Celebrations will take place this year in honour of the hundredth anniversary of Sigmund Freud's birth. Representatives of the International Psycho-Analytical Association will meet in Freud's last home, 20 Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, to be present at the unveiling of the Royal County Council's Commemorative Plaque. Freud's youngest daughter, Anna, the well-known child-analyst, will receive guests in the house and in the two children's clinics which she inaugurated at 12 and 21 Maresfield Gardens. Lectures will be given there and in the London Clinic, Maresfield House, the home of the British Psycho-Analytical Society. The dignitaries to pay addresses will be delivered in the Royal Society of Medicine by Dr. Ernest Jones, the only survivor of Freud's early pupils, and a series of entertaining lectures will take place at Friends House, Euston Road, under the heading of "Psycho-Analytic and Contemporary Thought," dealing with "Psycho-Analytic and Art," "Sexes of Gull," "Philosophy," "Social Problems in Industry," "Child Care," and "The Teacher." Lectures of a broader nature will be increased in number. The influence of Psycho-Analysis on aesthetics, literature, history, mythology, ethnology and archaeology is remarkable. It all started from the task of a medical man who set out to find a cure for certain nervous diseases. First he studied and applied hypnosis, then he gave this up and developed his very original method of entering into the hidden depths of the patients' suffering mind by using the patients' "free association." This enabled him to introduce an application of the "unconscious" mind into medicine with the reaching consequences in the vast field of arts and applied sciences.

This article cannot possibly give a full picture of the intricate and complex system of Freud's theories, hypotheses and practical applications which he and his school have worked out in the last 60 years. Those who are interested will find the best description in the two fascinating volumes of "Sigmund Freud and Work," by Hitler Press, in which Dr. Ernest Jones, as a friend, a pupil, a Doctor of Medicine, and an analyst, achieves the recognizing of remaining acts of Freud's life and the relation of his personality and his life-experiences to the development of his ideas. Sketched out here in the roughest outlines and very superficially I shall try to say what was so new, exciting and shocking to Freud's contemporaries and still is unacceptable to many educated people nowadays.

His Great Discovery

Academic psychology and medicine had been content to describe normal psychology, nervous diseases and their treatment, the intricate and complex system of Freud's theories, hypotheses and practical applications which he and his school have worked out in the last 60 years. Those who are interested will find the best description in the two fascinating volumes of "Sigmund Freud and Work," by Hitler Press, in which Dr. Ernest Jones, as a friend, a pupil, a Doctor of Medicine, and an analyst, achieves the recognizing of remaining acts of Freud's life and the relation of his personality and his life-experiences to the development of his ideas. Sketched out here in the roughest outlines and very superficially I shall try to say what was so new, exciting and shocking to Freud's contemporaries and still is unacceptable to many educated people nowadays.

In his broadcast on the Tercentenary of Anglo-Jewry given on Sunday, April 15, Viscount Samuel laid particular stress on the impact of the refugees from Nazi oppression on the life of this country. In science, arts, and commerce, Viscount Samuel stated, their achievements have been outstanding and to the benefit of Great Britain.

Everyone of us who listened to the broadcast has been filled with pride when he heard such an unserved and enthusiastic appreciation of the work done by the widely respected elder statesman and most prominent English Jew. His address, which reached millions of homes in these isles, will have added to the recognition of our community among all sections of the population; it will also have helped to dispel prejudice as far as it is still in existence.

Viscount Samuel's association with the cause of those Jews who were persecuted by the Nazis has been long standing. More than two decades ago, in 1935, he co-ordinated the world-wide campaign on the part of the Council for German Jewry, whose presidency he accepted. The fact that he lent his name to this work was of decisive importance. Most of those who, due to the efforts made under his leadership, were able to reach these shores are now firmly established. His broadcast reminds them of the gratitude they owe to him, and they will be united in the desire to give visible expression to this gratitude. There is a well-timed and adequate opportunity for doing so. On the occasion of his 85th birthday, some months ago, the Anglo-Jewish community decided to present to Lord Samuel a tribute of the pride and affection in which the Jews of this country hold him. At his wish the tribute will be applied to the library building of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem to contain the collection of philosophy. An announcement of this scheme was published in "AJR Information."
Continued from page 1

of patients or famous personalities of the past (e.g., Leonardo, Goethe, Moses) into an art was most reluctant to give information about his private existence. Freud was a man who forever destroyed all correspondence, diaries, etc., enjoying almost impishly the difficulties he thus created for his future biographers. It was as representative as an upstart in all of us to know details of the life of a great personality who has contributed so much to the "study of man" - indubitably Jewish ideas on the German, thus ignoring the mysterious mystery of the German and his creative mystic soul. Freud failed to recognize the Germanic soul. The true origin of his fame for the Viennese authorities acknowledged his title as Professor without change of religion. His interest in religion and nationalism. As a Governor of the German and his creative mystic soul. Freud himself believed that his Jewishness had not created development; the Jews had given him some strength in tolerating both his isolation and the furious attacks by his opponents. It is often said that he was born in Vienna and in contact with "his people"; although he was brought up as a Westernised Liberal Jew with a tendency to be uncompro­ mising, not to be baptised. He had no desire or needs for religious convictions but had no objections to other people's religion. He died and died as an "unbeliever." His interest in religion was bound up with his scientific interests. As a scientist he saw religious ideas in the hands of parental or governmental authorities, yet he was able to acknowledge that religion made it possible for him to endure frustrations in this life by hoping for another life and rewards hereafter; he refused to accept misuse of religion as an illusion since it could not be used for happiness for this earthly life and had not prevented poverty, illnesses and all the evils that our flesh is heir to. With these arguments he was equally able to refuse Communism as yet another disguise of religion in that it claimed to cure all earthly evils by mystification, leaving the Russian Revolution and felt keenly that human happiness—possibly if all—cannot be brought about by man exclusively. His political life was that of a Liberal Jew. He never joined any party, particularly since Vienna was divided into 100 Traktionsrahmen. As a notorious Lord Mayor Lueger, who made anti-semitism his slogan and may be regarded as a comparably wicked character of Hitlerian times, made it more difficult for Freud to obtain his title as Professor without change of religion. Freud's Viennese background, often held responsible for the origin of his life work, had nothing to do with his conception and growth. The town in which he lived for nearly eighty years paid little attention to him and his work. He was almost unknown and it was only after the First World War that in his own cautious words "the Vienna authorities acknowledged his fame for the first time that the heavy income tax inspector doubted Freud's return, adding that it was a well-known fact that many foreigners, able to pay two or three times as much without dis­ tression, devoted to his work, yet always able to give time and attention to his large family and to his home. He had his training first in Vienna, Bergasse 19, and from 1938 to 1939 in London, 20 Maresfield Gardens, radiated his spirit to his work, to his library, his cigars, his flowers, his collection of antiquities. The last thirteen years of his life were spent in illness and dying. Freud left his body a frame without unflinching courage that had characterized his whole life and refused the consolation of drugs for his sufferings. On September 23rd, 1939, survived by his wife, Martha, and five of his six children. He is survived also by his work.

