

Leon Zeitlin

## IN PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS

## From Welfare State to Human Rights

Quite recently, answering a question about the connection of morality to the Roman Catholic Church, the Pope stated, unequivocally, that the religion of the Roman Catholic Church is supra-national. The Pope's sincere, firm, kind and unprejudiced humanism is beyond any doubt. The passionate discussion lately aroused by the performance of the sensational play "The Vicar", concerning an allegedly or factually "neutralist" policy of Pope John's predecessor is, therefore, of no relevance to the practical attitude of the Roman Catholic Church towards racialism and other equally hateful methods of segregation. The large number of our co-religionists who were courageously protected against the horrors of Nazism by high dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church as well as by practising Catholics in all walks of life, bear abundant witness to the supra-national and supra-racial morality of the Roman Catholic Church.

World Jewry, however, should not only wholeheartedly and gratefully endorse Pope John's humane statement but also consider it as a message to Judaism. Such a supra-racial and even supra-rational morality is indeed the hallmark of Judaism. To Judaism, the senior of the monotheist religions, it must be particularly painful to resign to the sad truth that at a time when the constitutions of most countries of the world solemnly pronounce general welfare or public happiness as the ultimate aim and end of the modern Welfare State in its pink, red and blue varieties, man's strenuous efforts to bring down to a mundane level the individual's inalienable human right of the *pursuit of happiness* have not been very successful so far.

Facts confirm that the premise according to which man, by nature, is religious or intellectually moral, has no biological foundation in the life of the individual or in society. It may, therefore, suffice to stress that modern man has opted for a secular world without, however, having even proved capable of satisfying every human being's secular necessities for existence and survival: food, clothing, dwelling. Nonetheless, most countries have arrogated constitutional commitments to this effect and, beyond this, to the final achievement of the "good life", as epitomised by Isaiah's grandiose vision and contemplated since then by many religious teachers and pronounced by philosophers or other "wise men".

As to the crucial question of whether or not the "good life" as offered by affluent societies by means of a humane economy can be accepted as an adequate substitute for the "good life" as visualised by those truly believing in a religious or spiritual moral, the answer must, in this connection, necessarily be: No comment. But if we ask, why mankind—or rather the part of it which prides itself to be the heir and beneficiary of the "Western Spirit"—has consciously or unconsciously

opted for a secular world, an explanation, acceptable at least as a working hypothesis, presents itself.

## U.S.A. Declaration of Independence

Since time immemorial, men as individuals and in groupings have been comforted, or discomforted, by a secular notion of happiness. The idea, however, that the State might act as an honest broker in providing secular happiness, is a somewhat strange historical novelty. It originates in the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution of the United States. These historic documents unequivocally proclaim the pursuit of happiness as one of the inalienable rights and as a public concern. Between these pronouncements and the general Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, the secularisation of Human Rights became the order of the day in the Western World. There is hardly any constitution, especially in countries which have opted for parliamentary democracy or government by consent, without a preamble or clause by which the pursuit of happiness of its citizens and of Peace and Freedom has been proclaimed as the State's final object.

And after 1948? Well, the Welfare State which, at the beginning of this century, was still the bogy of liberalism, is now being acclaimed with increasing intensity. However, we fail to realise that public happiness—the greatest happiness of the greatest number—which justifies the growing demand for public services not only in public utilities, but everywhere in our daily life, only touches the fringes of individual happiness, and that in our efforts to draw a demarcation line between the necessities, rights and duties of the individual and those of society we are inclined to lay stress on the material advantages arising from progress, especially in science and technology.

Useful and even indispensable as such advantages are in man's perennial pursuit of happiness in a secular world, the philosophy of rationalism from which this goal originates could so far never prove that they should be considered as an end in itself. And so the pursuit of happiness goes on and on. Are we justified to cast any doubt on the good faith of the founding fathers of the U.S.A. who absorbed the Anglo-French version of rationalism eagerly? Not at all. They hailed it as the dawn of an "era of reason" with the secular possibilities of the greatest happiness for the greatest number. Man believes that he is competent to organise his own progress and happiness and is immensely fortified by this belief.

However, to the Jewish mind such an optimistic view about the ultimate goal of secular evolution must necessarily be disappointing. Surely Jewish traditional teaching has always vigorously supported all directives to help the individual and to advance the prosperity of

social groupings. Yet parallel with this tendency runs the *messianic message*. No attempt at summarising the ideology of Judaism should miss the essence of this message, which imperatively demands peace, justice, loving mercy and walking humbly the road of our daily life, and which recognises the higher power of spirituality. In short, it is the functioning of the human spirit which dominates reason and which promises the individual's happiness and mankind's welfare on a higher level than the mere disposition of material objects.

