

INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

8, FAIRFAX MANSIONS, FINCHLEY ROAD (CORNER FAIRFAX ROAD) LONDON, N.W.3

Office and Consulting Hours: 10 a.m.—1 p.m., 3—6 p.m., Sunday 10 a.m.—1 p.m.

Telephone: MAIda Vale 9096

AN ANNIVERSARY

EACH of us will have different recollections of that fateful third day of September, 1939, brilliant with the sunshine of an early autumn morning, when the voice of the Prime Minister announced over the wireless the decision of His Majesty's Government to wage war on Germany. Shortly afterwards came the first shrill wailings of the air raid sirens. Most of the Jews from Central Europe had only shortly before found refuge in this country and many of their relatives were still on the other side of the Channel. The declaration of war had created an insurmountable barrier between there and here. Hopes to unite the families in England or somewhere else were dashed.

Ten years have passed since that day. No one could foresee then the terrible fate which would befall the Jewries under Nazi domination. For some little time there were even a few loopholes for escape from Germany; two or three transports left for Palestine, in 1940, and, until the entry of the United States into the war, emigration to America was still possible in individual cases.

Future centuries will gauge the depth of the Jewish tragedy in the past years by measurements which are precluded from us. They will read, with the passing of history, the meaning of those dreadful events which were inflicted upon our age. Maybe that the death of millions of individuals was the price for the re-birth of the nation, maybe there will be another interpretation which we cannot foretell.

On the coming Rosh Hashana we will look back upon that decade, remembering those who have been taken from us, and grateful that we have been spared to see the light after the years of darkness, both for the Jewish people and, we trust, for the world at large.

STRASBOURG

IF one accepts the harsh reality that Europe is irrevocably split into two parts, the Assembly at Strasbourg of the Council of Europe is an important step towards the unification of the political and legal structure of the group of States represented there. Among the items of especial interest is one for the progressive unification of European Laws on Aliens, with the eventual idea of having a common nationality and passport.

The principle of collective responsibility for the maintenance of human rights and fundamental liberties was accepted in the legal committee. Agreement on the definition of human rights would no doubt diminish the danger of resurging dictatorship in any member State, all the more as the admission of Western Germany will be considered at a later stage.

The results of the German elections will not have accelerated such a decision. The Christian Democrats, which have emerged as the strongest party, might be expected to keep to a European line, but a number of right-wing splinter parties have attracted together almost 3,000,000 votes. This development will have to be closely watched, and though at present in its infancy, might one day constitute again a danger to world peace.

PROGRESS IN RESTITUTION

Regulations for Berlin

The Allied Kommandatura for Berlin issued on July 26 its Order on the Restitution of Identifiable Property to Victims of Nazi Oppression ("Anordnung BK/O (49) 180 Rueckerstattung feststellbarer Vermoegensgegenstaende an Opfer der nationalsozialistischen Unterdrueckungsmassnahmen"). According to its wording, the order refers to the whole of Berlin. In fact, however, the occupation authorities, both in the West and the East of Berlin, pretend that their own legislation is binding for the whole city; they publish their orders in two different sets of "Verordnungsblaetter," which look completely identical, even the crest with the Berlin Bear being printed at the same spot. But, of course, the legislation of the one party is not applied in the parts governed by the other—and this here is Western Berlin legislation.

The contents of the Berlin Restitution Law are almost exactly alike those of the British Restitution Law, on which we reported in our June issue, except that, unfortunately, small claims, concerning items of less than 1,000 RM value at the time of loss, have been excluded. Each of the three Western sectors will have a Trust Corporation on its own for unclaimed and heirless property—but this does not interest individual claimants. It is gratifying to learn that the French representatives have agreed to the Berlin Order. Is it too much to hope that legislation in the French zone proper will also be brought into line with the much more elaborate and juster laws of the American and British zones and, now, of Western Berlin?

Claims have to be made before June 30, 1950, to the "Treuhänder der Amerikanischen, Britischen und Französischen Militärregierung fuer zwangsuebertragene Vermoegen" in Berlin W 30, Nuernbergerstrasse 53/55. This is the address to which claims could already be submitted under the preparatory Kommandatura Order of February 18, 1949, and registrations already made need not be repeated. For registration one may either use the forms issued by the Treuhänder or else those issued by the Zentralamt fuer Vermoegensverwaltung, Bad Nenndorf, as the essential contents of those sets of forms are identical. Forms are available at the "United Restitution Office," 8, Fairfax Mansions, Finchley Road, London, N.W.3.

Indemnification Law for American Zone

As already pointed out, restitution in the stricter meaning of the word can only be claimed if a piece of property can be identified and restored to the original owner. Apart from the fact that, as several Court decisions reveal, the definition of the term "identifiable property" is to some extent controversial, there are, however, also losses or damages which cannot be made good by "restitution" ("Rueckgabe") and in which "indemnification" ("Entschädigung") in money is necessary. In the American zone, a law dealing with such claims, the "Gesetz zur Wiedergutmachung Nationalsozialistischen Unrechts (Entschädigungsgesetz)," passed by the Sueddeutscher Laenderrat on April 26, 1949, was now approved by the American High Commissioner.

The Law applies to claims of those victims who either resided in the zone on January 1, 1947 (even in a DP camp) or who have died or emigrated at an earlier date, but had their last domicile in that zone. Notwithstanding claims which, under general law, can be established against any individual person liable to make good the damage, the Law, where the victim is, or was, domiciled, is liable for indemnification. As far as money claims for the time prior to June 21, 1948, are concerned, they are to be revalued in the relation of 10 RM to 2 DM.

Damages for which the new Law provides indemnification are mainly the following ones:

- Loss of Life.* "Indemnification" consists in the grant of annuities to a widow, to children below the age of 16 and to needy parents.
 - Loss of Bodily Integrity or Health* is indemnified by way of medical treatment and annuities, and also, after the claimant's death, by care for near relatives.
 - Loss of Liberty* is being indemnified by a payment of 150 DM for each month of deprivation of liberty. This claim does not devolve on the heirs of the person entitled.
 - Loss of Pieces of Property.* As far as this is not covered by the legislation on restitution indemnification has to be made up to DM 75,000.
 - General Financial Loss*, confined to certain acts of persecution and only if grave damage was caused.
 - Payment of Judenvermoegensabgabe and other special Taxes, Levies and Fines.* They have to be refunded. This includes refund of Reichsfluchtsteuer, if the victim was forced to emigrate. But the Laender may restrict the refund of taxes, in case of sums of more than RM 50,000.
- Under the heading "Damage to Economic Existence" detailed provisions are made with regard to
- a right of dismissed officials and employees of public bodies to be reinstated and to receive retirement pay, if reinstatement is not possible or not practicable, e.g. if a former official now living abroad cannot be expected to return, owing to his personal circumstances,
 - the restoration of the rights of retired officials and persons entitled to social insurance, private insurance, or war service annuities,
 - a reinstatement of, and to a certain extent an assistance to, persons who had been forced to give up their activities in the professions, in agriculture or industry.

This catalogue sounds rather impressive and, except for the devaluation of RM claims and one or two other points, quite satisfactory. However, there is a "fly in the ointment."

The statute divides the claims into three groups. Only those of Group 1 are payable when established, those in Group 2, in accordance with regulations to be issued by the Laender, within 5 years, those in Group 3 until 1960 at the latest.

Group 1 comprises:

- Treatment for damage to body and health,
- Annuities to relatives of persons who have been killed or have died as a consequence of persecution, or to victims whose earning power is impaired by at least 30%,
- Pensions of retired officials and war damage annuities,
- Assistance granted to not-reinstated employees or to persons deprived of their livelihood in professions, agriculture or industry,
- Half of the claims for loss of liberty, up to 3,000 DM (this payment, however, shall in the case of refugee claimants be made in 1951-52 only).

All claims under the new law will have to be brought within one year. The procedure will largely be dependent on regulations still to be issued and will therefore be dealt with when more detailed advice can be given. When forms have been issued, they again will be available at the United Restitution Office.*

Continued page 2 column 3

*Readers are requested to refrain from enquiries until further regulations, especially about the procedure, have been promulgated and announced in this paper.

NEWS FROM GERMANY

COMMUNAL CONFERENCE

From A Correspondent

"We hear great things about Israel but, at the same time, great significance is given to the relationship between the remaining Jews in Germany and the German people," Mr. John J. McCloy, the recently appointed High Commissioner for the U.S. Occupation zone of Germany, stated at a conference of delegates of the Jewish organisations in the three Western zones of Germany and in Berlin, convened in Heidelberg by Mr. Harry Greenstein, the Jewish adviser to the High Commissioner. "Sometimes I think," Mr. McCloy added, "it is wrong to accept the concept that Germany can live without a certain number of Jews and that Jews cannot live and prosper in Germany. After all the crime done to the Jews, the world will be watching the relationship between Jews and Germans. One test of the new German Government will be the steps it takes to safeguard the rights of Jews and other minority groups. I am told that anti-Semitism is still rife in Germany. . . . I cannot but believe that the position of the Jews in Germany will be restored, but I do not know how long it will take." Mr. McCloy expressed hope that humanity, tolerance, and enlightenment would come back, and assured those attending the meeting of his assistance in the solution of their problems.

A large number of Jewish leaders, both from the Communities and the D.P. camps, and representatives of the foreign Jewish relief agencies, operating in Germany, gathered in the Heidelberg U.S. Synagogue Centre, to exchange views chiefly on the problems of the future of those Jews that will remain in Germany, irrespective of their origin. It was estimated that, if emigration continued at the present rate, of the 55-65,000 Jews only 30,000 would be left over by the end of the year.

The importance of the formation of a unified body representing all Jews in Germany was emphasised and recognised, and a working Committee was set up to consider the structure and the aims of such a co-ordinating organisation.

The main subjects of the Heidelberg Conference were the future welfare programme of the **Gemeinden**, their particular religious and cultural needs and requirements, and a careful review of the problems connected with restitution and indemnification, especially in the U.S. and British zones.

Amongst the main speakers were Generalanwalt Dr. Philipp Auerbach, Munich, representing the organisation of Jewish communities in the American zone, Mr. Piercacz (Central Committee of Liberated Jews in the U.S. zone), Messrs. Norbert Wollheim and Josef Rosensaft (Central Committee of Liberated Jews in the British zone), Dr. Max Kreutzberger (Jerusalem/Munich), speaking on behalf of the Jewish Restitution Successor Organisation, Dr. H. G. van Dam, Legal Adviser to the Jewish Relief Unit from Britain, the Munich Israeli Consul, Dr. K. Livneh, and Rabbis Klein and Lang from the U.S.A.

On the invitation of the Jewish Adviser, Dr. Eugen Kogon, a Roman-Catholic writer, who himself spent eight years in the Buchenwald Concentration Camp and, afterwards, wrote the well-known book "Der SS-Staat," addressed the meeting on the future relationship between the Jews and non-Jews in Germany. He concluded by saying "It is up to the German people to see to it that Hitler's victory over the Jews in Germany should be followed by a victory of human kindness to the remaining few thousand."

Rabbi Dr. Joachim Prinz, Newark, U.S.A., who attended the meeting as an observer for the World Jewish Congress Executive, in summing up the conference, considered the meeting an important event and a symbol of the life and the struggle of the Jews in Germany.

GAULEITER ERICH KOCH

Asked in parliament, whether it is proposed to bring any proceedings against Erich Koch, former Gauleiter of the Ukraine, recently arrested in the British zone of Germany, Mr. Bevin replied: "The question of the action to be taken against Erich Koch is under consideration." Members then expressed the hope that the fact that Koch had been able to keep his identity concealed for this long time will not prejudice the need for him to be brought to justice in view of the incredible atrocities for which he was responsible.

THE MUNICH INCIDENT

The letter published in the "Sueddeutsche Zeitung" which provoked Jewish demonstrations leading to clashes with the German police and resulting in seven Jews and twenty-one policemen injured, read, *inter alia*: "The Jews should go to America but even there they are not wanted, they have enough of these bloodsuckers. I am working for the Americans and they have often said that they forgive us everything but one, that we have not gassed all the Jews, for now they are infesting the U.S.A. . . ."

The attitude of the German police was compared by the Jewish communal authorities with that of the SS and legal action has been taken against the "Sueddeutsche Zeitung."

LAWYERS MEETING IN DUESSELDORF

Questions of restitution and the attitude of the German Law Courts and Denazification Tribunals were the main subjects at a recent Lawyers Conference in Duesseldorf, which was attended by Jewish lawyers and legal Officials from all parts of Germany. The "Council of Jews from Germany," of which the AJR is a constituent member, was represented by Dr. Max Kreutzberger, the "United Restitution Office" by Mr. Max Schindler. Opening addresses were given by the Consul General of Israel for the U.S. zone, Dr. Livneh, Mr. L. Farnborough (Legal branch of the Military Government), Rabbi J. Broch, Dr. H. G. van Dam, Mr. Norbert Wollheim, Dr. Straeter (Minister of Justice for Rhineland-Westphalia) and Professor Dr. Nipperday. The position of emigrated German Jews, especially of emigrated lawyers, in North and South America, was dealt with by Dr. B. Weil, President of the Axis Victims League, the experiences of Jewish lawyers in Germany were described by Rechtsanwalt Dr. A. Weinberg, Duesseldorf. Dr. H. G. van Dam (Legal Adviser of the Jewish Relief Unit), and Dr. George Weis (Joint Director of the Jewish Restitution Successor Organisation) spoke on restitution questions.

The attitude of German responsible authorities, Prosecutors and Courts in trials against Nazis was severely attacked in reports given by Rechtsanwalt Daltrop, Bielefeld, and Dr. van Dam. Judgments had been far too lenient and a number of cases had either been stayed altogether, or dealt with by way of a Punishment Order (Strafbefehl). Dr. Freund (President of the Kammergericht, for the Eastern zone) reported that in his zone trials gave no reason for criticism.

Munich.—At a recent Meeting of the Board of the Community, the following hon. officers were elected: Dr. Julius Spanier (President), Dr. Siegfried Neuland (Vice-President), Dr. Aron Ohrenstein (second Vice-President), and Mr. Edmund Jonas (Treasurer).

Nuremberg.—A Memorial for the Jewish victims of Nazi persecution was erected on the new Cemetery Schnieglingerstrasse. The inner part of the Memorial is to contain a scroll of parchment with the names of the 1,626 perished former members of the Community.

Darmstadt.—At the Annual Meeting of the Community, the Chairman, Mr. Max Wolff, reported that the Community House with the Synagogue, at present under reconstruction, will be ready by the end of the year. The Land Hessen has given grants for restoring the Jewish Cemeteries in Regierungsbezirk Darmstadt. The newly-elected Board of Management is composed as follows: Mr. Max Wolff (President), Mr. David Hornung (Vice-President) and Mr. Alexander Haas (Secretary).

Essen.—At the Annual Meeting of the Community, the Board Members Mr. Siegfried Levy, Mr. Herbert Berg and Mr. Robert Waller were re-elected. Furthermore, Messrs. Jolles, Elkan, Guttstadt, Mrs. Meta Levy and Mrs. Hogrefe were elected as Members of the "Gemeindebeirat."

"FLOTSAM OF EUROPE"

The problems resulting from the closing down of the International Refugee Organisation on June 13, 1950, were discussed in a recent article in "The Times."

"To bring the I.R.O. to an end," "The Times" said, "will not solve the problem of the refugee and the displaced person. It merely brings into sharper relief the problem of statelessness. When the mission has been finally closed there will be in various parts of the world, mainly in Europe and more especially in western Germany, many refugees. . . ."

"There are no precise statistics of statelessness," the article continues, "but the number is roughly estimated at 2m. In a recent study made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations stateless persons have been classified as *de jure* (those who are not nationals of any State because they have never been given any nationality or have lost their own without acquiring a new one); and *de facto* (those who, having left their country and no longer enjoying its protection, are either refused by the national authorities or renounce the assistance and protection of their own country). . . ."

