

AJR

INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

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CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT

It was repeatedly stated in Jewish quarters during the election campaign that there is no "Jewish vote" in this country. Jews, whether they are British by birth or by naturalisation, were solely guided in their decisions by the same general political considerations as other citizens. They had the same choice between the parties and were not restricted in their opportunities by an anti-Jewish bias of one party or another, as was the case in some countries from which naturalised Jewish refugees originate.

Whilst there can therefore be in our midst no unanimous opinion about the political implications of the election results, it is no breach of impartiality if, at this juncture, we express our thanks to that member of the past Government under whose aegis we acquired British citizenship. As soon as the war was over, the former Home Secretary, Mr. Chuter Ede, put an end to the state of uncertainty which, in those days, perturbed the minds of many refugees and opened the way for naturalisation to all pre-war refugees whatever the terms of their original admission might have been. His liberal attitude is also reflected in the British Nationality Act of 1948 which, *inter alia*, provides for the naturalisation of married women in their own right and which has thus removed a disability.

LEST WE FORGET

In these December days our memories go back to the grim winter of 1938, when in Germany and Austria thousands of Jews had to suffer physical hardship and unspeakable humiliation in the concentration camps. The only way to get them free was emigration. The Consulates were besieged by desperate Jewish women who pleaded for their nearest ones. The two main countries of emigration, Palestine (then a mandated territory) and the United States, were practically blocked by the immigration restrictions and the quota system. It was in those pogrom days that, from our specific point of view, Britain had its finest hour. The immigration regulations were interpreted widely and special schemes made the wholesale admission of children, transmigrants ("Kitchener Camp") and other specified categories, possible. It is due to the humane attitude of the British public that thousands could escape from persecution and death; amongst those to whom special tribute must be offered is the pre-war Home Secretary, Lord Templewood (then Sir Samuel Hoare), who, together with his officials, had to carry the main burden of this life-saving operation. None of us will ever forget what a letter in a small envelope with a British stamp meant for a Jewish family in those days of utmost anxiety.

REGULAR LONDON AJR MEETINGS

AJR MEMBERS have sometimes expressed the view that more meetings should take place in London. Their special attention is drawn to the fact that, since the establishment of the AJR Friendship Club, meetings of members and friends of the AJR are taking place every week. At these meetings talks on topical questions are given and musical and literary entertainments are provided for. The functions are public and therefore open to all interested friends.

FOCUS ON RESTITUTION

Recent developments in the field of restitution call for a brief summary of the questions with which the Jews from Germany are faced. When the last issue of "AJR Information" went to press, the "Council of Jews from Germany" had received an invitation to a Conference in New York for a discussion of claims against the German Federal Republic. In the meantime, this Conference has taken place. Its formal result is the appointment of two Committees, a large one at which all the invited organisations are represented and an Executive Committee of twelve members who have been elected not as representatives of organisations but as individuals. The "Council of Jews from Germany," being one of the invited organisations, is represented on the large committee; one of the twelve Executive members is Dr. Leo Baeck, the President of the Council. The Executive has been asked by the Conference to define the policy to be taken in the light of Dr. Adenauer's declaration. The questions which have to be tackled are manifold. Some of them may be of a legal, economic or tactical nature, but others touch the spiritual foundations of present-day Jewry.

Jewry and Germany

No Jew can approach the German problem unemotionally. The crimes committed in the name of the German people are bound to stand in the foreground of our minds. Symptoms of German neo-Nazism also cast doubts about the extent to which the German people as a whole share the feelings of genuine repentance which Bundeskanzler Adenauer and the leaders of the political parties expressed at the Session of the Bonn Parliament on September 27. Whilst these feelings and these doubts are common ground for all Jews, opinions differ on the conclusions to be drawn from them. Some extremists go as far as to refuse any negotiations with Germany, even if it should be at the expense of material restitution or compensation. Others take the view that it would be unrealistic to relieve the Germans of their economic and moral obligations; as, after alteration of the Occupation Statute, Germany will become a sovereign state and thus a partner in any international agreements they do not object against direct negotiations with Germany—but they wish to make it clear that such negotiations are solely meant to settle the material claims to which the Jews are entitled and that they do not imply any desire of coming to new terms with the German people. A third school of thought goes a step further: its followers take the view that one should not ignore the ethical part of Dr. Adenauer's declaration and that

one should encourage that section of the German population which, as the "Peace with Israel" Movement reveals, is working for the establishment of a new relationship between Germany and Jewry. Opinion about these three conceptions, especially about the second and third one, will differ amongst Jews from Germany as it differs amongst Jews in general. Perhaps reactions in our midst are even more passionate in one direction or another: some will be guided by an uncompromising antagonism against the country they once loved, others by the remembrance of their personal, political and cultural integration into the life of pre-Hitler Germany.

Claims and Claimants

From the practical point, it seems that some confusion has arisen about the types of claims which are at stake and about the Jewish groups and individuals which are to benefit from them. As far as the types are concerned, one has to distinguish between claims against German individuals for the restitution of previously owned property and claims against the German "Laender" (and, by future legislation, against the German Federal Republic) for monetary compensation for damages inflicted under the Nazi regime. Restitution laws exist in all three Western zones of Germany and in Western Berlin; Compensation laws (though, so far, with hardly any practical effect for the emigrated Nazi victims) in the American and French zones and in Western Berlin, but not in the British zone. All these existing laws are meant to settle individual claims, and only in the case of heirless or unclaimed property, the restitution rights of the original owner are transferred to so-called Jewish successor organisations, the Jewish Restitution Successor Organisation in the American zone (IRSO), the Jewish Trust Corporation in the British zone, and the newly established Successor Organisation in the French zone; the three Successor organizations are also

Continued on page 2

WICHTIG FUER BERLINER

TIME LIMIT FOR COMPENSATION CLAIMS

February 7th, 1952

ONLY TWO MONTHS LEFT

Have you collected the necessary documents?

Have you submitted your claims?

If you do not wish to forfeit your rights you must act NOW!

DIE ZEIT DRAENGT

The United Restitution Office will not represent claimants who have missed the time limit

A talk about the Berlin Compensation Law will be given by Dr. F. Seligsohn (Legal Adviser of the United Restitution Office) at an AJR Meeting on Thursday, December 13 at 8 p.m., at 1 Broadhurst Gardens, London, N.W.6 (See Special Announcement)

Continued from page 1

operating in the respective Western Sectors of Berlin. For practical reasons, IRSO has in some "Laender" (e.g., Hesse and Bremen) ceded its claims to the Land Governments and has received a lump sum as global settlement of these claims.

As the existing restitution and compensation laws refer to individual claims of certain classes of Nazi victims, they can only cover a fraction of the losses inflicted upon the Jewish people by the Nazi regime. Here, the question of reparation to the Jewish people comes in.

The practical implementations of the reparation offer cannot be foreseen at this juncture. Under no circumstances, however, must reparation payments be made at the expense of individual victims whose separate claims are laid down in the compensation laws. For many Jews who were expelled from Germany, emigration did not mean resettlement but deprivation. The number of those who, in their advanced age, became incapable of earning their living is steadily increasing. The settlement of their claims—often the only hope they hold for their future—must not suffer any setbacks.