In its relationship to our secular world Judaism has, through the ages, stood out as a spiritual democracy, proving the rectitude of this way of life through the exertions of Jewry everywhere up to the present. Now, at long last liberated from what euphemistically has been called "Jewish disabilities", it has abundantly contributed to the advantages of secular democracy in all parts of the world by enhancing the progress in science and technology. But as trustees of the messianic message Jewry cannot ignore the grave contradictions between liberty and equality which, when unrestricted, seem irreconcilable. These contradictions have become so intense that mankind's survival or annihilation depends on their solution. True, there are plenty of opportunities of at least reducing them, and there has been no lack of brave attempts in that direction. Yet far-sighted action rather than lip-service is called for.

## Messianic Challenge

The significance of the perennial messianic challenge should, therefore, not be forgotten, and it is under this aspect that a motion put forward by one of the most progressive Anglo-Jewish congregations, to discuss whether the Anglo-Jewish community is complacent and materialistic, deserves the most careful attention. This the more so, as, on the higher level of spiritual and religious ethics, a similar discussion is going on everywhere. And there are hardly any of these groups, irrespective of whether their ideological starting-point is national, racial, religious or social, whose members are not sincerely convinced that man, coming of age, might find a well-deserved breathing space in his perennial pursuit of happiness, bringing nearer the marriage between spirituality and reason.

Coming round a full circle, the well-intentioned secular attitude of the United States towards the pursuit of happiness reminds us of the fact that the Diaspora, representing the overwhelming majority of Jews, is concentrated primarily in the United States and other Anglo-Saxon countries. Is not theirs a strong case for taking action in developing the Human Rights Commission, from an entirely political committee without any practical influence, into one of the independent agencies of the United Nations?

Especially the Jewish non-governmental members have been tireless in trying to achieve the change of the general Declaration of Human Rights into a binding covenant. This seems to be an ambitious but, because of human nature, unattainable goal. Instead, it might be worth while to work for a spiritually less ambitious but practicable aim by trying to create such an agency which could gradually develop into the moral conscience of the world.

# GERMAN FEDERAL RESTITUTION LAW

## Discussions on Amendments

The German Federal Restitution Law deals with monetary claims regarding identifiable moveable property confiscated by the German Reich and the Nazi organisations, such as household goods, liftvans, jewellery, gold, silver, securities and banking accounts. Up to now the total of compensation was limited to 1½ milliard DM.

On May 7th in the Federal Ministry of Finance, Bonn, a meeting took place to which the Ministry had invited the associations of persecutees. The Council of Jews from Germany was represented by Dr. W. Breslauer and Dr. F. Goldschmidt. A draft worked out by the Ministry was discussed, the principal provisions of which were the following:

(1) The ceiling of 1½ milliard DM. was to be lifted. The first 40,000 DM. of every claim adjudicated upon and 50 per cent of the amount exceeding 40,000 DM. were to be settled after promulgation of the amending law, expected at the end of this year. Another 25 per cent of the amount exceeding 40,000 DM. was to be settled by instalments; the remainder was to remain unpaid.

(2) A hardship fund of 400 million DM. for certain types of claims was to be established for persecutees, who through no fault of their own had not registered their claims under Section 5 of the Federal Restitution Law (which deals with property confiscated outside the Federal Republic, but sent to its territory and/or Berlin) in the belief that their case could not be proved.

(3) The bill also contains improvements with regard to confiscation of property in East Berlin.

Dr. Breslauer demanded the full satisfaction of restitution claims registered in time and adjudicated upon, whether now or in future. This proposal was supported by the persecutee associations inside and outside Germany. The atmosphere of the meeting and remarks of the officials in charge gave rise to the expectation that these claims will eventually be satisfied as to 100 per cent.

Most of the representatives of the persecutee associations opposed the establishment of a hardship fund for neglected claims of persecutees whose property was confiscated outside Germany and advocated

the reopening of deadlines, or possibly the recognition of the "status quo ante" for neglected claims. In this context it was emphasised by Dr. Goldschmidt for the Council that it acted not only for persecutees whose property was confiscated in Germany, but also for those who were deprived of their property in the occupied territories. It remains to be seen whether and to what extent the Federal Authorities will see their way to modify the draft in favour of claimants who had missed the deadline.

The representatives of the Council took the opportunity of their visit to discuss related problems of indemnification and restitution with high German officials of the competent Ministries and members of the Bundestag.

W.B.

