

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

8 FAIRFAX MANSIONS,
FINCHLEY ROAD (Corner Fairfax Road),
LONDON, N.W.3
Telephone: MAIda Vale 9096/7 (General Office)
MAIda Vale 4449 (Employment Agency)

Office and Consulting Hours:
Monday to Thursday 10 a.m.—1 p.m. 3—6 p.m.
Friday 10 a.m.—1 p.m.
Sunday 10 a.m.—1 p.m.
(AJR Social Services Department only)

COMMENTS

Austria

Among the announcements published in this issue the proportion of disappointing news is conspicuous. The negotiations with Austria, which looked hopeful when they were resumed, have again been held up, because the Austrian Government has still not seen its way to meet the modest requests of the Jewish Claims Committee. No less depressing than the material aspect of the position is the spirit in which the Austrians approach the problem. There is no admission of Austria's share in the crimes of "Greater Germany" and there is no genuine urge to try and undo the wrongs. Instead, as one excuse for the present new deadlock, the Austrian Chancellor declared that the Jewish organisations themselves were not united because one organisation had dissociated itself from the Jewish Claims Committee. Against this it must be stated that the Austrian Claims Committee basically consists of the same member organisation as the Claims Conference against Germany, whose authority has never been doubted by the German Federal authorities. It is regrettable that the Austrian Government thinks fit to evade the issue by excuses of this kind. As readers see from the statement published in this issue, the Jewish organisations united in the Claims Committee have reiterated their claims. They will do everything in their power to see to it that justice is done. The AJR, which is in constant touch with the Committee's representatives, wholeheartedly endorses their efforts and will report in this paper on any further developments.

Turning to the German scene, the picture is not bright either. The tragedies caused by the delay in settling the individual indemnification claims are vividly described in the other article on this page. In thousands of cases the date of a decision has been and will be a matter of life or death, and the spokesmen of the former German Jews from Germany consider it their foremost duty to safeguard the interests of their over-aged community by pressing for the speedy materialisation of the claims.

Otto Kuester

Unfortunately, disturbing news comes from Germany. The man whose work for the cause of indemnification has been guided by strongest moral impulses, Otto Kuester, may have to relinquish his office as head of the Baden-Württemberg Restitution Department. Whenever, outside Germany, doubts were cast at Germany's genuine will to indemnify the Nazi victims, we could reassure sceptics by referring to the words and actions of Otto Kuester, who was rightly called "Das Gewissen der Wiedergutmachung." We realise that in the field of indemnification budgetary considerations cannot be ignored, but the extent, method and speed of indemnification basically depends on the goodwill of those in charge. We hope that a way will be found to retain the services of this outstanding man who combines an ethical approach to the idea of indemnification with an unsurpassed knowledge of its legal implications.

President Heuss on Indemnification

In assessing the situation, we have also to record the deep understanding for the expelled German Jews expressed anew in a statement by Professor Heuss, who has just been re-elected President of the German Federal Republic. In his interview with Dr. Bruno Weil, the President has raised two important points: the German global payments must not impair the claims of the individual victims of Nazi persecution; and the Jews from Germany have a right to an adequate share in these payments. The first part of the statement implies the speedy implementation and improvement of German legislation and will certainly be welcomed by all responsible Jewish circles. The

SHATTERED HOPES

Tragedies of Indemnification

The following article is reprinted by kind permission of the "Aufbau" (New York). It is based on investigations made in the United States, but it equally applies to claimants in other countries, especially as the proportion of old people is very high among former German Jews all over the world.

I.

From an investigation which has just been completed into the realisation of the Bundesentschädigungsgesetz, based on cases resident in New York, it appears—

"that more than 40 per cent. of the cases dealt with are priority cases; that, barring a few exceptions, each case takes four years before the claimant receives even a part of his claim; that the older claimants have such a short expectation of life that the majority die before their claims are recognised, or only live for a short while after beginning to receive their pensions or being paid a compensatory sum."

According to the statistics of the Insurance Commissioners of the State of New York, people over sixty live, on an average, for another 14.50 years; over seventy, 8.99 years; over seventy-five, 6.82 years; over eighty, 5.6 years; over eighty-five, 3.66 years. Forty per cent. of the claimants are over sixty (33 per cent. between sixty and seventy-five, and 7 per cent. over seventy-five years old). Of the 140,000 Jews from Germany, for example, 23,000 (i.e., 15.3 per cent.) were over sixty-seven when they entered the U.S.A., and of this group all but 7 per cent. have died. In cases where there is no living heir or right of succession the German Government saves the amount of compensation.

The difficulty the claimants have in providing proof of their sufferings and afflictions helps to drag out the cases. This leads to the shattering of the hopes these old and elderly people have quite naturally pinned on the compensation which, in fact, it is their right to receive.

same cannot, however, be said of the second part of the President's statement. So far, the Claims Conference, which receives the German payments according to the Hague Agreement, has not given to the Jews from Germany, represented by the "Council of Jews from Germany" and its constituents all over the world, including the AJR, the share in the funds to which they are entitled. The statement of President Heuss confirms that, when concluding the Hague Agreement, the Germans certainly, though not exclusively, thought of the plight of those Jewish Nazi victims who were formerly their fellow-citizens. We mention this as a historic fact, and we demand that the Claims Conference at last recognises this principle. Only two weeks ago, in its "Mitteilungsblatt" of June 16, the Israeli Section of the Council has reiterated the claim of the former German Jews to a share in the funds of the Claims Conference and also of JRSO. These funds are needed for the accomplishment of urgent social and cultural tasks which have been repeatedly outlined in this paper. An allocation from these funds is due to the former German Jews as of right. It should meet their specific needs and should be administered by their own organisations. Under no circumstances can we forfeit our rights, and in spite of disappointments in the past we still hope that the Claims Conference and JRSO will not wish to go down in history with the record that it has done grave injustice to the remnants of one of the outstanding sections of the Jewish people.

II.

The statistics on the length of time elapsing before a claimant receives compensation can only be appreciated if we try to visualise the actual people involved. We quote here only a few of hundreds of cases where claimants have died before their cases have been decided.

"Seventy-seven-year-old H. L. filed her claim in 1952 at the Berlin Indemnification Office. She died on December 1, 1952, before a single one of her claims had been conceded.

"Frida J., whose husband was 'liquidated,' started her fight for compensation on April 3, 1951, and when, at last, she received an advance of 1100 DM., she died on March 14, 1953.

"A well-known Berlin producer died in 1952. His widow has been waiting for three years, in vain, for the granting of compensation which was claimed in 1951."

Then there was Mr. S. from Heidelberg who, in 1941, together with ten thousand fellow-sufferers, was sent to the Gurs Concentration Camp in the South of France. As Mr. S. is 81 years of age he is a priority case, even more so as he is ill. By the time he is 82 nothing has happened, except an accumulation of papers and forms and correspondence between Frankfurt, Paris and New York. Finally, on January 19, 1953, a letter arrives which reads: "We hope that soon we shall be able to arrange for the payment of at least a maintenance allowance to the claimant..." Now there are further complications, as this allowance was not applied for in the correct manner. Months go by and nothing happens. The office continues to write letters to Mr. S. asking for testimonials. But meanwhile Mr. S. has long since passed away...

III.

Must this be so? Is there no other way? Fortunately there are a few offices and people who, without neglecting the interests of the Government, act very differently and there have been cases where compensation for imprisonment has been granted within six weeks and pensions conceded in a relatively short space of time.

The Landesamt for Compensation in Stuttgart for example (where Dr. Otto Kuester is in charge) was presented with the case of a Jewish refugee who claimed compensation for imprisonment in the Shanghai ghetto. In spite of an unavoidably long drawn-out correspondence with Shanghai, the case took only ten months to settle. Similarly, the Landesentschädigungsamt in Karlsruhe granted 4950 DM. compensation for imprisonment on July 17, 1952, for a widow who filed her application on April 7, 1952. Other cases, including that of the man whose right leg was amputated "under medically inhuman conditions," have been speedily and satisfactorily concluded.

If Germany wishes to fulfil its moral obligation to indemnify the victims of Nazism, then there must be an end to acts of malice against claimants and the deliberate dragging out of their cases. The civil servants who deal with compensation must not see only the letter of the extremely complex law, but must act in the spirit which was expressed by every German politician with a true sense of responsibility.

KURT R. GROSSMANN.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH AUSTRIA

Jewish Claims Committee Express Dissatisfaction

The most profound dissatisfaction with the Austrian Government's failure once again and after more than one year of negotiations to meet the claims for compensation and restitution of Austrian Jewish victims of Nazi persecution, was expressed by the Joint Executive Board of the Committee of Jewish Claims on Austria meeting in Zurich on July 12, 1954, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Nahum Goldmann. The Joint Executive Board declared:—

"The Austrian Government gave us specific assurances when the negotiations were resumed on June 1, 1954, that we could reasonably expect them to be satisfactorily concluded within four weeks on all points of issue. By requesting a further postponement until October, the Austrian Government have regrettably failed to fulfil these expectations.

Despite repeated declarations of its desire and intentions to satisfy the Jewish claims, the Austrian Government has not only not done so, but failed even to maintain the commitments it had already specifically agreed to. This is all the more dis-

quieting, since in the very course of our negotiations the Austrian Government has enacted legislation restoring rights and pensions to Austrian Nazis, many of whom have been convicted of criminal acts against Jews. It is indefensible that the Austrian Government should give priority to the demands of Nazi persecutors while deferring action on the rightful claims of the victims.

The Austrian Chancellor Raab has now made suggestions which do not come within measurable distance of meeting the minimum Jewish claims.

In the hope that better counsel will prevail and that the Austrian Government will still show willingness to meet the just claims of Jewish victims of Nazi persecutors in Austria, we are prepared to await the proposals which Chancellor Raab has promised to make to us in October. It is essential to emphasise, however, that these will require to be definite and complete and that they will meet the minimum of reasonable claims which we have put forward.

