German public funds to residents of this country who are British Nationals.

The former German Civil Servants who now receive pensions under the German laws providing for restitution to Civil Servants fall into this category. Former Civil Servants, however, who are also German Nationals or

have only German nationality are exempt by the Convention from British tax.

### Business Profits

The business profits of a United Kingdom or Federal Republic enterprise can be taxed in the other country only if the trade or business in the other country is carried on by a permanent establishment situated therein and only the profits of this establishment are liable to tax in that country. "Permanent establishment" means a fixed place of business, such as a branch, office, factory, and in certain circumstances includes an agent with general authority to act for his principal. "United Kingdom enterprise" means a business enterprise carried on by a U.K. resident, and a "Federal Republic enterprise" is one carried on by a resident of Germany. This implies that a business carried on in Germany through a permanent establishment, say a branch or office, by a U.K. resident—individual or company—is a United Kingdom enterprise, and the profits of the German branch or office are liable to British tax and to German tax, with the double tax relief described.

### Special Provisions for German Dividends

Dividends paid to U.K. residents by German companies, including income arising from participation in the capital and profits of German companies and the income of a sleeping partner (e.g. a Kommanditist in a Kommanditgesellschaft), are not chargeable to tax in Germany at a higher rate than 15 per cent (subject to the rate of German Körperschaftsteuer remaining unaltered). The present rate of German tax chargeable on dividend income is 25 per cent, and as full relief for the German tax may not be obtainable in all cases this restriction of the German tax may be of considerable practical effect. Credit will also be given in the U.K., in the computation of the relief for the German tax suffered on ordinary dividends, for the German Körperschaftsteuer paid by the Company on the amount of the dividend.

### Express Provisions for Exemption from German Tax

Certain German income of U.K. residents that would normally be liable to German tax has been expressly exempted in the Convention from such liability. The exemptions only operate if the recipient is liable to U.K. tax on this income. The more important exemptions are:—

- Pensions arising out of private employment and not paid by public funds; pensions and remunerations paid out of public funds in respect of services rendered to a business undertaking carried on by the German Government. Such income becomes only liable to U.K. tax if remitted, and unremitted remains liable to German tax.
- Interest and Royalties (except mortgage interest, as mentioned above).
- Income from an employment or a profession exercised in Germany if the person in question did not spend in all more than six months in the tax year in Germany, works for and is paid by a U.K. resident, and is liable to U.K. tax on this income.

There are further exemptions for artists, university professors or teachers, students, etc.

It was mentioned above that the double tax relief by way of tax credit does not in all circumstances lead to the allowance of full relief for the German tax so that these exemptions may be beneficial.

### Personal Allowances and Reliefs

The Agreement provides that residents of this country who are British Nationals cannot be subjected to higher taxation in Germany than German Nationals resident abroad, and vice versa. Income tax allowances and reliefs will be given accordingly.

### Co-operation Between Taxation Authorities

Following other Double Taxation Agreements, the Convention provides that the Taxation Authorities of the two countries shall exchange all information necessary for its proper administration and to prevent tax avoidance.

### Final Remarks

This article is principally concerned with the position of residents of this country under the Agreement, but for obvious reasons only a general outline could be given. On points of detail and the application of the Agreement in individual cases professional advice should be sought. In particular, in preparing Income Tax Returns and agreeing

## ANTRÄGE FUER AUFNAHME IN ALTERS- UND WOHNHEIME

Es wird nochmals auf die in der letzten Nummer veröffentlichte Ankuendigung hingewiesen, nach der Antraege fuer die Aufnahme in Altersheime nunmehr bei der AJR, 8 Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3, schriftlich eingereicht werden koennen. Die Antraege sollen insbesondere folgende Angaben enthalten:

- 1) Name und Adresse,
- 2) Geburtstag und Ort,
- 3) Augenblickliche Unterbringung,
- 4) Gesundheitszustand und eventuelle koerperliche Behinderungen,
- 5) Finanzielle Verhaeltnisse (eigene Mittel, eigenes Einkommen, Unterstuetzung durch Angehoerige oder durch National Assistance Board, usw.),
- 6) Besondere Dringlichkeitsgruende, falls vorhanden.

Eine Empfangsbestaetigung des Antrages wird erteilt, wenn ein frankiertes und adressiertes Antwortkuvert beiliegt.

Zur Zeit ist erst ein Altersheim mit 35 Plaetzen in Vorbereitung. Von den mehreren hundert Refugees, die auf die Aufnahme in Altersheime warten, kann daher nur ein kleiner Teil untergebracht werden. Jedoch besteht Hoffnung, dass allmaechlich weitere Heime errichtet werden.

Wie bereits mitgeteilt wurde, ist die Beschaffung von Wohnheimen fuer Minderbemittelte ebenfalls geplant. Die Einzelwohnung wird aus einem Zimmer und einer eingerichteten Kueche bestehen. Obwohl der Beginn der Verwirklichung noch nicht feststeht, koennen jetzt schon Antraege eingereicht werden. Die Antraege haben dieselben Angaben zu enthalten, wie fuer die Zulassung in Altersheime.

Andere als schriftliche Antraege koennen nicht beruecksichtigt werden. Es wird gebeten, von persoenlichen und telefonischen Rueckfragen abzusehen.

liabilities and reliefs in respect of German income with the Inland Revenue professional assistance is advisable.

The production of German tax assessments and receipts, statements by German authorities on payments made and tax deducted, etc., will be required by the U.K. tax authorities, and such documents should therefore be carefully preserved. Where any German Tax has been paid or suffered on income arising after January 1, 1953, which under the Convention is exempt from German tax, the matter should be taken up in Germany as soon as the Convention has been ratified. This paper will inform readers when ratification has taken place.

## JACOB EHRLICH SOCIETY

(Affiliated to the World Council of Jews from Austria)

### Annual General Meeting

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1954, 6 p.m.

at Congress House, 55 New Cavendish Street,  
London, W.1

Report by Dr. F. R. BIENENFELD on  
THE AUSTRIAN-JEWISH NEGOTIATIONS AND THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO COMPENSATION

\* Assumed total income £1,000 and total U.K. tax payable £100, the "effective rate" is then 10%.

Hans Jaeger:

## ARTHUR KOESTLER'S SELF-PORTRAIT

Arthur Koestler, *The Invisible Writing*, Autobiography 1931-53. Collins with Hamish Hamilton Ltd., London, 1954, 21s., 432 pp.

"Arrow in the Blue," which was reviewed in this paper some time ago, described Koestler's childhood and youth, up to his joining the Communist Party at the age of twenty-six. Now the second volume of his autobiography deals with the most important episodes in his life, though it does not include the story of his capture by Franco's troops in the Spanish Civil War and his three months imprisonment under sentence of death (contained in "Dialogue with Death") and his experiences in various concentration camps and in the French Foreign Legion (contained in "Scum of the Earth"). Once again the title is symbolical. In his youth, the Universe appeared to him as an open book, but now it is like a text written in invisible ink, of which, in rare moments of grace, we are able to decipher a small fragment. That is a fine way to indicate the wisdom and ripeness Koestler has meanwhile acquired.

