

THE
LONDON COMMITTEE OF DEPUTIES
OF THE BRITISH JEWS
(Founded in 1760)

generally known as the

BOARD OF DEPUTIES OF BRITISH JEWS

ANNUAL REPORT
1953

360.42

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1953

box

Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1

1954

1953

Officers of the Board

President:

DR. A. COHEN

Vice-Presidents:

BARNETT JANNER, M.P.

ALDERMAN A. MOSS, J.P.

Treasurer:

B. B. LIEBERMAN

Solicitor:

CHARLES H. L. EMANUEL

Auditors:

JOHN DIAMOND & Co.

Secretary:

A. G. BROTMAN

All communications should be addressed to:

THE SECRETARY,
BOARD OF DEPUTIES OF BRITISH JEWS,
Woburn House,
Upper Woburn Place,
London, W.C.1.

Telephone: EUSton 3952-4

Telegraphic Address: Deputies, Kincross, London

Cables: Deputies, London

Past Presidents of the Board

1760	...	BENJAMIN MENDES DA COSTA
1766	...	JOSEPH SALVADOR
1778	...	JOSEPH SALVADOR
1789	...	MOSES ISAAC LEVY
1801	...	NAPHTALY BAZEVI
1802-1812	...	(No record)
1812	...	RAPHAEL BRANDON
1817-1829	...	MOSES LINDO
1829-1835	...	MOSES MOCATTA
1835-1838	...	MOSES MONTEFIORE
1838 (Oct.-Nov.)	...	DAVID SALOMONS (later SIR DAVID SALOMONS)
1838-1840	...	I. Q. HENRIQUES
1840 (May-July)	...	SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE
1840-1841	...	HANANEL DE CASTRO (<i>pro tem.</i>)
1841-1846	...	SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE
1946 (Mar-Aug.)	...	DAVID SALOMONS
1846-1855	...	SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE
1855 (Apr.-Dec.)	...	ISAAC FOLIGNO
1855-1857	...	SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE
1857 (Feb.-Sept.)	...	ISAAC FOLIGNO
1857-1862	...	SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE
1862-1868	...	JOSEPH MAYER MONTEFIORE (<i>pro tem.</i>)
1868 (June-Nov.)	...	SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE
1868-1871	...	JOSEPH MAYER MONTEFIORE (<i>pro tem.</i>)
1871-1874	...	SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE
1874-1880	...	JOSEPH MAYER MONTEFIORE
1880-1895	...	ARTHUR COHEN, Q.C., M.P.
1895-1903	...	SIR JOSEPH SEBAG-MONTEFIORE
1903-1917	...	DAVID LINDO ALEXANDER, K.C.
1917-1922	...	SIR STUART M. SAMUEL, BART.
1922-1925 (Nov.)	...	HENRY S. Q. HENRIQUES, K.C.
1925 (Nov.) - 1926	...	
(Jan.)	...	LORD ROTHSCHILD, F.R.S. (acting)
1926-1933	...	O. E. D'AVIGDOR-GOLDSMID, D.L., J.P. (later SIR OSMOND E. D'AVIGDOR-GOLDSMID, BART.)
1933-1939	...	NEVILLE J. LASKI, Q.C.
1940-1949	...	PROFESSOR SELIG BRODETSKY

LIST OF CONSTITUENT BODIES REPRESENTED ON THE BOARD

In accordance with a resolution of the Board the morning and afternoon Sessions of the Board Meetings are regarded as separate attendances. Ten meetings of the Board were held during the period May, 1953, and April, 1954 (inclusive)—four of them consisting of a morning session only. *Consequently the total possible attendance was 16.*

The numbers in brackets after the names of the Deputies indicate the attendances recorded by them.

Certain Deputies were elected members of the Board after the May, 1953, meeting, or elected as members of a particular Committee subsequent to that date, and therefore could not have attended the full number of meetings of the Board or any particular Committee during the whole period.

HONORARY MEMBERS (PAST PRESIDENTS)

NEVILLE J. LASKI, Q.C. (7)
PROFESSOR SELIG BRODETSKY (0)

LONDON SYNAGOGUES

ADATH YISROEL—G. Benedikt (9), S. B. Lunzer (5), H. J. Lobenstein (7).
ADDISCOMBE & DISTRICT—(Vacant).
AGUDATH ACHIM—Bert Cohen (8), Barnett M. Lessoff (4).
ALIE STREET—Alfred Wolkovitch (6), Woolf Perry (15).
AMHURST PARK—Julius Neumann (11), Bernard Gross (5).
BARKING & BECONTREE—Dr. Maurice Lewis (6).
BAYSWATER (UNITED)—H. Aron (10).
BETHNAL GREEN GREAT—P. Goldberg (4), A. Wagner (0), Mark Cohen (4).
BETH CHODESH—B. Strauss (13), I. Pressman (2).
BOROUGH (UNITED)—J. Braham (4).
BRIXTON (UNITED)—George M. Gee (0).
BRONDESBUURY (UNITED)—A. Jackson (6), M. Nisenbaum (11).
BROOKE ROAD—Jack Morrison, J.P. (1).
CANNING TOWN—Jack Leach (6).
CANNON STREET ROAD—David Pomeroy (1).
CATFORD—H. G. Madden (0).
CENTRAL (UNITED)—J. R. Graham (14).
CHELSEA—Julius Silman (11).
CHEVRA SHAAS—J. Laitner (2), Chas. S. Cohen (0).
CLAPTON—M. Beder (9), W. Rabson (11), A. D. Robertson (9).
COCKFOSTERS & NORTH SOUTHGATE—H. J. Osterley (3).
COMMERCIAL ROAD GREAT—Nathan Rabinowitz (9), Dr. Leonard Kirsch (5),
 A. I. Richtiger (9).
CONGREGATION OF JACOB—L. Bakstansky (15), Janus Cohen (7).
CRICKLEWOOD (UNITED)—B. B. Lieberman (13), L. Eisen (3).
CROYDON & DISTRICT—J. Gold (0), A. Millett (0).
DALSTON FEDERATION—S. L. Glassman (4), M. Golker (7).
DALSTON (UNITED)—J. Ofstein (5).
DOLLIS HILL (UNITED)—E. H. Segal (8).
DUNK STREET BETH HAMEDRASH—H. Rabinowitch (5), M. Sokolov (7).
EALING & ACTON DISTRICT—Nathan Isaacs (1), Michael Levy (5).
EAST HAM, MANOR PARK AND ILFORD ASSOCIATE—S. Granditer (0).
EAST LONDON (UNITED)—Lewis C. Beber, J.P. (6).

EDGWARE DISTRICT—David Fisch (7), Cecil H. Genese (12).
 REFORM—J. Z. Rich (6).
 YESHURUN—S. W. Magnus (9), A. B. Olivestone (10).
 EZRAS CHAIM & POLTAVA—E. Chanan (7), B. Silverman (9), B. Zane (5).
 FIELDGATE STREET GREAT—L. Gayer (1), I. Harris (4), E. M. Kopelowitz (3),
 D. Sandelson (3).
 FINCHLEY ROAD—O. Frischwasser (2), O. Tager (5).
 FINCHLEY (UNITED)—Dr. Aron Owen (7), Bernard Rappaport (3).
 FINSBURY PARK DISTRICT—S. Diamond (6).
 FULHAM & KENSINGTON—Harold Miller (11).
 GLADSTONE PARK & NEASDEN FEDERATION—R. Feldman (5).
 GOLDERS GREEN BETH HAMEDRASH—J. L. Feuchtwanger (4), M. Zimmer (2).
 GOLDERS GREEN (UNITED)—Israel Cohen (10).
 GT. GARDEN STREET—A. Brookstone (8), C. Shuman (0), J. Shuman (0).
 GREAT (UNITED)—Dr. Israel Feldman (2).
 HACKNEY (UNITED)—S. Offenheim (7).
 HAMBRO' (UNITED)—N. Temple (0).
 HAMMERSMITH & WEST KENSINGTON (UNITED)—A. Sheinfeld (3).
 HAMPSTEAD ADATH ISRAEL—M. Ber (9).
 HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB (UNITED)—H. Landy (9),
 Dr. George J. Webber (4).
 HAMPSTEAD (UNITED)—Bernard Raperport, C.C. (5), Albert Segal (3).
 HARROW & KENTON—Shlomo Goldberg (13).
 HENDON (UNITED)—S. Fox (10), (One Vacancy).
 HENDON ADATH YISROEL—Dr. J. Braude (11), M. Schwartz (8).
 HIGHAMS PARK & CHINGFORD—Dr. H. Blair (4), Sax Romer (2).
 HIGHGATE DISTRICT—H. Lewis-Harrison (6).
 HOUNSLOW & DISTRICT—Harry Stain (—).
 ILFORD DISTRICT—J. Piatkus (8).
 ILFORD & VALENTINE'S PARK FEDERATION—S. Synett (0).
 JUBILEE ST. GREAT—Alan G. Cohen (4), Abraham Glassman (1),
 William Frankel (3).
 KEHLATH ISRAEL—R. Lewis (2), B. Margulies (6), M. Margulies (4).
 KINGSBURY DISTRICT—L. Domb (13), A. Stein (12).
 LEYTONSTONE & WANSTEAD—Samuel Kalms (1).
 LIBERAL JEWISH—John N. Coates (11), G. L. Kahn (14), Alan G. Rubenstein
 (4), (One Vacancy).
 MAIDA VALE (EMETH V'SHALOM)—J. Gilbert (10).
 MILE END & BOW DISTRICT—I. Pomm (7).
 MILE END & BOW FEDERATION—Julius Jung (10).
 MILE END NEW TOWN—M. Fleischmann (10), M. A. Webber (6).
 MILL HILL—I. S. Burke (4).
 MONTAGUE ROAD BETH HAMEDRATH—Dr. J. Zeitlin (13).
 MUSWELL HILL—Dr. I. S. Fox (5), H. Sunderland (14).
 NELSON ST. SPHARDISH—J. Moss (0), G. Ronson (1).
 NEW (UNITED)—M. A. Amias (14), B. Silk (1).
 NEW ROAD & GROVE STREET—M. Arnold (3), N. Pinner (6), M. Susman (8).
 NEW WEST END (UNITED)—Dr. I. Gordon (7), William Goldstein (15).
 N.E. LONDON BETH HAMEDRASH—A. L. Mark (9), L. Okun (6).
 NORTH FINCHLEY & WOODSIDE PARK—M. Wingate (4).
 NORTH LONDON (UNITED)—P. Davis (6).
 NORTH LONDON PROGRESSIVE—S. Lassmann (2).
 NORTH-WEST LONDON—J. Clarke (11).
 NORTH-WEST LONDON (GOLDERS GREEN)—J. Mazure (2).
 NORTH-WEST SPHARDISH—L. Last (0).
 NORTH-WESTERN REFORM—P. Braham (11), H. Lefridge (9), S. Rainsbury
 (13).
 NOTTING HILL—H. Cen (1), H. Koor (7).
 OHEL ISRAEL SKOLER—S. Maurer (3).
 OHEL SHEM—H. Hyamson (6).

PALMERS GREEN & SOUTHGATE DISTRICT—David Rosenberg (6), W. Pyzer (2).
 PHILIP STREET & SHADWELL—A. Koslover (4), (1 Vacancy).
 PHILPOT STREET SPHARDISH & ROUMANIAN—S. Karlinski (5), S. Senker (5).
 PHILPOT STREET GREAT—H. Miller (0).
 PRINCELET STREET—I. Goldstein (3).
 QUEENS ROAD—A. Super (14).
 REGENTS PARK & BELSIZE PARK—W. Warshawski (1).
 RICHMOND DISTRICT—J. Sedler (13).
 RUTZON TOV—H. Fineman (9), E. Stekel (3).
 ROUEL ROAD—Sydney Primost (6).
 ST. GEORGE'S SETTLEMENT—A. Diamond (9), Ben Moss (11).
 ST. JOHN'S WOOD (UNITED)—D. Caplan (10), A. H. Tibber (9).
 SANDY'S ROW—B. Engelsman (5), J. Esterman (15).
 SHEPHERDS BUSH—S. Fisher (11), Dr. S. Jacob (12).
 SHOMREI HADASS—A. Lawson (5).
 SOUTH-EAST LONDON DISTRICT—I. T. Dove (3).
 SOUTH LONDON LIBERAL JEWISH—Henry Harris (7).
 SOUTH TOTTENHAM—A. Marshall (0), M. Marmot (0).
 SOUTH-WEST LONDON DISTRICT—Dr. M. I. Cornick (8), Gershon Karsberg (16).
 SPANISH & PORTUGUESE—S. G. da Costa (8), L. L. Loewe (11), Eric J. N. Nabarro (16), Chas. E. Sebag-Montefiore, O.B.E. (1), Mrs. John M. Sebag Montefiore (11), Roderick A. Romain (2).
 SPANISH & PORTUGUESE (HOLLAND PARK)—Victor J. Ben-Nathan (11), Z. Semoff (1).
 SPITALFIELDS GREAT—Dr. Bernard Homa, L.C.C. (3), Harry Shine (8).
 SPRINGFIELD—Cllr. M. Blitz (0), Cllr. Samuel Fisher, J.P. (4).
 STAMFORD HILL BETH HAMEDRASH—L. Pater (5).
 STANMORE & CANONS PARK—Herman Frey (7), J. L. Lichman (15).
 STOKE NEWINGTON (UNITED)—A. Beck (6).
 STREATHAM & DISTRICT—S. Aarons (3), M. Franks (5).
 SUTTON & DISTRICT—Dr. David Shaw (3).
 TEESDALE STREET—Dr. Joseph Sagall (0).
 TOTTENHAM—M. Rebuck (7), Lt. Col. M. Sack (7).
 UNITED WORKMEN'S & WLODAWA—Harry Epstein (0), Dr. Lionel Kopelowitz (9).
 UPTON PARK—Jacob Cohen (10).
 VINE COURT—S. W. Gold (12), J. Halevy (3), (1 Vacancy).
 WALFORD ROAD—Mendel Sachar (4).
 WALTHAMSTOW & LEYTON ASSOCIATE—I. J. Miller (10), (1 Vacancy).
 WEMBLEY DISTRICT—Miss B. J. Barwell (8), H. Roston (4).
 WESTERN—S. Jacque (6), Alfred Johnson (3), A. Morris (5).
 WEST END GREAT—D. Cohen (9), S. I. Diamond (6), H. O. Raphael (2).
 WEST HAM DISTRICT—Miss Evelyn S. Barnett (15).
 WEST LONDON SYNAGOGUE OF BRITISH JEWS—L. J. Bernard (7), Percy Cohen C.B.E. (9), I. J. Lindner, Q.C. (7), The Hon. Roger Nathan (6), Herbert Baron (7), John Donald Birn (6).
 WILLESDEN (UNITED)—H. Chalfen (9).
 WOOLWICH & PLUMSTEAD—Harry M. Goldstein (8), I. Ragol-Levy (11).
 YESHUAS CHAIM—W. Held (3).