These claims are:—

- (1) The elimination of all legislation and measures discriminating against Jewish victims of Nazi persecution whether residing in Austria or abroad.
- (2) Adequate compensation for household possessions lost through Nazi persecution.
- (3) Compensation for economic losses not indemnifiable under existing Austrian legislation.
- (4) Payments to rebuild Synagogues and other Jewish communal institutions and to restore Jewish cemeteries destroyed or damaged by the Nazis.
- (5) Promise of housing for Jewish victims of Nazism requiring homes.
- (6) Compensation for heirless and unclaimed Jewish property.

It is lamentable that many years after the war the just claims of Austrian Jews, of whom 60,000 were murdered by the Nazis and more than 100,000 were forced to flee from the Nazi terror, should still remain unsatisfied. We now finally expect that the Austrian Government will show good faith and real intentions to provide the basis on which a satisfactory agreement on this great problem can be reached."

OESTERREICHISCHE ANGESTELLTENVERSICHERUNG

Wir freuen uns, unseren Lesern bekannt zu geben, dass es Herrn Dr. Kapralik, der als Delegierter an den Verhandlungen im Juni mit der oesterreichischen Regierung teilgenommen hat, gelungen ist, eine Reihe wichtiger Verbesserungen durchzusetzen. Die diesbezüglichen Abänderungen der Sozialversicherungsgesetze wurden Anfang Juli vom Nationalrat verabschiedet. Wir werden hierüber in der nächsten Nummer unseres Blattes berichten.

OTTO KUESTER RESIGNS?

According to news received it is doubtful whether Rechtsanwalt Otto Kuester will retain his office as "Landesbeauftragter fuer die Wiedergutmachung in Baden-Wuerttemberg." Kuester had been Deputy Leader of the German Delegation at the Hague, but resigned before the negotiations led to the Hague Agreement, because in his view the German Authorities did not sufficiently realise the moral obligation of the German people to undo the wrongs committed in their name. Afterwards, he severely criticised the manifold shortcomings of the Indemnification Law and the bureaucratic difficulties which stood in the way of genuine indemnification. In his own regional Wuerttemberg office he tried to remedy the position within the limits drawn by the competence of his office. In an article published in the "Frankfurter Neue Presse" the leader of the German Hague Delegation, Professor Dr. Franz Boehm, pays tribute to the ethical and uncompromising approach in which Kuester excelled. In the front page article of the *Allgemeine Wochenzeitung* of the Jews in Germany of July 9, Dr. H. G. van Dam, under the heading "Sturmzeichen," stresses the moral credit which the Federal Republic owes abroad to Kuester's activities and the repercussions bound to arise in case of his resignation or dismissal.

DR. C. KAPRALIK.

PENSIONEN FUER OESTERREICHISCHE OEFFENTLICHE BEDIENSTETE

Ehemalige Bundesbedienstete

Ehemalige Bundes- und Bundesbahnbedienstete, sowie deren Hinterbliebene, somit auch Angestellte der Bundesbetriebe, Monopole und Staatstheater, die aus Oesterreich fluechten mussten und in der Folge eine andere Staatsbuergerschaft erlangt haben, koennen ueber Ansuchen ausserordentliche Versorgungsgenuesse im vollen Ausmasse der jeweiligen normalmaessigen Ruhe-(Versorgungs)-genuesse erhalten. Diese ausserordentlichen Versorgungsgenuesse werden rueckwirkend auf den 1. Mai 1950 gezahlt.

Fuer diejenigen, die am 13. Maerz 1938 noch nicht Empfaenger eines Ruhegenusses waren, wird die Zeit vom 13. Maerz 1938 bis zum 27. April 1945 als Behinderungszeitraum fuer die Vorrueckung in hoehere Bezuege und fuer die Bemessung des Ruhegenusses beruecksichtigt; d.h. also, dass die betreffenden Personen mit dem 27. April 1945 in den Ruhestand versetzt werden und zwar so, als ob sie bis zu diesem Datum im Dienst gestanden und normalmaessig avanciert waeren.

Es wird daher allen fueheren Bundesbediensteten sowie Bediensteten der Bundesbahn, Staatsoper, etc., empfohlen, sich sofort an das Bundesministerium fuer Finanzen in Wien I., Himmelpfortgasse zu wenden und unter Berufung auf die Zuschrift des Bundesministeriums fuer Finanzen, Zahl 54.349-23/54, gerichtet an den Joint Executive Board, Committee for Claims on Austria, um Zuerkennung eines ausserordentlichen Versorgungsgenusses mit Rueckwirkung vom 1. Mai 1950 zu ersuchen.

Diese Versorgungsgenuesse werden vom Bundesministerium fuer Finanzen auf ein bei einer oesterreichischen Devisenbank vom Antragsteller selbst oder seinem Vertreter zu errichtendes Sperrkonto ueberwiesen werden, ueber das der Kontoinhaber nach Massgabe der devisenrechtlichen Vorschriften verfuegen kann. Die Bundesregierung hat versprochen, der Nationalbank zu empfehlen, die Genehmigung zum Transfer ins Ausland in allen Faellen zu erteilen.

Angestellte der Laender, Gemeinden, Krankenkassen und sonstiger oeffentlich-rechtlicher Koerperschaften

Die Bundesregierung hat versprochen den betreffenden Behoerden und Koerperschaften mitzuteilen, in welcher Weise seitens des Bundes in der Frage der Pensionen bzw. Ruhegenuesse derjenigen Personen, die infolge des Naziterrors das Land verlassen mussten, vorgegangen wird und ein gleichartiges Vorgehen zu empfehlen.

Wenn auch somit die Frage der Pensionen der Angestellten der Laender und Gemeinden, sowie der Krankenkassenaerzte noch nicht definitiv geregelt ist, so empfehlen wir doch allen Betroffenen, sich schon jetzt an die betreffenden Stellen zu wenden und unter Berufung auf das Vorgehen des Bundes um Zahlung der Pension rueckwirkend auf den 1. Mai 1950 zu ersuchen.

NEWS FROM GERMANY

BRUNO WEIL SEES PRESIDENT HEUSS

In the course of an interview with Dr. Bruno Weil, the President of the Axis Victims League, Bundespraesident Heuss, according to the *Frankfurter Rundschau* of June 30, expressed his special sympathy with the plight of members of the liberal professions who had been forced to leave Germany under the Nazi regime. It could not be a matter of indifference for the German Federal Republic, he said, that former contributors to the scientific, artistic and cultural life of Germany were now destitute and dependent on public assistance. The President also agreed that global compensation payments should not impair the rights of the individual Nazi victims, and that priority should be given to individual compensation. Professor Heuss also promised to get in touch with the quarters in charge of the global compensation payments to see to it that the Jews from Germany and in Germany get an adequate share in these payments.

ARBITRATORS FOR ISRAEL PAYMENTS

The Federal Republic and Israel have agreed to name Professor Georges Sauser-Hall of Switzerland as chief arbitrator in case of any disputes that may arise with the carrying out of the Luxembourg agreement. The two other arbitrators, nominated by the parties concerned, are Lord Nathan of Churt for Israel, and a half-Jewish Frankfurt University Professor, Dr. Hans Juergen Schlochauer, for Germany.

ZIONIST ORGANISATION IN GERMANY

With the approval of the Executive of the Zionist World Organisation the Zionist Organisation in Germany has been re-established.

DEATH OF WILHELM STAPEL

The writer Wilhelm Stapel died in Hamburg, 71 years old. Before 1933 he was a protagonist of so-called cultural anti-semitism and laid down his ideas in his book "Anti-Semitism and Anti-Germanism." Whilst he claimed that he did not wish to impair the civic rights of the German Jews, he wanted to have them excluded from political and cultural activities.

GERMAN POSTAGE STAMP IN MEMORY OF BERTHA PAPPENHEIM

A postage stamp in honour of the late Bertha Pappenheim, the founder of the "Juedischer Frauenbund," will be issued by the German authorities in the autumn.

PROSECUTION WITNESS OF AUERBACH TRIAL CONVICTED

Karl Diekow, whose sworn testimony was mainly responsible for the conviction and subsequent suicide of Philip Auerbach, has been sentenced for perjury by the local Court of Appeals. The proceedings were already pending at the time of the Auerbach trial, and there is reason to believe that, had they been known to the Court when he gave evidence against Auerbach, the Auerbach trial would have taken a different course.

WERNER KRAUSS RECEIVES CROSS OF MERIT

On the occasion of his 70th birthday, the actor, Werner Krauss, was awarded the Federal Grand Cross of Merit. For many years Krauss had been severely attacked because of his activities under the Nazi regime, especially for the part he played in the Jew Sues film. The decoration has caused consternation in wide circles of non-Jewish and Jewish Nazi victims.

JEWISH COMMUNAL LEADER DECORATED

The Chairman of the Cologne Jewish Community (Mr. Moritz Goldschmidt) was awarded the German Federal Grand Cross of Merit.

MEETING OF "ZENTRALRAT"

At a Plenary Session of the "Zentralrat" of the Jews in Germany, in Duesseldorf, a proposed arrangement between the Jewish communities and the Successor Organisations for the heirless and communal property was approved. The Session was also addressed by Rabbi Dr. Leo Baeck, who paid tribute to the remnant of German Jewry for having built up a new community life.

The meeting passed a resolution calling for the speedy enactment of implementation regulations and amendments to the Federal Indemnification Law.

BETRACHTUNGEN ZUM AUSBILDUNGSSCHADEN

Erfahrungen der letzten Monate haben gezeigt, dass die Bestimmungen des Bundesentschädigungsgesetzes (BEG) ueber Schaden in der Ausbildung vielfach noch nicht in das Bewusstsein der Verfolgten, die Ansprüche auf Schadensersatz geltend machen koennen, eingedrungen sind.

Der Ausbildungsschaden war in den Entschädigungsgesetzen der Laender der U.S. Zone nicht geregelt, auch das Berliner Gesetz enthielt keine ausdruecklichen Vorschriften und in der Praxis wurde kein Ersatz fuer Ausbildungsschaden zugebilligt.