His Jewishness

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A Tolerant Man

This directness and intellectual honesty charac­ terised Freud's scientific attitude. As a man he was tolerant, essentially kind and generous, as a German. .."

RESTITUTION AND COMPENSATION

CHANGE AT U.R.O. FRANKFURT

As reported in our April issue, Mr. B. B. Ferenz, who has rendered outstanding services to the organisations of which he was in charge, has retirement. The executive director of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany have been taken over by Dr. H. Katzenstein, who has been connected with the legis­ lative work of the Claims Conference since 1953. Dr. Kurt May will act as Director of the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization in Berlin, while Dr. E. Kaazenstein will take over Mr. Ferenz's responsibility for the rest of the operation. The Board of the United Restitution Organisation has appointed Dr. Kurt May, Frankfurt, as Acting Director of Operations for the U.R.O.

APPLICATIONS TO CLAIMS CONFERENCE

Time Limit, June 30th, 1956

The time limit for 1957 applications to the Claims Conference has been fixed for June 30th, 1956. All applications outside Israel which have to be submitted in 10 copies to the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, 16, N.Y., and have to contain a detailed description of the activities for which funds were requested.

The organisations submitting applications should also include precise budgetary data and information on the source of funds which may be available to them for the projects in question. The filing deadline of June 30th, the Claims Conference points out, is the original due date from the one which had existed in previous years.

SETTLEMENT WITH IG-FARBEN

Dr. Walter Schmidt, one of the two liquidators of the IG-Farben A.G., agreed to a settlement under which the IG will pay compensation to Noe, the son of a German Jew who had done forced labour in the Auschwitz-Buna-Works and to other persons in the same condition. Schmidt said that out of 43,000 KZ-inmates who worked for the IG during the war 2,400 had registered their claims. About DM 100 million had been set aside from the firm's assets for such claims.

To end this contribution to the study of a Jewish genius one would like to follow Freud's example of his own concluding sentence: "I have not left my desk, and I must have something to say about myself." Freud's last words were: "I have never written or spoken of my private life, and shall not."

On May 6, 1956, we celebrate Freud's birthday. In 1911, the psycho-analytic movement, which he had started 50 years old. It has survived many prophecies of its imminent extinction. Psycho-analysis, as a developing science, has a bright future. It was extended, revised and adapted to changing needs of mankind, free from fetters of intolerant dogmatism. It is a tolerant science. As a Governor of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem he was invited to the opening ceremonies. In his direct, uncom­ promising, almost harsh approach to his ideals, he wrote: "A university is the place where knowledge is communicated, beyond all differences between nations and religions."

LONDON LECTURE BY SENATSPRÄSIDENT KOSTELRITZ (FRANKFURT)

We should like to draw our readers' attention to the lecture of Senator President Dr. Hans K. Kostelritz, advertised in this issue. Dr. Kostelritz is President of the Senate on Indemnification matters at the Supreme Court of the Land Hesse. The jurisdiction of this Senate has been of great influence on developments in this field and his lecture will, therefore, be of special interest.
ENEMY PROPERTY AND ASSETS OF NAZI VICTIMS

On the Adjudication Debate of March 29th, Sir Henry d'Avigdor-Goldsmid raised the question of assets seized by the Nazis and the properties of victims of Nazi persecution and administered by the Custodian of Enemy Property. Referring to his experience of having set up the Phoenix Corporation to administer Jewish heirless communal property in the British Zone of Germany, Sir Henry suggested that as far as he knew there are no heirs the assets kept by the Custodian of

LEBENSVERSICHERUNGSGESellschaft PHOENIX
Frühjahrsblatt July 31, 1956

We beziehen uns auf die in unserer Dezember Ausgabe erschienene Notiz, in der wir darauf verwiesen haben, dass der Versicherungsstock der Lebensversicherungsgesellschaft Phoenix von der OeVAG, Oesterreichische Versicherungs-A.G., nach dem Zusammenbruch des Phoenix übernommen worden ist.

Ein Teil der jüdischen Phoenixpolizäten ist individuell, d.h. unter ausdrücklicher Bezeichnung der Polizistenummer, von der Finanzverwaltung auf Grund der 11. Durchführungserzeugnis zum Reichsbürgergesetz eingezogen worden. Rücksichtlich der Versicherungen der jüdischen Polizisten ist eine nachträgliche Zahlung an die Reichs-Finanzverwaltung zu leisten. Diese, sofern sie nicht individuell konfiszierten Poliziten, die einen beträchtlichen Teil des Versicherungsbestandes darstellen, ist die Gesellschaft bereit, nach Massgabe der gesetzlichen Bestimmungen, nach der uns zugekommenen Erkenntnis, auf die Herstellung der Zahlung in einer windowless Attire für sechs Monate. Wenn er die Karte des Jahres nach der Erfüllung der war für ihre waren nicht zur Verfügung stehenden, so sind jedoch nicht die Polizei, wenn er für seine persönliche Sicherheit ergriffen ist.