## Experiences as a Communist

In all modesty, Koestler advises the reader to skim through the opening chapters as quickly as he can, but we must beg to differ with him. This book deals mainly with his experiences as a Communist, from the first timid steps to the final break, from the fight against the Nazis in Germany before 1933 via his travels through the Soviet Union (Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkestan), via his experiences as an exile in France and Spain, to his arrival in Great Britain. But it is certainly not only the "guild" of Ex-Communists, jokingly called the biggest party in the world, which will enjoy (and confirm) every detail of observation, names and incidents—the book concerns everybody. The literature on the Soviet Union and Communism is enormous and descriptions of experiences in the Communist world movement already run into hundreds. Nevertheless, Koestler makes many new points. This applies especially to his self-imposed censorship when he entered what he then considered the sacred soil of the Soviet Union, to the episode in a Caucasian spa, the pictures of Bokhara and Samarkand, to the trip to the Saar, and to the co-operation with Willy Muenzenberg, the propagandist of the Comintern who broke with them in 1937 and was murdered in France in 1940. The book has both a tremendous documentary value for those who are eager to nail down the facts of a period moving too rapidly for the average historian to keep pace and a general value for those who are not basically interested in politics but want to understand the essence of our time. It is utterly untrue that Koestler is cynical. His frankness is motivated by sincerity and is a kind of confession. It has a human touch which makes his tendency toward self-analysis bearable just as his charm, mixed with a slight melancholy and resignation, makes one accept many things which one might resent with other writers. Koestler does not know any taboos, nor does he bow to (self-styled or other) authorities. His sense of humour is remarkable. When he told an audience—at a time when he was still a devoted Communist—that they should continue to fight Stalin's tyranny, and corrected himself immediately by saying "Hitler" instead, he remarks dryly that fortunately the Communists did not believe in Freud. When he returned from the Soviet Union, a friend remarked that he never spoke above a whisper, and added: "That tells me all I want to know about the Soviet Union."

Thousands of details could be enumerated to show the many beauties of this book. We could speak about the fate of hundreds of people who are more or less known to a wider public, about his friendships and his experiences with women, about his meetings with Thomas Mann and Freud. But perhaps no better description of the atmosphere of this book could be given than by his characterisation of this country when even the prison at Pentonville, with the "dark cell" during the air raids, meant to him safety after all he had gone through; or when, in 1941, the Major of the Recruiting Office, in consideration of his unfinished book, postponed his calling up and "suggested that he calls at this Centre when he is at liberty to join His Majesty's Forces." Koestler says that his life had been a phantom-chase after the arrow in the blue, the perfect cause, the blueprint of a streamlined

Utopia. Now "I adopted as my home a country where arrows are only used on dartboards, a country suspicious of all causes, contemptuous of systems, bored by ideologies, sceptical about Utopias, rejecting all blue prints, incurious about the future, devoted to its past, a country neither of Yogis nor of Commissars, but of potters-in-the-garden and stickers-in-the-mud, where strikers played soccer with the police and Socialists wore peers' crowns." He was intrigued by a civilisation "which admired character instead of brains, stoicism instead of temperament, nonchalance instead of diligence." For the first seven years after he came to England he felt a stranger, but when abroad he felt an Englishman, and in this mood he returned to England in 1952. He speaks about the fascinating process of changing languages which he went through twice (the first time from Hungarian to German) and which he wants to analyse psychologically on another occasion. He speaks about the

homesickness "for a specific human climate." England is to him "a kind of Davos for internally bruised veterans of the totalitarian age."

The typical mentality of Koestler becomes apparent when he states with slight self-irony that this valuation is perhaps a little one-sided. The sales figures of his books, he says, are proportionately lower for England than for any other country. "I realise that the reasons why the English find my books unlikeable are to be found in precisely that disposition which attracts me to them. Their supreme gift of looking at reality through a soothing filter is reflected in their dislike of anything didactic in art, of any form of literary sermonising. English literary criticism has developed what seems to me an ultra-Flaubertian tendency. It was largely because of this trend that Orwell, too, remained a lifelong outsider in this country, though he came from solid British stock, and not from Budapest." This statement gives a taste of the spiritual atmosphere in which the book has been written, and corroborates what has been said before: the profoundly human touch.

## OUR PLACE IN HISTORY

Seen by a Christian Scholar

The development of an influential school of historical Theology by German Protestantism in the nineteenth century produced important contributions to the history of Judaism in the time of the Bible and of Alexandrian Hellenism. But the deeply rooted Lutheran bias against legalism in religion created a barrier between these Christian scholars and essential aspects of Jewish history, even with authors like Harnack, who were remarkably free from political antagonism to contemporary Jewry. It is of great significance that in the Anglo-Saxon world, which was shaped in the post-reformation period by a religious experience of a different kind, a broader and more sympathetic approach to Judaism became possible. Not only Travers Herford, the Unitarian, but also George F. Moore, the American Episcopalian, published books on the piety of the Pharisees, which immediately became classics in our own midst. In the younger generation James Parkes, an Anglican clergyman, has carried on this noble tradition. His own research dealt mainly with religious and social relations of Church and Judaism during late Antiquity and the Middle Ages; his books on these subjects were published during our great crisis in the 'thirties. Afterwards, under the impact of contemporary history, he applied his deep knowledge to the discussion of topical problems of Jewish policy. In the questions of antisemitism and Palestine he has become a brave ally of our people without giving up the part of a sagacious and detached adviser. This is the background against which his most recent publication on the position of Judaism and Jews after the establishment of Israel must be seen.\* It would be easy to write a very pleasing article about this book by quoting the author as a knowledgeable witness in the case of Israel and the Arabs or by summarising his interesting survey of Jewish history with the emphasis on his appreciation of the Jewish contribution to civilisation in general and particularly to social reform. But the essential purpose of the book, I believe, and certainly the most stimulating part, may be characterised as a programme for the future of Judaism.

## Israel and Diaspora

Parkes believes that both Israel and the Diaspora will be indispensable to make the "End of an Exile," the establishment of the State of Israel, the fulfilment and not the termination of three thousand years of religious history. Behind this thesis lies the opinion that the forces which are helping to build up a modern society in the ancient country have the tendency to shape Israel into a pattern of nationhood common in the modernised Middle East. For Parkes such assimilation, which would make the Jews one people among others, would mean the final resignation of the Jewish legacy, whereas a lasting exchange of men and ideas between the national centre and the communities throughout the gentile world would bring a true renaissance by its very uniqueness. The Diaspora will receive the challenge of the great, new Jewish experience in Palestine.

\* James Parkes: *End of an Exile. Israel, the Jews and the Gentile world.* Vallentine, Mitchell & Co. 1954. 15/-

while their own task will be still more vital, because it concerns the essential impulse of Jewish history, religion itself. For Jewish congregations in the Diaspora religious life will in the long run be an indispensable condition of their existence as a minority. Parkes does not stop short at such statements of the obvious; but he speaks very frankly about the difficulties inherent in the contemporary situation, and he tries to face it by his demand on Western Jewry to bring about a revival of religious thought. He is very much aware of the fact that Jewish piety has a strong leaning towards practice, because they know so well "how to do," and that the term "Theology," which he uses in this context, has much stronger Christian than Jewish associations. He answers such objections with the observation that this Jewish abstention from religious theory was possible in an environment dominated by monotheistic thought, but becomes suicidal in our world of agnosticism and secularisation. So a new impulse of religious thought on genuine Jewish basis is necessary for the life of the Diaspora communities. It will finally also reach Israel and give her a spiritual basis for her task to link legislation on to-day's problems with the ancient tradition.