In der Erkenntnis der Tatsache, dass der Ausbildungsschaden zu den schwersten wirtschaftlichen Folgen fuehren kann, hat das Protokoll der Haager Vereinbarungen zwischen der Bundesregierung und der Conference on Jewish Material Claims in No. 1, I, Ziff. 10 vorgesehen, dass das kuenftige Bundesergaenzungs- und-rahmengesetz bei der Regelung der Schaden im wirtschaftlichen Fortkommen auch Ausbildungsschaden angemessen beruecksichtigen wird. Dies ist in den Paragraphen 51-55 BEG geschehen.

Wenn die Tragweite dieser Bestimmungen noch nicht im allgemeinen bekannt ist, so liegt der Grund hierfuer einmal darin, dass das BEG, das diesen voellig neuen Schadenstatbestand geschaffen hat, erst seit einigen Monaten in Kraft ist; es liegen deshalb nur wenige Entscheidungen vor. Ausserdem aber haben sich die Geschädigten vielfach noch nicht klar gemacht, dass sie ueberhaupt einen Schaden erlitten haben, der zum Schadensersatz berechtigt. Sie uebersehen auch mitunter, dass eine der einschlaegigen Bestimmungen, von der spaeter die Rede sein wird, den Grundsatz, dass die Entschädigung Schadensausgleich sein soll, durchbricht und auch dann Schadensersatz gewahrt, wenn, wirtschaftlich betrachtet, sich die Lage des Verfolgten gebessert haben mag.

Verfolgte nehmen mitunter an, dass sie deshalb keinen Schaden erlitten haben, weil sie selbst keine materiellen Aufwendungen fuer ihre Erziehung gemacht haben; das Schulgeld sei beispielsweise von den Eltern oder von dritter Seite bezahlt worden, fuer das Universitaetsstudium sei ihnen ein "Grant" vom Board of Education oder vom County Council oder eine "Scholarship" zugesprochen worden, fuer das "Postgraduate" Studium haetten sie einen "Grant" vom "Department for Scientific and Industrial Research" erhalten, u.s.w.; sie glauben daher, dass unter diesen Umstaenden eine Grundlage fuer die Geltendmachung von Anspruechen nicht bestehe.

Diese Einstellung zeigt, dass eine voellige Umstellung des Denkens erforderlich ist und dass eine gruendliche Aufklarungsarbeit geleistet werden muss. "Quis Suo Jure Utitur Neminem Laedit." Wer von seinem Rechte Gebrauch macht, schädigt niemanden.

Es ist nicht moeglich, im Rahmen eines Artikels einen vollstaendigen Ueberblick ueber die Bestimmungen, die den "Schaden in der Ausbildung" betreffen, zu geben. Hierfuer wird der Zeitpunkt gekommen sein, wenn die Praxis sich entwickelt hat und eine eingehende Analyse moeglich ist. Zweck dieser Ausfuehrungen ist lediglich, den Verfolgten Anhaltspunkte fuer die Pruefung der Frage zu geben, ob es sich fuer sie lohnt, einen Anspruch wegen Schadens in der Ausbildung geltend zu machen. Es ist genuegend Zeit fuer reifliche Ueberlegung, da die Anmeldefrist fuer Berechtigte, die ihren Wohnsitz oder dauernden Aufenthalt ausserhalb des Gebietes der Bundesrepublik haben, bis zum 30. September 1955 laeuft. Wird diese Frist nicht eingehalten, so sind allerdings die Ansprueche endgueltig verloren.

Was ist "Ausbildungsschaden" ?

Als Ausbildungsschaden wird in Par. 51 BEG der Schaden bezeichnet, den der Verfolgte in seiner beruflichen oder vorberuflichen Ausbildung durch Ausschluss von der erstrebten Ausbildung oder durch deren erzwungene Unterbrechung erlitten hat. Hierbei ist der Begriff der unterbrochenen Berufsausbildung im weitesten Sinne zu verstehen. Auf die Ablegung einer Pruefung am Ende kommt es nicht an. Der Lehrvertrag des kaufmaennischen oder Schlosserlehrlings gehoert hierher, wie der Universitaetsbesuch und der Besuch von sonstigen Ausbildungsanstalten. Die Entscheidung hat von Fall zu Fall zu erfolgen; es ist deshalb unmoeglich, einen vollstaendigen Katalog aufzustellen.

Die Frage der unterbrochenen vorberuflichen Ausbildung wird voraussichtlich zu einer umfangreichen Rechtsprechung fuehren. Wann setzt die vorberufliche Ausbildung ein? Im wesentlichen handelt es sich um die Schulausbildung. Man wird von einer vorberuflichen Ausbildung wohl erst dann reden koennen, wenn unter Beruecksichtigung des Milieus, der Begabung, u.s.w. Anhaltspunkte fuer eine Entscheidung ueber den kuenftigen Beruf vorliegen.

Das Gesetz unterscheidet bei der Schadensregelung folgende Tatbestaende:

Nachholung der Ausbildung

Hat der Verfolgte die Ausbildung noch nicht nachgeholt und will er dies jetzt tun, so hat er nach Par. 52 BEG einen Anspruch auf eine Beihilfe zu den notwendigen Aufwendungen, die ihm bei der Nachholung seiner Ausbildung erwachsen. Dagegen kann er nicht verlangen, so gestellt zu werden, als haette er die begonnene oder geplante Ausbildung fristgemaess erhalten. Es handelt sich lediglich um eine Beihilfe. Hierbei macht es keinen Unterschied, ob die Ausbildung innerhalb des Gebietes der Bundesrepublik oder im Auslande erfolgt. Die von van Dam in seinem Erlaeuterungswerk Seite 119 ausgesprochene Ansicht, dass nur an eine Ausbildung im Inland gedacht sei, steht im Widerspruch mit der Praxis. Wer also fuer seine Ausbildung eine Beihilfe braucht, sollte sofort einen Entschädigungsantrag bei dem fuer ihn zustaeudigen Entschädigungsamt stellen.

Die Ausbildungsbeihilfe besteht in einem Zuschuss der sich nach der Hoehe der mit der Ausbildung nach der Lebenserfahrung verbundenen Kosten bemisst. Der Zuschuss wird in Teilbeträgen bewilligt, die dem laufenden Bedarf waehrend der Dauer der Ausbildung entsprechen und darf den Betrag von insgesamt 5000 DM nicht ueberschreiten. Wird dieser Betrag bereits bei der vorberuflichen Ausbildung verbraucht, so kann auf einen Zuschuss fuer die berufliche Ausbildung nicht gerechnet werden.

Um zu ermitteln, ob durch die Beihilfe das Ziel der Ausbildung erreicht werden kann, schicken die Entschädigungsaeemter an die Verfolgten, moegen sie im Inlande oder Auslande wohnen, Fragebogen, deren Beantwortung in Verbindung mit weiteren Ermittlungen die Grundlage fuer die Festsetzung der Beihilfe bilden soll. Die Entschädigungsaeemter werden hierbei nicht engherzig verfahren duerfen. Wie sollen sie beispielsweise feststellen, wieviel Geldmittel von einem Studenten fuer seine Ausbildung in Guatemala benoetigt werden? Bei unnoetig umfangreichen Pruefungen wuerden die Ermittlungen so lange dauern, dass das Studium inzwischen beendet ist.

Existenzaufbau-Darlehen

Nach erfolgreich abgeschlossener Ausbildung hat der Verfolgte bei Aufnahme einer selbstaeudigen Berufstaetigkeit Anspruch auf Gewaehrung eines Existenzaufbaudarlehens bis zum Hoechstbetrage von 10.000 DM (Par. 53 BEG). Die Bedingungen der Darlehensvertraege, die das Gesetz (Par. 28 Abs. 3) vorsieht und auf die im einzelnen nicht eingegangen werden kann, sind so verwickelt, dass sie fuer Verfolgte ausserhalb der Bundesrepublik praktisch nur sehr begrenzte Bedeutung haben duerften, wenn auch die Moeglichkeit eines Darlehens z.B. an einen Arzt, der sich in England niederlaesst, nicht ausgeschlossen erscheint.

Ansprueche bei bereits nachgeholter Ausbildung

Verfolgten, die ihre Ausbildung bei Inkrafttreten des BEG bereits ganz oder teilweise nachgeholt haben, ist gemaess Par. 54 BEG unter Anrechnung von bereits aus oeffentlichen Mitteln gewaehrten Ausbildungsbeihilfen der Betrag nachzuzahlen, den sie gemaess Par. 52 BEG als Zuschuss erhalten haetten, wenn sie die Ausbildung erst jetzt nachholen wuerden. Unter "oeffentlichen Mitteln" duerften nur Mittel zu verstehen sein, die aus deutschen oeffentlichen Mitteln stammen, dagegen nicht Mittel, die zum Beispiel von einem County Council herruehren.

Fehlende Ausbildung

Verfolgten, die ihre unterbrochene Ausbildung weder nachzuholen beabsichtigen, noch bei Inkrafttreten des Gesetzes nachgeholt haben, steht nach

Par. 55 BEG als Ersatz fuer die fehlende Ausbildung an Stelle der Ansprueche nach Par. 52-54 eine einmalige Entschädigung in Hoehe von 5000 DM.—nicht mehr und nicht weniger—zu. Hierdurch soll der Verfolgte dafuer entschädigt werden, dass die beabsichtigte oder begonnene Ausbildung nicht nachgeholt werden konnte. Eine materielle Schaedigung braucht weder behauptet noch bewiesen zu werden. Wie der Kommentar von Blessin-Wilden mit Recht betont (Anmerkung 2 zu Par. 55), steht der Anspruch dem Verfolgten auch dann zu, wenn er heute eine wirtschaftliche Position einnimmt, die er bei Durchfuehrung der damals begonnenen Ausbildung niemals erlangt haben wuerde.

Mitunter wird es nicht leicht zu entscheiden sein, ob eine unterbrochene Berufsausbildung als nachgeholt oder als nicht nachgeholt anzusehen ist. Dies hat insofern praktische Bedeutung, als im Falle der erfolgten Nachholung eine Entschädigung gemaess Par. 54 erfolgt, d.h. nur nach Massgabe der tatsaechlich gemachten Aufwendungen bis zu 5000 DM., waehrend bei nicht erfolgter Nachholung unabhaengig von einer materiellen Schaedigung der Betrag von 5000 DM. beansprucht werden kann.