PROVINCIAL SYNAGOGUES

BARROW-IN-FURNESS—David Glicksman (1).
 BELFAST—M. I. Robinson (4), A. M. Lyons, Q.C. (6).
 BIRKENHEAD—Dr. I. Lipsedge (3).
 BIRMINGHAM HEBREW—Dr. A. Cohen (12), J. Cotton (0).
 NEW—(Vacant).
 BLACKPOOL UNITED—S. Johnson (1), N. Scheff (3).

BOURNEMOUTH HEBREW—Harry Ellis (2), Jack Gordon (5).
 NEW—L. E. Brandon (1).
 BRADFORD HEBREW—Mark Brown (0).
 REFORM—Leslie Peissel (0).
 BRIGHTON & HOVE HEBREW—Reuben Lieberman (15), B. Oberman (4).
 LIBERAL—Cyril A. Fraser (4), Claude A. Hershman (3),
 Mrs. Valerie Cohen (11).
 BRISTOL—B. Spielman (7).
 BRYNMAWR—Dr. C. Sandler (3).
 CAMBRIDGE—Dr. G. Squires (2).
 CARDIFF UNITED—Cyril B. Rivlin (0), Barnett Samuel (11).
 CHATHAM—Alex Halpern (14).
 CHESTER—Major Ivor Amswych (6).
 COVENTRY—F. Alfred (2).
 DARLINGTON—Ald. J. Cohen, O.B.E., J.P. (4).
 DERBY—Maurice Harris (3).
 DUNDEE—P. Granville Grossman (3).
 EDINBURGH—R. Cohen, J.P. (3).
 EXETER—H. H. Harris (0).
 GLASGOW—GARNETHILL—Michael S. Morris (10), Ernest Harris (2).
 GIFFNOCK & NEWLAND—I. Sclar (0).
 NETHERLEE AND CLARKSON—Dr. I. E. Burton (0), (1 Vacancy).
 NEW—M. Olsberg, J.P. (7).
 QUEENS PARK—N. L. Gerber (0), S. Boston (1).
 GRIMSBY—Asher Fishman (5).
 HARROGATE—S. H. Burton (2).
 HOVE—S. Teff (13), R. Fletcher (5).
 HUDDERSFIELD—Marcus Shloimovitz (8).
 HULL CENTRAL—Morris Lipman (1).
 OLD—L. Rapstone (13), N. Shenker (4).
 WESTERN—S. Zimmerman (0).
 LEEDS AGUDAH HAZIONIM—Simpson Solk (2).
 BETH HAMEDRASH HAGODEL—I. S. Fischhoff (2), C. H. Clayton (0),
 H. Lewis (2), C. R. Shapiro (12).
 CHASSIDISHE—Sam Collins (0), Jakob Biron (11).
 LOUIS STREET—Mark Freeman (5), Sydney Goldthorpe (0).
 NEW CENTRAL—W. Goldberg, M.B.E. (1).
 OLD CENTRAL—I. Fass (1).
 PSALMS OF DAVID—M. Labovitch (0), A. J. Stoller (12).
 TALMUD—S. Newman (1).
 UNITED—Neville Labovitch (7), Barnett Janner, M.P. (14), B. M. Sandelson (1), M. S. Ellis (1), R. Ellis (1), J. Lynn (2), B. Weinrib (2),
 S. Waldenburg (2).
 LEICESTER—S. May (9), B. Lebens (0).
 LIVERPOOL—CHILDWALL—H. Winston (3).
 FAIRFIELD—A. Davidson (2).
 GREAT—A. Mass (4).
 GREENBANK DRIVE—Samuel Beilin (5), Maxwell Glassman (12), Sefton
 D. Temkin (15).
 NUSACH-ARI—N. Silverbeck (6).
 OLD—Dr. I. J. Lipkin, J.P. (1), Henry Carr (10).
 LLANDUDNO—J. Morris (5).
 LLANELLY—Harry Cohen (2).
 LUTON—A. Corton (7).
 MANCHESTER—ADATH ISRAEL—(Vacant).
 BETH ISRAEL—Leslie Jack (4).
 BETH JACOB—Chas. Rubens (3).
 CENTRAL—Ald. A. Moss, J.P. (3), T. Margolis (1),
 Major M. M. Mendelsohn (7).
 CHEVRA KADISHA—Jack Zetie (1).

CHEVRA TILLIM—Cllr. Sydney Hamburger (1).
 CONGREGATION OF BRITISH JEWS—Alexander Levy (3), Rev. P. Selvin
 Goldberg (0).
 CONGREGATION OF SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE—H. Manuel Cansino (4).
 GREAT—Herbert A. Nathan, J.P. (6), Rt. Hon. Lord Rothschild (0).
 HEATON PARK—M. C. Crane (3), A. Davis (0).
 HIGHER BROUGHTON—N. M. Jacobs (3), Isidore Sandler (3).
 HIGHER CRUMPSALL—J. M. Hyman (2), S. Glicher, J.P. (1), L. M.
 Glancy, J.P. (1).
 HIGHTOWN CENTRAL—J. Bloom (0).
 HOLY LAW—Maurice H. Libbert (1), Cllr. Michael M. Fidler (4),
 H. Robinson (2).
 KAHAL CHASSIDIM—N. H. Jackson-Lipkin (6).
 LOWER BROUGHTON—M. Bernstein (0).
 NEW—J. Rickless (3), W. Shalyt (1).
 NORTH—H. Bornstein (1).
 NORTH SALFORD—B. Segal (0).
 OXFORD ROAD—S. Roland (8).
 PRESTWICH—Fred Markson (1), Leslie Donn (4).
 RYDAL MOUNT—Ald Leslie Lever, M.P. (1).
 SALE & DISTRICT—M. L. Alexander (1).
 SHAARE ZEDEK—Marco I. Salem (2).
 SOUTH BROUGHTON—Dr. J. Shlosberg, J.P. (1), Mark Berlyne (2).
 SOUTH—I. W. Goldberg (2), David Malwin (3).
 TELZER & KOVNO—D. Lever (0).
 UNITED & BETH HAMEDRASH—Leslie Fink (1), (1 Vacancy).
 WARSAW—Rev. C. J. Heilpern (5).
 WITHINGTON SPANISH & PORTUGUESE—H. Weinberg, M.B.E. (4),
 J. M. Sassoon (6).
 MARGATE—Mark Banus (4).
 MERTHYR TYDFIL—Dr. Solomon Bloom (1).
 MIDDLESBROUGH—Nathan Bharier (10).
 NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—JESMOND—Mrs. B. Janner, J.P. (15).
 OLD—H. V. Marks (8), N. Baker (9).
 NEWPORT (MON.)—C. Jacklyn (2).
 NORWICH—M. P. Solomon (12).
 NOTTINGHAM—Hyman Nathan (2).
 OXFORD—C. Rabin (1).
 PLYMOUTH—S. Roseman (4).
 PONTYPRIDD—Raymond B. Greenborough (4).
 PORTSMOUTH & SOUTHSEA—J. D. Mack (6).
 PRESTON—(Vacant).
 READING—Dr. O. M. Arje (11).
 ST. ALBANS—J. Kaufman (5).
 ST. ANNES—S. Feather (6).
 SHEFFIELD CENTRAL—N. Krausz (6), Joe Dawson (0).
 HEBREW—H. Stone (2), A. Krausz (4), Lionel Blaskey (3).
 SOUTHAMPTON—Bernard Chill (4).
 SOUTHEND & WESTCLIFF—Jack M. Swain (14).
 SOUTHPORT—Leslie Solomon (3), Lewis Potash (2), Jacob J. Jaffe (1).
 SOUTH SHIELDS—S. Glassburg (0).
 STOCKPORT—Phillip Williams (8).
 STOKE-ON-TRENT—Colman Sumberg (0).
 SUNDERLAND BETH HAMEDRASH—Joseph Turner (7).
 HEBREW—Ralph Freeman (12).
 SWANSEA—M. I. Coffman (9).
 TORQUAY & PAIGNTON—S. Solomon (3).
 WALLASEY—G. S. Cohen (8).
 WEST HARTLEPOOL—Arnold Levy (8).
 WHITLEY BAY—E. G. Markus (9).
 WOLVERHAMPTON—Dr. Leslie Seaton (1).

OVERSEAS

AUSTRALIA—

MELBOURNE—Greville Janner (10).

PERTH—Major Victor Lucas (12).

SOUTH AFRICA—

CAPE TOWN—Elsley Zeitlyn (9).

NEW ZEALAND—

AUCKLAND BETH ISRAEL—Walter E. Wolff (6).

WELLINGTON—Harry Samuels (9).

INSTITUTIONS

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH EX-SERVICEMEN AND WOMEN—Bernard B. Gillis,

Q.C. (6), Cecil Hyams (5), H. Diamond (9), H. Myers (6) (1 Vacancy).

ASSOCIATION FOR JEWISH YOUTH—M. Richardson (0).

FEDERATION OF JEWISH YOUTH SOCIETIES—M. S. Lea (8).

FEDERATION OF SYNAGOGUES—S. Gerstler (6), M. Goldman (5), M. Lederman (5), M. Cooper (2), A. Mann (8), H. Steinhart (2).

GLASGOW JEWISH INSTITUTE—Charles Edelman (0).

JEWISH REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL—Berl Wober (5).

GRAND ORDER OF ISRAEL AND SHIELD OF DAVID—S. Cohen (1), J. Slutsky (2), A. M. Richmond (0).

GRAND ORDER SONS OF JACOB—N. J. Heller (9), Cllr. A. Wolffe (10).

INTER-UNIVERSITY JEWISH FEDERATION—Asher A. Hyatt (7), Alan B. Joseph (5).

LEEDS JEWISH INSTITUTE—Gerald Cohen (0).

JEWISH REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL—Isaac Bartfield (2).

LONDON JEWISH GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION—Raymond Goldwater (8).

MANASSEH BEN ISRAEL FRIENDLY SOCIETY—A. J. Goldman (2).

MANCHESTER & SALFORD JEWS, COUNCIL OF—Samuel Davies, J.P. (3).

MIZRACHI FEDERATION—A. Margulies (6), Barry Mindel (8), Aba Bornstein (6).

OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION—John Dight (12).

OLD BOYS' CLUB—Frank A. Renton (8).

ORDER OF ANCIENT MACCABEANS—Alec Berniger (7).

TRADES ADVISORY COUNCIL—Dr. N. Barou (7), T. H. Birks (10), Ald. M. Bloom (2), Cllr. M. P. Greengross (8).

UNION OF JEWISH WOMEN—Mrs. Ruth M. Cohen (9).

UNION OF MACCABI ASSOCIATIONS—A. M. Morley (6).

UNION OF ORTHODOX HEBREW CONGREGATIONS—Rabbi A. Carlebach (6), R. Epstein (4), H. A. Goodman, J.P. (6), B. M. Cymerman (0).

UNITED JEWISH FRIENDLY SOCIETY—J. S. Weyman (7), Ald. A. Kershaw, J.P. (7).

UNITED SYNAGOGUE—M. W. Domb (8), I. Finestein (10), H. Gaventa (8), H. Gerstler (8), I. W. Goldberg (0), F. M. Landau (8), I. Landau (3), S. S. Levin (5), M. Laufer (6), J. Mendel (13), S. E. Sklan (5), G. J. Tibber (7).

WORKERS' CIRCLE—Jack Pearce (9).

