

By Walter Herz

Serious and Otherwise

* by ben dor *

Mosley to Stage a "Come-back"

ACCORDING to a correspondent of the London "Jewish Chronicle," there are signs which indicate that Sir Oswald Mosley is trying to stage a "come-back" by adopting the method of gradualism.

The innocuous "book club" is the cloak under which the Mosleyites are cautiously operating. Clubs are now springing into existence in London and the Provinces, seemingly local and spontaneous, but in reality co-ordinated from one centre.

Mosley, still "leader," is visiting these clubs. Associated with him are former lieutenants in the B.U.F.—persons such as his former secretary, George Sutton, and Alf Flockhart, a former organiser. Among the most active clubs is that in South-West London. The correspondent says that he had seen a copy of a bulletin issued by them. It contains a report of the reception at the Hamilton Hall in South London on August 30, when "during the interval Sir Oswald and Lady Mosley renewed acquaintance with many old friends." Among forthcoming events is the announcement that "our old friend," A. Raven Thomson, is to be guest-speaker. Raven Thomson was one of Mosley's leading Jew-baiters. He was Director of Publicity of the B.U.F.

Also announced is a meeting—no date given—to which the Arab Office has agreed to send a speaker to put the Arab case on Palestine.

Under the heading, "Work for You," there is a call for volunteers to distribute leaflets.

A new organisation, the Union for British Freedom, is also making an appearance. At a recent meeting on Palestine in Hendon, its representatives were present and created a disturbance.

This Union ("U.B.F.") has issued an anti-Jewish leaflet headed "World Jewry versus Britain."

The September issue of "People's Post," organ of the Duke of Bedford's British People's Party, announces, meanwhile that Mosley's book is on sale at their book-shop.

Prefabricated Houses

WE hear a lot these days about prefabricated houses, but we are not the first to build them. It was King Solomon. It is recorded in the sixth chapter of the First Book of Kings, verse 7:

"And the house when it was in the building was built of stone made ready before it was brought hither; so that there was neither hammer, nor axe, nor any tool of iron heard in the house while it was in building."

Patron of Literature

ABRAHAM JOSEPH STYBEL, the famous patron of Hebrew literature, whose death at the age of 61 was announced last week, was one of the most remarkable figures in modern Jewish life. Until the first World War he was quite unknown. In 1916 his leather business prospered and he decided to devote himself to Hebrew publishing, particularly to the translation of the classics into modern Hebrew. It is estimated that he spent half a million pounds on the advancement of Hebrew literature.

He was born in 1885 in Zarki, near Czestochowa. He studied philosophy

in Warsaw, devoting himself particularly to the study of the philosophy of Spinoza. During the first World War, he settled in Moscow, where he founded the Stybel Publishing House which started its activities under the direction of David Frischmann in 1918. The publishing house was organised from the very beginning on a large scale and branches were established shortly afterwards in New York and Warsaw. Later, the centre was transferred to Warsaw, and new branches were established in Jerusalem and Leipzig. Agencies for distributing works published by the Stybel Publishing House were founded in America, Germany and Rumania.

In 1930, the Stybel Publishing House was transferred to Palestine. It has published the standard works of world literature in translations by the best contemporary Hebrew writers, including the works of Plato, Seneca, Descartes and Spinoza, and many translations from the German, Russian, Polish, Swedish, Norwegian, French and English literatures, as well as two literary journals, "Hatekufa" and "Miklat."

Recognition for Central Committee

INTERESTING figures are given in the Report of the Central Polish Fund concerning the refugee position in England. The number of persons maintained by the Jewish Refugee Committee declined steadily. At the end of 1945, only 750 people were maintained by the Committee. From 1939 to 1945, there was a total emigration of refugees from England of 11,207, of whom 9,665 went to the United States. Another 545 left last year, mostly to the United States.

The maximum number of Jewish refugees resident in Great Britain in 1945 was 41,500, which was about two-thirds of the number who originally found refuge in England before the war. It is calculated that altogether 20,000 left, and about two per cent. obtained British nationality by marriage.

Of the 10,000 children brought over by the Children's Movement, about 6,000 are still under their care. The older boys and girls have been absorbed into the economic life of the country and have done good service. A large number contributed towards the national war effort. Over 100 served in the armed forces, of whom 30 were killed whilst on active service.

The Agricultural Committee is still responsible for over 1,000 young men and women engaged in agriculture in England. Of these, nearly three-quarters have now found employment and the rest are in communal groups.

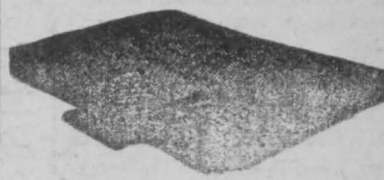
Leonard Bernstein to Conduct Palestine Orchestra

THE symphony "Jeremiah" by Leonard Bernstein, which was recognised as the best symphony composed in the United States during the 1943-44 season, will be played this year by the Palestine Philharmonic Orchestra under the composer's baton. Leonard Bernstein will also appear as a soloist in the same series of concerts and will play Ravel's pianoforte concerto.

The Orchestra's season will open in Tel Aviv on October 6, in Jerusalem on October 7, and at Haifa on October 24 under the baton of the famous Italian conductor, Bernardino Molinari.

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Adler, Traveller

inhabitants became security
his good behaviour. He had
the town to distribute an in-
ce left to her relatives by an
y who lived in Australia.

Arrested In Spain As A Spy

rode from Tangier to Tetuan
euta in 1894 while Spanish and
h troops were fighting, and at
was hauled before the Spanish
al as a spy, but was soon re-

Adler, whose valuable collec-
of books was acquired by the
Theological Seminary of New
was the author of historical
and articles. His best-known
"Jews in Many Lands," was
ed in 1905. He also wrote a
of the Jews in London (1930),
the book on "Persian Jews" and
"Adler Papyri" (1937).

the Jewish Community he
as a member of the Deputies,
Council of the Anglo-Jewish As-
socation, the Committee of the
Jewish Schools and the
Zion Association, and as
ent of the Jewish Historical
and the Union of Jewish
Societies, and Hon. Secre-

of the Jewish Association for
fusion of Religious Know-
and of the Jewish Convalescent
He acted as Vice-President
International Jewish Confer-
held in Berlin in 1891 and
As a member of the Joint
Committee of the Deputies
the Anglo-Jewish Association,
the experience of the Jews in
lands proved of great value.
as a member of that Com-
he publicly protested against
Zionist manifesto.

in honour of Mr. Adler's
birthday, he was presented by
Jewish Historical Society with a
of essays. He was un-