Der Kommentar von Blessin-Wilden vertritt die Auffassung, dass die Wiedergutmachung des Ausbildungsschadens auch dann nach Par. 54 und nicht nach Par. 55 erfolgt, wenn sich der Verfolgte einem neuen Beruf zugewendet und die fuer diesen Beruf erforderliche Ausbildung ganz oder teilweise nachgeholt hat. Diese Auffassung findet im Gesetz keine Stuetze. Von der Nachholung einer Ausbildung kann nur dann die Rede sein, wenn die Ausbildung in demselben Fach fortgesetzt wird, in dem sie in Deutschland begonnen worden ist. Nur in wenigen Faellen wird von der Nachholung eines in Deutschland begonnenen Studiums in England die Rede sein koennen; moeglicherweise bei der Ausbildung eines Mathematikers, eines Naturwissenschaftlers, eines Kuenstlers. Hingegen duerfte im Falle der Nichtanrechnung des Studiums in Deutschland Par. 55 und nicht Par. 54 als Grundlage des Entschädigungsanspruchs anzusehen sein. Zu bedenken ist ferner, dass bei der Anwendung des Par. 54 die Berechnung der Schadenshoehe ausserordentlich schwierig sein duerfte. Es ist zu hoffen, dass in der Praxis die Schwierigkeiten, die sich aus der Anwendung des Par. 54 ergeben muessen, dadurch erleichtert werden, dass das Geltungsgebiet des Par. 54 eingeschaenkt wird und dass moeglichst viele Faelle unter Par. 55 gebracht werden. Es ist empfehlenswert, bei allen Antraegen, moegen sie unter Par. 54 oder 55 fallen, Zahlung von 5000 DM. ohne Hinweis auf einen bestimmten Paragraphen zu beantragen.

Zum Schluss sei noch auf folgendes hingewiesen:

(1) Verfolgte, die aus dem Ostsektor Berlin ausgewandert sind und keinen Antrag wegen Schaedigung im beruflichen und wirtschaftlichen Fortkommen im Berliner Gesetz gestellt haben, sind nicht antragsberechtigt.

(2) Auch die Angehoerigen besonderer Verfolgten-Gruppen, z.B. die aus dem Vertreibungsgebiet oestlich der Oder-Neisse-Linie Stammenden, koennen Anspruch wegen Schadens in der Ausbildung nicht geltend machen.

A. M. SCHNEIDER.

INDEMNIFICATION CLAIMS OF YOUNG NAZI VICTIMS

There is reason to assume that quite a few young people who were admitted to this country before the war as children, and whose parents perished on the Continent, are not aware of indemnification they may be entitled to (e.g., for "Judenvermoegensabgabe" and other payments made by their parents). Readers should think of such prospective claimants among their relatives, friends and acquaintances who, if not informed in time, might forfeit their rights.

DENATURALISATION

In a written answer, the Home Secretary stated that, since July 1945, two persons have been deprived of citizenship of the United Kingdom on account of having been sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than 12 months within five years after becoming naturalised.

AN ENGLISH MENDELSSOHN BIOGRAPHY

Mendelssohn, by Philip Radcliffe. (The Master Musicians. Dent. 8s. 6d.)

Only a few years after Percy Young's little volume (which has been reviewed in these columns) comes this new biography of a composer "whom, after much indiscriminate praise and blame, we are at last beginning to see from a more balanced perspective, and in whose work we may still find much that is well worth exploring". With this final comment the author, a Music Lecturer at Cambridge, sums up his subject.

One can hardly speak of a present-day "Mendelssohn Renaissance", and it would be futile to predict its probability. It is well to bear in mind, however, that for over half a century Mendelssohn's work occupied a very prominent place in the musical life of England, quite apart from his own strong personal ties with this country, which were by no means irrelevant in this connection. His friendly relations with Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort are almost symbolical: no other composer of his rank is more truly representative of the Victorian age. One could find no better illustration for this than the words of an English clergyman of the period, which Radcliffe quotes:—"In this age of mercenary musical manufacture and art degradation, Mendelssohn towers above his contemporaries like a great moral lighthouse in the midst of a dark and troubled sea... In a lying generation he was pure, and not popularity nor gain could tempt him to sully the pages of his spotless inspiration with one meretricious effect or one impure association."

THE Breslau "JUEDISCH- THEOLOGISCHES SEMINAR" 100th Anniversary in August 1954

"Now," Weizmann writes in his Memoirs, "these great places of Jewish learning in Vilna, Warsaw, Kovno, Breslau, Vienna, Pressburg, have been wiped off the face of the earth..." ("Trial and Error," p. 440.)

Certainly, the "Juedisch-Theologische Seminar" in Breslau to which he alludes was an exploit in the field of Jewish cultural history in modern times. It will always be to the credit of Zacharias Frankel that, as chief rabbi in Dresden, he first suggested the foundation of an eminent seat of learning in order to guarantee a thorough education of Jewish ministers and teachers, on a scientific basis equal to university status. Fortunately, the noble Breslau Kommerzienrat Jonas Fraenckel provided, in his last will, the necessary means for this undertaking. On August 10, 1854, the "Juedisch-Theologische Seminar" was inaugurated; Frankel was appointed its head. Noted in scientific circles as the editor of the leading "Monatsschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judentums," he was also an influential theologian whose authority had secured a *modus vivendi* between the orthodox and the liberal point of view. Due to this principle of tolerance the teaching at the "Seminar" was able to do justice to the divergent shades of opinion.

As the reputation of a seat of learning always depends on the quality of its readers, it has been Jewish savants of the first order who have won the "Seminar" fame. Beside Frankel, Heinrich Graetz, who had commenced to publish his "History of the Jews" in 1853, taught there, as well as masters of the humaniora like Jakob Bernays, a teacher of Wilamowitz, and Manuel Joel. The high esteem which the "Seminar" enjoyed was on the one hand proved by the fact that prominent scholars joined its teaching staff: Marcus Braun, as successor of Graetz; I. Heinemann, the expert on Philo; Albert Lewkowitz, outstanding in the history of religious philosophy; Guido Kisch, an authority in the field of law history; and on the other hand proved by the fact that some of its students became leading figures of Judaism and Jewish science: Hermann Cohen, Israel Lewy (the great Talmudist), Leo Baeck, Ismar Elbogen, Julius Guttman (the connoisseur of the philosophy of Judaism), and Ismar Freund (the historian of Jew legislature).

In this way the "Seminar" developed into a landmark of Jewish study, research and inspiration. Its publications reflected a high degree of Jewish scholarship, and its teaching left its mark on many generations of rabbis not only in Germany, but also in other parts of Europe and especially in the U.S.A.

F. F.

It was, to a large extent, the strong influence of Mendelssohn's father which urged him towards this respectability (perhaps, at subconscious level, an "assimilationist" urge!). Later critics, such as Bernard Shaw, have regarded this very trait as the great calamity which frustrated Mendelssohn's genius. This view was natural enough for an era which was dominated by Wagner's art and found itself in opposition to all that the Victorian age had stood for. Our own time, keenly appreciative of quality in structure and design, was bound to come to a reevaluation of Mendelssohn who, like Brahms (who admired him), was a classicist among the romantics. Radcliffe's "more balanced perspective" reflects this new approach. What emerges is by no means a one-sided portrait. The darker elements in Mendelssohn's personality and work are thrown into relief: his restlessness, his occasional outbursts of strong passion, as in the late F minor Quartet, written after Fanny's death. But, at the same time, praise is found for that "ease and smoothness" which, one might add, has always been kept in higher esteem in Western Europe than in the composer's country of origin. In a felicitous final remark, Mendelssohn's lyrical movements are credited with a "singularly appealing and heart-easing quality".

Mendelssohn's Jewish origin is dealt with very briefly: "It was in his passionate love for his family that Mendelssohn's Jewish blood showed itself most strongly, though it may also claim some credit for his shrewdness, adaptability and mercurial vitality. The extent to which it affected his music is far harder to decide, as Jewish composers differ so greatly from each other." The feverish emotionalism of Mahler and Bloch has little in common with Meyerbeer's "savoir faire" that knows precisely what it wants and can achieve it without any great emotional struggles... Mendelssohn was more akin to the second of these two types, though he was by far the greatest of them. He lacked Meyerbeer's bouncing energy and showmanship, but he had finer taste and a more individual creative imagination."

That is about all. No doubt this question of Mendelssohn's Jewishness can be enlarged upon. But it is significant that so little space is devoted to a subject on which so much ink has been spilt in Germany, from Wagner onwards. The English author's scant treatment of this question, which had become all-important in the racist atmosphere of Germany, might well assist us in regaining a sense of proportion.

H. W. FREYHAN.

IN MEMORY OF LUDWIG FOERDER

Ludwig Foerder, the former Breslau lawyer, died in Jerusalem after an operation. In the days of the Weimar Republic, Foerder fought, with complete disregard of self, in the struggle for Jewish rights, led by the *Centralverein deutscher Staatsbürger juedischen Glaubens*. He was an indefatigable protagonist of democracy, especially in the legal field, and wrote several essays and brochures on this subject. Many times he took legal action against Nazi excesses, on one occasion against Hitler himself. In the last years of the Weimar Republic it was not easy to find men with such courage, a courage which earned Foerder the hatred of the Nazis. Inside the Jewish community Foerder fought fanatically for a rapprochement between the ideas of the Zionists and those of the Centralverein.

Ludwig Foerder was a stubborn personality, who knew no compromise, and who stood out for right and justice, like Michael Kohlhaas, without any reservations. He cared only for the cause, never for himself, and lived modestly and, in his last years in Israel, a life of privations. He loved music deeply and he was widely read in literature and history, especially in the Jewish field. During his last years he defended German Jewry against frequent misrepresentations in the Israeli press; he was specially concerned with Paul Nathan, the remarkable founder of the Haifa Technion.

Only the few who really knew Foerder intimately, fully appreciated his many fine qualities. Thus, the number of his friends was small, whilst the number of those who admired his courage and sense of justice was great.

