

ISSUED BY THE
ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN8 FAIRFAX MANSIONS,
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SOLIDARITY IN DISPERSION

Conference of the Council of Jews from Germany

The factual language of the communiqué of the conferences and meetings in New York (see November issue of *AJR Information*) conveys but inadequately the significance of the days and the meetings there. In reality they were a brilliant demonstration of the vital, effective, and constructive power of the Jews from Germany and Central Europe in all the countries of the world where they have built up their own organisations. Let it be said at least this once the will to recreate and reconstruct and organising ability are among the most admirable qualities of the Jews from Germany.

Widespread Constructive Work

What impressed most during these New York conferences, what crystallised from all the meetings, speeches and reports was the achievement, the actual, visible work of creation and reconstruction everywhere in the world, in Israel, England, France, Belgium, the United States and South America. The Jews from Germany have created a type of organisation appropriate for themselves and on its basis have erected everywhere their multifarious social, pedagogic and religious institutions in a manner that is probably exemplary.

This year's international conference of the Council of Jews from Germany was lent its special character by the fact that the Council's President, Dr. Siegfried Moses (Jerusalem), was able to extend a welcome not only to representatives from Israel, England, France and the United States but also, for the first time, to a three-man delegation from "Centra", the central organisation in Latin America of Jews from Germany. Made up of 21 congregations and German-Jewish organisations, affiliated a year ago to the Council of Jews from Germany, the "Centra" represents 60,000 Jews from Germany who live today in the various countries of South America.

The deliberations of the Council, which began on October 8th, were introduced by the President with observations on the fundamental work of the Council. Dr. Moses stressed the significance of such assemblies, not only as important from the point of view of organisation and finance but as clearing-grounds for problems and the exchange of opinions, all indispensable for the continuation and extension of productive work. Originally an *ad hoc* association for the wresting of rights and their execution, and for the furtherance of the material interests of the Jews from Germany, the Council, under the impact of circumstances, had turned its attention to other tasks as well. Rabbi Dr. Max Gruenewald also gave a talk the same evening, which dealt rather more with the "foreign policy", so to speak, of the Council, its position as regards other organisations and its representation and tasks within the Jewish world organisations.

The following day, October 9th, was devoted to the ceremony in commemoration of the twenty years of the American Federation of Jews from Central Europe. The American Federation comprises all the German-Jewish organisations in North America. Its President, Dr. Max Gruenewald, mentioned in his inaugural address the considerable achievements of the Federation in the course of its 20 years' existence, especially the co-ordination and centralisation of social contacts and charitable work among the Jews from Germany in the U.S.A. At the same time the Federation had promoted the process of integration in a highly remarkable manner. The detailed and comprehensive working report of Dr. Hermann Muller, the Executive Vice-President, also illustrated the great work accomplished in its first twenty years by the American Federation in every field of its activity.

The main lecture of the occasion was held by Professor Ernst Simon (Jerusalem) on the subject: "Humanistisches Judentum als Erbe und Auftrag".

In the afternoon session Dr. Hans J. Frank, President of United Help (New York), presented a very impressive report on the benevolent work of this organisation, which to all intents and purposes bears the responsibility for the social and welfare work of the American Federation. In his extremely lucid report Dr. Frank also stressed the necessity for increased benevolent work, as the number of persons requiring support and assistance because of illness and old age was growing.

Instrument of Common Will

The principal afternoon address, once again within the compass of the Council's International Conference, was given by Dr. Siegfried Moses. He outlined the tasks and policy of the Council and set forth the principles that concerned the Council as an instrument of the common will of Jews from Germany and Central Europe within the Jewish world and the other world organisations. Effectuation of legal rights and claims, grappling with social work, efforts to depict the history of German-speaking Jewry (a task allotted to the Leo Baeck Institute)—a programme of this kind would only be successfully completed if all the creative and productive powers at the disposal of German Jewry were combined. Following on the talk by the President of the Council, Dr. Hans Reichmann (London), General Secretary of the United Restitution Organisation, gave a comprehensive survey of the present situation in the field of indemnification.

On the following day important organisational and financial problems, which had at first seemed controversial, were solved unanimously. The conference had before it abundant material, supplied by the Executive: a detailed financial report by the director of the London

Central Office, Mr. Ernst Berent, and the latest number of "Council Correspondence", an information bulletin, edited by Mr. Heinz Gerling (Jerusalem), and circularised among the Council's affiliates.

The Leo Baeck Institute in New York was in a position to invite those attending the Leo Baeck Institute's International Conference to its own new building. This building will be decidedly important for the future development of the Institute. In it will be housed the very extensive stock of the special library, probably already unique, on the history of German Jewry, to which free access will be given for reading and research. The treasures of the valuable archives previously collected by the New York Institute can now be made available for examination and treatment. By the acquisition of this house the New York Leo Baeck Institute as its Chairman, Dr. Max Gruenewald, explained in his inaugural address, has entered a new phase of its work. Now the working centre in New York has found a dignified focal point, from which it can increase the interest it has already aroused and extend the scope of its work.

Achievements of Leo Baeck Institute

The programme of the Conference itself was a full and varied one, and was directed by the Chairman of the Board of the Leo Baeck Institute, Dr. Siegfried Moses. In the opening address of the Conference Dr. Moses was able to note with satisfaction the development of the Institute, in which its regular publications, such as the Year Book, the 5th volume of which would shortly appear, and its "Bulletin" in the German language, the 11th issue of which was before the Conference, had had a special share. The Institute's problems of scholarship and organisation were dealt with in speeches by Dr. Robert Weltsch and Dr. Hans Tramer, and also in reports from the three working centres, all of which were followed by full and detailed discussions. The numerous projects and plans discussed by the Conference showed the extent to which the Leo Baeck Institute had become in its short span of life the central scholarly institute for research into the history of German-speaking Jewry.

A survey of the course of the New York conferences and its results gives rise to a sense of satisfaction. The Jews from Germany have not evaded the historic task imposed on them. They have utilised their organising ability, their knowledge and their capabilities to the advantage of the countries to which they have emigrated—but they have not been forgetful of their own tradition, nor of their history and the obligations arising therefrom. Their desire is to preserve in its vitality what has been handed down to them, for the service both of the present and the future. They have founded the Council of Jews from Germany and the Leo Baeck Institute to enable them to carry out these aims. May both organisations always enjoy the greatest support of all whom they primarily serve.

HANS TRAMER.

EINE LEISTUNGSBILANZ DER WIEDERGUTMACHUNG

Im "Bulletin" der Bundesregierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland vom 15. November 1960 ist ein Bericht ueber den Stand der Wiedergutmachung von Oberregierungsrat H. Zorn (Bundesministerium der Finanzen) erschienen. Danach sind im Rahmen des Bundesentschaedigungsgesetzes (BEG) bisher rund 2,7 Millionen Einzelsprueche angemeldet worden. Hiervon sind bis zum 30. Juni 1960 rund 1,4 Millionen Ansprueche, also etwa 50%, erledigt worden. Bei der noch verbleibenden Zahl von rund 1,3 Millionen Anspruechen wird aber voraussichtlich ein nicht unerheblicher Prozentsatz, bei denen es sich um Doppelanmeldungen sowie Globalanmeldungen handelt, wegfallen.

Die Obersten Landesentschaedigungsbehoerden sind der Ueberzeugung, dass bis zum 31. Dezember 1962 die Entschaeidigungsansprueche des BEG ueberwiegend abgewickelt sein werden. In einigen Laendern werde freilich ein Teil der Ansprueche wegen Gesundheitschaeden sowie wegen Berufs- und Vermoegenschaeden noch unerledigt bleiben.

Die Gesamtaufwendungen des Bundes und der Laender fuer die Ansprueche unter dem BEG sind auf 17,2 Milliarden DM. geschaezt worden. Bis zum 30. September 1960 sind rund 8,7 Milliarden DM. gezahlt worden.

Nach den Vorschriften der Rueckerstattungsgesetze sind die Rueckerstattung der den Verfolgten entzogenen feststellbaren Gegenstaende (z.B. Lifts, Wertsachen, Hausrat, Wertpapiere) in Natur und die Ersatzleistung fuer nicht mehr vorhandene, aber seiner Zeit entzogene Vermoegensgegenstaende zu unterscheiden. Der Wert des von Bund, Laendern und Gemeinden zurueckerstatteten Vermoegens wird in dem Bericht auf ein bis zwei Milliarden DM. geschaezt. Eine genaue Statistik hierueber ist jedoch nicht moeglich. Die Gesamtausgaben des Bundes nach dem Bundesrueckerstattungsgesetz (BRueG) sind auf Grund einer Vereinbarung mit den drei Westmaechten auf 1,5 Milliarden DM. beschaenkt. (Nach der Ansicht der Verfolgtenverbaende bezieht sich diese Beschaenkung freilich nur auf die Entziehungen im Gebiete der Bundesrepublik und West-Berlin und nicht auf die in das BRueG. einbezogenen Entziehungen in den besetzten Gebieten.)

Bis zum 30. September 1960 sind nach dem BRueG rund 715 Millionen DM. gezahlt worden, davon rund 105 Millionen DM. durch Globalvergleich an die Nachfolgeorganisationen. Die Summe der in den Bescheiden festgestellten Gesamtansprueche betraegt ueber 800 Millionen DM. Die Zahl der erteilten Bescheide, die meist mindestens drei Ansprueche regeln, belaeuft sich auf rund 45000. Die Zahl der insgesamt geltend gemachten Ansprueche erreicht rund 500.000. (Ein betraechtlicher Teil dieser Ansprueche wird freilich Beweisschwierigkeiten begegnen.)

Der Bericht Dr. Zorns hebt hervor, dass der Endtermin fuer die Abwicklung der BRueG-Ansprueche, der 31. Dezember 1961, nicht wird eingehalten werden koennen. Geldverbindlichkeiten bis zu 20.000 DM. werden in voller Hoehe

befriedigt, die darueber hinausgehenden Betraege jedenfalls in Hoehe von 50%. (Die Verfolgtenverbaende haben Streichung der Hoechstgrenze von 1,5 Milliarden DM. und volle Befriedigung der BRueG-Ansprueche beantragt; Verhandlungen hierueber sind zu erwarten.)

Dr. Zorns Bericht behandelt ferner die Wiedergutmachung im Oeffentlichen Dienst, bei der eine Novelle mit einigen technischen Verbesserungen zu erwarten ist, sowie Nebengesetze und Sonderfonds der Bundesregierung, den Israel-Vertrag und globale Wiedergutmachungsabkommen. Die Gesamtkosten der Wiedergutmachung werden auf insgesamt 25 Milliarden DM. geschaezt.

Auch wenn man sich bewusst ist, dass diese Schaetzung nicht genau sein kann, da sich schwer voraussehen laesst, wieviele der unerledigten Ansprueche sich als begruendet herausstellen werden, muss anerkannt werden, dass die Bundesrepublik Deutschland das Problem der Wiedergutmachung, "dieses wohl ernsteste Problem bei der Beseitigung der Folgen der N.S.-Gewaltherrschaft auch ernsthaft zu loesen bereit ist".

F.G.

JUEDISCHE GEMEINDEBEDIENTSTETE

Eine Entscheidung des Bundesverwaltungsgerichts

Das Bundesverwaltungsgericht hat am 6.7.1960—Akt.Z. BVewG VIII C 205.59—ein grundlegendes Urteil erlassen. Das Urteil fuehrt aus, dass auch bei fruheren Bediensteten Juedischer Gemeinden, genau wie bei sonstigen Angehoerigen des oeffentlichen Dienstes, die vermutliche Entwicklung der Dienstlaufbahn zu beruecksichtigen ist, um zu entscheiden, ob der Bedienstete spaeter in eine versorgungsberechtigte Stellung eingerueckt waere. Ob der Geschaedigte (im entschiedenen Fall eine Lernschwester) erst nach dem Bestehen einer Pruefung und nach Aenderung des Dienstverhaeltnisses versorgungsberechtigt geworden waere, sei unerheblich, wenn sie mit ueberwiegender Wahrscheinlichkeit die Pruefung bestanden und in das neue Dienstverhaeltnis uebernommen worden waere.

