

ISSUED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

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CHAIM WEIZMANN

THERE are few leaders of revolutionising movements who have the good fortune of living to see the fulfilment of their ideas and dreams. Chaim Weizmann was one of them, and his life was crowned by the highest reward statesmanship may achieve.

Together with other Jews all over the world, we mourn the death of a man who, as first President of the State of Israel, has a unique place in Jewish history. As Jews who are now citizens of Great Britain, we realise that Britain's assistance to building up the Jewish homeland was, to a large extent, due to Chaim Weizmann's spadework; it is significant that the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, at his first public speech after the President's death went out of his way to pay tribute to him. As Jews from Germany we shall always gratefully remember that, immediately after the Nazis came to power, he initiated constructive measures for the resettlement of German Jews in Palestine. His influence on German Jewish life before 1933, however, also left its mark inside and outside the Zionist movement in Germany. He paid several visits to Germany to address public meetings and to establish personal contacts. It was, last not least, the result of his efforts that also many leading non-Zionist German Jews supported the cause of Palestine and joined the Jewish Agency when, in 1929, it was extended to non-Zionists.

Representatives of the AJR have called at the Israeli Embassy to express their sympathy.

WARNING SIGNALS

THE well-balanced resolution on the dangers of neo-Nazism in Germany which was passed at the last meeting of the Board of Deputies of British Jews and which is published in this issue will certainly meet the approval of most Jews from Germany. It keeps a sound middle path between two extreme conceptions: it does not indulge in generalisations against the entire German people—a course which would only weaken the efforts of the democratic forces in that country, nor does it minimise the impact of the growing nationalistic trends in present-day Germany. In the debate on the resolution, Professor Brodetsky recalled that Jews who came out of Germany before the last war and told of Hitler were laughed at. Without falling into the realm of party politics, the Board, he said, should consider what action should be taken. Another speaker suggested that the Board should assemble all the available facts about Nazism in Germany and on the basis of these should make representations to the Foreign Secretary. Concern at the situation was also publicly expressed by the Anglo-Jewish Association and the British Section of the World Jewish Congress. It is thus realised by all responsible Jewish quarters that Jews have added reason to watch the situation closely. In the light of their own experience, Jews from Germany will wholeheartedly endorse these efforts. They remember only too well the days when their warnings were left unheeded, first, before 1933, by the German political parties, and later on, between 1933 and the outbreak of war, by statesmen and politicians outside Germany.

Dr. F. R. Bienenfeld:

Restitution and Compensation in Austria

The legal position of Austrian victims of Nazi persecution in the field of restitution and compensation is determined by a basic difference of attitude between the governments of the Federal German Republic and Austria. The German delegation at The Hague indicated that Austria and not Germany was responsible for the confiscations and spoliations which took place in Austria under the Nazi regime between 1938 and 1945. They maintain that the general view, although recognised by the Allied Powers, that Austria was an occupied country, is incorrect. Austria voluntarily joined the German Reich, as shown by the enthusiastic welcome to Hitler in Austria and by the participation of prominent Austrians in the Hitler government. After the defeat of Germany the German Reich was split, not into two States, Western and Eastern Germany, but into three parts, Western Germany, Eastern Germany, and Austria; Austria is therefore a successor State of the Third Reich, and must herself satisfy the claims for persecutionary measures against Austrian victims.

The Austrian Government, on the other hand, refers to the fact that Austria was not in existence from 1938–1945: that the persecutionary measures were introduced and enacted by German and not by Austrian authorities, and that Germany and not Austria received the loot. The latter argument is contradicted by the Germans: they do not deny that Germany received spoliated shares, securities and bonds and a good part of the furniture and jewellery, but they assert that they invested much more in Austria than they took out. Consequently the peculiar situation has arisen that both governments recognise in principle the title of the victims to full restitution and compensation, but each government shifts the responsibility to the other.

Inadequate Restitution Laws

Austrian legislation in the field of restitution and compensation is, in view of the contradictory attitudes of both governments, much narrower than in Germany. Whereas the German restitution laws provide for the return of *identifiable* property, the seven Austrian restitution laws only apply to *traceable* property, i.e. to property which is still in existence and can be found. Therefore, in Austria, on the average, only houses in their present state of repair and some industrial and commercial undertakings which were not liquidated have been returned to their previous Jewish owners. Under German law, however, also property, including securities and moveables which could be identified at the date of confiscation or spoliation, can be recovered, and if it cannot be found, compensation can be claimed. In Austria, if such assets were confiscated or sold, no claim is possible, because the objects cannot be traced.

The First Austrian Restitution Law of July 26, 1946, provides for restitution of property now administered by the Bund or the Austrian lander. It concerns mainly property which at the date of Austria's liberation was registered in the name of the German Reich or of German industrialists who acquired those properties under duress from Jewish victims. In spite of the law, those properties have, to a great extent, not been returned to their rightful Jewish owners because the U.S.S.R. take the view that all assets which were in German hands on the day of liberation must be used for reparation to the U.S.S.R.

The Second Restitution Law of February 6, 1947, deals with restitution of properties which were confiscated during the Nazi regime but were not

acquired by the German Reich or German industrialists or were on the day of liberation in Austrian possession. Those assets became the property of the Austrian Republic after the war. The Second Restitution Law provides that the Austrian Republic has to restore those properties to their former Jewish owners by administrative procedure.

Absurd Effects

The Third Restitution Law of February 6, 1947, is the basis for all claims of Jewish owners of traceable property against the present possessors if the property was purchased under Nazi law. The law recognises the principle of the Inter-Allied Declaration of January 5, 1943, to which Austria subscribed. According to this Declaration all transactions under Nazi regime in countries of Europe in the hands of the Third Reich are void, and therefore the *bona fides* of the purchaser of Jewish property does not protect him against claims for restitution. The law provides that the restitution commissions order in one judgment the return of the property to the original owner and the repayment of the purchase price to the purchaser. The original owner cannot request compensation instead of the return of the property. This led in practice to absurd results. The original Jewish owner who lives abroad and is not in possession of Austrian schillings can, in frequent cases, not repay, in view of currency restrictions, and he is denied a mortgage by Austrian banks and insurance companies. The purchaser, therefore, by way of execution, asks for a public auction in order to get the purchase price repaid and reacquires the property at an even lower price than originally. Such cases occur every month in Austria, with the result that the original owner not only again loses his property, but becomes a debtor of the "ariseur."

The Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Restitution Laws concern restitution of registered firms and their names, cancelled or changed under Nazi compulsion; the restitution of property of joint stock companies, limited partnerships, limited liability

(Continued on page 2)

The AJR invites all former Refugees to a
MEMORIAL MEETING
for
OTTO M. SCHIFF, C.B.E.

on Thursday, December 11, at 7.45 p.m.
at Tuck Hall, Woburn House,
Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1
(near Euston and Euston Square Underground Stations)

Speakers:

L. G. Montefiore, Esq., O.B.E.
A. Horovitz, Esq.
Dr. E. G. Lowenthal,
(London/Hamburg)
Dr. H. Reichmann

The Adler String Quartet
Dr. Oscar Adler, Gerda Liepmann,
Hans Keller, Paul Blumenfeld

Admission without ticket
All AJR members and their friends are
asked to honour the memory of Otto Schiff
by their presence at the meeting
An Obituary is published on page 3 of this issue
No further invitations will be sent out

(Continued from front page)

companies and corporations which lost their legal personality under Nazi law; and the restitution of patents and similar industrial rights. The Seventh Restitution Law regulates claims arising out of employment contracts in private enterprise which were not fulfilled as a consequence of the Nazi regime. No law is in force as to return of flats, and contrary to the explicit promise of the Austrian Government to form an heirless fund for Jewish rehabilitation, up till now no such fund has been established in spite of the endeavours of the Viennese Jewish community and the international organisations.

Other laws have been enacted dealing with the recovery of property of endowments which were dissolved under Nazi law and where, in the case of Jews, the Jewish communities were recognised as legal successors. Communal property, too, was returned to the Jewish communities in Austria in the condition in which it was found.

As regards compensation, none is paid for property which cannot be traced, nor for loss of pensions and similar rights due from 1938 to 1945. No repayment of flight taxes or capital levies imposed on Jews is made. Austria repudiates the claim because she did not receive the taxes, and Germany because she invested the money in Austria.