Sir Henry expressed the hope that in view of the consideration of their still alive, their care would be continued. This was the case when Sir Henry was that of an Hungarian Jewish Baron who only escaped death by living in a windowless attic for six months. When he came to this country after the war his funds were not released to him on the ground that he had not been deprived of his personal liberty.

In his answer, the Minister of State, Board of Trade, Dr. Arndt, suggested that the difficulties of administering concessions under the Enemy Property Act. With regard to hardship in cases where a property regarded as liberty, the Minister claimed, inter alia, that it was not only persecuted Jews who went underground but sometimes criminals. With regard to the disposal of heirless property he expressed the view that the suggestion ex gratia allocation was not feasible defined. He suggested that all such properties should be identified, or estimate the extent of Jewish property in the hands of the Custodian.

GERMAN DEPUTY CRITICISES COMPENSATION DELAY

In the “Jürzienzeitung” No. 7 of April 5th, 1956, Dr. Adolf Arndt, Member of the Federal Parliament and of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee on Compensation, stresses that the shortcomings in the settlement of claims cannot be excused by lack of funds. From 1949 to 1954, he states, the ten “Laender” have budgeted altogether 2,385,210,782 DM, for compensation payments. This amounts to 1,014,739 DM. These “savings” of not less than 220,295,995 DM, are a unique event in the history of German foreign relations. Altogether about 1,000,000,000 DM, were spent for indemnification between 1949 and 1954; this is below the payments made to Civil Servants who lost their positions after the end of the Nazi regime. Turning to questions of jurisdiction, Dr. Arndt protests against the narrow interpretation of the law, by which many political adversaries of the Nazi regime who have expressed their disapproval of the system are excluded from indemnification. He also criticises those Law Courts which do not recognise forced labour or compulsion to wear the Yellow Star as loss of freedom and therefore dismiss compensation claims for such sufferings.

AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY AND CLAIMS OF NAZI VICTIMS

A New Publication

A brochure "Der österreichische Staatsvertrag und die Ansprüche der Verfolgten," by Dr. F. R. Bienenfeld (published by the author), appeared last week. It was prepared on the following address: Dr. F. R. Bienenfeld, 14 Arkwright Road, London, N.W.3.

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THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS

The story of the amazing finds of Hebrew manuscripts near the Dead Sea from 1947 onwards has often been told. Radio and press have made us all familiar with their Odyssey during and since the Jewish-Arab war, and with the many conflicting opinions held on their origin, date, and meaning. A veritable war has been raging with varying intensity all these years, and every new fragment has been regarded as a new weapon to try to confirm the protagonists of the most extreme views in the maintenance of their original positions. But whereas Dr. J. L. Teicher still feels “Writings of Early Christians and Professor Zeitlin persists in seeing in them a medieval hoax of Qaritate provenance, the gap that exists between the principal excavators and workers in the field has narrowed appreciably. There is now more or less general agreement that the Scrolls are Jewish documents of the Hellenistic or Roman period. However, no definite solution has as yet been found for many puzzling questions such as what type of Jews produced, treasured and used them, and who are the protagonists who were feuding with each other, with no regard for what runs counter to them. Needless to say, the publicity given so gloriously by press and radio to the Scrolls has not always been beneficial to a sober, unbiased assessment of the results of pains-taking labour and research.

A Comprehensive Account

Into this mass of learned pronouncements has recently come an extremely well-written best-seller from an unexpected quarter: Edmund Wilson’s The Scrolls from the Dead Sea (published by W. H. Allen, 1955). At a time when the Dead Sea Scrolls have almost developed into a secret science, the well-known American publicist has had the courage and the wit to write a clear, comprehensive and accessible account of a most intricate problem, and to walk briskly by, and it seems, effortlessly on a slippery path which scholars (who are not always angels) fear to tread. The author has had the assistance of some of the leading scholarly contestants in the “Battle of the Scrolls,” hence his book deserves attention. He spared no effort to familiarise himself with the vast material, to study the scene of the finds and to talk to some of those closely connected with the difficult work of deciphering and interpretation. It is only natural that the resultant shortcut does less than justice to the complexity of the problems in the scrolls; but he has established results where certainty is still an unattained goal. On his own ground Wilson is best, and we must be grateful to him for bringing once more into the limelight the remarkable finds of Profesor Dupont-Sommer, of the Biblical scholar, Father De Vaux, one of the excavators on the Jordanian side where the caves are situated which yielded the remarkable finds, of Professor Y. Baer, of the Dead Sea Scrolls and the Damascus Sect (in the Hebrew University), shows. The author makes out a convincing case for the formative influence of the early Chassidim and Sages on the Halakah of the Mishnah and the general climate of opinion, especially in the Pharaonic and Roman periods. He also notes several important points in the parallelism in the scrolls and Rabbinic Judaism—fight with the “Sons of Darkness” (Israel) against the “Sons of Darkness” (in this case the Romans), a real final struggle is envisaged of the kind of Ezekiel’s wars of Gog and Magog prior to the coming of the Messiah. The most important feature, to my mind, is thus the inward and upward direction of their lives in expectation of the Messianic Age and the World-to come. This is the reason why they fled into the desert and evolved their community-life in strict discipline. But while they were opposed to the “worldliness” of the Jewish ruling circles they are not other-worldly in the Christian sense. However, with so many questions still unsolved one cannot at present estimate the exact name and nature of this Jewish group nor fix the date of its activity. Yet it seems fairly safe to say that none of the texts is younger than 70 B.C. and may reasonably be dated after 63 B.C. by Josephus written during his abortive revolt against Roman rule which were found in one of the caves. It is difficult to decide how far back all the three sects go. At any rate, the Biblical texts are 800-1,000 years older than any extant before these finds were made.