### YUGOSLAV COMPENSATION REFUSED

West Germany, in a note to the Yugoslav Government, has rejected a Yugoslav demand for global reparations to indemnify Yugoslav victims of Nazi persecution.

This refusal was made despite the fact that agreements have been concluded between West Germany and a number of European States. However, Germany expressed readiness to increase payments to Yugoslav victims of Nazi medical experiments. This category of indemnification has been granted since 1961.—(J.C.)

### POLICE CHIEF SUSPENDED

Dr. Johann Kunz, deputy chief of police in Graz, Austria, and a senior officer in the Nazi S.S. during the war, has been temporarily suspended from his duties pending investigation of his wartime activities.

He was summoned to appear as a witness in the trial at Coblenz of Georg Heuser and other former S.S. and police officers, when the defence alleged that he had been responsible for mass murders committed near Minsk. Dr. Kunz denied responsibility for the killings but admitted that he had witnessed the shooting of large numbers of Jews.

### MARTYRS REMEMBERED

#### Catholic Memorial Church in Berlin

In memory of the Roman Catholic Resistance fighters who lost their lives under the Nazi régime, a church, "Regina Martyrum", was recently consecrated near the Ploetzensee prison, where several of them were executed. The martyrs who were remembered on that occasion included Graf von Stauffenberg, Pater Alfred Delp and Propst Bernhard Lichtenstein. The remains of the late President of the "Katholische Aktion", Dr. Erich Klausener, who was murdered by the Nazis, were transferred from the Mariendorf Cemetery to the vault of the new church.

#### Convent in Dachau

At the initiative of the Bishop of Munich, Dr. Johannes Neuhäusler, himself a former Dachau inmate, a Carmelite Convent will be built at Dachau. The Bishop consecrated the foundation-stone of the convent on April 28, the eve of the day 18 years ago when the Americans liberated Dachau.

The 30,000 inmates of the concentration camp formerly included 1,034 priests.

#### Memorial Site at Neuengamme

The site of the Nazi concentration camp at Neuengamme, near Hamburg, is to be turned into a memorial to those who died there. The local administration and the organisation of survivors of the camp have prepared plans accordingly.

## TRIALS IN GERMANY

A Hanover jury has sentenced two ex-S.S. officers to three-and-a-half years' hard labour for murdering Jews in the spring of 1945.

Wilhelm Genth and Paul Maas were S.S. guards at the Stoecken concentration camp, which was evacuated in April, 1945. The two men were ordered to accompany 1,000 Jewish prisoners to Bergen-Belsen. Maas, who was in charge, gave orders that no prisoner was to fall into Allied hands alive. The prisoners proceeded to Belsen on foot and Genth killed three of them who were unable to walk.

The prosecution demanded life sentences but the court classified the crime as complicity in murder because the accused had probably acted under duress and had to obey superior orders.

Two other men sentenced by a West Berlin court last year for the mass murder of Jews had their appeals refused by the Berlin Supreme Court.

In Coblenz sentences were imposed on Georg Heuser and ten other former S.S. and police officers for the mass murder of Jews in Minsk. Heuser was sentenced to 15 years' hard labour, one defendant received hard labour for life, and hard labour sentences varying from ten to three and a half years were imposed on the other men.

### GLOBKE TO RETIRE

It is reliably reported that Dr. Hans Globke, State Secretary and right-hand man of the Federal Chancellor, Dr. Adenauer, plans to retire in October. His decision is said to be final and to have been made regardless of whether Dr. Adenauer adheres to his public pledge to resign in the autumn or not.

According to reliable sources, Dr. Globke, who wrote the official Nazi commentary on the Nuremberg Race Laws, had asked to retire five times during the past few years but his request had been refused by Dr. Adenauer.—(J.C.)

### INSULT TO DR. GERSTENMAIER

Erwin Schoenborn was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment by a Bonn court for insulting Dr. Eugen Gerstenmaier, the President of the Bundestag.

A prominent neo-Nazi, Schoenborn, who is a former Nazi Army officer, has founded a number of neo-Nazi and anti-Jewish organisations in West Germany since the war. In 1957 he received a similar sentence also for insulting Dr. Gerstenmaier in connection with his activities in the German anti-Hitler Resistance movement.—(J.C.)

### ARTUR RUBINSTEIN'S VOW

Artur Rubinstein, the Jewish pianist, took a vow never to play on German soil again. However, in answer to requests from West Germans to hear him play, he booked a hall in Nijmegen, Holland, and put tickets on sale in West Germany.