Dass die Versorgungsbezuuge auf der Grundlage der fruheren Dienstbezuuge zu berechnen seien, sei nur eine Bemessungsgrundlage, besage aber nichts ueber die Voraussetzung des Anspruches. § 6 der Durchfuhrungs V.O. zu § 31 d BWGöD sehe ausdruerklich ohne Ruecksicht auf die fruheren Bezuuge einen Mindestbetrag der Versorgungszahlung vor. Selbst wenn ein Bediensteter, der die sonstigen Voraussetzungen erfuelle, seinerzeit ueberhaupt keine Bezuuge erhalten habe, stuede dieser Umstand allein seinem Versorgungsanspruch nicht entgegen. Im uebrigen wuerde auch zu pruefen sein, ob der Rechtsgedanke des Wiedergutmachungsrechts fuer Angestellte des oeffentlichen Dienstes, dass Personen im Vorbereitungsdienst fuer eine Beamtenlaufbahn diesem Kreise zuzurechnen seien, auch wenn sie nicht im Beamten- oder Anstellungsverhaeltnis gestanden haetten, nicht auch bei fruheren Bediensteten Juedischer Gemeinden anzuwenden sei.

OESTERREICHISCHE HAUSRATS— UND BERUFSINVENTAR— ENTSCHAEDIGUNG

Fristablauf 31. Dezember 1960

Wir haben in unserer Oktober-Nummer eine ausfuhrliche Darstellung der Bestimmungen des oesterreichischen Kriegs- und Verfolgungssachschaedengesetzes veroeffentlicht und darauf verwiesen, dass die Frist zur Antragstellung Ende dieses Jahres ablaeuft.

Wir machen ausdruerklich aufmerksam, dass die Antraege *spaeetestens* am 31. Dezember 1960 bei der zustaendigen Finanzlandesdirektion (d.i. Wien, I., Wollzeile, Neues Finanzgebäude, Salzburg Kapitelgasse 5, Graz, Conrad von Hoetzendorf Strasse 14, Klagenfurt, Viktringer Ring 26, Innsbruck, Karl Schoenherr Gasse 3.) *einlangen* muessen.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF GERMAN INDEMNIFICATION COMMITTEE

As successor to Herr Alfred Frenzel, who was arrested and charged with entertaining treasonous relations with Czechoslovakia, a Social Democrat Deputy, Gerhard Jahn, was elected Chairman of the Federal German Parliamentary Indemnification Committee. Herr Jahn is 33 years old and a lawyer. On numerous occasions in the Bundestag he vigorously attacked neo-Nazi and anti-Semitic activities in the Federal Republic.

KRUPP-ABKOMMEN

Es wird daran erinnert, dass die Frist zur Einreichung von Antraegen aufgrund des Krupp-Abkommens vom 23. Dezember 1959 am 31. Dezember 1960 ablaeuft. Spaeetestens bis zu diesem Tage koennen ehemalige juedische KZ-Haeftlinge, die waehrend des Krieges nachweisbar Zwangsarbeit fuer die Firma Fried. Krupp geleistet haben, dieserauf Antrag bei der COMPENSATION TREUHAND G.M.B.H., Frankfurt/M., Staufenstrasse 29a, stellen. Die Antraege sind an keine bestimmte Form gebunden; sie koennen formlos gestellt werden, und zwar unter Angabe der Personalien und der Adresse des Antragstellers, des Namens und des Ortes der Krupp-Betriebsstaette und der Dauer und der Art der dort geleisteten Zwangsarbeit.

Antraege, die entweder direkt oder durch einen Bevollmaechtigten bei der COMPENSATION TREUHAND G.M.B.H. bereits gestellt worden sind, brauchen nicht wiederholt zu werden.

Antraege, die nach dem 31. Dezember 1960 gestellt werden, bleiben unberuecksichtigt.

ALIENS RESTRICTIONS RELAXED

When the extension of the Aliens Order was debated in the House of Commons on November 16 several Members pleaded for a less restricted policy as regards the admission and registration of foreigners. On behalf of the Home Office, the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. D. Renton, stated that there were at present over 400,000 foreigners who were registered with the police and required by the Aliens Order to notify changes of permanent address and of employment. Those among them who have been accepted for residence here permanently or indefinitely—about 250,000—will soon be exempt from registration. For the others who have been admitted on a temporary basis, e.g., with a Ministry of Labour permit or as students or "au pair", the period for reporting changes will be extended from three to seven days.

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HOME NEWS

LORD MAYOR TAKES OATH

Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen, London's new Lord Mayor, drove from Mansion House to the Law Courts for the oath-taking ceremony, in the traditional Lord Mayor's Show on November 12th.

Despite rain, the parade was most impressive. Near the Law Courts, however, a group of men at the back of the crowd cat-called and threw fireworks behind the Lord Mayor's State Coach. A number of men, it was stated, chanted "We don't want a Jewish Lord Mayor", and men with placards paraded similar slogans. Four people were detained and fined for insults.

Officers of the League Against Cruel Sports tried to organise an appeal through loudspeakers to members of the crowd to write to their M.P.s to support the Bill against stag hunting—Sir Bernard is Chairman of the Devon and Somerset Staghounds.

HENDON COUNCIL REBUFFS MOSLEY

The Hendon Borough Council has refused an application from Sir Oswald Mosley's Union Movement to meet in rooms at Hendon Town Hall. One of the reasons given for the decision was respect for the Jewish population of Hendon.

BOROUGH COUNCIL DISCUSSES DISCRIMINATION

The Friern Barnet Council recently had a lively discussion on the question of racial discrimination in the letting of the Council's halls or sports grounds. There were understood to have been instances of Jews being excluded from certain local organisations and clubs. A resolution stating the Council's policy against racial discrimination was lost on the plea of "Let well alone".

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NORBERT WOLLHEIM ON TV SCREEN

Norbert Wollheim, well known to many of our friends, could be seen on B.B.C. television a short while ago, when a broadcast in the series "This is Your Life" was centred around Charles Coward, who, as a British prisoner-of-war in Monowitz, helped Jewish inmates of the near-by Auschwitz Extermination Camp to escape. It was not the only courageous and selfless deed of Coward which came to life on the screen; it was certainly the climax of the broadcast, when, at the end, Norbert Wollheim, himself a former Auschwitz prisoner, appeared. In a most dignified and impressive way Wollheim paid tribute to this unassuming Cockney, who, out of a sense of unshakeable decency and at danger to his own life, single-handedly conducted his rescue work. In a book, published about Coward six years ago (John Castle: "The Password is Courage"), his bravery was summed up by a quotation from the Frankfurt Court Judgment Wollheim v. I.G. Farben: "The fact that a British prisoner-of-war had to show the German defendants what moral courage involved is a matter of regret to the Chamber as a German Court." At that time the AJR, too, paid tribute to Charles Coward, who had helped the Auschwitz inmates "to retain their belief in humanity."

TRIBUTE ON B.B.C.

A tribute to the Jewish people was paid by Miss Lynne Reid Banks, a young novelist, in the B.B.C. radio programme "In Town Today". Miss Banks, who is writing a book on the Jewish people, said she had a great admiration and liking for Jews. They had suffered as no other people had suffered, yet they had retained their hopeful approach to life, their vigour and their kindness. The Jews showed wonderful spirit and lived a fuller life than others.

T.A.C. AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

One of the resolutions passed by the Trades Advisory Council at its recent general meeting in the Holborn Town Hall, condemned economic discrimination against minorities. The resolution stated the T.A.C.'s views that "in the field of employment and in the enjoyment of public places, legislation should be enacted, making discrimination on grounds of race, religion or colour an offence".

JEWISH PEACE SOCIETY

On the occasion of United Nations Day, the Jewish Peace Society convened a meeting at which the principal theme was the Jewish contribution to world peace. Mr. Maurice Edelman, M.P., believed that, as a Jew, he should oppose retention of the H-bomb and advocated the unilateral banning of the bomb by Britain. The Rev. Dr. Chaim Pearl said Jews were committed to the ideals of peace. Professor S. Tolansky, Professor of Physics at London University, put forward the view that, despite nuclear armaments and the threat of total destruction, science had made a real contribution to peace.

Mr. Hugh Harris, who presided, said that Jews should be in the forefront of the struggle to rid the world of war, and he appealed to those present to join the Jewish Peace Society.

SEX AND JUDAISM

At a meeting held under the auspices of the United Hospitals' Jewish Society at Hillel House under the general heading of "Medical Problems and Jewish Ethics", Dayan M. Steinberg and Dr. L. V. Snowman, a practising physician, discussed artificial insemination, contraception and abortion amongst other subjects. Modern rabbis were against A.I.D. (artificial insemination by a donor) but took a more lenient view on A.I.H. (artificial insemination by the husband). In Jewish law, contraception was not allowed to men at all. As Jewish law regarded the procreation of children as a cardinal duty, abortion was likened to destruction of real life.

ANGLO-JUDAICA

"Barmitzvah Forest"

To commemorate the thirteenth anniversary of the establishment of the State of Israel, the Jewish National Fund for Great Britain and Ireland has decided on a Barmitzvah gift of a new £150,000 forest to the country. The Fund has produced an amount of £850,000 in the past twelve months and, with this additional gift, an amount of £1 million will have been raised.

Jews' College Teachers

The Chief Rabbi, Dr. Brodie, speaking at a reception to enlist support for Jews' College, stated that it was time the community made efforts to see that teaching became a worth-while profession. The very future of Anglo-Jewry depended on the quality of its teachers and it was essential that the profession should be set free of the economic frustrations with which they were faced today. The College, said Dr. Brodie, was fully aware of the problem and the Institute for the Training of Teachers was becoming the most effective department of the College.

Last Service at Borough Synagogue

The last service and the last sermon have been delivered at the 160-year-old Borough Synagogue in South-East London. The synagogue, after a long struggle for survival, has had to close due to a rapidly shrinking congregation, many members having moved to other parts of London.

World Ort Union Congress

The first World Ort Union Congress to be held in Britain took place at the Caxton Hall. Greetings on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of Ort were sent to the Congress by Mr. Macmillan, President Eisenhower, President Ben-Zvi, Mr. Ben-Gurion and the Prime Ministers of Denmark and Sweden. Two hundred and fifty delegates from 30 countries and five continents assembled for the session, which included many high-ranking and well-known personalities.

Scholarship for Rabbi

Rabbi Dr. H. Rabinowicz, Minister of the Dollis Hill Synagogue, has left for a three months' visit to the United States, on a Sir Robert Waley Cohen Memorial Scholarship, to study religious trends in American Jewry.

"What is a Jew?"

Professor Hyman Levy, in a lecture to the Workers' Friendly Circle on the theme "What is a Jew?" came to the conclusion that a person who feels he is a Jew is a Jew. The only valid test was an emotional one—whether or not a person felt himself connected with the "socio-economic phenomenon", the Jewish people.

Professor Levy also put forward the suggestion that, while he did not entirely justify the Russians' refusal to allow Jews to leave the Soviet Union, they did have a case if they argued that a man who had been educated in one country should not go and give the benefit of his training to another. The same argument was advanced by some British Zionists who did not emigrate to Israel. This suggestion aroused angry dissent amongst members of the audience.

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FROM THE GERMAN SCENE

HUGO PREUSS REMEMBERED

To mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of Professor Hugo Preuss, the West Berlin University together with the Berlin Senate and the German Staedtetag, arranged an Academic Meeting in its *Auditorium Maximum*, with Altbundespraesident Professor Heuss as the speaker. Professor Heuss described the basic historical and political principles which guided Hugo Preuss when he designed the Weimar Constitution. It had been one of his paramount objects to give the private citizen a share in the responsibility for the well-being of the State. In this respect, Preuss had aimed at implementing the ideas of Freiherr vom Stein. Referring to the fact that Preuss had been a Jew, Professor Heuss said it was tragic to state in the light of further developments that "fortunately" he had passed away at the age of 65 in 1925. Tributes to the memory of Hugo Preuss were also paid by Federal Minister Ernst Lemmer in the name of the Government and by Berlin Mayor Brandt.

STRESEMANN MEMORIAL

A bust of Germany's Foreign Minister under the Weimar Republic, Gustav Stresemann, was unveiled in Mainz by the Ambassadors of France and Great Britain. The inscription recalls the conferences in London, Locarno and Geneva during the years 1924 to 1926, in which Stresemann took a leading part. In his address, Dr. Altmeyer, Minister-president of Rheinland-Pfalz, stated that Stresemann had been one of the first politicians who had worked for a United Europe. What had been defamed by his contemporaries as "Erfuellungspolitik", was now regarded as the prudent policy of an outstanding statesman.

EX-NAZI JUDGES

The Minister of Justice in North Rhine-Westphalia, Dr. Flehinghaus, at a conference of Ministers of Justice in the Federal Länder held in Wiesbaden, stated that 15 ex-Nazi judges and prosecutors accused of imposing criminal sentences during the Nazi régime, had so far been removed from their posts. Investigations had, in some cases, been halted for legal or other reasons, but court proceedings were being initiated in several instances.