"The experience of the I.R.O. has shed light upon the dark places of the stateless person's life. He is a legal anomaly, and as a result often leads a wretched existence. Everywhere an alien, he is obliged to live in unusually difficult material and psychological surroundings. He has no "papers" and no proper legal status, yet he is brought into constant contact with various authorities and is usually unable to comply with the necessary formalities because he cannot produce the essential documents required of him. Small wonder that he is a misfit in the country in which he lives. The inconvenience is not only one-sided; he is a disturbing element to the country which receives him in that he hampers the normal working of its national institutions, and to his country of origin in that he provokes friction with his country of refuge. At the mercy of the police and civil authorities, he tends to live outside the law or to adopt doubtful extra-legal expedients."

The Economic and Social Council of UNO has recently made a thorough study of statelessness and recommended provisional relief measures, including the issue of standard documents, such as a travel document on the lines of the Nansen Passport; the right of asylum and protection against forced repatriation or expulsion; freedom from discriminatory measures and the granting of an international legal status. Some proposals were made for eliminating statelessness and it was laid down that every child must receive a nationality at birth which should be that of the country of origin, unless it is that of one or both of the parents. A woman who has become stateless by marriage should have the right to be reinstated in her nationality of origin. Stateless persons should be either allowed to adopt the nationality of their country of origin or to be granted facilities for naturalisation after they have spent a number of years in the receiving country.

General opinion agrees on the necessity for some continued effort after the closing down of I.R.O. and among the suggestions most likely to be accepted is that of the appointment by the United Nations of a High Commissioner for refugees.

PROGRESS IN RESTITUTION

Continued from front page

It should be emphasised once more, that this Indemnification Law is confined to the American zone. There is a somewhat fragmentary Indemnification Ordinance in the French zone, whose contents were reported some time ago. It is hoped that also in this respect the British zone and the three Western sectors of Berlin will follow suit.

A general word of advice may be added in conclusion. It has been seen that the mills of justice grind very slowly in matters of restitution. This should not discourage persons who have just claims. They should not desist. Not only self-interest, justice too demands perseverance. Whoever is not in real need of whatever indemnification may be obtainable, will have ample opportunity to assist his less lucky brothers, whether as represented by a Jewish Successor Organisation, or by individuals, rather than to let injustice last.

W. B.

Herbert Freedman:

A NEW GERMAN MYTH

When, at the end of the first world war, Germany's front collapsed and her armies, demoralised and dispirited, laid down their arms, the phrase of the "stab in the back" was coined. Jews, Socialists and pacifists, it was said, had accepted defeat, while the German army was standing unconquered in the field. This myth had played an ever-growing part in the education of German youth and injected them with the lesson of the invincibility of German military power.

One would have thought that after the total breakdown of the Nazi Reich, with a three-fold beating of the German forces in west, east and south, the facts this time would speak a language which could not be prompted by new forgers of history. Alas, the Officers' Corps, that core of German militarism, preserving the old Prussian tradition from generation to generation, has gone over to the attack.

They maintain that not they, not the German army, have lost the war—the war was lost because a military dilettante, one who had not been trained in the old Prussian Officers' School, had assumed the command of the forces and acted against the advice of the experts, the German generals. This man, of course, is Hitler, and the mouthpiece of this new attempt to save the "honour" of the German army is General Franz Halder, from September, 1939, to September, 1942, Chief of the German High Command, whose booklet, "Hitler als Feldherr" (Domverlag, Munich) is now Germany's best seller.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

Haifa, August, 1949.

With the last outstanding armistice agreement concluded, military matters have receded to the background, and the general attention is focussed on the problem of readjusting the economic situation to the present difficulties. The new austerity system has so far, of course, only meant a start in the reduction of living cost, and at the same time of reducing the standard of living. Its immediate effect has been a general weakening of business transactions, aggravated by several other circumstances: the sharp rise of state and municipal taxes; the exaggerated, unreasonable purchasing of consumers' goods prior to rationing; and the irregular import of machinery, textiles, utensils, etc., by new immigrants as means of transferring their property. This reducing of consumption has been intentional, in order to release funds for the urgent needs of settling the newcomers, at the same time decreasing the cost of doing so. It may be assumed that after a transitory period, with a constant increase of consumers, business activity, especially of plants producing utility ("lakol") goods will soon become brisker again, the more so when several of the new enterprises by Jewish investors abroad will start work.

Public and semi-public building and construction is in progress in many parts of the country. In Jerusalem buildings in the war damaged streets are being paired; in Haifa the enormous work of clearing the demolished Old City quarter and the laying out of broad new thoroughfares is making good progress. New industrial quarters have been erected in the vicinity of Tel-Aviv and are planned near Nathanya and Naharya. A new town of Beersheva, near the small old Arabian one, is being built. The railway is being refitted and has resumed its service on most lines.

In the times of the Mandate, the railway has been little efficient, and passengers preferred the widespread autobus service. There are now plans to make the railway more attractive also for passengers by a more frequent and accelerated traffic, the main line between Haifa and Tel-Aviv being shortened by the construction of a new line via Herzliya. A new station building in the northern part of Tel-Aviv is to substitute the obsolete one of former times. The railroad to Jerusalem which could not be used since the war started, is now running through Israel territory only, and though a quick service can hardly be arranged under present circumstances, it will again attract tourists eager to see this picturesque part of the country with its many historic reminiscences, which it is otherwise difficult to approach.

HANS MOSBACHER.

He has never forgotten that Hitler "disliked the professional officer," and he traces back from the years before the war Hitler's blunders which, he alleges, led to the military downfall of Germany. In the fateful days of May, 1940, when the German Panzers threatened to cut off the retreat of the British forces towards Dunkirk, Hitler intervened and ordered the Panzers back because he was afraid they might be isolated from the infantry. This intervention, Halder says, saved the British Expeditionary Forces. But as otherwise the German invasion of France proceeded according to schedule, Halder is not slow in pointing out that this plan of operations was never known to Hitler and solely the merit of the German High Command.

The secret weapons, of which Hitler boasted so much, were, according to Halder, by no means due to his initiative; on the contrary, Hitler delayed their production. When, in 1939, General von Brauchitsch informed the Fuehrer for the first time of the development in this sphere, Hitler was offended that he had not heard of it before, and banned all further experiments. Only after two years, this ban was lifted.

Halder also maintains that the Generals warned Hitler against an alliance with Italy which, from a military point, would be more of a liability than an asset, and that they warned him as early as 1938 of a war on two fronts.

Almost half of the treatise is devoted to Hitler's fatal blunders in the war against Russia. It appears that everything that happened there, happened against the advice of the German High Command, and that Hitler had to drag his generals into action like disobedient children. The defeat by Leningrad, the disaster of Stalingrad, the terrible punishment of the German army in the winter of 1941-42—all was Hitler's fault, but whenever and wherever a military operation was completed successfully, it was due to the local commander.

In 1943, says Halder, the war was decided, but Hitler did not accept the decision, "as in 1918 Ludendorff did." The same story is repeated about the Allied invasion of Western Europe. The "Atlantic Wall," Hitler's own idea, was senseless, and Halder, in a well-known terminology, states "German army groups, fighting desperately without reserves and cut off, have, in the belief to protect the Fatherland, achieved miracles in face of an overwhelming superiority of men and materials." We heard this tune before.

There is no one to prove if Hitler really said after Stalingrad: "My idea was right, but the generals have prevented its carrying out." Of course, the generals have one great advantage over Hitler—they are alive and he is dead. If he, like Napoleon, would—God forbid—have been exiled somewhere on another Elba and would write his memoirs, no doubt he would have been able to prove that he was a military genius and the German High Command failed him.

As things are, the German military clique is building up a new myth which, no doubt, is bound to play a great part in Germany's awakening nationalism. Halder calls Hitler a "leader without God" and says "True military leadership in the sense of German tradition is not conceivable without a deep understanding of the responsibility towards God." That did not deter him from serving for four years as "The Devil's General" in a most responsible position.

Questions in Parliament

Mr. Bramall asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what action he proposes to take about the circulation in the British zone of Germany of the book entitled "Hitler as War Lord," by General Halder, which justifies Germany's invasion of Allied countries and the part played by the German army in the late war.

On behalf of the Foreign Office, Mr. Mayhew stated: "This pamphlet was recently published under American licence in the United States zone. There are no restrictions on the distribution of publications between the British and American zones, and my right hon. friend does not think the circumstances warrant any departure from our normal practice."

ANGLO-JUDAICA

A Tale of Deficits

Since our communal finance appears to be condemned to everlasting deficits, it is perhaps as well the figures are made public while everybody is on holiday. The London Board of Jewish Religious Education is short of the comparatively small sum of £2,699, having had an income in 1948-49 of £58,933, nearly £6,000 more than in the previous year. Next year's deficit has been estimated at over £3,000, on an income of £60,550. The now proposed expenditure will include an increase of £2,300 in salaries for teachers of Synagogue Classes. On the other hand, £1,300 will be saved owing to dwindling attendance at Talmud Torahs, particularly in the East End. That sum happens to be roughly the yearly deficit of Jews' College. The suggestion that a financial appeal be directed to the community, was deprecated by the Chief Rabbi on the characteristic ground that they had nothing definite to offer; he felt it was a pity that nothing had come of the scheme once canvassed of a Residential College for Rabbis and Teachers.

A new way of relieving their own deficit was proposed for the Board of Deputies. At present their only regular income is an assessment of usually 10 gns. per deputy, which brings in less than £5,000 a year. Expenditure for salaries and administration is about £17,000, and the deficiency is made up by grants from the Defence Fund. In addition the Defence Committee spends some £10-12,000, thus the total expenditure comes to about £28,000. This sum it is now hoped to cover by a voluntary levy from individual members of each constituent body. The membership of all the Board's constituents is reckoned to be between 50 and 60,000. That each of these will now be willing to pay an average extra of 10s. is the bold hope which the new Financial Committee will have to translate into action.

Our Jewish Press

A Jewish journal has gone out of business—the four-year-old *Clarion*, organ of the "Jewish Committee of the Communist Party." If it is not likely to be keenly missed, one reason is that it never was widely known. But then so few of our papers are—apart from the *Jewish Chronicle* which, it has been said, is as unfailingly present on the Friday evening table as the *Gefilte Fish*. In its 109th year now it is probably the oldest Jewish weekly newspaper and, there is great cause to believe, by far the best. We like to think of it, much as we do of the *Times*, as an institution, owing allegiance to no faction and open to all.

Other Anglo-Jewish journals are the weekly *Zionist Review* (founded in 1917), whose editor, Dr. Levenberg, was recently appointed Director of the Zionist Information Office in London. There is also the fortnightly *Mizrachi Jewish Review*, *JNF News*, the weekly of the Jewish National Fund, the *Jewish Monthly* which is sponsored by the Anglo-Jewish Association, and the monthly journal of the Bachad, *Chayenu*. Outside London Jewish papers, of considerably varying quality, are published in Manchester (Jewish population: 22,000), Glasgow (15,000), Liverpool (7,500), Birmingham (6,000), and Newcastle (2,500). Last month a *Jewish Courier* began to appear in Bournemouth (1,000), and a *Jewish Observer* has been started, by two Liverpool business men, in Leeds which, though the second largest community (25,000), has not had a paper of its own for many years.

REFUGEES TO REMAIN UNDER UNO PROTECTION

After considering problems connected with the winding up of the International Refugee Organisation on June 30, 1950, the Economic and Social Council has decided that international protection shall continue to be extended to refugees after that date through the United Nations.

OFFENCE AGAINST ALIENS ORDER

According to the "Hampstead & Highgate Express," an alien who, for the third time, had failed to notify the police of her change of occupation, was fined £3. Readers who are not naturalised and who came to this country before the outbreak of war, are reminded that, whilst they need not any longer have a Labour Permit, they are under the obligation of notifying the police whenever they change their job.

NEW LIGHT ON HEINE

The magic of Heine's personality, a hundred years after his death, is as strong as ever. In the thirties I once travelled from Florence to Rome. At Lago Trasimeno a young Italian girl entered our compartment. We started a conversation, and suddenly she produced a piece of paper on which a German visitor to her little town had jotted a few lines in German. Could I perhaps translate it for her? I read:

Und mein Stamm sind jene Asra,
Welche sterben, wenn sie lieben. . . .

Thus we will not be surprised to learn that the study of the poet in Germany was vigorously revived after 1945. The well-known student of Heine, Friedrich Hirth, has published new material in Alfred Doebelin's magazine "Das Goldene Tor" ("Heinrich Heines letzte Liebe" and "Heinrich Heine und Karl Marx"). A short time ago I received a Heine-Biography by the Headmaster of the Heinrich Hertz-Schule in Hamburg, Dr. Walter Vontin. (Walter Vontin: H. H. Lebensbild des Dichters und Kämpfers. Aufbau Verlag. 12 Illustr., pp. 185. Berlin 1949).—This admirably clear and concise book sums up everything that has been discovered about the poet during the last years or which sheds new light on Heine as a Jew.

Heine's command of the German language was in his youth somewhat doubtful. At home he spoke "Judendeutsch," and this probably also was spoken at his Jewish elementary school which he left at the age of twelve. Then he became a pupil of the French Lycée where, of course, practically all lessons were given in French. His playmates in the street talked low-German (Rheinisches Platt). Thus, Vontin points out, the young man who already has made his mark as a German poet, still made grammatical mistakes when writing German.

We remember that as a student in Berlin Heine took a lively interest in the "Verein fuer Kultur und Wissenschaft der Juden." It is an interesting sidelight that the famous novelist Lion Feuchtwanger dealt with this period in our poet's life in his Doctor's thesis on the "Rabbi of Bacharach" which was published at Munich in 1907.

Heine's imagination was fired by the idea that the Jews, after their emancipation, had to catch up with European and German civilisation. Therefore we will not be surprised to find him as one of the voluntary teachers of the "Verein." One of his

former pupils describes the gusto with which his young master told his class composed of Jews just released from the Ghetto—about the battle in the Teutoburg Forest: "When Heine in a loud voice, as formerly the Emperor Augustus, shouted 'Varus, Varus, give me back my legions,' his heart rejoiced, his beautiful eyes shone and his intelligent manly face beamed with joy and bliss."

It is this fascinating struggle between his deep-rooted love for Germany and his Jewish consciousness which accounts for so much in his often bewildering work and life. So—in contrast to his words on that famous battle—his answer when he was asked to join a hunting party was, according to Vontin: "My ancestors were not the hunters, but the hunted, and if I am asked to aim at the descendants of their former colleagues my whole being rebels."

The new biography brings out convincingly that all inconsistencies in Heine's character did not prevent the poet from having a character, and a strong and proud one at that: in Munich he frequented the salons of the aristocracy. One day a princess sent her footman to him with the message, she had guests and Heine should come immediately for a cup of coffee. His answer: "I am in the habit of taking coffee where I had lunch."

This independent and proud man met in Paris another representative of this first generation of emancipated Jews, Karl Marx. Marx' daughter informs us that politics have nothing to do with the friendship which soon sprang up between the two men. For some time, Heine called every day at Marx' house. There the two friends would "go over and over again a little poem of eight lines, discussing this word or that and working and polishing until everything was smooth and any trace of work and polish had been eliminated from the poem." His friendship with the revolutionary involved him in trouble with the French Government. Both were to be expelled. Heine, so latest research shows, never became a French citizen. Yet, as he was born in Duesseldorf at a time when it was French, he could not be expelled either. So Marx had to leave Paris without his friend and wrote from Brussels: "I should like to put you in my luggage."

Later, when the stricken exile lay in his "Matratzengruft," Marx complained about his suspicious over-reconciliatory mood.

LAW and LIFE

Legal Advice Hours (for persons with limited means only): Wednesday 5-6.30 p.m., Sunday 11 a.m.—12.30 p.m.