On the day of the concert only 600 Germans had bought tickets, and tickets were put on sale to the local population as well, of whom only about 200 bought tickets. As a result, Rubinstein played to a half-empty hall.

Many Nijmegen music-lovers stayed away on principle, but the Germans at the concert gave the pianist an almost hysterical ovation.

The Dutch Press has pointed out the inconsistency of Artur Rubinstein's behaviour. Keeping to the letter of his vow, at the same time he played for what was originally intended to be a purely German audience in a Dutch town only five miles from the German border.—(J.C.)

### ANTISEMITE SENTENCED

Three months' imprisonment has been imposed by a Düsseldorf court on a man for publicly insulting Jews. The incident occurred at a local public house in August last year when the accused, who had been drinking heavily, insulted two young men whom he thought to be Jews, calling them names and asking the innkeeper to "keep away these Jewish swines".

Your House for—

**CURTAINS, CARPETS, LINO  
UPHOLSTERY**

SPECIALITY

**CONTINENTAL DOWN  
QUILTS!**

ALSO RE-MAKES AND RE-COVERS

ESTIMATES FREE

**DAWSON-LANE LIMITED**

17 BRIDGE ROAD, WEMBLEY PARK

Telephone: ARN. 6671

Personal attention of Mr. W. Schachmann.

## NEWS FROM ABROAD

### VATICAN JUSTIFICATION

*Osservatore Romano*, official organ of the Vatican, in one week carried two features on why Pope Pius XII did not openly condemn the slaughter of the Jews during the war.

The article in the second feature states that "Grave questions, like accusations, have been constantly cropping up in the last years . . . and have started heated debates". But it was obviously the production in Berlin of Hochhuth's play, "The Vicar", which gave rise to the present Vatican rejoinder.

Vatican circles feel the necessity of justifying and defending the cautious aloofness of Pius XII and Monsignor Alberto Giovanetti, a prominent member of the Vatican's Congregation for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, does so in the article. The late Pope is defended on the grounds that he "imposed upon himself . . . the most scrupulous neutrality, leaving to diplomatic channels the task of denouncing specifically violations of human rights". The article claims that 3,767 Jews were sheltered during the Nazi occupation of Rome, although 1,127 Jews were not saved from deportation (the official figure of Jews deported from Rome is over 2,000).

Pope Pius XII believed that it was his duty to be the pastor of the universal church—the spiritual father of men fighting in both of the warring camps during that atrocious conflict, the article states.—(J.C.)

### ITALY

#### Jews in New Parliament

The ten to 15 Jewish candidates in the Italian General Election were distributed among the lists of all except the extreme Right-wing parties. Carlo Levi, the world-famous author and painter, was elected to a Senate seat as an independent on the Communist list. Three Jews on the Socialist list also won seats.

The Rome Jewish quarter was unusually quiet during the election campaign and totally free of neo-fascist hooliganism and also of any election propaganda. It has been revealed that the Chief Rabbi, the President of the community and the head of the Police Political Department held a meeting at which it was decided that a broad area of Rome, including the Jewish quarter, was to be placed out of bounds as far as electoral propaganda was concerned.

#### Bonn Criticised

Signor Giuseppe Saragat, Secretary of the Social Democratic Party, one of the three parties in Italy's Coalition Government, has declared that the German scientists in Egypt are "a scandal the German Government should have found a way of avoiding. The news from Egypt is very grave and constitutes a crime and a threat to Israel's safety.

"The possible and impossible must be done", said Signor Saragat, "to prevent Egypt from making any attempt to destroy Israel."

#### COMMEMORATION IN GREECE

A memorial service for the 67,000 Greek Jews who were deported and massacred by the Nazis during the German occupation, was held at the Beth Shalom Synagogue in Athens. The 5,000 Greek Jews who survived the Nazi persecution and still live in Greece held a day of fasting and visited the Kokinia cemetery where a special memorial has been erected.

Mr. Ioannis Georgakis, who was Greek Regent after the war, made a speech in which he recalled Greek efforts to save as many Jewish lives as possible. A delegation of the Central Board of the Jewish community presented representatives of the Greek Orthodox Church with a bronze plaque expressing Greek Jewry's gratitude for the help they received at the time of the Nazi persecution.—(J.C.)

### RED CROSS DEFENCE

In a series of "information notes" disseminated by Red Cross headquarters in Geneva, it is claimed that if the International Red Cross had spoken up in protest against the horrors of the concentration camps, it would have "deprived itself of any possibility of acting in Hitler's Empire; it would have deliberately given up what chances there still remained to it to help, even in a restricted manner, the victims of the concentration camp régime".