Danger of Wrong Conclusions

In conclusion, two examples may show how careful one must be before betting oneself to a definite opinion. The long expected unrolling of a “Scroll of Lamech” in Aramaic was recently completed in Israel: it turned out to be a fragment of the Genesis, similar in character to the Book of Jubilees! Further, a Manchester scholar claimed to have read the “Aflashi Commentary on Nahum (in the Jewish Bible) as the work of the “Wicked Priest” as Thrak, the nickname given to the Hasmonaean High-priest/King Alexander Jannai by his enemies for his cruelty (as we know from Josephus’ Antiquities XII.2). Two Israeli scholars drew certain conclusions from this assumption (published in Haaretz). Yet such a reading is not established and the question who is the “Wicked Priest” is again open!

Should we consider the Dead Sea Scrolls without reference to the main-stream of Rabbinic Judaism, as a recent book “Israel Among the Nations,” by Professor Y. Baer, of the Hebrew University, shows. The author makes out a convincing case for the formative influence of the early Chassidim and Sages on the Halakah of the Mishnah and the general climate of opinion, especially in the realm of the spirit, the inner life of the Jew. A close comparison between the teaching of the Dead Sea Scrolls and the Damascus Sect (in the Hebraica, but not in the Talmud of the Essenes, or, as their name “Sons of Zadok” suggests to an Israeli scholar, Dr. Haberman, a break-away group of the Sadducees, or, as others again would have it, a branch of the Pharisees (to keep within the three sects which, by the way, is not more “sacred” than any Jewish meal is anyhow intended to be)—is not the most important feature of the Dead Sea Scrolls. Nor should one be astonished at their eschatological and apocalyptic “Manual of Warfare” (the already mentioned “War of the Children of Light against the children of Darkness,” which has finally ended with the most valuable, full commentary by Dr. Yigael Yadin); it is too detailed for an “Act of God” in its description of military tactics and religious observances before, during and after lighting. Though the angels—who play a great part in the theology of more than this particular sect—and are quite at home in “Orthodox” Rabbinic Judaism—light with the “Sons of Light” (Israel) against the “Sons of Darkness” in this case the Romans), a real final struggle is envisaged of the kind of Ezekiel’s wars of Gog and Magog prior to the coming of the Messiah. The most important feature, to my mind, is thus the inward and upward direction of their lives in expectation of the Messianic Age and the World-to come. This is the reason why they fled into the desert and evolved their community-life in strict discipline. But while they were opposed to the “worldliness” of the Jewish ruling circles they are not other-worldly in the Christian sense. However, with so many questions still unsolved one cannot at present estimate the exact name and nature of this Jewish group nor fix the date of its activity. Yet it seems fairly safe to say that none of the texts is younger than 70 B.C. and may reasonably be dated after 63 B.C. by Josephus written during his abortive revolt against Roman rule which were found in one of the caves. It is difficult to decide how far back all the three sects go. At any rate, the Biblical texts are 800-1,000 years older than any extant before these finds were made.
ERICH WOLFSFELD, 1884-1956

"I like all picturesque creatures, from donkeys to human beings, the greatest of all, much of the man Wolfsfeld in these words which he wrote in 1933 for the catalogue of an exhibition of his work, and which clearly shows a somewhat disconnecting sort of humour and irony. But behind this facade of shyness and, in later years, distraction, Wolfsfeld was an artist with a single-mindedness which is not common in our days nor in the past.

People have been discussing the true meaning of art and of beauty throughout the centuries. There is not and there cannot be an end to this debate. Yet whenever loves the stern and rather melancholy beauty of the Mark Brandenburg, the austerity of the old Imperial Palace in Berlin, cannot fail to be in deep sympathy with Erich Wolfsfeld's pictures. The former Professor at the Berlin Academy, who died in London on April 30, was born 70 years ago in Krosinke, in the then Province of West Prussia. But he was one year old when his parents moved to Berlin. The German capital saw his beginnings, it saw him hit at the height of his powers as an artist and as a man, changed and probably for ever, by the outbreak of the last war.

Berlin, tradition: he always held Adolf von Menzel in deep admiration. I have been told that as a young student Erich Wolfsfeld tried to become an assistant or model for Menzel. The old man turned him down. But his wish to be near the

GERMAN AWARD FOR YEHUDI MENUHIN

Federal President Theodor Heuss is to bestow personally the 'Goldener Kranz' on the famous violinist Yehudi Menuhin. On April 16 Menuhin began in Western Berlin a concert tour of the Federal Republic.

MEMORIAL CONCERT FOR DR. FRITZ BEREND

A concert in memory of Dr. Fritz Berend took place at Broadhurst Hall under the auspices of the Club International. The artists included the Unione Quartet (Norbert Brainin, Peter Schidlof, Sigismund Nissel, Martin Lovett), the singers Ruth Parker, Anna Pollak, George Israel and Ernest Frank, Paul Hamburger was the accompanist. Two of the singers expressed their gratitude to the late Dr. Berend for his work as a tutor and conductor. The programme was prepared by Dr. H. Ucko.

PUBLICATION ON STEFAN ZWEIG REQUIRED

The AJR has been asked by a friend in the United States to try and trace a copy of "Stefan Zweig, Sonderpublikation der Funktionarblatter, London, November 1943"; it contains contributions by Hermann Ulrich (the editor), Richard Freidenthal, Victor Fleischer, Felix Braun, and others. Though further particulars about the booklet are not known, it seems that it was published by the Freundschaft der Deutscher unter Kultur, any reader should have a copy it would be appreciated if he contacted the AJR.

GERMAN PAINTING, 1850-1956

London Exhibition

The Government of the German Federal Republic has arranged an exhibition of "A Hundred Years of German Painting," which will be on view at the Tate Gallery from April 26 to June 10. Among the numerous artists represented will be Max Liebermann, Max Slevogt, Emil Nolde, Max Pechstein, Thoma, Leibl, Liebermann, Franz Marc, and Paula Modersohn-Becker. A review of this exhibition will be published in the next issue.
The article “Court Jews of Bückeburg” in the February issue of "AJR Information" has elicited in two most interesting further revelations about the poet’s ancestry.