"EUROPEAN LEGISLATION ON DECLARATIONS OF DEATH"

The American Joint Distribution Committee and Dr. Georg Weis who on behalf of the "Joint" initiated and conducted a survey on "European Legislation on Declarations of Death" (concluded on January 1, 1949), did a very useful and necessary work. They have compiled the legal rules of 25 countries on the subject under revision which has become so important in consequence of the extermination policy of the Nazis. The work shows, in what diversified ways the laws of the different countries have been dealing with this matter. Moreover, the practical problems which arise are complicated by the fact that the persons who perished from the hands of the Nazis and "were not heard of" any more may have been and indeed were in hundred thousands of cases

residents of country A, but
nationals of country B,
leaving property in country C.

Again and again, when perusing these various rules so laboriously compiled by Dr. Weis and his assistants, one finds that the questions of private international law which arise through these circumstances have not been satisfactorily solved, that gaps and doubts have been left, or that the surviving successors in title have to go to the trouble to take different steps in different countries.

In addition, the whole subject-matter is extremely fluid. Since the survey was concluded, in Holland,

e.g. the long expected statute on "certificates of death for missing persons" has been promulgated on June 2, 1949, and this enactment has put proceedings in Holland on a quite new and simplified basis.

Which kind of difficulties arise may be instanced by a quotation from Mrs. Hanemann-Strauss's report on the law of Israel contained in the compilation.

She gives a short outline of the procedure in the rabbinical courts which have to apply Jewish law. The formal declaration of death on the mere fact of absence of the husband and assumption of his death is not admissible. In special circumstances the death of the missing husband can be assumed as proved. Regarding the possibility of re-marriage for the husband in the case of the missing wife the procedure is much simpler and easier, owing to the fundamental difference in the basic construction which originally permitted the husband to have more than one wife.

Under the circumstances which have been set out the need for a codification of the whole subject-matter by International Agreement is undeniable. It is gratifying to note, therefore, that the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, by a resolution dated 24.8.1948 has requested its Secretary General to prepare and submit in collaboration with the International Refugee Organisation a draft convention on the subject. This is now being dealt with by the I.R.O.

May a satisfactory Convention be worked out and be accepted by the members of U.N.O.

The suffering Heine is represented in Hasselriis' marble statue which the Austrian Empress Elizabeth put up before her house on Corfu. Vontin gives us the latest information about this much-travelled monument. We still recall how William II had the statue removed; it was then bought by Heine's former publishers in Hamburg, but as the Senate refused it as a public monument, it found a place near the Barkhof. After the first world-war, it was defiled by nationalist rowdies, and Altona gave it an asylum near Salomon Heine's villa. In 1933 the publishers stepped in again, saved it from the Nazis and sent it to France. Now it is in Toulon.

Let us once more go back to the "Matratzengruft" and to this enigmatic figure, the "Mouche," who, for so long, has exercised the industry and ingenuity of many students of Heine. Friedrich Hirth, it seems, has lifted the veil. "Mouche" does not deserve the glorification given her up to now. She was an adventuress who loved to be in the limelight of famous people. She called herself Else Krinitzer after her alleged foster-parents who, however, never legally adopted her. Before her "Mouche" period, she had had a liaison with an author from Bohemia, Alfred Meissner. Later, we find her as the mistress of that great French scholar Hippolyte Taine. Eventually, she held a post as a schoolteacher at Rouen. On the whole, that's how Vontin sums her up, "a life as unworthy as her character and as shallow as her mind."

Nevertheless we should be grateful to "Mouche" for having given at least the illusion of love to a man in the agony of death. Shortly before his end he is reported to have said: "God will forgive me, for after all this is his métier."

A. R.

PERSONALIA

Mr. Max Doctor (Glasgow) celebrated his 70th birthday recently. Mr. Doctor is the President of the Glasgow AJR Group and, for a great number of years, has taken most active interest in the work of the group as well as in the well-being of the individual members of the Community. The AJR expresses its thanks for his untiring devotion to the common cause and wishes him many years of health and happiness.

Mrs. Rose L. Henriques, Chairman of the Germany Department of the Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad, had her 60th birthday recently. For many years, she has devoted her time and energy to the welfare of the Jewish survivors in Germany. The AJR, which has the privilege of co-operating with her in the relief work for Continental Jewry, wishes to extend to her the most cordial felicitations.

Mr. Paul Goodman, who died in his 74th year, was one of the most distinguished figures in Anglo-Jewish life. He was a leading personality in the Zionist Movement in this country, one of the founders of the Zionist Federation and its Honorary Treasurer at the time of his death.

Mr. Goodman was a noted historian, a fellow of the Royal Historical Society, author of various books and contributor to a number of encyclopaedias. He also played a prominent part in the Sephardic community.

German Jew to Represent Turkey.—Professor A. Neumark of Istanbul University, will represent Turkey at an International Financial Congress to be held in Paris.

Professor Neumark, a German Jew who was expelled by the Nazis, established a reputation as one of Turkey's foremost economists.

Swiss Nazi Writer to Visit Germany.—John Knittel whose works were widely publicised by the Nazis and translated into several languages, was permitted to visit the British zone of Germany for the second time, reports the "Volkstimme" of St. Gallen. John Knittel is being boycotted by the Swiss Writers Association for his Nazi sympathies and had to leave the Association to avoid expulsion.

"Religionen der Erde," an anthology by Professor Clemen, Bonn, has been published in Munich. The chapter "Das Judentum" has been written by Leo Baeck.

THE AUSTRIAN SCENE

A marked deterioration of relations between the Austrian Government and the Vienna Jewish Community is developing under pressure of several issues.

The cool atmosphere surrounding current discussions of these issues stems from two sources: first, the Vienna Jewish Community of 12,000 is deeply concerned and even frightened by the Government's "forgive and forget" policy towards the Nazis; second, the Jews have so far failed in their efforts to obtain a loan from the Government's administrators of property earmarked for restitution to victims of the Nazis. At the same time, the Jews charge that anti-Semitism is on the increase.

At a meeting held in Vienna recently, Jewish leaders said that they were shocked to see high Government officials negotiating with former Nazis about participation in the national elections scheduled to be held in the middle of October. The meeting unanimously voted to condemn such discussions, alleging that the way was being paved to bring former Nazis into influential positions.

The Jewish leaders reminded the authorities that of 200,000 Jews in pre-war Austria, 185,000 had been driven out or murdered by the Nazis. The few remaining are still fighting for their rights. Finally, the Jewish community leaders protested against the recent move in the Austrian Parliament to absolve some groups of "implicated" Nazis from punishment under the law.

JEWS IN POLAND

The exact number of Jews in present-day Poland is difficult to ascertain, as no vital statistics have yet been compiled. The only substitute, which offers itself, is the annual distribution of Matzoth for which practically the whole community registers. A Commission consisting of representatives of the Jewish Central Committee in Poland, the Council of the Communities and the Joint has estimated the number of Jews claiming Matzoth last Pesach at about 70,000 (as compared with 93,000 in the previous year) which is regarded as the approximate number of "Glaubensjuden." In order to arrive at the exact number of "Matzo Jews" everybody was requested to apply personally and to prove the of his children through birth certificates.

The 70,000 Jews in Poland are distributed in three centres: the area of pre-war Poland, as far as it has not been ceded to Russia; Pomerania; and Silesia. The Province of Posen which, in the last century was the main reservoir of German Jewry, is today "Judenrein." The small remnant which had resided there before the war was cruelly exterminated by the Gauleiter of the Warthegau, Greiser, who was hanged by the Poles.

The present cultural and organisational Jewish centre of the former "Kongresspolen" is Lodz, with 13,690 Jews, while the community of Warsaw only numbers 5,162. Cracow has 3,000 Jews, Bielitz 900; all other communities have shrunk to a mere handful. Ger, for instance, the home of the famous Rabbis, has only 15 Jewish residents.

In Stettin, the capital of Pomerania, whose German Jewry was, in 1942, deported to Poland and exterminated, are today living 6,000 Jews, amongst them 1,082 children.

The major part of present-day Polish Jewry is concentrated in Lower Silesia, where there are 45,000 Jews. The largest community is Breslau (10,000), followed by Reichenbach (7,000) and Waldenburg (4,000). There are only a very few German Jews of pre-war days left, and among Breslau's large community, only five are German Jewish families, among them a doctor.

Upper Silesia has a Jewish population of 7,000, mainly concentrated in Beuthen and Kattowitz.

According to a report by Rabbi Dr. Kahane, Chairman of the Federation of Polish Rabbis, there are 56 organised Jewish congregations in Poland which are united in a Federation of Congregations. This Federation in contrast to the Central Committee of Polish Jews, which is a political body, has limited its activities to religious matters, such as education, Kashrut, etc.

The production of Kosher meat is playing an increasingly important part and both export to Israel and to Great Britain is under consideration.

On the question of a loan from restitution funds, the Jews learned that the Government is drafting a bill to create a fund which would serve both Jewish and non-Jewish rehabilitation demands. The Vienna Jewish Community had requested a loan of 25,000,000 schillings—about £625,000—from the Government to meet urgent needs in the care and maintenance of needy Jews. Now the Austrian financial authorities have offered them 5,000,000 schillings to be repaid in five years.

The proposal which stirred up a storm at the Jewish Community meeting was the Government's suggestion that all property of the Community be mortgaged as security for the loan. Jews estimate their share of the restitution property to be worth 1,000,000,000 schillings. While some speakers demanded outright rejection of the Government's conditions, the majority voted to insist on the loan from restitution funds without any mortgage commitment. Negotiations are continuing, but with a definite chill surrounding them.

DP's leave for Israel

A plan has been devised for the speediest possible transfer of Jewish D.P.'s to Israel. Already 80 per cent. of the applicants have left for Israel, under this scheme.

There are still 4,500 Jews in camps in the American zone, about 100 in the French zone, and close to 3,000 in Vienna, a total of 7,600. Some of them have expressed the wish to emigrate to destinations other than Israel.

One result of the departure of these D.P.'s has been the closing of the Riedenburg and Saalfelden camps in the Salzburg region, with Beit Bialik camp remaining as a clearing centre. In the Linz area, the Bindermichl, Enns and Puch camps have been closed. In the British zone, the sole remaining camp, at Admont, was closed last spring.

The following Jewish camps are still in operation in the U.S. zone: Ebelsberg, which is gradually being transformed into a rehabilitation centre; a part of Wegscheid, Wels, Steyr, Hallein, in addition to Beit Bialik. There remains in the French zone the Wiesenhof camp. Vienna has two Jewish camps, the Rothschild hospital and the Arzberg school.

All transports from Austria on the way to Israel are sent first to Beit Bialik, and next to the Trani camp near Bari, whence they embark for Israel. The trip from Salzburg to Israel takes ten to twelve days, including the Mediterranean voyage. Jewish authorities are in charge of the entire transport, and are aided by the Joint Distribution Committee, which pays the entire cost of the trip as well as for the transport of luggage up to 200 pounds for each emigrant. For two months the International Refugee Organisation had shared in the expenses.

Restitution

According to the "Board of Trade Journal" of August 20, the time limit for the three Austrian Restitution Laws has been extended to December 31, 1949. Claims arising under the first or second Restitution Law (which refer to property at present administered or owned by Austrian authorities) must be formally asserted with the provincial Finance Directorate (Finanz-Landes-Direktion) in whose district the property is located, and under the third law (which refers to property at present in the possession of physical persons or legal entities) with the Restitution Commission of the Landes (Kreis) Gericht in whose district the defendant has his normal residence.

Persons resident outside Austria have previously been advised to submit a notification of their claims under the Restitution Laws to the Federal Ministry for the Property Control and Economic Planning. Claimants who have already notified their claims to that Ministry are advised that this does not constitute a formal assertion of a restitution claim though it may be that the Ministry have passed the notification of claim to the proper Austrian authority. They should therefore communicate with the appropriate Austrian Authority either direct or through their legal representative in Austria to ensure that their claims have been properly asserted and if they have not, take the necessary action without delay.

Old Acquaintances

Thomas Mann in Germany:—After his return to California Thomas Mann must think of his first post-war visit to Germany with mixed feelings. He stayed with his wife, in the same room at Frankfurt where Ricarda Huch died not so long ago. Dr. Beermann-Fischer from Stockholm and Peter Suhrkamp from Berlin, his two publishers welcomed him, but he was attacked from right and left for not having come earlier, for not returning for good, and for having made this or that statement. When he announced he would go to Weimar to receive his second Goethe prize, he was asked by certain organisations to visit Buchenwald, near Weimar; but he refused to embarrass his hosts. Johannes R. Becher and Arnold Zweig, who seems to have returned from Palestine for good, formed the official reception committee in Weimar, and Mann repeated his lecture on Goethe.

No comment:—Werner Krauss, who played all Jewish parts in "Jud Süss," made a similar experiment in Salzburg where he acted the "devil" and the "Lord" in Helene Thimig's production of "Jedermann." At the same time, it was announced Krauss would play the late "Fuehrer" in G. W. Pabst's "The Last Days," a film dealing with the end of Hitler, which will be produced in Vienna soon.

London:—Peter Lorre, who started to be the "villain" when he played "M" in Germany, arrived from Hollywood to tour the English music halls. He will be at the "Empire," Shepherds Bush, during the week commencing September 12.—Felix Kent, who used to be intendant of the theatre in Graz under the name of F. Kneuper, appears in C. B. Cochran's new musical "Tough on the Top."—Marianne Deeming, whom we have known on the continent under the name of Kupfer played her first serious part on the English stage in "The Return of Peter Grimm" with Jewish star Harry Green in the lead.—Martin Miller, who scored such a success in "Daphne Laureola," is preparing a production of Goethe's "Iphigenie" in German, with his wife in the title-part.—After a long absence from the screen Walter Rilla will be seen in two British pictures soon: "Golden Salamander" and "State Secret."—Vicky, the famous cartoonist of London's "News Chronicle," who started his career in Berlin, is going to America for a short visit.—Susanne Bandler, daughter of the late Viennese singer Rudolph Bandler, won the "Flora Robson" prize at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in London.—Lilly Freud-Marlé gave a second successful recital in London.

Appetiser:—Gabriele Tergit, who was on the staff of the "Berliner Tageblatt" and wrote the successful novel "Kaesebier erobert den Kurfuerstendamm," finished a new book. Its title is "Effingers," and she wrote it in 35 furnished rooms in five different countries; it is 900 pages long, and will be published in "Springer-Verlag," Hamburg. The authoress told me her book is the story of three generations of German Jews between 1878 and 1939.

U.S.A.:—Herrmann Krehan, who now calls himself Crayon, will do the decors for "Manon Lescaut" at the "Metropolitan Opera" in New York.—Eva Weiss, now known as Susan Wayne, is appearing in New York's swank night-club "Versailles."—Robert Thoeren and Fritz Rotter wrote the script for William Dieterle's next picture "September" with Joseph Cotten and Joan Fontaine in the leading parts.—Lotte Ehrlich, Max Ehrlich's widow, arrived in Hollywood from Holland.—Kurt Bois, Ludwig Stoessel, Ludwig Donath, and Ernst Verebes are in Robert Siodmak's new picture "The Great Sinner" which Gottfried Reinhardt produced.

Germany:—Journalist Bruno Manuel returned from the States and joined a newspaper in Stuttgart; Heinz Stroh from London joined a Nuerenberg daily.—Ludwig Marcuse went over from America.—Dancer Kurt Jooss became teacher of Essen's "Folkwang School."—Mary Wigman opened a dancing school in Berlin.—77 years old conductor Leo Blech is returning from Sweden to join Berlin's "Staetische Oper."—Clara Viebig celebrated her 89th birthday.—The Bassermanns arrived on their first post-war visit in Hamburg to play Ibsen's "Ghosts."—Claire Waldorff finished her autobiography.—Gertrud Eysoldt will for the first time appear in a picture.—Reinhold Schuenzel returned from New York to direct "Raub der Sabinerinnen" with Hans Albers in Munich.

PEM.