COMMITTEES

The figure after the name of a committee indicates the number of meetings held from May, 1953, to April, 1954 (inclusive). The figure after the name of a member, the number of his attendances. The Honorary Officers are ex-officio members of all committees.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (8)

Dr. A. COHEN (Chairman) (7)

L. BAKSTANSKY (8). DR. J. BRAUDE (7) ISRAEL COHEN (4) PERCY COHEN, C.B.E. (7) B. B. GILLIS, Q.C. (6) DR. BERNARD HOMA, L.C.C. (0) MRS. B. JANNER, J.P. (6)	B. JANNER, M.P. (7) JULIUS JUNG (3) B. B. LIEBERMAN (6) REUBEN LIEBERMAN (8) ALD. A. MOSS, J.P. (0) S. TEFF (4) ELSLEY ZEITLYN (6)
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ALIENS COMMITTEE (4)

JULIUS JUNG (Chairman) (4)

M. BEDER (2) RABBI A. CARLEBACH (1) DR. A. COHEN (3) MAURICE COOPER (0) A. DIAMOND (3) CLLR. SAMUEL FISHER, J.P. (1) M. FLEISCHMANN (4)	H. GAVENTA (3) B. JANER, M.P. (0) B. B. LIEBERMAN (0) ALD. A. MOSS, J.P. (0) M. SCHWARTZ (3) JANUS COHEN (0)
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EDUCATION COMMITTEE (5)

MRS. B. JANNER, J.P. (Chairman) (5)

M. A. AMIAS (4) MISS B. J. BARWELL (5) L. C. BEBER, J.P. (3) VICTOR BEN-NATHAN (4) DR. A. COHEN (4) SAMUEL DAVIES, J.P. (2) DR. I. S. FOX (2) RAYMOND GOLDWATER (4)	B. JANNER, M.P. (2) ALD. A. KERSHAW, J.P. (2) DR. L. KOPELOWITZ (1) B. B. LIEBERMAN (0) ALD. A. MOSS, J.P. (0) A. B. OLIVESTONE (3) A. I. POLACK (4) MRS. J. SEBAG-MONTEFIORE (4)
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ERETS ISRAEL COMMITTEE (6)

S. TEFF (Chairman) (4)

L. BAKSTANSKY (6) A. BORNSTEIN (3) DR. A. COHEN (3) MAURICE COOPER (1) DR. M. I. CORNICK (5) L. EISEN (2) B. JANNER, M.P. (2) H. LANDY (3)	M. LEDERMAN (0) B. B. LIEBERMAN (3) ALD. A. MOSS, J.P. (0) M. NISENBAUM (5) Z. SEMOFF (3) HARRY SHINE (4) BERTHOLD STRAUSS (6)
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FINANCE COMMITTEE (9)

B. B. LIEBERMAN (Chairman) (8)

MARK BANUS (2)
L. C. BEBER, J.P. (4)
M. BEDER (5)
H. CHALFEN (4)
DR. A. COHEN (8)
A. DIAMOND (7)
L. DOMB (7)
ROBERT EPSTEIN (5)
SAMUEL FOX (5)
WILLIAM GOLDSTEIN (8)

B. JANNER, M.P. (0)
H. LANDY (4)
M. LEDERMAN (0)
J. MENDEL (4)
ALD. A. MOSS, J.P. (0)
ERIC J. NABARRO (8)
S. RAINSBURY (8)
A. M. RICHMOND (3)
A. D. ROBERTSON (2)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE (12)

BARNETT JANNER, M.P. (Chairman) (11)

L. BAKSTANSKY (11)
DR. N. BAROU (9)
A. BORNSTEIN (6)
DR. A. COHEN (11)
ISRAEL COHEN (8)
CLLR. M. M. FIDLER (0)
J. L. FEUCHTWANGER (8)
DR. I. S. FOX (2)
RALPH FREEMAN (0)
J. HALEVY (7)

MRS. B. JANNER, J.P. (9)
JULIUS JUNG (4)
F. M. LANDAU (4)
B. B. LIEBERMAN (1)
ALD. A. MOSS, J.P. (0)
HON. ROGER NATHAN (6)
HARRY SAMUELS (3)
ELSLEY ZEITLYN (8)
WOOLF PERRY (5)

JEWISH DEFENCE COMMITTEE (9)

DR. A. COHEN (Chairman) (8)

M. A. AMIAS (7)
DR. N. BAROU (5)
MISS B. J. BARWELL (6)
M. BER (6)
T. H. BIRKS (6)
JOHN DIGHT (6)
MRS. O. EPSTEIN (2)
HERMAN FREY (2)
S. W. GOLD (3)
B. GOLD (0)
WILLIAM GOLDSTEIN (7)
M. GOLKER (5)
CECIL HYAMS (5)

B. JANNER, M.P. (1)
B. B. LIEBERMAN (0)
REUBEN LIEBERMAN (9)
REV. I. LIVINGSTONE (4)
I. J. MILLER (6)
ALD. A. MOSS, J.P. (0)
HARRY MYERS (7)
HON. ROGER NATHAN (1)
FRANK RENTON (3)
E. H. SEGAL (2)
C. D. SIMONS (0)
A. SUPER (9)
A. H. TIBBER (2)

LAW, PARLIAMENTARY AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE (6)

REUBEN LIEBERMAN (Chairman) (6)

DR. J. BRAUDE (4)
DR. A. COHEN (6)
JOHN DIGHT (4)
CLLR. M. M. FIDLER (3)
I. FINESTEIN (4)
ASHER FISHMAN (6)
RALPH FREEMAN (3)
H. GERSTLER (5)
RAYMOND GOLDWATER (5)
DR. BERNARD HOMA, L.C.C. (2)
B. JANNER, M.P. (0)

GEOFFREY L. KAHN (5)
F. M. LANDAU (4)
ISAAC LANDAU (2)
B. B. LIEBERMAN (0)
ALD. A. MOSS, J.P. (0)
A. D. N. NABARRO (3)
HARRY SAMUELS (1)
HARRY SHINE (5)
J. SILMAN (3)
S. TEFF (2)
DR. G. J. WEBBER (0)

CHAS. H. L. EMANUEL (Solicitor to the Board) (5)

SHECHITA COMMITTEE (3)

ELSLEY ZEITLYN (Chairman) (3)

RABBI A. CARLEBACH (2)
DR. A. COHEN (2)
HARRY GAVENTA (3)
H. GERSTLER (3)
REV. C. J. HEILPERN (2)
B. JANNER, M.P. (1)
J. LAITNER (1)
ISAAC LANDAU (0)

B. B. LIEBERMAN (1)
S. B. LUNZER (3)
ALD. A. MOSS, J.P. (0)
ERIC J. NABARRO (3)
A. B. OLIVESTONE (2)
B. RAPERPORT, C.C. (3)
S. E. SKLAN (2)

CHARITIES REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

D. GOLDBLATT (Chairman)

MARK BANUS
R. N. CARVALHO
M. COOPER
JULIUS JUNG
OSCAR JOSEPH
A. LEVAY-LAWRENCE

NEVILLE J. LASKI, Q.C.
C. E. SEBAG-MONTEFIORE
HON. ROGER NATHAN
LESLIE B. PRINCE
CHARLES RUBENS

TRUSTEES OF INVESTMENTS

NEVILLE J. LASKI, Q.C.
RT. HON. LORD NATHAN OF CHURT

RT. HON. LORD SWAYTHLING

TRUSTEES

Penzance Disused Cemetery—A. S. DIAMOND.

Canterbury Disused Cemetery—A. S. DIAMOND, P. T. HART, O.B.E.

Bancroft Road Disused Cemetery—A. S. DIAMOND.

Sheerness Disused Cemetery—A. S. DIAMOND.

Great Yarmouth Disused Cemetery—

RT. HON. LORD COHEN, A. S. DIAMOND

BOARD OF DEPUTIES OF BRITISH JEWS

Annual Report, 1953

INTRODUCTION

British Jews played their full part together with all other subjects of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, in the celebrations which marked her Coronation on June 2nd. It was a matter for gratification to British Jewry that members of the Community were present in the Abbey either in an official or personal capacity and that they were also among the civic dignitaries who had the honour of receiving Her Majesty when she visited Cities and Boroughs in the United Kingdom.

As shown by the Reports that follow, the work of the Board maintained its variety and volume. Adverse developments in Israel aroused considerable anxiety in the Community, as did also reports of the position of Jews behind the Iron Curtain and in Arab countries. Overt anti-semitism in this country of an organised kind continued to decline, although there were sporadic efforts when Sir Oswald Mosley made some infrequent visits to this country, to revive the Fascist Movement.

As will be noted in the Report of the Law, Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee, there were several bills in Parliament which required attention from the point of view of the Jewish Community.

The Education Committee continued to devote its attention to means whereby Jewish religious education was encouraged and extended and to the possibilities afforded in this respect by general legislation in regard to education. It also dealt with instances of text-books which were held to be likely to create prejudice and with some cases of alleged discrimination in schools.

The Report of the Foreign Affairs Committee records amongst other matters activity at the United Nations in co-operation with other member-bodies of the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organisations and in co-operation with other organisations in several spheres—particularly the Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany and the corresponding Committee that dealt with Claims against Austria.

It would not be proper to omit reference to the important ques-

tion of the Voluntary Levy. The work of the Board is of such vital importance to the welfare of the Jewish Community, that its financial security must be the responsibility of every individual and section, and it cannot be too strongly emphasised that though the Voluntary Levy was making good progress, it was still a long way from reaching that position which would relieve the Honorary Officers of the Board from their constant anxiety about the lack of means to carry on its essential work.

ADMINISTRATION

*COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

During the year a number of Constituencies which had not returned Deputies at the Triennial Elections in May, 1952, but had previously been represented, rectified this omission. Some others elected additional Deputies.

The following Congregations obtained representation for the first time —

Edgware Reform; Shomrei Hadass, Finchley Road; Yeshuas Chaim, Edgware; Huddersfield.

By the end of the year the total number of Deputies on the Board was 452, representing 129 London Synagogues, 116 Provincial Congregations, 5 Overseas Congregations and 25 Institutions.

CERTIFICATION OF MARRIAGE SECRETARIES

The President, in the exercise of his statutory duties, continued to certify to the Registrar General the appointments of new Secretaries (for Marriages).

The Wanstead and Woodford Synagogue had a Secretary (for Marriages) for the first time.

GENERAL

For the first time in its history the Board, in accordance with a resolution adopted earlier in the year, opened the October Meeting with a prayer which had been prepared in conjunction with the Ecclesiastical Authorities. The resolution referred to required the prayer to be offered at the first meeting of each new session of the Board, and in subsequent years at the October Meeting, i.e., after the Summer recess.

A number of distinguished Jewish visitors from Israel, South

Africa, the United States and other countries were welcomed on to the platform at Board Meetings, and expressed great interest in the proceedings and the manner in which they were conducted.

The pupils of the Avigdor Secondary (Grammar) School also attended one meeting of the Board, as part of a course on the functions and activities of communal and civic organisations.

On two occasions during the year elections were held to fill vacancies which had occurred on Committees.

CONGRATULATIONS

The Board Meeting in May expressed loyal sentiments on behalf of the Anglo-Jewish Community to Her Majesty the Queen on her forthcoming Coronation and the hope that her reign would be long and prosperous.

Congratulations and good wishes were sent to the Israel Ambassador on the fifth anniversary in May of the independence of the State of Israel.

Congratulations were extended to the South African Jewish Board of Deputies which celebrated the Jubilee anniversary of its origin during the year.

The Board passed votes of congratulation to Alderman A. Moss, J.P., (Vice-President), on his election as Lord Mayor of Manchester; to Alderman J. Shlosberg, firstly on his appointment as a Justice of the Peace, and subsequently on his election as Mayor of Salford; to Councillor Samuel Fisher, J.P., on his election as Mayor of Stoke Newington; to Councillor Emanuel Snowman, on his election as Mayor of Hampstead; and Alderman S. F. Rich, on his election as Mayor of Wandsworth; in all to five Jewish Mayors in the Coronation year. Mr. Samuel Davies was congratulated on his appointment as a Justice of the Peace, Mr. Neville Laski, Q.C. (Honorary Member), on his appointment as additional Judge of the High Court of Justice for the Isle of Man, to be styled Judge of Appeal; Mr. I. J. Lindner, on his appointment as Queens' Counsel; Mr. B. B. Benas, on his election as Master of the Bench of the Middle Temple; Sir Louis Gluckstein, Q.C., on the conferment of Knighthood, and the Rev. I. Levy, Senior Jewish Chaplain, and Mr. Leonard Stein, on the conferment of the Order of the British Empire.

The good wishes of the Board were also conveyed to Mr. Charles H. L. Emanuel, the Board's Solicitor, on his 85th birthday; to Professor Norman Bentwich on his 70th birthday, Dr. Leo

Baeck on his 80th birthday, and to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Nathan on their golden wedding anniversary.

OBITUARY

The Board suffered loss during the year by the death of Mr. H. S. Schildkraut, Deputy from 1919 and formerly Chairman of the Aliens Committee; Mr. Alexander Fishman, Deputy from 1933; Mr. Aubrey Ross, Deputy from 1949; Mr. Morris Joseph, Deputy from 1949; and Mr. S. Weissrose, Deputy from 1943.

At the February Meeting, the Board expressed the sympathy of the community with those who had suffered bereavement and loss as a result of floods in this country and in Holland and commended those who gave personal service and financial aid to relieve the distress.

Reference was also made to the sad loss sustained by the Belfast Hebrew Congregation by the death of one of its prominent workers, Mr. Samuel Brown, who was among those who lost their lives in the sinking of the "Princess Victoria" in the Irish Channel.

A telegram of condolence was sent to Her Majesty the Queen on the death of Queen Mary and the Board at its Meeting in April expressed its deep sense of the country's loss by her passing.

At the same meeting the Board observed a minute's silence in memory of the Jews who had lost their lives in the rising of the Warsaw Ghetto 10 years previously.

Condolences were also expressed on the death of Mr. J. Silman, Deputy from 1946/52; Dr. Herbert Danby, the well-known Christian scholar and translator of the Mishnah; Rabbi Shemtob Gaguine, Ab Beth Din of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation; Rabbi Benzion Meir Uziel, Chief Rabbi of the Sephardi Community of Israel; Lord Strabolgi, great friend of Jewish causes; Rabbi Isaiah Karelitz (Chazon Ish) famous Talmudic Scholar; Dr. Louis Ginsburg, Professor of Talmud at the Jewish Theological Seminary of New York; and Mr. L. Phillips, for a short time a Deputy.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Committee continued to hold its meetings, as far as practicable, after the other Committees had met, and usually on the Tuesday before the Board Meeting. In this way the Committee was able to act as the reporting Committee on matters on which there had been joint meetings with other Committees, and to deal

with issues normally within the sphere of other Committees, which, however, had arisen after those Committees had met. It was as a result of a joint meeting with the Foreign Affairs Committee, concerning anti-Jewish manifestations in Soviet Russia, that the following resolution was submitted to and adopted by the Board at its meeting in February :—

“The Board of Deputies of British Jews as the elected organisation of British Jewry views with the gravest concern the series of charges made against Jews in Russia and countries allied to her who have been or are accused of acting as agents of an international Jewish organisation, to damage the State. The most recent accusation is that made against Jewish doctors in Moscow of plotting murder, at the instigation of the Joint Distribution Committee, which is fantastically described as an ‘international Jewish bourgeois nationalist organisation set up by the American intelligence service’, but which in fact is a great charitable institution with the sole object of bringing relief and rehabilitation to impoverished Jewish Communities. The Board emphatically denounces and expresses its abhorrence at this latest use of anti-Semitism as a deliberate instrument of policy by the rulers of the Soviet Union.”

PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA

At the invitation of the South African Board of Deputies, the President visited that country in July and August, during which period he represented the British Board at the celebration of the South African Board's Jubilee and delivered a number of addresses to academic and learned bodies. At the invitation of the Southern Rhodesian Board, he visited that country and addressed a number of audiences, and when in South Africa, took every opportunity of discussing informally with the Honorary Officers, the officials and leading personages, various matters of communal Jewish interest on which the two Boards co-operated.

On his return he reported that everywhere he went he found that the British Board and its work were held in the highest esteem. A letter received from the South African Board expressed its deep appreciation of the President's visit which had resulted in strengthening the ties between South African and British Jewry.

During the President's absence abroad, Mr. Barnett Janner, M.P., Senior Vice-President, acted as President.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Towards the latter part of the year the Board again directed

enquiries to overseas Communities in the British Commonwealth to ascertain their views on the desirability of holding a second Commonwealth Conference in the summer of 1954, in London. The letters to the Overseas Communities emphasised the view that it was their own problems which should have priority of consideration at the Conference and that consequently it was of great importance that representatives sent to the Conference should be specially appointed for the purpose and have the necessary competence—through membership of the Executive body of their organisation, or similar qualification—to deal authoritatively with the matters submitted by their organisation. At the end of the year there were as yet no definite acceptances of the invitations and further communications and reminders were despatched to the Overseas Communities.

GREETINGS FROM AUSTRALIAN JEWRY

The following message was received from the Executive Council of Australian Jewry meeting at its Annual Conference :—

“Conference sends fraternal greetings to the Board of Deputies of British Jews, expresses its profound appreciation of the cordial co-operation between our organisations during the past year and looks forward confidently to continued harmonious relations in the future.”

HISTORY OF THE BOARD

The Committee approved a proposal that the bi-centenary of the foundation of the Board, due in 1960, be commemorated by the writing and production of an official history. A sub-committee was set up to consider the project. The sub-committee, which was given power to co-opt, included several historians of special competence in the Jewish field. After the sub-committee had prepared a scheme, the details, including finance, would be dealt with by the appropriate Committees of the Board.

BRITISH GIFT TO THE KNESSET

A scheme was promoted by a group of British Parliamentarians, under the Presidency of Lord Samuel and the Chairmanship of Mr. Clement Davies, M.P., to present a bronze Menorah as a British gift to the Knesset. The Board agreed to participate by contributing to the cost of one of the panels of the Menorah, approximately £500. A considerable portion of this sum had by the end of the year been subscribed by Deputies, who were invited to make individual contributions.

BOARD MEETING IN MANCHESTER

From time to time it had been suggested that the interest of the provincial centres of British Jewry in the Board would be stimulated if a Board Meeting were held in a Provincial City. The election of Alderman A. Moss, J.P., a Vice-President of the Board, to the Lord Mayoralty of Manchester provided an appropriate occasion, and the invitation by Alderman Moss that such a meeting should be arranged in Manchester during his term of office was warmly appreciated and accepted by the Board. It was agreed that the meeting in Manchester should be held in January, 1954.

CENTRAL BRITISH FUND—ALLOCATION SUB-COMMITTEE

The President and the Secretary of the Board were nominated to represent the Board on the newly elected Allocations Sub-Committee of the Central British Fund, which was to deal with funds received from the Jewish Trust Corporation and to apply them for the relief and rehabilitation in this country of Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

ALIENS COMMITTEE

DISPLACED PERSONS FROM GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

The American Joint Distribution Committee had for some time been deeply concerned with the problem of refugees and displaced persons in Germany and Austria, who for a number of reasons had been there—most of them in camps—for varying periods of time and had been unable to become rehabilitated, either where they were or through resettlement abroad.

These people were to a large extent handicapped either from physical causes or because of immigration restrictions in overseas countries. The "Joint" had, therefore, sought the co-operation of some European and other Jewish communities to accept a number of these people in their midst, and in particular to take a number of families with children mostly of the orthodox type at present living under shocking conditions in a dilapidated camp in Austria.

In pursuance of the "Joint's" request, the Board approached the Home Office to allow a number of these displaced persons to settle in Britain, and kept in touch with the Central British Fund which—as the collaborating relief organisation in Britain of the "Joint"—had been informed by the latter of the approach made by the Board.

On August 7th, the Board was gratified to learn that the Home Secretary had decided that, in 1953 out of some 700 persons to be admitted in completion of the scheme started in 1950 to allow 2,000 displaced persons to settle in Britain, up to fifty Jewish displaced persons would be included on the understanding that the American "Joint" and/or the Central British Fund would provide a continuing guarantee of accommodation and maintenance for them. The Home Office further stressed the desirability of selecting candidates for their consideration who, in the opinion of the Board, would be most deserving of sympathy and assistance, as there was no prospect of the Home Secretary being able to agree at a later date to the admission of a further number of persons who did not individually qualify for admission under the ordinary provisions of the "distressed relatives" scheme which continued to operate.

The American Joint and the Central British Fund were at once informed of the concessions obtained and undertook the work of selection and placing of the persons, in view of their great experience in investigating, recommending and supervising similar cases in the past, a task which was outside the Board's activities.

Although the necessary examinations and selection had taken place by the end of the year, no arrangements had been made for their transfer to this country as the Home Office had not completed its own investigations, but it was confidently expected that these people would be brought over to England early in 1954.

INDIVIDUAL CASES

As in the past, the Committee gave advice and assistance to aliens who were anxious to come to stay here with their relatives or who wished to have their stay in this country extended or be allowed to remain permanently. It was found necessary to indicate in reports to the Board that the Home Office viewed with disfavour applications for permanent stay from persons who had been allowed here on a temporary visit, and to stress the fact that whilst the Board was ready to continue to advise individuals, it could only give assistance if supplied with the fullest information of the circumstances of each case and the genuine intention of the person was made perfectly clear.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

SURVEY OF WITHDRAWAL CLASSES

A survey was carried out during the year to ascertain the extent to which advantage was being taken by Jewish parents of their right,

under the Education Act 1944, to withdraw their children from Christian denominational teaching in State schools, and to ascertain the number of Jewish children attending withdrawal classes where Jewish religious instruction was given.

Questionnaires were addressed to local education authorities and to Jewish educational organisations. Replies were received from 30 local education authorities in the Home Counties, 21 from the Provinces, 3 from Wales, and 27 from Jewish organisations. In Greater London, the organisations approached estimated that the number of Jewish children of school age was 25,000. Withdrawal classes were provided by the London Board of Jewish Religious Education for 3,171 and by the Board of Orthodox Jewish Education for 272. In addition, certain school authorities in Greater London made similar arrangements for 372. In the Provinces, Scotland and Wales, the estimated number of Jewish children of school age was 15,000, but although replies were not received from the whole area covered, it was estimated that the number attending withdrawal classes was 2,700.

The survey showed that many parents did not exercise their right of withdrawing their children from Christian prayer or instruction or take advantage of alternative arrangements made for Jewish children to attend withdrawal classes where these were available.

Within the limits of the finances available and the scarcity of teachers, good work was being done by the Jewish educational organisations, but a large number of children were still without alternative religious instruction. The Committee felt it their duty to draw the attention of the Community to the rights of parents under the Act, as well as the attention of the Jewish religious educational bodies to co-operate in this vital work. The Committee was prepared to offer its services in any practical way.

EDUCATION (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) BILL

The Education Act of 1944, whilst providing that teachers can be sent in to State Secondary schools, to give specific religious education to children withdrawn from the general religious education provided, excluded Primary schools from this provision.

Opportunity was taken of the introduction into the House of Commons of the Education (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill to try and have this omission rectified. An amendment was moved in the Committee Stage to enable teachers of religion to be sent into Primary schools to give religious instruction and so avoid the present practice whereby Primary school children, where the numbers warranted it, had to receive alternative religious instruction in places outside the school premises. Although the amendment received sympathetic support from a number of Members of Parliament, opposition from others including

those associated with the teaching profession, and by the Ministry of Education itself, was expressed, and the amendment was not adopted.

In view of this opposition the Committee felt it would be inadvisable to pursue the matter further at the present time.

KOSHER MEALS SERVICE FOR SCHOOLS

A representative of the Board attended a Conference of a number of organisations, called together by the Chief Rabbi, with a view to assisting the Kosher Meals Service for schools in London, which was experiencing serious financial difficulties. Most of the organisations concerned were able to offer considerable financial help, but it was appreciated that the Board was not in a position to do so. Nevertheless the Board felt it might help the School Meals Service in raising funds by drawing the attention of the community to the fact that because of the insufficient funds available it was found difficult to maintain the Service, and that it was impossible to carry through any plans for its extension to new districts where there was a great need. The situation was aggravated by the necessity to obtain new premises for the preparation and cooking of the meals before distribution to the various meal centres, and the increased cost of food. In spite of repeated attempts it was not possible to obtain any increased grants from the Education Authorities which in fact during the year had cut their commitments by increasing the charges made to parents of children having school meals.

MOROCCO RELIEF FUND

Tangier Jewish Schools

Reports received from the schools at Tangier indicated continued progress in the teaching of English. Particular emphasis was given to the commercial side to enable pupils to obtain positions in industry where a knowledge of English was essential. Additional grants were made from the Morocco Relief Fund to provide prizes for the best pupil in English, as well as to furnish additional typewriters for instructional purposes.

Grants

On the Committee's recommendation the following grants were made from the balance of the income of the Morocco Relief Fund:—
£100 to the Hillel College in Sefrou, North Africa, to provide education and accommodation for homeless boys from the neighbouring villages.

£100 to the Osar Hatorah School in Casablanca.

£250 to the ORT for training in commercial and technical subjects in the schools in North Africa, and

£150 to the OSE for health services in various parts of North Africa.

PUBLICATIONS

The Committee's attention having been drawn to the objectionable character of a Jew in one of the stories of Grimm's "Fairy Tales", representations were made to the publishers of this book. The Council of Christians and Jews also took the matter up with a number of publishers and replies were received from all of them, indicating that they would in future editions either eliminate the story entirely, or take out the word "Jew" wherever it appeared in the story, as had already been done by one of the publishers, so that the minds of the young children, for whom these Tales were intended, should not be prejudiced. There is no copyright in Grimm's "Fairy Tales", and no guarantee could therefore be given that the particular story would not reappear in its objectionable form in editions printed by other publishers, but careful watch was being maintained and steps will be taken to make similar representations if necessary.

Efforts were also made in conjunction with the Council of Christians and Jews to obtain the removal of Chaucer's "Prioress' Tale", which is based on the blood libel myth, from among the "set books" for certain examinations. As the syllabus for 1954 had already been prepared, it was not possible to avoid the "Tale" in the examinations for that year, but it was hoped that the authorities might avoid setting it in future in favour of other Tales from Chaucer, to which no exception is taken.

KING GEORGE V JUBILEE TRUST

The King George V Jubilee Trust invited the Board to supply for the study which it was undertaking on the influences affecting the lives of children and adolescents, a memorandum of the community's views on the matter. The task of obtaining the material, and the preparation of the memorandum was entrusted to the Committee. As the Association for Jewish Youth had been similarly requested by the Trust to prepare a memorandum, the Association was asked and agreed to work in co-operation with the Board in the preparation of a joint memorandum for submission.

EXAMINATIONS

Assistance and advice was given to orthodox candidates who wished to avoid sitting for examinations fixed for Saturdays or Jewish Holydays. In the majority of cases it was possible to get alternative papers set, and though there was no lack of goodwill on the part of the examining bodies in these matters, it often happened that the application to the Board was made too late, or that alternative subjects could be taken which would avoid the papers set on Holydays.

ERETZ ISRAEL COMMITTEE

A matter which gave concern to the Community was the announcement of the British Government early in the year that it proposed to sell jet fighters to countries in the Middle East. Although Israel was not excluded from these sales, it was felt that a heavy military preponderance would be given to the Arab neighbours of Israel, who were all hostile and who might be tempted by such preponderance to attack Israel in contravention of the Declaration of the three Western Allies, of May, 1950. The concern of the Board was expressed in the following resolution which the Board adopted on the recommendation of the Committee :—

“Having regard to the fact that the Governments of the Arab States still consider themselves to be at war with Israel and persistently refuse to agree to the offer repeatedly made by Israel to enter into peace negotiations; and

“because the sale to these Governments of military equipment will lead to an arms race in the Middle East, hamper its economic development, place the Arab States in a preponderantly strong position, and militate against the pacification of the Middle East, which is vital to the peace of the world,

“the Board of Deputies expresses its profound concern at the offer recently made by the United Kingdom to sell jet aircraft to the Arab States surrounding Israel, and urges H.M. Government to reconsider this policy.”