Discrimination against Emigrated Victims

Even when Austria grants compensation under laws recently enacted, the majority of Jewish victims living abroad is excluded. A law was enacted a few weeks ago which provides compensation to the amount of 431 Austrian schillings (about £6) for every month of deprivation of liberty in prisons or concentration camps suffered by victims of political, racial or religious persecution. It is one of the conditions of this law, however, that only victims who still possess Austrian nationality are entitled to the benefits. Exemption from the requirements of the law may be granted by the Council of Ministers only in exceptional cases. Thus at least 90 per cent of all victims in this country, in Israel and in the Argentine, and all Jewish victims in the U.S.A. and Canada are excluded because they have acquired another nationality. Applications have to be submitted by December 31, 1952.

Another law recently enacted grants compensation to public servants for the losses suffered between 1938 and 1945. This law, too, excludes, in a subtle manner, all Jewish victims living abroad. It does not make it a condition for compensation that the claimant still possesses Austrian nationality. However, under a pre-Nazi law still in force, Austrian public servants who left Austria lose their pensions, so that Jewish public servants who were forced to leave Austria in 1938 or later do not receive the pensions due to them. An appeal to the Austrian authorities pointing out that the claimants did not leave Austria voluntarily, but were forced to do so on strict orders from the Gestapo, was dismissed for the reason that "leave" (verlassen) only means that they no longer live in Austria.

As can be seen from this survey, Austrian Jews are amongst the worst treated victims of Nazi persecution in Europe. The laws in Austria, particularly the taxation laws, amounted to the wholesale confiscation and loss of Jewish assets, to the value of hundreds of million dollars. Of this, only traceable property, a small percentage, is returned. The Austrian Parliament recently passed a law for the return of Nazi property confiscated in 1945 to Nazi owners, but did nothing to improve the plight of the Austrian Jewish victims abroad, many of whom are in a desperate economic position, particularly the aged and sick. The Allied Council tries to support the victims; in its last session in Vienna it did not agree to the law ordering the return of Nazi property to former Nazis and strongly advised the Austrian Government to enact a new compensation law for deprivation of liberty, omitting the condition of nationality.

The Jewish international organisations which hold the view that both Austria and Germany are responsible for the persecutions in Austria, will present their claims to the Austrian Government. There is hope that the situation of the victims may improve as the outcome of the negotiations.

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RESTITUTION NEWS

COMPENSATION IN BERLIN

According to a circular issued in September 1952 by the Wiedergutmachungsamt Berlin, the number of applications submitted by claimants amounted to 87,000 in the middle of the current year. Up to August 31, 1952, 9,400 claims were settled by decisions or amicable arrangements and advance payments were granted in 5,400 cases; altogether 26.5 million DM. were paid up to that date.

BOARD OF DEPUTIES AND NEO-NAZISM

The resurgence of Nazism in Germany stood in the foreground of the Board of Deputies Session on November 16. After a thorough discussion the following resolution was passed:—

"The Board of Deputies of British Jews views with grave concern the continuance and growth of Nazi movements and activities in Germany, of which the recent speech by General Ramcke at a meeting of the ex-Waffen SS. provided a flagrant instance. In view of the danger universally apprehended in the re-arming of Germany, and the probable inclusion of these Nazi elements and released war-criminals in the leadership of German armed forces, the Board of Deputies urges Her Majesty's Government to use the powers it still retains in Western Germany to curtail these activities, and to give its encouragement and support to any measures whereby Germany can purge itself of those movements which endanger the peaceful development of Europe. It also urges Her Majesty's Government to seek the co-operation of other western powers."

GENERAL RAMCKE'S SPEECH

In answer to several questions the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, made the following statement: "The meeting at which the former General Ramcke's speech was delivered was ostensibly a reunion of an organisation of former members of the Waffen S.S., the published aims of which are not in themselves objectionable. Ramcke, who was not a member of the Waffen S.S., was a guest speaker at the meeting. He was billed to speak for three minutes but went on for half an hour, ignoring efforts to stop him by the organisers who have since publicly dissociated themselves from his remarks.

"I, and I have no doubt the whole House, strongly deplore speeches of this kind which undermine confidence in the honesty of Germany's intentions and her reliability as a European partner. But in the present case I have not instructed the United Kingdom High Commissioner to propose the use of the Allied High Commission's powers, because I do not consider that these remarks, however much we may resent them, constitute a real threat to the security of the Occupation Forces. Moreover, the House will have observed that not only the German Federal Government but also the German Press of all shades of political opinion have strongly condemned General Ramcke's remarks."

On a later occasion, several speakers reminded the House that, after 1933, the danger of German political trends was also underestimated and that tragic consequences resulted. The spokesman of the Foreign Office, Mr. Nutting, stressed that the Federal German Government had the full support of the other occupying powers in the action they were taking to ensure that Democratic Government returns and is maintained in Germany.

GERMAN DEFENCE CONTRIBUTION

Mr. Noel-Baker asked whether the Foreign Office recalled that after the First World War the Western Allies drastically reduced and rigidly controlled the Government's Armed Forces of Democratic Germany, while allowing people to build up paramilitary forces which were against democracy and peace and which were tolerated although they plainly were a violation of the Treaty at that time. Will Her Majesty's Government, he asked, make it clear that they do not intend to do the same thing again.

In his reply Mr. Nutting expressed the hope that the contribution of Western Germany to European defence will be a contribution in the interest not only of peace but of democracy in Germany itself.

HAGUE AGREEMENT

German Ratification to be Expected Soon

After his return from Bonn Dr. Nahum Goldmann stated that the Bundestag would open its debate on the Hague Agreement soon and that it would be ratified either at the end of December or beginning of January. Arab efforts to delay the ratification, he said, were unsuccessful.

TRANSFER OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS

In the October issue of AJR Information contents of the German "Runderlass" No. 94/52 were published which under certain conditions provides for the export from Germany of household goods. Unfortunately, in spite of our repeated efforts, the British authorities are still considering goods to be imported under the scheme as liable to Import Duty and Purchase Tax. Readers who, in spite of these liabilities, are interested in the scheme, may contact the AJR, which has been authorised by the "Runderlass" to scrutinize applications from this country. It is stressed again that the "Runderlass" applies only to those people who (1) had their previous residence in West Germany or Western Berlin, (2) paid the purchase price from blocked accounts, and (3) have lost the originally owned goods by war action or confiscation. The full text of the "Runderlass" may be obtained from AJR Headquarters (6d. and postage to be included).

NEW PRESIDENT OF BAVARIAN RESTITUTION OFFICE

Mr. Max Troberg, himself a victim of Nazi persecution, has been appointed President of the Bavarian Restitution Office in succession to the late Philipp Auerbach.

ENTSCHAEDIGUNG IN BAYERN

Die dritte Durchfuhrungsverordnung zum bayrischen Entschadigungsgesetz (s. November-Nummer von AJR Information) bezieht sich nicht nur auf Angehoerige der freien Berufe, sondern allgemein auf selbstaendige Berufe, also auch auf selbstaendige Gewerbetreibende.

URO OFFICES IN GERMANY

In his capacity as Vice-President of the United Restitution Office, Mr. A. G. Brotman, Secretary of the Board of Deputies, visited the United Restitution Offices in Germany and Paris, together with Dr. H. Reichmann, Joint Secretary of URO. In his report to the Board of Deputies Mr. Brotman declared: "The general conclusions drawn from the visit are that, whilst the various offices have been able to cope with the work in restitution and compensation up to the present, this has been achieved in spite of great obstacles such as inadequate accommodation and staffing, and has been possible only because of the ability and zeal of the Jewish lawyers who direct the heavy work entailed in dealing with the considerable variety of claims that have to be dealt with at the German courts."

VISA ABOLITION AGREEMENTS

According to a statement by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Nutting, the Visa abolition agreements have been concluded with the following West European countries: Belgium, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, The Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland (and Liechtenstein). An agreement has recently been concluded with Turkey and comes into operation on November 9. Negotiations with the Federal German authorities are at present in progress with a view to the conclusion of an agreement.

With regard to the United States of America the spokesman of the Foreign Office stated that, whilst the visa requirements for U.S. citizens coming to this country had been abolished by a unilateral act, the immigration laws of the United States did not permit the U.S. Government to enter into visa abolition agreements; the U.S. Government had, however, waived their visa charges for visitors from the United Kingdom and doubled the period of their validity.