As already stated in this article the progenitor of the family and the great-great-grandfather of the poet was Isaac Heine, Hof-Faktor of Lippe-Deetmol. Heinrich Heine was a descendant of the Hanoverian line founded by Isaac Heine’s son David Simon Heine. Another son of Isaac Heine, Levi Heine, founded the Buckeburg line. Levi Heine’s son Daniel Heine married the daughter of the Hof-Faktor Heinemann Spanier whose family had been resident in Buckeburg for many generations. The family is supposed to have come to Germany from Spain in 1646 and a "Schutzbrief" for Buckeburg was issued to Isaiah Spanier as early as 1646. By courtesy of Mr. H. G. Posner, Stoke-on-Trent, a collector of documents of historical interest, we are in the fortunate position of reprintsing below the following photostat of the marriage licence for Daniel Heine issued by the authorities of Schaumburg.

Another son of Isaiah Heine, Levi Heine, founded the Bückeburg line. Levi Heine’s son Daniel Heine married the daughter of the Hof-Faktor Heinemann Spanier whose family had been resident in Bückeburg for many generations. The family is supposed to have come to Germany from Spain in 1646 and a "Schutzbrief" for Buckeburg was issued to Isaiah Spanier as early as 1646. By courtesy of Mr. H. G. Posner, Stoke-on-Trent, a collector of documents of historical interest, we are in the fortunate position of reprinting below the following photostat of the marriage licence for Daniel Heine issued by the authorities of Schaumburg-Lippe:

The surprising discovery that the founder of the Heine family in Bückeburg died in 1734 at the old Berlin cemetery, Grosse Hamburger Strasse.

Isaac Heine’s three sons, one, David Simon went to Hanover, and another son, Levi, remained in Bückeburg, but the third son, Solomon, went to Berlin in 1714 and is said to have been the founder of the Berlin branch of the family.

According to Brilling, Isaac Heine, like the other Heines, left Bückeburg and decided to leave Bückeburg-Lippe in 1718. He went to Prussia and first took residence in Minden. There difficulties arose as the family name then assumed at the son, of Isaac’s son Levi and other Jews were permitted to return to Bückeburg, the father Isaac joined his son Solomon in Berlin.

Brilling states that Isaac Heine spent the last years of his life in the Prussian capital and died there on the 31st January, 1734, 80 years old.

In his interesting article Brilling publishes the Hebrew inscription in the tomb-stone together with the German translation which reads as follows:

Hier ruht eine angesehene Mann, der greise, der vornehme, Herren, Sohn eines Mann eines Mannes, der aus Bückeburg. Er ging in seine Welt am Morgen des Freitag und wurde begeistert am Freitag, 26 Tage im Monden Todes.

Seine Seele sei eingebunden in den Bund des ewigen Lebens.

Brilling has no doubt that this is the tomb-stone of Isaac Heine, Itzig being the Yiddish word for Isaac and Chaim the father’s Hebrew name from which Isaac derived his family name.

According to records of the year 1718, Isaac’s son Solomon Heine owned in Berlin an “openen Laden mit allemand seizuen” and another, “Gewohn Herr war an seiner Macht in Berlin.” Of course, Sigmund Freud also plays an important part in Heinrich Schelcy’s “Sociology of Sexuality” and “From Sex to Religion and Sein Deutung.” A special volume of Freud will be out just in time for the centenary. I do not yet have it at hand whilst I am writing these notes, but we may assume from the author’s (Professor Ludwig Marrese) recent New York lecture on "Heine und Freud" that it will compare the latter with the former as a "catalyst" giving offence both to contemporaries and to posterity, and that Marx will be in the picture, too. All three are Jewish exiles, one buried in Paris and two in London.

Apart from Freud’s inroads upon what had been considered "taboo" before it was his Jewishness that was often very much the target by opponents, and not infrequently an attack on his "pansexuality," a minonner, was, at the same time, an attack on the Jews. C. G. Jung, in particular, made use of Freud’s"erotic" element to build up the merits of his former master and to usurp his place. However valuable Jung’s discoveries may have been, it may be a thought that it was Freud who laid the foundations, not only of the therapeutic side of psychoanalysis, but also of its metaphorical expression. The very name of the much-quoted "Oedipus Complex" indicates the connection between Psychology and Mythology and the exploration of literature as something revealing in the pursuit of psychological research.

"Jewish Science"—that is what Stefan Zweig called Sigmund Freud’s work in his book "Heilung durch den Geist." The scholar and healer is praised as a great humanistic setting mankind
ERNST FEDER—75

In Brazil's capital, Rio de Janeiro, the former editor of the Brazilian newspaper, Ernt the 75th birthday. In 1933, he emigrated to France, seven years later he moved to Brazil. He was lucky enough to see his great gift from his home country. As he had always done, he still writes for a number of well-known newspapers, among them Jewish ones. When the German-Jewish community in Brazil decided to hold a Thomas Mann celebration, it was Feder who gave the main address. He took a leading part in the Brazilian Goethe celebration, which was held in 1933.

A FILM ON LEO BAECK'S LIFE

One of the educational films made by the Union of the Jewish Communities of America is entitled "Leo Baeck, Man of Faith." Dr. Friedrich S. Manfred Bukofzer, an Oldenburger, died in Moscow in 1934. He was successively lecturer in music at Western Reserve University and eventually head of the Department of Music, in the University of California. His principal work is entitled "Studies in Medieval and Renaissance Music." It was published in 1950.

Death of an Australian Colleague

It is with profound regret that we record the sudden death of our friend, Dr. S. W. Krieger, of the Bradford Montefiore Zionist Society. He was a member of the "Council of New Citizens." Sydney, until this year. He died from a heart attack in New York. He was only 54 years old. All his life he was a true nobleman, a genuine aristocrat. In his capacity as General Secretary of the "Association of New Citizens," he used his pen to fight untiringly for democratic views with him were bound to be impressed by his devotion to the cause of the Jews from Germany. In 1933 he took a responsible part in laying the financial foundations of these new organisations. After his emigration to the United States he worked for his fellow-Jews in Germany from the other side, which was cut short due to the events of 1933. When, in 1933, the "Zentralsausschuss fuer Hilfe und Aufbau" and the "Reichsvertretung" were established, Fritz Borchardt took a responsible part for their resettleinent. During the last years he was an Executive member of the "Council of Jews from Germany," and on many occasions acted as the "Council's" representative vis-a-vis the Jewish welfare and successor organisations. This work also strengthened his ties with the officials of the "Central AJR in London, many of whom had been his personal friends of long standing.