About the middle of the year growing tension in the relations between Israel and Jordan became apparent, and was reflected in an increasing number of frontier incidents involving loss of life, destruction and looting of property. At one stage General Glubb, the Arab Legion Commander, made a statement accusing the Israelis of responsibility for these incidents, although the officers of the Mixed Armistice Commission which investigated the incidents had found that the Arabs were responsible for most of such incidents. General Glubb, although a Jordanian Commander, was also widely regarded as a senior British officer and therefore anxiety was felt that his utterance indicated a change in the friendly attitude of the British Government to Israel. This feeling, however, was offset by friendly references made at the time to Israel and to Zionism by the British Prime Minister, and by other expressions of good feeling towards Israel in Parliamentary and other influential circles. An Israel attack on October 15th, on the Arab village of Qibya unfortunately caused the death of a considerable number of Arabs and the destruction of much property. This attack was universally deplored. A Foreign Office statement which

expressed horror at the attack without indicating that it was the culmination of attacks and counter-attacks, for which the sole blame could not be laid on Israel, aroused a feeling within and without the Jewish Community that the Foreign Office had been partial in its condemnation and the following statement expressing this feeling was issued by the President of the Board after emergency consultation with his fellow Officers :—

“The Anglo-Jewish community is deeply perturbed and unhappy over recent tragic occurrences on the Israel-Jordan frontier. This feeling is accentuated by the strongly worded statement which was issued from the British Foreign Office. This statement was concerned with only one of the incidents of the past weeks. It made no allusion to the murder of an Israeli settler in his bed on Sunday night and of a mother and her two children the following night, making a total of 421 deaths at the hands of the Jordanians during three years.

“We deplore the loss of life and destruction of property which have proceeded for many months along this frontier, whether the victims be Arabs or Israelis. We hope that the Powers who are concerned to see outrages stopped and peace maintained in the Middle East will address their admonitions to, and exert their influence upon, all the Governments involved, to achieve that end.”

The three Western Powers—United Kingdom, United States and France—submitted the question of the Qibya attack to the Security Council, but while the matter was still under consideration the Archbishop of York made a statement at a Diocesan Conference condemning Israel for the attack. This condemnation too, because it appeared to prejudge the issue and was otherwise one-sided, aroused considerable feeling in the Jewish Community. The President therefore issued the following statement expressing the feeling of the Community and this statement was broadcast by the B.B.C. on the same day as the Archbishop's statement, and in addition was also published in the Press.

“The Board of Deputies of British Jews expresses its deep regret that the Archbishop of York has made a provocative and one-sided statement on matters in dispute and now under consideration by the Security Council, and regards his statement as likely to be prejudicial to the best interests of both Israelis and Arabs and to the cause of lasting peace which is the only solution for the present unhappy situation in the Middle East.”

In the midst of the heated discussion of the Qibya attack and the many condemnations of the Israeli forces, the “Church of

England Newspaper" published on November 13th, an article on the events in which the author showed the background of the tension between the Israelis and the Arabs and the provocation to which the Israelis were subjected. Especially telling was the report from Arab sources on the way in which many scores of thousands of Arabs were driven out of Palestine by their own leaders.

The Security Council passed a resolution on the Qibya incident on November 24th, in which it censured Israel for a retaliatory attack made by Israel organised forces.

An emergency meeting of the Committee was held on July 21st, to consider the question of making known to the Government of Israel the different trends of Jewish public opinion in England on the National Service for Women Bill then before the Knesset. A deputation was appointed to acquaint the Israel Ambassador of such views and the deputation was received by the Ambassador on July 23rd. The Ambassador informed the deputation that he would convey the views expressed to his Government.

As in previous years, the Committee received a good deal of information about developments in Israel—both from distinguished Israelis who visited Britain and from leading members of the Anglo-Jewish Community on their return from a visit to Israel. Among those who addressed the Committee, usually in joint session with other Committees, were: Mr. M. Argov (Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Knesset), the Rt. Hon. E. Shinwell, M.P. (a Minister in the former Labour Government), and Mr. A. S. Diamond (a Master of the Supreme Court).

During the year, Dr. S. Levenberg (the representative of the Jewish Agency in England) at the invitation of the Committee attended a number of its meetings to report on subjects with which the Committee was concerned.

The Committee nominated fraternal delegates to the Annual Conference of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Mizrahi Organisation and the Jewish National Fund.

The question of pig breeding in Israel was raised at the Board as being a matter which concerned the Community in relation to the anti-Shechita attacks made from time to time in this country. The Committee also discussed the problem of the alleged growth of the number of Jewish pupils at Missionary Schools in Israel and also the problem of the alleged violation of the Sabbath by El Al Airways, as planes were stated to land or take off on the Sabbath.

both in Israel and at places en route. These matters were discussed by the Committee and representations by correspondence or deputations were made to the Israel authorities in this country. In all cases assurances were given that the representations of the Committee had been duly conveyed to the Israel authorities and were receiving every attention.

The anti-Jewish trend in Soviet Russia and in the East European countries under her control was marked by a severing of diplomatic relations between Soviet Russia and Israel the ostensible reason being an attack on the Soviet Embassy in Israel. Towards the end of the year, however, there were signs that the tension was becoming easier, although the Committee received reports of the imprisonment of Jews for Zionist activities in Eastern European countries and of their continued refusal to allow Jews to emigrate to Israel.

Owing to financial and technical reasons it has so far been found impracticable to send an official delegation from the Board to Israel. The Committee, however, was gratified during the year to receive further evidence of the high regard in which the Board is held by leading representatives of Israel.

In May, owing to pressure of other work on the Board, Mr. B. B. Lieberman resigned as Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. S. Teff was elected to succeed him.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

ACCOUNTS

The Accounts of the Board for the two half-years ended 28th April, and 28th October, 1953, and of the funds administered by the Board for the year ended 28th October, 1953, given at the end of this Report, were after examination and approval by the Committee, circulated to the Board, together with the Treasurer's Reports thereon, which gave full explanations of the various items of the Accounts.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE BOARD

The Committee met regularly every month to review the financial position, in view of the fact that the Board was now solely dependent on its income from Assessments and voluntary contributions. It considered all requests either for grants or for extraordinary expenditure required by various other Committees of the Board, before recommending that the necessary expenditure be

incurred. These regular meetings of the Committee enabled it to maintain continuous touch with both the income and expenditure of the Board.

During the year the following grants were made :

	£
Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen and Women ...	250
Council of Christians and Jews	250
Wiener Library	250
Inter-University Jewish Federation	60
Sabbath Observance Employment Bureau	5
Jewish Book Council	5

As anticipated, the voluntary contribution scheme during the year produced about £10,000 which was only about half of what the Board required for its work, apart from the income from Assessments. The Chairman made it clear that until such time as the income from the voluntary levy scheme approached the sum required by the Board to enable it adequately to carry out all its essential activities, the Assessment system could not be discontinued, and the Constitution amended accordingly. Assessments still, therefore, had to be levied in addition to the amounts collected for the voluntary levy. Steps were taken either direct with the Congregations concerned, through their respective Deputies or through Provincial Representative Councils, to try and encourage the promotion of the scheme where it had not yet been instituted and to increase responses by Congregations where it was felt that this could be done. Towards these ends a complete schedule showing the size of the Congregations and the amounts received from each individual constituency for the past two years was published at the end of the year. It was emphasised that in those instances where the Deputies had shown a personal and active interest in the scheme, the best results had been achieved.

STAFF AND ADMINISTRATION

At the beginning of the year a sub-committee which was set up to enquire into the staff and administration of the Board reported that, following careful investigation of all the material for which it had asked and with which it had been supplied, relating to the functions, salary, etc., of each member of the Senior staff, it could not recommend that any changes could be made without impairing the efficiency of the machinery of the Board and its preparedness for the various tasks it had to carry out on behalf of the community. Certain suggestions made for economy in administration costs were put into effect.

JEWISH DEFENCE COMMITTEE

A significant event in the sphere of work with which the Defence Committee was concerned occurred towards the end of the year with the return of Sir Oswald Mosley to the London scene. He made an unexpected appearance at a gathering of his followers celebrating his birthday in an East End public house. This occasion was the subject of considerable publicity in two illustrated weeklies with a large circulation, and while not reported in the London Press, received much notice in Provincial newspapers. Mosley announced his intention of taking a keener interest in the affairs of the Union Movement and said he would be visiting London more frequently. He also said that if there were sufficient funds, and as he expected an economic depression, the question of nominating candidates for the next general election would be seriously considered.

While full attention was paid to this new development, it was not taken too seriously, or allowed to create disquiet. The Committee neglected no precautions.

The year was one of comparative calm, though a deliberate attempt was made to revive the troubled atmosphere of Ridley Road by endeavouring to make the Stamford Hill area a centre of fascist meetings. The Committee gave careful consideration to the matter and advised that the best means of countering these attempts was for the Jews in the neighbourhood to ignore them. At the same time, the attention of the proper authorities was drawn to this attempt to create in a predominantly Jewish district a situation resembling that in Ridley Road which had created so much trouble. Though some outside bodies attempted to make capital out of the situation, the fascist efforts completely failed.

Meetings and marches of the Fascist Movement were comparatively few and badly attended. The police took every precaution to ensure that marches were not conducted in a manner likely to cause provocation, or pass through districts largely inhabited by Jews.

During the year dissension broke out within the Union Movement and a number of prominent members left it to form their own splinter organisation of which nothing further has been heard. At the Municipal elections three Union candidates were nominated, one at Shoreditch and two at Kensington, as well as one for an Urban District in Westmorland. The London candidates failed ignominiously, but the candidate in Westmorland, a man of some standing in the district, was returned, though it was important to note that he carefully abstained from all fascist propaganda and

concentrated on criticism of the financial affairs of the local Council.

Apart from the Union Movement, the other anti-Semitic organisations which do not hold meetings were occupied in the distribution of anti-Semitic literature. Einar Aberg continued to send in material from Sweden, but strangely enough the majority of it seemed to be sent to Jewish addresses, many of which were evidently obtained from the columns of the "Jewish Chronicle". It was difficult to understand what purpose this served. During the year a prosecution of Aberg was initiated when it was discovered that the name of the printer had been omitted from some of his pamphlets, which is an offence under Swedish law, and he was fined in consequence. As the Law stands at present in Britain, the suppression of such literature and the stoppage of its distribution through the post presented difficulties which could not be surmounted. In more cases than one, statements appeared in pamphlets which were clearly libellous or seditious, but their circulation was very limited, and prosecution, particularly if it resulted in an acquittal, would only lead to wide publicity and serve no useful end.

The Committee continued its close liaison in defence work with the Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen, though fortunately, there was no occasion during the past year for A.J.E.X. to man the outdoor platforms. Representatives of the Defence Committee regularly attended the meetings of the Anti-Defamation Committee of A.J.E.X. and representatives of the Association regularly attended meetings of the Defence Committee.

GERMAN RE-ARMAMENT

The problem of German re-armament, while primarily a matter for the Foreign Affairs Committee, was held to involve questions of Defence. In view of likely repercussions, a joint sub-committee of the Defence Committee and the Foreign Affairs Committee was set up to consider whether any immediate steps should be taken. It was felt that it was not politic to launch a Jewish campaign of protest at that particular time. If responsible non-Jewish organisations took the matter up, supporting action would be considered.

METROPOLITAN AREA COMMITTEE

Although there was a reduction in the number of fascist meetings, the Committee nevertheless met regularly to survey the situation and to emphasise the necessity of continual vigilance. In addition, from time to time, prominent non-Jewish personalities in the various districts were invited to address the District Committees on their work and thus enlarged the field of public relations.

OBSERVERS

Some Committees of the Metropolitan Area Committee enlarged their rota of observers. The value of the work of these indefatigable communal workers could not be over-estimated, and in view of the threat that fascist activities might increase with the return of Mosley, it was hoped that this essential function would attract more workers.

PROVINCIAL LIAISON COMMITTEE

This Committee met on the days of the Board Meetings. There was little to report of any activities in the Provinces. Though there were no fascist or anti-Semitic activities in their respective areas, all Committees were urged to make a practice of meeting occasionally so as to maintain the interest of their members.

It was again emphasised, however, that the spread of accurate information regarding Judaism and the Jewish community was a long-term policy in which these Committees could help by arranging for speakers to be invited by non-Jewish bodies through the Central Lecture Committee, the services of which was always at their disposal. Tribute was paid again to the Observer Correspondents in those areas in which a Committee was not justified. They kept the Head Office possessed of full knowledge of what went on in their districts, and this, with the work of the Provincial Committees, presented a complete picture of the whole country.

CENTRAL LECTURE COMMITTEE

This year saw the 20th anniversary of the Committee's activities. It was celebrated by a reception to which all its speakers were invited. Many letters of congratulation were received from individuals including the Chief Rabbi and the Bishop of London, and from organisations. The number of lectures to non-Jewish organisations of all kinds during the year numbered 503 as compared with 485 in 1952. The statistics which were compiled from the reports of lecturers gave the trend of public opinion, and it was interesting to note that Group Relations was still the most popular subject, while the State of Israel had fallen to third place. In this connection it was well to know that the Qibya incident was on the whole treated by audiences at which the subject was discussed in an objective manner, and with an understanding of the background and the circumstances which led up to the tragedy.

The demands from non-Jewish organisations, particularly schools and Churches, for pictorial material relating to Bible

history and Israel, constituted an important department of the Committee's work. Its publications were in constant demand and were asked for by organisations in many parts of the world. The Secretary attended an International Conference on Group Relations held in Holland. The Committee continued to extend its active contacts and its syllabus was widely circulated.

GENERAL

There was continued co-operation and liaison with overseas Communities, particularly in South Africa, Australia, Canada and the United States. The Committee was able to furnish the South African Board of Deputies with much important material to reply to a campaign based largely on anti-Semitic publications, and sponsored by a responsible University personality. The Nairobi Community also asked for material to answer an attack which included quotations from the "Protocols of Zion" in a Nairobi Journal. A full reply exposing this notorious forgery was sent by return.

Official contacts continued in Whitehall and in Fleet Street. In the latter context it was regrettable that during the year the Committee had more than once to protest to organs of the National Press on the manner in which they reported a murder in the East End of London.

The Council of Christians and Jews maintained a close and cordial relationship with the Committee.

Relations with the B.B.C. continued on a satisfactory basis. Complaints which were few were always given full consideration. More than one feature dealing with aspects of Jewish life was presented in an appreciative spirit.

Relations with the T.A.C. continued on a basis of mutual co-operation. The Committee was engaged at the end of the year in endeavouring to find a definition of "Cases" which appear in the monthly reports presented to the Board and thus placed a certain responsibility on the Committee in this matter.