FROM MY DIARY

Two Jewish films have recently caused some stir in London. One is a Polish production which has as its subject the battle of the Warsaw Ghetto, and is entitled, "That Others May Live." I think it is the first time that a Polish post-war film has been shown in this country, and its daring and realistic treatment of so great a human drama as the revolt in the Ghetto, gives it an honoured place in international film productions. "That Others May Live" is not a documentary, but it combines the qualifications of a factual reportage with the thrills and emotions of a feature film. The director, Alexander Ford, tells the story of three or four families who, over-run by the war and shut into the Ghetto, grow from simple folk into heroes.

The Jewish National Fund has acquired the right of showing this film, and at the premiere, which I attended at the Palace Theatre, the audience was deeply moved.

Another new film has been made by Mr. Josef Leytes, the producer of the successful Palestine film, "The Great Promise." His latest work, which was sponsored by the Joint Palestine Appeal, is called "Ein Breira," and tells the poignant story of the battle for survival of a settlement in the Negev. The film culminates with a scene in Haifa Harbour, when the camera shows the people pouring in to Israel from all corners of the world. "Ein Breira" is not only a documentary but also a human document.

As the events of the war gather speed, so Winston Churchill's narration swells to a dramatic and powerful crescendo. The second volume of his story of the late World War ("Their Finest Hour," Cassell & Co., 25/-), begins with the fateful days of the battle of France in May, 1940, and ends at the new

year of 1941, when England stood alone, the German invasion plans were still in the balance, U-boat packs were trying to cut the Atlantic life-line and Mussolini attempted to get his spoil by attacking Greece and Egypt.

It is against this momentous background, which needs a Churchillian diction to be conveyed to the readers, that we find not a few references to Palestine and the position of the Jews there.

Churchill's main concern was in June, 1940, after the fall of France, to set the British garrison in Palestine free and transfer the six battalions of infantry, nine regiments of yeomanry and eight battalions of Australian infantry stationed there, amounting to over 20,000 men, to the "Island Fortress" of Britain. On June 28 Churchill wrote to Lord Lloyd, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies and renowned for his anti-Zionist bias, "The failure of the policy which you favour is proved by the very large numbers of sorely needed troops we have to keep in Palestine. . . . This is the price we have to pay for the anti-Jewish policy which has been persisted in for some years . . .

"I think it is little less than a scandal that at a time when we are fighting for our lives these very large forces should be immobilised in support of a policy which commends itself only to a section of the Conservative Party."

And persisting in the attempts to sway the prejudice of Lord Lloyd, he wrote exactly a month later, "The cruel penalties imposed by your predecessor upon the Jews in Palestine for arming have made it necessary to tie up needless forces for their protection. Pray let me know exactly what weapons and organisation the Jews have for self-defence."

In June, 1940, it was proposed by the Middle East Command, under General Wavell, to await the shock of the Italian onslaught near the fortified position of Mersa Matruh. Churchill comments on this aspect

"I wished to arm the Jews at Tel Aviv, who with the proper weapons would have made a good fight against all comers. Here I encountered every kind of resistance."

It is interesting to note how the immense driving power and force of Churchill got entangled in the mesh of the Middle East intrigues as soon as he entered the Palestine problem, and that he could not carry out his intentions in view of the seemingly impenetrable wall of anti-Jewish prejudice. At the same time, it is worth remembering how highly Churchill rated the Jewish fighting power—an opinion which has been vindicated by later events.

But even in December, 1940, the garrisoning of Palestine had not changed and in a letter to General Wavell, Churchill says, "The essence of the situation depends on arming the Jewish colonists sufficiently to enable them to undertake their own defence, so that if necessary, the whole of Palestine can be left to very small British forces."

In November of the same year, the first deportation of so-called illegal immigrants took place from Palestine—no doubt with Lord Lloyd as the driving force. In a note to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Churchill wrote, "As the action has been announced, it must proceed, but the conditions in Mauritius must not involve these people being caged up for the duration of the war. The Cabinet will require to be satisfied about this. Pray make me your proposals."

The proposals which Lord Lloyd may have made to the Cabinet are not contained in Churchill's book. Whatever they may have been, the Jewish refugees who escaped from Hitler's Europe had to spend years of internment on the tropical island of Mauritius. Again, Churchill, who could stem the German flood and made the British people rise like one man, was defeated by his colleagues and subordinates on the Palestine issue.

NARRATOR

CLASSIFIED Employment

AJR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY (annually licensed by the L.C.C.) has on its register men and women (skilled and unskilled), also homeworkers of any kind, sitters-in. Report vacancies esp. for book- and storekeepers. Tel. MAI 9096.

PHYSICS GRADUATE (21) with Special Physics and General B.Sc. Degrees seeks permanent employment in London area. Box 780.

BLOUSES. West End Firm has an opening for an energetic young person with experience and taste to take charge of the dept. with existing production-and Sales-Organisation as right hand to the Managing Director. Excellent prospects for right person. Reply confidential with particulars, to Box 782.

EXPERIENCED SHORTHAND-TYPIST, English-German, required by Wool Exporters in Yorkshire Provincial Town. Box 779.

SHORTHAND TYPIST required for firm in Manchester. Good experience, full command of English and French and fair knowledge of third language (either Italian or German) necessary. Box 785.

YOUNG LADY (natural. British), experienced, seeks post as dental assistant or doctor's receptionist. Good references. Box 787.

Accommodation

OFFICES, 2-4 rooms, near Oxford Circus, wanted by Accountants, would consider sharing. Box No. 781.

FURNISHED Bedroom in modern flat, c.h.w.; lift, offered to business lady, mod. rent. 52 Chiswick Village, W.4. Nr. Gunnersbury Stn.

VACANT, a single room with board, H. & C., in every room. Continental cuisine. Large garden. Mrs. Wallach, 123 Dartmouth Road, N.W.2. Tel.: GLA. 2107.

WELL FURN. BEDSITTINGROOM in luxury flat Hampstead Garden Suburb. Gentleman only, ring before 11 a.m. SPE 0269.

Miscellaneous

ALTERATIONS, Remodels. Dress-maker, Mrs. Cohn, 158 Adelaide Road, PRI 7428.

RE-UPHOLSTERING, also Carpet Repair work done on customers' premises.—A. Fahn, 6 Lithos Rd., N.W.3.

EXP. BUSINESSMAN seeks active participation with £2/3,000 or would start any promising venture with enterprising partner who must contribute capital. London pref. but country considered for existing business. Box 783.

YOUR ACCOUNTS written up. Books prepared, also acting as Correspondent. All Inquiries to: M. Vanson, 3 Callcott Road, N.W.6. (Tel.: MAIDA Vale 6106).

Personal

ACCOMPLISHED LADY of good appearance wishes to contact educated Gentleman between 45 and 60 years, with view to Matrimony. Genuine replies only to Box 786.

MISSING PERSONS

Inquiries from AJR

Metzner, Margarete, nee Becker, born 1903, from Berlin-Lichtenrade probably with the ATS, for Paul Wenzel, Berlin.

Alfredy, Karl (Cohn), from Berlin, composer, for Fred Caro, Berlin.

Rubenstein, H., last known address: 17 Salisbury Street, Burdett Road, C.3, for AJR.

Brillart, Dr. Gregor, teacher of chemistry, from Berlin, for Eva Iversen, Berlin.

Saunders, Mrs. Reginald, last known address: Auriol Mansions, Kensington, for Jewish Community, Cologne.

Inquiries from HIAS

37 Museum Street, London, W.C.1

Rading, Anna, nee Silbern, from Breslau, last known address: 37 Amhurst Road, Withington, Manchester 20, for Elmar Brendgen, Weilheim.

Schacherl, Egon, born 15.6.08 Vienna, last known address: 19 World's End Avenue, Quinton, Birmingham, for Hias.

MAKE YOUR MEMORY LIVE IN ISRAEL

When making your Will, think of the Jewish National Fund. With a bequest to the Jewish National Fund, you write your name for ever in Israel in terms of villages and orchards, farms and gardens. Your legacy will go for the purchase of more precious soil as inalienable Jewish property. Generations come, generations go, but in that everlasting soil your name will live for ever.

Issued by

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

65 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1
(MUS 6111)

Full particulars may be obtained by you or your Solicitor from

K.K.L. EXECUTOR TRUSTEE CO. LTD.

199 Piccadilly, London, W.1 REG 7676

ALLEGED ASSAULTS IN HAMPSTEAD

According to the "Jewish Chronicle," a number of savage assaults by gangs of young hooligans have recently been reported against elderly Jews living in the West Hampstead area. In some cases, the "Jewish Chronicle" says, those attacked were so brutally maltreated that they had to enter hospital.

At Stamford Hill Juvenile Court, six youths were accused of assaulting Mr. Max Lehman, aged 55, of Aberdare Gardens, N.W.6; three of them were charged with causing grievous bodily harm to Mr. Stuart Cooper, 68 years old, of Priory Court, N.W.6; four were accused of assaulting Mr. Carl Berman, aged 79, of Hemstal Rd., N.W.6.

TOO OLD FOR WORK?

The Secretary of the AJR Employment Agency, Miss A. Levy, writes:

"We have on our books many men and women over 60, partly even 70 and 80 years of age, who are not only eager to find employment, but who are also still able to work. Most of them had been in employment until recently and only lost their jobs because their employer firms were liquidated or had to reduce their staff.

Fortunately, we were able to place some of these elderly people to their own satisfaction as well as to that of their new employers. There are, however, others who are still waiting to obtain their chance. Amongst them are Homeworkers, Clerks, Bookkeepers, Typists, Artists and Teachers.

Will you help to place them? Please do so and contact the AJR Employment Agency, 8 Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3. Tel.: MAIda Vale 9096."

"THE HYPHEN"

Various functions are being arranged for September, including Sunday rambles, a visit to Scotland Yard, and on Sunday, September 18th, 7.30 p.m., at 30 Buckland Crescent, N.W.3, a "Members' Own" evening, inaugurating the new Season, including a talk by one of the members on the "Hyphen's" past and future, to be followed by a discussion.

For full particulars, please apply to the hon. Secretary, Miss Ilse Apt, 121 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6. (Stamped addressed envelope to be enclosed.)

The NEW LIBERAL JEWISH CONGREGATION

30 Buckland Crescent, N.W.3
PRImrose 3949

has pleasure to announce that they are able to allocate seats for the

HIGH HOLIDAY SERVICES 1949

to a limited number of new members.

Applications to:

30 Buckland Crescent, N.W.3 from
September 5th:

Monday to Thursday 5-6.30 p.m.
Sunday 11 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.

Lilly Freud-Marlé
Arnold Marlé
PERFORMANCE

on the occasion of the

Goethe-Bicentenary

Thursday, 15th September, 1949,
7.30 p.m. at

1, Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6

TICKETS 10/- 5/- and 3/6

Please book in advance (Postal Orders to be enclosed) with:-

Lilly Freud-Marlé, 29, Blenheim Gardens,
N.W.2. (Tel.: GLA 5968)

"BLUE DANUBE CLUB"
153 FINCHLEY ROAD

Presents

"HURRA EIN JUNGE"

Performances every Sat. & Sun. at 7.30 p.m.
Bookings by phone (PRI 5548) and at Box Office
Sat. and Sun. between 11-1 and from 3 p.m.
onwards.

Members and Friends only

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON
MISSING PERSONS

The Social Committee of the United Nations Economic and Social Council decided recently on a motion proposed by Denmark, to request the Secretary-General to transmit to the member States the draft convention on declaration of death of missing persons for consideration, so that the convention may be adopted at the September session of the General Assembly.

The Israeli delegate to the Council, Dr. M. Kahany, said that the Israeli Government was keenly interested in the convention, which was badly needed because there were many relatives in Israel of the several million Jews killed during the last war.

The Ad Hoc Committee had heard testimonials from representatives of Jewish organisations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, in which they stressed the great importance of such a convention for Jewish survivors of the Nazi massacres all over the world.

PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

A draft convention for the collective protection of individual rights and democratic liberties in western European countries has been submitted by the European Movement to the committee of ministers of the Council of Europe. The proposals include the establishment of a European Court of Human Rights to ensure adherence to the convention.

The draft defines essential personal liberties which all participating States shall guarantee in addition to any other rights existing under present law. These are:-

Security of life and limb; freedom from arbitrary arrest, detention, and exile; freedom from slavery and servitude and from compulsory labour of a discriminatory kind; freedom of speech and of expression of opinion generally; freedom of religious belief, practice, and teaching; freedom of association and assembly; the natural rights deriving from marriage and paternity and those pertaining to the family; the sanctity of the home; equality before the law; freedom from discrimination on account of religion, race, national origin, or political or other opinion; and freedom from arbitrary deprivation of property.

FROM ALL CORNERS

U.S.A.

A group label bill which would make illegal the postal distribution of material designed to stir up racial or religious hatred has been introduced in the House of Representatives by a bi-partisan group of five Congressmen.

ARGENTINE

Immigrants who entered Argentina illegally up to July 8 of this year, when President Peron granted them a pardon, must legalise their status by October 1, 1949.

Any person failing to register with the Migration Department and obtain the necessary documents is liable to deportation to his country of origin or any other country which will agree to take him.

SWEDEN

Mr. Elias Brandel, an alleged collaborator of the Nazi paper "Dagsposten" and an anti-Semite, was appointed as Special Taxation Committee Member by the Swedish Finance Minister. This decision was vigorously criticised by the Swedish Liberal newspaper "Expressen," which states that Brandel had been advocating the exclusion of Jews from important offices in the administration.

CALL UP TIME TABLE

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, Mr. Ness Edwards, recently declared that the interval between registration and medical examination varied between two and 15 weeks, the oldest men being examined first, so that all men whose cases present no special features may be called up at approximately the same age. In a straightforward case the man may expect to receive his enlistment notice between four and six weeks after the medical examination and will be required to report for duty about 14 days after receiving the notice.

VACANCIES

Should be reported to the
AJR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

YOUTH ALIYAH
DINNER-BALL

(under the auspices of the Printing and Allied Trades Committee)

will take place on

WEDNESDAY, 14th SEPTEMBER

at

Grosvenor House, Park Lane, W.1

The Hostess will be

Mrs. LORNA WINGATE

and the Guest of Honour

H.E. The Israeli Minister

Dr. MORDECHAI ELIASH

THEODOR M. BIKEL

from the Chamber Theatre, Tel-Aviv,

will appear during the evening

Tickets at 2½ Gns.

are obtainable from

Youth Aliyah, 32, Ledbury Road

London, W.11. BAYSwater 7291

Write in confidence giving full particulars to Box 784.

Write in confidence giving full particulars to Box 784.

Write in confidence giving full particulars to Box 784.

Write in confidence giving full particulars to Box 784.

Write in confidence giving full particulars to Box 784.

Write in confidence giving full particulars to Box 784.

Write in confidence giving full particulars to Box 784.

Write in confidence giving full particulars to Box 784.

Write in confidence giving full particulars to Box 784.

Write in confidence giving full particulars to Box 784.

Write in confidence giving full particulars to Box 784.

Write in confidence giving full particulars to Box 784.

Write in confidence giving full particulars to Box 784.

Write in confidence giving full particulars to Box 784.

Write in confidence giving full particulars to Box 784.

Write in confidence giving full particulars to Box 784.

Write in confidence giving full particulars to Box 784.

Write in confidence giving full particulars to Box 784.

Write in confidence giving full particulars to Box 784.

Write in confidence giving full particulars to Box 784.

Write in confidence giving full particulars to Box 784.

Write in confidence giving full particulars to Box 784.

Write in confidence giving full particulars to Box 784.

Write in confidence giving full particulars to Box 784.

Write in confidence giving full particulars to Box 784.

MILD AND SUNNY
BOURNEMOUTH-W.
BRUDER'S "ASHDALE"
Private
Guest House 23 BEAULIEU RD.
Tel.: Westbourne 619471
5 min. Sea, 2 min. Bus. Lovely Surroundings
Quiet district, Gasfire, H & C Water.
Reasonable Terms, small house.
Permanent Residents welcomed.