Spokesman of German Jewry

In his Declaration, Dr. Adenauer expressed the readiness of the German Federal Government to enter into negotiations with the State of Israel and the "representatives of World Jewry." Who can legitimately represent World Jewry? Before the outcome of the New York Conference was known, a conception was discussed in this country which, though perhaps inadvertently, would have led to the exclusion of the Jews from Germany. Therefore in a letter to the *Jewish Chronicle*, published on October 26, the London Vice-President of the Council of Jews from Germany, Dr. Walter Breslauer, recalled that Dr. Adenauer's offer was of special importance for the Jews from Germany who are represented by the Council and for the Jews in Germany represented by the Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland. "Hitler's war against the Jews," the letter goes on, "started in 1933—six years before the general war—with the persecution of the Jews in Germany who were deprived of their civic and political rights, not by a foreign conqueror, but by the State in which they had enjoyed full rights of citizenship. The Jews in Germany and from Germany have, therefore, a special status in the matter of German legislation regarding restitution and indemnification." These sentences define the policy by which the Council will be guided in its efforts to safeguard the interests of the Jews from Germany. It remains to be added that the AJR is part and parcel of the Council. It is the AJR which, together with its corresponding organisations in Israel and in the United States, established this independent international representation of the Jews from Germany, and the practical work arising from the vital questions which are at stake is carried out at AJR Headquarters by Hon. Officers and staff members of the AJR. In days like these we realise more than ever that Jews from Germany, wherever they may live and whatever their personal position may be, have to face common questions which call for common action.

W. R.

RESTITUTION NEWS

TIME LIMIT BERLIN

According to an information received from the Berlin Office of the United Restitution Office only 4,000 compensation claims from emigrated Nazi victims have been submitted since the Berlin compensation law came into force on February 8, 1951. As the number of prospective Jewish claimants outside Germany is to be estimated at about 150,000, this information reveals that a very great number of emigrated Jews from Berlin have not yet claimed the compensation they are entitled to. Readers are reminded that the time limit expires on February 8, 1952, and that therefore very little time is left for the preparation and submission of the claims. They should also draw the attention of their friends in this country and abroad to the urgency of the matter.

The Berlin compensation law refers to compensation in money and must not be confused with the restitution law which covers claims for the restitution of identifiable property. Therefore, the fact that claimants have submitted their restitution claims does not imply that they have done everything to safeguard all their interests. They may, in addition, be entitled to monetary indemnification according to the compensation law for damages which were inflicted upon them and which are not covered by their previous restitution claim.

IMPORTANT AJR MEETING

Dr. F. Seligsohn (Legal Adviser of the United Restitution Office)

will talk (in German) about

THE BERLIN COMPENSATION LAW

on Thursday, December 13,
at 8 p.m.

at 1 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W. 6

Guests welcome

Questions will be answered

JEWISH SUCCESSOR ORGANISATION IN FRENCH ZONE

The French High Commissioner has issued an Order (published in the "Amtsblatt of the Allied High Commission" of October 24, 1951) which implies important alterations of the Restitution Order No. 120. With regard to the heirless property and to the assets of dissolved organisations, the new regulations correspond to those in the British Zone. The establishment of a Jewish Successor Organisation for the French Zone is provided for.

Certain restrictions regarding the right of succession (Erbbeschränkungen) have been lifted, and new time limits for the submission of claims by the newly admitted categories of heirs have been fixed. Claimants, who have missed the time limit, are entitled to come to amicable agreements by May 1, 1952. Heirs, who were not entitled before the promulgation of the new Order, have to submit their claims by February 1, 1953.

The new Order also adjusts the regulations referring to "Nutzungen" to those in the American and British Zone.

PAYMENT OF TAXES AND FEES

Amendment of General Licence

The General Licence No. 34/50 providing for the payment of taxes, costs and fees from blocked accounts has been amended. Such payments may now be made not only if the taxes, etc., have arisen from the administration, but also from the acquisition or sale of assets. Furthermore, the amended licence covers liabilities for assets acquired after May 9, 1945, by way of succession or by special licence. It will, therefore, also refer to assets obtained by compensation laws.

CLAIMS OF I. G. FARBEN CAMP INMATES

Former inmates at Auschwitz concentration camp who had worked in the I.G. Farben Forced Labour Camp at Buna-Monowitz may now submit claims (by registered letter) to the "Registration Office for Creditors' Claims, I.G. Farben Control Group, 28 Mainzer Landstrasse, Frankfurt a. M., Germany." Dates when such forced labour was performed should be included in the claim.

TRANSFER OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS

At the suggestion of the German Ministry of Economics, the Allied High Commission has agreed to the following relaxation of transfer restrictions. Restituted household goods, art collections, instruments, etc., as well as factory inventory may be exported from Germany to the owners abroad. The value of these items is not limited. Furthermore, household goods or other items for personal use may, up to a limit of 5,000 DM., be purchased from own blocked accounts and exported to the owner, if the goods are to replace items which have been confiscated or have got lost for other reasons. The Allied High Commission has given its approval to these regulations on the understanding that permission must not be given for the purchase of goods which are in short supply for the normal export trade, or which might be essential as Germany's contribution to the Defence Programme.

By another decision, the Allied High Commission has authorised the Federal Government to grant special licences to the Jewish Successor Organisations for the purchase of goods up to 20 million DM. per year to be used for rehabilitation and resettlement schemes outside Germany. Licences may be given for the export to all countries which have admitted victims of Nazi persecution. This authorisation does not apply to individual claimants, but only to the Jewish Successor Organisations which are in charge of the heirless, unclaimed and communal property in Germany.

COLLECTIVE AND INDIVIDUAL CLAIMS

The relationship between collective compensation to the Jewish people and indemnification of the individual Jewish claimant has, in the recent past, been frequently discussed by claimants in this country and abroad. In a letter to the editor of the "Mitteilungsblatt" (Tel Aviv), issued by the Israeli sister organisation of the AJR, a correspondent expresses the view that, whilst the collective claim of the Jewish people had to be fully recognized, priority should be given to the individual victims of the Nazi regime, many of whom had still to live under very difficult circumstances. This request is in his view particularly important because the means at the disposal of the Federal Government for compensation purposes might be limited. Collective compensation, he writes, should only be put into effect after the individual claimants have been satisfied, and a reversion of the procedure might result in grave injustice towards innumerable victims of the Nazi regime. These considerations, the correspondent continues, should guide the representatives of the Jewish people in their negotiations.

COMPENSATION LAW BADEN

A recently promulgated Amendment Order to the Compensation Law in Baden (French Zone) widens the scope of the Law in two directions:—

Claims of persons who had their residence in Baden may now also be submitted for damages which have been inflicted outside the Land Baden. Furthermore, claims may now be ceded or inherited provided that they have already been assessed by legal decision.

The new claims arising from the amendment have to be submitted by January 11, 1952.

DRAFT BILL FOR EMIGRATED OFFICIALS

A Bill, regulating the claims of emigrated former officials and public employees, was passed by the German Federal Government and submitted to the Bonn Parliament. As soon as the draft bill has become law a detailed summary of the contents will be published in this paper.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

In an elaborate correspondence with the German Federal Ministry of Labour, the "Council of Jews from Germany" has taken up the interests of emigrated insured persons and submitted proposals for the forthcoming legislation on Social Insurance.