## German Jewry's Legacy

There is one final point which will strike especially those readers who still remember the intellectual life of German Jewry during the twenties and thirties. Parkes' outline of a programme for Israel and the Diaspora is very near to the ideas, which, as early as 1915, Franz Rosenzweig tried to bring to life in his own highly assimilated circle. In this task he felt himself as partner of a rising school of Jewish theology, which would take up the work of Maimonides after a break of many centuries. Parkes is not aware that there was such a predecessor and such a movement; he mentions briefly Leo Baeck and Martin Buber, but obviously only as prominent religious contemporaries and writers in the western world, without any more intimate knowledge of their German Jewish background. To say so does not reflect upon a learned and careful author, but upon ourselves, who under the pressing necessities of our daily existence did not succeed in keeping our intellectual inheritance alive in our new surroundings. Ideas which have once been received into the world of English-speaking Jewry from the nineteenth-century Jewish centres in Hamburg, Breslau and Berlin, can still be traced easily in contemporary speech and print; but I think we all cannot afford to forget the more recent problems which, originating in Marburg and Frankfurt, have stimulated Jewish thought in Germany since the beginning of the world crisis at the end of the first great war. In this sense Parkes' book presents a direct challenge to our own circle. May we hope that it has not come too late?

HANS LIEBESCHUTZ

## TRAGEDY RE-ENACTED

Alleged "Collaborator" before Jerusalem Court

For months now a court case in Jerusalem has been making headlines. It began as an insignificant libel suit and developed into a legal and political *cause célèbre*. Whatever the outcome, one thing is clear: it ought never to have taken place. Against the background of the tragedy of Hungarian Jewry, ten years ago, it drags into the courtroom the men and women who under the circumstances tried their best to save what was to be saved, and perhaps made mistakes; who had to shake hands with the Nazis and are now suspected of "collaboration."

### NEWS FROM GERMANY

#### OVATIONS FOR WAR CRIMINAL

The former SS-General Kurt Meyer, who had been sentenced to death in 1945 for having shot Canadian prisoners of war and who was reprieved first to lifelong and later on to 14 years imprisonment, was now released from the British prison Werl, nine years after the trial. To welcome him, a motor factory put a car at his disposal for 10 days, and a brewery firm offered him a position. The population of his home village, Ryth (Rhineland), arranged a torch procession in his honour.

#### GERMAN PAPER CONTESTS WAR GUILT

On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the outbreak of war, "Die Zeit" writes: "Nobody and nothing can minimise Hitler's war responsibility; but equally wrong is the assumption of the Nuremberg trials that the outbreak of war was the outcome of a long-term policy planned by the German Nazi leaders and more or less readily supported by the military leaders." Hitler thought, the paper claims, that he could achieve his objects without a war.

Another paper, "Fortschritt," speaks of Hitler's "moderate proposals" for direct German-Polish negotiations and describes the Treaty of Versailles as the actual root of the developments.

#### "FRITZ-ELSAS-STRASSE"

To honour the memory of Fritz Elsas, Mayor of Berlin from 1931 to 1933, who was killed under the Nazis, the road "Am Park" in Berlin-Schoeneberg was renamed "Fritz-Elsas-Strasse." The ceremony took place in the presence of President Heuss, whose son is married to a daughter of Fritz Elsas. Elsas was a Jew who had escaped deportation. After the plot of July 20, 1944, Oberbürgermeister Goerdeler was hidden in his Dahlem flat. Elsas was also arrested and shot in January 1945.

#### MEMORIAL EXHIBITION FOR JEWISH PAINTER

The Munich Municipal Gallery arranged an exhibition of the works of the painter Rudolf Levy, who had perished in a concentration camp.

#### "ARTFREMDE ELEMENTE"

At a rally of the BHE Refugee Party, Hermann Ahrens, the Lower Saxony Minister of Economics and Transport, declared with reference to the resumed activities of former prominent Nazis: "We have recognised that politics must not be left in the hands of 'racially alien elements' ('Artfremde Elemente'). We left the political stage in 1945, but we returned to it because there was no other choice."

#### NEW RABBI IN FRANKFURT

Dr. Emil Lichtigfeld has been appointed Rabbi for Hesse and Communal Rabbi of the Frankfurt Jewish Congregation. Dr. Lichtigfeld, who until 1933 was a lawyer in Duesseldorf, emigrated to England in 1933. He studied at Jews' College, London, where he obtained his rabbinical qualification. During the war he was the Rabbi of the Cricklewood Synagogue. Afterwards he held several responsible positions with Jewish organisations in this country.

#### JEWISH CHILDREN IN RATHENAU VILLA

During the summer the former Villa of Walter Rathenau in Berlin-Grünwald served as a holiday centre, where altogether 120 Jewish children from Berlin and from Eastern Germany could spend a three-weeks' holiday under the care of the Berlin Jewish Community.

It is difficult, a decade after the event, in the emotional atmosphere of Israel, to penetrate the twilight of those days, when Eichmann made the notorious offer of exchanging Jews against trucks, when Admiral Horthy was replaced by Hungarian Nazis, and the Hungarians, in their turn, by the Gestapo, and with every change the Jewish situation grew worse, until mass deportation began. But even then negotiations continued—one rescue train left for Switzerland, Jewish parachutists from Palestine were dropped behind the Allied lines, and thousands of Jews found refuge in the compound of the Swedish legation in Budapest.

Towards the end of 1953, 72-year-old Malkiel Greenwald, who owns a small, tumble-down hotel in Jerusalem and came to the country from Hungary fifteen years ago, in a little news sheet denounced Dr. Israel Kastner as a "collaborator" who had personally intervened to save from Allied punishment one of the SS butchers, Standartenführer Kurt Becher. Dr. Kastner, the erstwhile head of the Jewish rescue committee in Hungary, has, for many years, been Minister Dov Joseph's right-hand man and one of Mapai's leading figures.

The case started when Dov Joseph and State Attorney Chaim Cohen felt that Kastner's role in the rescue work should be made known and the dirt-thrower be silenced. However, they obviously did not anticipate the defence, in the hands of a young but brilliant lawyer, Shmuel Tamir, an ex-Irgun commander and former member of Menahem Beigin Herut party. Within a few days, the role of prosecution and defence were reversed, and although formally old Greenwald is still the defendant, he has to all practical purposes dropped out of the picture, and Kastner is on trial.

Once more the whole epic of horror is unfolded as, one by one, the witnesses take the stand. First, Yoel Brandt, who flew to Istanbul with Eichmann's barter offer, and was arrested by the British in Cairo; then Yoel Palgi, the only surviving parachutist of the Hungarian group; the mother of Hannah Senesh, the girl parachutist who was executed. More and more witnesses are called—from France and Switzerland and above all, dozens from Israel itself; high government officials, who played a part in Jewish Agency rescue work, University professors, Kibbutzniks and a former secret agent who served two masters. Famous names are mentioned, from Prime Minister Sharett downwards.

The case will drag on for another few months, and it would be presumptuous to foretell the verdict. On the surface incriminating material has been put before the court against Kastner, and it will be up to the judge, Benyamin Halevy, to see it in the light of a unique historic situation. Was it "expediency" when Kastner played cards with Gestapo officials, and was it part of a bargain to obtain relief for the Jews when he intervened on behalf of SS General Becher?

As always, it is difficult to ascertain the truth, and whatever the verdict neither side is being served by re-enacting a sordid and tragic story.