Pointing out that the Red Cross is unable to undertake relief activities in any country without the permission of that country, the notes state that public protest by the International Committee against concentration camp atrocities "would have made it impossible for it to continue its activity on behalf of millions of military captives. For the Nazi leaders viewed this activity with suspicion and would have ruthlessly suppressed it on the slightest pretext".

In the interests of the victims "it was, therefore, essential that no loud protests be made. This did not, however, prevent the International Committee of the Red Cross from making protests, but without any publicity, against excesses of which it had knowledge".

The mission of the Red Cross, say the notes, lay "more in acts of relief than in speeches or in pronouncing judgment".—(J.C.)

### DUTCH JEWRY INDICTED

Professor S. Kleerekoper, President of the Board of Governors of *Nieuw Israelisch Weekblad*, has resigned. In a letter published in the weekly he stated that he had taken this decision because of the "general lowering of the level of Dutch Jewry".

Professor Kleerekoper, who has been a Professor of Economics at the Municipal University of Amsterdam since 1946, joined the Zionist Movement after 1933, occupying a leading position in Zionist and communal affairs in the post-war years.

After a time, however, Professor Kleerekoper resigned from the Amsterdam Ashkenazi congregation because, in his view, race not religion should be the Jewish criterion. At the same time he criticised the congregation for refusing to recognise as members those who had a non-Jewish mother, were non-Jewesses married to Jews, or even had no Jewish relatives at all.

Over a year ago he resigned from the Dutch Zionist Organisation, having frequently assailed it for not being sufficiently "theoretically" Zionist. He has often written very sharply about Israel, despite his Zionism.

The Professor has a certain authority in the non-Jewish world, and his statement that Dutch Jewry has sunk to a low level has been widely reported in the press.—(J.C.)

### STUDY OF EUROPEAN JEWRY

A body set up in Paris by the Anglo-Jewish Association, the American Jewish Committee and the Alliance Israélite is launching a broad three-year programme of sociological and demographic studies of European Jewry.

This project is the first of its kind since the war, and aims at obtaining a reliable "global picture" of the strength and composition of Jewish communities on the Continent, as well as thoroughly investigating representative communities, finding out about such factors as Jewish social status, integration into the non-Jewish community and general mobility, and studying isolated Jewish communities.

Financial assistance has been provided by the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany.—(J.C.)

### RUMANIAN TRIBUTE

Hundreds of Rumanian Jews took part in a special memorial service at the Coral Temple, Bucharest's main synagogue, to pay tribute to the memory of Jews killed by the Iron Guard in a pogrom in January, 1941.

### CANADIAN JEWISH M.P.s

There are still four Jewish M.P.s in the Canadian Parliament after the general election: Mr. Marvin Gelber (Liberal) was elected as the member for the Toronto suburb of York-South; Mr. Milton Klein, Q.C. (Liberal), was elected to the Montreal-Cartier seat; Mr. Herbert A. Gray (Liberal) was re-elected in Essex-West, Windsor, Ontario; and Mr. David Orlikow (New Democratic Party) was re-elected in Winnipeg.

The Social Credit Party, which had allegations of antisemitism levelled against it, had its representation fall from about thirty in the last Parliament to just over twenty in the new one.

### AUSTRALIA

#### No Neo-Nazi Centre

Sir Robert Menzies has denied in the Federal Parliament that Australia was a centre of neo-Nazism. This was in reply to a question by a Labour M.P. arising out of the meeting in Brussels of the International Union of Resistance Fighters, where it was alleged that Australia was one of the most active centres of neo-Nazism.

#### Swastikas in Sydney

Less than a fortnight after "Hitler was right" stickers were plastered on the walls of the Sydney Great Synagogue, another similar incident occurred sixty miles from Brisbane. Swastikas, "Heil Hitler" and "Get out, Jews", in letters three feet high, were daubed on a synagogue.

The synagogue, at Surfers' Paradise in Gold-coast, Queensland, is owned by the Goldcoast Hebrew Congregation. The small community were helped in its building and inauguration by members of other communities all over Australia.—(J.C.)

### BOMBAY COMMUNITY

A Jewish National Defence Committee has been formed in Bombay, the main Jewish communal centre in India. The committee plans to give "shape and substance" to the countrywide efforts of India's Jews in India's defence programme and activities. It proposes to encourage enlistment in the armed forces; to promote investment in defence funds; first-aid training; the organisation of blood donors; helping to hold prices steady and knitting for the Forces.