AUSTRIAN TIME LIMIT EXTENDED

The time limit for the submission of claims on the strength of the First, Second, Third and Fifth Restitution law has been extended to June 30, 1952.

Kenneth Ambrose:

ELECTION PUZZLES

"Excuse me, I am from the Staatspartei. Have you been to vote yet?" I shall always remember the mixture of fear and self-importance with which I rang the bells of numerous flats one Sunday shortly before Hitler's accession to power.

I am quite a bit older now, but I find those deceptively quiet midweek elections with only two or three candidates to vote for a good deal more difficult to understand. It all seems so easy: you go to what is referred to rather unimaginatively as your "Polling Place," and what looks to all the world like a cross between a Post Office and a Food Office. You make your mark on the paper and leave, knowing that neither you nor anyone else will be beaten up or in any way discriminated against because of the way you have voted, or even because perhaps you haven't voted. Yet, however much you may think you know about the state of the parties in the country, you will be quite unable to foretell the result of the election in terms of seats until a substantial section of them has been declared. And you may even run into some much more elementary trouble—you may step into your polling booth fully intending to vote for your party's candidate and then—oh horror!—you may find you have to leave again without having voted because you don't know his name and the party isn't shown on the paper. What inefficiency, you may think. Fancy not indicating the party on the ballot paper. That couldn't have happened in Germany.

Of course it couldn't! Not because of any difference in efficiency, though, but because the principle of parliamentary representation is quite different in the two countries. The underlying concept in Germany is that you vote for the party which you wish to govern the country. The presumption in this country is that you vote for the individual whom you want to represent you in the House of Commons. Englishmen have so voted since the thirteenth century (not of course all Englishmen, nor in such a quiet and civilised fashion) and the fact that your chosen representative also belongs to one of two or three mammoth parties is merely incidental in the eyes of constitutional history.

Local Representation

Once this basic fact is firmly grasped, many of the seeming anomalies and difficulties are shown to be the consequences of past history. Each constituency decides through the election which of the Candidates is going to be sent up to Westminster to represent its electors. This is vitally different from the pattern prevalent on the Continent, where the elector only votes for a party which has previously published a list of candidates, a number of whom will be successful and a further number unsuccessful according to the total number of votes polled for that party. A German election is a national (or at least a State) fight. A British one is a series of local fights. Now you cannot possibly have over 600 constituencies with some twenty or thirty candidates each. In fact there are not usually more than two or three candidates who have a reasonable chance of election in such a small area. Therefore the British Parliament is composed

HANS KLOETZEL

Many former German Jews must have been afflicted by the news of the passing in Jerusalem of Hans (or Cheskel Zvi) Klötzl. For the last few years he was a member of the editorial staff of the *Palestine Post* (now *Jerusalem Post*), but in the twenties he was one of the distinguished Jewish journalists of Central Europe, well known in Jewish and non-Jewish circles alike. Once an ardent Jewish nationalist, he became moderate when he achieved deeper insight into the complexities of life, and although a sincere Israeli patriot, he was critical of excessive nationalism, which seemed to him a negation of human values. Klötzl was a glowing liberal, fighter for justice and democracy. With a larger public he became popular as a writer of brilliant reportages in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, especially from Albania, Afghanistan (where he accompanied King Amanullah), Mexico, Africa, India, etc. He also wrote many stories for Jewish children, and several books (one on "India in Transition"). Israeli journalists mourn him as a sincere, helpful, always friendly colleague.

ROBERT WELTSCH

mainly of the members of the three largest parties, and splinter groups are not usually in evidence. The election law which requires a candidate to pay a deposit and to forfeit this if he does not poll at least one-eighth of the votes in his constituency, further discourages freak candidatures and generally militates against candidates without the mass support of the great parties.

Once a candidate is elected, he represents all his constituents in the Commons, whether they voted for him, against him, or not at all. He is in every respect the local spokesman, who will come back to his constituency most weekends and endeavour to settle grievances and give assistance wherever he is able. On the national plane, that is in the House of Commons, he is probably a party member first and foremost, but in his own constituency he is the champion of the people in general, even though he will of course propagate the gospel of his party whenever possible.

Wasted Votes?

"With this queer system of one-man constituencies," you may object, "my vote is always wasted. I belong to Party A, but there is a permanent majority here of the type of people who always vote for Party B. So I might as well not bother to go." It is true that if your vote could be transferred to swell the total seats of your party (as it is automatically, of course, under a system of proportionate representation) everyone might be better served. But even without this, your voice does not go entirely unheeded. Your party bosses will look anxiously not only at the number of seats they have gained or lost, but also at the majorities by which they have gained or lost them. If they normally lose your constituency by 10,000, and this time, because you and your like have made special efforts, they only lose it by 2,000, they will realise that it may even be possible to win it and that the tide is flowing in their favour. You can never be quite sure that the tide—to change the metaphor in mid-stream—does not suddenly become a landslide and your party gets in after all.

One final difficulty remains to be solved: How is it that in the last elections the Labour Party had a majority of some 200,000 votes, and yet the Conservatives had a majority of 27 seats over the former? The short answer is that there must have been more large Labour majorities than Conservative ones. This means that Labour votes were piled up in large quantities in certain localities with the result that many of them were redundant; had they been used in some marginal constituencies, where Labour and Conservatives were more equally matched, they might have helped Labour to gain more seats instead of merely recording more votes in seats already won. It has been calculated that on the average about 43,000 votes were polled for each Conservative M.P. in the new House, while over 47,000 were cast for each Labour M.P. and over 140,000 for each Liberal.

With the aid of modern Public Opinion Polls it is possible to forecast with reasonable accuracy the total number of votes for each party. Yet it is well nigh impossible even for the professional prophets—let alone for the amateur—to conclude from that how the new Parliament will be composed. The usual thing for us members of the voting public is to go by our general feeling in this respect. That way we have a fair chance of being correct, and if we are wrong—well, we always have the absence of proportionate representation on which to blame our failure.

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ANGLO-JUDAICA

Child and Home

This month, on the seventh day of Chanukah, we shall be celebrating Jewish Child's Day. It is a fairly recent feature in the Anglo-Jewish calendar, having been thought of, five years ago, by the Central British Fund and Youth Aliyah, its sponsors ever since. The purpose is twofold—in the first place, to appeal for the rehabilitation of the children who were saved. But as the remnant of the persecution is increasingly fitted into a new life, attention turns more readily to the second purpose, to affirm the fundamental Jewish teaching of child and family.

In an address to a conference of Jewish social workers the other day, Mr. Basil Henriques said that physical ill-treatment was almost unknown among Jews; at the same time he added, there are many Jewish children who are not getting the peace, love and happiness expected in a home.

Youth Movement

To some extent these deficiencies are made up by an effective Jewish Youth movement. It is nothing unusual for Jewish traditions to be brought back to Jewish homes at the insistence of children who first learnt them at their clubs. The largest of these is the 52-year-old Association for Jewish Youth, whose 140 units have a combined membership of over 13,000 boys and girls between 13 and 19.

Like the Union of Young Israel Societies and the old-established Jewish Lads' Brigade, the AJY is non-Zionist. It has been suggested that this kind of neutrality, not only political but also religious, is perhaps becoming obsolete, and certainly the majority of youth organisations are Zionist. The largest is Maccabi, with 5,000 members; the Socialist Habonim have 3,000 members, the religious B'nai Akivah 2,000, the Federation of Zionist Youth 1,000 and the Young Poale Zion 700.