HOMAGE TO OTTO M. SCHIFF

By the death of Mr. Otto M. Schiff, C.B.E., the Jews from Germany and Austria in this country lose one of their most devoted and faithful friends. The position he held in the field of work for refugees was unique. Since his early days, help for persecuted and uprooted Jews was near to his heart. He started his communal activities in 1903, when assistance had to be rendered to Jews from Russia and Poland who settled in England or passed through this country, and he was for many years president of "Jews' Temporary Shelter" in East London. During the First World War he organised relief work for about 12,000 Jewish refugees

who had fled to England from Belgium. Yet the climax of his outstanding services was reached after 1933 when the Jews from Germany and later on from other Central European countries were forced to leave the Continent and to look for shelter and refuge. It was only natural that this work had a special appeal to Otto Schiff and that more than anybody else he was qualified to head the "Jewish Refugees Committee" at Bloomsbury House. Being the scion of a distinguished Jewish family of Frankfurt he understood the needs of the German Jews whom he considered his next of kin and whose social and cultural background he

Letter from Jerusalem

Close to the People: For lack of better accommodation, Israel's Parliament is still housed in a building on King George Avenue, originally designed as a branch of the National Bank. Plans to move to the more remote Beth Am have not matured as the construction of the new premises has been held up indefinitely. And the Knesseth's ultimate home, in the new Government Center, the capital's "kirya," has not yet passed the blueprint stage. That the present temporary abode will continue for some time to come was confirmed when architectural changes were made during the recess, such as more restaurant space and a comfortable lounge for the members.

As the noise of passing traffic would drown even the most convincing debaters, buses, trucks, vans, taxis and cars have to make an involved detour. And so everyone in Jerusalem knows—the Knesseth is on!

Levelling Down: "The place of justice is a hallowed place," said Francis Bacon, but whether it is an enviable place as well, is—at least in Israel—rather doubtful. For as the cost-of-living index and family allowances have, to a dangerous degree, levelled salaries of hall porters and ministers, typists and directors, in some of the courts of law the ushers who are heads of large families draw more pay than the presiding judges.

No Justice of the Supreme Court, let alone a Magistrate, can compete with the income of bus drivers which is in the neighbourhood of £350 per month, and a taxi-driver has a higher take-home pay than a University professor. That a skilled worker in the building trade looks down on the poorly rewarded headmaster of a secondary school is almost taken for granted.

If one further takes into account that the difference in pay between the head of a Government department and his secretary is negligible, and that a messenger boy at a public institution gets not far less than the manager, then one need not be surprised when more and more qualified people leave public service and try to make a living in the private sector.

Students' Strike: Jerusalem's poorest group, beside the city's paupers, are the 2,000 students of the Hebrew University. Many of them cannot afford the exorbitant rents of furnished rooms and live in hovels, eat, in the absence of a well-conducted "mensa," badly at overpaid prices and do odd jobs in their off hours to earn what they can.

Matters came to a climax when the University raised the tuition fees by 50 per cent to £100 per year, and the students answered with a "fee strike." The authorities argued that a large part of the fee was destined for scholarships, and that the financial troubles of the University could be remedied only by a greater Government grant and that such aid would endanger the independence of that body of learning.

The students, on their part, coupled their demands with those for hostels and restaurants, and while the strike is petering out, one fact should be remembered: the fee of £100 is high for someone who has no piastre to spare: but, at the same time, the annual fee for a kindergarten is at least £120. Where else in the world can a student attend college at less money than a toddler in a nursery?

HERBERT FREEDEN.



knew so well. When, after the November pogrom, emigration became a matter of life and death and when admission to England was the main hope of German Jews, Otto Schiff was one of their leading spokesmen with the British Authorities, both in regard to questions of general policy and to applications of many thousands of individuals. Enjoying the unreserved confidence of the responsible Government Quarters, his intervention resulted in the admission of innumerable immigrants whose case he made his own. With the same devotion he worked for many years for their well-being after they had come to this country. As *The Times* rightly recalls in its obituary, pressure was so great that not only had he to abandon almost entirely his private business, but in the end his health broke down and he was compelled to give up part of his work. For his services on behalf of the refugees he was created C.B.E.

The AJR had the great privilege that since its inception it could rely on his counsel and his help. Only a year ago, when the work of the Jewish Refugees Committee had come to a close, it expressed the gratitude of the refugees to him in a hand-written address whose concluding words may now serve as an epitaph: "The labours which for almost two decades stood in the forefront of your thoughts and which enabled us to build up our lives anew, will never be forgotten by us."

We trust that all the former refugees will pay their last tribute to Otto Schiff, to whom they owe so much, and will attend the Memorial Meeting which will be held under the auspices of the AJR on Thursday, December 11, 7.45 p.m., at Tuck Hall, Woburn House, W.C.1.

W.R.

ANGLO-JUDAICA

The memory of Dr. Weizmann was honoured at an impressive demonstration by London Jewry at the Albert Hall. The traditional 30 days of mourning are being observed by all members of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain of which the late President, after his election as head of the State, had become the "Patron." Britain's sympathy for the Zionist cause was again made manifest in various ways. In his Guildhall speech at the Lord Mayor's Banquet, Mr. Churchill described himself, as he had done before, as a "Zionist since the days of the Balfour Declaration." On the 35th anniversary of the Declaration, British-Israeli friendship was affirmed by Labour, Conservative and Liberal leaders.

Diaspora and Israel

The place of Anglo-Jewry in the modern world was considered by the Anglo-Jewish Association at its second provincial conference in Manchester. The President, Mr. Ewen Montague, Q.C., deplored talk about the decline in the status and stature of the community and thought the approaching 300th anniversary of the Resettlement would be "the beginning of another 300 years and more of the great and productive activity of the community."

As for Israel, urgent as her needs were, it was also vital, Mr. Montague said, that "we should not forget or neglect our other obligations. We must not fail for the too often and too readily repeated but mentally undigested philosophy that all else must be sacrificed because of Israel's needs."

Similar ideas were expressed by Mr. M. Edelman, M.P., when he spoke at the opening of the new session of the Anglo-Israeli Cultural Association. He felt that only through preserving and developing Anglo-Jewry could world Jewry hope to be secure. According to him, the Anglo-Jewish community was more important for the history and future destiny of the Jewish people as a whole even than the community of Israel.

Anti-Semitism

At the same time, Mr. Edelman stressed the survival of anti-Semitism. Young Jews to-day, he said, fancied that the anti-Semitism of which their parents talked was a thing of the past and that because they were living in a liberal democracy the problem of anti-Semitism was never likely to recur in Britain; actually, he warned, anti-Semitism was only dormant.

A charge of religious discrimination was brought against the *Observer* because, according to its Trust Deed, no Jew or Catholic may be either editor, director, trustee or business manager. The paper claimed in defence that its "conduct and policy should be broadly representative of the religious outlook characteristic of Britain as a Protestant country." The *Evening Standard* pointed out that this was as much as to say that it really is for a Jew's own good that he should not rise to the highest places on the *Observer*. He would not be comfortable there. "It is exactly on this same canting basis that the 'Gentile Only' golf clubs try to put a decent face on it." While the *Jewish Chronicle* was also strongly critical, the *Catholic Times* considered that the discrimination was justified as "not all bias is reprehensible."

Intermarriage

An increase in mixed marriages has been noted. The quarterly conference of Provincial Representative Councils held at Newcastle unanimously passed a resolution recommending to the Chief Rabbi that the problem be placed on the agenda of the Biennial Conferences of Ministers next summer.

A move to organise small, often isolated and neglected communities in the Midlands was made by the principal rabbis of Birmingham, Sheffield and Nottingham, who will call a meeting of all ministers in the area after they have collected necessary data of local Jewish life.

Book Week

For the first time a Jewish Book Week was organised by the Jewish Book Council which was formed several years ago for the purpose of encouraging the study of Jewish literature in the community.

At the first dinner and ball ever organised on behalf of the London Board of Guardians, nearly £8,000 was raised.

The Union of Jewish Women celebrated its golden jubilee, having been established in 1902 for the purpose of "promoting social, moral and spiritual welfare for Jewish women and inducing practical co-operation between Jewish women workers throughout the world."

Lutz Weltmann:

JESUS - PAULUS - BARABBAS

In his book "Heidentum, Christentum, Judentum," Max Brod raised the question of why Judaism had never concerned itself with the person of Jesus, and he gave as one reason the fact that Christianity was founded by Paulus: Although there were some very strong Jewish elements in Paulus' teaching, our reluctance to deal with him in a detached manner could be explained historically; Jewry had suffered too much through this man Paulus, with the Church established through him and the actual persecutions beginning—greater ones (we may add) than those in pagan times under Antiochus, Titus and Hadrian.