**PELTOURS**  
YOUR  
PASSPORT  
TO  
BUSINESS TRAVEL

Whether you travel for business or to get away from it, PELTOURS will be glad to arrange any trip you have in mind. Our individual service takes care of everything connected with travelling, from passports to travel reservations and hotel bookings and, of course, there is no charge whatever for the facility.

**PELTOURS**  
29 DUKE ST. LONDON W.1

## FROM THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

### JEW IN RUSSIA

#### More Sentences

A recent issue of *Pravda* reports that a Jew, M. I. Kutz, was sentenced to death after having been found guilty of accepting a bribe regarding public housing accommodation. Two co-defendants, named Vang and Fleish, were sentenced to twelve and six years' imprisonment respectively.

*Izvestia* carried a report of a similar case where the two defendants, non-Jews, were jailed for eight and six years. In a previous issue the journal featured an article by a member of the Supreme Court of the Tartar Autonomous Republic maintaining that some defendants in economic trials were being made scapegoats for the shortcomings resulting from faulty planning.

In Kishinev a Jewish tailor called Katz was sentenced to death for stealing cloth, accepting tips and amassing a private fortune of £48,000. The names of his accomplices were given as Gedalia and Mendel Vaisberg and Belenki.

#### Arrests in Lvov

Returning travellers have confirmed a recent report of mass arrests of Jews in Lvov, capital of Western Ukraine. It is stated that thousands of Jews are still in prison for alleged economic offences. One family out of every three in the city, which has a Jewish population of between 30,000 and 40,000, has had at least one of its members detained.

The families of imprisoned Jews are being boycotted and in some cases hounded out of their lodgings. Jewish students whose parents were arrested have, in some instances, abandoned their studies because of the hostility of their fellow students and of the academic staff. There is, it is reported, a strong feeling of solidarity and Jews are helping one another as much as they can in various ways.

#### Synagogues

According to a comparison of statistics supplied by official Soviet agencies, 350 synagogues have been closed in the Soviet Union in less than seven years.

The Soviet Government, on July 11, 1956, reported to the United Nations that "worshippers of the Jewish faith have at their disposal about 450 synagogues". In April the official Soviet news agency, in a statement signed by Mr. Moses Belenki, a Soviet writer on Jewish affairs, told the Dutch Socialist newspaper "Het Parool" that there were 100 synagogues in the Soviet Union.

#### Lenin Award Winners

Two of this year's nine Lenin Awards for "academic achievement" have gone to men of Jewish origin. One is Professor Bruno Pontecorvo, who defected to the East in 1950 and is now the head of a group at the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research. The other is Yevgeny Samuilovich Varga, who received an Award for his research on problems of contemporary capitalism.

Samuel Marshak received one of the five Lenin Awards for Literature for his "Selected Lyrics" and a number of books for children.

Ten technology awards were made to groups of people totalling 66 in number. Of these, nine persons have been positively identified as being of Jewish origin and four more are thought to be Jewish.

#### Jewish Scholars Appraised

Considerable prominence is given in the Russian Philosophical Encyclopedia recently published in Moscow to a group of leading Jewish medieval thinkers. Jewish philosophers have been given a place of their own among the many distinguished thinkers from East and West in this first encyclopedia of its kind to be published in Russia. The article on Jewish thinkers is contributed by Moshe Byelenki, a Jewish lecturer at Moscow University, who devotes much space to the work and influence of latter-day Jewish thinkers.

### SOUTH AFRICAN JEWRY

#### Apartheid and Ghetto Fighters

In a letter to the South African Jewish Board of Deputies from the South African Congress of Trade Unions, an appeal was made "to support the struggle of the non-White workers, and people of South Africa against racism".

The letter was received on the eve of a public meeting organised by the Board to commemorate the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. "At this solemn moment," the letter said, "we beg you to remember that the non-White workers and people of South Africa are confronted with as evil a form of race discrimination as were the Jews of Warsaw." Only by supporting the non-White workers against racism could the Jews of South Africa "pay real tribute to the martyred Jews of Warsaw and of the whole of Europe. Their heroic struggle against incredible odds," said the trade unions' letter, "will be remembered by men of all countries in all centuries".

#### "Juden Raus" Slogans

Police are investigating the appearance of swastikas, posters and antisemitic slogans like "Juden raus", all over the buildings of the University of Natal in Durban.

At the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, a number of concentration camp pictures exhibited to commemorate the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising were defaced and 22 stolen. A swastika was also daubed on a common-room wall. Students are believed to be responsible. At a protest meeting attended by 1,000 students, a resolution was passed calling for the severest penalties against the offenders. The university authorities indicated that they took a grave view of the incident.