Clifton Guesthouse

14 CLIFTON PLACE

Brighton 7723

AN EXTREMELY REASONABLE

AND ATTRACTIVE

CATERING-ESTABLISHMENT

Offers Full Board Accommodation for

YOUR WEEKENDS AND HOLIDAYS

LOVELY AUTUMN

AND WINTER

HOLIDAYS

in HINDHEAD

"FURZEDOWN"

(Mr. & Mrs. F. Schwarz) HINDHEAD 335

FROM OCTOBER on Reduced Winter terms

and Special Terms for Weekends

Still a few vacancies for Xmas

"FURZEDOWN"

HINDHEAD 335

For the first time

since 1941

some vacancies

for PERMANENT GUESTS

THE
PRINCES
HOTEL
EASTBOURNE

This luxury Jewish Hotel is in a wonderful position on Eastbourne's lovely seafront, opposite the Wish Tower bathing station. It is between the Cavendish and Grand Hotels, within 100 yards of the Theatre, Winter Garden, and Devonshire Park with its Davis Cup tennis courts. The Princes is luxuriously appointed and is probably the best equipped Hotel of its size (50 bedrooms) anywhere. Strictly orthodox catering of the highest order with Kashruth under the personal supervision of the Rev. L. Wolfe. Write for our brochure, and make 1949 a memorable holiday year at the soon-to-be-famous Princes Hotel Eastbourne.

LASCELLES TERRACE
EASTBOURNE—Phone 4056 (4 lines)

Mr. Paul J. Dreyfuss
Now at
The General Transport Co. Ltd.
13, Coopers Row, London, E.C.3
Tel.: ROYal 8871/8
International Shipping & Forwarding Agents
for **IMPORTS**
EXPORTS
REMOVALS
WAREHOUSING
PACKING
Our subsidiary Company—
Airways & General Trans-
ports Ltd.
deals with Passenger bookings by
AIR, RAIL & SEA
and for all **AIR CARGO**
AGENTS FOR ALL LINES
Branch Offices at Liverpool, Manchester,
PARIS, BOULOGNE S/MER.
We can quote for C.I.F. PRICES world
wide. Enquiries will receive prompt
attention

Silhouette
your figure

ALL YOUR PRINTING with
QUALITY and SERVICE
at COMPETITIVE PRICES
excellent printers Ltd.
50, EVERS HOLT ST., EUSTON, N.W.1
Phone: EUSTon 4226 (4 lines).

M. GLASER
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERER
All Re-Upholstery, Carpets,
Furniture Repair, French Polishing
WILL BE DONE TO YOUR
SATISFACTION—
Phone HAMpstead 5601 or call at
432 FINCHLEY RD. (Child's Hill) N.W.2

L. SCHEIBE
form. Polstermöbel & Matratzenfabrik, Berlin
Continental
UPHOLSTERY
Re-Upholstery and Re-cover of all
kinds of Furniture and Mattresses
Loose Covers—Curtains
19 Links Rd., N.W.2. Tel.: GLA 7805

- OPTICIAN -
A. OTTEN, F.B.O.A. (Honours)

RECOGNISED FOR
ALL OPTICAL BENEFITS
COMPLETE SERVICE
118 FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.3
(Opposite John Barnes and
Finchley Road, Met. Station).
PHONE: HAM 8336 for Appointment

GIFT PARCELS TO EUROPE

We regularly send gift parcels to the continental countries containing goods of the
greatest value to your relatives and friends on the continent.
Write or 'phone for our latest price-list or call on us personally.
We assure our fullest assistance.

POLIMEX CO. LTD.
58, JERMYN STREET, LONDON
S.W.1. Tel.: REGent 3931/4

CORSETS
BRASSIERES
Made to Measure
also Repairs—Alterations
Mrs. E. SONNENFELD
Apply 24 St. John's Rd., Golders Green,
Phone for Appointment SPE 6547. N.W.11

INDUSTRIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Photostat Copies,
Photo Reproductions, Lithoprinting
GOLDERSTAT, 95, Cambridge Road,
Kilburn, London MAI 3671/2

The House on the Hill
NURSERY AND KINDERGARTEN
5 Netherhall Gardens,
Hampstead. HAM 1662
Vacancies Morning Class
10-12 p.m.
Application forms from the Matrons

M. FISCHLER
CONTINENTAL UPHOLSTERY



FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND BEST
MATERIALS USED. CARPETS FITTED
AND ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE MADE
AND REPAIRED, ALSO CURTAINS AND
MATTRESSES
117, MELROSE AVENUE, N.W.2
Tel.: GLA 1625 or EDG 7124

AJR RELIEF DEPARTMENT
33, Compayne Gardens,
London, N.W.6
(Finchley Road Tube Station)
Please send us your used
clothing (if in good condition)
for the Continent, Israel and
North Africa.
We need
BABIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR
Men's Suits and Underwear,
Books (in German)
Toys and Games if complete
Telephone:
MAIDA VALE 7997

SPACE DONATED BY
S. F. & O. HALLGARTEN
Wines and Spirits
Importers & Exporters
1 CRUTCHED PRIARS, LONDON, E.C.3

MACHINISTS
for Fancy Goods
indoor and outdoor
wanted

THE H.C. TRADING COMPANY LTD.,
106 REGENT STREET, W.1
(Entrance Glasshouse Street)

REPRESENTATIVE
for **BRASSIERES, Etc.**
(FRENCH & ENGLISH)
wanted for
Northern England (esp. East Riding
and Cumberland) & Scotland.
Commission Basis. Apply Box 788

LET

BRODECOR LTD.
DECORATE
YOUR HOUSE, FLAT, OFFICE,
FACTORY, SHOP, ETC.
TELEPHONE: 51 COMPAYNE GDNS.
MAIDA VALE 8749 LONDON, N.W.6



A. BREUER
TYPEWRITERS
57 Fairfax Road,
N.W.6
MAI 1271

NEW STANDARD & PORTABLES in Stock

F. FRIEDLAND
New Workshop
188 CAMBRIDGE ROAD, N.W.6
Shop & Office Fitting,
Cabinet Maker, French Polishing,
Furniture Repair, Upholstery
Please ring: LADbroke 0910

MIRRO FURS, Ltd.



176 West End Lane, N.W.6
(near West Hampstead Tube Station, Corner shop)
Telephone: HAMpstead 4721

FLY with
HELLENIC AIRLINES
PRESTWICK &
LONDON to
TEL-AVIV
Regular Twice Weekly Service
4-Engine Aircraft
operated by
British Crews
Full details from your Agent or
Scottish Aviation Ltd

Prestwick Airport 25 Cockspur Street
Ayrshire London, S.W.1
Phone: Prestwick 7281 Phone: Whitehall 746

Phone: PRO 5111 ESTIMATES FREE
YOU NEED A DECORATOR?

I am your Man!
I get in... get on, and get away!
Guaranteed—no mess!

L. A. PREECE,
15, St. Annes Road, Barnes, S.W.13

NEW CUSTOMERS THROUGH
ADVERTISEMENTS

in "AJR INFORMATION"
Deadline: 15th of the Month

NOW you can FLY SABENA
to ISRAEL!

Luxury Convair and
D.C.4 Airliners. No crowd-
ing, waiting or usual travel
problems. Free Kosher
meals on board, if requested.
66 lbs. baggage allowance.
FROM LONDON: Tues.
and Sun., arriving next
morning; £67 (£120. 12s.
return).
FROM MANCHESTER:
Mon. evenings, arriving Wed.
£71.1s. (£127.18s. return)
Seats NOW, all Agents or Sabena, 205, Regent
Street, London, W.1 (Mayfair 8292) and 32,
Deansgate, Manchester, 3. (Deansgate 6956).

SABENA Belgian Air Lines
Regular twice-
weekly flights
from London,
& weekly from
Manchester,
via Brussels
to Lydda.

Balsam's Restaurant
17 HERTFORD STREET, MAYFAIR
Continental cuisine GRO 4679
Fully licensed until 12 midnight
Food and Drinks served until 12 midnight.
Daily: Tea Dance 4-6 p.m.; Dinner Dance
from 8 p.m. by candlelight. Famous
Viennese Orchestra. Charming CAROL
BROOKE and ALAN CARR sing.
Compère MARTIN LEYDE.

ZENITH TAILOR SERVICE LIMITED

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Clothing made to measure
from customers' own
material

REMODELLING
ALTERATIONS

257 FINCHLEY ROAD
LONDON, N.W.3

(near Finchley Rd. Underground Stat.)

Your
HOUSE or FLAT
needs redecoration?

Please ring HAM 1541
M. G. STREAT
Painting & Decorating

NEWMAN'S
COSY
SLIPPERS

by
NEWMAN'S SLIPPERS
LTD.
BLACKBURN

Plastic—Sheeting, Balting, Piping,
Fasteners, Drawings, Rivets, Linings, pp.
Cuttings of Silk, Cotton, Hosiery, etc.

Export of General Goods to all Markets

D. MEYER Telephone: GERard 3391
58Gt. Marlborough St., London, W.1

FOR THE HIGH FESTIVALS
Prayer Books, Taleisim, Caps
Luachs 5710, New Year Cards

M. SULZBACHER
Jewish and Hebrew Books
(Also purchase)
4 Sneath Avenue, Golders Green,
London, N.W.11 Tel.: SPE 1694

Valentine & Wolff
Insurance Brokers LTD.

59 NEW OXFORD STREET
LONDON, W.C.1

Tel.: TEMple Bar 0842/3/4

All Types of Insurances with
Lloyds and all Companies

Herbert Freedman:

A NEW GERMAN MYTH

When, at the end of the first world war, Germany's front collapsed and her armies, demoralised and dispirited, laid down their arms, the phrase of the "a stab in the back" was coined. Jews, Socialists and pacifists, it was said, had accepted defeat, while the German army was standing unconquered in the field. This myth had played an ever-growing part in the education of German youth and injected them with the lesson of the invincibility of German military power.

One would have thought that after the total breakdown of the Nazi Reich, with a three-fold beating of the German forces in west, east and south, the facts this time would speak a language which could not be prompted by new forgers of history. Alas, the Officers' Corps, that core of German militarism, preserving the old Prussian tradition from generation to generation, has gone over to the attack.

They maintain that not they, not the German army, have lost the war—the war was lost because a military dilettante, one who had not been trained in the old Prussian Officers' School, had assumed the command of the forces and acted against the advice of the experts, the German generals. This man, of course, is Hitler, and the mouthpiece of this new attempt to save the "honour" of the German army is General Franz Halder, from September, 1939, to September, 1942, Chief of the German High Command, whose booklet, "Hitler als Feldherr" (Domverlag, Munich) is now Germany's best seller.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

Haifa, August, 1949.

With the last outstanding armistice agreement concluded, military matters have receded to the background, and the general attention is focussed on the problem of readjusting the economic situation to the present difficulties. The new austerity system has so far, of course, only meant a start in the reduction of living cost, and at the same time of reducing the standard of living. Its immediate effect has been a general weakening of business transactions, aggravated by several other circumstances: the sharp rise of state and municipal taxes; the exaggerated, unreasonable purchasing of consumers' goods prior to rationing; and the irregular import of machinery, textiles, utensils, etc., by new immigrants as means of transferring their property. This reducing of consumption has been intentional, in order to release funds for the urgent needs of settling the newcomers, at the same time decreasing the cost of doing so. It may be assumed that after a transitory period, with a constant increase of consumers, business activity, especially of plants producing utility ("lakol") goods will soon become brisker again, the more so when several of the new enterprises by Jewish investors abroad will start work.

Public and semi-public building and construction is in progress in many parts of the country. In Jerusalem buildings in the war damaged streets are being paired; in Haifa the enormous work of clearing the demolished Old City quarter and the laying out of broad new thoroughfares is making good progress. New industrial quarters have been erected in the vicinity of Tel-Aviv and are planned near Nathanya and Naharya. A new town of Beersheva, near the small old Arabian one, is being built. The railway is being refitted and has resumed its service on most lines.

In the times of the Mandate, the railway has been little efficient, and passengers preferred the widespread autobus service. There are now plans to make the railway more attractive also for passengers by a more frequent and accelerated traffic, the main line between Haifa and Tel-Aviv being shortened by the construction of a new line via Herzlya. A new station building in the northern part of Tel-Aviv is to substitute the obsolete one of former times. The railroad to Jerusalem which could not be used since the war started, is now running through Israel territory only, and though a quick service can hardly be arranged under present circumstances, it will again attract tourists eager to see this picturesque part of the country with its many historic reminiscences, which it is otherwise difficult to approach.

HANS MOSBACHER.

He has never forgotten that Hitler "disliked the professional officer," and he traces back from the years before the war Hitler's blunders which, he alleges, led to the military downfall of Germany. In the fateful days of May, 1940, when the German Panzers threatened to cut off the retreat of the British forces towards Dunkirk, Hitler intervened and ordered the Panzers back because he was afraid they might be isolated from the infantry. This intervention, Halder says, saved the British Expeditionary Forces. But as otherwise the German invasion of France proceeded according to schedule, Halder is not slow in pointing out that this plan of operations was never known to Hitler and solely the merit of the German High Command.

The secret weapons, of which Hitler boasted so much, were, according to Halder, by no means due to his initiative; on the contrary, Hitler delayed their production. When, in 1939, General von Brauchitsch informed the Fuehrer for the first time of the development in this sphere, Hitler was offended that he had not heard of it before, and banned all further experiments. Only after two years, this ban was lifted.

Halder also maintains that the Generals warned Hitler against an alliance with Italy which, from a military point, would be more of a liability than an asset, and that they warned him as early as 1938 of a war on two fronts.

Almost half of the treatise is devoted to Hitler's fatal blunders in the war against Russia. It appears that everything that happened there, happened against the advice of the German High Command, and that Hitler had to drag his generals into action like disobedient children. The defeat by Leningrad, the disaster of Stalingrad, the terrible punishment of the German army in the winter of 1941-42—all was Hitler's fault, but whenever and wherever a military operation was completed successfully, it was due to the local commander.

In 1943, says Halder, the war was decided, but Hitler did not accept the decision, "as in 1918 Ludendorff did." The same story is repeated about the Allied invasion of Western Europe. The "Atlantic Wall," Hitler's own idea, was senseless, and Halder, in a well-known terminology, states "German army groups, fighting desperately without reserves and cut off, have, in the belief to protect the Fatherland, achieved miracles in face of an overwhelming superiority of men and materials." We heard this tune before.

There is no one to prove if Hitler really said after Stalingrad: "My idea was right, but the generals have prevented its carrying out." Of course, the generals have one great advantage over Hitler—they are alive and he is dead. If he, like Napoleon, would—God forbid—have been exiled somewhere on another Elba and would write his memoirs, no doubt he would have been able to prove that he was a military genius and the German High Command failed him.

As things are, the German military clique is building up a new myth which, no doubt, is bound to play a great part in Germany's awakening nationalism. Halder calls Hitler a "leader without God" and says "True military leadership in the sense of German tradition is not conceivable without a deep understanding of the responsibility towards God." That did not deter him from serving for four years as "The Devil's General" in a most responsible position.

Questions in Parliament

Mr. Bramall asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what action he proposes to take about the circulation in the British zone of Germany of the book entitled "Hitler as War Lord," by General Halder, which justifies Germany's invasion of Allied countries and the part played by the German army in the late war.

On behalf of the Foreign Office, Mr. Mayhew stated: "This pamphlet was recently published under American licence in the United States zone. There are no restrictions on the distribution of publications between the British and American zones, and my right hon. friend does not think the circumstances warrant any departure from our normal practice."

ANGLO-JUDAICA

A Tale of Deficits

Since our communal finance appears to be condemned to everlasting deficits, it is perhaps as well the figures are made public while everybody is on holiday. The London Board of Jewish Religious Education is short of the comparatively small sum of £2,699, having had an income in 1948-49 of £58,933, nearly £6,000 more than in the previous year. Next year's deficit has been estimated at over £3,000, on an income of £60,550. The now proposed expenditure will include an increase of £2,300 in salaries for teachers of Synagogue Classes. On the other hand, £1,300 will be saved owing to dwindling attendance at Talmud Torahs, particularly in the East End. That sum happens to be roughly the yearly deficit of Jews' College. The suggestion that a financial appeal be directed to the community, was deprecated by the Chief Rabbi on the characteristic ground that they had nothing definite to offer; he felt it was a pity that nothing had come of the scheme once canvassed of a Residential College for Rabbis and Teachers.