This book came out in 1922. During the three decades that have elapsed since, some Jewish books on the problem of Jesus have been published by venerable men such as Konstantin Brunner, Leo Baeck and Martin Buber, whose recent work "Two Types of Faith" (Routledge and Kegan Paul, London) is really indispensable for any approach to the student of this important question of our time; by Max Brod himself, who devoted his latest philosophical novel to the "Master"; and now Professor Joseph Klausner (of Jerusalem University) has followed up his epoch-making book "Jesus von Nazareth" with a sequel *Von Jesus zu Paulus*. Either book is self-contained, though a knowledge of both is, of course, more rewarding. (There exist both German and English editions: The Jewish Publishing House, Ltd., Jerusalem-German edition ca. £2, English ca. £1.)

Professor Klausner's work is that of a great historian. He attributes Paulus' victory to the existence of a large Diaspora Jewry, which on the one hand had already created some proselytes, and on the other was uprooted. There had been, if we may use that word, some Jewish "missionary" activity before Paulus: Jewish sibyls played an important part and a direct route led from Isaiah's Messianism to that of Virgil.

Paulus the "Diaspora Jew"

In Paulus' teaching there was nothing that really did not derive from Jewish concepts, but whereas Jesus was a Jew from Palestine, Paulus was a Diaspora Jew, and only unconsciously did he add some non-Jewish colour. The dogma of the Trinity does not go back to Paulus, but he weakened the Jewish faith by making his belief in Jesus a dogma and substituting his sacraments for the fulfilment of the commandments of the Torah.

Paulus' intention was not to hellenize. On the contrary, he tried to justify his belief in Jesus by a reference to Abraham who was saved through Faith. But Abraham's blessing is attached to the soil of Palestine (cf. Buber: *Israel und Palästina*, Artemis Verlag, Zürich); it followed that pagans who became Sons of the Covenant were included into the Messianism of the Jewish people, whereas through Paulus the "Jewish Christians" were absorbed by the body of pagan nations.

To touch only upon a few more items of these fascinating 561 pages—the German version was made by Professor Friedrich Thieberger—the comparison between Jesus and Paulus and the contradictions in Paulus' work may be mentioned. Both Jesus and Paulus shifted the emphasis from the Jewish people to the individual. Jesus laid the foundations to a new religion—by sublimating some essentially Jewish thoughts, not inconsistent with his Pharisee background. Paulus built up an organisation, the Church. Without Jesus there would have been neither Nazarenism (the Jewish element of Christianity), nor Paulus. But without the latter there would have been no universal Christianity.

Paulus preached the suspension of the Torah, particularly of the ceremonial laws. But to do this, he fell back upon the Torah to make a case out of his arguments. He was, however, aware of a certain danger imminent in his system—some moral indifference. And, indeed, the Jewish ideals of truth and justice are remarkably absent in Paulus' teaching. Jewish concepts of ethics have turned mystical during their transformation through the Greek Septuagint.

And yet Joseph Klausner comes to the conclusion that Judaism ought not to think too little of Paulus: for all his oddities and fancies, it was Paulus who made the Jewish bible the basis and

foundation of the other peoples of the world, and, if "only in this great and deeper sense, Paulus was—what even Maimonides has conceded to Jesus—a road-builder for King Messiah."

To Julius Berstl, whose Paulus novel "The Tent-maker," I reviewed here some months ago, Klausner's book was not yet available. It is only fair to state how reliable the novelist's historic research and some conjectures of his imagination have been. As the poet should go with the historian, it is perhaps not quite inappropriate to conclude this article with an outline of "Novelle," written by the Nobel Prize Winner of 1951: *Pär Lagerkvist's* short story *Barrabas* (Chatto & Windus, London: 7s. 6d.).

The Swedish author's outlook, of course, is that of a Christian, and some people may interpret his hero as a symbol of "stubborn Jewry" (Shakespeare) refusing to believe in Jesus. But the book is neither theological nor dogmatic, it must be appreciated as the story of a spiritual force: Barrabas, the one man who could have said that Jesus had died "for him," fails throughout his life to understand him. Harassed, however, by the other man's death, by the stories the people tell about him, by their spreading belief in a "saviour," his own destiny becomes inextricably involved in the existence of the Nazarene. Attaching himself to the race of the man vicariously executed for him, now attracted, now repelled, now desiring to believe, now earthbound and materialistic, he walks his path to the bitter end. Sold as a slave to Rome, caught as a "Christian" when setting the city on fire, misunderstanding the Master whom he did not want to deny any longer, he was crucified with Peter and other followers of Jesus, but alone and at a distance.

A great theme treated nobly and with appealing humility.

THE BERLIN WE REMEMBER

A new book by PEM

There is an old saying that Berlin owes its particular flavour to the Huguenots and the Jews. To be true, the share of the Huguenots has somehow receded since the days of Fontane or, in a lighter vein, of "Madame Dutitre." With the Jews it was different. In the theatrical world and also in the field of entertainment their contribution was certainly considerably higher than their quota in the population of the capital. On the other hand, there was never any kind of monopoly. There were Kortners and also Thimigs, there was Max Ehrlich and also Otto Reutter. But who remembers all the names? Fortunately, one of our friends does. And what is even more gratifying, he put them on record and wrote a book about them. "He" is our columnist PEM, and the book is called "Heimweh nach dem Kurfuerstendam—Aus Berlin's glanzvollsten Tagen und Naechten" (Lothar Blanvalet Verlag, Berlin, 12.80 DM). The title will deter some would-be highbrows from openly admitting their interest in the contents; for others the word "Kurfuerstendam" may be a synonym for "decadence." Yet all these inhibitions are unjustified, for the scope of the book is much wider than its title indicates. Without aiming at being a sociological analysis, it reflects the atmosphere of Berlin between 1918 and 1933.

There they are again, the actors, the producers, the film stars and the cabaretists. You may even look at their familiar faces, because the book is enhanced by a great number of photos. There is also the "Romanische Café" not as an object of gossip, but as a place with a specific function in the literary and artistic life of the city. There are also remembrances of famous court trials and, with due self-restraint, excursions into the borderland between social life and politics. The danger of a catalogue of celebrities has been evaded by the anecdotal way in which the material is presented. If you cannot remember the artists of a certain First Night or the text of a once famous song you have a good chance of finding them quoted in the book.

Some will say this was an interesting time, but it belongs to the past. Yet others will say it the other way round: This time belongs to the past, but it was interesting. For them the book has been written, and they will enjoy it.

W. ROSENSTOCK

THE BLACK MAN'S SKIN AND THE YELLOW STAR

Many books appear on the market, but only a few are worth the candle. We are no longer literary snobs; a great name or a great publisher much too often pull our leg. There is no guarantee for value these days, and money is so scarce that we are apt to make doubly sure a book is worth while before we buy it. I haven't yet bought the book which I am going to write about, but I have read it and want to read it again: that is the test so far as I am concerned.

"Cry, the Beloved Country"

How many of you have read this book? It was almost fashionable to do so a year or so ago although the name of Alan Paton then rang no bell in any of us; it does now, or should do, for "Cry, the Beloved Country" (Cape, 10/6) is, in my opinion, one of the handful of books that will survive the impersonal laboratory smell of the "jet age." It is, in form and contents, a book that proudly places itself between the Bible and the Odyssey, and yet, it is a humble book written by a humble man who possesses the greatest of all human qualities, compassion. I cannot help feeling that had he been a German Jew instead of a South African, the epos of all our tribulations might have been written down by him.