Plans for the removal of all ex-Nazi judges and prosecutors from their present posts, whose further employment seemed incompatible with principles of justice in a democratic State although no legal basis existed for their prosecution, were discussed by the conference. Dr. Flehinghaus also announced that this question is to be discussed by the legal committee of the Federal Parliament in the near future.

FILES OF "VOLKSGERICHTSHOF" DISCOVERED

A safe with files of 100 cases in which death sentences had been pronounced by the "Volksgerichtshof" was discovered in West Berlin. The files are now being scrutinised by the authorities, especially with regard to the judges who had been involved in the proceedings.

FOLICE SUSPENSIONS

It has been announced in Düsseldorf that eleven police officers in the State of North Rhine-Westphalia were suspended from their posts during the first nine months of this year, because of suspected complicity in Nazi crimes.

Herr Jung, head of the local C.I.D., is among those remanded in custody awaiting trial, charged with participation in mass murders, and Herr Pепенkort, a high-ranking police official at Herford, is accused of the murder of over 500 Jews. An officer of the political police in the Ruhr town of Oberhausen is also suspected of complicity in mass execution and the deputy chief of the C.I.D. at Minden is charged with committing mass murder at Lublin.

A GERMAN PSYCHOLOGIST ON SWASTIKA EPIDEMIC

An analysis of the Swastika daubings in Germany at the beginning of the year, written by a social psychologist, Dr. Walter Jacobsen, was published in the German periodical *Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte*. The author accepts a chain reaction through "infection" as the most probable explanation of the incidents; a desire to show off also played a very large rôle among the culprits. However, according to Dr. Jacobsen, these reasons were not the only ones. The happenings had revealed the existence of people in Germany who mentally still clung to certain facets of National Socialism such as the leadership principle, the superior race theory, and the Hitler Europe concept. Under this aspect anti-Semitism was regarded as a good propaganda instrument.

HOMAGE TO NAZI VICTIMS

Federal President Dr. Luebke laid flowers at the memorial to the 11,000 Cologne Jewish victims of the Nazis, when he visited the synagogue there. He stressed Germany's obligation to repair past wrongs. No German, whether innocent or not, had the right to be indifferent to that obligation, he said.

NEO-NAZIS RAIDED

In Berlin, police who raided the homes of neo-Nazi groups seized Nazi literature and recorded speeches of Nazi leaders. The homes of six active neo-Nazis were visited.

S.S. OFFICER CONFESSES

Paul Thomanek, a former S.S. officer, during his trial before a local court in Hagen described the massacre of Jews at Nazi camps near Tarnopol in Poland during the last war. He stated that the mass executions had started in May, 1943, and had been carried out by special four-man squads of the security police who had shot the victims in the neck. He was found guilty of having participated in the extermination of the camp prisoners and sentenced to life-long penal servitude.

ARREST OF GESTAPO CHIEF

The former head of the Arnsberg district Gestapo, Rudolf Batz, has been arrested by the Dortmund Public Prosecutor. Batz, who had been living under a false name, is charged with the murder of 230 political prisoners and forced labourers in Dortmund.

AN EXPENSIVE SONG!

A 24-year-old local man was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and ordered to pay 200 marks to the Jewish community for singing an anti-Semitic song in front of the Cologne Synagogue last February.

GROSSADMIRAL RAEDER

The former Supreme Commander of the German War Navy, Grossadmiral Erich Raeder, died at the age of 85. The Nuernberg Tribunal had found him guilty of having prepared and conducted a war of aggression and sentenced him to life-long imprisonment. On account of his age and bad state of health, the four Allied powers released him from Spandau prison in 1955.

DEATH OF EX-GAULEITER SCHWEDE

The former Gauleiter of Pomerania, Franz Schwede, died in Coburg, 72 years old. He had joined the Nazi Party in 1922 and was Mayor of Coburg from 1931 to 1934. After the war he was found responsible for the maltreatment of political prisoners in Coburg and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. However, for reasons of health, he was discharged from prison before having served the full time.

FRANKFURT REMEMBERS JEWISH BENEFACTORS

The contributions made by Jews to the well-being of Frankfurt (Main) were recalled on two recent occasions. A sum of 250,000 DM, was handed over by Mayor Werner Bockelmann to the Secretary of the planned Archæological Museum in Israel. The amount will be used for the erection of the first pavilion which is expected to be ready at the end of 1961. Mayor Bockelmann stressed that the donation had been made in grateful recognition of the signal services rendered by Frankfurt's former Jewish citizens to the cultural development of the town.

The municipality also concluded the restitution proceedings about the restitution of the Rothschild Park by an amicable settlement with the heirs of the Rothschild family. Part of the site will be returned to the heirs who intend to use it for the erection of a block of offices. The remainder will be retained as a park by the municipality against payment of a sum still to be fixed. A spokesman of the municipality said that they had agreed only with a heavy heart to have part of the park used for building purposes. However, the city wanted to avoid at all costs litigation with a family which had been associated with the history of Frankfurt and to whose munificence the city was deeply indebted.

GERMAN LOAN TO ISRAEL?

According to informed sources, negotiations in Bonn for a loan of 500 million DM (about £42 million) by the Federal German Republic to Israel, payable over ten years, have been concluded. No official confirmation of this loan has, however, been forthcoming.

It is understood that the loan was agreed in principle at a meeting in New York last March between Dr. Adenauer and Mr. Ben-Gurion and that negotiations were speeded up because the reparations agreement between Germany and Israel expires in two years.

It is also reported that the Federal German Government is considering plans for the establishment of a semi-official mission in Israel, similar in status to the Israeli Mission in Cologne. The Federal Government, it is stated, does not envisage the conclusion of normal diplomatic relations between the two countries, as it would be politically unwise at present.

AWARDS

Dr. Kurt Werthauer, lawyer at the Federal High Court, was awarded the Great Federal Cross of Merit.

The Federal Cross of Merit with Star was awarded to Hans Fuerstenberg, the son of the banker Karl Fuerstenberg, to mark the jubilee of his career which started 50 years ago. Fuerstenberg is the Chairman of the Board of the Berliner Handelsgesellschaft Frankfurt-Berlin which was founded by his father.

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NEWS FROM ABROAD

THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS

Senator Kennedy, the President-elect of the United States, has a long record of friendship and support for Israel and other Jewish causes. There are many Jews among his friends and advisers.

It is thought quite possible that in some areas the tight margins in favour of Mr. Kennedy may have been secured only as a result of Jewish votes. In suburbs around New York, Boston and Philadelphia, the Republican vote was either cut sharply or towns and villages voted Democratic, reflecting the influx of Jewish families into those areas.

Senator Kennedy may play an important rôle in helping to solve a number of international issues of interest to both British and American Jewry.

In the contest for the House of Representatives, 44-year-old Charles D. Joelson, Democrat of New Jersey, was elected as a new member; he is married to an Israeli sabra. One of the former Jewish members, Ludwig Teller, of New York, lost his seat. The following Jewish members kept their seats: Lester Holtzman, Emanuel Celler, Abraham Multer, Leonard Farbstein, Herbert Zelenko, and J. H. Gilbert, all of New York; Herman Toll, of Pennsylvania, Sidney Yeates, of Illinois, and Samuel Friedel, of Maryland.

REPORT ON SOVIET JEWRY

M. André Blumel, the former President of the French Zionist Federation and a President of the Franco-Soviet Friendship Society, said in Paris on his return from a ten-day visit to Russia, at the invitation of the Soviet Government, that anti-Semitism still existed in the Soviet Union although the Russian Government is doing its utmost to combat it.

He emphasised that the period of official persecutions which lasted from 1948 to 1953 was undoubtedly over, but that it had left such an indelible mark on Soviet Jewry that even now it determined their reactions and attitudes. The idea that what had happened then might happen again prevented Soviet Jews from coming forward with such requests as a Yiddish language newspaper or central Jewish religious organisations.

Popular anti-Semitism, said M. Blumel, continued to be prevalent and there were still Government administrators who were imbued with the pre-1953 attitude. The situation was, however, so much better than during those years, that this usually outweighed such hostility and disability as Jews now suffered. According to statements made to M. Blumel by Government officials and Jewish leaders, specific gains would be forthcoming to the various Jewish communities and there were various plans afoot.

Jews were prevalent in the legal profession; many Jews had been admitted to or honoured by various Soviet academies in the scientific field; in one of the largest manufacturing plants just outside Moscow, 107 out of 10,000 employees were Jews. They reported that there were no incidents and that some of the Jews were leading members of the factory councils.

Jewish workers with whom M. Blumel spoke gave instances of how their children had studied law, engineering and other subjects, and were indignant at the idea that they were not eligible for education in important Soviet schools.

He had been told by the Soviet authorities that they would have no objection to a central Jewish religious organisation, but that the Jews themselves had not made such a request. The Chief Rabbi of Moscow had told him that each community, however, wanted its independence.

The three men responsible for causing the fire at the Malakhovka Synagogue just outside Moscow last year had been tried and given terms of imprisonment ranging from ten to twelve years with hard labour. They had been defended by a Jewish lawyer.

M. Blumel said the Jewish Writers' Association had a plan to publish a regular Yiddish language periodical. De luxe editions of works by Yiddish language writers would also be available. Generally, however, Yiddish language writers were reluctant to push themselves forward.

M. Blumel stated that he had been told all this by people he believed to be reliable.

NEO-NAZI MOVEMENTS

Scandinavia

A public meeting was organised by the Nazi Party in the Stockholm Civic Hall. The party leader, Herr Assar Oredsson, who is also the editor of the party paper *Nordisk Kamp*, boasts that the party has 7,000 members and sympathisers. The party is known as the Scandinavian National Party (Skandinaviska Rikspartiet—Riks means the same as Reich in German).

Oredsson states that, if his party gains power, the Jews will be expelled from the country.

There were about 50 party members at the meeting, most of whom were boys between 16 and 20 and some of whom were German sympathisers. Several people at the meeting protested against the speakers.

The police investigated, after a complaint by a young Jewish freelance journalist against the movement for propagating racial hatred and Jewish persecution.

In Copenhagen, Sven Salicath, leader of the Danish Nazi Party, was sentenced to a week's imprisonment for offences against Danish laws protecting racial minorities. At the trial, he refused to give an estimate of the membership of the party—previously said to be about 1,800—after the Judge had suggested that there were only about ten active members. Salicath's monthly duplicated journal, *The Fatherland*, has often published anti-Jewish comments and has glorified Hitler.

Canada

Andre Bellefeuille, the Canadian Nazi Party's leader, told a nation-wide television audience in an interview that there were 400 members in the party. Canadian Press opinion seems to support the fact that, while the huge majority of Canadians violently oppose Nazism, it was an excellent idea to publicise the presence of Nazis in Canada.

The self-styled "Fuehrer" of the Canadian Nazi Party has been suspended from his job as draughtsman in the Federal Department of Transport, under a civil service regulation whereby civil servants are prohibited from taking part in "political activity" on pain of dismissal. Since his TV appearance, Bellefeuille has disappeared and widespread searches have failed to disclose his whereabouts.

Addressing a Zionist Convention in Montreal, the Premier of Quebec Province promised a full investigation into the matter. He also pledged legislative action on racial prejudice and discrimination.

The Argentine

According to a report just issued by the American Jewish Committee, following its studies of Nazi activities in the United States and abroad, the Nationalist Union Movement—a neo-Nazi organisation in Argentina—has about 15,000 members. Former Nazis who have found haven in a number of Latin-American countries, especially Argentina, are a source of trouble-making and danger, states the report.

The report goes on to say that Hungarian, Ukrainian and Croatian fascist refugee groups co-operated with native Latin-American organisations, and that racist and Ku-Klux-Klan literature is distributed to the United States from Santiago, Chile.

Swastikas in Los Angeles

In Los Angeles, American Nazi Party members carrying swastika banners were attacked by persons attending the opening of a Sammy Davis Jnr. show. Two of the party members were arrested.

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CAIRO SPY TRIAL

The Egyptian Military Supreme Court has announced that Professor Fritz Katz has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of spying for Israel. Five other men were also condemned to terms of imprisonment ranging from 7 to 15 years.