Lack of Leaders

Altogether the Jewish youth movement in this country is roughly 30,000 strong, including some 4,000 specifically orthodox. Obviously the number of young British Jews is far higher, and it will be interesting to see how many more will be attracted. There is of course a widespread indifference. The establishment of the Jewish State either failed to create the great stir which might have been expected, or the inspiration that was in the beginning, is waning.

A serious handicap is the lack of youth leaders. Many of the Zionists have settled in Israel, and as for the others, the urge which aroused a sense of mission in our more fortunate brethren, sending them down to the poor youth of the East End, no longer operates. It seems that the poor merely in spirit are considered either unworthy of guidance or unlikely to appreciate it. The problems are of course far more complex, and perhaps more drastic things will have to happen before they can be tackled with any prospect of success. In the meantime, Jewish Child's Day might perhaps usefully be expanded into Jewish Youth Day.

C.C.A.

NEW LIBERAL SYNAGOGUE
CONSECRATED

In the beginning of 1939, when Jews started to arrive in large numbers in this country, the New Liberal Jewish Congregation was founded in London. Orthodox Jews found their spiritual home again in the United Synagogue, whose Services are conducted in the tradition common to all Ashkenaze Jewry. The ritual of German Liberal Jewry, however, differed widely from that of the English Reform and Liberal Synagogues.

Since 1939, Services of the New Liberal Jewish Congregation have been held at various places in London. What the congregation has been missing most was a Synagogue of their own which, at last, through the efforts of the Board and Executive, has now been established at 51 Belsize Square, London, N.W.3. A former vicarage was converted into a Synagogue and Congregational Home which were consecrated on November 18 in a solemn service conducted by Rabbi Dr. Georg Salzberger and Rev. Magnus Davidsohn who, since the inception of the Congregation, have served as its ministers.

It was a fitting symbol that the new spiritual and social home was consecrated 13 years after the days when German Synagogues were still smouldering from the fires of November 10.

Lutz Weltmann :

ASSIMILATION AND CHARACTER

A Chanukah Meditation about Four Books

The Maccabees freed their country from Antiochus' oppression, sanctified the temple for the worship of the invisible One, and put an end to pagan idolatry. Judaism would not have survived without them. But they could not stem the tide. Or was it human shortcoming only? Judaea became a Hellenistic kingdom, parties such as the Pharisees and Sadducees emerged, and the High Priest became a political figure.

The problem of assimilation had crept into Jewish history.

Max Brod, in his magnum opus "The Master," which comes to us in an English translation first (Philosophical Library, New York), portrays Jeshua as a true exponent of Jewish tradition, prominent members of the Pharisees siding with him. His enemies are found among the Sadducees, the quislings of their time, and in a daring, though not altogether convincing conjecture Judah Iscariot is made a prototype not only of assimilation (there were many Jewish "Jascons" at that time), but also of Jewish self-hatred in Weininger's style, which leads to his grandiose conception of Nihilism. He gains in greatness, but his character is no less objectionable than the traitor of the New Testament. Jeshua is seen through the eyes of Meleager, the Greek compiler of the Alexandrine Anthology, scribe to Pontius Pilate. The narrative and the philosophical thought of the story are blended extremely well. Meleager falls in love with Jeshua's elder step-sister Shoshana, the finest female character the poet Brod has ever created. His love remains unrequited, although the Jewish girl does

not feel indifferent towards him, but her devotion belongs to her brother, whom she only half understands. Through his love, which is possessive passion at the beginning, but purified in the end, Meleager gains an intuitive understanding of the Master's teaching. He is, in Brod's book, the youth who inspires Jeshua's parable about the Camel and the Eye of the Needle. At first, Jeshua is to him, the Epicurean, but another teacher of wisdom such as Epicurus and Socrates (whom Shoshana aptly likens to her brother). He experiences what Brod has called in "Heidentum, Christentum, Judentum" the "Diesseitswunder der Liebe," one way of God's revelation to Man. The spirit of the great Greek age had become barren at Meleager's time, and he marvels at the Jewish prophet and healer who acted on God's message in a living faith. As a Greek he was susceptible to those aspects of Jeshua's personality which Jewry could not accept: the deification of the person (like that of the Roman Caesars), the divine birth (like that of Greek heroes) and the legend of the dying God (folklore of the Near East).

It was, however, a Jew who imposed his own religious experience on the world as a dogma: that there was no other way to God but through Jesus. Shaul of Tarsus, in Julius Bersl's novel "The Tentmaker" (Hodder & Stoughton, London), is the son of a wealthy father, who is proud of his Roman citizenship and assimilates himself entirely to his Hellenistic surroundings. Shaul reacts with a strict emphasis of the Jewish tradition—a sincere seeker after truth with a strong legalistic mind. His road

to God, however, is barred by his self-love, the outcome of his poor physique. Looking for enlightenment among Pharisees and Essenes, among Greek philosophers and the followers of John the Baptist he avoids the teaching of Jeshua: in his resentment he believes that he himself is the Messiah with the feeble frame of whom the prophet Isaias spoke. Bersl, taking like Brod the poet's liberty towards history where details are concerned, gives him an active part in the stoning of a martyr, as he is jealous both of Jeshua and of a girl who prefers Stephanus to Shaul. The story of the first Jewish "heretic" who overreached himself by searching for truth in letters and law, not in life and love, is a dramatic one, and with great skill Julius Bersl makes us realise that this not very attractive character was already the chrysalis of the man who wrote: "... and if ye had not love!"

"Berliner Roman"

Wilhelm Speyer, in a book which is likely to rank as his chief work, "Das Glück der Andernachs" (Frankfurter Verlagsanstalt), tells us the story of a Jewish family in Berlin before and after 1880. Their assimilation is complete, their religion is many of them some sort of atavism in the real meaning of the word; the nonagenarian Ephraim Andernach, of the same age as his monarch, is only link with the past and a warning prophet of things to come. There is an atmosphere of tragedy in the "Jettchen Gebert" snuggles of the book, and occasional flashlights point at "das Ende" fifty years later. Only a few realise the tragedy of Kaiser Friedrich, which was that his long wait for the crown and his early death were a catastrophe of the first order. The Jews, to be true, were somewhat apprehensive of his successes supporting Stöcker's activities, but they did not worry much about the lost chance of a democratic Germany. Having no firm beliefs of their own and longer and blinded by the materialistic glamour of the Reich, they relied on the Iron Chancellor and the young Emperor—or on the panacea of Socialism. Imitating the upper class way of life, striving for recognition in the aristocracy, they were not aware of how the poison of Antisemitism spread among the people. As a group they showed hardly any difference of outlook from that of the Gentiles; human beings they had their likes and dislikes, their foibles and their charm, they loved and they enjoyed life. This "Berliner Roman" has the Fontane touch, and both the destinies of the heroes and heroines and the author's political judgment captivate our interest from cover to cover.

We would call it the "Buddenbrooks" (or the "Forsyte Saga") of German Jewry, which is not to say that Wilhelm Speyer has emulated Thomas Mann and Galsworthy intentionally: the common factor is the typical rise and fall of families, the culture created by wealth and disintegration originating from the artistic impulse.