A new way of relieving their own deficit was proposed for the Board of Deputies. At present their only regular income is an assessment of usually 10 gns. per deputy, which brings in less than £5,000 a year. Expenditure for salaries and administration is about £17,000, and the deficiency is made up by grants from the Defence Fund. In addition the Defence Committee spends some £10-12,000, thus the total expenditure comes to about £28,000. This sum it is now hoped to cover by a voluntary levy from individual members of each constituent body. The membership of all the Board's constituents is reckoned to be between 50 and 60,000. That each of these will now be willing to pay an average extra of 10s. is the bold hope which the new Financial Committee will have to translate into action.

Our Jewish Press

A Jewish journal has gone out of business—the four-year-old *Clarion*, organ of the "Jewish Committee of the Communist Party." If it is not likely to be keenly missed, one reason is that it never was widely known. But then so few of our papers are—apart from the *Jewish Chronicle* which, it has been said, is as unfailingly present on the Friday evening table as the Gefilte Fish. In its 109th year now it is probably the oldest Jewish weekly newspaper and, there is great cause to believe, by far the best. We like to think of it, much as we do of the *Times*, as an institution, owing allegiance to no faction and open to all.

Other Anglo-Jewish journals are the weekly *Zionist Review* (founded in 1917), whose editor, Dr. Levenberg, was recently appointed Director of the Zionist Information Office in London. There is also the fortnightly *Mizrachi Jewish Review*, *JNF News*, the weekly of the Jewish National Fund, the *Jewish Monthly* which is sponsored by the Anglo-Jewish Association, and the monthly journal of the Bachad, *Chayenu*. Outside London Jewish papers, of considerably varying quality, are published in Manchester (Jewish population: 22,000), Glasgow (15,000), Liverpool (7,500), Birmingham (6,000), and Newcastle (2,500). Last month a *Jewish Courier* began to appear in Bournemouth (1,000), and a *Jewish Observer* has been started, by two Liverpool business men, in Leeds which, though the second largest community (25,000), has not had a paper of its own for many years.

REFUGEES TO REMAIN UNDER UNO PROTECTION

After considering problems connected with the winding up of the International Refugee Organisation on June 30, 1950, the Economic and Social Council has decided that international protection shall continue to be extended to refugees after that date through the United Nations.

OFFENCE AGAINST ALIENS ORDER

According to the "Hampstead & Highgate Express," an alien who, for the third time, had failed to notify the police of her change of occupation, was fined £3. Readers who are not naturalised and who came to this country before the outbreak of war, are reminded that, whilst they need not any longer have a Labour Permit, they are under the obligation of notifying the police whenever they change their job.

NEW LIGHT ON HEINE

The magic of Heine's personality, a hundred years after his death, is as strong as ever. In the thirties I once travelled from Florence to Rome. At Lago Trasimeno a young Italian girl entered our compartment. We started a conversation, and suddenly she produced a piece of paper on which a German visitor to her little town had jotted a few lines in German. Could I perhaps translate it for her? I read:

Und mein Stamm sind jene Asra,
Welche sterben, wenn sie lieben. . . .

Thus we will not be surprised to learn that the study of the poet in Germany was vigorously revived after 1945. The well-known student of Heine, Friedrich Hirth, has published new material in Alfred Doeblin's magazine "Das Goldene Tor" ("Heinrich Heine's letzte Liebe" and "Heinrich Heine und Karl Marx"). A short time ago I received a Heine-Biography by the Headmaster of the Heinrich Hertz-Schule in Hamburg, Dr. Walter Vontin. (Walter Vontin: H. H. Lebensbild des Dichters und Kämpfers. Aufbau Verlag, 12 Illustr., pp. 185. Berlin 1949).—This admirably clear and concise book sums up everything that has been discovered about the poet during the last years or which sheds new light on Heine as a Jew.

Heine's command of the German language was in his youth somewhat doubtful. At home he spoke "Judendeutsch," and this probably also was spoken at his Jewish elementary school which he left at the age of twelve. Then he became a pupil of the French Lycée where, of course, practically all lessons were given in French. His playmates in the street talked low-German (Rheinisches Platt). Thus, Vontin points out, the young man who already has made his mark as a German poet, still made grammatical mistakes when writing German.

We remember that as a student in Berlin Heine took a lively interest in the "Verein fuer Kultur und Wissenschaft der Juden." It is an interesting sidelight that the famous novelist Lion Feuchtwanger dealt with this period in our poet's life in his Doctor's thesis on the "Rabbi of Bacharach" which was published at Munich in 1907.

Heine's imagination was fired by the idea that the Jews, after their emancipation, had to catch up with European and German civilisation. Therefore we will not be surprised to find him as one of the voluntary teachers of the "Verein." One of his

former pupils describes the gusto with which his young master told his class composed of Jews just released from the Ghetto—about the battle in the Teutoburg Forest: "When Heine in a loud voice, as formerly the Emperor Augustus, shouted 'Varus, Varus, give me back my legions,' his heart rejoiced, his beautiful eyes shone and his intelligent manly face beamed with joy and bliss."

It is this fascinating struggle between his deep-rooted love for Germany and his Jewish consciousness which accounts for so much in his often bewildering work and life. So—in contrast to his words on that famous battle—his answer when he was asked to join a hunting party was, according to Vontin: "My ancestors were not the hunters, but the hunted, and if I am asked to aim at the descendants of their former colleagues my whole being rebels."

The new biography brings out convincingly that all inconsistencies in Heine's character did not prevent the poet from having a character, and a strong and proud one at that: in Munich he frequented the salons of the aristocracy. One day a princess sent her footman to him with the message, she had guests and Heine should come immediately for a cup of coffee. His answer: "I am in the habit of taking coffee where I had lunch."

This independent and proud man met in Paris another representative of this first generation of emancipated Jews, Karl Marx. Marx' daughter informs us that politics have nothing to do with the friendship which soon sprang up between the two men. For some time, Heine called every day at Marx' house. There the two friends would "go over and over again a little poem of eight lines, discussing this word or that and working and polishing until everything was smooth and any trace of work and polish had been eliminated from the poem." His friendship with the revolutionary involved him in trouble with the French Government. Both were to be expelled. Heine, so latest research shows, never became a French citizen. Yet, as he was born in Duesseldorf at a time when it was French, he could not be expelled either. So Marx had to leave Paris without his friend and wrote from Brussels: "I should like to put you in my luggage."

Later, when the stricken exile lay in his "Matratzen-gruft," Marx complained about his suspicious over-reconciliatory mood.

LAW and LIFE

Legal Advice Hours (for persons with limited means only): Wednesday 5-6.30 p.m., Sunday 11 a.m.—12.30 p.m.

"EUROPEAN LEGISLATION ON DECLARATIONS OF DEATH"

The American Joint Distribution Committee and Dr. Georg Weis who on behalf of the "Joint" initiated and conducted a survey on "European Legislation on Declarations of Death" (concluded on January 1, 1949), did a very useful and necessary work. They have compiled the legal rules of 25 countries on the subject under revision which has become so important in consequence of the extermination policy of the Nazis. The work shows, in what diversified ways the laws of the different countries have been dealing with this matter. Moreover, the practical problems which arise are complicated by the fact that the persons who perished from the hands of the Nazis and "were not heard of" any more may have been and indeed were in hundred thousands of cases

residents of country A, but
nationals of country B,
leaving property in country C.

Again and again, when perusing these various rules so laboriously compiled by Dr. Weis and his assistants, one finds that the questions of private international law which arise through these circumstances have not been satisfactorily solved, that gaps and doubts have been left, or that the surviving successors in title have to go to the trouble to take different steps in different countries.

In addition, the whole subject-matter is extremely fluid. Since the survey was concluded, in Holland,

e.g. the long expected statute on "certificates of death for missing persons" has been promulgated on June 2, 1949, and this enactment has put proceedings in Holland on a quite new and simplified basis.

Which kind of difficulties arise may be instanced by a quotation from Mrs. Hanemann-Strauss's report on the law of Israel contained in the compilation.

She gives a short outline of the procedure in the rabbinical courts which have to apply Jewish law. The formal declaration of death on the mere fact of absence of the husband and assumption of his death is not admissible. In special circumstances the death of the missing husband can be assumed as proved. Regarding the possibility of re-marriage for the husband in the case of the missing wife the procedure is much simpler and easier, owing to the fundamental difference in the basic construction which originally permitted the husband to have more than one wife.

Under the circumstances which have been set out the need for a codification of the whole subject-matter by International Agreement is undeniable. It is gratifying to note, therefore, that the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, by a resolution dated 24.8.1948 has requested its Secretary General to prepare and submit in collaboration with the International Refugee Organisation a draft convention on the subject. This is now being dealt with by the I.R.O.

May a satisfactory Convention be worked out and be accepted by the members of U.N.O.

The suffering Heine is represented in Hasselriis' marble statue which the Austrian Empress Elizabeth put up before her house on Corfu. Vontin gives us the latest information about this much-travelled monument. We still recall how William II had the statue removed; it was then bought by Heine's former publishers in Hamburg, but as the Senate refused it as a public monument, it found a place near the Barkhof. After the first world-war, it was defiled by nationalist rowdies, and Altona gave it an asylum near Salomon Heine's villa. In 1933 the publishers stepped in again, saved it from the Nazis and sent it to France. Now it is in Toulon.

Let us once more go back to the "Matratzen-gruft" and to this enigmatic figure, the "Mouche," who, for so long, has exercised the industry and ingenuity of many students of Heine. Friedrich Hirth, it seems, has lifted the veil. "Mouche" does not deserve the glorification given her up to now. She was an adventuress who loved to be in the limelight of famous people. She called herself Else Krinitzer after her alleged foster-parents who, however, never legally adopted her. Before her "Mouche" period, she had had a liaison with an author from Bohemia, Alfred Meissner. Later, we find her as the mistress of that great French scholar Hippolyte Taine. Eventually, she held a post as a schoolteacher at Rouen. On the whole, that's how Vontin sums her up, "a life as unworthy as her character and as shallow as her mind."

Nevertheless we should be grateful to "Mouche" for having given at least the illusion of love to a man in the agony of death. Shortly before his end he is reported to have said: "God will forgive me, for after all this is his métier."

A. R.

PERSONALIA

Mr. Max Doctor (Glasgow) celebrated his 70th birthday recently. Mr. Doctor is the President of the Glasgow AJR Group and, for a great number of years, has taken most active interest in the work of the group as well as in the well-being of the individual members of the Community. The AJR expresses its thanks for his untiring devotion to the common cause and wishes him many years of health and happiness.

Mrs. Rose L. Henriques, Chairman of the Germany Department of the Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad, had her 60th birthday recently. For many years, she has devoted her time and energy to the welfare of the Jewish survivors in Germany. The AJR, which has the privilege of co-operating with her in the relief work for Continental Jewry, wishes to extend to her the most cordial felicitations.

Mr. Paul Goodman, who died in his 74th year, was one of the most distinguished figures in Anglo-Jewish life. He was a leading personality in the Zionist Movement in this country, one of the founders of the Zionist Federation and its Honorary Treasurer at the time of his death.

Mr. Goodman was a noted historian, a fellow of the Royal Historical Society, author of various books and contributor to a number of encyclopaedias. He also played a prominent part in the Sephardic community.

German Jew to Represent Turkey.—Professor A. Neumark of Istanbul University, will represent Turkey at an International Financial Congress to be held in Paris.

Professor Neumark, a German Jew who was expelled by the Nazis, established a reputation as one of Turkey's foremost economists.

Swiss Nazi Writer to Visit Germany.—John Knittel whose works were widely publicised by the Nazis and translated into several languages, was permitted to visit the British zone of Germany for the second time, reports the "Volkstimme" of St. Gallen. John Knittel is being boycotted by the Swiss Writers Association for his Nazi sympathies and had to leave the Association to avoid expulsion.

"*Religionen der Erde*," an anthology by Professor Clemen, Bonn, has been published in Munich. The chapter "Das Judentum" has been written by Leo Baeck.

THE AUSTRIAN SCENE

A marked deterioration of relations between the Austrian Government and the Vienna Jewish Community is developing under pressure of several issues.

The cool atmosphere surrounding current discussions of these issues stems from two sources: first, the Vienna Jewish Community of 12,000 is deeply concerned and even frightened by the Government's "forgive and forget" policy towards the Nazis; second, the Jews have so far failed in their efforts to obtain a loan from the Government's administrators of property earmarked for restitution to victims of the Nazis. At the same time, the Jews charge that anti-Semitism is on the increase.

At a meeting held in Vienna recently, Jewish leaders said that they were shocked to see high Government officials negotiating with former Nazis about participation in the national elections scheduled to be held in the middle of October. The meeting unanimously voted to condemn such discussions, alleging that the way was being paved to bring former Nazis into influential positions.

The Jewish leaders reminded the authorities that of 200,000 Jews in pre-war Austria, 185,000 had been driven out or murdered by the Nazis. The few remaining are still fighting for their rights. Finally, the Jewish community leaders protested against the recent move in the Austrian Parliament to absolve some groups of "implicated" Nazis from punishment under the law.

JEWS IN POLAND

The exact number of Jews in present-day Poland is difficult to ascertain, as no vital statistics have yet been compiled. The only substitute, which offers itself, is the annual distribution of Matzoth for which practically the whole community registers. A Commission consisting of representatives of the Jewish Central Committee in Poland, the Council of the Communities and the Joint has estimated the number of Jews claiming Matzoth last Pesach at about 70,000 (as compared with 93,000 in the previous year) which is regarded as the approximate number of "Glaubensjuden." In order to arrive at the exact number of "Matzo Jews" everybody was requested to apply personally and to prove the of his children through birth certificates.

The 70,000 Jews in Poland are distributed in three centres: the area of pre-war Poland, as far as it has not been ceded to Russia; Pomerania; and Silesia. The Province of Posen which, in the last century was the main reservoir of German Jewry, is today "Judenrein." The small remnant which had resided there before the war was cruelly exterminated by the Gauleiter of the Warthegau, Greiser, who was hanged by the Poles.

The present cultural and organisational Jewish centre of the former "Kongresspolen" is Lodz, with 13,690 Jews, while the community of Warsaw only numbers 5,162. Cracow has 3,000 Jews, Bielitz 900; all other communities have shrunk to a mere handful. Ger, for instance, the home of the famous Rabbis, has only 15 Jewish residents.

In Stettin, the capital of Pomerania, whose German Jewry was, in 1942, deported to Poland and exterminated, are today living 6,000 Jews, amongst them 1,082 children.

The major part of present-day Polish Jewry is concentrated in Lower Silesia, where there are 45,000 Jews. The largest community is Breslau (10,000), followed by Reichenbach (7,000) and Waldenburg (4,000). There are only a very few German Jews of pre-war days left, and among Breslau's large community, only five are German Jewish families, among them a doctor.

Upper Silesia has a Jewish population of 7,000, mainly concentrated in Beuthen and Kattowitz.

According to a report by Rabbi Dr. Kahane, Chairman of the Federation of Polish Rabbis, there are 56 organised Jewish congregations in Poland which are united in a Federation of Congregations. This Federation in contrast to the Central Committee of Polish Jews, which is a political body, has limited its activities to religious matters, such as education, Kashrut, etc.

The production of Kosher meat is playing an increasingly important part and both export to Israel and to Great Britain is under consideration.

On the question of a loan from restitution funds, the Jews learned that the Government is drafting a bill to create a fund which would serve both Jewish and non-Jewish rehabilitation demands. The Vienna Jewish Community had requested a loan of 25,000,000 schillings—about £625,000—from the Government to meet urgent needs in the care and maintenance of needy Jews. Now the Austrian financial authorities have offered them 5,000,000 schillings to be repaid in five years.