These are a few data of his all-too-short life. Yet his achievements, though in one way, in other ways, have we have to remember in the first place his likeable, colourful personality. His activities were guided by a blend of an extraordinary intelligence and an instinctive grasp of the essence of a problem; this qualified him as a most able negotiator. His gifts were enhanced by a deep sense of humour, and those who knew him remember many an episode in which he summarised a question under discussion. Sometimes his formulations may have been drastic, but they were always just. There was a lot of Berlinism in the straightforward behaviour of Fritz Borchardt, who liked to appear as the "self-made man" from the Northern district of Berlin, though in fact, he had been brought up as the son of the Assistant Headmaster of Berlin's Jewish Boys' School.

The organisations of the former German Jews have lost a courageous spokesman and a prudent counsel. Those who co-operated with him mourn the premature departure of a loyal and beloved colleague. His friends scattered all over the world have been deprived of a good companion with whom they worked and with whom they laughed and who, by his vigour and his faithfulness, has enriched their own lives.

WERNER ROSENSTOCK.

OBERKANTOR DAVIDSOHN RETIRES

Oberkantor Magnus Davidsohn has retired as Kantor of the New Liberal Jewish Congregation, London, which he had served since its inception. Before he came to this country Mr. Davidsohn was the widely known Kantor of the Fasanenstrasse Synagogue in Berlin. The devotion with which he has always carried out his activities in various circles of the community has been commemorated with gratitude by all those who benefited from them. We wish him many years to come of undiminished vigour and health.

PERSONALIA

Rabbi Dr. Jacob Hoffmann (formerly of Frankfurt/Main, now in Havana) celebrated his 75th birthday. In Germany, Dr. Hoffmann was a Board member of the "Reichsvertretung." He first emigrated to the United States, where he was Vice-President of the Mizrahi in America and an Executive member of the Federation of Jewish Jews from Central Europe. He is now a member of the Supreme Rabbinical Court in Israel.

OBITUARY

Dr. Kurt Landsberg, a well-known journalist, died at The Hague, 55 years old. He came from Berlin in 1932. Dr. Landsberg was the son of the lawyer and Socialist politician Otto Landsberg.
There was a great uproar within the Community owing to the first attempts which were then being made to restrict the Jews' rights as much as they could within the framework of the new Constitution. Their civic status in the communities was not touched, but in Hainstadt it decreased. In 1875, there were certain did not find itself in the country, a growing, progressive way of life. On the contrary, his whole long employment there as a teacher took place under stagnating and, slowly but continuously, regressive conditions.

Poverty Among Jews

The Jews in Baden who lived in the country at the beginning of the 19th century were in almost all extremely poor. "It can be assumed with some certainty that seven-eighths of the Jews in the country were living on a level slightly below half of the almost halving of "Kleivelund und Zeversgoekhandel" and half on begging," the Ministry of Finance of Baden estimated. It is therefore not surprising that the municipal authorities took notice of it until the subsequent decades, above all, in the sixties. Hainstadt was no better than anywhere else.

The old synagogue, built in 1600, was no longer large enough and was in a dreadful state of disrepair. In 1819 a new building was erected at a cost of 3,000 gulden. But the community was unable to carry the costs itself and therefore was granted permission on April 27, 1820, from the Ministry of the Interior to make a collection among the Jews of Baden and the nearby districts.

The school had just been founded. Before 1809 the Jewish children had had only private instruction, a school in the 1830s called the Catholic State School. Grandfather was the first teacher at the Jewish State School, and he was also the first teacher of Jews in Baden, which at this time had a total population of 1075, and only four were of school age. The training grandfather had, however, in order to get the desired demand of him. The Jewish Council School of those days, especially when it was in the country, formed a mixture between the old Cheder and the modern State School. According to Rosenthal (Gedenkbuch-34) in one Jewish village school near Heidelberg 31 out of 40 teaching hours were reserved for religious instruction. A curriculum was not written in the 1820s until 1881. So grandfather had to work out his own curriculum and had to do without even that help which an established method of education prevents the individual teacher by being handed down from generation to generation. But here all that he had learnt at the Yeshivah now stood him in good stead. And indeed he and his methods deserved the very considerable recognition the Jewish State Schools in Baden received from their inception. In 1833 the Government representative on the "Oberrat" and later Cabinet Minister, Beck, a native of Baden, said, "I am of the opinion that the "Jewish State Schools are admirable institutions and I do not feel that I am exaggerating when I say that they are better than their Christian counterparts." The representative of the University of Freiburg, Professor Zelger, even courageously said in 1835 that, "... the schools, taken all in all, the state of the schools was most satisfactory and in great demand.

He praised the diligence of the teachers, the active and understanding leadership of the "Oberrat" and the work of the Governing Bodies. The reasons for the outstanding achievements of the schools lay in the usually low number of pupils, the extended teaching period, the high intellectual ability of the Jewish children and the fact that their parents did not make excessive demands on their children, but in the house of their keep. One had further to take into account the fact that these children were taught in two languages. He thanked them for handing over the task to help the development of the memory and judgment. (To be continued)

JEWISH BOOK WEEK

During the annual Jewish Book Week, an exhibition of Jewish books was sponsored by the Jewish Book Council. One of the primary objects of the literary functions was devoted by the World Jewish Congress to "The Impact of Immigration on Anglo-Jewish Life." The catalogue was prepared by Dr. Elisabeth Eppler. The section "Refugees from Nazi Oppression" was sub-divided into two sections: "The two publications of the AIR, "Britain's New Citizens" and "Dispersion and Resettlement." The section dealt with the role of Nazism and the contributions of Jewish Refugees from Nazi Oppression to Jewish science was also on view.