A. W.

ANGLO-JUDAICA

Another Commonwealth Conference

Another Conference of Jewish Communities in the British Commonwealth—the second since 1950—was convened by the Board of Deputies in London. Representatives from Britain, Australia, South Africa, Canada, India and Aden adopted recommendations which stressed the desirability of exchanging views on spheres of Jewish interest common to all, pledged further material and moral support for Israel, and urged greater consultation and co-ordination between the Jewish non-governmental organisations with consultative status at the U.N.

Emphasis was also laid on the importance of Jews' College as a source of supply of Ministers, especially for isolated communities.

The Anglo-Jewish Association has a new President—Mr. Robert Nunes Carvalho, hitherto chairman of the AJA's General Purposes Committee and a Vice-President of the Sefardi Board of Guardians. He succeeds the Hon. E. E. Montagu, Q.C., who was recently elected President of the United Synagogue.

"Assimilation"

At a conference in Leeds of Provincial Jewish Representative Councils, the two chief subjects discussed were defence and intermarriage. It was agreed that there was to-day little overt antisemitism in the country and the defence committees' main work was the fostering of good relations.

The President of the Leeds University Jewish Students Association found that the great problem in his city was to combat assimilation. While the younger generation knew little and cared less about Judaism, the fault, according to Mr. Miles, lies with the adults who, in failing to live up to their responsibilities as Jews, had lost a Jewish family life. The community, writes a Leeds local historian, is "increasingly becoming not apathetic towards, but unaware of, Jewish problems."

The trophy of the Drama Festival organised by the Federation of Jewish Youth Societies was won by Manchester Maccabi and Jewish Literary Society, which presented "Sandstorm," a drama of present-day life in Israel.

Zionism: Jewish —

Aliyah from Britain has decreased from 580 in 1950 to 140 in 1953. At a meeting in Haifa of the National Convention of British Immigrants, it was stated that a number had left Israel because the early enthusiasm had faded. The apathy in Britain was largely attributed to the fact that prominent Zionists had gone to Israel, with the result that active leadership had been weakened. One of the speakers, Mr. Rosetti, British-born Clerk of the Knesset, said that British Jews suffered from few inhibitions and were more likely to emigrate to Israel than Jews from the U.S. who had developed "complexes amounting to actual resistance to emigration."

— and Gentile

During his visit to Washington, Sir Winston Churchill reaffirmed his Zionist conviction: "I am a Zionist," he said, "one of the original ones after the Balfour Declaration, and I have worked faithfully for it. I think it is a most wonderful thing that this community should have established itself so effectively, turning the desert into fertile gardens and thriving townships, and should have afforded refuge to millions of their coreligionists who suffered so fearfully under Hitler—and not only under Hitler—persecution. I think it is a wonderful thing."

Mr. Herbert Morrison, who visited Israel for the first time since 1935, came back with praise for the country's "enormous and highly creditable social and economic progress," which, he said, made it "worthy of the support and kindly interest and encouragement of Jews throughout the world, and indeed, the rest of us too."

Mr. Aneurin Bevan, too, spoke again highly of the Jewish State in addresses to the Anglo-Israeli Chamber of Commerce and the British Committee for Technical Development in Israel.

A number of Lord Mayors showed conspicuous interest in Jewish affairs. At Leeds, Councillor Vick commended the work done by the Judean Club, which he thought explained why so few, if any, Jewish juvenile delinquents came before the courts. In Cardiff, Alderman Ferrier opened the Jewish Home for the Aged, and the Mayors of Luton and Dunstable attended a WIZO garden party.

C. C. Aronsfeld:

"ENEMY ALIENS" 40 YEARS AGO

German-born Jews in England during the First World War

Many and melancholy though the trials were of German Jews in England during the recent war, they were few and light compared with the tribulations that befell Jews of German birth in England during the first world war. Now, barely arrived, they were "enemy aliens" according to the letter, but in spirit they were alien to, and the enemy of, none as much as Nazi Germany. A generation earlier things were vastly different. Most of the German-born Jews then in England had lived here for many years; many were securely established (or had good reason to think so), and nearly all were naturalised. To them Germany had not yet been revealed as the fatherland of barbarism, and while they cherished their British citizenship they were not oppressed, as they were later, by their association with Germany. They therefore laboured devotedly to avert the terrible clash which they felt would bode no good.

Work for Anglo-German Understanding

Sir Alfred Mond, founder of the Imperial Chemical Industries, foretold a "huge industrial and financial crisis" through the interruption of trade between two countries which were each other's largest customers, and visionary was the view of Sir Edgar Speyer, the banker, who wrote in 1912: "The world nowadays is so intimately united by common interests and bonds of sentiment that each country is necessary to all and all to each. What is hurtful to one is hurtful to all."

Such thought was made all but inevitable by the course of history. For Prussia had never warred on England. G. K. Chesterton has drawn a caricature, but essentially there was truth in his remark that Victorian England considered herself "but a little branch on a large Teutonic tree."

The trouble was that this belief had just begun to fade. The erstwhile German Jews were being remorselessly overtaken by the powerful tide of affairs. Such efforts as Sir Ernest Cassel's foundation of an Anglo-German Institute or his interviews (like Sir Felix Semon's) with the directors of *The Times*, were pathetic performances, and they found no charitable judges.

Their most virulent antagonist was L. J. Maxse, editor of the *National Review*, who in crude terms voiced opinions that were widely whispered in clubs and other bastions of society. In August, 1911, he denounced "Jews who simply use the hospitality and social distinctions accorded them in this country to intrigue against British interests." A year later he wonders why the "notorious individuals hailing from Hamburg and other places in the Fatherland should be permitted to take advantage of our excessive tolerance, which strikingly contrasts with the treatment they would have received had they remained in their old homes." In October, 1913, another "warning to German Jews" threatens "a poorish time" to those who, ever "on the warpath against Russia," were "doing Germany's dirty work," etc.

When at last war broke out, the pent-up feeling burst forth in fierce fury. Enemy aliens were, of course, interned, but passion so ran amok that soon the hallowed right of British citizenship was no sure shield for those tainted by enemy birth. They were at the mercy of suspicion, innuendo and slander, and terror struck them when a hysterical spy scare spread, and long hovered, all over the country.

The German associations of many Jews and their prejudice, especially in America, against England's ally, Jew-baiting Russia, aroused a measure of antisemitism where it was not perhaps expected. *The Times* began to use "German" and "Jew" as interchangeable terms. It would "attribute to Jews or Jewish influence every enemy manoeuvre while neglecting to accentuate the Jewishness of

the numerous pro-English influences." Israel Zangwill complained in 1916. Albert Ballin was attacked as "the most prominent Jewish businessman in Germany," and the sinking of the *Lusitania* was said to have caused unbridled joy in Hamburg and among "the Jewish financial press."

Downfall of Former Favourites

In this insalubrious atmosphere determined efforts were made to lay low the German-born Jews who had risen so high under the old King. A spectacular action was brought by the Anti-German League calling upon Sir Ernest Cassel and Sir Edgar Speyer "to show by what authority they claimed to be Privy Councillors," since they were not natural-born British subjects. The case was heard before the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Reading) and after five months of humiliating suspense, it failed, though the attacks did not cease: in fact, as the war went on they degenerated into little short of persecution.

Sir Ernest's nephew, Sir Felix Cassel, Judge Advocate General in 1915, was disgracefully attacked in Parliament, though the attack was effectively resisted. Sir Alfred Mond was obliged to strike at his detractors in several libel actions, each completely vindicating his honour though cruelly mauling his mind in cross-examination. The Conservative caucus in his constituency (Swansea) went so far as to pass a resolution that he was "not a fit and proper person to represent any British constituency in the Imperial Parliament." Similarly, Mr. Arthur Strauss, Conservative M.P. for North Paddington, was called upon to resign because he was "a naturalised citizen and native of Germany."

Nor was the lawless feeling confined to Gentiles. Sir Francis Montefiore, President of Elders in the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue and Hon. President of the English Zionist Federation, was so consumed with hate of Germany that he wished all naturalisation certificates to be regarded as so many "scraps of paper." *The Jewish World* promptly denounced his "horrible shallow-pated narrow-mindedness," recalling that his own family had been immigrants "as late as the 18th century."

However, bigotry and race obsession did not prevail. There were strong forces to hold them in check. The Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, rose in Parliament to say that "the great body of the hostile subjects in England are decent, honest, respectable people who have given hostages to fortune in this country and who are carrying on legitimate trades, some of them professional men, some of them employed in our most technical industries where their services can very ill be spared."

Asquith's successor, Lloyd George, took Mond into the Coalition Government in the teeth of "great prejudices against him." "There was nearly a Conservative revolt," the Liberal leader later revealed. "They said that Mond was a German Jew!"

The nationalist delirium fortunately did not seize the minds of British scientists. In 1915, in the midst of some of the worst ad, the British Association boldly chose as its President Sir Arthur Schuster, and the Royal Society throughout the war confirmed him as their Secretary, in spite of a vindictive campaign led by a distinguished scholar.

Committee of Naturalised Subjects

Schuster's name may well stand for many others. To say that at no time were they untrue to their British allegiance would be a commonplace labelling the obvious. They did not think it necessary to affirm their loyalty until the frenzy of public opinion forced them to do so. After the sinking of the *Lusitania*, it was put to them (incidentally by a fellow-Jew, Sir Arthur Pinero, the playwright) that they band together to express detestation of Germany's warfare: they were at once warned, too, that silence might lay them open to the suspicion that they were "sitting on the gate." Presently a crop of loyalty letters appeared in *The Times*, by Sir Felix Semon, Sir Carl Mayer and Leopold Hirsch (two well-known financiers), Sir Felix Schuster, E. F. Schiff, Leo Bonn, L. Oppenheim (Professor of International Law at

Cambridge), and a score of others who later, on the initiative of August Cohn, a barrister, formed a Committee of Naturalised British Subjects of German and Austro-Hungarian Birth.

Many of them no doubt felt humiliated beyond words, for they had long since proved their loyalty by deeds. Stephen Spender tells the poignant tale of how a man walked into the office of his grandfather, Ernest Joseph Schuster, the son of a banker from Frankfurt, and "asked how, with such a name, he could have the impertinence to allow his son to fight in the British Army. My grandfather simply handed him the telegram he had just received to announce that Alfred Schuster had been killed on the Western Front, and told his visitor he need disturb himself no longer."