American Jewry has two "Buddenbrooks" stories, Ludwig Lewisohn's "Island Within" and Lester Cohen's "Partways." But it is Bernard Berenson's book "Sketch for a Self-Portrait" (Constable & Co., London) which ought to be mentioned in this connection. With a "double dose" of Hebraism, an original one (his upbringing in Tsarist Russia) and "piled tower-high above it, New England Puritan one" (his education at Harvard University) he wanders as a Jew through the centuries of Western civilisation—with a predilection for Hellas and Rome. A Jew of the world (living at his villa near Florence), he reminds us nevertheless of the "Wandering Jew" in Strindberg's "Historical Miniatures." He grew up with the idea that "good was the norm, and evil the unusual" and felt relieved when he got rid of the "Judeo-Puritanical scheme of history as a tending toward a transcendent consummation which each individual by his conduct can modify, speed or retard." But what has he got in exchange? Ephraim Andernach would have asked the excellent talker Berenson, if given the chance. He still strives for the building of the "City of God," a home-seeker whose citizenship, for all his worldliness, is not of the world; it is the world of art. A man of culture seldom to be found at any time and unique now he has become an "expert" who does not conceal certain vanity for having begotten the connoisseur as a "type." But the attentive reader will not fail to note that this vanity contains the melancholic confession of the vanity of all things as well.

The position has been reversed: With Messianism as his spiritual heritage, Bernard Berenson has become an Alexandrine Meleager in a lost paradise.

LAW and LIFE

Legal Advice Hours (for persons with limited means only): Sunday 11 a.m.-12 noon by appointment.

BOOKKEEPING FOR SMALL TRADERS

A few Words of Advice

by a Professional Accountant

Writing Up Day Books and Ledgers. It is usual for small traders to have their day books (bank cash book, petty cash book, purchases day book, sales day book, etc.) and trade ledgers (bought ledger and sales ledger) written up in their own office, while the balancing-off at the end of the year and the preparation of the annual accounts is left to the outside, professional accountant. If your business is a limited company, and in most other cases, there will also be a private ledger (also called general or nominal ledger), which may be written up either in your own office, or by your accountant.

At some stage or other, therefore, your accountant takes over your books of account.

The more ordinary writing up and casting work can be efficiently done in your own office, the better it will normally be for you. There may be special circumstances in your particular case, and the point is one you should certainly discuss with your own accountant before introducing radical changes, but, generally speaking, most professional accountants prefer day books and trade ledgers to be written up in the client's own office. One reason is that the client's own book-keeper is in constant touch with the day-to-day running of the business, knows the transactions more intimately and is therefore better able to describe them than an outsider. Another reason for having most of the book-keeping work done in your own office is that, unless your accountant is blessed with a large junior staff (by no means a certainty nowadays), he must hand writing-up and casting work to his more senior employees, who are persons with professional experience and qualifications, and who must be paid accordingly.

Filing Invoices, Receipts and Other Documents. The extent to which your accountant will wish to see these depends on whether he is merely acting as an accountant, or whether he is also an auditor. There is a distinction between these two terms. Accountancy work includes writing up books, agreeing the trial balance, preparing annual accounts, agreeing tax liabilities with the Inland Revenue. Audit work, however, extends to checking the accuracy of the books and records, enabling the auditor to report on or certify your balance sheet or some other official document. A limited company is bound, by law, to appoint an auditor. Individual traders and partnerships are under no legal obliga-

tion to have their books audited, although in practice (except in the case of very small businesses) some measure of audit work is usually undertaken, enabling the balance sheet to bear a report and thus facilitating agreement of the taxation liability with the Inland Revenue. It is usual for small traders to engage the same person to act both as accountant and as auditor.

If, then, your accountant is also acting as auditor, he will eventually have to sign some report or certificate. In doing so, he is taking a great responsibility and is entitled to assure himself that your books and records are in good order and give a correct view of your business transactions. For this purpose he will wish to make a complete, or (more frequently) merely a test check of such documents as bank statements, receipts for payments made by the client, invoices received from suppliers, copies of invoices sent out to customers, national insurance cards of employees, special contracts or agreements, and the like, depending on your particular line of business.

There are certain types of payments for which receipts cannot normally be obtained, such as railway fares or tips. No reasonable accountant will insist on a receipt being produced in such cases, if the payments are reasonable.

From the outside accountant's point of view, the best way of filing receipts, invoices, and similar documents, is in the order in which the corresponding entries appear in the books of account. Thus, receipts for payments made by cheque should be filed in the sequence in which the relative cheques are entered in the bank cash book. Purchase invoices should be filed in the order in which they appear in the purchases day book, copy sales invoices in the order in which they appear in the sales day book. Documents relating to different books of account should, as far as practicable, be kept on separate files. Your accountant may also have to refer to papers relating to transactions which had been concluded some months earlier. It is desirable from the legal point of view that ordinary commercial documents should be retained for at least six years, and in some cases longer.

The more fully transactions are described in the books of account, the less need will there be for your accountant or his staff to refer to your files, or to ask queries. It pays a great deal better, therefore, both financially and by way of smooth relations, to make entries clear and to have all documents readily at hand in the first place. (To be continued).

WHITE PAPER ON RESTITUTION

In May, 1951, the Foreign Office appointed a Committee to examine the progress made in the disposal of restitution claims in the British Zone of Germany and in the British Sector of Berlin. The report of the Committee, which consisted of Judge D. N. O'Sullivan, Mr. A. L. Easterman and Professor Norman Bentwich, who is also Chairman of the United Restitution Office, has now been published as a White Paper (H.M. Stationery Office, 1/6), together with the comments of the Foreign Office. The report refers to political, administrative, legal, and financial difficulties which, in the opinion of the Committee, have hampered the work and makes a number of recommendations many of which have, in the meantime, been adopted. In the political

field, a statement, as suggested by the Committee, has been issued by the High Commissioner to the effect that also after the Occupation Statute has been abandoned or modified, restitution of property will continue; furthermore, the Foreign Office promises in its comments that restitution will be safeguarded in forthcoming contractual arrangements with the Federal Republic. In the administrative field, steps have been taken to increase the number of judges. On the other hand, some of the legislative proposals of the Committee have not yet been carried out. The most important of them seems to be the promulgation of a law stipulating the RM/DMark conversion rate in respect of monetary claims arising under the Restitution Law. In its comments the Foreign Office points out that there were certain practical difficulties but that urgent consideration was given to the matter. Other recommendations refer to the problems of "Lastenausgleich," claims against the former German Reich (e.g., confiscated liftvans), proof of right of succession ("Erbrechtigung") and transfer of sums paid for restitution into blocked accounts. In its comments the Foreign Office expresses agreement with almost all the proposals. Some of the questions will be solved by legislation in the near future, others, the Foreign Office points out, are the subject of negotiations with the German authorities. In any case, the labours of the Committee have already resulted in a considerable improvement of the procedure in the British Zone.

Letters

An "Old" Unemployed writes :-

It gave me the shock of my life when I read in the newspapers that science was about to prolong human lives from a hundred to a hundred and twenty years.

Strange, that at a time when men of fifty are considered invalid through excessive age, science should try to prolong the misery of unemployment and the torture of feeling frustrated and out of place that go with it.