Dr. Katz, who was chief surgeon and head of the Alexandria Jewish Hospital, went to Egypt in 1933 as a refugee from Nazi Germany. He was charged with helping another of the accused, Rachad Rizk, a Moslem Egyptian, who earlier in the same trial was sentenced to death, to get into touch with a former Alexandrian Jew, a Mr. Glaser, now in Zürich, who it is alleged introduced Rizk to Israelis.

Dr. Katz denied all charges of spying for Israel. He admitted having introduced Rizk to Glaser but only for business purposes.

It is expected that the West German Government will appeal to Cairo for the release of Dr. Katz. His family have been in touch with the German Foreign Ministry, which has kept them informed regarding efforts being made in Cairo for his release. Doctors in Germany and elsewhere also applied to the German Government to seek Dr. Katz's release.

RUMANIAN ZIONISTS FREED

It is learned from reliable reports reaching Paris that all Zionists and Jews who were detained in Rumania for political reasons were released on October 23rd, Rumania's national independence day. This was part of a wider amnesty drive.

The release was not announced officially by the Rumanian authorities.

SYNAGOGUE IN BRUSSELS

A well-known Brussels business man has donated about £7,100 towards the cost of building a Sephardi Synagogue, the first in Brussels.

JEWISH HOSPITAL IN HOLLAND

Queen Juliana of The Netherlands attended the dedication ceremony of the Sinai Hospital in Amersfoort, the first Jewish mental hospital built in Europe since the war. The Dutch Jewish Mental Health Association built the £250,000 structure with the help of a grant from the Claims Conference and technical and financial assistance from the American Joint Distribution Committee.

SOUTH AFRICA

The Chairman of the South African Zionist Federation and the President of the South African Jewish Ex-Servicemen's League were among the 69 signatories of the "Declaration of Beliefs" issued in Johannesburg by leading Afrikaans and English-speaking citizens.

The Declaration states that "no group is superior or inferior to another merely on the grounds of race or colour" and that every South African, regardless of race, colour or religion, "has an inalienable right to respect of his personal dignity as a human being".

Two other prominent Jews also signed the Declaration.

Six Jewish mayors have been elected for various small towns in the Cape Province.

RHODESIAN RABBIS PROTEST

A statement protesting at the Parliamentary Bill which gives the Rhodesian Government greater control over disorderly acts and provides severe penalties for offenders, has been published by the two Jewish ministers in Bulawayo.

The Bill has also been condemned by church leaders in Rhodesia.

JEW ON MOROCCAN COUNCIL

Dr. Leon Benzaquen, a former Minister of Posts, is among the 73 members of the Constitutional Council of Morocco which was inaugurated by King Mohammed V to draft the country's first Constitution. Dr. Benzaquen is also a representative of the Moroccan Jewish community.

G. Warburg (Geneva)

THE IMPACT OF WORLD REFUGEE YEAR

The fourth session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner for Refugees, which was held at Geneva in October, 1960, differed from all previous ones, because for the first time the effects of World Refugee Year (W.R.Y.) made themselves felt, and an atmosphere of optimism was noticeable throughout. The second feature which made this session remarkable was that it was the last meeting to be attended by Dr. Lindt as High Commissioner. He is resigning his post at the end of the year to become Swiss Ambassador to the U.S.A.

A third important feature was the fact that during the session, in the presence of all the members of the Committee and of representatives of many non-Governmental organisations, the Nansen Medal for meritorious work on behalf of refugees was handed by the High Commissioner to this year's recipients, the originators of W.R.Y., namely Christopher Chataway, Colin Jones, Trevor Philpott, and Timothy Raison. Mr. Jones was prevented from being present, and his award was handed to his colleagues.

As stated above, World Refugee Year played a decisive rôle during the debates of the Executive Committee. All the delegates referred to the achievements of their respective countries during the year, some of them could justly be proud of what their countries had done, particularly Norway and Great Britain. Others who could not boast of very large sums collected could at least show what their countries had done during the year to help refugees, either by easing immigration conditions or by improving the legal status of refugees. The delegate of Israel told the session what Israel had done throughout the years for the admission, settlement and integration of Jewish refugees, and also of 50,000 Arab refugees who had returned to Israel under the scheme for family reunion. He was easily able to refute attacks made on him and on Israel by the observer of the United Arab Republic.

Camp Clearing Scheme

Among the first priorities of the W.R.Y. was the camp-clearing scheme. A year ago the High Commissioner had hoped that all refugees under his mandate would have left the refugee-camps in Austria, Germany, Greece and Italy, by the end of 1960 or by the middle of 1961. Now it has become clear that the work of clearing the camps will take more time, because through labour shortage and shortage of housing sites, particularly in Austria and Germany, accommodation for the camp refugees cannot be built quickly enough. But the High Commissioner was able to state that all the money needed for the clearing of the camps was at his disposal due to W.R.Y. By the end of 1960 there would still be about 10,500 refugees under his mandate in camps, 1,900 of them in Austria, 8,100 in Germany, and 500 in Italy. The camps in Greece would have been cleared. Unless unforeseen difficulties arose, the camps in Austria and Italy could also be closed by the end of 1961, and in Germany some time in 1962.

An equal priority as to camp-clearing has been given to the so-called Far Eastern programme which concerns European refugees (mostly White Russians who had become refugees for the second time) still in Communist China. There are still about 7,300 out of originally well over 20,000 who have not yet been resettled, but for over 5,000 of them visas, mostly to Australia and Latin-America, are

available and the funds for their transport, formerly the greatest snag, are now also in hand—thanks to W.R.Y. The main difficulty at present is the slowness with which exit visas from China are being granted, but here matters have been improving recently.

"Hard Core" Cases Settled

In the hope that W.R.Y. would supply more funds, last year the Executive Committee, following the advice of the High Commissioner, approved a number of projects for helping handicapped refugees living outside camps. The handicapped refugees, both inside and outside camps, were regarded as the most difficult problem facing the High Commissioner. As a rule handicapped people, for instance, sufferers from tuberculosis, were not accepted as immigrants. Many countries refused immigration visas, even if only one member of the family was in some way handicapped. Such families were faced with the difficult choice of either breaking up the family unit or of renouncing emigration for good. To integrate handicapped people in countries of first asylum was also more costly than to integrate healthy persons. Therefore the High Commissioner feared last year that even the projects approved for these difficult cases would touch only the fringe of the problem. Here W.R.Y. had probably its greatest success. As their contribution to W.R.Y., many countries, led by Canada and New Zealand, decided to ease their immigration rules and admit a number of handicapped refugees, including tubercular cases. Canada even undertook to support such people until they could stand on their own feet. Many refugees who had given up hope to be settled in new countries suddenly found new possibilities. In the countries which have eased their immigration rules one found that most cases of tuberculosis could be cured and that in general the handicapped refugees proved to be great assets, and nearly all of these countries decided to continue admitting more of the handicapped. The High Commissioner was thus able to speak of a break-through in a vital field and to state that the myth of the "hard-core" refugees who could neither be resettled nor integrated had been exploded once and for all. A problem which a year ago seemed almost insoluble could now, it is felt, be solved eventually.

Apart from the problem of European refugees, the Executive Committee also dealt with two problems of non-European refugees which do not come within the mandate of the High Commissioner. The High Commissioner has, however, been asked by the General Assembly of the U.N. to take an interest in two of these groups and to help co-ordinating governmental and non-governmental efforts on their behalf. They are the over 200,000 refugees from Algeria, now in Morocco and Tunisia, and the refugees from Communist China now in Hong Kong, estimated at about a million. Again, with the help of W.R.Y., sufficient funds have been collected to guarantee for the time being the feeding and clothing of the Algerian refugees, and to help the Hong Kong administration

in housing these refugees and in providing for their medical care and education. But both these problems are still far from any constructive solution.

It must have particularly pleased the High Commissioner that at the end of his term of office he was able to announce to the Committee that a day before the Committee meeting started he had at last, after years of negotiation, signed an agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany for the benefit of one group of Nazi victims which hitherto had been badly neglected as far as compensation for their sufferings was concerned. It is the group of so-called national persecutees. Under the Bonn agreements signed with the Western Allies people who had been persecuted on grounds of their nationality and had suffered permanently in health were to receive some measure of compensation. But up till now Germany, particularly the administration of the Länder, had succeeded in avoiding their responsibilities, and German courts in most cases did not help. Now, after the agreement with the High Commissioner, the Federal Government alone takes over responsibility for compensating these people who, as to the rates of compensation for permanent damage to health, will be assimilated to the other groups of Nazi victims. The German Government also agreed that in all cases of persecution contrary to Human Rights where no other cause can be proved, it is to be assumed that the person in question was persecuted on grounds of his nationality. This assumption is important because German law courts often tried to impose on the claimant the necessity of proving that he was persecuted because of his nationality. In addition, Germany is setting up a fund for DM 45,000,000—at the disposal of the High Commissioner, to help hardship cases among persecuted refugees who do not receive compensation under any of the German compensation laws.

Although Jews are not likely to benefit from this agreement because they are regarded as having been persecuted on religious or racial grounds, it is naturally also in the Jewish interest that non-Jewish Nazi victims are being treated fairly.

The session of the Executive Committee ended with tributes paid by all delegates to Dr. Lindt, whose resignation was deeply deplored. It was not only luck which made Dr. Lindt's term so successful. He started his office when the sudden influx of some 200,000 refugees from Hungary threatened to retard all schemes for help to refugees. In fact, the Hungarian refugee problem has been all but solved, and great strides have been made to solve the remaining problems of the so-called old refugees at the time Dr. Lindt leaves his office. The delegates stressed with justification that the combination of Dr. Lindt's sincere passion for the humanitarian cause of helping refugees and his almost uncanny diplomatic skill, have largely contributed to the success. It was pointed out that Dr. Lindt even succeeded in being liked by the various ministers of finance who had to foot the bill for his projects. The Israel delegate said that the High Commissioner always gave the impression of asking the Executive Committee for advice and guidance, while in fact he advised and guided the Committee to do what he wanted.

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LETTER FROM JERUSALEM

The 25th Zionist Congress

Five hundred delegates and 70 associate and fraternal delegates are expected to attend the 25th Zionist Congress which is to be held in Jerusalem at the end of December. For the first time Jewish organisations outside the orbit of the Zionist Movement will be represented, among them the British Board of Deputies. Practically all South American Jewry will be sending fraternal delegates, and it is hoped that B'nai B'rith and the United Synagogue, in addition to the American Jewish Congress and the New York Board of Rabbis, will represent American Jewry.

On this broad basis, questions like the rôle of Zionism in the Jewish world today, the programme of the World Zionist Organisation and the problem of whether the Jewish problem still exists today will be discussed. While the general debate will rest on a wide ideological structure, there will be a bitter struggle behind the scenes for the new composition of the Executive.

It is proposed to reduce the number of departments of the Jewish Agency by merging some, such as Organisation with Information; as so far each Executive member heads a department, this would mean nominating members without portfolio and without responsi-

bility for specific departments. As departmental work carries with it political power and influence, there will be a sharp fight for the reduced number of portfolios.

Naturally, the relations between the State of Israel and the Zionist Movement are also bound to come up for discussion, and some delegates, especially from the United States, will denounce the Prime Minister's attitude.

The End of the "Lavon Affair"

The "Lavon Affair", which for a month shook the State of Israel and its principal political party, Mapai, has ended in a compromise; the sparks of discord and mutual recrimination which it lit are still smouldering.

This is not the place to review the case of Pinhas Lavon, the present Secretary-General of the powerful Histadruth (Trade Union) and former Minister of Defence, who resigned in 1955 from his Cabinet post, nor the security matters and mishaps which were connected with the "affair"; Lavon alleged that he was "framed" by his subordinates and some officers who, by this means, "forced" him to resign.

The "Lavon Affair", even after its formal settlement, retains its interest and importance from three points of view:

For the first time in the history of the young State, a conflict between the military and civil

authorities in security matters has been revealed; although in Israel there is no military "junta" and the army is not a political factor, it has, like every army, a mind of its own which may clash with the opinions of the Ministry under which it works and operates. In the case of Lavon, the opinion of the officers seems to have prevailed.

Secondly, the "Lavon Affair" has brought to light deep-seated differences within the governing party, Mapai. For twelve years now, since the establishment of the State, Mapai has been the ruling party, though with various government coalitions. The power of the party, its apparatus, its influence, its commitments and aspirations, have grown without bounds, and as so often happens in such a huge conglomeration of power and people, there is a split in its leadership, and new alignments are emerging along cliques and groups of interest.