On first sight, we may be inclined to wonder whether a book about South Africa has much bearing on our own experiences, for we are newcomers to the British Commonwealth. But the story of the negro parson who goes from his village to Johannesburg to fetch home his sister and his only son reads like a painting—I can find no other word. The people in this tale stand there like figures carved out by the mind of a Cranach of words, and the pattern of high and low impulses, blended with boundless love and boundless understanding, prevails throughout. But what makes this book so specially significant for us is the guiltless suffering of the black race in South Africa which it describes, the same kind of suffering which we underwent. Indeed, to a Jewish reader, there seems to be an undercurrent speeding along with the book, the parallel experience of human inhumanity. The black man's skin and the Yellow Star are one. That a father goes out to seek his son only to find a murderer, or that a man tracks down his sister in a huge wicked town to find she has become a whore, these are tragedies that might happen in a Welsh mining community or in Brittany or Massachusetts. But when the negro father arriving in Johannesburg gets a lift in a white man's motor-car and the white man defies South African Police who demand the "nigger" should be kicked out of a "Herrenvolk" car, then everything becomes symbolic to a Jew. What difference is there between this and an incident of my own experience in Berlin when I sat on a Yellow Seat in a public park with staring people and jeering children around, while a German woman and her son came along and quietly and with an encouraging smile took a seat beside me on the "Pranger"? From this point onwards, the negro becomes our blood relation; his suffering is multiplied a hundredfold by the mere fact that he is coloured. The black man's son unwittingly has killed a white, and so the tragedy of murder grows deadlier still through the complication of racial hostility. The whole book is seen through the eyes of a coloured Christian who tries to come to terms with the white rulers. In him, there is no hatred, but like the Jew he stands in front of the "Herrenvolk" cap in hand. His brother, the Marxist orator and revolutionary leader, is made of quite different stuff; I have never found a truer picture of political behaviour than is impersonated in this negro opportunist. The great thing which Paton's tale helps us to learn is the meaning of sin and the meaning of good will; murder, fornication and crime are just the outcome of human weakness, but hatred, lies and racial prejudice are the fundamental sins. To me the deepest enchantment derives from the fact that the good and the bad in both the black and the white races are quietly laid bare, and that ultimate good comes from the sacrificed life of the murdered white. I am not ashamed to say that I sobbed a good many times while reading this book. Whether that was because I felt moved by a great work of literature, or because the fate of the black man is identical with my own Jewish fate, I cannot say. But I know that "Cry, the Beloved Country" ought to be read by every European Jew.

MALA LAASER.

C. C. ARONSFELD:

GERMAN JEWS IN BRADFORD

The writer wishes to express his grateful thanks for the kind assistance received from the City Librarian of Bradford.

It seems that outside London and away from the coast, few English places more steadily attracted strangers than the Bradford of a hundred years ago. Odd it seems, too, for few places, it might be thought, had less to commend them. The town itself was severely prosaic and not too clean. The moors of the West Riding could appear other than bare and bleak only to the fondest fanciful eyes, and the race inhabiting these wilds was, like their language, blunt and harsh. But something Bradford had to make up for many shortcomings—wool and worsted that were easily turned into money, and plenty of it. So between 1850 and 1860, about 10,000 Irishmen settled here, Scotsmen here left the popular high road to London, but the most notable immigrants probably came, in a continuous trickle, from Germany.

One of them was Julius Delius, father of Frederick, the composer; another, in a different category, Dr. Bronner, a refugee of 1848, who founded the Bradford Eye and Ear Hospital. But many, if not most, were Jews. "There was this curious leaven of intelligent aliens, chiefly German Jews and mostly affluent," writes one of Bradford's prominent natives, J. B. Priestley: "They were so much a part of the place when I was a boy that it never occurred to me to ask why they were there. I saw their outlandish names on office doors. . . ."

Some of these names (which appear in the trade directories of the 1850's) were Behrens, Hertz, Kessler, Löwenthal, Reichenheim, Schlesinger, Schönfeld, Schuster, Schwabe, Sichel, Speyer, Steinthal. The greatest among them no doubt was Jacob Behrens, who had come to Yorkshire from Hamburg in 1834 and four years later was the first foreigner to set up business in Bradford as a general exporter of dress goods. In developing this business, he showed himself a statesman as much as a trader, and he was soon regarded as an authority on tariffs and commercial treaties. He it was who founded the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, and he had a considerable share in the intricate negotiations which brought about the treaty with France in 1861. The reward of a long record of distinguished service was a knighthood in 1882, seven years before his death at the age of 83.

"Spice of Adventure"

These Jews from Germany were what the *Yorkshire Observer*, at its centenary in 1934, called "the merchant princes of Bradford" who added to the daily transactions "the spice of adventure": "Their great forte was not a technical one (according to the Bradford paper). They knew very little about the manufacturing side of the industry, but they allied their powers as salesmen to the prowess of their Yorkshire colleagues as craftsmen, and between the two of them Bradford captured the markets of the world."

A characteristic innovation by the immigrants is related by Sir William Rothenstein, the artist: "Most of the (English) houses employed foreigners, chiefly Germans and Swiss, as travellers abroad. My father offered to employ certain numbers of his staff as foreign travellers and agents if they would learn French or Spanish; in consequence, his firm was one of the few in Bradford which finally sent Englishmen, instead of foreigners, abroad."

Of them all it was true what has been said of old Delius, that he was in Bradford "not for his health but to make money." And in that respect they differed perhaps least from the natives. In Charlotte Brontë's "Shirley," Joe Scott says to Moore, the Belgian mill-owner: "Onybody may see ye're akin to us, ye're so keen o'making brass and getting farrards." But the immigrants from Germany also brought with them the images of a culture which was to refine business.

On the poet's 100th birthday, they founded the Schillerverein, which became one of the best-known clubs in Bradford, and they won much acclaim when (in 1856) they launched the Bradford Liedertafel which was conducted by Delius's partner, Speyer. Classical music was heard in their drawing-rooms as unflinchingly as were in the nurseries such ditties as "Wer will unter die Soldaten" and those lines which rightly mystified the sense of linguistic propriety in young Humbert Wolfe, the author: "Wo bist du denn gewesen, mein ziegender Bock."

A family of remarkable artistic talent were the Sichels. The father, a wealthy merchant, was, according to Rothenstein, "a man of unusual taste and judgment," and the son Ernest "a fine draughtsman and a sensible painter and modeller."

Naturally the cause of charity could always reckon on staunch friends among these merchants. In Bradford it probably owed to few men more than to Charles Semon, a Danziger, who, by the variety and intensity of his interests, rose to the chief office of the town. "Upon his election as Mayor in 1864 (says a Bradford historian) he was the only gentleman not an Englishman who had been honoured with the distinction, and during his tenure of office the mayoral dignity was sustained in a manner not surpassed by any of his predecessors."

Like him, the rest of the German Jews thoroughly identified themselves with their new citizenship, and Germany became little more than a shadow that passed in the night. "England was their home," writes Humbert Wolfe, himself a descendant of them: "Without knowing it they developed an intense patriotism. . . . When the war came they were wholly English in their sympathy," and though "bewildered to find themselves exposed to suspicion and a certain hostility," nevertheless "they plodded on."

How much strength in so plodding on they drew from their Judaism, is uncertain. If Wolfe's is more than a strictly personal experience "instead of standing on their Jewry as upon a point of honour, some, if not many, were ashamed of it." Men like Behrens, nominally members of the recently founded Anglo-Jewish Association, took no part in Jewish affairs.*

Their Synagogue

As far as they cared for worship, they were Reformed. The first Jewish congregation in Bradford therefore was the Reform Synagogue ("of British and Foreign Jews") which was founded in 1873; it was also the first English Reform synagogue outside London. Their Minister was, from the first, Dr. Joseph Strauss, a product of Würzburg and Tübingen Universities. According to Wolfe, he "had always to translate his thoughts from German into English before giving them utterance"; he was also "paid less than a clerk in a warehouse." Their President was Jacob Moser, from Schleswig, a distinguished civic worker, who was Mayor in 1910. He was also one of the few who took an early and vigorous interest in the Zionist movement. A member of the Actions Committee, he visited Palestine and became a zealous patron of Hebrew education there. It was his generosity that enabled the Hebrew Gymnasium at Jaffa to be founded and long maintained.

Now of that generation of German Jews hardly a trace is left. Their memory is largely sunk in an assimilation of which Wolfe tells a pathetic tale: "They left nothing undone that the strange Island-people practised. . . . They educated their children in the English virtues—reticence, sportsmanship and inattention to thought. In spite of all this, or perhaps a little because of all this, they remained outside."

Priestley, who perhaps could not see the shadow for the light, on his "English Journey" (in autumn 1933) lamented the changes that had been wrought since "the German-Jewish invasion": "I liked the city better as it was before, and most of my fellow-Bradfordians agree with me. It seems smaller and duller now. I am not suggesting that these German Jews were better men than we are. The point is that they were different and brought more to the city than bank drafts and lists of customers. They acted as a leaven, just as a colony of typical West Riding folk would act as a leaven in Munich or Moscow. These exchanges are good for everybody."