Only one serious charge against a German-born Jew was heard in the courts. Sir Joseph Jonas, a well-known steel manufacturer and one time Mayor of Sheffield, was accused in 1918 of having communicated to a correspondent in Berlin facts about Vickers' works and the manufacture of a new British rifle. It turned out that the communication was made before the war and the facts were no secrets. Whatever the motive of the transaction, the judge, in his summing-up, told the jury that Sir Joseph was guiltless of any intention whatever to offend against the safety or interests of the State. Nevertheless a misdemeanour was found to have been committed and Jonas was degraded from his knighthood, though among the people of Sheffield he remained "Sir Joseph" to the end.

The cruel blows of fortune naturally inflicted much suffering. Cassel, long dejected, now shattered, found (says a recent biographer) that "fair-weather friends who had battered on his hospitality for years, and those who in his heyday had lobbied shamelessly for the invitations that would bring them into contact with intimate Court circles, now openly shunned him." He went into "a shell of suspicion and secrecy from which he never really emerged."

Speyer was less of a stoic. When in 1915 his life was made bitter, he considered it "due to his honour as a loyal British subject and his personal dignity as a man" to withdraw from all his public positions. He actually wrote to the Prime Minister asking for his baronetcy to be revoked. In his reply, Mr. Asquith branded the "baseless and malignant imputations" upon Speyer's loyalty, and added: "The King is not prepared to take any such steps as you suggest in regard to the marks of distinction which you have received in recognition of public services and philanthropic munificence." Speyer, however, was not to be appeased. In the words of a contemporary chronicler, he "in substance told the King and the Privy Council to go hang," and he settled in the United States. In 1921 his naturalisation was revoked.

Outcry of a King's Physician

But the most distressing is probably the story of Sir Felix Semon. He had been among those least willing to believe in Anglo-German war. When it did happen, he was disconsolate. He confessed: "What my dear wife and I feel defies description." After the sinking of the *Lusitania*, he records in his diary: "I most deeply feel the sense of burning shame that my native country within one generation could have sunk so low." He then wrote his letter to *The Times*, and as a result of it suffered what was to him the most grievous blow: the publishers of the *Centralblatt für Laryngologie*, Berlin, which he had founded in 1884, removed his name from the masthead. "The *Centralblatt* was my own offspring, and it was indeed bitter to be disowned by it," he writes in his diary and adds the pitiful comment: "Because I have had the courage of my opinions, I have been ostracised by my native country; because I was born a German, I am boycotted by my adopted country... What a sad decline of a once richly blessed life!"

It was a cry from more than one anguished heart, and perhaps the tragedy is altogether not of individuals. It is possible to regard the trials of these Jewish "enemy aliens" 40 years ago as part of the greater homelessness which has dogged the life of Jews so long. It was also a jesting whim of history that while the evil flourished, even in England, and without the knowledge of these "aliens," certainly beyond their understanding, the providential effort was coming to pass which at the appointed time restored to the nation of the Jews a home of their own.

★ DOWNS VIEW ★

Private Hotel

Folkestone, Kent 40 Bouverie Road West

Telephone 3446

The Hotel is situated a few minutes from the Leas, Shopping Centre, Theatres and Tennis Courts

Excellent Continental cooking and homely atmosphere

JEWES IN WESTERN GERMANY

Four Recent Events

Dusseldorf

At two recent gatherings connected with, or at least affecting, Jewish life in Western Germany, Professor Dr. Theodor Heuss, the President of the German Federal Republic, was in the audience, thus again proving his profound interest in Jewish affairs generally.

In Dusseldorf the evening of July 7 was a public event of extraordinary spiritual splendour. The 750th anniversary of the death of Moses Maimonides was commemorated in the Meeting Hall of the Parliament of North-Rhine/Westphalia. At the initiative of Professor D. Karl Heinrich Rengstorf, Munster i.W., the "Institutum Judaicum Delitzschianum," of which he is the director, jointly with the "Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland" (Dusseldorf), the Israel Mission (Cologne) and the Dusseldorf Jewish Community, had arranged the Memorial Meeting. Dr. Leo Baeck, the principal speaker, who had come over especially from London, linked up both the personality of that outstanding mediaeval Jewish thinker and his manifold achievements with the spiritual situation and developments of his time, and described the impact of his activities and his teachings on the academic world. A packed audience, listening intently to Dr. Baeck's most excellent outline of mediaeval culture, was visibly impressed by his far-reaching historical and philosophical conclusions and, still more, deeply moved by the octogenarian speaking with great vitality for more than an hour without any notes. Amongst those present were Mr. Karl Arnold, the Minister President of North Rhine/Westphalia, accompanied by some of his Ministers and by all the State Secretaries of his Government, as well as leading representatives of the German Federal Government, of the Diplomatic Corps, the Universities, the Churches and the Dusseldorf local authorities. A delegation of the Israel Mission was headed by Dr. Chaim Yahil, its deputy chief (who has meanwhile taken up a new assignment with the Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs). The Jewish community of Germany was particularly well represented, since on the same day a plenary session of the "Zentralrat" took place in Dusseldorf.

Whilst at the beginning of the meeting Professor Rengstorf welcomed the distinguished guests and the audience, numbering 400-500 people, and introduced the subject and, finally, Dr. Baeck as the central figure of the evening. Dr. H. G. van Dam, the Secretary General of the "Zentralrat," in a brief vote of thanks, expressed the hope that this most remarkable evening might open a way to a new epoch.

A reception followed.

Bonn

On the preceding afternoon, Professor Heuss attended at Bonn Town Hall the first public meeting of the newly-founded Bonn "Society for Christian-Jewish Co-operation." Dr. Franz Boehm, Professor of Law at the University of Frankfurt-am-Main and a Member of the Federal Parliament, well known for his authoritative participation in the Hague negotiations leading to the Luxembourg Agreements, gave an address on "Christian-Jewish Co-operation as our task." He recalled in very strong terms the specific features of the brutal antisemitism of the German National Socialists and explained the aims and careful working methods of the "Societies" in Germany as compared with similar movements in the United States. In order to overcome the danger of antisemitism from within, it was necessary to spread the knowledge of, and the respect for, Jewish history, fate and life, and to destroy the frequently still distorted picture of the Jew.

The preliminary Executive of this new organisation consists of Mr. E. Nifka, Chief Education Officer of the City, Professor Dr. Hellmut Gollwitzer, Dean of the Evangelical-Theological Faculty of the University, and Miss Dora Philippson, daughter of the late Geheimrat Professor Dr. Alfred Philippson, the famous geographer.

Cologne

To commemorate the life and work of the last Cologne rabbi and Jewish teacher, who perished at Terezin in August, 1943, a Memorial Tablet in honour of Dr. Isidor Caro was unveiled at the Jewish cemetery at Cologne-Bocklemuend on July 4 in the presence of at least 300 people, amongst them Dr. Caro's widow, Mrs. Klara Caro from New York, who had survived the concentration camp. The solemn service was conducted by Rabbi Dr. Zwi Azarja, attached to the Israel Mission, assisted by Mr. M. Kraus (Antwerp). Mr. Moritz Goldschmidt, the chairman of the local Jewish Community, praised Dr. Caro's faithfulness, steadfastness and courage in days of grave danger. Rabbi Dr. Max Eschelbacher (London, formerly Dusseldorf) mourned the colleague and friend and conveyed messages from Rabbis Dr. Leo Baeck (London) and Dr. Adolf Kober (New York, formerly Cologne). Representatives of the City administration and of the District Government also spoke. The Archbishop of Cologne was represented by Domkapitular Dr. A. Lenné, who in former times had often co-operated with Dr. Caro in the sphere of social welfare.

FILM AROUND THE CORNER

A monthly guide to some of the Films showing at your local Cinema

Best of the Month:—"Executive Suite."*** About big business in America. Intelligent, polished, starring practically everybody. Recommended.

Best of the Rest:—"Night People."** Against a background of present-day Berlin, "Night People" sets out to demonstrate three things: (1) That Communism is no good; (2) that Money is no good; and (3) that, in fact, the only thing that is any good at all is Gregory Peck. Demonstration successful. "Elephant Walk,"** on the other hand, demonstrates nothing except how much damage elephants can do when they get really mad. Has exotic settings, complicated story and poor Elizabeth Taylor trying to act the elephants off the screen. Not so successful.

As for the British contingent, if you find the Irish (and David Niven) funny, "Happy Ever After" is very funny. If you don't, it's agony. "Dance Little Lady" is agony anyway. Ballerina Mai Zetterling breaks her leg and can't dance another step. Little daughter Mandy takes over after a lot of tears.

For the Gourmet:—At the Cameo-Polytechnic, a Brazilian prizewinning film called "The Bandit"**** is pretty sentimental too, but at the same time vigorous and fresh. The other good news is that the Hampstead Everyman begins in August a vast season of British successes, including Carol Reed's "Fallen Idol,"**** which is the one film this month not to be missed on any account.

****Excellent
***Very good
**Good
*Not so good
L. L.

Frankfurt-am-Main

One of the younger generation of German Jewish economists has been elected Rector of Frankfurt University for 1954/55: Professor Dr. Fritz Neumark, who in that office succeeds Professor Dr. Max Horkheimer (1952/53), the sociologist, and Professor Dr. Oskar Gans (1953/54), the surgeon. The Hanover-born specialist on finance and tax problems was 54 on July 20. At the age of 27 he commenced his academic career as a lecturer at the University of Frankfurt. In 1933, as a Jew, he had to leave his post. Shortly afterwards he was granted a full professorship at Ankara University. During his years of exile he also widely contributed to the literature on economics, writing in French, Turkish and other languages. At the beginning of 1952 his former University in Germany offered him the chair for "Finanzwissenschaft."