Thirdly and lastly, the "Lavon Affair" is the beginning of the "war of succession" for Ben-Gurion's heritage. As in Germany, where there is the Adenauer-Erhardt problem, basically two groups claim the leadership should 74-year-old Prime Minister Ben-Gurion decide to retire. One group is formed by the Histadruth circles, among them Lavon and Tel Aviv Mayor Namir, probably also comprising former Prime Minister Moshe Sharett; the other group consists of the "angry young men" of the party—led by former Chief of Staff Moshe Dayan (now Minister of Agriculture) and Vice-Minister of Defence, Shimon Peres, who was Lavon's antagonist in the "affair". Ben-Gurion, no doubt, favours the latter group and seen from this perspective, the Lavon incident is just the opening skirmish in a bitter struggle which is still ahead.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS

A GUIDE TO JUDAISM

Among the numerous publications which are meant to make us acquainted with the spirit of Judaism, the work by the educationist Dr. Wilhelm Freyhan* holds a special position. It not only conveys knowledge but it is the confession of a man who, since his early days, has permanently striven for clarifying his position as a Jew. To assess the value of the book, we have to remember that we Jews in Central and Western Europe were in a different position from that of the Eastern European Jews: Whilst the Eastern Jews were first and foremost Jews in their outlook, the emancipated Western Jews were, in the first place, the product of their environment and followers of the general humanistic ideal; only at a later stage of his education was the Western Jew faced with the specific Jewish problems.

Thus, the elimination of the Jews from Germany's cultural life in 1933, after a long period of emancipation, was bound to have a severe effect on them. They had to find their ground anew and to learn the meaning of Judaism and Jewish history. For them, Freyhan's book may serve as a most valuable guide. In the introduction, the author describes how he himself had become aware of the spirit by which the duties stipulated in Jewish law had been designed. He then explains how a responsible Jew finds his way to God and the Torah. The commandments are not just formal ceremonial regulations, but the manifestation of deep spiritual values. Shabbat, Kashrut, and the rules on cleanliness are meant to elevate us from the depths of an animal-like existence to the heights of human beings who have to become worthy of the divine gift with which they have been endowed: their souls. It is because "Torah Min Hashamayim" is the expression of God's will that it has been, and always will be, an obligation for us. Therefore, the commandments must not be observed in a mechanical or thoughtless way but have to be acts of conscious self-education. The great miracle of the Jewish State has to be understood from the religious angle, deriving from God's providence. The State has not been founded to increase the number of small national communities already in existence, but to enable the people of the Torah to live again on the ancient holy soil as a Holy Nation. Therefore, as Dr. Freyhan explains in the last chapter of his book, it would be an error if the State of Israel were governed according to the principle that religion is the private affair of the individual citizen. The ideas of the Torah have to be incorporated into the life of the State.

Freyhan's impressive book, written as the confession of a great Jewish idealist, is a comprehensive introduction into Jewish thoughts and Jewish duties. It is meant to serve as a guide and we, the Jews of our days, should walk in the direction which leads to the sublime goal of our destiny.

RABBI DR. CH. H. COHN.

LICHTENBERG BIOGRAPHY

"Man spricht viel von Aufklaerung und wuenscht mehr Licht. Mein Gott, was hilft aber alles Licht, wenn die Leute entweder keine Augen haben oder die, die sie haben, vorsatzlich verschliessen?"

This aphorism was written by Lichtenberg in the eighteenth century. We are used to calling it the age of enlightenment. But does Lichtenberg's thought not correspond to the scepticism, even pessimism, of our own time? Would it not be truer to call that century the age of doubt? We have all read Lichtenberg's aphorisms and we will be glad to have Dr. Brintzer's book†, which gives an extremely vivid picture of the professor in Goettingen University.

For the reader of *AJR Information* the book under review should have a threefold interest. The "Reasonable Rebel" knew England well and loved her; he fought bigotry and intolerance, and made

* Dr. Wilhelm Freyhan: *Der Weg zum Judentum*. Europaische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt. DM. 12.

† Carl Brintzer: *A Reasonable Rebel*. Georg Christoph Lichtenberg, pp. 203, 215. George Allen and Unwin, London, 1960. Translated from the German by Bernard Smith.

a brave stand for Moses Mendelssohn. Thirdly, Carl Brintzer is a refugee from Nazi Germany. A brief account of his life and work might, therefore, be of interest.

Both his parents were well-known doctors in Altona. Ink and paper had an early attraction for him. As a schoolboy he reviewed plays for a big Hamburg newspaper. Later, just as his Goettingen hero, he spoke out against stupid chauvinism, which brought him into conflict with the rising Nazi Party. Thus the young "Referendar" had to be transferred from Moelln to Kiel. It is not surprising that Dr. Brintzer left Germany as early as 1933; three years later he came to this country, making a living by writing radio plays. When, in 1938, the B.B.C. started a German service he was the first to be called, and has now been with the "Corporation" for 22 years.

With his almost unlimited capacity for work he has—on top of his professional work—written quite a considerable number of books. Among them: "German versus Hun", 1938; "Dictionary of New German Words", 1945; "Wo die Queen Regiert" (a German anthology about England), "Heine. Roman seines Lebens" was published by Heine's old publishers Hoffmann & Campe recently. The same firm has commissioned him to write the biography of its famous founder Julius Campe.

I have enjoyed reading the "Reasonable Rebel". It gives you sometimes serious, sometimes amusing, insights into the daily life, the universities, the English court, the characters of famous people two hundred years ago. It has a whole chapter on Moses Mendelssohn's fight to be recognised as a human being in the Prussia of Frederick II.

A. ROSENBERG.

RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENTS

History of the B'nai B'rith First Lodge of England

To mark the 50th anniversary of its foundation, a book describing the history of the B'nai B'rith Lodge of England has been published recently.* In his introduction, the author traces briefly the evolution of British Jewry and renders an account of the climate of opinion which faced that devoted group of men who undertook the task of introducing the ideas and ideals of B'nai B'rith into this country in the early days of 1910. He then proceeds to narrate the slow and often painful development of the new Lodge, its struggle for recognition within Anglo-Jewry and the single-mindedness of its founders who were soon able to show their mettle, when they took it upon themselves to champion the cause of the ever-increasing number of alien immigrants. The protection of refugees and their succour was one of the earliest causes of the British B'nai B'rith—a tradition which the Lodge was unhappily called upon to live up to in years to come to a vastly greater degree.

When the controversy raged about the Jewish National Home in Palestine it was the Lodge which gave its moral and material support to the early Zionists, even if it meant antagonising influential groups of Anglo-Jewry. The names of such eminent brethren as Dr. Weizmann, Israel M. Sieff and Herbert Bentwich are mentioned here amongst many other protagonists. Philanthropic work, the fight against anti-Semitism, support of the persecuted, the dissemination of Jewish ideals and instruction—those were the chief concern of the Lodge during the inter-war years.

The foundation of the Women's Lodge, the proliferation into District Lodges and the events leading to the establishment of the District Grand Lodge in 1925 are described, as well as the inauguration of the Students' Common Room in 1932, which may be regarded as the seed from which later was to grow the remarkable work of Hillel House.

In the concluding chapters we are told how the Second World War threatened to extinguish the Lodge and how a small band of stalwarts managed to keep the tradition alive and to invigorate it to take a splendid share in the Tercentenary celebrations of Anglo-Jewry in 1956.

K. STRAUSS.

* Walter M. Schwab: *B'nai B'rith. The First Lodge of England*. Oswald Wolff. 17s. 6d.

Old Acquaintances

A Kempinski at the Old Vic:—For Berlin and its visitors "Kempinskis" was not only a good restaurant, but an institution. When the last members of that famous family left Germany they opened a restaurant in London's Swallow Street, though Dr. Gerhard Kempinski was more interested in fulfilling his life-long ambition to become an actor. While his wife Mela ran that eating place he appeared first in some German productions at the "Free German League of Culture", later on the English stage. After Gerhard Kempinski's untimely death his son Thomas followed in his footsteps. And last month the 22-year-old actor made his debut at the "Old Vic" as "Tybalt" in Zeffirelli's production of "Romeo and Juliet" with considerable success, and Kenneth Tynan mentioned his name in the *Observer*.

This and That:—John (Hans) Kafka who scripted "Schlussakkord" starring "Met" tenor Mario de Monaco will write "Judith" with Susan Strasberg in the lead for production in Israel.—Walter Reisch will produce "Dogs of St. Bernard" based on his own story in Switzerland shortly.—Curt Bois received the prize of the Association of German Critics for his performance in Kortner's "Don Juan" production.—75-year-old actor Paul Henkels received the German Cross of Merit First Class.—Lotte Lenya may appear opposite Vivien Leigh in Tennessee Williams' "The Roman Spring of Mrs. Stone".

Milestones:—Fritz Lang will be seventy this month in Hollywood. Born in Vienna, he started as a painter and went to Berlin during the first war as a script writer. One of his early productions "Der muede Tod" brought him immediate fame. It was followed by such world successes as "Dr. Mabuse", "Nibelungen", "Metropolis", "Spione", "Frau im Mond", and later on "M", starring for the first time Peter Lorre. Soon his name sold his pictures, and many stars owe their discovery to Fritz Lang: Gerda Maurus, Brigitte Helm, Lien Deyers, Gustav Froelich and a great number of others. When the Nazis came to power, he first went to Paris where he directed "Liliom", and later to Hollywood. A few years ago Fritz Lang returned temporarily to Germany where he successfully produced "Indisches Grabmal" and a sequel to his "Mabuse".—Africa explorer Hans Schomburg is 80 years old; he also produced documentaries.

C.D.:—Erling Kristiansen who will be the next Danish Ambassador in London, is married to Annemarie Selinko, the Viennese authoress of the best-seller "Desirée". She started 25 years ago as a journalist and wrote her first novel "Ich war ein haessliches Maedchen" shortly afterwards. Annemarie Selinko emigrated to Copenhagen where, as the wife of Mr. Kristiansen, she helped many refugees to escape to Sweden.

Obituary:—Henny Porten, the first lady of the silent German screen, died in Berlin aged 71 years—one year after the death of her husband Dr. von Kauffmann, who was of Jewish origin and whom she had refused to divorce in spite of pressure by the Nazi authorities.—Betina Bruckner, the 68-year-old widow of Ferdinand Bruckner alias Theodor Tagger, died in New York.—72-year-old Joseph Gregor, the well-known theatre historian, died in Vienna.—Bruno Seidler-Winkler, the first radio conductor, died aged 80 in Berlin.—45-year-old German actress Gisela von Collande was killed in a car accident.—Karl Lahm, Austrian correspondent of Ullsteins and other German papers died in Vienna aged 80.—85-year-old actor Hugo Doebelin died in Zürich.

Home News:—Anton Walbrook will play in "Masterpiece" at the "Royalty" in January.—Peter de Mendelssohn will follow up his successful "Zeitungsstadt Berlin" with a history of the publishing house S. Fischer for next year's 75th anniversary.—Israel's "Habimah" will come to London next year and present Julius Gellner's production of "Cry the Beloved Country".—Rolf Gerard, the son of prima-donna Mafalda Salvatini showed an exhibition of his paintings at the "Wildenstein" gallery here.—Dorothea Gottfert will translate "Billy Liar" into German; "Your Obedient Servant" based on an idea of hers was televised by the B.B.C. last month.

PEM

Hildegard Forres

THE LIMITS OF INTEGRATION

It is striking how much the problem of "belonging" of ex-refugees who immigrated in middle age is at present being discussed, in the Press, in social gatherings and by smaller groups of friends. Ten or even five years ago it had scarcely come over the horizon. We were still fully preoccupied with our struggle to adapt ourselves to the utmost of our ability to the English way of life, but now, after 20 years or more, we seem to have come to the end of our potentialities. So we stop to reflect and take stock. Our often painful efforts have not been unrewarding. Up to a point we have struck some roots. Naturally, in the process, the ties with our German past have become weaker and weaker. Few friends are left in Germany to keep up a human link. Goethe and Schiller have dropped into a dusty sleep on our bookshelves with no recent German literature to follow.

The sigh of the author of the article published in *The Times*, and quoted in the *AJR Information* issue of October, 1960, "Education of Immigrants' Children", will evoke a strong echo in many an ex-refugee's mind. "It is not easy to steer the tricky and narrow course between the Scylla of cutting yourself off from your own culture in an all-out attempt to become integrated in a new; and the Charybdis of clinging to the comforting protection of your national group, thereby remaining an alien forever in the land of your adoption."