LAW, PARLIAMENTARY AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE

BILLS IN PARLIAMENT

Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill

When this Bill, the purpose of which was to amend the law relating to local authorities and Section 72 of the Road Traffic

Act, 1930 (as regards the provision of omnibus shelters and the rights of local authorities in connection therewith), was published, an amendment was introduced giving local authorities the right to take over disused burial grounds if needed.

After consultation with the Board's Ecclesiastical Authorities, it was agreed that no action should be taken as the amending Clause did not appear to prejudice Jewish interests. The Bill containing this amendment eventually became Law.

Merchandise Marks (H.L.) Bill

The purpose of this Bill, introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Mancroft, was "to amend the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887 to 1938, relating to false trade descriptions, and to imported goods bearing the trade mark of a manufacturer, dealer or trader in the United Kingdom, and to increase certain penalties under those Acts". It was thought that the introduction of this Bill might provide a suitable opportunity for introducing safeguards against the misuse of the term "Kosher", but the suggestion was not pursued, following upon advice which was obtained at an interview with the Government Department dealing with the Bill, which was subsequently passed into Law.

USE OF THE TERM "KOSHER"

Following the interview with the Government Department referred to above, the Sub-Committee set up by the Board to consider the advisability of obtaining legal safeguards for the use of the term "Kosher" consulted with the Board's Ecclesiastical Authorities and put before them the suggestion which had been made, together with the conflicting views on the subject which had been obtained from a conference of Rabbis throughout this country which the Sub-Committee convened. Whilst the Government Department concerned advised against any attempt to secure legislation either by way of amendment to the Merchandise Marks Bill then before Parliament, or by special legislation (for which it was doubtful whether the Government would find any time), there appeared to be no objection to the view that under existing legislation, if a unified body could be set up in the community which could register a trade mark to be reproduced on commodities guaranteed to be Kosher, proceedings could be instituted against infringement of this Trade Mark.

The report and recommendations of the Sub-Committee were deferred pending the receipt of the views of the Board's Ecclesiastical Authorities.

UNEMPLOYMENT PAY FOR SABBATHS AND JEWISH HOLYDAYS

Attention was drawn to a few cases of Jewish unemployed persons who had been refused unemployment benefit at certain Labour Exchanges because they did not sign the register on the days of Jewish Holydays and on Friday afternoon when the Sabbath commenced early. The contention was that if the persons concerned could not sign on those days, they could not be regarded as being normally available for work, and consequently were not entitled to benefit. An exception was however made in regard to Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur. Appeals were made against these decisions. In the case of the Friday afternoon, the appeal was allowed, but the appeal in connection with the Festivals was disallowed. A further appeal was permissible and was lodged. If this further appeal proved unsuccessful, it was the intention of the Board to take the matter up officially with the appropriate Government Department as a question of principle.

WAR DAMAGE TO SYNAGOGUE PROPERTY AND THE SITING OF NEW SYNAGOGUES

The Federation of Synagogues complained that its interests in regard to allocations for war damage repairs to Synagogue property, and of sites for new Synagogue premises, were prejudiced by the fact that the Community's representative nominated by the Board on the Churches Main Committee and the Metropolitan Area Committee, which dealt with these problems, was an Honorary Officer of the United Synagogue.

At a meeting between representatives of the Board, the Federation of Synagogues and the representative concerned, complete elucidation was obtained of the functions of the various Committees concerned, both generally and for the Jewish Community, and suggestions which were made were agreed to by all parties in the hope of removing further grounds for complaint.

One of the proposals which was accepted, and to which the Board subsequently agreed, was that the Joint Consultative Committee which consisted of four representatives appointed by the Central Committee for War Damage to Synagogue Property, set up by the Board, and four representatives of the Synagogues' War Damage Committee, set up by the United Synagogue, should be enlarged by the addition of one representative from each side, so as to enable the Board to appoint an additional person to be nominated by the Federation of Synagogues. This would provide the Federation with two representatives which it was felt was commensurate with the number of Synagogues affiliated to it. One of the functions of the Joint Consultative Committee, apart from dealing with questions relating to war damage to Synagogue

property, is to decide on the allocation of new sites where there might be a conflicting claim by different Synagoga bodies.

CORONATION ARRANGEMENTS

Having received an allocation of seats to view the Coronation of the late King George VI, in 1937, the Board made application for an allocation of seats for the Coronation procession of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II., on June 2nd, 1953. Two separate allocations of 10 tickets each were received, together with a request from the Ministry of Works that some of the tickets should be made available to the Anglo-Jewish Association and to the Trades Advisory Council, who had made their own application. A proportion of the seats was accordingly allotted to these two organisations and the balance was distributed, two each, to a number of Deputies who were members of Committees, at the cost of £6 for each ticket.

Jewish communities in the Commonwealth countries were informed that the Board would afford advice and assistance to Jewish visitors to this country during the Coronation period. The names of a few overseas personalities were received by the Board, which was also informed that the local Press had been asked to give publicity to the Board's proposal. In view, however, of the small number of Jewish visitors of note, it was not found necessary to make any special arrangements for their reception, apart from a luncheon.

DISABILITY OF MINISTERS OF RELIGION TO SIT OR VOTE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on Clergy Disqualification, which was considering whether any amendment was desirable in the Law relating to the disability of certain ministers of religion to sit and vote in the House of Commons, invited the Board to make any observation or submit a memorandum on the subject.

After consultation with the Board's Ecclesiastical Authorities, the Select Committee was informed that as the present disabilities only concerned clergymen of the Church of England, the Board had no observations to offer.

BEQUEST FROM AUSTRALIA

A request was received from Trustees in Australia, under the will of a deceased Jew in that country who had left legacies for use both in Australia and in this country to provide scholarships for higher education, for the Board's assistance in the appointment of four Trustees to administer the English bequest. The Australian

bequest was already being made use of, but the various Jewish authorities in this country who had been asked to assist in the appointment of Trustees had declined to do so, in view of the fact that the income might prove inadequate and it was to benefit alternatively a Jew and a non-Jew. The matter was eventually referred to the Council of Christians and Jews for them to consider whether they would undertake the appointment of Trustees and the administration of the Bequest, the income of which would amount to just under £150 per annum. The Council agreed to do so, and the Australian Trustees were put into touch with the Council for the purpose of elucidating several points which were not quite clear:

CHARITIES REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

The Charities Registration Committee continued to renew annual registration of charities, and to register new charities which applied for registration. It was, however, anxious to extend its work beyond mere registration, in an attempt to avoid as far as possible overlapping of effort by charities in the same area having similar objects. To this end a meeting was held between the Chairman of the Charities Registration Committee, the President of the Board and representatives of two charitable organisations, for the purpose of exploring the possibility of obtaining co-ordination of effort, particularly in prevailing circumstances where provisions made by the State have to a great extent reduced the needs for which certain charities were originally set up. As a result of this meeting, it was agreed to call a larger conference of charitable organisations to go into a more detailed investigation of the matter.

ELECTIONS OF BOARD COMMITTEES

The report prepared on the method of the single transferable vote of proportional representation, used for the purpose of election of members of the Committees, following the Triennial Election of Deputies, was considered, and the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, the Liberal Jewish Synagogue and the West London Synagogue who had advocated this method prior to their renewed representation on the Board in 1951, were consulted for their views as to whether the same method should be used for future elections of Committees. The first two mentioned were in favour of giving it a further trial, but the third was not quite definite on the matter, and it was agreed that fuller consideration should be given to the whole question at a date nearer the end of the Session in 1955.

DISUSED CEMETERIES

Reports received on the conditions of various disused cemeteries for which the Board had assumed responsibility, indicated that on the whole these cemeteries were being maintained in proper condition.

The cemeteries at King's Lynn and Sheerness apparently were not affected by the floods which had such devastating consequences in those areas at the beginning of the year.

The Plymouth Hebrew Congregation, which had been informed that a legacy had been left to them for the maintenance of the Falmouth Disused Cemetery, on having it pointed out to them that the Board had for a number of years been responsible for the maintenance of that cemetery, agreed to arrange for the legacy to be transferred to the Board, which should continue to look after the Falmouth Burial Ground. In view of difficulties which had been experienced over a number of years with regard to the care and maintenance of the disused Jewish Cemetery in Bath, where there were only one or two local Jewish residents, the Bath Corporation had been asked whether it could help to maintain the cemetery in good order. After a lapse of about a year the Corporation replied that they were unable to agree to the suggestion and a nearby local Jewish Congregation was asked whether it could assist.

GENERAL

Invitations received from the Zionist Federation and the Mizrahi Organisation requesting the Board to send fraternal delegates to the Annual Conference of those organisations, were accepted, and passed on to the Eretz Israel Committee for the appointment of fraternal delegates.

The Jewish Book Council, which held a successful Jewish Book Week in London and various provincial centres, proposed to put further plans into effect to encourage the reading of Jewish literature. The Board is associated with the Council in its efforts and the Finance Committee was recommended to make a grant of £5 for 1953 towards the administrative expenses of the Council.

A number of questions of procedure at Board Meetings were raised from time to time, and the Committee made recommendations to the Board with a view to overcoming or avoiding difficulties in the future.

SHECHITA COMMITTEE

In view of the exceptional implications of the matters considered by the Committee, the Chief Rabbi and the Haham, were invited, and one or both, attended every meeting of the Committee.

REPORT BY EMINENT SCIENTISTS

At the beginning of the year there was made available the result of the investigation which was commenced in the previous year and which extended over a period of several months, entailing a considerable number of visits to abattoirs to witness Shechita and considerable laboratory work. The Report and findings of the eminent scientists, Professor C. W. Ottoway, Ph.D., F.R.C.V.S., and A. Carlyle, B.A., B.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., Senior Lecturer in Veterinary Physiology at Bristol University, were highly satisfactory, but owing to their length and scientific detail, were not published. The summarised findings, however, were as follows :—

“In this report we have made no comparisons with other methods of slaughter. We have deemed it our duty to concentrate attention on the Jewish method. Our views are based on visual evidence and scientific fact; aesthetics and sentiment do not enter the story. With this in mind we summarise as follows :—

1. We have no criticism to offer on the manner of preparation of animals for slaughter.
2. The mechanical casting pen we have seen is well suited to the purpose.
3. The act of cutting the throat is scientifically sound.
4. The reactions of the animal to the cut do not come within the category of inhumanity.
5. The convulsions after the cut are not associated with consciousness.
6. Other than the carotid artery, the major contributor, the vertebral artery contributes in some measure to the blood supply of the brain.
7. The duration of consciousness after division of the carotid arteries is not longer than 12 seconds and not less than 5 seconds.—November, 1952.”

Subsequently, there was a good deal of agitation directed to inducing the community to adopt a method of stunning to render the animal unconscious before Shechita, and whilst some consideration was given to the question of an investigation into the electrical method, this was not proceeded with. It was found necessary, in view of a statement by Lord Dowding “that the Jewish Authorities were considering sanctioning the use of an electrical stunning device” to issue a categorical statement that no Jewish authority in this country was considering such a step, although it was known

that there were certain people who were interested in propagating the idea of electrical stunning as applied to Shechita. The Ecclesiastical Authorities were consulted and all relevant correspondence and data were referred to them. They came to the decision after having given consideration to the subject in consultation with a number of Rabbinical Authorities in this country, that any form of stunning prior to Shechita was contrary to the binding decisions of Jewish law. This decision was communicated by the Chief Rabbi and the Chairman of the Shechita Committee in person to the enlarged Council of the Rabbinate in Israel, consisting of both Ashkenazi and Sephardi communities, who unequivocally endorsed the conclusions arrived at by the Ecclesiastical Authorities in this country. Eminent Rabbis of other countries subsequently also endorsed this decision.

AGITATION AGAINST SHECHITA

Careful watch was continuously maintained to see that steps were taken, where possible, to avoid, and if necessary to counter, any criticism that might be raised against Shechita. In this connection the Chairman visited Holland where he met the organisers of the World Federation of Animal Welfare Societies who were organising a Conference of Animal Welfare Societies and was able to obtain from them an assurance that Shechita would not appear on the Agenda of the Conference. He subsequently attended by invitation a meeting of the Council of the Federation held in Scheveningen in November, where he discussed with that body the considerable injury done to religious and civic relations between Jews and their fellow citizens, by the propagation of incorrect, misleading and frequently malicious statements about the Jewish method of slaughter. Close attention was given to these observations and a measure of support obtained from some members of the Council.

A careful watch was also maintained on the lectures provided by the Institute of Meat which in many cases dealt with slaughtering methods. Where possible lecturers were supplied in advance with details of the Jewish case, and unnecessary criticism of Shechita obviated.

The West of England Regional Broadcasting system in the course of a programme called "Air-Space" published letters from individuals attacking Shechita. Through his personal intervention, it was made possible for a letter from the Chairman of the Committee, giving the Jewish point of view, to be broadcast as the last letter on this subject.

In April, 1952, the Health Committee of the Bury Town Council made representations to the Ministry of Food with reference to the slaughtering of animals at the local abattoir and indicated that the Jewish method should not be allowed in the Bury abattoir.

The Chairman was able in December, 1952, to meet and discuss the question with a largely attended meeting of the Health Committee. A communication received subsequently indicated that whilst the Health Committee had decided to adhere to its previous view, it would not repeat its representations to the Ministry of Food, nor give the question any further publicity, but was not prepared to take any other action.

SHECHITA ABROAD

In spite of all endeavours by the local Jewish community, the authorities in Denmark passed legislation which was due to become operative on 1st April, 1954, which required, without any exemption, that all animals should be stunned prior to slaughter. The Danish Jewish community were able to obtain a deferment for a few months of the operation of this legislation as far as they were concerned, in the hope that they could persuade the authorities to exempt Shechita. Whilst this question was one for negotiation by the Danish Jewish community itself, the Board was in constant contact with and provided them with material which might help in their negotiations.