HERBERT FREEDEN

#### "HAIFA IN ISRAEL"

According to the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 11, the British Consulate-General, Haifa, not infrequently receive correspondence from United Kingdom exporters incorrectly addressed, e.g., "Haifa, Palestine," or "Haifa, Egypt." The Consulate asks correspondents to note that "Haifa is in Israel."

### ★ DOWNS VIEW ★

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The Hotel is situated a few minutes from the Leas, Shopping Centre, Theatres and Tennis Courts  
Excellent Continental cooking and homely atmosphere

## ANGLO-JUDAICA

### Culture

The valuable Mocatta Library and Museum of the Jewish Historical Society has been restored at University College, London, where it was destroyed by German bombs in 1940. The severe losses have been made good.

An allocation from the Claims Conference has enabled the Wiener Library to begin special research work, including an investigation into the November 1938 pogrom.

The World Jewish Congress, British Section, started a series of pocket-size books on such themes as "Judaism and the Rise of Christianity" (by the Rev. Dr. A. Cohen); "Winston Churchill on Jewish Problems" (by Dr. O. K. Rabinowicz); "Interpretation of Jewish History" (by Dr. A. Steinberg). A booklet by Edmond Fleg will present "The Land in which God Dwells."

A three weeks' Hebrew Seminar designed to deepen Jewish knowledge *sub specie* Israel, was held at Edinburgh by the Jewish Agency. The combination with the Festival, said the *Jewish Observer*, was the organiser's calculated risk, but it was outweighed by the quality of the teaching and the enthusiasm of the more than 100 students. Addresses were given mainly by scholars of the Hebrew University, such as Prof. Goitein, head of the Institute of Near Eastern Studies, and Dr. N. Rotenstreich, senior lecturer in philosophy, who felt that the Seminar had established a sense of the urgency of the hour, a sense of unity with Jewish history and culture, and a firm sense of "belonging" somewhere.

### Education

Permission was granted to the Manchester Jews' School to build a secondary modern school which, with accommodation for five hundred, will be able to cater for all the Jewish children in Manchester and district from the age of eleven. The cost is £160,000, of which the educational authorities will provide £120,000, the rest to be found by the Jewish community.

Leeds, with the third largest Jewry in England (25,000), has no Jewish school at all, apart from a Talmud Torah.

### Trade Unionists

A small but clear Jewish voice was raised during the T.U.C. debate on German rearmament. On behalf of the sixty-eight members of the London Jewish Bakers' Union, the only remaining Jewish union outside Israel, Mr. S. Lever, their General Secretary, a former Mayor of Hackney, protested in what *The Times* described as "an affecting contribution" against H.M. Government's policy, stressing his "duty to the six million Jews put to death by the Germans it was now proposed to rearm."

About 95 per cent of the 7,500 members of the London Mantle and Costume Branch of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers are Jewish. Their new Secretary, Mr. A. Cullen, succeeds a fellow-Jew, Mr. B. Mindel, who was appointed the Union's London Area Organiser.

### Troubles

The Matrimonial Cases Sub-Committee of the London Jewish Board of Guardians dealt with 267 cases during the past year. It works in conjunction with the London Marriage Guidance Council, whose panel of experts includes advisers specially qualified to deal with Jewish troubles.

Antisemitic propaganda is carried on by a "League of Empire Loyalists." It publishes a weekly "Views-Letter" entitled *Candour*, which is edited by a former associate of Sir Oswald Mosley, A. K. Chesterton. Among the sponsors is a "stalwart patriot in South America."

#### "UNITED HIAS SERVICE"

To eliminate duplication and overlapping in the migration service, three organisations, HIAS, the Emigration Department of the Joint and the United Service for New Americans, have created United Hias Service Inc., now the single Jewish migration agency. Persons in the United Kingdom who wish to apply for assistance in emigrating from this country are advised to contact the United Hias Service Office for England, 9 Dryden Chambers, 119 Oxford Street, London, W.1.

Nelly Wolffheim:

## Jewish Friendship Clubs

Most refugees from Germany, Austria or Hungary tend to live far too much among themselves and, as a result, do not keep in touch with the many questions concerning all Jews in this country. One often hears the complaint that refugees have very little contact with Englishmen, due to the latter's well-known reticence. Even if this is the case in general, I know from personal observation that many friendships have, in fact, sprung up between English families and immigrants. In order to feel at home in a country one must get to know its people. Many of us, after their experiences in their former "homes" will, no doubt, be extremely diffident of making the first gesture of friendship towards the Englishman. But why not try to venture outside one's own circle and get in touch with English Jewish community?

There are several Jewish organisations which offer opportunities for this and make it possible for us to become acquainted with the life, thought and religious attitude of the English Jews. If, in this connection, I draw attention to the Jewish Friendship Clubs, I certainly do not do so in order to give them publicity which, I am told by their committee, they do not need. These clubs can be of great value to women and men over sixty. I emphasise women, as they are in the majority, although a more mixed attendance would, of course, be desirable. The aim of the clubs is to give elderly, possibly lonely and often unoccupied people a meeting place for one afternoon a week, where they can see and talk to others, where they can make new friends and meet old ones. Thus they have "a date" for two and a half hours every week, and that means a great deal to many elderly people, especially those who live on their own. I met some women who went to a different club every afternoon, partly to pass the time, partly to enjoy the cosy atmosphere and also to escape loneliness. Those honorary committee members who actually work in the club make afternoon tea and see to it that new members

meet people and are made to feel at home. One of these ladies has taken on the job of looking after their wellbeing. When I had only been a member for a short while and was unable to attend for several weeks running, she wrote me a letter asking whether I was ill, whether I wanted her to visit me, to do some shopping for me, etc. I was greatly moved by so much interest; it also gave me the feeling that I could always turn to her in an emergency.

The weekly meetings are held in synagogues. Every now and again there are music recitals, readings and lectures. Festivities are arranged for Purim and Chanukka and inmates of old age homes are invited on these occasions. Sometimes one can obtain theatre tickets at reduced prices through the club, and in the summer there are often organised rambles in the country. This year we were even able to spend one or two weeks at a seaside hotel at considerably reduced rates.

Unfortunately, my club has divided itself into various groups; this I consider a disadvantage and, indeed, opposed to the spirit of a club. I do not know whether this applies in other clubs. We have three quite distinct groups. The first consists of the bridge players. They seem to have no other interest in life, resent club activities which interfere with their games, and "if looks could kill" other people who unwittingly sit at their table would have a bad time. Another group is that of the English Jews of long standing, who appear to favour each others' company and, as they mostly speak Yiddish, cannot easily converse with refugees. At the third table is the group of more recent immigrants, some of whom cannot speak any English, and others prefer to speak German because it requires less effort and they cannot be bothered to learn. Thus my hope of improving my English at the club was disappointed; however, I have been able to learn more about English Jewry. This, incidentally, applied especially at the extremely well-run Jewish hotel at the seaside, where I spent a whole week with members of various London clubs. It was an interesting experience for anyone who wants to get to know the people amongst whom he is living.

In London and its suburbs alone there are forty Friendship Clubs, and there are quite a number in the Provinces. They were founded by the "League of Jewish Women" in association with the "United Synagogue Welfare Committee." The annual subscription is 2s. 6d. and at each meeting you pay 6d. for tea. Enquiries should be addressed to The Secretary, Mrs. G. Hyman, Adler House, Adler Street, London, E.1.