If one ever hoped to become totally absorbed in the British nation, too much was expected. If by nothing else, those who immigrated when the threshold of childhood was

already crossed are set apart by their language. Even if hardly a foreign accent remains—and this is a rare case—English-born people will detect the foreigner by his intonation. Intonation—as I am writing the word down I am wondering what the German word for it is! There we come up against a particularly vexing phenomenon. Quite often the German word has slipped out memory and we may then slide into an ugly "Kauderwelsch", half German, half English, or we talk and write an un-English English and a faulty German. This linguistic experience gives one a particularly distressing feeling of sitting between two stools.

What can we do about it?

Nothing but accept the fact that assimilation is not achieved within one generation. It will go more quickly with us than with ethnic groups—which have a strong emotional urge to preserve their origin for generations to come—as for instance, the German settlers in Russia, but it takes more than one generation in any case.

I cannot agree that "there is a gap somewhere, and that gap must be filled—can only be filled—by the intellectual, spiritual and emotional possessions which one brings along from the land of one's birth; and one neglects them or casts them off at one's peril". A new solution is coming over the horizon in this era of history: the world citizen's chances to help create and to feel committed to values which transcend the boundaries of any one nation.

Those to whom the dawn of a new phase in the evolution of mankind does not—or not yet—mean a personal challenge, must beware

of feeling sorry for themselves because the blessing of "belonging" in a deeper sense is denied. As a Buddhist saying goes: "Where there is no home, there is our true home."

And, after all, have we not been spared torture and murder? The concentration camps set the standard by which we, the survivors, should measure our frustrations to the end of our lives.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Die Deutsche Jugendbewegung

Während eines Studienjahres in Leipzig 1912 trat ich in den Wandervogel ein, dessen Romantik mich schon jahrelang angezogen hatte. Ich war die einzige Jüdin, sah aber nichts von Antisemitismus; ich war sehr beliebt, da ich mit Geige und Gitarre die Hauptstütze der musikalischen Gruppe war.

Die monatlich erscheinende Zeitschrift brachte um diese Zeit nichts Anstößiges; sie nahm Beiträge von mir auf.

Nach Übersiedlung nach Berlin 1913 trat ich sofort wieder ein. In meiner Gruppe waren wir drei Juden: Medizinstudentin Lilly Ehrenfried, Ernst Berger und ich. Viele glückliche Wochenenden—bis zum 16. Oktober 1913, wo wir alle nach Vohlfanz in der Mark (nördlich von Berlin) fuhren, für die Jahrhundertfeier der Völkerschlacht bei Leipzig. Ein riesiges Feuer brannte, ein Student hielt die Ansprache—und warnte alle Anwesenden "... vor dem Feind, der aus dem Osten kam..."; er wurde recht deutlich.

Am nächsten Tag traten wir drei aus. Was hätte ich damals für eine Blau-Weiss-Gruppe gegeben. Nichts hörte ich davon, aber vielleicht bestand sie damals noch nicht? Zwei Jahre später trat ich dem IFTUS (Jüd. Frauenbund für Turnen und Sport) bei, der aber niemals den Wandervogel auch nur entfernt ersetzen konnte. Vom Blau-Weiss erfuhr ich erst Jahre später, als ich längst in der Provinz verheiratet war.

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TOWARDS UNDERSTANDING

A MESSENGER OF GOODWILL

Eighteen years ago I met Herbert Sulzbach for the first time in a military hospital as a Private in the British Army. A few years later, when he asked me to tea at his home in Camden Town, he was a Captain, and amongst my fellow guests were several high-ranking German officers. Sulzbach, who had served in the German Army during the First World War, was one of those in charge of 4,000 officers and 20,000 men who were German prisoners of war at Featherstone Park; he took a leading part in the efforts aiming at their political re-education.

His labours have resulted in many personal contacts which have continued after the war. This was reflected in a recent gathering in Düsseldorf of the so-called "Featherstone Park Working Group", of which Herbert Sulzbach, now an official of the German Embassy in London, is the Hon. President. Lord Pakenham, Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, and Yehudi Menuhin are amongst those who sponsor the work of the group. The addresses and debates in Düsseldorf were centred around the problem of "surmounting the past to achieve Anglo-German friendship". Former German prisoners of war, some of whom now hold positions as Members of Parliament and as diplomats, sat together with the British Consul and other British personalities to discuss ways and means leading to a better understanding between the two countries.

PEM

WEST BERLIN HONOURS COURAGEOUS CITIZENS

Twenty-two West Berliners who had assisted Jews during the period of persecution were honoured by the award of the Freedom of the Berlin City. The ceremony took place in a Berlin synagogue on the 22nd anniversary of the pogrom night, and the diplomas were distributed by Senator Lipschitz.

BERLIN DEPORTATION REMEMBERED

A memorial tablet to the 55,000 Berlin Jews who were deported during the war, was unveiled at the site of the former Jewish Old Age Home, Grosse Hamburgerstrasse, in East Berlin. This Home had been used as a transit camp for the deportees. Representatives of the East German Government and the East Berlin Jewish community attended the ceremony.

EAST BERLIN HON. DOCTORATES

Thirty-three people have been awarded honorary doctorates by Humboldt University in East Berlin, which celebrated its 150th anniversary. Dr. Hewlett Johnson, the Dean of Canterbury, and Professor C. F. Powell, of Bristol, are amongst those who received awards.

"GERMANIA JUDAICA" CONFERENCE

Under the auspices of "Germania Judaica" in Cologne, an institute founded to promote a better understanding of Jews and Judaism, a conference took place which was attended by the institute's scientific advisers, including Professor Dr. Franz Böhm, Professor Dr. Max Horkheimer, Professor Dr. Ethelbert Stauffer and Rabbi Dr. Kurt Wilhelm. An intense information service to the German public on Judaism and Jewry was regarded as of paramount importance by the speakers at the conference.

The activities of "Germania Judaica" include the publication of a bulletin, edited by Wilhelm Unger, the first issue of which has just become available. It carries a message by Bundespräsident Dr. Heinrich Lübke, an interview with Martin Buber, articles by Max Tau (Oslo), who was awarded the Peace Prize of the German Booksellers' Association, and by Dr. Hans Lamm (Munich), and well-chosen book reviews and bibliographical notices. The article by Hans Lamm, amongst others, reveals that at present there are about 30,000 Jews in West Germany, of whom 22,000 are members of their local Jewish communities. A breakdown shows that more than 30 per cent are over the age of 60 and only 15 per cent under 20 years.

Two pamphlets, also published by "Germania Judaica", make thought-provoking reading as well. They set out the fight against anti-Semitism and the Nazi regime not in an apologetic "philosemitic" manner but on a philosophical and theological level. The first pamphlet, by Gert H. Theunissen, has the characteristic title "Zwischen Golgatha und Auschwitz". The other one is a record of a discussion between Rabbi Zvi Asaria, Heinrich Böll, Paul Schallück and Wilhelm Unger. The discussion, which is headed "Geduldet oder Gleichberechtigt?", took place under the impact of the Swastika daubings at the Cologne Synagogue last Christmas.

DOCUMENTARY ON NAZI YOUTH MOVEMENT

Under the heading "Missbraucht" a documentary film on the development of the Hitler Youth has been produced for Eduard Bungter, Education Officer for Northrhine-Westphalia, in co-operation with the Munich film director, Peter Schamoni. The film is meant to record the ways and means by which the Nazi régime abused the young generation for the achievement of its devious and criminal aims and to serve as a warning for the future. The first performance took place in Düsseldorf.

NEW SYNAGOGUE IN HANOVER

On the anniversary of the pogrom night the foundation-stone of a new synagogue was laid in Hanover. The building, which is to consist of eight floors, will also comprise a communal centre, club rooms and residential quarters, especially for old people.

CULTURAL NEWS

EXHIBITION OF CONTEMPORARY JEWISH ARTISTS

A comprehensive show of the work of living Jewish artists is to be the subject of the opening exhibition at the Ben Uri Art Gallery, which is to reopen shortly in temporary premises at 14 Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.1. The Ben Uri Art Society would be glad to hear from artists who wish to have their work considered for inclusion.

CHILD ART EXHIBITION

The Annual Jewish Child Art Exhibition, which *The Jewish Chronicle* has again agreed to sponsor, will be held at the galleries of the Royal Water Colour Society from December 11th.

MUSIC COUNCIL ESTABLISHED

The Jewish Music Council has been formally established. Its objects will be: to co-ordinate Jewish musical activities; to offer advice and information regarding Jewish music; to plan programmes for Jewish Music Week and for musical activities throughout the year; to encourage Jewish music making; to promote the publication and performance of Jewish music; to establish a musical bridge with Israel and to make contact with Israeli musical organisations and musicians. The major Jewish cultural organisations will be asked for their support.

DISCUSSION ON JEWISH WRITERS

Under the auspices of *The Jewish Quarterly*, in association with Jonathan Cape, the publishers, a literary evening was held at the National Book League. Arnold Wesker, the playwright, participated in a discussion on the specific Jewishness of Jewish authors.

The over-sensitivity of Jewish audiences came under criticism. Mr. Charles Landstone, drama critic of *The Jewish Chronicle*, said that the modern Jewish writer attempted to present Jewish life as an integral part of the life of the wider community.

PRIZE FOR CHAGALL AND KOKOSCHKA

Marc Chagall, the French artist, and Oskar Kokoschka, the Austrian-born artist, in Copenhagen received the 1960 Erasmus Prize of \$15,000 presented by Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands.

HISTORY OF JEWISH LITERATURE

The French-Jewish philosopher and writer, Edmond Fleg, has written "A Short History of Jewish Literature". It is the latest of a series compiled under the sponsorship of the Community Service, jointly administered by the Anglo-Jewish Association, the Alliance Israélite Universelle and the American Jewish Committee. Jewish literary history from Bible time to the present day is sketched.

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NEUAUFBAU JUEDISCHEN LEBENS

Konferenz ueber Sozialarbeit auf dem Kontinent

Als sich im vergangenen Monat etwa 200 jüdische Männer und Frauen, Fachleute und interessierte Laien, haupt-, neben- und ehrenamtlich Tätige, im Rahmen der 15. "Annual Overseas Conference" des "American Joint Distribution Committee" (AJDC) in Genf, der europäischen Stadt der internationalen Begegnungen trafen, ging es, geographisch gesehen, nicht nur um die je 500,000 Juden auf dem westeuropäischen Kontinent und in den Moslemländern. Die Berichte und Erörterungen betrafen beispielsweise auch Not und Hilfe in Polen, Südamerika und Israel.

Betrachtet unter Aspekten der reichen, unvermeidlich überfüllten Tagesordnung der vertretenen Länder (20 und mehr) und der verschiedenen (fortlaufend übersetzten) Sprachen, war es wie eine Rechenschaft ablegende Schau über Leben, Entwicklung und Problematik jüdischer Existenz in grossen Teilen der Welt.

Prioritäten

Die Berichte über die Gesamtsituation, die unvorstellbaren sozialen Bedingungen und die inneren und äusseren Schwierigkeiten, unter denen ein erheblicher Prozentsatz der Juden in der Stabilität entbehrenden nordafrikanischen Ländern wie Marokko, Algerien und Tunis aufwächst und lebt, d.h. vegetiert, mussten nachdenklich stimmen, so sehr, dass mancher vom Schicksal wieder begünstigtere Europäer hätte auf den Gedanken kommen können, auf jegliche "Joint"-Hilfe, direkte und indirekte, zugunsten notleidender Juden und jüdischer Einrichtungen in diesen Teilen der Welt verzichten zu sollen. Nach einer knappen, sachkundigen und abgewogenen Allgemein-Uebersicht, die, auch die Lage der Juden im Iran (Persien) einschliessend, von Herbert Katzki gegeben wurde, gingen Dorothy Beers und Stanley Abramovitch, hauptamtliche Fachberater für Kinderfürsorge bzw. Erziehungs- und Schulwesen in der Genfer Zentrale, lebendig, ja drastisch ins einzelne. Es wäre wünschenswert, dass ihre wesentlichen Feststellungen einer breiteren jüdischen Öffentlichkeit zugänglich gemacht würden, weil es nicht genügt, im Gedächtnis Sätze festzuhalten wie "Der Wohnungs- und Nahrungsmittelnot, dem Mangel an Schulen und Arbeit, dem schlechten Gesundheitszustand kann man nicht 'en masse' beikommen" oder "Es ist nötig, die Juden in diesen Ländern dem Lebensstandard des 20. Jahrhunderts nahezubringen". Abgesehen vom Iran, sprechen hier Ziffern eine Sprache,

die, selbst wenn der "Joint", wie betont wurde, mehr als 100,000 Einzelmenschen "erreicht" d.h. am Leben erhält, die jüdische Welt aufhorchen lassen sollte.