Why prolong this life at a time in which girls of 18 to 20 are being preferred to any male whose experience, knowledge and sense of responsibility might be able to make up for good looks, pleasant feminine touch and youthfulness. Or is it just that women—particularly the unmarried ones—are just less expensive employees than men are? Why not be logical, dear employers?

Think for instance of the Spartans, who used to exterminate men when they had reached an age which made them seem useless to the Community. The alternative of putting "aged men" on a meagre dole instead of having them doing useful work, which they might be quite capable of doing well, does not look excessively human in comparison with the Spartan method.

It is commonplace enough that poverty will ever be punished. But to confuse the penalties for poverty, justified or not, with "superannuated" capability, knowledge and experience, seems highly impractical, uneconomic and cruel.

Dear employer, try to consider that efficiency and all the virtues that go with it, is not necessarily a privilege of youth. It will always be a matter of individual qualities, and so it might well happen that a man in his fifties turned out to be as useful and efficient as a girl of nineteen.

Would you not give it a try?

R. G.

Tax and Restitution

A Correspondent writes :-

"The useful article in your November issue on 'Tax Liabilities of German Restitution Claims,' should be amplified in one point. It is correctly stated that income in Germany from investments, etc., e.g., dividends, interest, income from real property, becomes subject to British Income Tax when the income falls due ('arises' is the term used in the Finance Acts). The article goes on saying that it does not matter if the recipient leaves the funds arising from such sources in Germany, or liquidates them by spending them in Germany or transfers them.

"It should be mentioned in this connection that it is the practice of the Inland Revenue Authorities in this country to defer collection of the British Income Tax assessable on such income where owing to exchange restrictions it cannot be remitted. 'Blocked' Marks, as is implicit in this term, are subject to exchange restrictions. There is no possibility of a free transfer at the official rate of exchange. It is true that by the sale of blocked Marks £ Sterling can be obtained in this country. But this does not constitute a free transfer, the less so as it involves the holder in a very substantial loss which he would not have to suffer if a transfer in the accepted sense were available. The practice of the Inland Revenue to defer collection of tax on foreign income which is subject to exchange restrictions will therefore, it may be assumed, extend to German investment income left in Germany. When the Marks are sold and £ Sterling proceeds received in this country, the tax the collection of which has only been held over, will be demanded from the taxpayer, but only in respect of the amount actually realised at the lower rate for blocked Marks.

"The income must nevertheless be included in the Income Tax Return for the year in which it arises in Germany as you have pointed out correctly."

AJR EXHIBITION OF HOME-MADE CHANUKAH GIFTS

Some elderly and disabled people who are in contact with the AJR Social Services Department are making very attractive and useful articles especially designed for gifts. These articles are of a good quality and obtainable at reasonable prices.

To facilitate the sale, a Chanukah Exhibition of the articles has been arranged for at the AJR offices at 8, Fairfax Mansions from December 2 onwards. For lack of space, only specimens can be shown. It is hoped that readers will keep this Exhibition in mind when purchasing their Chanukah gifts; they would thus also render their assistance to those in our midst, who have to make their living under very difficult circumstances.

Needy people who wish to have their hand-made articles included in the Exhibition should also contact the AJR Social Services Department.

GOLDERS GREEN BAZAAR

The fifth mammoth Bazaar of the Golders Green Joint Charities Committee will be held on December 9 and 10 at the Joseph Freedman Hall, this year in aid of the Wingate Village, Jewish Child's Day, Homes for Aged Jews and local charities.

PELTOURS TRAVEL SERVICE

SPECIALISTS IN TRAVEL TO ISRAEL EXPERTS IN CONTINENTAL TRAVEL

WILL BE HAPPY TO ARRANGE FOR YOU—WITHOUT BOOKING FEE—ANY JOURNEY BY RAIL, AIR OR SEA. PLEASE CALL AT

29 DUKE STREET, LONDON, W.1 Tel.: WEL 9943/7

Old Acquaintances

Teaching Democracy :—Anonymously like 2,600 Germans Egon Jameson wrote his essay "How to strengthen Democracy," and so took part in the competition, and got the first prize, i.e. 1,500 DM. He is rightly proud of it. Egon did not call himself Jameson when he edited "B.Z. am Mittag" for 10 years, and worked, after Hitler took over, for Berlin's Jewish "Kultur-bund" before going to England. Very early after the end of the war he returned to Germany as reporter of the U.S. sponsored "Neue Zeitung," and in no time he made a name for himself again.

This is your story :—Gabriele Tergit calls her novel "Effingers," but in fact it could be everybody's story. (Hammerich & Lesser in Hamburg have just published it, and it may be ordered through booksellers in this country.) The former Law Court reporter of the "Berliner Tageblatt" and authoress of "Kaesebier" wrote the history of a Jewish family in many strange boarding-houses, and reading it now you have the queer "dèjà vu" feeling because it seems all to be so frightfully familiar. As this is not a review, but a not too late reminder to give "Effingers" as a Chanukah gift, one could call it "Jewish Buddenbrooks" just to give an idea what to expect. Tergit's novel is a monument to German Jewry at its best. "Effingers" will wake up your memories in a pleasant way.

London :—The "New London Film Society" will show during the winter season Galen's old film, "Student of Prague" with the late Conrad Veidt, G. W. Pabst's "Trial" with Ernst Deutsch, a new version of Heinrich Mann's "Untertan" produced in East Germany, and Peter Lorre's first German post-war picture "The Lost One."—Martin Miller and Lilly Kann played successfully a new adaptation of Louis Golding's "Magnolia Street" at the "Embassy."—Professor Ernst Stern who did the decors for many Max Reinhardt productions once, has published his memoirs under the title "My Life—my Stage," with Victor Gollancz.—Lothar Wolff is coming to London to produce George Orwell's "Animal Farm" as a cartoon feature in Technicolour for de Rouchemont in New York.—Alfred H. Unger is adapting Benjamin Britten's new opera "Billy Budd" for the German stage.

Obituary :—Only fifty-one years old, Mady Christians died suddenly in the States. A couple of years ago she came to London to play "I Remember Mama" at the "Aldwych," and repeated the success she had scored already on Broadway.

Germany :—Fritz Kortner produced "Minna von Barnhelm" successfully in Munich.—Sybille Binder played "Glass Menagerie" in Duesseldorf with great success.—Erwin Piscator returned from the States to direct Fritz Hochwaelder's "Virginia" in Hamburg.—Eric Charell produced "White Horse Inn" in Munich and Gustl Stark-Gstettenbauer who was the "piccolo" twenty years ago, now acted "Sigismund."—Tenor Eduard Lichtenstein, who survived in Holland, has arrived in Hamburg to sing "Paganini."—Alfred Polgar has returned to Berlin for the first time since the war.—Lothar Blanvalet will publish Pem's "Ich hab so Heimweh nach dem Kurfuerstendamm"; it is the story of the years between the two wars in Berlin.

PEM.

LETTERS BECOME HISTORY

AJR Sponsors Collection Centre

Most of us will have in their possession letters which, written under the impact of immediate personal experience convey an impression of the life under the Nazis or of the struggle during the first years after emigration. As time passes by, many of these letters will, in all probability, be thrown away. And yet each of them may help to give a full picture of our recent past and, at the same time, serve as important material for the future historian. What holds good for letters applies to no lesser degree to other documents such as German Jewish Periodicals (especially local papers), Programmes of the Jewish "Kultur-buende," decrees of the Nazi Authorities and personal memoirs. Therefore, The Wiener Library and the AJR have joined hands to collect any such material which, in one way or another, reflects the

unique experience of our Community from 1933 onwards.