The proposal which stirred up a storm at the Jewish Community meeting was the Government's suggestion that all property of the Community be mortgaged as security for the loan. Jews estimate their share of the restitution property to be worth 1,000,000,000 schillings. While some speakers demanded outright rejection of the Government's conditions, the majority voted to insist on the loan from restitution funds without any mortgage commitment. Negotiations are continuing, but with a definite chill surrounding them.

DP's leave for Israel

A plan has been devised for the speediest possible transfer of Jewish D.P.'s to Israel. Already 80 per cent. of the applicants have left for Israel, under this scheme.

There are still 4,500 Jews in camps in the American zone, about 100 in the French zone, and close to 3,000 in Vienna, a total of 7,600. Some of them have expressed the wish to emigrate to destinations other than Israel.

One result of the departure of these D.P.'s has been the closing of the Riedenburg and Saalfelden camps in the Salzburg region, with Beit Bialik camp remaining as a clearing centre. In the Linz area, the Bindermichl, Enns and Puch camps have been closed. In the British zone, the sole remaining camp, at Admont, was closed last spring.

The following Jewish camps are still in operation in the U.S. zone: Ebelsberg, which is gradually being transformed into a rehabilitation centre; a part of Wegscheid, Wels, Steyr, Hallein, in addition to Beit Bialik. There remains in the French zone the Wiesenhof camp. Vienna has two Jewish camps, the Rothschild hospital and the Arzberg school.

All transports from Austria on the way to Israel are sent first to Beit Bialik, and next to the Trani camp near Bari, whence they embark for Israel. The trip from Salzburg to Israel takes ten to twelve days, including the Mediterranean voyage. Jewish authorities are in charge of the entire transport, and are aided by the Joint Distribution Committee, which pays the entire cost of the trip as well as for the transport of luggage up to 200 pounds for each emigrant. For two months the International Refugee Organisation had shared in the expenses.

Restitution

According to the "Board of Trade Journal" of August 20, the time limit for the three Austrian Restitution Laws has been extended to December 31, 1949. Claims arising under the first or second Restitution Law (which refer to property at present administered or owned by Austrian authorities) must be formally asserted with the provincial Finance Directorate (Finanz-Landes-Direktion) in whose district the property is located, and under the third law (which refers to property at present in the possession of physical persons or legal entities) with the Restitution Commission of the Landes (Kreis) Gericht in whose district the defendant has his normal residence.

Persons resident outside Austria have previously been advised to submit a notification of their claims under the Restitution Laws to the Federal Ministry for the Property Control and Economic Planning. Claimants who have already notified their claims to that Ministry are advised that this does not constitute a formal assertion of a restitution claim though it may be that the Ministry have passed the notification of claim to the proper Austrian authority. They should therefore communicate with the appropriate Austrian Authority either direct or through their legal representative in Austria to ensure that their claims have been properly asserted and if they have not, take the necessary action without delay.

Old Acquaintances

Thomas Mann in Germany:—After his return to California Thomas Mann must think of his first post-war visit to Germany with mixed feelings. He stayed with his wife, in the same room at Frankfurt where Ricarda Huch died not so long ago. Dr. Beermann-Fischer from Stockholm and Peter Suhrkamp from Berlin, his two publishers welcomed him, but he was attacked from right and left for not having come earlier, for not returning for good, and for having made this or that statement. When he announced he would go to Weimar to receive his second Goethe prize, he was asked by certain organisations to visit Buchenwald, near Weimar; but he refused to embarrass his hosts. Johannes R. Becher and Arnold Zweig, who seems to have returned from Palestine for good, formed the official reception committee in Weimar, and Mann repeated his lecture on Goethe.

No comment:—Werner Krauss, who played all Jewish parts in "Jud Süss," made a similar experiment in Salzburg where he acted the "devil" and the "Lord" in Helene Thimig's production of "Jedermann." At the same time, it was announced Krauss would play the late "Fuehrer" in G. W. Pabst's "The Last Days," a film dealing with the end of Hitler, which will be produced in Vienna soon.

London:—Peter Lorre, who started to be the "villain" when he played "M" in Germany, arrived from Hollywood to tour the English music halls. He will be at the "Empire," Shepherds Bush, during the week commencing September 12.—Felix Kent, who used to be intendant of the theatre in Graz under the name of F. Knuepfer, appears in C. B. Cochran's new musical "Tough on the Top."—Marianne Deeming, whom we have known on the continent under the name of Kupfer played her first serious part on the English stage in "The Return of Peter Grimm" with Jewish star Harry Green in the lead.—Martin Miller, who scored such a success in "Daphne Laureola," is preparing a production of Goethe's "Iphigenie" in German, with his wife in the title-part.—After a long absence from the screen Walter Rilla will be seen in two British pictures soon: "Golden Salamander" and "State Secret."—Vicky, the famous cartoonist of London's "News Chronicle," who started his career in Berlin, is going to America for a short visit.—Susanne Bandler, daughter of the late Viennese singer Rudolph Bandler, won the "Flora Robson" prize at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in London.—Lilly Freud-Marlé gave a second successful recital in London.

Appetiser:—Gabriele Tergit, who was on the staff of the "Berliner Tageblatt" and wrote the successful novel "Kaesebier erobert den Kurfuerstendamm," finished a new book. Its title is "Effingers," and she wrote it in 35 furnished rooms in five different countries; it is 900 pages long, and will be published in "Springer-Verlag," Hamburg. The authoress told me her book is the story of three generations of German Jews between 1878 and 1939.

U.S.A.:—Herrmann Krehan, who now calls himself Crayon, will do the decors for "Manon Lescaut" at the "Metropolitan Opera" in New York.—Eva Weiss, now known as Susan Wayne, is appearing in New York's swank night-club "Versailles."—Robert Thoeren and Fritz Rotter wrote the script for William Dieterle's next picture "September" with Joseph Cotten and Joan Fontaine in the leading parts.—Lotte Ehrlich, Max Ehrlich's widow, arrived in Hollywood from Holland.—Kurt Bois, Ludwig Stoessel, Ludwig Donath, and Ernst Verebes are in Robert Siodmak's new picture "The Great Sinner" which Gottfried Reinhardt produced.

Germany:—Journalist Bruno Manuel returned from the States and joined a newspaper in Stuttgart; Heinz Stroh from London joined a Nueremberg daily.—Ludwig Marcuse went over from America.—Dancer Kurt Jooss became teacher of Essen's "Folkwang School."—Mary Wigman opened a dancing school in Berlin.—77 years old conductor Leo Blech is returning from Sweden to join Berlin's "Staetische Oper."—Clara Viebig celebrated her 89th birthday.—The Bassermanns arrived on their first post-war visit in Hamburg to play Ibsen's "Ghosts."—Claire Waldorff finished her autobiography.—Gertrud Eysoldt will for the first time appear in a picture.—Reinhold Schuenzel returned from New York to direct "Raub der Sabinerinnen" with Hans Albers in Munich.

PEM.

FROM MY DIARY

Two Jewish films have recently caused some stir in London. One is a Polish production which has as its subject the battle of the Warsaw Ghetto, and is entitled, "That Others May Live." I think it is the first time that a Polish post-war film has been shown in this country, and its daring and realistic treatment of so great a human drama as the revolt in the Ghetto, gives it an honoured place in international film productions. "That Others May Live" is not a documentary, but it combines the qualifications of a factual reportage with the thrills and emotions of a feature film. The director, Alexander Ford, tells the story of three or four families who, over-run by the war and shut into the Ghetto, grow from simple folk into heroes.

The Jewish National Fund has acquired the right of showing this film, and at the premiere, which I attended at the Palace Theatre, the audience was deeply moved.

Another new film has been made by Mr. Josef Leytes, the producer of the successful Palestine film, "The Great Promise." His latest work, which was sponsored by the Joint Palestine Appeal, is called "Ein Breira," and tells the poignant story of the battle for survival of a settlement in the Negev. The film culminates with a scene in Haifa Harbour, when the camera shows the people pouring in to Israel from all corners of the world. "Ein Breira" is not only a documentary but also a human document.

As the events of the war gather speed, so Winston Churchill's narration swells to a dramatic and powerful crescendo. The second volume of his story of the late World War ("Their Finest Hour," Cassell & Co., 25/-), begins with the fateful days of the battle of France in May, 1940, and ends at the new

year of 1941, when England stood alone, the German invasion plans were still in the balance, U-boat packs were trying to cut the Atlantic life-line and Mussolini attempted to get his spoil by attacking Greece and Egypt.

It is against this momentous background, which needs a Churchillian diction to be conveyed to the readers, that we find not a few references to Palestine and the position of the Jews there.

Churchill's main concern was in June, 1940, after the fall of France, to set the British garrison in Palestine free and transfer the six battalions of infantry, nine regiments of yeomanry and eight battalions of Australian infantry stationed there, amounting to over 20,000 men, to the "Island Fortress" of Britain. On June 28 Churchill wrote to Lord Lloyd, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies and renowned for his anti-Zionist bias, "The failure of the policy which you favour is proved by the very large numbers of sorely needed troops we have to keep in Palestine. . . . This is the price we have to pay for the anti-Jewish policy which has been persisted in for some years . . .

"I think it is little less than a scandal that at a time when we are fighting for our lives these very large forces should be immobilised in support of a policy which commends itself only to a section of the Conservative Party."

And persisting in the attempts to sway the prejudice of Lord Lloyd, he wrote exactly a month later, "The cruel penalties imposed by your predecessor upon the Jews in Palestine for arming have made it necessary to tie up needless forces for their protection. Pray let me know exactly what weapons and organisation the Jews have for self-defence."

In June, 1940, it was proposed by the Middle East Command, under General Wavell, to await the shock of the Italian onslaught near the fortified position of Mersa Matruh. Churchill comments on this aspect

"I wished to arm the Jews at Tel Aviv, who with the proper weapons would have made a good fight against all comers. Here I encountered every kind of resistance."

It is interesting to note how the immense driving power and force of Churchill got entangled in the mesh of the Middle East intrigues as soon as he entered the Palestine problem, and that he could not carry out his intentions in view of the seemingly impenetrable wall of anti-Jewish prejudice. At the same time, it is worth remembering how highly Churchill rated the Jewish fighting power—an opinion which has been vindicated by later events.

But even in December, 1940, the garrisoning of Palestine had not changed and in a letter to General Wavell, Churchill says, "The essence of the situation depends on arming the Jewish colonists sufficiently to enable them to undertake their own defence, so that if necessary, the whole of Palestine can be left to very small British forces."

In November of the same year, the first deportation of so-called illegal immigrants took place from Palestine—no doubt with Lord Lloyd as the driving force. In a note to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Churchill wrote, "As the action has been announced, it must proceed, but the conditions in Mauritius must not involve these people being caged up for the duration of the war. The Cabinet will require to be satisfied about this. Pray make me your proposals."

The proposals which Lord Lloyd may have made to the Cabinet are not contained in Churchill's book. Whatever they may have been, the Jewish refugees who escaped from Hitler's Europe had to spend years of internment on the tropical island of Mauritius. Again, Churchill, who could stem the German flood and made the British people rise like one man, was defeated by his colleagues and subordinates on the Palestine issue.

NARRATOR

CLASSIFIED

Employment

AJR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY (annually licensed by the L.C.C.) has on its register men and women (skilled and unskilled), also homeworkers of any kind, sitters-in. Report vacancies esp. for book- and storekeepers. Tel. MAI 9096.

PHYSICS GRADUATE (21) with Special Physics and General B.Sc. Degrees seeks permanent employment in London area. Box 780.

BLOUSES. West End Firm has an opening for an energetic young person with experience and taste to take charge of the dept. with existing production and Sales-Organisation as right hand to the Managing Director. Excellent prospects for right person. Reply confidential with particulars, to Box 782.

EXPERIENCED SHORTHAND-TYPIST, English-German, required by Wool Exporters in Yorkshire Provincial Town. Box 779.

SHORTHAND TYPIST required for firm in Manchester. Good experience, full command of English and French and fair knowledge of third language (either Italian or German) necessary. Box 785.

YOUNG LADY (natural. British), experienced, seeks post as dental assistant or doctor's receptionist. Good references. Box 787.

Accommodation

OFFICES, 2-4 rooms, near Oxford Circus, wanted by Accountants, would consider sharing. Box No. 781.

FURNISHED Bedroom in modern flat, c.h.w.; lift, offered to business lady, mod. rent. 52 Chiswick Village, W.4. Nr. Gunnersbury Stn.

VACANT, a single room with board, H. & C., in every room. Continental cuisine. Large garden. Mrs. Wallach, 123 Dartmouth Road, N.W.2. Tel.: GLA. 2107.

WELL FURN. BEDSITTINGROOM in luxury flat Hampstead Garden Suburb. Gentleman only, ring before 11 a.m. SPE 0269.

Miscellaneous

ALTERATIONS, Remodels. Dress-maker, Mrs. Cohn, 158 Adelaide Road, PRI 7428.

RE-UPHOLSTERING, also Carpet Repair work done on customers' premises.—A. Fahn, 6 Lithos Rd., N.W.3.

EXP. BUSINESSMAN seeks active participation with £2/3,000 or would start any promising venture with enterprising partner who must contribute capital. London pref. but country considered for existing business. Box 783.

YOUR ACCOUNTS written up, Books prepared, also acting as Correspondent. All Inquiries to: M. Vanson, 3 Callcott Road, N.W.6. (Tel.: MAIDA Vale 6106).

Personal

ACCOMPLISHED LADY of good appearance wishes to contact educated Gentleman between 45 and 60 years, with view to Matrimony. Genuine replies only to Box 786.

MISSING PERSONS

Inquiries from AJR

Metzner, Margarete, nee Becker, born 1903, from Berlin-Lichtenrade probably with the ATS, for Paul Wenzel, Berlin.

Alfredy, Karl (Cohn), from Berlin, composer, for Fred Caro, Berlin.

Rubenstein, H., last known address: 17 Salisbury Street, Burdett Road, C.3, for AJR.

Brillart, Dr. Gregor, teacher of chemistry, from Berlin, for Eva Iversen, Berlin.

Saunders, Mrs. Reginald, last known address: Auriol Mansions, Kensington, for Jewish Community, Cologne.

Inquiries from HIAS

37 Museum Street, London, W.C.1
Rading, Anna, nee Silbern, from Breslau, last known address: 37 Amhurst Road, Withington, Manchester 20, for Elmar Brendgen, Weilheim.

Schacherl, Egon, born 15.6.08 Vienna, last known address: 19 World's End Avenue, Quinton, Birmingham, for Hias.

MAKE YOUR MEMORY LIVE IN ISRAEL

When making your Will, think of the Jewish National Fund. With a bequest to the Jewish National Fund, you write your name for ever in Israel in terms of villages and orchards, farms and gardens. Your legacy will go for the purchase of more precious soil as inalienable Jewish property. Generations come, generations go, but in that everlasting soil your name will live for ever.

Issued by

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

65 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1

(MUS 6111)

Full particulars may be obtained by you or your Solicitor from

K.K.L. EXECUTOR TRUSTEE CO. LTD.

199 Piccadilly, London, W.1 REG 7676

ALLEGED ASSAULTS IN HAMPSTEAD

According to the "Jewish Chronicle," a number of savage assaults by gangs of young hooligans have recently been reported against elderly Jews living in the West Hampstead area. In some cases, the "Jewish Chronicle" says, those attacked were so brutally maltreated that they had to enter hospital.

At Stamford Hill Juvenile Court, six youths were accused of assaulting Mr. Max Lehman, aged 55, of Aberdare Gardens, N.W.6; three of them were charged with causing grievous bodily harm to Mr. Stuart Cooper, 68 years old, of Priory Court, N.W.6; four were accused of assaulting Mr. Carl Berman, aged 79, of Hemstal Rd., N.W.6.

TOO OLD FOR WORK?