AIR INFORMATION May, 1956

Judaic Waten

An Australian-Jewish Fiction Writer

For the first time, in 1952 an Australian

Commonwealth literature produced a work of Jewish descent. His name is Judah Waten and he was born in Odessa in 1911. Before 1914 he lived with his grandfather in Karlsruhe, in Baden, where he was educated in matters Jewish as well as more worldly knowledge. At that time, Hardheim had 1214 inhabitants. In the subsequent generation to generation. But here all that he was and in whose tradition he was educated.

Many of grandfather's young Jewish contemporaries attended the Jewish State School. According to Rosenthal (Gedenkbuch-314) in one Jewish village school near Heidelberg 31 out of 40 teaching hours were reserved for religious instruction. A curriculum was not written in the 1820s until 1881. So grandfather had to work out his own curriculum and had to do without even that help which an established method of education prevents the individual teacher by being handed down from generation to generation. But here all that he had learnt at the Yeshivah now stood him in good stead. And indeed he and his methods deserved the very considerable recognition the Jewish State Schools in Baden received from their inception. In 1833 the Government representative on the "Oberrat" and later Cabinet Minister, Beck, a native of Baden, said, "I am of the opinion that the "Jewish State Schools are admirable institutions and I do not feel that I am exaggerating when I say that they are better than their Christian counterparts." The representative of the University of Freiburg, Professor Zelger, even courageously said in 1835 that, "... the schools, taken all in all, the state of the schools was most satisfactory and in great demand.

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DEFEAT FOR RADICALISM OF THE RIGHT

During the local elections in Bavaria in March, a small number of votes only was cast for extremist right-wing parties. Of all votes cast, the Deutsche Reichspartei received 0.3 per cent, the Deutscher Block 0.1 per cent, and the Bayerisches Rechtsblock 0.1 per cent. On the other hand, at Lindau by the Lake of Constance, the former S.S.-Fuehrer, Josef Gobbel, received 4.5 per cent of the votes cast by the electors voting for him.

INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE ARCHIVES

Head of the Israel Purchasing Mission in Germany, Minister Dr. F. F. Shinnar, has for the West Berlin Technical University heard of the plans to have stated that Goebbels' former Secretary of State, Naumann, received financial support from international fascists, among them Sir Oswald.

TRUTH WILL OUT

The official "Bundeszentrale fuer Heinmati-" publishers, has filed a civil suit for libel against the Federal Chancellor. According to English and American newspaper reports, Adenauer is alleged to have stated that Goebbels' former Secretary of State, Naumann, received financial support from international fascists, among them Sir Oswald.

TWO GERMAN GOOD-WILL GESTURES

When the Protestant Students' Association at the West Berlin Technical University heard of the recent looting of the Düsseldorf Synagogue, they spontaneously collected and sent a church service and forwarded the proceeds to the Düsseldorf Jewish Community.

The meeting of the Council are also attended by the permanent Jewish liaison officer in Arosen, Dr. K. Sella.

GERMAN-JEWISH UNDERSTANDING

A newly formed group of young writers and artists in Recklinghausen, the "Collegium 56", plans to have, as one of its first public meetings, a soirée of Jewish poetry and music. Not one of the members of the group is a Jew.

No Worries for SS

The Bavarian Ministry of Labour reveals that 85 per cent of former Nazi officials and SS officers of high and medium rank, who were State civil servants before 1933, receive their full pensions. Thirty per cent of them are paid D.M. 500 monthly and 18 D.M. 3,000. In addition they have received considerable arrears.

According to the Frankfurter Rundschau Grand Admiral Noell had received a pension of D.M. 2,246 monthly for services rendered to "Volk, Reich, und Fuehrer." The paper adds: "Hitler was a fool to commit suicide. What a wonderful life he had refused to do so."

Mild Sentences for Murder of Jews

A Darmstadt court sentenced the school teacher and former captain Karl Friedrich Noell, and the former police official, Emil Zimber, to three and two and two years' imprisonment respectively. They were convicted of having murdered the whole Jewish population of the village of Krutscha near Smolensk, among them children, on October 10, 1941. Noell had passed to his Sergeant-Major, Zimber, the order he received from the battalion's Commander, to three and four years to live on his pension as a former Reichskanzler!"

Chief of Police of Offenburg

The Chief of Police, Werner Helfen, who recently had been sacked because the Nazis had sentenced him for high treason, can be reinstated. This was decided by the Ministry of the Interior of Wuerttemberg-Baden.

FORMER NAZI HATE INJURY

The Chairman of the "Bundesverband der Entnazifizierungsgeschädigten", the lawyer Wilhertz, demands protection for internees and denazification. Wilhertz and the Organisation's Secretary, Heyer, protested against the attacks of the Nazis on the former HJ-Gebietsfuehrer Fritz Striewe. About half of these 30 little groups are at the same time members of the "Volkisch Jugend". The speakers stated that the ordinary citizen should be on permanent guard against all extremist movements of the Left and the Right.

References to the book have been published even in the Stette (Engeland) and Dr. Hans Lamm lectured about "Hitler was a courageous Jew. Sigmund. boast in Copenhagen."

ARCHIVES

The official "Bundeszentrale fuer Heimat-" publishers, has filed a civil suit for libel against the Federal Chancellor. According to English and American newspaper reports, Adenauer is alleged to have stated that Goebbels' former Secretary of State, Naumann, received financial support from international fascists, among them Sir Oswald.

DANGER

A GERMAN PUBLISHER

Percy Cudlipp writes in the News Chronicle: "Mr. Robert Harben, a London literary agent, offered the German rights in "The Wooden Horse" to the hamburg publishers Hans Dulk Verlag. In saying that they did not want the book, the firm did not confine themselves to a formal rejection slip. They wrote to Mr. Harben that they "would not touch it with a barge pole" and added: "The most disagreeable chapter in a book which is already bad enough is the one in which the 'courageous Jew. Sigmund. boast in Copenhagen."

SIGNALS

EXTREME RIGHT-WING PUBLICATIONS

In the North German Radio, Ruediger Proske, Max Helmut Ruhle, and Ullrich Ramskia discussed the question of extremist literature in the Federal Republic. According to the trade unions there are more than 40 right-wing organisations and 40 publications of a Nazi tendency in Western Germany.