We appeal to all our friends to look for any letters or other documentary material which they may have kept in their trunks, on their lofts or in their desks. Brought together in one collection, they will testify to the martyrdom as well as the heroism of thousands of Central European Jews. We feel it our duty to save these records from destruction and it may now be the last opportunity of keeping the memory of the events alive.

Any material should be sent to The Wiener Library, 19 Manchester Square, London, W.1. On request a copy of the original will be made and either the original or the copy, whichever is preferred, will be returned to the sender.

FROM MY DIARY

"Between Whisky and Vodka" was the title under which the Cabaret "Kommooedchen" gave a guest performance at London's "Watergate Theatre." Unaccustomed to political satire for 18 years, we enjoyed the witty (and serious) jokes and the excellent acting of the troupe.

One of the hobbies most of us enjoy is the collection of wrong translations from German into English. One hardly dares to recall the manifold letters to the landlady complaining about the "train in the room," etc. A counterpart to this English "Emigranto" is a sentence from a German translation of an English detective story, which I recently found in the "Hamburger Echo" of October 8, 1951. In this story somebody who has to see a lawyer in London is directed to Lincoln's "Gaststaette." It is up to the learned gentlemen of Lincoln's Inn to decide whether it is a libel to confuse them with publicans.

Before this memorable year ends, I might perhaps look back again, in the popular fashion, to 1851. I have a hunch that this extract from an American Jewish journal of exactly 100 years ago will be of some interest to whomsoever it may concern: "Most preachers in the British synagogues are foreigners and have to translate their ideas into English before they express them; they are principally Germans, they think German and pronounce German, their delivery is in German style and their sentiments are conceived in the German idiom—hence their difficulty of pleasing the English ear, the English taste, and . . ." Well, that'll do. Here's to a better future.

NARRATOR

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Mr. Henri Passarge extends his very best wishes to all friends to whom he could not say farewell personally prior to his emigration to the United States.

Engagement

Cohen—Cohen.—The engagement is announced of Eva, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Cohen, 143 Gilda Crescent, Bristol, 4 (formerly Vienna), to Gerald, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Cohen, 6 Christchurch Park Road, Sutton, Surrey (formerly Krefeld).

Marriage

Lawrence - Gassenheimer. The marriage took place on November 25, 1951, between Martin Lawrence (formerly Klaus Martin Lachmann), son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lachmann, of Breslau, and Trudy Gassenheimer, 65 Heathland Road, London, N.16, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gassenheimer of Erfurt.

Death

Mr. Rudolf Moos, 36 Underwood Road, Handsworth Wood, Birmingham, 20 (formerly Charlottenburg), passed away peacefully on October 9, at the age of 84. Gertrude Moos, née Heinrichsdorff, Henry and Herta Moos-Ehrlich and son, San Francisco, Gerhard and Hilde Salinger-Moos, Birmingham, Gerhard Moos, San Francisco.

Mr. Sigmund Weil, of 11 Danes Court, Wembley Park, formerly Fuerth (Bavaria), passed away suddenly, aged 78, in New York, while on a visit, deeply mourned by his children Lothar and Elsbeth Weil and Dr. Manfred and Betty Kay (formerly Kantowitz).

Mrs. Johanna Lowit (née Löwy), of 21, York Road, Knowle, Mirfield, Yorks, formerly Reichenberg, Teplitz-Schönau, and Komotau respectively, passed away after a long grave illness on the 17th November, 1951, in her 63rd year, deeply mourned by her husband, a daughter, two sons, a son-in-law, two daughters-in-law, three grandchildren, and a sister.

PERSONALIA

Dr. Hans Capell, who was a member of the Executive of the AJR and of the London Executive of the "Council of Jews from Germany," recently left this country and emigrated to Israel. Having held responsible positions in Jewish life in Germany as well as in Great Britain, Dr. Capell's co-operation was a very great asset for the AJR and the Council. Both organisations want to thank him for his great loyalty towards the cause of the Jews from Germany and wish him success and happiness for his future life in Israel.

Mr. Henri Passarge, a member of the AJR staff, recently emigrated to the United States to join his relatives over there. For more than eight years, Mr. Passarge rendered his valuable services to the AJR, to whose tasks he felt deeply attached. By his special duties he became a helpful friend to many callers at Fairfax Mansions, who will join his former colleagues in their sincerest thanks and their best wishes for a happy future in New York.

On the occasion of his Golden Doctor's Jubilee, **Dr. med. Willy Gotthilf** (26 Priory Terrace, London, N.W.6) was honoured by the re-dedication of the Diploma and a special Message of the Medical Faculty of Wuerzburg University.

H. A. Condell, known to many former German Jews as the scenic designer of the Jewish Kulturbund Theatre, Berlin, has died in New York. He held an appointment with the City Opera Company in New York.

Dr. Karl Herz died in Haifa, 74 years old. Germany Dr. Herz, a well-known specialist in municipal law, was Mayor of the Borough of Berlin-Kreuzberg. He went to Israel from England where he had stayed during the war.

Fritz Karsen, until 1933 Director of the Karl Marx Schule in Berlin-Neukölln, died at the age of 66 years. He was a Professor for Pedagogy in Brooklyn College and also took a leading part in the work of UNESCO.

Dr. Walter Rothschild, for 20 years a teacher at the Philanthropin, Frankfurt a.M., died at the age of 59. During the last six years he held an appointment at King Edward VI School in Southampton. He was highly esteemed by his colleagues and pupils in Germany as well as later on in this country. A moving memorial service arranged by his honour by his colleagues revealed the high affection he had won everywhere.

Mr. Rudolf Moos, who died in Birmingham on October 9 at the age of 86, was the founder of the famous chain of Salamander retail shoe shops.

Having reaped the fruits of his ideas and having retired from the Salamander combine at a relatively early age, he devoted much of his active mind and energy to the work of trade associations and trade arbitration under the auspices of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, when he was appointed Handelsgerichtsrat.

His wide cultural interests and sound, though sometimes unconventional, advice made him many friends.

CLASSIFIED

Situations offered

ACCOMPLISHED SHORTHAND TYPIST wanted; able to correspond German fluently. 5-day week. West End office. No age limit. Reply stating salary required. Box 1175.

TEXTILE AGENCY require traveller for Austrian lace and other textile materials, North England, Scotland. Commission basis. Full details to Box 1177.

Situations Wanted

MANAGER, conversant with canned goods import, documents, credits, shipping, clearance, wharfage, etc., able to control staff. Knowledge of French and Italian. Box 1155.

COMPANY-SECRETARY/ACCOUNTANT, as Sec./Accountant or Manager. Box 1156.

EXPORT/SHIPPING CLERK, with knowl. of correspondence and typg. 34 y. old. Box 1157.

EXPER. WAGES CLERK, fluent German, some French and Russian, as wages or general clerk. Box 1158.

EXPER. UNDERPRESSER for mantles and costumes. Box 1159.