Pamphlets have been distributed written in the spirit of "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion" and the word "Juden" was written across the window of a shop owned by a Jewish ex-Serviceman.

A South African of German descent was expelled from the Johannesburg German Club for singing Nazi war-songs. The club committee is also investigating a complaint that another member said: "If only Adolf Hitler had come to South Africa". Club members are disturbed at the activities of a small group of young men, mostly South African and South-West African born who, they say, are bringing discredit on Johannesburg's German community by their Nazi outbursts.—(J.C.)

#### "BOYCOTT JEWS"

Antisemitic pamphlets have appeared in Belo Horizonte, capital of the rich Brazilian province of Minas Gerais, where there are 500 Jewish families. The pamphlets urge a boycott of Jewish businesses and call on people to refuse to settle any debts owing to Jewish firms. Jews, it is alleged, are bringing whole areas of Brazil under their control with the aid of various Ministers, who are named and described as being Jewish.

### RABBIS SUPPORT NEGROES

Nineteen Conservative rabbis from New York went to Birmingham, Alabama, to "give testimony on behalf of the human rights and dignity" of the Negroes of that city in their battle for equality.

The decision was taken after the Provost of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America put to the Rabbinical Assembly (the organisation of Conservative rabbis) in convention at Greenfield Park, New York, the question: "How can spiritual leaders be concerned only with Nazi cruelty, when acts of injustice to fellow humans are taking place in our own country?"

Rabbi Everett Gendler, of Princeton, who recently participated in a "Freedom March", telephoned Birmingham and was told that the rabbis' presence there was urgent and of great importance. Expenses were met through the voluntary contributions of the 400 rabbis at the convention and the Assembly's treasury.

The Jewish population of Birmingham, Alabama, is 4,000.—(J.C.)

#### "COLOURED PEOPLE NOT ANTISEMITES"

Mr. Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People writing in *American Judaism*, the publication of the Reform Union of American Hebrew Congregation, denied that antisemitism is wide-spread among Negroes and denounced that which does exist as a "senseless hatred". The Negro leader stated: "The responsible elements in the Negro community . . . have no truck with antisemitism."

Jews, said Mr. Wilkins, had helped the Negro fight to escape from his ghetto. Antisemitism was not widespread among Negroes nor was it nourished and passed on as a working creed.—(J.C.)

### SOUTH AMERICAN JEWRY

#### Anti-Jewish Organisations Declared Illegal

The Argentine Government has issued a decree under the state of siege obtaining in the country forbidding all activities by Tacuara and the Guardia Restauradora Nacionalista.

The Buenos Aires headquarters of the two antisemitic organisations have been closed and the leader of Tacuara was detained even before the decree was signed by the President, Senor Guido.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Interior, announcing the decree, said that the two groups had been outlawed because of their repeated "aggressions", which he described as "a danger to public security, internal peace and respect for human dignity".

#### Arrests in Argentina

Argentina's new Minister of the Interior, General Enrique Rauch, has ordered the arrest of 35 people for economic crimes. Ten Jews are included amongst this number.

In another decree General Rauch ordered the arrest of 17 people for their "insurrectionist Marxist-Leninist ideology of the Latin-American type". Among them are ten Jews.

The fact that 20 of the 52 arrested for alleged economic offences or Communist leanings are Jews is causing great concern among the Jewish community in Argentina.—(J.C.)

## Feuchtwanger (London) Ltd.

Bankers

BASILDON HOUSE, 7-11, MOORGATE, E.C.2

Telephone: METropolitan 8151

Representing:

I. L. FEUCHTWANGER BANK LTD.  
TEL AVIV : JERUSALEM : HAIFA

FEUCHTWANGER CORPORATION  
60 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK, 17, N.Y.

# HOME NEWS

## FASCISM

### Action by Ajex

The 18th post-war annual conference of the Association of Jewish Ex-Service Men and Women met in the Herbert Samuel Hall, Bayswater. The 175 delegates, representing 36 branches of Ajex, applauded the decision of the Minister of Public Building and Works to refuse Colin Jordan's National Socialist Movement permission to use Trafalgar Square for a rally on May 19th.

The National Chairman, Mr. S. C. S. de Wolfe, urged the delegates not to lose their sense of proportion or perspective. "One Colin Jordan meeting held is not the end of the world and one such meeting cancelled is not the herald of victory", he declared. Delegates later unanimously adopted a resolution for submission to the Home Secretary, Mr. Henry Brooke, recording the determination of members to oppose those disruptive elements seeking to achieve political power by maligning and arousing hostility against Jews and other British minority groups.