### A NEW GERMAN BIBLE TRANSLATION

Professor N. H. Tur-Sinai (Dr. Harry Torczyner), the outstanding scholar who, in co-operation with a number of experts, edited a German Bible translation (without the Hebrew original) in the years 1935-37, has revised this translation, taking into account the epochal findings of the past two decades. The new translation, together with the Hebrew original, is published in four volumes by The Jewish Publishing House, Ltd., Jerusalem. The first volume (28/-) has now become available and the other three volumes will follow within two years. Each volume will be printed according to highest bibliophilic standards on thin paper (700 to 800 pages each). A review of the first volume will appear in "AJR Information" shortly.

Jews from German-speaking countries will greatly welcome this new venture, which provides them not only with an up-to-date translation of the Bible into their native tongue, but also helps to preserve the spiritual heritage of German Jewry.

Interested readers should get in touch with the sole distributor for Great Britain, Mr. Jacob Sarna, "Shalvah," 13 Rondou Road, London, N.W.2.

### THE HEROINE OF THE SHANNON AIR CRASH

Survivors of the air crash in Shannon owe their lives to the brave stewardess, Helga Loewenstein. She helped them to leave the sinking plane until she was overcome by fumes and drowned. The 20-years-old girl was a German Jewess from Cologne, who came to Holland in 1938. During the war her parents and her brother perished in a concentration camp, but she was hidden by friends and survived.

## German Jews in Melbourne

When the history of the Jews in Australia is written, it may well be established that many of the Jews who contributed most to the development of this continent came from Eastern European countries. In all fairness, this must be emphasised at the outset of a report about prominent German-Jewish immigrants in Australia.

Sometimes one cannot even differentiate in this respect. For instance, an eminent savant, Prof. M. D. Goldman, who holds the chair of Semitics at Melbourne University was born in Poland, but received his scholastic education in Berlin. Similarly, Dr. ing. Marcel Clynes, who has won distinction here in the machine tool building trade, studied and graduated in Berlin, although born in Budapest. (His son, Manfred Clynes, is considered to be one of the finest concert pianists in Australia.)

According to the modern sociological interpretation of history, not the splendid individuals alone, but, to a large extent, "the unknown heroes" of everyday life, are those who make history. Thus many Jews who do not stand in the limelight and who arrived from Germany in Australia—especially in consequence of Nazi persecution—contributed greatly to Australia's business life as well as to her industrial development. Australian authorities have gratefully acknowledged that among those newcomers who introduced new production methods and designs in Australia, are a great many Jews.

Australia also has some prominent German Jews of learning at her service. Lecturer in meteorology at the Melbourne University is Prof. Fritz Loewe, a geographer, renowned in the scientific world as a member of Prof. A. Wegener's famous Greenland expedition. Born in Berlin, in 1895, Loewe entered on a scholarly career, until the Nazis forced him to leave Germany. After a temporary stay in Cambridge he arrived in Melbourne with his family in 1937, and joined the varsity staff; he also took part in the Australian Antarctic expedition of 1948.

Dr. Erich Heymann, formerly of the University of Frankfurt a.M., renders distinguished service at Melbourne University as Associate Professor of Chemistry.

Two other readers at the same seat of learning may be mentioned: Prof. Richard H. Samuel also of German origin, head of the Dept. of Germanic languages, who took up his duties in 1947 after a long stay in England, and the cultural historian Dr. Leonhard Adam who introduced ethnological research.

Related to General John Monash, the great Australian and Jew, Dr. Berthold Monash, a former Leipzig patent lawyer, lectured at Melbourne Technical College; he was deeply mourned when he passed away on March 20th, 1950. His wife, Emmy, hailing from the noted Leipzig Jewish family Kroch, was instrumental in founding a splendid Jewish old age home in Melbourne which, after her premature death on December 30th, 1949, was named "The Emmy Monash Home."

Jews from Germany have also proved to be a great asset to the musical life of Australia. The conductor, Dr. Hermann Schildberger, formerly of Berlin, arrived in Melbourne in 1939. Apart from his excellent work in the field of profane music, his conducting of the Synagogue choir lends great dignity to the Liberal service.

When the conductor, Hans Zander, emigrated from England to Australia in 1948, and began to produce opera, he met with considerable praise from the critics. Zander, born in Berlin, had been active at the "Städtische Oper," Charlottenburg, and at the Berlin State Opera. When he died in Sydney, on December 23rd, 1951, his demise was felt as a grave loss.

A close friend and future biographer of Australia's leading conductor, Eugene Goossens, is Dr. Alphons Silbermann of Sydney, a refined aesthete, who is often invited to lecture on his subject abroad. He has shown how versatile a refugee may sometimes be: he made a fortune introducing the sale of "hamburgers" in the business centre of Sydney!

Among the physicians whose waiting rooms are most frequented we also find Jewish doctors of German education: e.g., in Sydney, Dr. D. H. Fink, an eminent psychiatrist, author of the best-seller "Release from Nervous Tension," and in Melbourne, Dr. E. Lowenthal and Dr. M. F. Meyer, the latter a specialist in internal diseases.

F. FRIEDLAENDER (Melbourne)

### TWO MASTERPIECES OF THE CINEMA

By PETER ZADEK

"On the Waterfront," written by Budd Schulberg and directed by Elia Kazan.

"Sabrina Fair," written by Samuel Taylor and Billy Wilder and directed by Billy Wilder.

Kazan and Wilder are probably the two most enterprising and exciting directors Hollywood has to-day. Kazan, a Greek Jew, has already a long series of fine films and stage productions to his credit. His production of "Death of a Salesman" in London was one of the most important theatrical events since the war. Of his films "Boomerang," "Gentleman's Agreement," "A Streetcar Named Desire" and "Man on a Tightrope" are the most memorable. "On the Waterfront" is perhaps his greatest achievement. Its story is simple, brutal and uncompromising. An ex-boxer (Marlon Brando) is befriended by a docker trade union boss. The latter's gentle activities in the dockland jungle include every form of graft and intimidation, not stopping short of murder. The ex-boxer, who has unthinkingly taken part in this, slowly and painfully finds a conscience, turns against his former friend and, at the risk of his own life, breaks up the racket. This story Kazan tells passionately, sparing us no brutal detail, but finding a strange poetry in the relationship between these people who think and speak in words of one syllable. It is the film of an artist who loves human beings and finds beauty wherever man fights for his ideals.

Billy Wilder, director of "Sabrina Fair," may lay claim to being the successor of Ernst Lubitsch. Like Kazan, he has a long list of outstanding films to his credit, from "Ninotchka" (of which he wrote the screen-play) to "Ace in the Hole," a bitter and terrifying condemnation of American journalism. But it is in "Sabrina Fair" that his Viennese origin can most clearly be discerned. It is a charming Cinderella story about a chauffeur's daughter and her longing to dance in the luxurious mansion of her employer. Wilder combines charm and lightness of touch with an edge of satire which never allows the film to become mawkish. True, he has the advantage of Audrey Hepburn as his heroine, giving a performance of Bergner in her early days. From the first moments of the narrated introduction to the film the style is set and the audience is rarely allowed to stop chuckling.

C. C. Aronsfeld:

## THE STORY OF A CUP OF TEA

Messrs. J. Lyons' Diamond Jubilee

What would Britain's cities be without Lyons' tea shops? They would certainly look odd, and among passionate addicts to the Englishman's national drink London might indeed become difficult to recognise. Yet it is only sixty years since Lyons began their career, and while no doubt a large public will stop for a moment to consider the remarkable story, the Jewish customers will be glad to remember that the founder was one of our people.