Das Programm der Tagung war diesmal überwiegend von Sachgebieten und Fachfragen her aufgezoogen. Diesem Grundsatz folgten die Ausführungen über Lage und Aufgaben in den Moslemländern. Der allgemein besonders aufschlussreiche Bericht, den Dr. Akivah Kohane (AJDC, Genf) aufgrund regelmässiger Besuche in Polen über Schicksal und Zukunft der schätzungsweise 30,000 Juden in diesem Land gab, konzentrierte sich vor allem auf den Inhalt, die Form und den Umfang dessen, was der "Joint" dort leistet bzw., da er keine ständige Vertretung unterhält, auf den Weg über das zentrale polnische jüdische Hilfskomité zu tun wieder die Möglichkeit hat, seit wenigen Jahren. Stichworte dafür sind: Hilfe für Rückkehrer aus Russland, Unterstützung von Alten, Kranken und Invaliden, Betreuung von Kindern, Förderung der Fachausbildung (durch ORT) und von Studenten, Auswandererhilfe, Erhaltung von Synagogen, Beschaffung von Gebetbüchern.

In der Plenarsitzung, die, wie es offiziell hiess, der "Community Interpretation" gewidmet war und in Wirklichkeit die Frage nach der Nutzbarmachung der allgemeinen und der jüdischen Presse für "public relations", für ein intensiveres Bekanntmachen mit sozialen und kulturellen Aufgaben der jüdischen Gemeinden, Gemeinschaften, Organisationen und Institutionen zum Gegenstand hatte, referierten Joan Stiebel (London) und Dr. E. G. Lowenthal (London/Frankfurt a.M.).

Selbsterhaltung der Gemeinden

Selbstverständlich sollten intensivere, bessere "public relations" auch und nicht zuletzt ein Instrument für alles das sein, was mit Sammlung, Mittelaufbringung, "fund-raising" im eigenen Kreis zusammenhängt. Der Gesichtspunkt der Selbsterhaltung, der Wieder-Selbsterhaltung im europäischen jüdischen Gemeindebereich, wenn einmal, in wenigen Jahren schon, der Zufluss von Claims Conference-Mitteln nachlässt und aufhört, kam auch am Ende der teils nüchtern berichtenden, teils in die Zukunft weisenden grundsätzlichen Bemerkungen zur Geltung, die Saul Kagan (New York), der Generalsekretär der "Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany" (C.C.), im Rahmen der dritten Vollversammlung machte: nachdem er eine Art Miniaturgeschichte der sozialen, kulturellen und juristischen Hilfstätigkeit zugunsten verfolgt gewesener Juden und zugunsten der Wiederherstellung jüdischer Einrichtungen, vor allem in Europa, skizziert hatte, richtete er an die Versammelten den Appell, dass nunmehr eine eigene, örtliche Mittelaufbringung in den Gemeinden notwendig sei.

Vier Arbeitsgemeinschaften ("workshops") hatten je einen vollen, mit Referaten, Berichten und Gedankenaustausch angefüllten Arbeitstag hinter sich, bevor sie zu gewissen Vorschlägen gelangen und diese der Vollversammlung unterbreiten konnten. Die Berichterstatter (Altersfürsorge: Notar Dr. E. Spier, Amsterdam; Jugendpflege: Professor Ch. Perelman, Brüssel; Wohlfahrtspflege: Edgar Abravanel, Paris; Erziehungswesen: Rabbiner Dr. Elio R. Toaff, Rom, und Dr. Vidal Modiano, Paris) waren übereinstimmend der Auffassung, dass allenthalben ein ungewöhnlich fühlbarer Mangel an ausgebildetem Fachpersonal (Fürsorger, Lehrer usw.) besteht; es müssten genügend Mittel bereitgestellt und attraktive Wege (Stipendien,

Seminare, Kurse) gefunden werden, um dem Zustand abzuwehren, weil von der Lösung dieser entscheidend wichtigen Grundfrage viel für die Durchführung von Arbeiten und Plänen abhängt. Einig war man sich grundsätzlich auch darin, dass die koordinierende Tätigkeit des "Joint" auf diesen Gebieten fortgesetzt, sogar, wenn möglich, für bestimmte Fragen ein Ständiges Verbindungsbüro errichtet werden solle.

Unabhängig von solchen Ideen und Anregungen wurden die Bemühungen um die Festigung der "Standing Conference on European Jewish Communal Services", die—zwischen den Gemeindevorsitzenden—dem regelmässigen Austausch von Informationen und Erfahrungen, von Gedanken und Fragen auf den verschiedensten Gebieten jüdischer Gemeindearbeit dienen soll, fortgesetzt. Es wurde u.a. beschlossen, diesem seit etwa Jahresfrist in loser Form bestehenden, seitdem in europäischen Städten mehrfach zusammengetretenen Gremium durch Schaffung einer Satzung eine festere Gestalt zu geben, die Verbindung mit dem AJDC zu intensivieren und das von diesem herausgegebene, bisher in sieben Ausgaben vorliegende hektographierte Bulletin "Exchange" auszubauen und in englischer, französischer und deutscher Sprache erscheinen zu lassen. Astorre Mayer, Mailand, hat den Vorsitz der "Standing Conference" inne; ihr gehören bisher Vertreter jüdischer Gemeinden von 11 europäischen Ländern an.

Genf, mit seinen weniger als 200,000 Einwohnern eine kleine Grosstadt, ist heute der Sitz von nahezu 50 internationalen Organisationen. Das "Overseas H.Q." des AJDC, eine von ihnen, gehört und passt in diese zwischenstaatliche Atmosphäre, in der die Fäden der Welt zusammenlaufen, sich Menschen begegnen und Interessen und Ideen sich kreuzen. Die 15. Uebersee-Jahreskonferenz des "Joint" war ganz Ausdruck dieser Erscheinung. Beschlüsse standen nicht im Vordergrund. Es wurden auch keine fein redigierten Entschliessungen gefasst. Entscheidend war die Begegnung von Menschen aus aller Welt. Ihnen lag daran, sozusagen einen gemeinsamen Nenner zu finden, der so wichtig und so richtunggebend für jede Planung ist, mag sie auf lange oder nur auf kurze Zeit ausgerichtet sein.

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These services will be conducted by visiting Ministers of the Union. The Service will include an Address and after Kiddush there will be opportunity for questions and discussions.

A Children's Service will be conducted by the visiting Minister at 10 a.m. on the following day.

For further particulars of weekly Services, Children's Classes, and other functions, please contact the Secretary, 19 Hannam Court, Leicester.

PERSONALIA

JACOB ROSENHEIM 90

RABBI DR. ARTHUR POSNER 70

A spiritual leader who made his influence felt in the pre-war Jewish congregations of Kiel and Schleswig-Holstein is Rabbi Dr. A. Posner, who celebrated his seventieth birthday on November 16th in Jerusalem, where he made his home in 1934. (Tel Azra, David Str. 35.)

Congratulations will reach him from all over the world wherever former students of his and members of his congregations are scattered who have enjoyed his teachings and his sermons and who gratefully remember his unending zeal in communal and Mizrahi work and his sympathetic support for all those in need of his help and comfort. Nobody has ever turned to Rabbi Posner in vain, and there are many who owe the settlement of their compensation claims to his testification.

Rabbi Posner has led an exceptionally active life and has retained his creative mind and pen to which his many publications in recent years bear witness. Among his Hebrew writings are monographs about the Jewish congregations in the former province of Posen, where he was born, and contributions to the Hebrew Encyclopedia, in addition to the fifteen books in Hebrew and German that he has to his credit. The English-reading public has benefited from his publications in the Jewish Forum and the Jewish Library, both in New York.

His loving attachment to his former congregation in Kiel has induced Dr. Posner to do a great deal of research on its history and that of the Jews of Schleswig-Holstein, which has resulted in a comprehensive manuscript. When published, the book is bound to find many interested and appreciative readers. It is truly admirable how Rabbi Posner finds the time to add ever more to

his many writings while still continuing his important work at the Hechal Shelomo Library.

May he long retain his wonderful energy and mental freshness and be able to enjoy Yishuv Eretz Israel amid his devoted family and friends for many years to come.

G.L.

DAYAN I. GRUNFELD 60

It has often been stated that German Jews have enriched Anglo-Jewish life, both in the religious and in the secular sphere. One of those who have attained high office in the Jewish community of this country is Dayan I. Grunfeld, who recently celebrated his 60th birthday. The AJR has added reason for expressing its congratulations to him, because it has the privilege of counting him among its members. Beyond this, we owe him a debt of gratitude, because, being aware of the impact of his upbringing, he has, in his writings, contributed to the preservation of the spiritual heritage of German Jewry. Formerly a lawyer in Wuerzburg, Dayan Grunfeld chose the vocation of a rabbi only after his emigration. However, the fact that in an earlier period of his life he had a profession outside the religious sphere, may be one of the reasons for which he has an open mind for the general trends of our days. In one of his publications he demands the adjustment of the Orthodox Jew's life to the requirements of an age of science, and he was the first rabbi to deal with the problem of nuclear disarmament. Since his retirement from the Beth Din, Dayan Grunfeld has devoted much of his time to writing, and in the interest of all those who, directly or indirectly, benefit from his work we wish him many years of health and happiness.

Mr. Jacob Rosenheim, the veteran leader of the Agudist movement, recently celebrated his 90th birthday in Jerusalem. He is the founder of the Agudist World Organisation, which was established at the Kattowitz Conference in 1912. In Frankfurt, where he lived until 1937, he was one of the most prominent members of the orthodox "Austrittsgemeinde" and also editor of the periodical *Israelit*. In recognition of his dedication to Torah-true Judaism, the title of "Morenu" was bestowed upon him in 1929.

BRUSSELS REFUGEE WORKERS HONOURED

The Federal Cross of Merit (First Class) was awarded to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the "Comité Israélite des Réfugiés Victimes des Lois Raciales ("Coref"), Mr. Hans Schoemann and Mr. Maurice Goldstein. The ceremony took place in the house of the German Ambassador to Belgium, Dr. Kurt Oppler, in the presence of M. Paul Henri Spaak and other leading Belgian personalities. In his address, the Ambassador paid tribute to the work done by Mr. Schoemann and Mr. Goldstein in the interest of the emigrants from Germany in Belgium. "Coref" is the Belgian constituent of the "Council of Jews from Germany".

NOBEL PRIZE FOR JEWISH SCIENTIST

The Nobel Prize for Physics has this year been awarded to an American Jewish scientist, Dr. Donald A. Glaser, of the University of California. He was responsible for the "bubble chamber" method of studying the tracks of atomic particles, which has led to the discovery of a number of new atomic particles.

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OBITUARY

DR. EMIL KRAMER

It is learned with deep regret that Dr. Emil Kramer passed away at the age of 82. Prior to his emigration he was a well-known lawyer in Mainz. When he came to this country he bravely adjusted his life to the changed circumstances, which did not make it possible for him to continue work in his profession. As a member of the AJR Board he also actively associated himself with the efforts on behalf of his fellow-refugees, and when the AJR still maintained regional groups in Greater London he was the Chairman of its Richmond Branch. Emil Kramer was the embodiment of the finest qualities of German Jewry; he combined a wide knowledge in the general cultural sphere with a strong sense of solidarity with his Jewish community. We express our sincerest sympathy to his widow and the other members of his family. As a helpful and kind-hearted man he will be remembered by all who knew him.

HEDWIG PEISER

Mrs. Hedwig Peiser passed away in London recently. She was one of those non-Jewish Germans who courageously stood by the Jews during the darkest period of their history. She came to this country after the war, and for several years, until she retired a short while ago, was on the staff of U.R.O. To help the victims of Nazi persecution by trying to undo the wrongs as far as this was humanly possible was a task bound to be near to a woman of her attitude. She was a trusted friend to her colleagues, who, together with her family, mourn her untimely death.

ARNOLD SCHOENENBERG

Mr. Arnold Schoenberg, who held positions with various Jewish organisations, died in New York at the early age of 43. He was born in Hildesheim and emigrated to Palestine where he joined the Royal Air Force at the outbreak of war. Later on, he served with the Haganah and worked for the rescue of Jewish refugees. In 1950 he took up an appointment with the Jewish Agency in Munich. After having settled in the U.S. in 1957, he was attached to the New York branch of the Leo Baeck Institute, until he resigned last year, in order to work as a journalist.