In the meantime, new German Jews have settled in Bradford, divided from the early comers by time and circumstance. But across a hundred years now fall the shadows of the great name of German Jewry, and those who have a share in it, must for ever remain, wherever they are, witnesses to a struggle and fulfilment unsurpassed in any of the tribes of Jewry.

*The writer has been informed by the present head of Messrs. Sir Jacob Behrens & Sons, Ltd., that Sir Jacob "did not conform to the Jewish faith nor have any of his descendants done so."

Old Acquaintances

A Returnee returns:—Fritz Kortner, who was one of the first to go back to Germany, has to return to the States in order not to lose his American passport; American citizens cannot stay away from their new country for an unlimited period. The actor and director arrived in Berlin five years ago. First he had to establish his name again, because the new generation had quite forgotten who he once was. He started in one picture, played Strindberg's "Father," Miller's "Death of a Salesman," and two more parts; altogether not very much for a stay of five years. The German papers regret to-day that nobody offered Kortner the management of a theatre, although it is known he is a difficult man to work with. So he has to leave, and is not quite sure how long he has to stay in the States to renew his passport; his career is interrupted again. He does not want to lose his nationality like Helene Thimig, Hans Jaray, and Ernst Deutsch; but on the other hand, nothing is waiting for him in the States. His problem has to be faced by many who returned to Germany from abroad; they have to pay the expensive return fare without knowing how long to remain "at home," and with little chance to earn their living—precisely the reasons why they returned in the first place.

Playwright Bergner:—Frank Buchman, the leader of the Moral Rearmament Movement, announced in Colombo that Elisabeth Bergner is going to write a play for the Oxford Group.

News from Everywhere:—Thomas Mann decided to remain in Switzerland during the coming winter; he is trying to sell his house in Santa Monica.—Willy Haas, still working for the Control Commission in Germany, has edited Franz Kafka's "Briefe an Milena," published by S. Fischer in Frankfurt and Schocken in New York.

Dateline: Vienna:—Fritz Schulz, once well known in German films, will direct Paula Wessely's next picture "Ich und meine Frau," scripted by Fritz Rotter.—Margit Weiler, returned from the States, is playing Anouilh's "Jesabel" in Vienna's "Kleines Theater."—The actor Theodor Dannerger has been sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment for seducing children.—The Austrian Government financed the picture "1. April 2000" with 15 million schilling; it is directed by the German actor Liebeneiner, and Hilde Krahl is heading the cast.

Obituaries:—Aged 82, Hedwig Fischer, the widow of the famous publisher S. Fischer, died in Koenigstein.—The film director Jaap Speyer died in Holland.

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LAW and LIFE

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LAWYERS AND CLIENTS

In Germany before Hitler there was not much doubt on the relations between lawyers and clients. The legal profession to which quite a few Jews belonged was generally, and in spite of a number of "black sheep" amongst the lawyers, held in high esteem. The relationship of lawyers and clients was, as a rule, one of mutual trust and confidence. Lawyers charged their fees (criminal cases apart which did not matter to the law-abiding person) according to the official scale of charges. They were entitled to an advance payment, but at liberty to waive that right if they saw fit to do so. They were strictly forbidden by the rules of the profession to make arrangements under which they were promised a part or percentage of the proceeds of litigation. There were elaborate provisions for the protection of poor persons who received legal help at the expense of the Treasury.

When we came to this country and learned to know something about "Law and Life" over here, the impressions we received were not so very different from what we knew. There is, of course, the division between barristers and solicitors, the first group acting at the High Court on the "brief" of the solicitor so that the normal contact of the layman is confined to the relation with his solicitor. We found a profession of at least the high standing we knew of, and the relation of trust in the "family solicitor" is highly marked. There are also legal rules on solicitor's fees, though in various respects different ones from those in Germany; the emphasis is in many, though not all, instances more on the volume of the work done than on the value of the subject-matter. There again is the right to ask for an advance payment, a "retainer," if the solicitor thinks it appropriate. There was no reason for rules of etiquette preventing the solicitor to ask a share in the proceedings, because under English Common Law it was and is illegal for everybody (and even a punishable offence) to assist a litigant in consideration of a promise to give the assisting person a share in the subject-matter of the proceeds (so-called rules of "maintenance" and "champerty"). There were also rules on legal aid to "Poor Persons." They were rather sketchy and we felt that they did not come up to the standard we used to know; the same, however, was felt by the English public and the English legal profession in general, and the system of legal aid and advice has been greatly strengthened under the "Legal Aid and Advice Act, 1949." It was remarkable that this was an Act on which there was no party strife. It went through unanimously.

Lawyers' Fees and Restitution

When after the war most refugees had to start legal proceedings for restitution of property and/or indemnification in Germany, it was obvious that many of them were not financially in a position to pay for legal assistance and that the English Legal Aid rules did not apply to their cases. "URO," the United Restitution Office, was established (there is no need to go anew into its history) for the assistance of so-called "indigent" claimants, i.e. persons who cannot afford lawyers' fees, and as a necessary consequence it was arranged that URO does not charge legal fees, except after proceedings had come to a successful end or settlement, enabling the indigent claimant to pay proper fees according to scale. For a short time it was considered permissible to express these fees by way of a percentage of the proceeds; but considering the mentioned rules on "champerty" this idea has been dropped and the fees are now calculated as scale fees in accordance with the German rules. There is no doubt about the legality of this practice of URO. What is the law, however, with regard to these restitution and/or indemnification cases which are handled by individual lawyers, either in this country or in Germany, or both?

There cannot be any justified doubts that lawyers practising in this country have to obey the old English Law prohibiting "maintenance and champerty." They may see fit to refrain from asking the client for a "retainer." If the client is a person who may properly be called an "indigent" one and the result of the litigation is not of a nature that the client has become capable to pay proper fees, they may cancel their claim, if they are so minded and

are prepared to consider their work in the individual case as an act of social assistance. But they must never become a party to the litigation by bargaining for a share of the proceeds, a *quota litis*. It is sometimes contended that the rules on "champerty" do not apply to foreign proceedings. This view is wrong. The correct view is expressed in the leading textbook on English Private International Law as follows:—

"Thus champertous contracts . . . have been held void by the English Courts although, on general principles of the conflict of laws, these contracts were governed by a foreign legal system according to which they would have been valid."

As regards the German lawyers acting in these cases the old rule of etiquette prohibiting "Contingency fees" ("Erfolgshonorare") has been reaffirmed on July 12, 1951, by a decision of the Association of Chambers of Advocates, and it has expressly been emphasised that this refers also to cases with foreign element ("Auslandssachen"). There were, and apparently are, quite a few offenders against that rule amongst German lawyers. For that reason the Berlin Chamber of Advocates has drawn the attention of all lawyers to it by a circular letter of December 17, 1951.

It is well known that in other countries, and most especially in the United States, other customs apply. However, one need only read American novels to find out that, though there are many thousands of most respectable lawyers in that great country, the standard of the profession as a whole is not as high as in this country. Generally speaking "contingency" arrangements are not only detrimental to the administration of the law, but not of real advantage to the clients. They are induced thereby to reckless litigation apt to raise the suspicion of the Court of a country in which such arrangements do not conform to law or to professional etiquette. All concerned are well advised, therefore, to keep to the rules established both in this country and in Germany. W.B.

YOUR INCOME TAX DEMAND 1952/53

Most business people and those concerned with property are likely to receive, within the next few days, demands for income tax payable on January 1, 1953.

There are five income tax "Schedules" (administrative divisions), viz. A, B, C, D, and E, covering different types of income. Demands under A and D are the most frequent, so here is a brief summary of their nature and some advice on your best course of action.

Schedule A relates to ownership of property (land or buildings). Demands generally go to the occupier; if he is freeholder, he bears his own tax, but if merely tenant or lessee, he may recoup the tax paid (but not more than 9s. 6d. in the £ on a full year's rent) by deduction from future rent. Recovery must be, as far as possible, from your next payment of rent, so pay Schedule A tax before due to pay any large amount of rent. If your Schedule A demand exceeds the next rent, tell the Collector; he may agree to defer part of the demand until April 1.

In certain cases, e.g. houses let in different parts or for short periods, or at owner's request, Schedule A demands go direct to the owner and not to the tenant.

If the Schedule A tax demanded differs from last year's or there are any doubts, consult your accountant before payment. Owners should watch possible reductions for "voids" (empty periods) or for repairs and maintenance in excess of the basic allowance.