Strangely enough, it was not a man called Lyons. He bore the more homely name of Gluckstein—Montague Gluckstein—and by trade he was not a caterer at all but a traveller for Messrs. Salmon & Gluckstein, tobacconists in the Edgware Road, London. While travelling up and down the country he was struck by the dearth of opportunity for eating out in comfort. It was his experience at exhibitions that revealed to him the bright chances only waiting to be seized by an imaginative and enterprising mind.

"Supposing," he once explained, "that you had been a stallholder then and unable to spare much time for your meals. You had your choice of three things, and three only—the extortionate and unsatisfactory catering within the exhibition itself, the public house, or a visit to a coffee-house or to one of those places familiarly known as 'a good pull-up for carmen.' It would be hard upon people who take for granted the catering of to-day to sit down to one of those meals in those circumstances."

So he joined hands with his brother Isidore and brother-in-law Barnett Salmon, the partners of Salmon & Gluckstein, to defy the then current prejudice that catering was "hardly the thing" for people engaged in the aristocratic business of cigar-manufacturing. They showed however some deference to conventionality by agreeing that the new business was not to be launched under the family name.

### Tobacconists turn Caterers

While he himself was to be the manager, Montague set about to find (as he afterwards related) "someone to act as ambassador to the new firm and negotiate with the exhibition authorities." "There was a distant relative of my brother's wife; this lady was at that time the only support of a widowed mother and had not yet married my brother. This distant relative was Joseph Lyons, and he was at that time running a stall at an exhibition at Liverpool. I went there for a night, that stall was closed down, and the terms of our arrangement I put on an ordinary sheet of note-paper." The arrangement—a charter which founded an Empire of Commerce—included the provision that the firm was to be called after Lyons, if only to avoid confusion with the tobacconists.

After some experience with a number of exhibitions, at Newcastle, Glasgow, and the "Franco-British Café and Restaurant" at Paris, 1889, the first Lyons tea shop was opened on September 20, 1894, in London.

It was an event of social significance—not so much because greater value was here given for less money (already at the exhibitions they had supplied tea at 2d. a pot where the usual charge was 3d. a cup), but mainly because new standards of comfort were established which made it possible for the respectable, if impecunious, middle class family to have a larger share in the amenities of life.

There was no longer need to cast a jealous glance at the splendour of Rumpelmayer's, nor need to put up with the dingy coffee house or the beastly pub. Here was a place whose very appearance was clean and bright, white gilded with a light brown lettering that Suburbia come to Town was only too pleased to accept as pure gold. The rooms were well aired and prettily decorated, the crockery decent, the tablecloth clean too—no small thing in a country where even to-day responsible critics sternly rebuke "our filthy habits in regard to the sale and service of food."

And, step by step, these novel places multiplied; there are 250 to-day, including 122 in London, and bigger and better tea shops arose—the Corner Houses, State Cafés, Maisons Lyons—which were

veritable Marble Halls with all the glitter and grandeur of Fairyland.

H. J. Massingham, the author, has mildly mocked at Messrs. Lyons' architecture as "the result of a holiday trip to a Brighton of Art," but he had unfeigned admiration for their solid achievement: "In a general way, Lyons is in the same line of business as Woolworth's and Marks & Spencers. Clothes, domestic utilities and food—three great firms of commercial enterprise have solved the problem of making them cheaply accessible to all. . . . Lyons have made a necessity of superfluity. Lyoneses have done more than to cater for a collective sweet tooth. They have made luxury essential and luxury cheap, and these are no mean achievements. . . . They give you the cream of material life for the price of the milk, and (Massingham adds) if this is not squaring the circle I do not know what is."

### Devotion to Detail

Exquisite attention was devoted to every detail bearing on comfort, including good light music by exotically clad orchestras. But also careful note was taken of every failure. Montague Gluckstein tells a characteristic episode. They used to have the tipping system which was indeed the rule in the catering trade. But they were the first to employ women as waiters who were dependent on the customer's generosity. The drawback of this system soon became apparent, especially after a press campaign had been launched under the slogan "The Lyons and the Lambs." "We realised we had made a mistake," Gluckstein later confessed: "We said so publicly in the press, announced: As from to-night NO GRATUITIES, and inaugurated the system of payment and commission which is working so successfully to-day."

The public's favour was captured almost from the beginning. Clear proof was given that while Englishmen often regard cooking as one of the lost arts, they will appreciate good food if it is presented with grace and in conditions not inferior to the best standards. They will then even relish dishes they had not hitherto known and which they would otherwise disdain as foreign. When the Piccadilly Corner House opened in 1910, a queue a quarter mile long was waiting to get inside. As Mr. Shaw Desmond wittily remarks in his Edwardian memoirs, "'Christians to the Lyons' became once more accomplished fact."

So it has remained. Messrs. Lyons are no doubt not starved of flattering tributes, but not the least notable compliment, though perhaps the least sincere, must be that Nazi press article during the war which, having crudely lampooned the Jewish founders, reported "the smell of Solomons' (!) kosher People's Kitchen" in "all the highways and byways of London": "If Lyons' menu says Cabbage, then the whole of London will reek of cabbage."

### Jobs for Refugees

Of course Lyons are no kosher caterers, nor do they run a kosher department. They did provide employment for many refugees, and at one time so many former lawyers were found there, as accountants and otherwise, that the grim jest began to circulate: Amtsgericht Berlin Mitte has now been established at Lyons Corner House, Piccadilly. But this charitable, or merely sensible, practice had hardly to do with the fact that the directors are Jews.

Lyons are now not only the largest food producing plant in Britain but also the biggest catering business in the world. Interests have been acquired in South Africa, Canada and tea-growing Ceylon, and in 1951 the Lyons Empire was joined by the E. C. Rich Company, New York.

The original six employees have increased to 33,000, and their performance is sufficiently revealed in bald statistics: each day 25 miles of the famous Swiss Roll are served, three million portions of ice cream and one million small cakes and buns; each week two million bread rolls and 12½ million pieces of chocolate and sugar confectionery, and every year a total of 280 million meals. But it all began on the solid foundations of a cup of tea and a slice of bread and butter.

## Old Acquaintances

**Home News:**—Ludwig Marcuse, Professor of the University of Southern California, lectured on "American and German Pragmatism" in "Club 43," with Dr. Bluth in the chair.—Lilli Palmer and her husband Rex Harrison will act together in "Bell, Book, and Candle" in London's West End.—Peter Illing, Theodore Bikel, and Bernard Rebell are in Asquith's "Young Lovers," a film worthwhile to see.—"I Will Lift My Eyes," by Ilse Stanley, Magnus Davidsohn's daughter, will be published by Gollancz shortly.—Elisabeth von Castonier, who wrote "Die Sardinenfischer" for Luise Rainer, celebrated her sixtieth birthday; she lives on a farm near London.

**Milestones:**—Two artists who once entertained us in Germany celebrated their seventieth birthday: Claire Waldoff and Willi Schaeffers. Did you know that, before the first war, Claire appeared in London and was a good friend of Sir Charles B. Cochran? Though she represented everything the German capital stood for, she was not born in Berlin. She started as an actress before Paul Schneider-Duncker discovered her for his cabaret. Claire Waldoff taught Marlene the songs for the "Blue Angel." The Nazis did not favour her. She has lost everything she possessed; she lives in Bavaria and is not healthy enough to return to the stage. Willi Schaeffers, born in Landsberg, also started as an actor, and is now the last compere left of the generation we used to know. We remember him mainly from Rudolf Nelson's little theatre, but his speciality was to discover young artists and to give them their chance.