E. G. LOWENTHAL.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Birthdays

Mrs. Berta Halberstadt, of Sde Yaakow (near Haifa, Israel), formerly of Halle a.S., will celebrate her 75th birthday on August 15.
Dr. Julius Edgar Boehm, of 56 Brook Street, London, W.1, formerly Rechtsanwalt and Notar in Berlin-Charlottenburg, will celebrate his 70th birthday on August 17.
Mrs. Alice Wolff, of 3 and 5 Hemstal Road, London, N.W.6, celebrated her 70th birthday on July 14.

Marriage

Rosenbaum—Abraham.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Rosenbaum, of 221 Hampstead Way, London, N.W.11 (formerly Hamburg), announce the marriage of their daughter Eva to Mr. Mosche Abraham, at Sao Paulo (Brazil).

CLASSIFIED

Situation Wanted

Men

MAN OF 25, fully recovered after long illness, wants situation pref. as salesman in book or record shop. Training considered. Box 291.

BOOKKEEPER, exp. and reliable, wants full- or part-time job. Box 292.
AT YOUR DISPOSAL: Exp. merchant for any kind of correspondence, copies, etc., in/outdoor, full- or part-time, own typewriter. Box 293.
BOOKBINDER, exp., available for any kind of bookbinding at his home. Books can be collected and delivered. Box 294.
MIDDLE-AGED MAN, business exp., seeks change. Manager's help, office administration, dispatch, sales correspondence, any position of trust, etc. First-class references. Box 295.
STATIONERY. Man of 54 wants position as storekeeper, packer, bench-worker or representative in Stationery Trade, also for toys. Box 296.
ACCOUNTANT, exper., best refer., wants full or part time, in- or outdoor work. Box 301.

CONTINENTAL DOMESTIC AGENCY

for sale. Well established. Excellent Contacts. Turnover approx. £1,400 p.a. Reason for sale, office required for other purposes. Business can be run from home or office. Domestic applicants mainly German/Austrian. Further details: Ref. L/C/E/A, Strand. Appointments, 392 Strand, W.C.2.

Women

COOKING AND BAKING, daily or for small parties, undertaken by exp. and reliable woman. Box 297.
NEEDLEWOMAN, exp. in any kind of needlework, esp. alterations and linen repair, wants work in or outdoor. Box 298.
HOME-TYPING done by exp. typist, also translations. Box 299.
NURSE-COMPANION, patient and reliable, wants full or part-time work with sick or invalid people. (Not residential.) Box 300.

Accommodation

TO LET, 1-2 comfortable bed-sitting rooms, h. & c. basins, off Finchley Road, in modernised quiet private house, excell. connections. Box 302.

ALL MAKES BOUGHT SOLD EXCHANGED REPAIRED AND MAINTAINED ELITE TYPEWRITER Co. Ltd.



WELbeck 2528

112 CRAWFORD STREET off BAKER STREET, W.1

Miscellaneous

DEUTSCHE BUECHER GESUCHT! R. & E. Steiner, 64 Talgarth Rd., W.14 FULL 7924

Personal

BRITISH FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY, 231 Baker Street, N.W.1. Introductions to new friends everywhere. No age limit. Write for particulars.
LOOKING for congenial companion, view to marriage, for professional man's widow, 47, intelligent, attractive, wide interests, own home. Box 289.
BACHELOR, 41, British born, wishes to meet lady under 35 with view to marriage. Interests music, literature. Write Box 290.

MISSING PERSONS

Enquiries for AJR

Aubrey, Josefine, nee Froehlich, div. Lewess, for JTC.
Bier, Julius, estate agent from Cologne, for Herbert Farwig, Wuppertal.
Goldstein, Dr. Hans, lawyer from Berlin, Zollernhof 16, for friends in Israel.
Auerbach, Dr. Herbert, lawyer from Berlin, born 1892, and wife Irmgard nee Kuhmar, for friends in Israel.
Lederer, Hans, engineer, from Reichenbach, born 1895, same enquirer.

PERSONALIA

Ministerialrat Dr. Fritz A. Fiegel died suddenly in Bonn on June 26, only 54 years of age. Dr. Fiegel, formerly a judge in Berlin, came to this country in 1933. He became a barrister-at-law and later joined the Control Commission in Germany. In 1952 he was appointed to the Federal Ministry of the Interior and placed in charge of its "General Restitution Department."

While in this country Dr. Fiegel was of great assistance to the AJR as a voluntary legal adviser. His expert knowledge and sound judgment was generally acknowledged and respected. The qualities of his fine and noble character, his supreme decency, truthfulness and goodness made him liked everywhere. We express our deepest sympathy to his widow and mother.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Sir,
 "New Citizens"
 To call ourselves "former refugees" is—as Mr. Schatzky rightly pointed out (AJR Information, July 1954)—not only clumsy but also impracticable. Yet Mr. Schatzky's letter fails to show that "refugee" is a particularly suitable description of our present status. As the name of our Association ought to give an apt indication of the position of its members, a more appropriate name appears to be most desirable: "Association of Jewish New Citizens in Great Britain" seems to be acceptable to those of us who are naturalised as well as to the more recent arrivals. At the same time, this name seems to imply our willingness to become integrated into our new community. And to help our members to find a rightful place in this country was and is the main raison d'être of our Association.

Many of our younger members and would-be members cannot help feeling that too much attention is paid to our unhappy past and not quite enough to the present and future.

Should the name of our Association be changed? "Die Frage scheint mir klein für einen, der das Wort so sehr verachtet" (Faust). However, a change of heart as well as a change of name seems to be desirable.

Yours faithfully,
ALFRED LINDEMANN.
 July 17, 1954.
 23 Holmdale Road, London, N.W.6.

Dr. Willy Gotthilf (formerly Kassel) passed away in London, aged 79. In his home town, Dr. Gotthilf was highly reputed, both for his devoted services to his patients and for his manifold efforts in the interests of his profession. For many years he was the chairman of the Doctors' Association in Kassel and a member of the "Aerztekammer" for Hessen-Nassau. He also founded the Doctors' "Witwen- und Waisenersorgung" and was its President until 1933. In spite of his advanced age, Dr. Gotthilf resumed his work in this country and served with the Royal National Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital during the war. He also took a deep interest in music and the arts, and his collection of Chinese art pieces was for many years exhibited in the Kassel Museum. On the occasion of his Golden Doctor's Jubilee, his former University of Wuerzberg made him a Doctor med. *honoris causa*.

Mr. Salomon Silberberg, of 84 Summerlee Avenue, N.2, passed away recently. In Berlin Mr. Silberberg was a teacher at the "Juedische Mittelschule," and also well known as a private tutor on Jewish religion. The AJR, in whose efforts Mr. Silberberg took a deep interest, expresses its sympathy to the widow and son of this kind-hearted, modest and public-spirited man.

Mrs. Margarete Goldstein-Benvenisti passed away in London recently. She was the widow of Professor Julius Goldstein (Darmstadt), the founder and first editor of the German Jewish periodical "Der Morgen." Mrs. Goldstein herself also took an active part in Jewish affairs both in Germany and in this country.

FIRST PERFORMANCE

On August 16, **Berthold Goldschmidt** will conduct a B.B.C. Concert on the Third Programme, during which his Concerto for 'Cello and Orchestra (1953) will receive its first performance. The soloist will be William Pleeth.

CAFÉ DOBRIN REOPENED

The Café Dobrin at the Kurfuerstendamm will be reopened under the ownership of the founder's son, Max Dobrin, who until recently lived in London.

AJR AT WORK

AJR LIBRARY

Last month, again a number of interesting books could be added to the AJR Library of German books. There are now difficulties in displaying the books, and it would be greatly appreciated if any reader who could present us with a bookshelf or bookcase kindly contacted the AJR Social Services Department.

HARROGATE
OAKBRAE GUEST HOUSE
 Mrs. M. Eger 3 Springfield Avenue
 Newly opened
 Situated a few minutes from the
 Royal Baths and Town Centre
 Excellent Continental Cooking

AJR HANDICRAFT GROUP

Attention is drawn to the permanent Exhibition and Sale of the AJR Handicraft Group at AJR Headquarters. In July a number of members and friends visited the Exhibition and bought useful articles for their holidays. Attractive gifts for birthdays or festivals are also on sale, and gift tokens for any amount are available.

MORRIS FEINMANN MEMORIAL TRUST

The Trustees invite applications from students starting their University Course, or from students attending a University and requiring financial assistance to complete their studies provided they have not yet obtained a first degree such as B.A., B.Sc., etc.

Applications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary:—Mr. L. K. Sonneborn, Stamford Lodge, Chesham Place, Bowdon, nr. Altrincham, Cheshire.

"THE HYPHEN"

During this month we are having mainly out-of-door activities. "The Hyphen" is a group of young people between the ages of 21-35, mostly of Continental origin, who get together for cultural, educational and social activities. For further information please contact Miss Helen H. Eisner, 26 Arthur Court, Queensway, W.2, enclosing stamped addressed envelope.

THE DORICE
 Continental Cuisine — Licensed
 169a Finchley Rd., N.W.3 MAI 6301
 Parties catered for

J. A. C.
BROADHURST HALL
 BROADHURST GARDENS, N.W.6
 (behind John Barnes)
 Open Daily from 3 p.m.—1 a.m.
 for
**Teas, Dinners and
 late Suppers**

Excellent Cuisine — Tea Garden
 Coffee Lounge — Own Viennese Patisserie
 Fully Licensed
 Dances by Candlelight: Wednesday
 Saturday and Sunday Evening
 LARGE HALL for
 WEDDINGS, RECEPTIONS, CONCERTS
 MEETINGS, Etc.
 Members and Friends Reserv. MAI 9457

Silhouette
 your figure

Ich habe meine Praxis wieder
 aufgenommen
Dr. Siegfried Stern, B.Sc.
 Frankfurt/Main
 Neue Mainzer Str. 53 Telefon 9 31 67

World Travel Specialists
 No Booking Fees
**HAMPSTEAD TRAVEL &
 THEATRE AGENCY**
 40-42 Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.3
 Phone: HAMPstead 9070/0754

THE FOOT SURGERY
 Mr. I. W. Green, M.L.I.Ch., D.P.A.
 10 Midland Parade,
 West End Lane, N.W.6
 (1 minute from West Hampstead Tube Station)
 Tel. MAIda Vale 0412

H. KAUFMANN
 16B Hampstead Hill Gardens, N.W.3
 Tel. HAMPstead 8936

**DECORATING
 and
 GENERAL BUILDING WORK**

DOLLS' HOSPITAL
 Dolls & Teddies of any make repaired.
 G. LEA,
 87 Boundary Road, N.W.8
 (near Abbey Road)

TOY & GIFT SHOP
 Latest English & Continental Toys.