Schedule D covers principally business profits, but also interest not taxed at source (e.g. on certain Government stocks), income from abroad, "excess rents" on let property, and casual profits. The period may be current or preceding year. The latter is normal for business profits (except in first and last few years); e.g. a trader's income tax 1952/53 is normally based on profits earned in his last accounts ending at or before April 5, 1952. Of this half (with limited companies, all) falls due on January 1, 1953, and the balance on July 1, 1953.

Profit for tax purposes nearly always differs from profit per accounts, owing to various adjustments required by law, e.g. disallowance of certain

THE HAGUE AGREEMENT

between the German Federal Republic, the State of Israel and the non-Israeli Organisations.

Complete German and English Text with list of goods and commentary by Dr. H. G. van Dam, 64 pp. 10/6.

Published by the

"ALLGEMEINE Wochenzeitung der Juden in Deutschland".

Obtainable at Bumpus, 477 Oxford Str., W.1, H. Preiss, 14 Bury Place, W.C.1. and AJR Headquarters, 8 Fairfax Mansions, N.W.3.

COMPILATION OF ANTI-JEWISH NAZI LAWS

Under the heading "Die gesetzlichen und aussergesetzlichen Massnahmen zur wirtschaftlichen Vernichtung der Juden in Deutschland 1933-1945," the Jewish Trust Corporation for Germany (Hamburg, 36, Prien Building, Alstereck, Jungfernstieg) has published a brochure by its "Justiciar," Dr. jur. F. Muellerheim. It is a most valuable complement to Dr. Bruno Blau's "Ausnahmegesetze fuer die Juden in den europaeischen Laendern 1933-1945," which was reviewed in this paper some time ago. Whilst Dr. Blau gives a summary of the laws and administrative measures in chronological order, Dr. Muellerheim classifies the regulations according to their contents. He also adds a description of the anti-Jewish actions outside the legislative sphere (e.g. boycott) and of the levies, financial losses and hardships which emigrating German Jews had to face. The booklet will not only serve as a useful—and necessary—information for German readers, it will also be of great practical help to all those who have to deal with restitution or compensation claims.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

According to the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 11, 1952, by virtue of a new order Germany ceases to be treated as an enemy territory for all purposes of the Trading with the Enemy Act and Orders. This new order does, however, not affect the disposal of any German property in the United Kingdom which may come within the scope of the Distribution of the German Enemy Property Act, 1949.

The Board of Trade have also made an order under which Austria finally ceases to be treated as enemy territory for all purposes of the Trading with the Enemy Act.

TRAVEL ALLOWANCE 1952-1953

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced that the basic travel allowance for the year beginning November 1, 1952, would be £25 for adults and £15 for children. The dividing line between adults and children has hitherto been at 15 years—now children of 12 years and over will receive the adult allowance. The special allowances for motor-cars and motor-cycles will be £15 and £5 respectively. As at present, these allowances are available for each vehicle and not for each traveller.

There are no restrictions on the amounts that can be spent by United Kingdom travellers to other parts of the sterling area. As at present, all travellers from the United Kingdom will be able to pay in sterling in the United Kingdom for single or return journeys from this country by direct route to anywhere in the world.

expenses, or deduction of capital expenditure and other reliefs. Your accountant will explain these on request.

If your Schedule D notice—usually combined assessment and demand—has not already been approved by your accountant, pass it to him without delay, for either confirmation or appeal. Apart from arithmetical errors, reliefs due may have been omitted, or submitted accounts not taken into consideration. Failing written appeal within 21 days your Schedule D assessment will be binding, and any later revision at the discretion of the Commissioners.

If some unforeseen mishap prevents payment of agreed tax as and when due, explain to the Collector who may allow you to spread payment over a reasonable period.

PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANT

H. G. Reissner (New York):

NOTES ON THE AMERICAN ELECTION

A Landslide.—The personal integrity of neither presidential candidate had ever been in question. The American electorate had been scared to death by both the factual threat of Moscow master-planned activities abroad and the probably exaggerated suspicion of Communist infiltration at home. Thus, emotional undercurrents scored heavily over the alternative of a logical programme.

Whoever survived the eras of Hindenburg and the Fuehrer as German Presidents must strive hard lest he become the intellectual victim of an emotionalism he is opposed to himself. For Eisenhower is not just another "Old" Hindenburg. It would be even more preposterous to mention his name in one breath with that of Hitler. Yet, Eisenhower's electorate seems to hope for him to perform nothing short of the miracles of national rally and personal courage which a majority of German voters, then, expected of their respective heroes.

Western Europe.—Western Europe may take definite solace from the thought that, at least, her own political, economic and defence problems are subject matters, regarding which Ike needs no coaching by experts. It is to be expected that the future President of the U.S.A. will lend an open ear to the West European patent desire to replace Grants-in-Aid by an alternative reduction of American import tariffs and by encouragement of American investments abroad. The translation of such new principles into action will depend on the emergence of a suitable climate in Western Europe as much as on Eisenhower's choice of executives and his handling of the American Senate and House of Representatives.

Domestic Issues.—It seems logical to expect that the exchange of courteous words between Eisenhower and Stevenson when the latter conceded defeat, will be implemented by a "middle of the road" line. Eisenhower has taken an unequivocal stand against graft and treacherous infiltration on

any and all levels of public administration. Labour individually helped to swell the Eisenhower majority, in the face of Union endorsement for Stevenson. Future improvements to the Taft-Hartley Act (which is to govern labour relations) must not offhand be ruled out. Eisenhower is favourably disposed towards fair treatment of coloured citizens. A slight chance may yet exist for amendments to the McCarran Act on Immigration and Naturalisation.

Immigration and Naturalisation.—The McCarran Act will come into full force on December 24. It is the only political issue in which, by some stretch of imagination, American Jewish citizens might be assumed to have something bordering upon a group interest. The material concern of the Jewish population with a change of immigration quota provisions is very small because, alas, few Jews are left in Eastern and Southern Europe who could qualify as potential immigrants.

There remains, however, the issue of discrimination as such which the outgoing President Truman has stressed emphatically. Besides, Jews, together with others, have a very immediate stake in the naturalisation, de-naturalisation and deportation procedures. This writer cannot help feeling, after having read through the several hundred pages of the Act, that apparently he and hundreds of thousands of other recent Jewish and Gentile immigrants are somehow suspect, and that presumably it is only a question of time until one after another will stand unmasked in the nakedness of his subversive disposition.

U.S.A. and the State of Israel.—Both political parties have reiterated their general accord with the peaceful and progressive aims of the State of Israel. In the latter regard, though, another conditional footnote is called for. One cannot express oneself in favour of speedy replacement of Grants-in-Aid by direct investments, etc., without applying such general principle to the case of Israel as well. Out

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of public funds America has loaned, spent or earmarked 135 million dollars of Export-Import-Bank monies for the purchase of machinery and equipment, and about the same amount in the past and current fiscal years out of Grant-in-Aid funds mainly towards funding of short debts, import of crude oil for power generation, of food and industrial raw materials into Israel. It would perhaps be more realistic on the part of the Israelis if they tried to curb excesses of bureaucratic planning in favour of a genuine atmosphere in which private initiative can pioneer for the common good. "Technical Assistance" from the U.S.A., however, should remain available and be freely given.

The Task Ahead.—The American elections have not changed the task ahead; they have only determined the executive which is to tackle it. Even those who, like the writer, feel antagonised by the valuations and methods of Republican Senator McCarthy, and who are more at ease in the presence of a mind such as Governor Stevenson's will not take exception to the professional experience of the former General Eisenhower. In acknowledging the congratulations of supporters on his election as President of the U.S.A. he quoted "a wise old commander who used to say: 'Always take your job seriously... never yourself.'"

JEWISH CHILD'S DAY



Second Day of Chanukah,
5713

14th December, 1952

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PERSONALIA

On December 23 Rabbi Dr. Georg Salzberger will be 70 years old. Dr. Salzberger, who, prior to his emigration, officiated in Frankfurt/Main, has been the Rabbi of the New Liberal Jewish Congregation (London) since its inception in 1939. As an impressive preacher, an open-minded thinker and a trusted friend he is a well beloved figure within the community of former German Jews. The AJR, whose interested Board Member he has been throughout the years, conveys to him its best wishes on this happy occasion.