FRIEDRICH EMIL FUCHS

Friedrich Emil Fuchs has died in London at the age of 87. He was born at Karlsruhe, the youngest of twelve brothers. He joined the family enterprise H. Fuchs und Soehne of Karlsruhe, a well-known firm of timber merchants, at their Stuttgart branch. At Stuttgart he lived happily with his wife, Emmy, née Levi, and three daughters. He was an active sportsman and took great interest in the arts. After his emigration to this country in 1939 he had a managerial post in his trade until he was 76. All who knew Friedrich Emil Fuchs remember him as a kind and upright man.

FRITZ NATHAN

The architect Fritz Nathan (formerly Frankfurt) died in New York, 69 years old. He created the Memorial for the fallen Jewish soldiers at the Berlin-Weissensee cemetery and also designed the Jewish cemetery in Frankfurt. His works include many industrial and private buildings, both in Germany and in the United States, as well as several American synagogues.

DR. SAMSON RAPHAEL HIRSCH

Dr. Samson Raphael Hirsch of Brussels (formerly Frankfurt/Main) died in Rome, where he participated in a symposium on "Coronary Disease". He was an outstanding physician and research worker, who has also many publications in his field to his credit. His professional work also included widespread activities as a medical "Gutachter", first, after the First War, for disabled soldiers, and, later on, on behalf of the "Reichsversicherung fuer Angestellte"; similarly, his opinion was often sought after the war by the German authorities in cases of indemnification. He emigrated to Belgium in 1938 where, at the recommendation of the Nobel Prize winner, Jules Bordet, he was put in charge of a university research laboratory. After the German invasion, he had to go underground, but continued his research work on kidney and lung diseases; the results were published after the war.

Dr. Hirsch, who was a great-grandson of Rabbi Samson Raphael Hirsch, was also active in Jewish affairs, especially as a member of the B'nai B'rith Lodge. In Frankfurt, he was for some time President of the Hermann Cohen Lodge, and in Belgium, he acted as a liaison officer between the various lodges, especially when their members were in need of help after the war. He was a highly educated personality with widespread general interests, especially in the field of music and philosophy.

DR. A. TICHO

The ophthalmologist, Dr. Albert Avraham Ticho, died in Jerusalem, 77 years old. He was born in Czechoslovakia and went to Palestine as early as 1912 to take charge of the Ophthalmological hospital, Lemaan Zion. In 1930, he founded a private Ophthalmological clinic. He was an outstandingly successful and widely recognised surgeon and performed more than 40,000 operations in the course of his career.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Deaths

Fuchs.—Friedrich E. Fuchs, 65 Nassau Road, Barnes, S.W.13 (formerly Stuttgart), passed away on October 22nd, in his 88th year. Deeply mourned by his daughters and their families.

Heinrich.—Waldemar Heinrich, 20 Holly Road, Birmingham 16, (formerly Vienna), passed away peacefully, after a long illness, on October 14th. Sadly missed by his wife Erica (née Rosenberg), and sisters Camilla and Elsa.

CLASSIFIED

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ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER wanted for boarding house. Box 765.

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ENERGETIC, versatile market man, wide experience grains and animal foods, export-import, shipping documentation, banking, negotiations, office management, good organiser, linguist, seeks position with progressive firm. Box 768.

ENGINEERING EXECUTIVE, 38, 12 years' experience managing specialist contracting Ghana and Nigeria, sound administrator, having pronounced affinity for West Africa, requires London-based appointment utilising this background. Willing to travel often and widely. Ambitious, fluent German. Box 754.

GENERAL / LEDGER CLERK, experienced, reliable, wants full- or part-time job. Box 756.

BUSINESSMAN, retired, perfect English, bookkeeping, correspondence, Im/Export forms, seeks part-time job (mornings). 5s. per hour. BM/XC4L, London, W.C.1.

ADVERTISING AGENT, first-class salesman, retired and bored with it, seeks occupation. Suggestions welcomed. Box 750.

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EX. PASSER/DRESSMAKER, wants full-time job as passer. Box 758.

CLERK, versatile and reliable, seeks part-time job. Box 759.

BOOKKEEPER, also knowledge German shorthand, PAYE, invoice checking, seeks full- or part-time job. Box 760.

ENGLISH, GERMAN SHORT-HAND TYPIST, elderly, seeks part-time or homework. Box 761.

YOUNG GERMAN LADY, living in London, seeks position as shorthand typist (German and French shorthand and typing, able to copy-type English). Box 751.

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MISSING PERSONS

Enquiries by AJR

Lorenz, Martha, born June 26th, 1920 in Bacs. Sought by her cousin, Miklos Lorincz, Budapest.

Persons who know the late **Dr. med. Alfred Wolf**, Duisburg/Hamborn.

ORGANISATIONAL NEWS

BAZAAR AT OTTO SCHIFF HOUSE

More than 300 persons attended the Bazaar at Otto Schiff House on November 20, and contributed to the most gratifying financial result. The major part of the proceeds will be handed over to the Fanny Williams Crèche in Jerusalem, thus, as the House Committee Chairman, Mr. H. Blumenau, put it in his welcoming address, linking the old with the young and the Hampstead Home with its former owner, Mrs. Winter, who now serves on the Committee in charge of the Jerusalem Crèche. Thanks are due to the residents and firms who produced and donated the articles on sale, and also to the Committee and the staff members who, by their devoted labours, helped to make the function a success.

ATTENDANTS FOR SICK PEOPLE WANTED

Now, as the winter season has started, the AJR is increasingly asked for women prepared to attend to sick and invalid people, part-time or full-time (not residential). Any offers should be made to the AJR Employment Agency, MAI. 4449.

WIRELESS SETS NEEDED

For the benefit of some of the residents at Leo Baeck House it would be gratefully appreciated if second-hand wireless sets, in working order, could be donated to the Home. Any readers who can offer a set should kindly contact the Matron, Leo Baeck House, The Bishop's Avenue, N.2. Phone SPE. 9806.

A NEW VENTURE OF YOUTH ALIYAH

We should like to draw our readers' attention to the advertisement in this issue in which Youth Aliyah announces the publication of new greetings cards for festive occasions. In the set "Views of the Holy Land" the full colours of the Mediterranean scene come to life particularly well, and the set of "Flowers in the Holy Land" is by no means less attractive. The proceeds from the sale go to the funds of Youth Aliyah and thus help to support more than 13,000 children in need of care and training in Israel. Since the cards have a general appeal they may also be used for recipients outside the Jewish community.

ORGANISATION OF FORMER BRESLAUERS IN ENGLAND

As already mentioned in the September issue of *AJR Information*, former members of the Breslau Jewish community have organised themselves in Israel under the Chairmanship of Dr. Wilhelm Freyhan. On the occasion of Dr. Freyhan's visit to London, a meeting of former Breslauers in this country was convened which was attended by about 70 persons. Dr. Freyhan reported on the various activities of the organisation in Israel, which, amongst others, was building up an address index of former members of the community now scattered all over the world and which had also launched various social schemes for the benefit of its members. It was a further object of the organisation to keep alive the memory and history of the once flourishing Breslau community.

It was decided at the meeting to take the necessary steps to establish an organisation of former Breslauers in this country as well, and a preparatory Committee was elected consisting of Mesdames Herta Herlitz, Thea Moss, E. H. Cohn, and Grete Boss and Messrs. S. Wislicki, F. Mendelsson, G. Goddard, G. Jurke and M. Streat, with Mr. G. Streat as the Chairman. The establishment of a branch in Birmingham under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. Falk, 92 Gough Road, Birmingham 15, was also contemplated. All former members of the Breslau Jewish community in this country are asked to get in touch with Mr. M. Streat, 243 Elgin Avenue, W.9.

SELF-AID CONCERT

The programme of this year's Self-Aid Concert on November 15, at Wigmore Hall, comprising works by Mozart, was particularly well chosen. It provided the audience with the opportunity of witnessing the London debut of a young singer, Elizabeth Harwood, who, with a remarkably beautiful voice, rendered recitals of the Motet "Exultate, Jubilate," and of a Concert Aria. Peter Gellhorn, a refugee artist, whose achievements have added lustre to the name of our community, conducted the English Chamber Orchestra when playing Symphony No. 40 in G minor and was also the soloist in the Piano Concerto in A. The artistic success of the function was enhanced by a most gratifying financial result, which will help Self-Aid to continue its important charitable work.

LEO BAECK INSTITUTE LECTURE

The second series of lectures organised by the Society of Friends of the Leo Baeck Institute commenced on November 3rd with a talk by Dr. F. H. Eisner on *Heine und Meyerbeer: Irrungen und Wirrungen einer Freundschaft*. In his illuminating and well-documented address Dr. Eisner traced the relationship between the poet and the composer and provided a penetrating analysis of this much discussed friendship and its dissolution, highlighted by an episode over which controversy has ever raged and which has furnished ammunition to the anti-Semitic hacks and pseudo-literati in general, and to the many enemies of the great German-Jewish poet in particular. One need only recall the unwholesome and virulent tirades of the notorious Adolf Bartels.

To some extent the speaker based his observations on Heinz Becker's *Der Fall Heine-Meyerbeer*, the most important recent contribution to this theme which does so much to rectify the one-sided view of Hirth's Heine-book. Dr. Eisner also paid considerable attention to the differing Jewish backgrounds—Meyerbeer's adolescence in a Berlin where the Jews had remained second-class citizens and Heine's youth in a Rhineland of equality and emancipation. This difference of environment did much to form their characters and also their outlook on Jewish matters. He outlined in great detail the rise of the friendship between the poet and the *divino maestro*, the fulsome praise Heine first bestowed on Meyerbeer's compositions, their mainly unfruitful co-operation and their unfortunate financial dealings, Meyerbeer's repeated intervention in the matter of the constantly harassed Heine's *Pension*, the misunderstandings and the deterioration of their relationship and finally Heine's scathing literary attacks which continued, so to say, from beyond the grave.

The latest epistolary evidence available would largely tend to exculpate Meyerbeer in this controversy. Even if one takes Heine's straitened circumstances into account he does not perhaps emerge altogether without blame in this affair. To the dispassionate beholder of today it must seem that the lamentable strife contains little which could not have been accommodated in a friendly conversation. However this may be, it is undeniable that Heine's animosity against the *Beeren-Meyer* has resulted in some choice contributions to the literature of Germany. When the dust of controversy has settled, it is the scintillating verses that remain.

A.P.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

MAYOR BRANDT IN ISRAEL

As a delegate to the 15th Congress of the International Union of Local Authorities in Tel Aviv, West Berlin's Mayor, Willy Brandt, paid a visit to Israel. Addressing the opening ceremony, he declared: "A German who speaks in Israel has to bear the terrible burden of the past. I am prepared to bear this burden. . . . I do not believe in the wisdom of letting grass grow and forgetting." Germany's great hope, he stated, was the young generation. At a press conference in Dimona (Negev) he promised that he and his political friends would work for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the German Federal Republic and Israel. Mayor Brandt also saw Mr. Ben-Gurion, with whom he discussed, among other things, the co-operation of Socialists in aiding underdeveloped countries.

MEETING OF FORMER KARLSRUHERS

To commemorate the 20th anniversary of the deportation of Jews from Badenia to Southern France (Gurs), a meeting of former members of the Karlsruhe community took place in Tel Aviv. The main address was given by Rabbi Dr. Ansbacher, himself a former prisoner of Gurs Camp. Mr. Walter David paid tribute to Rabbi Ansbacher's devoted services to his fellow-prisoners. The gathering was concluded by a report by Mr. Hermann Ellern about his recent interesting finds in the Grand Ducal archives in Karlsruhe. The material brought to light included the correspondence of Grand Duke Friedrich with Theodor Herzl, and also with the German Emperor Wilhelm and Czar Nikolaus of Russia.

BRITISH TOURISTS IN ISRAEL

A total of 9,000 Britons visited Israel in 1959, of whom some 20 per cent were non-Jews. In the first eight months of this year, the number of British tourists was 20 per cent higher than in the same period last year.

TRIAL IN HAIFA

The trial has opened in Haifa of Professor Kurt Sitte, the former non-Jewish head of Haifa Technion's Physics Department, who is accused of passing secret scientific information to a foreign Power. This is the first time a scientist in Israel has been accused of such action.

Professor Sitte was born in Czechoslovakia and is a scientist of international repute. He was an inmate of Buchenwald concentration camp during the war. Later he worked at Edinburgh and Manchester Universities and also in the United States and Brazil.

He joined the staff of the Haifa Technion in 1954.

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