LONDON O.R.T. CENTRE EVENING COURSES

New term starts
8th January, 1952
Courses in production
of

Ladies' Garments
Men's Shirts
Blouses and Pyjamas

Details from
102 Belsize Lane, N.W.3

AGENT

for Advertising Department of Jewish periodical wanted.

Connections with advertising agencies, retail shops, restaurants, etc. an advantage. Box 1149

TRAVELLER (Jewellery), 28 y. old, as traveller or for any other work. Box 1160.

PACKER, WAREHOUSEMAN, willing, 34 y. old. Box 1161.

BOOKKEEPING, part-time, in- or outdoor, by elderly gentleman. Box 1162.

TIMBER-MEASURER, 3 y. exper., reliable. Box 1163.

MAN of 40, former Macaroni machine operator and foreman of the food blending department, good at figures. Box 1164.

MAINTENANCE ENGINEER, Ex-Serviceman, experienced, wants suitable position. Box 1173.

LADY CLERK, as filing clerk or companion. Box 1166.

COOK, exp., for part-time work in restaurant or private. Box 1167.

RECEPTIONIST with Dentist or Doctor. Box 1168.

MACHINIST for handbags, experienced. Box 1169.

LADY HAIRDRESSER, not good in English, for in- or outdoor work. Box 1170.

WOMAN wants a trainee job as a power machinist in factory. Box 1171.

EXPERIENCED SHORTHAND TYPIST (English and German), able to work on own initiative, seeks position. Box 1179.

Accommodation

VACANT, mid December, 2 single or 1 double bed-sitting room, with full or part board. Continental cuisine. All conveniences. Sociable company. Wallach, 123 Dartmouth Road, N.W.2. Tel. GLadstone 2107.

TO LET nr. Belsize Park Station, small comfort. bed-sitting room, h. and c. water. Business or professional person. Phone PRI 2933, 9-11 a.m. **COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING ROOM,** Ashford Court. Centr. heating, w. breakfast. Vacant 1.1.52. Box 1178.

Private Kindergarten

Two vacancies for children between 3-5 years. Just moved to new premises near Abbey Road/Grove End Road, N.W.8.

Weekday mornings only 10-12.30. For further particulars please phone evenings and weekends. RICHmond 1735

Miscellaneous

BABY'S CHEST OF DRAWERS wanted (German type Wickelkommode) in good condition. Offers, Box 1176.

KIDDUSH-GOBLET WANTED silver or plated. Offers, Box 1150.

DOLL'S PRAM in good condition wanted. Box 1148.

VALET SERVICE for ladies and gentlemen: Alterations, repairs, keeping your outfit in order, by trustworthy lady. Box 1147.

FEATHER BED or PILLOW (Continent size) wanted by lady not able to buy it. Box 1151.

BLUETHNER Grand Piano to moderate terms. GUL 2315.

EINHEITSKURZSCHRIFT: Who can teach English transfer system? Box 1152.

BOOKBINDING (handwork), also binding and re-binding of periodicals and music. Box 1153.

SKUNK MUFF, excellent condition to be sold. Box 1180.

Personal

WIDOW, intelligent, good housewife, own house, wants to remarry. Box 1154.

MISSING PERSONS

Enquiries from AJR

Gottheiner, Hertha, nurse from Berlin, for Alex Pototzky, Berlin. **Newitt, Margarete Elisabeth,** last known address: 17 Crystal Palace Road, S.W.26, for JRSO, Berlin. **Alexander, Elias,** from Berlin, "European Books Ltd." for Wiener Library.

ESTATE MANAGER

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Mommens Str. 3,

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MANAGEMENT OF HOUSES restituted to original owners

Investment of Blocked Accounts

Purchase and Sale

of

REAL ESTATES AND MORTGAGES

Mrs. Betty Muenzenberg-Andre, Anhalterstr. 17

AJR AT WORK

AJR FRIENDSHIP CLUB

In the past month the AJR Friendship Club has held most successful functions. Especially the lecture of Director Albert Reimann about the history of the "Reimann-Schule" in Berlin was attended by a large audience which listened with greatest interest to Mr. Reimann's description of the development and achievements of the famous institute founded by him.

In December, the AJR Friendship Club will meet every Sunday (except Sunday, December 23) at 7 p.m. at Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, London, N.W.3.

All the functions of the Club are public and therefore also open to non-members.

December 2. Dr. E. Aufricht: "Equal Pay for Equal Work."

December 9. Gramophone Recital (Opera), introduced by Mrs. R. Haase.

December 16. Dr. Adelheid Levy: "The Social Work of the AJR."

December 30. Chanukah Celebration.

A Lecture on Rahel Varnhagen will be given by Mr. Wilhelm Unger under the auspices of the "Club 43" on December 11 at 8 p.m., at 1 Broadhurst Gardens, London, N.W.3.

AJR LONDON
Thursday, December 13, 8 p.m.,
1 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6. Dr. F. Seligsohn: "The Berlin Compensation Law."

AJR LEEDS
Saturday, December 29, at 7 p.m.
CHANUKAH CELEBRATION at
the Belgrave Hall.

GLASGOW
Sunday, December 2, at 5.30 p.m.
Grand Hotel, Charing Cross, Glasgow.
Mutual Refugee Aid Society (MRAS):
GREAT ANNUAL CONCERT.

Sunday, December 9, at 6.30 p.m.
Grand Hotel. Society of Jewish
Refugees. Mr. M. GALPERN:
GLASGOW FACTS AND FIGURES.

A Note For Your Diary
JEWISH CHILD'S DAY
CELEBRATES ITS FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

On
Sunday, 30th December, 1951



7th day Chanukah 5712

Communications to
JEWISH CHILD'S DAY,
Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, London,
W.C.1.
Telephone: EUston 6869

J. A. C.
BROADHURST HALL,
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ADVERTISEMENTS IN AJR JUBILEE PUBLICATION

Readers are reminded that the forthcoming Jubilee Publication of the AJR which, *inter alia*, will deal with the contributions of pre-war refugees to the scientific, artistic and economic life of this country, will also provide advertising facilities. A number of firms have already got in touch with the AJR in answer to the announcement in the previous issue. It would be greatly appreciated if any firms which wish to obtain particulars would contact AJR Headquarters as soon as possible. In view of the permanent character and wide circulation of the forthcoming publication the insertions will be of greatest value. At the same time they would help the AJR to carry out its manifold activities.

BRUSH UP YOUR ENGLISH

In the course of time many immigrants have sufficiently progressed to know that their English is free from perfection. The AJR consider to launch an advanced course in English, provided that a fair number of members and friends of the AJR is prepared to take part in it. Interested readers should write to AJR Headquarters.

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AJR GLASGOW

At a packed meeting of the Society of Jewish
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over by the Chairman, Dr. L. Loewensohn, a most
interesting and instructive talk was delivered by
Dr. H. Hirsckorn Hirst on the subject of the history
of the Holy Land.

Dr. Hirst, in a novel and original way, viewed his
subject from the development of posts and postal
services in their relationship to historical events.
Commencing with the history of posts in ancient
times as far back as 3600 B.C., he presented a picture
up to the end of the 18th century and the cross-
currents of politics at the beginning of the 19th
century. It was at this stage that the speaker
began to illustrate the history of Palestine and
Israel to the present time with documents and
philatelic material from his comprehensive collection
containing earliest letters from Palestine under the
Turkish Empire, the British occupation, the
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