Mrs. Else Dormitzer (formerly Nuremberg) recently celebrated her 75th birthday. In Germany she took an active part in Jewish life. During the war she was deported to the Theresienstadt Ghetto. After the liberation she came to this country and has since taken a lively interest in the efforts of the AJR and other refugee organisations. The AJR conveys its cordial congratulations to Mrs. Dormitzer.

Mr. Joseph Lewin (Woodcote House, Woodcote Green Road, Epsom) will be 90 years old on December 13. For over 40 years he was a director of the Rudolf Mosse Publishers, Berlin. He was sent to the Theresienstadt Ghetto in 1942 and came to this country after the war.

Sir Benjamin Drage, technical adviser and director of Drage's Ltd., passed away at the age of 75. For several years he headed a department of the Jewish Refugees Committee, Bloomsbury House; his devoted voluntary services will be gratefully remembered by the former refugees.

It is learned with deepest regret that **Mr. Martin Eichelgruen**, a most interested member of the AJR, recently passed away. The AJR expresses its sincerest sympathy to his family.

Mrs. Paula Adler, wife of the well-known violinist and philosopher Oskar Adler, of Vienna, passed away recently. She was herself an excellent pianist and teacher.

SOUTH AFRICA

Leading Cotton Spinning Mill in South Africa have vacancy for Mill Manager. Applicants must be fully qualified technically with practical cotton spinning experience and able to take full managerial responsibility for both production and administrative duties. The appointment holds excellent prospects for permanent employment in South Africa for applicants who have had similar previous managerial experience. Passage paid to South Africa. Service Agreement, house provided. Full particulars including age to S. A. Industrial Suppliers Ltd., 140 Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7.

Dr. Alfred A. Loeser has been appointed Consulting Gynaecologist to the St. Saviour's Hospital, London.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Engagement

Apt-Meyer. Mr. and Mrs. M. Apt, of 7 Westfield Terrace, Leeds, 7, have pleasure in announcing the engagement of their younger daughter Ilse Ruth, of London, to Dr. Richard Ernst Meyer, of Manchester.

CLASSIFIED

Situations Vacant

SOUTH AFRICA. Leading Underwear Manufacturers have vacancy for Assistant Manager or Manageress. Appointment in passage paid to South Africa and offers excellent prospects. Applicant must be fully qualified by similar position with Underwear Manufacturers. Full particulars in confidence to S.A. Industrial Suppliers Ltd., 140 Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7.

SOUTH AFRICA. Established Cotton and Woollen Textile Mills in South Africa have occasional vacancies for qualified technicians in the capacity of Foremen, Departmental Managers, etc., for permanent service in South Africa. Applications stating qualifications, age, etc., should be sent to S.A. Industrial Suppliers Ltd., 140 Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7, from those interested in permanent residence in South Africa.

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BOOK-KEEPER, LEDGER CLERK. Elderly gentleman, highly experienced, seeks position. 12 years in previous employment. Apply Box 1438.

BOOK-KEEPER, ADMINISTRATOR. Orthodox gentleman requires position in communal work or as book-keeper up to trial balance. Apply Box 1439.

PACKER, highly experienced, requires employment, part time also considered. Apply Box 1441.

POSITION as messenger, clerk or unskilled light manual worker wanted by elderly man, part or full time. Apply Box 1440.

GERMAN LAWYER, highest credentials, formerly attorney with chief of counsel, Nurnberg, seeks position. Experienced administrator, language teacher (German, French), stock-keeper. Any suggestion welcomed. Apply Box 1442.

OUTWORK SUPERVISOR, PACKER, experienced in underwear and slipper trades, seeks employment. Apply Box 1443.

RAG MERCHANT, fully experienced in all branches of the trade, seeks position as stock-keeper, storeman, etc. Apply Box 1444.

STOCK KEEPER, STOREMAN. Elderly gentleman, experienced, seeks any position. Can type and assist with books. Apply Box 1445.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER wants job as store-keeper for store and spare parts in the Automobile Branch. Apply Box 1446.

Women

LADY COOK, exp., wants part-time work in restaurant or private. Box 1430.

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SHORTHD. TYP. (Engl. and German) wants full- or part-time work, in- or outdoor. Box 1433.

STUDENT wants to do coaching or sitter-in work. Box 1434.

CLERK-TYPIST, exp., good at figures, wants position. Box 1435.

OLD AGE PENSIONER wants to earn additional money by homework. Box 1436.

ORTHODOX GIRL, 27, living in Austria, formerly 8 years in England, wants to return here as a resid. house-keeper. Box 1437.

LADY, excellent cook, seeks full- or part-time employment. Box 1448.

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Personal

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ATTRACTIVE WIDOW, cultured, great music-lover, independent, middle fifties, lonely, would like to meet gentleman in secure position 60-65 with view to marriage. Please write to Box 1424.

BUSINESS LADY, 40, presentable appearance, good position, domesticated, tired of living alone, wants to meet cultured gentleman, view marriage. Box 1428.

ATTRACTIVE educated lady, 40, independent, own home, wishes to meet cultured gentleman up to 55, view of marriage. Box 1427.

MISSING PERSONS

Enquiries from AJR

Sielmann, Joachim and Arno, abt. 27, of Marienburg, later Berlin, for aunt Hertha Neumark, Argentina. **Simon, Heinrich, and Kaete** (née Kastner), of Berlin-Charl., Eichenallee 61, for Paul Kretschmar, Berlin. **Lewinsky, Klara, Erna and Frieda,** daughters of Arnold and Hedwig Lewinsky (née Coehn), of Berlin. For Jewish Refugees Committee. **Stiassni, Susanne, and Friess, Redlich,** for Deutsche Bank, Berlin.

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AJR AT WORK

A.J.R. EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

As usual, November was a slack month and we were not notified of many vacancies. We tried to place our unemployed men and women in all kinds of odd jobs to bridge the gap until after Christmas. Therefore, we would appreciate it if our members and friends informed us of as many vacancies as possible.

We still urgently want vacancies for :—
Clerical workers (clerks, book-keepers, shorthand-typists, copy-typists, cashiers) ; *Part-time domestic workers* (cooks, nannies, companions, attendants) ; *Unskilled people* (elderly, mostly widows), in- and outdoor. Please phone MAI 4449.

Hardship Case

Lady of 65, not entitled to old age pension, wants work as filing clerk or copy-typist, English/French.

CLUB MEETINGS FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE

The management of Levine House, the home for elderly people run by the Board of Guardians at Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6 (rear of John Barnes), announces that the premises are now also open for outside old people on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 8 p.m. onwards. The gatherings are informal. There are arrangements for games, etc., and tea is served. The charge is 1/-.

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The AJR Handicraft Group has opened its annual Chanukah-Bazaar on the premises of the Association of Jewish Refugees, 8 Fairfax Mansions (off Finchley Road), N.W.3. Very attractive and useful gifts of any kind at reasonable prices are on show, e.g. hand-woven and hand-knitted woollies, hand-hammered brooches, hand-painted scarves, lampshades, paper-baskets, etc. There are also practical gifts of needlework. Anybody who is looking for suitable Chanukah presents will be welcome at the Bazaar, which is open : Monday-Thursday, 10-6 ; Friday, 10-1 ; Sunday, 10-6.

URO HEAD OFFICE

Readers who want to make enquiries at the United Restitution Office are, in their own interest, asked, if possible not to call or ring on Mondays, when the office is particularly busy. They are also reminded that on Sundays the office is open only for clients who have special appointments with their advisers.

THE HYPHEN

Sunday, December 7, 7.30 p.m. Mr. Henry Brooke, M.P. for Hampstead and ex-Chairman of the Conservative Section of the L.C.C., will give a talk on the London County Council at Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3.

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MEMORIAL MEETING FOR OTTO M. SCHIFF

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Thursday, December 11, 7.45 p.m.
 Tuck Hall, Woburn House, W.C.1
 (See announcement on front page)

LONDON O.R.T. CENTRE

In its recent report the London Ort Centre describes its facilities to help people when they are in dire need of being refitted into England's economic system. The workshop is equipped with modern machines and there are three instructors with a very wide trade experience. People are being trained as machinists, finishers, or in making dresses, including producing individual patterns, or shirt-making, blouse-making, pyjama-making, or making children's wear. Many find positions while being trained and carry on until they reach a sufficiently high standard to be fully independent ; others have in mind to establish a workshop of their own since the labour market is practically closed for people who have reached a certain age.

AJR LEEDS GROUP

A Chanukah Celebration will be held on Saturday, December 13, at the Moortown Corner House (Portland Room), commencing at 7 p.m.

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