"ASHDALE GUESTHOUSE"
 23 BEAULIEU ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH W.
 On beautiful "Alum Chine", 5 min. Sea.
 All Conveniences. Excellent Cuisine.
 TERMS: From 4½-7 gns., according
 to room and season.
 Phone: Westbourne 619471. Prop. E. BRUDER

**CONTINENTAL
 BOARDING HOUSE**
 in Hampstead
 Single—Double Rooms, H.C.W.
 Full or Partial Board
 Moderate Terms Ring MAI 0079

LESSONS FOR 'CELLO
 and
CHAMBER MUSIC
 PAUL BLUMENFELD,
 33 Mowbray Road, London, N.W.6
 Tel.: Willesden 7056

SIE MUESSEN NACH DEUTSCHLAND?
 Wir besorgen Ihnen schnellstens zu
 Originalpreisen
 FAHRKARTEN-FLUGKARTEN-VISEN usw.
GERMANIA TRAVEL LTD.
 The Specialists for Germany
 5 New Quebec Street - Marble Arch
 Phone: AMB 9335 & 9474
 and also at 41 Sackville Street, W.1
 Phone: REG 7881/2

**INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY
 LTD.**
 65 Fairfax Road, London, N.W.6
 Telephone MAI 4401
 Offeriert: Kamillen, Pfefferminztee &
 kontinentale Fieberthermometer
 (breite Form)

CLIFTON HOUSE
 changed to
19 TISBURY ROAD, HOVE
 Tel.: 71000
 for your Holidays and Permanency
 Open to Non-Residents
 Props. K. & C. Atkins

ROSEMOUNT
 17 Parsifal Road, N.W.6
 HAM 5856
 The Boarding-house with culture
 A Home for you
 Elderly people welcomed

SCHREIBER'S GUEST HOUSE
 (Mr. & Mrs. H. Schreiber)
 26 Blenheim Gardens, N.W.2
 GLA 5622
 (2 mins. from Willesden Green Station)
 Double from £4 10.
 Single from £5 10.
 Excellent cuisine by Proprietor, former Chef
 Elderly people welcomed

**77 St. Gabriel's Road,
 London, N.W.2**
 Tel. GLA 4029
 Permanent Guests and Visitors coming to
 London are welcome in my exquisitely
 furnished and cultivated Private Guest House
 Hot & Cold Water, Central Heating, Garden,
 Television.
 Continental meals can be provided if desired. Very
 good residential district. Buses and Tube very near
 Mrs. Lotte Schwarz

**LEO HOROVITZ
 SCULPTOR—STONEMASON**
 MEMORIALS FOR ALL
 CEMETERIES
 16 FAWLEY ROAD,
 W. HAMPSTEAD, N.W.6
 Telephone: HAMPstead 2564

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

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

A. OTTEN F.B.O.A. (Hons.)
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
Tel: 118, FINCHLEY ROAD
HAM 8336 OPPOSITE JOHN BARNES
& FINCHLEY RD. Met. Sta.

While you wait
PHOTOCOPIES OF YOUR DOCUMENTS
from 1/6 onwards
Phone for appointment: Tues. to Fri. 9 a.m.-2 p.m.
Mrs. H. M. Barry
Flat 115, 20 Abbey Rd., St. John's Wood,
CUN 4860 Ext. 115 N.W.8

Ring
HAMpstead 4150
or 4686

for Chauffeur-driven
Limousines and Saloon Cars

ANY DISTANCE
DAY & NIGHT

**NORWEST
CAR HIRE**

517a Finchley Road,
Hampstead, N.W.3

The new Luach (Pocket-Calendar) for 1954/55
just arrived, 6d each
JEWISH BOOKS
of any kind, new and 2nd hand.
Whole libraries and single volumes
bought. Taleisim. Bookbinding
M. SULZBACHER
4 Sneath Avenue, Golders Green Rd.
London, N.W.11 Tel.: SPE 1694

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

PHOTOCOPIES OF DOCUMENTS
11" x 8" first copy 1/8
additional copies 1/3
GOLDERSTAT
Head Office: 25, DOWNHAM RD., N.1
Phones: CLIssold 4386-6713-6714
Residence: 54, GOLDERS GARDENS
N.W.11 Phone: SPEdwell 5643

M. FISCHLER
CONTINENTAL UPHOLSTERY
FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND BEST
MATERIALS USED. CARPETS FITTED
AND ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE MADE
AND REPAIRED, ALSO CURTAINS AND
MATTRESSES. FRENCH POLISHING
117, MELROSE AVENUE, N.W.2.
Tel.: EDG 5411

G. LEA
87, BOUNDARY ROAD, N.W.8
(Off Abbey Road)
Repairs of Prams
Handbags, Travel goods, Umbrellas

H. WOORTMAN
8 Baynes Mews, Hampstead, N.W.3
Tel. HAM 3974
Continental Builder & Decorator
Specialist in Dry Rot Repairs
Estimates free

Reissner & Goldberg
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS
68, Canterbury Road, N.W.6
Tel. MAI 0359.
(After 6.30, MAI 2646)

BE (P) REPAIRED FOR YOUR HOLIDAYS!
R. GRAHAM
38, Brondesbury Villas, N.W.6
MAIDA VALE 6352
EXPERT REPAIRS, COLLECT AND DELIVER,
TRUNKS, CASES, SPORTS AND LEATHER
GOODS, HANDBAGS, etc.

NORBERT COHN
F.B.O.A. (Hons.) D. Orth.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
20 Northways Parade, Finchley Road,
Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.
Tel. PRIMROSE 9660.

**STANDARD SEWING
MACHINE SERVICE LTD.**
Tel.: WEL 2528
All makes sewing machines Sold, Bought
and Exchanged. Easy Terms. Repairs
promptly Executed.

112 CRAWFORD ST., BAKER ST., W.1
Consult
BRAY MOTORS
of
WEST HAMPSTEAD
The local used car specialists
Their knowledge is yours for the asking
180-4 West End Lane, N.W.6
Telephone: Hampstead 6490/7327

First class
SHOE REPAIRS
Collect and Deliver
REICH
Phone: MAI 9875 or HAM 1037

The WIGMORE LAUNDRY Ltd.
CONTINENTAL LAUNDRY SPECIALISTS
We have not increased our prices
Most London Districts Served • Write or phone the Manager:
Mr. E. Hearn, 1, Stronsa Rd., London, W. 12. Tel.: SHE 4575

If it's TYPEWRITERS
Phone:
MAI 1271
A. BREUER,
57 Fairfax Rd.
N.W.6.



JAMES R. WALSH LTD.

Cream of Continental Motor Cycles

JAWA CZ 125 c.c.
Two-stroke engine, concealed carburettor, flywheel mag-dynamo, plunger rear-suspension, chromium-plated tank and wheel rims.
Cash Price £106/16/-.
Deposit £35/12/-.

JAWA CZ 150 c.c.
Two-stroke engine, concealed carburettor, flywheel mag-dynamo, plunger rear-suspension, chromium-plated tank and wheel rims.
Cash Price £126. Deposit £42.

JAWA CZ 150 c.c. JUNIOR
Pivot rear suspension, totally enclosed rear chain, 3.00 x 16 in. wheels, very attractive.
Cash Price £134/8/-.
Deposit £44/16/-.

JAWA 250 c.c.
Fully enclosed carburettor, ignition by coil four-speed gearbox in unit with engine. Positive stop foot change with automatic clutch release and neutral position indicator. Chromium-plated tank and wheel rims.
Cash Price £158/8/-.
Deposit £52/16/-.

JAWA 350 c.c.
Two-cylinder two-stroke engine, four-speed transmission, gear shifting by foot pedal, automatic metal disc clutch in oil bath, declutches automatically at all gear changes, with optical indicator showing neutral position. Chromium-plated tank and wheel rims.
Cash Price £188/8/-.
Deposit £62/16/-.

HIRE PURCHASE ARRANGED.
PART EXCHANGE ACCEPTED.
POSTAL ENQUIRIES WELCOME.

FAST STOCK OF NEW AND
SECOND-HAND BRITISH
MACHINES

JAMES R. WALSH LTD.
183/5/7 HIGH ROAD,
TOTTENHAM, N.15.
Opposite South Tottenham Station.
STAmford Hill 0881-2-3
Open 9 till 7. 9 till 1 on Thursdays.

DECORATING
of style and quality
*
expert, speedy & clean
execution
*
free estimate and advice
*
personal attention
*
MAC. 1454
E. MIEDZWIŃSKI
27 JEFFREYS RD., S.W.4

**AJR
HANDICRAFT-GROUP**
Great selection of attractive and useful
GIFTS
at reasonable prices.
Gift tokens available
**8, FAIRFAX MANSIONS,
FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.3.**
(Fairfax Road corner) MAI. 4449
Open: Monday—Thursday 10-1, 3-6
Sunday 10-1

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

L. COHEN & SON
Sanitary and Heating Engineers
20 GOLDHURST TERRACE
LONDON, N.W.6
We are Experts on
Central Heating, Plumbing, Gas, Hot and
Cold Water Installations, Slow Combustion
Stoves, and have over 40 Years of
Experience.
Tel. MAI 0134

**NEWMAN'S
COSY
SLIPPERS**

by
**NEWMAN'S SLIPPERS
BLACKBURN LTD.**

Valentine & Wolff Ltd.
Insurance Brokers
in association with
ARBON, LANGRISH & Co., Ltd.

HASILWOOD HOUSE
52, BISHOPSGATE
LONDON, E.C.2
Tel.: LONDON Wall 2366
(10 Lines)

All Types of Insurances with
Lloyds and all Companies