**"Foreigners" in Germany:**—More and more artists are returning to Germany because they want to work in their own language. After Fritz Kortner, Ernst Deutsch, Hans Jaray, and Helene Thimig, to name only a few, script-writers and directors are coming back to the country they hail from. Hans Brahm, Curt Neumann, Victor Vicas, Walter Reich among the film directors; Elisabeth Bergner, Franz Lederer, Lucie Mannheim, Erwin Piscator, working for or on the stage, are only some of the numerous returnees of prominence. The Germany they meet now is different from the country they used to know, because many things have changed since. Germany has no Capital, and the cities are isolated and self-contained places in every respect. Only after their return, the returnees realise how much they themselves have also changed after having lived abroad for so long.

**Obituaries:**—Aged 78, Professor Ernst Stern died in London. His work was closely associated with that of Max Reinhardt, for whom he designed many productions. Born in Roumania, he studied in Munich before coming to Berlin. Stern was also responsible for Charell's shows including, of course, "White Horse Inn" wherever it was produced. In England he designed the Coronation Front for "Selfridges"; Gollancz published his memoirs a few years ago.—Chess master Dr. Paul List, who was born in Russia and lived in Berlin, died in London, aged 66; he was married to German fashion writer Stephanie Kaul.—In Zurich died Felix Stoessinger, a brilliant essayist and translator.—In Munich died Reinhold Schuenzel, 65 years old. He started as the star of Richard Oswald's pictures after the first world war and, later on, became a director for Ufa. He left Germany in 1938 and produced "Balalaika" in Hollywood. A few years ago Schuenzel returned to Germany to act in films and on the stage.

**This and That:**—Max Opuls will direct a "Lola Montez" picture in Germany.—Paul Heidemann will be in Curt Bois' picture "Ein Polterabend" in East Germany.—Mathias Wiemann is Ingrid Bergmann's partner in her first German picture "Angst," after Stefan Zweig's novel.—Willi Forst will act again; he will play in the new Paula Wessely film "Road into the Past."—H. J. Rehfish's new play "Der Kassenarzt" will be produced in six German theatres.—Erich Kleiber will produce "Freischuetz" in Dresden.—Peter de Mendelssohn will write the German dialogues for Duvivier's French-German co-production "Marianne, meine Jugendliebe" after his own novel "Schmerzliches Arkadien."—Gottfried Reinhardt is working on the script for "Rosalinda" in Strobl, and will use Johann Strauss' "Fledermaus" music for that picture.

PEM

## PERSONALIA

The Rev. Dr. F. Solomonski, Minister of West-Central Liberal Jewish Congregation, has accepted a "call" to a Reform Temple near New York. Dr. Solomonski came to this country from Germany in 1939. He is also an artist and won the Mowbray Prize for religious painting. The AJR, in whose efforts Dr. Solomonski always took a great interest, wishes him success and happiness in his future career.

Professor Walter A. Berendsohn celebrated his 70th birthday recently. Until 1933, he held a Chair for History of Scandinavian Literature at Hamburg University. He is now Guest Professor at the University of Stockholm.

Friedrich Stampfer, formerly Chief Editor of the "Vorwarts," Berlin, celebrated his 80th birthday recently. He returned to Germany from the United States in 1948 and now lives in Kronberg, near Frankfurt. In an interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Stampfer declared: "I am not reared in the Jewish faith and I have not been actively identified with the Jewish Community, but I never denied my Jewishness and I am proud of it."

The Chairman of the Frankfurt Jewish Community, Mr. Max Meyer, was 70 years old on September 9.

## OBITUARY

Dr. Eugen Schiffer died in Berlin, 94 years old. Dr. Schiffer was a member of several German Cabinets of the Weimar Republic as Vice-Chancellor, Minister of Finance and Minister of Justice. During the Second World War the Nazis deprived him of his freedom and detained him in the Jewish Hospital. Dr. Schiffer, who was of Jewish birth but not of Jewish faith, was associated with the National Liberal Party and, later on, with the Democratic Party in Germany.

Dr. Bruno Blau, formerly lawyer in Berlin, passed away recently. Dr. Blau, who had survived the Hitler regime in Germany, emigrated to the United States after the war and, in 1952, published a comprehensive monograph of the discriminatory anti-Jewish Nazi Laws and Decrees. He was also an authority on Jewish demography and statistics.

The Vice-Chairman of the Hanover Jewish Community, Mr. Adolf Nussbaum, passed away recently.

## FAMILY EVENTS

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

## Death

Dr. Reinhard Eisex, of 1, The Grove, London, N.W.11, passed away peacefully at his home, at the age of 78, deeply mourned by his loving wife, Elly Eisex-Simon, relatives and friends.

Mrs. Hedwig Mansbach, née Adler (born in Schluechtern), passed away peacefully in her 51st year on September 17, 1954, deeply mourned by her husband, Mr. A. Mansbach, 31, The Grove, N.W.11.

Dr. Hans Gottschalk, London, died unexpectedly of coronary thrombosis on August 23, 1954, deeply mourned by his sister Mrs. E. Philipsthal, Haifa, his relatives and friends.

## Memorial Stone

Mrs. Frida Beuthner.—The consecration of the Memorial to the late Mrs. Frida Beuthner will take place at the Liberal Jewish Cemetery, Pound Lane, Hawthorn Road, N.W.10, on October 10, 1954, at 12.30 p.m.

## CLASSIFIED

## Situations Vacant

COMPANION - HELP wanted for elderly lady in Fleetwood, Lancs. Reply Box 325.

WANTED.—Continental woman as companion to old lady, small flat, good wages and afternoons free. N.W.6. Box 326.

## AN ISRAELI STAMP MONTHLY

Dear Sir,

The first issue of a new monthly publication (in English), "The Holy Land Philatelist," will appear shortly. The annual subscription fee in the Sterling area will be £1.

It is my intention to deal in this magazine not only with problems concerning the Postal History of this country, but to study also all other events of Jewish history which in one way or another were reflected in postal services, special stamps, cancellations, etc.

The most tragic chapter of our recent history has also a philatelic angle which has not been studied yet: Several concentration camps had special postage stamps, like Theresienstadt, Litzmannstadt, etc. In some of the Ghettos or in the "Juedischen Wohnbezirken" the Jews had their own Postal Services, and many such postal markings, to a great part in the Jewish language with Hebrew characters, have survived. I am searching for people who know more about those matters. All those who may approach me will be fully reimbursed for all expenses. I am also prepared to pay for suitable articles.

Yours sincerely,

F. W. Pollack, Editor,

"The Holy Land Philatelist."

13 Montefiore St.,  
P.O.B. 2032, Tel Aviv.

Dr. Franz L. Neumann (New York) and Dr. and Mrs. Manfred Altmann (London) were the victims of a car accident in Switzerland.

Dr. Neumann was a lawyer and, until 1933, was legal adviser to several German Trade Unions. He also wrote a number of books on German social legislation. After his emigration to the United States he analysed the National-Socialist Regime in his work, "Behemot: The Structure and Practice of National-Socialism." Dr. Neumann was Professor at Columbia University.