Enquiries were also received from the Jewish authorities in Australia and South Africa, in connection with the use of casting pens and other preliminaries to Shechita, and the fullest information was supplied to these communities on all the points raised.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

UNITED NATIONS—WORK OF THE CO-ORDINATING BOARD OF JEWISH ORGANISATIONS

The Committee was concerned with a number of problems of interest to Jews which were dealt with by the United Nations. Through the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organisations, it was able to express its views direct to the organs and committees of the United Nations through memoranda or oral statements by its representatives. The Board of Deputies also kept in touch with United Kingdom delegations on U.N. Committees. Most of these meetings were held in Geneva and the representative of the Board of Deputies attended those meetings on behalf of the Co-ordinating Board.

The Fifteenth Session of the Economic and Social Council was held in New York (February-April). The agenda was of little direct interest to Jews. Some of the meetings were attended by representatives in America of the Co-ordinating Board, i.e., representatives of the Bnai Brith, including Mr. Frank Goldman and Col. Bernard Bernstein. The Chairman of the Committee, who was in New York at the time of the Session, attended some of these meetings, on behalf of the Co-ordinating Board.

The Ninth Session of the Commission on Human Rights (April-May) in Geneva was attended by the London representative of the Co-ordinating Board. The Session was mainly concerned with the drafting of the Covenants on Human Rights. The Session also considered reports of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

During the Session the United States delegation submitted proposals on an Action Programme on Human Rights irrespective of the Covenants and based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Several points in this Programme were identical with suggestions made by the Co-ordinating Board in memoranda and statements since 1949.

The proposed Actions Programme was discussed by the Commission and sent to Member Governments of U.N. for comments. At the request made to Non-Governmental Organisations by the United States delegation the Co-ordinating Board submitted written comments and suggestions, some of which were embodied by the United States delegation in a revised draft of its Actions Programme. The Co-ordinating Board submitted memoranda to the Commission, dealing with implementation of the Covenants, and with an Actions Programme on Human Rights (in line with the U.S.A. proposals). The representative of the Co-ordinating Board addressed the Commission on points dealt with in the memoranda and had conversations with delegates.

Advisory Committee to the High Commission for Refugees. While the Commission on Human Rights was meeting, the Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner for Refugees held its Third Session which was attended by the Board's representative.

The Sixteenth Session of the Economic and Social Council (June-August) in Geneva was attended by the Board's representative who made oral statements to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organisations, on the Actions Programme for Human Rights on the basis of the U.S.A. proposals, and on the future of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees—items which were on the agenda of the Session.

During this Session the representative of the Co-ordinating Board attended meetings of the International Law Commission which was drafting Conventions on the elimination of Statelessness.

N.G.O. Conferences.

Non-Governmental Organisations were held, in which the Co-ordinating Board took part.

In May a meeting of the Seven Member Study Committee of International N.G.O.'s on problems of "National, Local and Community information and interest" in the United Nations was convened in New York. The Chairman of the Foreign Affairs

Committee, as a member of this Committee, took part in this meeting and reported on the relevant activities in Gt. Britain.

Prior to the Sixteenth Session of E.C.O.S.O.C., the Fifth Conference of N.G.O.'s in consultative status was held in Geneva (June), which was attended by the Board's representative. The Conference discussed questions relating to the consultative status of N.G.O.'s and their work under the regulations of the U.N. and of the Specialised Agencies.

Following the Sixteenth Session of E.C.O.S.O.C., the Fourth International Conference of Non-Governmental Organisations interested in Migration was held in Geneva (August). The representative of the Co-ordinating Board participated in all meetings of the Working Group on International Protection for Refugees, and proposals submitted by him to this Working Group were adopted by the Conference. A resolution proposed by the Co-ordinating Board on the draft Convention to eliminate Statelessness was adopted by the Conference.

In September the Department of Public Information of U.N. convoked a Regional European Conference on Information to Geneva, at which eighty European Non-Governmental Organisations participated. The representative of the Board of Deputies addressed the Conference on problems of Migration.

United Nations Association — Standing Conference on the Economic and Social Work of U.N. The Board participated in the work of the Standing Conference on the Economic and Social Work of the United Nations (S.C.E.S.W.U.N.) established in 1952, under the auspices of the United Nations Association. Its members are the British constituents of Non-Governmental Organisations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council; its purpose is to discuss matters of common interest and decide on eventual approaches to the British Government. The Board is represented on three of its Working Groups dealing with the Status of Women, Human Rights, and Refugees, respectively.

For the occasion of United Nations Day (24th October), the President and the Chairman of the Committee sent a letter to all Deputies asking them to take an active part in the celebrations of that day in their localities, and to arrange for such participation by the congregations and individual members of their constituencies. The letter also appealed to them to join, and persuade others to join, their local United Nations Association branches.

CONFERENCE ON JEWISH MATERIAL CLAIMS AGAINST GERMANY

At the end of 1952, the Conference on Material Claims against Germany incorporated itself as a Claims Corporation under American Law, with a view to facilitating its formal and legal relations with other bodies in the course of their activities. A

number of bye-laws previously considered by the member-bodies of the Conference were adopted.

At the first meeting of the members of the Corporation the Chairman of the Committee as representing the Board raised the question of setting up a European Section of the Executive Committee of the Corporation which would deal more closely with matters affecting claims originating in Europe.

The proposal to set up such a Committee was not adopted, but it was decided that the Executive of the Board of Directors of the Corporation should meet once every two years in Europe. The Corporation decided that each member organisation should have two directors and the Secretary of the Board was accordingly appointed to represent the Board in addition to the Chairman.

The Chairman attended the second meeting of the Board of Directors held on May 11th in New York. Among the matters discussed was legislation on compensation and restitution which the Federal German Government undertook to enact in pursuance of the Agreement with the Claims Conference, in order to improve procedure in the interests of the victims of Nazism. A mixed commission of experts of the Corporation and the German Government prepared a draft for submission to the Bundestag. Payments from Germany to Israel began during the second half of the year, and payments from Israel to the Claims Conference were to begin early in 1954, but the Board of Directors of the Corporation considered the setting up of machinery for dealing with allocations of funds to various bodies engaged in relief and rehabilitation. A preliminary allocation of £600,000 was made in respect of a number of applications for relief work in Israel which had already reached the Corporation. Before proceeding to New York, the Chairman arranged a meeting of the European Directors of the Corporation.

The May Meeting of the Board of the Corporation considered also the relations with the United Restitution Office established in London. It was proposed that this Office—set up in 1948 in London to assist indigent claimants for restitution and compensation from Germany—which had hitherto been financed by the American Joint Distribution Committee, the Jewish Agency and the Central British Fund—should receive the funds required for its work from the Claims Corporation. The Corporation put forward conditions for taking over the financing of that body which appeared unacceptable to the United Restitution Office, but the negotiations on the subject which followed appeared at the end of the year to be nearing a compromise settlement.

In July, legislative measures, after certain mutual concessions had been made by the members of the mixed Commission, were passed by the Bundestag. Although there was some uncertainty at first regarding the attitude of several of the parties in the Bundesrat—the Upper House—the measures were passed. Prior to this, representations were made on behalf of the Committee to

the Foreign Office, the attention of the British representatives at Bonn was drawn to the position, and their support obtained for the enactment of these legislative measures.

Administrative steps for the implementation of these measures were taken by the German authorities; wider categories of individual claimants were given a chance of receiving some satisfaction, and the procedure for putting forward claims was made easier. The Committee took steps, including communications to the Press, to make the facilities available more widely known to those concerned.

Owing to the fact that during the second half of the year considerable quantities of goods had been delivered to Israel the Claims Conference, at its session on October 15th, in anticipation of receiving its share, made allocations of funds for relief and rehabilitation work in Israel among victims of Nazism and gave preliminary consideration to the question of grants for similar work outside Israel. In this connection a number of interested bodies submitted proposals for the support of cultural work and the Executive of the Corporation was charged with preparing a plan on the lines of which support for cultural relief and rehabilitation should be given. Dr. Nahum Goldmann, the Chairman of the Corporation, was in London early in October, and the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee and other European directors of the Corporation discussed with him the affairs of the Corporation before the meeting of October 15th.

Towards the end of the year the Board received a report from the Jewish Restitution Successor Organisation and an invitation to appoint three directors on their Board for the year 1954. The President of the Board, the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Secretary of the Board were re-elected.

POSITION OF THE JEWISH POPULATION IN EASTERN EUROPE

At its meeting in March the Committee considered the position created in Eastern Europe by the events in Moscow. As can be seen from last year's reports, the trial in Prague and the arrest of doctors (including six Jewish doctors) on charges of bringing about by deliberate wrong treatment the premature death of a number of Communist leaders, appeared to the free world as a prelude to, and a warning of, a new anti-semitic trend in Eastern Europe and a grave threat to the position of the two and a half million Jews still living in those countries.

Towards the end of February, the Chairmen of the Jewish Agency, Dr. Nahum Goldmann and Mr. Berl Locker, invited the Board to participate in a conference in Zurich to "consider the plight of Eastern European Jewry and to set forth the reaction of authorised Jewish Representatives". The invitation stated that it was "imperative that Jewish People give unified expression to their

alarm over mounting perils for Eastern European Jewry and Israel and demand the right for Eastern European Jewry to emigrate and stress the readiness of Israel to receive them". The Conference was called for March 11th and the Committee at its meeting on February 26th, appointed a delegation of four.

Early in March Stalin died and the expectation was general that there was likely to be a change in the general atmosphere with regard to anti-Semitism in the East European countries. The Conference at Zurich was cancelled.

The second meeting of the Joint Sub-Committee of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committees which considered policy in connection with the developments in Germany discussed also the new situation in Soviet Russia, and it was agreed to defer consideration of suitable action till the position with regard to the Jews in East European countries became clearer. In Russia itself the strained and hostile attitude towards the Jews became noticeably easier and later in the year it became possible for Israel to enter into discussions regarding the renewal of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government.

In May the Committee was given a detailed report on the improved position and a suggestion was put forward that if and when a Four Power Conference took place (the question was then under discussion by the Allied Governments), something might be done to raise, if possible, the question of the Jewish population in the satellite countries.

GENERAL POSITION WITH REGARD TO GERMANY

The Board was concerned at developments in Germany, particularly with regard to re-armament, the revival of Nazism and the propaganda for the release of war criminals.

In January reports were received of anti-Jewish propaganda in Eastern Germany, resulting in the flight of a number of Jews to Western Germany. A joint sub-committee of the Foreign Affairs and the Jewish Defence Committees was set up to study the position and to make recommendations as to any action the Board could take. In order to obtain a first-hand report on the situation, a member of the Staff went to Germany to collect information.

He visited Berlin and several important centres in West Germany, interviewed a number of Jewish refugees from East Germany and Jews and non-Jews in Western Germany and his findings were summed up as follows :—

(1) Though no outspoken anti-Semitic measures had been adopted in Eastern Germany, and though Jews as Jews were not persecuted, they were considered politically unreliable and agents of the West or of Israel. This had created fear among the small group of East German Jewry (numbering about a 1,000) and

nearly a third of this population had fled, leaving their possessions behind.

(2) In Western Germany neo-Nazism was definitely active. The neo-Nazi parties had a small following, but nationalistic sentiments were apparent in all parties and dangerous former Nazis had succeeded in infiltrating into important positions of the administration and of the political parties; on the other hand students at the Universities appeared to be democratically minded and the German press adopted on the whole a responsible attitude.

(3) The reparations agreement with Israel did not arouse any noticeable opposition and generally speaking open anti-Semitism was not fashionable. There was no feeling of responsibility for the Nazi atrocities.

(4) As to war criminals, most Germans seemed to desire their release.

After consideration of this report, the sub-committee recommended and the Board agreed that a watch should be kept on developments in Germany, both East and West, but that for the time being a propaganda campaign by the Board would be inadvisable.

INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE AT AROLSEN

Towards the end of the year the Committee received reports of the planned transfer to German control of the International Tracing Service and its Archives at Arolsen, at present in the "American Zone" of Germany, which constituted an important collection of documents essential in dealing with claims for restitution and compensation against Germany.

It was considered that such a transfer would be harmful to the interests of the victims of Nazi persecution, and the Committee decided to take steps in co-operation with other bodies concerned to maintain the Service and archives under appropriate international control.

CLAIMS ON AUSTRIA

The Committee for Claims on Austria set up by the Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany at the end of 1952 (cf. Report for that year) expected that negotiations with the Austrian Government regarding a settlement would begin in March, after the new Austrian Parliament and Government had begun to function. It was, however, only towards the end of June that a special delegation elected by a conference of representatives of the Claims Committee on Austria proceeded to Vienna to commence formal negotiations with the Austrian Government on a basis for a settlement. The Chairman, who was a member of the delegation, discussed the problem with the leading members of the

Government and legislature and other influential personalities. The Austrian negotiators however made little concession to the Jewish claims and tried to whittle down the amount proposed by way of a global settlement to an insignificant proportion of what the experts of the Claims Committee put forward.

Negotiations between representatives of the Claims Committee and the Austrian Government continued and in September there was good reason to expect a global settlement in regard to heirless and unclaimed property. Agreement on various aspects of compensation to individual victims of persecution was actually reached, as a result of which Austrian Jews living abroad and even those who had acquired another nationality were to be entitled to compensation. However, in October, the negotiations about the global settlement suffered a set-back as the gap between the amount claimed and the suggestion of the Austrian authorities to meet it proved to be unbridgeable.

Negotiations with the Austrian Government were provisionally discontinued and a special consultation was called for the middle of December between the Chairman of the Claims Committee and the London Members of the Executive. Quite unexpectedly the Austrian Government went back on their express acceptance of the principle that a global payment (apart from the amount to be agreed upon) should be made in respect of heirless and unclaimed property and declared that they would not discuss this question until six months after the conclusion of an Austrian Treaty.