The speakers stated that the ordinary citizen was aware of the danger, threatening from those quarters, but, if alarmed by a poisonous snake, was not doing anything against it. They proposed the Federal Ministry of the Interior should set up an advisory body of democratic-minded men and women who advise which publications are to be considered as anti-democratic or as right-wing contents. The advisory body should also be entitled to ask the Ministries of Justice for the examination of such publications by the Public Prosecutors.

"Werwolf"

For six years an official in the Public Prosecutors office at Hagen has sent threatening and slanderous letters to well-known public personalities. The man, Ernst Seppich, is a follower of the neo-Nazi "Werewolf". Practically all efforts of the Prosecutor to find the perpetrator passed through his hands. Now he has been found out.

Is It Starting Again?

In February, 1955, several extreme Right-wing youth groups formed the "Dashbverband nationaler Jugendverbindungen". The first line of the former HJ-Gebietsfuehrer Fritz Striewe. About half of these 30 little groups are at the same time members of the "Volkisch Jugend". The former police official, Emil Zimber, the order he received from the battalion's Commander, to three and four years to live on his pension as a former Reichskanzler!"

The Poetess

In Nuernberg 200 followers of Ludendorff met in private to hear Mathilde Ludendorff recite her own poetry.
“AMERICANISATION” — AND ISRAEL

Herbert Freeden (Jerusalem)

“Look here, Misser,” he said, with a forced imitation of a New York accent, “you bette see for yourself,” and the face of the Pro-fessor lit up with a bitter smile as he pointed at a clipping from a New York magazine. “Well, books now selling at the rate of 1,000,000,000 copies a year for a total of $100,000,000, more money is spent on books, because they are all in English—because they are all in American English. You see for yourself,” and the face of the Pro-fessor lit up with a bitter smile as he pointed at a clipping from a New York magazine.

Yet despite these evident drawbacks, there is a great similarity in fate and despair of the various countries, speaking a Babel of languages, into one independent people; the third element is the great American influence. A newspaper-stand in Rome may not look much different from a kiosk in Tel Aviv, it is lit up with a bitter smile as he pointed at a clipping from a New York magazine and paper-backs—only that Italy has a mode of living which has crystallised through thousands of years, while you have not yet had a chance of developing a way of life of your own.

“What, then, is the governing factor of American influence?” I asked.

“Optimism, plain optimism,” he replied without reflection. “The American Empire, if one can permit oneself such an old fashioned term, is the basis for a large part of the globe not as a result of military expeditions but because people live and think the ‘American way’—M.G.M., General Motors, United Steel, Coca Cola, confectionaries, big, fast cars, the satirical magazines—Americanised the world.”

One ought to be cautious when trying to define the technique of imperialism. One can not take a free lunch-trip into an Orient where thousands of years have been lived in a different way, and come back—only that Italy has a mode of living which has crystallised through thousands of years, while you have not yet had a chance of developing a way of life of your own. It is time to consider the whole question of American influence—already Italy has a mode of living which has crystallised through thousands of years, while you have not yet had a chance of developing a way of life of your own.

Mr. Ludwig Stern, Flat 2, 62 Green-Strasse, formerly of Dortmund, died in London, March 24. Deeply mourned by her daughter, Lotte Bau­rel, son-in-law, grandchildren and relatives.

Mrs. Lina Rothschild (née Imrolh), formerly of Dortmund, died in London, March 24. Deeply mourned by her great-grandchildren, grand­children and her children, Dr. and Mrs. Well, 6867, Johannes­burg, South Africa.

FAMILY EVENTS

Entries in this column are free of charge. Texts should be sent in by the 15th of the month previous.

Birthday

Mr. Ludwig Stern, Flat 2, 62 Greencroft Gardens, London, N.W.6, formerly Onabrecht, will celebrate his 80th birthday on 8th May, 1956.

Deaths

Mrs. Frida Friedmann, née Fuhr, passed away peacefully on March 25th, at the age of 82. Deeply mourned by her daughter, Lotte Bau­rel, son-in-law, grandchildren and relatives.

Mr. George Kaufmann, our deeply beloved husband, father and brother, George Kaufmann, of 24 Eastholm, N.W.11, passed away on 28th Febru­ary, 1956, in his 75th year. Deeply mourned by his great-grandchildren, grand­children and their children. Dr. and Mrs. Well, 6867, Johannes­burg, South Africa.

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Bookkeepers (full- and part-time).

Accommodation. We are still looking for rooms in the N.W.1 district, especially N.W.6, N.W.7, and N.W.8, at moderate terms.

Library. The number of regular readers has increased and we have received quite a lot of book gifts. We may repeat that we can send books to those who, for reasons of health, are unable to call at our premises.

Car Service for Invalids. We know of several disabled friends who would like to attend the AJR Club occasionally. However, they could only do so if they were fetched and brought home by car. It would be greatly appreciated if those who are able to help contacted the AJR Social Services Department.

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FOR THE REFUGEE WORK IN READING

The seventeenth annual report of the Reading and District International Advice Bureau and Refugee Committee reveals that the organisation is now concentrating on rendering its help to post-war arrivals including Colonial subjects.

In her introduction the Hon. Secretary, Professor Edith J. Morley, O.B.E., J.P., writes:

"It is pleasant to report that almost all the original refugees from Nazi oppression are now British citizens and that not only are they fully acclimatised but doing well, including among them distinguished scientists, professional workers, artists and musicians or being themselves large employers of labour. Once again it is proving true that people at first admitted from charitable motives have proved an asset to the country of their adoption. More slowly, the same thing is beginning to be the case with their successors of certain, but not all, original nationalities."

LONDON HIAS OFFICE TRANSFERRED

The London Office of the United Hias Service has closed down and the work has been taken over by the Jews’ Temporary Shelter at 63 Mansell Street, London, E.1 (Royal 4711). Prospective emigrants will continue to come to the Shelter, the same assistance as has been given to them hitherto by the United Hias Service.

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