The Secretary of the AJR Employment Agency, Miss A. Levy, writes:

"We have on our books many men and women over 60, partly even 70 and 80 years of age, who are not only eager to find employment, but who are also still able to work. Most of them had been in employment until recently and only lost their jobs because their employer firms were liquidated or had to reduce their staff.

Fortunately, we were able to place some of these elderly people to their own satisfaction as well as to that of their new employers. There are, however, others who are still waiting to obtain their chance. Amongst them are Homeworkers, Clerks, Bookkeepers, Typists, Artists and Teachers.

Will you help to place them? Please do so and contact the AJR Employment Agency, 8 Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3. Tel.: MAIda Vale 9096."

"THE HYPHEN"

Various functions are being arranged for September, including Sunday rambles, a visit to Scotland Yard, and on Sunday, September 18th, 7.30 p.m., at 30 Buckland Crescent, N.W.3, a "Members' Own" evening, inaugurating the new Season, including a talk by one of the members on the "Hyphen's" past and future, to be followed by a discussion.

For full particulars, please apply to the hon. Secretary, Miss Ilse Apt, 121 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6. (Stamped addressed envelope to be enclosed.)

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON MISSING PERSONS

The Social Committee of the United Nations Economic and Social Council decided recently on a motion proposed by Denmark, to request the Secretary-General to transmit to the member States the draft convention on declaration of death of missing persons for consideration, so that the convention may be adopted at the September session of the General Assembly.

The Israeli delegate to the Council, Dr. M. Kahany, said that the Israeli Government was keenly interested in the convention, which was badly needed because there were many relatives in Israel of the several million Jews killed during the last war.

The Ad Hoc Committee had heard testimonials from representatives of Jewish organisations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, in which they stressed the great importance of such a convention for Jewish survivors of the Nazi massacres all over the world.

PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

A draft convention for the collective protection of individual rights and democratic liberties in western European countries has been submitted by the European Movement to the committee of ministers of the Council of Europe. The proposals include the establishment of a European Court of Human Rights to ensure adherence to the convention.

The draft defines essential personal liberties which all participating States shall guarantee in addition to any other rights existing under present law. These are:—

Security of life and limb; freedom from arbitrary arrest, detention, and exile; freedom from slavery and servitude and from compulsory labour of a discriminatory kind; freedom of speech and of expression of opinion generally; freedom of religious belief, practice, and teaching; freedom of association and assembly; the natural rights deriving from marriage and paternity and those pertaining to the family; the sanctity of the home; equality before the law; freedom from discrimination on account of religion, race, national origin, or political or other opinion; and freedom from arbitrary deprivation of property.

FROM ALL CORNERS

U.S.A.

A group label bill which would make illegal the postal distribution of material designed to stir up racial or religious hatred has been introduced in the House of Representatives by a bi-partisan group of five Congressmen.

ARGENTINE

Immigrants who entered Argentina illegally up to July 8 of this year, when President Peron granted them a pardon, must legalise their status by October 1, 1949.

Any person failing to register with the Migration Department and obtain the necessary documents is liable to deportation to his country of origin or any other country which will agree to take him.

SWEDEN

Mr. Elias Brandel, an alleged collaborator of the Nazi paper "Dagsposten" and an anti-Semite, was appointed as Special Taxation Committee Member by the Swedish Finance Minister. This decision was vigorously criticised by the Swedish Liberal newspaper "Expressen," which states that Brandel had been advocating the exclusion of Jews from important offices in the administration.

CALL UP TIME TABLE

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, Mr. Ness Edwards, recently declared that the interval between registration and medical examination varied between two and 15 weeks, the oldest men being examined first, so that all men whose cases present no special features may be called up at approximately the same age. In a straightforward case the man may expect to receive his enlistment notice between four and six weeks after the medical examination and will be required to report for duty about 14 days after receiving the notice.

VACANCIES

Should be reported to the
AJR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

The NEW LIBERAL JEWISH CONGREGATION

30 Buckland Crescent, N.W.3
PRImrose 3949

has pleasure to announce that they are able to allocate seats for the

HIGH HOLIDAY SERVICES 1949

to a limited number of new members.

Applications to:

30 Buckland Crescent, N.W. 3 from
September 5th:

Monday to Thursday 5-6.30 p.m.
Sunday 11 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.

Lilly Freud-Marlé
Arnold Marlé
PERFORMANCE

on the occasion of the
Goethe-Bicentenary

Thursday, 15th September, 1949,
7.30 p.m. at

1, Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6

TICKETS 10/- 5/- and 3/6

Please book in advance (Postal Orders to be enclosed) with:—
Lilly Freud-Marlé, 29, Blenheim Gardens,
N.W.2. (Tel.: GLA 5968)

"BLUE DANUBE CLUB"
153 FINCHLEY ROAD

Presents

"HURRA EIN JUNGE"

Performances every Sat. & Sun. at 7.30 p.m.
Bookings by phone (PRI 5548) and at Box Office
Sat. and Sun. between 11 - 1 and from 3 p.m.
onwards.
Members and Friends only

YOUTH ALIYAH
DINNER-BALL

(under the auspices of the Printing
and Allied Trades Committee)

will take place on

WEDNESDAY, 14th SEPTEMBER
at
Grosvenor House, Park Lane, W.1

The Hostess will be

Mrs. LORNA WINGATE

and the Guest of Honour

H.E. The Israeli Minister

Dr. MORDECHAI ELIASH

THEODOR M. BIKEL

from the Chamber Theatre, Tel-Aviv,

will appear during the evening

Tickets at 2½ Gns.

are obtainable from

Youth Aliyah, 32, Ledbury Road
London, W.11. BAYSwater 7291

Vacancy Occurs in

Export Department
of Well-Established
Company in Birmingham,

manufacturing

Metallurgical Compounds,

for keen, energetic and capable
man, speaking French, German,
Spanish and English, to take
charge of the Department.

Excellent prospects.

Write in confidence giving full par-
ticulars to Box 784.

MILD AND SUNNY
BOURNEMOUTH—W.
BRUDER'S "ASHDALE"
Private
Guest House 23 BEAULIEU RD.
Tel.: Westbourne 619471
5 min. Sea, 2 min. Bus. Lovely Surroundings
Quiet district, Gasfare, H & C Water.
Reasonable Terms, small house.
Permanent Residents welcomed.

Clifton Guesthouse
14 CLIFTON PLACE

Brighton 7723

AN EXTREMELY REASONABLE

AND ATTRACTIVE

CATERING-ESTABLISHMENT

Offers Full Board Accommodation for
YOUR WEEKENDS AND HOLIDAYS

LOVELY AUTUMN
AND WINTER
HOLIDAYS

in HINDHEAD

"FURZEDOWN"

(Mr. & Mrs. F. Schwarz) HINDHEAD 335

FROM OCTOBER on Reduced Winter terms

and Special Terms for Weekends

Still a few vacancies for Xmas

"FURZEDOWN"
HINDHEAD 335

For the first time
since 1941

some vacancies
for PERMANENT GUESTS

THE
PRINCES
HOTEL
EASTBOURNE

This luxury Jewish Hotel is in a wonderful position on Eastbourne's lovely seafront, opposite the Wish Tower bathing station. It is between the Cavendish and Grand Hotels, within 100 yards of the Theatre, Winter Garden, and Devonshire Park with its Davis Cup tennis courts. The Princes is luxuriously appointed and is probably the best equipped Hotel of its size (50 bedrooms) anywhere. Strictly orthodox catering of the highest order with Kashruth under the personal supervision of the Rev. L. Wolfe. Write for our brochure, and make 1949 a memorable holiday year at the soon-to-be-famous Princes Hotel Eastbourne.

LASCELLES TERRACE
EASTBOURNE—Phone 4056 (4 lines)

Mr. Paul J. Dreyfuss
Now at
The General Transport Co. Ltd.
13, Coopers Row, London, E.C.3
Tel.: ROYAL 8871/8
International Shipping & Forwarding Agents
for IMPORTS
EXPORTS
REMOVALS
WAREHOUSING
PACKING
Our subsidiary Company—
Airways & General Transports Ltd.
deals with Passenger bookings by
AIR, RAIL & SEA
and for all AIR CARGO
AGENTS FOR ALL LINES
Branch Offices at Liverpool, Manchester,
PARIS BOULOGNE S/MER.
We can quote for C.I.F. PRICES world
wide. Enquiries will receive prompt
attention

*Silhouette
your figure*

ALL YOUR PRINTING with
QUALITY and SERVICE
at COMPETITIVE PRICES
excellent printers Ltd.
50, EVERS HOLT ST., EUSTON, N.W.1
Phone: EU5ton 6236 (4 lines).

M. GLASER
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERER
All Re-Upholstery, Carpets,
Furniture Repair, French Polishing
WILL BE DONE TO YOUR
SATISFACTION—
Phone HAMPstead 5601 or call at
432 FINCHLEY RD. (Child's Hill) N.W.2

L. SCHEIBE
form. Polstermoebel & Matratzenfabrik, Berlin
Continental
UPHOLSTERY
Re-Upholstery and Re-cover of all
kinds of Furniture and Mattresses
Loose Covers—Curtains
19 Links Rd., N.W.2 Tel.: GLA 7805

- OPTICIAN -
A. OTTEN, F.B.O.A. (Honours)

RECOGNISED FOR
ALL OPTICAL BENEFITS
COMPLETE SERVICE
118 FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.3
(Opposite John Barnes and
Finchley Road, Met. Station).
PHONE: HAM 8336 for Appointment

GIFT PARCELS to EUROPE

We regularly send gift parcels to the continental countries containing goods of the
greatest value to your relatives and friends on the continent.
Write or 'phone for our latest price-list or call on us personally.
We assure our fullest assistance.

POLIMEX CO. LTD.
58, JERMYN STREET, LONDON
S.W.1 Tel.: REGent 3931/4

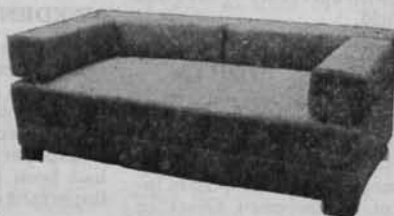
CORSETS
BRASSIERES
Made to Measure
also Repairs—Alterations
Mrs. E. SONNENFELD
Apply 24 St. John's Rd., Golders Green,
Phone for Appointment SPE 6547. N.W.11

INDUSTRIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Photostat Copies,
Photo Reproductions, Lithoprinting
GOLDERSTAT, 95, Cambridge Road,
Kilburn, London MAI 3671/2

The House on the Hill
NURSERY AND KINDERGARTEN
5 Netherhall Gardens,
Hampstead. HAM 1662
Vacancies Morning Class
10-12 p.m.
Application forms from the Matrons

M. FISCHLER
CONTINENTAL UPHOLSTERY



FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND BEST
MATERIALS USED. CARPETS FITTED
AND ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE MADE
AND REPAIRED, ALSO CURTAINS AND
MATTRESSES

117, MELROSE AVENUE, N.W.2
Tel.: GLA 1625 or EDG 7124

AJR RELIEF DEPARTMENT
33, Compayne Gardens,
London, N.W.6
(Finchley Road Tube Station)
Please send us your used
clothing (if in good condition)
for the Continent, Israel and
North Africa.

We need
BABIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR
Men's Suits and Underwear,
Books (in German)
Toys and Games if complete
Telephone:
MAIDA VALE 7997

SPACE DONATED BY

S. F. & O. HALLGARTEN
Wines and Spirits

Importers & Exporters
1 CRUTCHED PRIARS, LONDON, E.C.3

MACHINISTS
for Fancy Goods
indoor and outdoor
wanted

THE H.C. TRADING COMPANY LTD.,
106 REGENT STREET, W.1
(Entrance Glasshouse Street)

REPRESENTATIVE
for BRASSIERES, Etc.
(FRENCH & ENGLISH)
wanted for

Northern England (esp. East Riding
and Cumberland) & Scotland.
Commission Basis. Apply Box 788

LET
BRODECOR LTD.
DECORATE

YOUR HOUSE, FLAT, OFFICE,
FACTORY, SHOP, ETC.
TELEPHONE: 51 COMPAYNE GDNS.
MAIDA VALE 8749 LONDON, N.W.6



A. BREUER
TYPEWRITERS
57 Fairfax Road,
N.W.6
MAI 1271

NEW STANDARD & PORTABLES in Stock

F. FRIEDLAND
New Workshop
188 CAMBRIDGE ROAD, N.W.6
Shop & Office Fitting,
Cabinet Maker, French Polishing,
Furniture Repair, Upholstery
Please ring: LADbroke 0910

MIRRO FURS, Ltd.



176 West End Lane, N.W.6
(near West Hampstead Tube Station, Corner shop)
Telephone: HAMPstead 4721

FLY with
HELLENIC AIRLINES

PRESTWICK &
LONDON to
TEL-AVIV
Regular Twice Weekly Service
4-Engine Aircraft
operated by
British Crews

Full details from your Agent or
Scottish Aviation Ltd

Prestwick Airport 25 Cockspur Street
Ayrshire London, S.W.1
Phone: Prestwick 7281 Phone: Whitehall 746

Phone: PRO 5111 ESTIMATES FREE

YOU NEED A DECORATOR?

I am your Man!
I get in... get on, and get away!
Guaranteed—no mess!

L. A. PREECE,
15, St. Annes Road, Barnes, S.W.13

**NEW CUSTOMERS THROUGH
ADVERTISEMENTS**

in "AJR INFORMATION"

Deadline: 15th of the Month

**NOW you can FLY SABENA
to ISRAEL!**

Luxury Convair and
D.C.4 Airliners. No crowd-
ing, waiting or usual travel
problems. Free Kosher
meals on board, if requested.
86 lbs. baggage allowance.
FROM LONDON: Tues.
and Thurs., arriving next
morning; £67 (£120. 12s.
return).
FROM MANCHESTER:
Mon. evenings, arriving Wed.
£71.1s. (£127.18s. return)
Seats NOW, all Agents or Sabena, 205, Regent
Street, London, W.1 (Mayfair 8292) and 32,
Deansgate, Manchester, 3. (Deansgate 6956).

SABENA Belgian Air Lines
Regular twice-
weekly flights
from London,
& weekly from
Manchester,
via Brussels
to Lydda.

Balsam's Restaurant
17 HERTFORD STREET, MAYFAIR
Continental cuisine GRO 4679
Fully licensed until 12 midnight
Food and Drinks served until 12 midnight,
Daily: Tea Dance 4-6 p.m.; Dinner Dance
from 8 p.m. by candlelight. Famous
Viennese Orchestra. Charming CAROL
BROOKE and ALAN CARR sing.
Compère MARTIN LEYDE.

**ZENITH
TAILOR
SERVICE LIMITED**

*Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Clothing made to measure
from customers' own
material*

REMODELLING
ALTERATIONS

257 FINCHLEY ROAD
LONDON, N.W.3

(near Finchley Rd. Underground Stat.)

Your
HOUSE or FLAT
needs redecoration?

Please ring HAM 1541
M. G. STREAT
Painting & Decorating

**NEWMAN'S
COSY
SLIPPERS**

by

**NEWMAN'S SLIPPERS
BLACKBURN LTD.**

Plastic—Sheeting, Belting, Piping,
Fasteners, Drawings, Rivets, Linings, pp-
Cuttings of Silk, Cotton, Hosiery, etc.

Export of General Goods to all Markets

D. MEYER Telephone: GERard 3391
58Gt. Marlborough St., London, W.1

FOR THE HIGH FESTIVALS

Prayer Books, Taleisim, Caps
Luachs 5710, New Year Cards

M. SULZBACHER
Jewish and Hebrew Books
(Also purchase)

4 Sneath Avenue, Golders Green,
London, N.W.11 Tel.: SPE 1694

Valentine & Wolff
Insurance Brokers LTD.

59 NEW OXFORD STREET
LONDON, W.C.1

Tel.: TEMple Bar 0842/3/4

All Types of Insurances with
Lloyds and all Companies