Dr. Manfred Altmann was a gifted and helpful physician. His understanding for his fellow-refugees, especially at the beginning of their settlement in this country, will be gratefully remembered by many members of our community. Dr. Altmann was a descendant of Samson Raphael Hirsch; his late sister was the second wife of Stefan Zweig.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## SHORT SURNAMES

Sir,

Did you see the delightful fourth leader in "The Times" about the French girl Mlle. B, whose parents applied to change her name on the ground that it was too short? For it was just plain B, no abbreviation (as students of English slang might suppose). "The Times" made some appropriate comment on a subject which has exercised the minds of many people beside M. and Mme. B, though not all perhaps found the inconvenience of their name in the fact that it was too short.

Generally speaking, said "The Times," "the name by which a man is known does not often come under his scrutiny. He may sometimes wish that it were easier to sign or he may consider in a moment of vanity how well suited it would be to carry a title. But he is used to the name and just because it may sound rather silly, long-winded, or dull to other people he is not usually prepared to go to the trouble of having it changed. Such action may sometimes be desirable after a wrong doing, to satisfy the whim of a rich relative, or on joining the Foreign Legion, but it is generally considered, rightly or wrongly, as a slightly suspect practice."

This somewhat gratuitous assumption will probably not be endorsed by those who can think of one or two other reasons for changing one's name, but the advantages of a short name, especially one of a single letter, will assuredly be appreciated not only by the "Heatheringtons and Featherstonehaughs" whom "The Times" writer sympathetically mentions. "Since the spelling of it hardly admits of variation," he says, "it is unlikely to suffer the excruciating distortions which more complicated names are subjected to by the writers of circular and official letters."

As it is, single-letter surnames are unknown in England. But the President of Queen's College, Cambridge, has drawn attention to the fact that in the list of his graduates the vowelless two-letter "Ng" has twice been recorded in recent years as the appellation of an Eastern student. He did not specify from how far East the students had been hailing, but he would no doubt be equally impressed by the skill of those students from a comparatively near East, the "Dees," the "Gees," the "Jays" and "Kays," who managed to reduce their father's name to just a letter of the alphabet. I myself did what I could, being

Yours, etc.,

Sam Ham

(formerly Siegfried Hamburger).

MATRON and other personnel wanted for Old Age Home to be opened in London shortly. Box 330.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted, reliable, for middle-aged widower, business man, no family, small modern house. Box 328.

## Situations Wanted

## Men

VERSATILE MAN available for correspondence of any kind, also for other office work, in-/outdoor, part-/full-time, permanent or temp. Own typewriter. Box 332.

DOMESTIC POST with responsibility wanted for man end 30, who came here recently to join his mother. Knowledge of Spanish. Best ref. Box 333.

TRAVELLER job wanted by single man, 48, on commission basis plus travel expenses. No car. Exp. cardboard containers, books, newspapers, food products. Box 334.

ELDERLY MAN, exp. bookkeeper, former manager f. men's outerwear business, wants full or part-time job with responsibility. Best ref. Box 335.

RUBBER and PLASTIC TECHN., 28, seeks position, pref. contractg. Driving lic. Box 331.

## Women

WELL-EDUCATED, middle-aged lady, seeks post as lady comp. for few hours daily. Knowl. French, Russ. Good ref. Box 336.

COOK, exp., wants to work part-time in restaurant or private. Box 338.

BOOKKEEPER, exp., good typist, German and some Engl. shorth., wants to work six hours daily. Box 337.

EXP. DRESSMAKER, also doing alterations, would consider in- or outdoor work. Box 339.

SITTER-IN, reliable and resp., best ref., is available for days or evenings. Box 340.

NURSE, not State reg., exp., with best ref., could attend to sick or invalid people full or pt. time. Box 341.

CORSETS/BRASSIERES made to measure. Also alterations. Moderate prices. Box 342.

NEEDLEWOMAN, exp. in various handicrafts, available for mending, darning, knitting, crocheting, embroidery, etc. Box 343.

ELDERLY LADY, resp., wants daily a few hours' work as companion, or for light housework. Box 344.

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## Miscellaneous

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IS YOUR ENGLISH not yet perfect? Qual. teacher and translator will help you. For easy interesting tuition write to 179 Goldhurst Terrace, N.W.6.

## Personal

BACHELOR, 30, seeks suitable wife, 27 or under. Box 345.

MISSING PERSONS  
Enquiries from AJR

Seligmann, Emil, last known address Flat 90, Eton Rise, N.W.3, for Paul Sternberg, New York.

Friedboerig, Miss, now married, for Mrs. Walter Landauer, U.S.A.

Launer, Salomon and Jenny and son Herbert, from Vienna, Nestroy-gasse 1/13, for Ruth Schickler in Israel.

# AJR AT WORK

## AJR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

The latest reports of the Public Labour Exchanges as well as advertisements published in the national press, reveal that there is a lack of skilled and semi-skilled staff and that firms are prepared to overcome the shortage by employing elderly people. We are sure that also firms whose owners or managers are members of the AJR are affected by the general difficulties and will therefore be less reluctant to give employment to members of the older age groups. Any vacancies should be reported to the AJR Social Services Department, Tel. Maida Vale 4449.

**Secretarial Service.**—The AJR Employment Agency has on its books shorthand-typists, copy-typists, bookkeepers and clerks for full- and part-time work in or outdoor; also disabled people for copy-typing at home.

**Odd Jobs Service.**—The AJR Employment Agency has also on its registers elderly people who are able to work only a few hours either daily or on certain days of the week.

## STATE SCHOLARSHIP

Sulamith Pfingst, daughter of Rabbi Dr. and Mrs. G. Pfingst, of 32 St. Martins Road, Leeds 7, has been awarded a State Scholarship. She intends to study history at London University College.

## CONSULTING HOURS OF AJR SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

From November onwards the Sunday consulting hours of the AJR Social Services Department will be discontinued. Enquirers who are not able to call at the office during the weekday consulting hours (Monday to Thursday, 10 a.m.-1 p.m. and 3-6 p.m., and Friday, 10 a.m.-1 p.m.), may see the social worker either on weekdays after office hours or on Sunday mornings, but only after previous appointment.

Readers are reminded that the United Restitution Office is closed on Sundays.

## CHANUKAH BAZAAR

On Wednesday, November 3, the fifth Annual Bazaar of the Children and Youth Alyah will take place at the Adolph Tuck Hall, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.

As in previous years, the AJR Handicraft Group will have a stall and would welcome members and friends of the AJR, who should buy their Chanukah gifts there.

Handicraft workers who want to exhibit their articles should communicate with the AJR Social Services Department, Tel. MAI 4449.

## THE HYPHEN

Sunday, October 3: Ramble.

Sunday, October 17: Talk by Mr. John Stevens on "The Origin and Development of Parliamentary Government in England." Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3, at 7.30 p.m. Visitors will be charged 1s. 6d.

Saturday, October 30: Ball (see special advertisement below). All AJR members, young or old (if they feel young enough to dance) are welcome at the "Hyphen's" Annual Ball, which will take place in a pleasant surrounding, with a good band and at an admission charge which suits everybody's pocket.

The "Hyphen" provides social, educational and cultural activities, and consists mostly of young Jewish people between the ages of 21-35, with a Continental background.

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

## EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS

It has been suggested that the AJR should arrange an Exhibition of Paintings by Continental artists. Before considering this suggestion in detail, the AJR Social Services Department would appreciate to have the views of the painters who might be interested in participating, and also the names of experts who could help in arranging such an Exhibition.

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