The situation in respect of the claims against Austria was still at a deadlock when the year closed.

ADEN

In September, reports received indicated that Yemen Jews emigrating to Israel were experiencing difficulties in obtaining permission for a temporary stay in the Aden territory pending arrangements for their transfer to Israel. The Board was asked to intervene in the matter, and approached the Colonial Office from which an assurance was received that the Aden administration would do whatever it could to remove avoidable difficulties. The Jewish Agency was approached with a view to accelerating the transfer from Aden of Yemen Jews who were on their way to Israel.

The Authorities in Aden undertook to continue to watch the situation with a view to preventing any untoward repercussions of incidents on the Israel-Jordan frontier, which, according to reports received, had caused tension between Arabs and Jews living in Aden.

THE CASE OF THE FINALY ORPHANS

Since the end of the war the Board was represented on the Commission on the Status of Jewish War Orphans in Europe. This

Commission had under its consideration a number of cases of war orphans in Holland, Belgium and France, but early in 1953, special attention was directed to what had become notorious as the "Finally Affair". The Finally brothers, boys of 11 and 12, were kidnapped from a Catholic institution at Bayonne and the search for them and the eventual discovery of the place where they were kept in Spain created a good deal of public interest and sympathy among the people and the press in France, in England and in many other countries.

The children's parents, refugees from Austria, had settled in the South of France, but in 1944 they had been deported and were never heard of again. The father, a doctor, apprehending this misfortune had handed the children over to a Mme. Brun, a Catholic woman, who was in charge of a crèche in Grenoble. The children were baptised. After the war some survivors of the Finally family found the children, but Mme. Brun refused to surrender them and it took nearly seven years to obtain a decision of the various authorities in favour of the transfer of the children to members of the family. The French Chief Rabbinate had to intervene and made approaches to the highest dignitaries of the Catholic Church for their assistance in the matter. In February the Commission on the Status of Jewish War Orphans in Europe sent a telegram to the Chief Rabbi of France expressing their sympathy with his efforts to restore the kidnapped orphans and assuring him of the utmost support. After continuous efforts by the French Jewish authorities the two boys were restored to the care of the members of their family who were living in Israel, where the children would be settled and given a Jewish upbringing and education.

OTHER MATTERS

At the invitation of the World Jewish Congress which held its Third General Assembly in Geneva, the Board sent a fraternal delegate to the Assembly.

A joint meeting with the Erets Israel Committee was addressed by Mr. Meir Argov, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Knesset and by a number of Israel journalists visiting this country.

ACCOUNTS FOR 1952-1953

THE BOARD OF DEPUTIES OF BRITISH JEWS

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 28th APRIL, 1953

		<i>Liabilities</i>			
At 28.4.52		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
£ s. d.					
		SUNDRY CREDITORS—			
		Assessments Received in			
5	5	Advance	5	15	6
136	19	Expenses Accrued	151	14	3
		Concordia Estates Ltd.—			
859	11	Loan	617	11	9
1,000	0	Provision for Pension	1,150	0	0
			1,925	1	6
		VOLUNTARY LEVY AND SPECIAL PURPOSES FUND—			
		Balance at 29th October, 1952	3,078	10	7
		Received during half-year:			
		Voluntary Levy	6,048	10	10
		Defence Committee	1,000	0	0
			10,127	1	5
		Appropriated to meet Deficit of Board for half-year	5,864	0	4
1,978	4		4,263	1	1
		LASKI PRIZE FUND—			
		Balance as at 29th Oct. 1952 ...	24	16	0
23	11	Add: Interest Received	1	4	10
			26 0 10		
		INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT—			
		Balance as at 29th Oct., 1952 ...	7,104	7	11
7,104	7				
£11,107	18		£13,318	11	4

		<i>Assets</i>			
At 28.4.52		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
£ s. d.					
43	15	CASH IN HAND		39	9
2,517	13	CASH AT BANK		3,839	5
1,065	18	CASH AT BANK—DEPOSIT ACCOUNT		1,175	7
		INVESTMENTS, at Cost:			
		£5,000 Liverpool Corp. 3½%			
		Red. Stock 1961/66	5,103	10	6
		£1,205 13 7 London County Consol 2½% Stock 1960/70	1,077	14	6
		£830 18 5 Met. Water Board 3% Stock 1934/2003	750	0	0
7,431	5	£505 3½% War Stock	500	0	0
			7,431	5	0
		NOTE: Market Price 28th April, 1953—£6,923.			
		ARREARS OF ASSESSMENT—			
		Arrears accrued due during the half-year to date ...		5	5
45	3	SUNDRY DEBTORS—			
		Payments in Advance and Amounts recoverable ...		827	17
4	4				
£11,107	18		£13,318	11	4

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THE D'AVIGDOR-GOLDSMID FUND									
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR					THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 28th APRIL, 1953				
To Amount appropriated to President's Expenses ...	...	£4	12	10		By Interest on £505 3½% War Stock (Net) ...	...	...	£4 12 10

(Signed) JOHN DIAMOND & CO.,
Chartered Accountants,
73 BASINGHALL STREET, E.C.2.

LONDON: 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1953.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 28th OCTOBER, 1953

At 28.10.52		<i>Liabilities</i>				At 28.10.52		<i>Assets</i>			
£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
		SUNDRY CREDITORS—				74		CASH IN HAND		18	5 1
	10	Assessments Received in Advance	21 0 0			3,533		CASH AT BANK		3,458	7 2
	69	Expenses Accrued	135 6 8					CASH IN POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK		1,175	7 11
	860	Concordia Estates Ltd.—Loan	617 11 9			1,066		INVESTMENTS AT COST—			
	1,000	Provision for Pension	1,225 0 0					£5,000 Liverpool Corporation 3½% Redeemable Stock 1961/66	5,103	10 6	
1,939		RESERVE (Including Voluntary Levy and Special Purposes Fund)—		1,998 18 5				£1,205 13s. 7d. London County Consol. 2½% Stock 1960/70	1,077	14 6	
	1,978	Balance at 29th April, 1953	4,263 1 1					£830 18s. 3d. Metropolitan Water Board 3% Stock 1934/2003	750	0 0	
	1,877	Add: Received during Half-Year—						£505 3¼% War Stock	500	0 0	
	3,000	Voluntary Levy	4,238 11 2			7,431		NOTE.—Market Price 28th Oct., 1953—£7,168.	7,431	5 0	
	6,855	Defence Committee	8,501 12 3					ARREARS OF ASSESSMENT—			
	3,777	Less: Appropriated to meet Deficit of the Board for Half-Year	5,537 17 3					Arrears as at 29th April, 1953, still unpaid			
3,078		LASKI PRIZE FUND—		2,963 15 0				Arrears Accrued during Half-Year to date			
	25	Balance as at 29th April, 1953	26 0 10			31		SUNDRY DEBTORS—			
		Add: Interest Received	1 4 10					Payments in Advance	11	1 10	
		INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT—		27 5 8		11					
	7,104	Balance at 29th October, 1953	7,104 7 11								
	<u>£12,146</u>		<u>£12,094 7 0</u>			<u>£12,146</u>				<u>£12,094 7 0</u>	

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT *for the Half-Year ended 28th October, 1953.*

Half-Year to 28.10.52				Half-Year to 28.10.52			
£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5,590	To Salaries and Allowances ...		5,599 18 6	2,205	By Assessments Levied ...		2,292 3 0
988	„ General Expenses ...		1,504 9 8	2	„ Resuscitated Arrears of Assessment		2 10 0
30	„ Pension ...		105 0 0	23	„ Donations ...		—
	„ Contribution towards President's Expenses ...	58 0 0			„ INTEREST (less TAX) ON:		
	Less: Income from D'Avigdor Goldsmid Fund ...	4 17 3			£5,000 Liverpool Corporation 3½% Stock ...	48 2 6	
91			53 2 9		£1,205 13s. 7d. London County Consolidated 2½% Stock ...	9 2 4	
647	„ Expenses of Travel Abroad ...		361 6 8		£830 18s. 3d. Metropolitan Water Board 3% Stock ...	6 17 2	
—	„ Grants to Other Bodies ...		310 0 0	61	„ Contribution by the London Office of the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organisations ...		64 2 0
				1,200	„ Contribution by Kashruth Commission for Shechita purposes ...		—
				50	„ Morocco Relief Fund—		—
				28	Administration Expenses ...	28 0 0	
				—	„ Sale of Literature ...	9 5 4	
					„ Excess of Expenditure over Income for Half-Year to date, met by appropriation from the Voluntary Levy and Special Purposes Fund ...		
				3,777		5,537 17 3	
<u>£7,346</u>			<u>£7,933 17 7</u>	<u>£7,346</u>		<u>£7,933 17 7</u>	

THE D'AVIGDOR GOLDSMID FUND
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT *for the Half-Year ended 28th October, 1953.*

To Amount appropriated to President's Expenses ...	£4 17 3	By Interest on £505 3½% War Stock (Net) ...	£4 17 3
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We have examined the foregoing Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Board. We have verified the Securities appearing in the Balance Sheet. We report that the above Balance Sheet is, in our opinion, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Board, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Board.

LONDON: 9TH DECEMBER, 1953.

(Signed) **JOHN DIAMOND & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants,
73 BASINGHALL STREET, E.C.2.

DISUSED CEMETERIES FUND

54

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Interest (Gross) on £190 8s. 11d 3% Metropolitan Water Board 'B' Stock ...	5	14	2	By Balance brought forward, being amount due to Dis-			
To Balance carried forward, being amount due to Dis-				used Cemeteries Fund at 29th October, 1952 ...	23	6	11
used Cemeteries Fund at 28th October, 1953 ...	22	12	9	By Maintenance ...	5	0	0
	£28	6	11		£28	6	11

THE SHEERNESS CEMETERY (included in Disused Cemeteries Fund Account)

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Interest (Gross) on £25 18s. 5d. 2½% Consols ...		13	0	By Balance brought forward, being amount due to Dis-			
To Balance carried forward, being amount due to Dis-				used Cemeteries Fund at 29th October, 1952 ...	47	12	6
used Cemeteries Fund at 28th October, 1953 ...	66	6	6	By Maintenance ...	19	7	0
	<u>£66</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>6</u>			<u>£66</u>	<u>19 6</u>

THE CANTERBURY CEMETERY (included in Disused Cemeteries Fund Account)

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward, being amount due by Dis-				By Maintenance ...	5	5	0
used Cemeteries Fund at 29th October, 1952 ...	21	11	0	By Balance carried forward, being amount due by Dis-			
To Interest (Gross) Received on £246 9s. 8d. 3% Metro-				used Cemeteries Fund at 28th October, 1953 ...	26	13	2
politan Water Board 'A' Stock ...	7	7	10				
To Interest (Gross) Received on £98 19s. 7d. 3% Metro-							
politan Water Board 'B' Stock ...	2	19	4				
	<u>£31</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>2</u>			<u>£31</u>	<u>18 2</u>

THE DOUGLAS CEMETERY (included in Disused Cemeteries Fund Account)

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Interest (Gross) on £218 2s. 5d. 3½% War Loan ...		7	12 8	By Balance brought forward, being amount due to Dis-			
To Balance carried forward, being amount due to Dis-				used Cemeteries Fund at 29th October, 1952 ...	3	12	8
used Cemeteries Fund at 28th October, 1953 ...	3	0	0	By Maintenance ...	7	0	0
	<u>£10</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>			<u>£10</u>	<u>12 8</u>

THE CHARITIES REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance at Bank at 29th October, 1952 ...	352	19	2	By Administration Expenses ...	52	0	0
To Registration Fees ...	49	4	0	By Balance at Bank at 28th October, 1953 ...	350	3	2
	<u>£402</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>			<u>£402</u>	<u>3 2</u>

THE MOROCCO RELIEF FUND

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance at Bank at 29th October, 1952					424	6	4				
To Interest (Gross) on:											
£5,000 0 0 3% Metropolitan Water Board 'B' Stock	150	0	0								
£5,000 0 0 Liverpool Corp. Redeemable Stock	175	0	0								
£5,339 16 7 Mersey Docks & Harbour Board Debenture Stock 1970/80	173	11	0								
£1,500 0 0 3% Defence Bonds	45	0	0								
£500 0 0 3% Savings Bonds 1965/75	15	0	0								
					558	11	0				
£17,339 16 7											
To Bank Interest					4	13	1				
					£987	10	5				
									£987	10	5

THE FOREIGN APPEALS FUND

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance at Bank at 29th October, 1952	300	18	8	By Balance at Bank at 28th October, 1953	303	18	5
To Bank Interest	2	19	9				
	£303	18	5		£303	18	5

THE JEWS OF JERUSALEM (JACOB NATHAN FUND)

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance at Bank at 29th October, 1952	87	10	11	By Grant—Central Committee Knesseth Israel	40	0	0
To Interest (Gross) on £781 5s. 10d. 3% Funding Stock	23	8	8	By Grant—Council Sephardi Community	40	0	0
	£110	19	7	By Balance at Bank at 28th October, 1953	30	19	7
					£110	19	7

PERSONAL ASSISTANCE FUND (Formerly Air Raid Victims' Fund)

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance at Bank at 29th October, 1952	142	0	0	By Grant	3	0	0
To Donations	75	0	0	By Balance at Bank at 28th October, 1953	214	0	0
	£217	0	0		£217	0	0

Correct in accordance with the books and vouchers and the information received.

(Signed) JOHN DIAMOND & CO., *Chartered Accountants,*
73 Basinghall Street, E.C.2.

LONDON: 9TH DECEMBER, 1953.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I bequeath to the LONDON COMMITTEE OF DEPUTIES
OF THE BRITISH JEWS (generally known as the Board of
Deputies of British Jews) the sum of £ free of
duty to be applied to the general purposes of the said Board
and the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the
said Board shall be a sufficient discharge for the same.

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