A report by the Chairman of the Anti-Defamation Committee mentioned the attempts by Mosley to revive and resuscitate his "faded and jaded" Union Movement. The Nazi rally in Trafalgar Square on July 1, 1962, and the subsequent events marked a turning-point in the field of Jewish defence. The democratic conscience of the whole nation had been aroused and all the three major parties, the churches and the trade unions had joined in the protest.

Advice in the report referring to "boycott" and "isolation" of fascist meetings as a means of denying publicity to the fascists, however, caused some controversy. It was felt by many that without opposition and the ensuing publicity there would have been no upsurge of anti-fascist revulsion and no awareness of the evil which fascism represented.

### Colin Jordan in the News

Colin Jordan was banned by the General Purposes Committee of Luton Council from holding a rally at Luton Town Hall. A booking was previously granted by an official of the Town Clerk's department and caused widespread protests.

The sentence imposed on Jordan at Bow Street for using insulting words at a meeting in Trafalgar Square last year whereby a breach of the peace was likely to be caused, was reduced from two months to one at the London Sessions by Mr. R. E. Seaton. Jordan, addressing the court, said the disorder was part of a campaign on foot at the time by Jews in order to secure a new interpretation of Section Five of the Public Order Act or, failing that, a new law for the same purpose.

Giving his decision, Mr. Seaton said that he wished it to be made quite clear that the courts were not influenced by any political feeling, but had to administer the justice of England.

Jordan was due to be released from prison at the beginning of May, at the end of the nine-month sentence imposed for his part in organising the Spearhead movement. (J.C.)

### NAZI FLAG IN DONCASTER

A Nazi flag in the form of a black swastika on a white circle against a crimson background was hoisted from the roof of Doncaster Mansion House. Police were called in to remove it. The Mayor of Doncaster referred to the incident as appearing to be a joke in very bad taste.

### U.K. INCREASES CONTRIBUTION TO REFUGEE WORK

Subject to certain conditions, the United Kingdom Government proposes, with Parliamentary approval, to double its regular annual contribution to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from £100,000 to £200,000 in 1963.

## BROTHERHOOD WEEK IN NORTH WEST LONDON

Under the auspices of the North Western Branches of the Council of Christians and Jews, a Brotherhood Week will be held from June 10 to 14. The programme includes the following public functions: "Warsaw—Twenty Years After" (speakers: The Rev. Saul Amias and the Rev. W. W. Simpson), at the Parish Hall, Station Road, Edgware, June 10. "An Evening of Christian and Jewish Music", at St. Gabriel's Church (second part, Cricklewood Synagogue), Walm Lane, N.W.2, June 11. "Any Questions will be Answered" by a panel consisting of Mr. R. Sorensen, M.P., Mr. D. Weitzman, M.P., Mr. W. W. Maynard Potts, Councillor Mrs. R. Freedman, at St. Alban's Hall, North End Road, N.W.11, June 12. "Look at Life" (film) and "The Barrier" (one-act play), at Quinton School Hall, Marlborough Hill, off Finchley Road, N.W.8, June 13. All functions commence at 8 p.m.

## IN PARLIAMENT

### Racial and Religious Hatred

Mr. Donald Chapman asked the Home Secretary what increases in penalties under the Public Order Act he was proposing to introduce for offences associated with arousing racial or religious hatred. In his written reply, Mr. Brooke stated that the Government intended to increase the penalties under the Public Meeting Act and the Public Order Act as soon as a suitable opportunity occurs.

### CO-OP DENIES ANTISEMITISM

Allegations of racial discrimination in the Co-operative movement were made at its annual conference in Scarborough by Mr. Samuel Karson, of Glasgow, who said that as a Jew he had been the victim of prejudice.

Mr. Harold Campbell, the National Secretary of the movement, stated that such allegations were unjustified. It would, he said, be astonishing if in a movement of over 13 million members you did not find some people who practised discrimination. But he could say with authority that no discrimination whatsoever was practised in the appointment and election of members to committees.

A resolution calling for legislation to prohibit public incitement to racial and religious hatred was unanimously passed by the conference, which pledged itself to full support for such legislation.

### DEATH OF LORD GORELL

Lord Gorell, the public servant and author, died on May 2 at the age of 79. He was particularly well known to former refugees by his work for the Refugee Children's Movement, the inter-denominational organisation through which 10,000 child victims of Nazi persecution were rescued. He was Chairman of the Movement from 1939 onwards, and, in 1944, was also appointed by the then Home Secretary to be the Legal Guardian of refugee children resident in this country without parents. Lord Gorell endeared himself to all those who served under him (the Rev. W. W. Simpson writes in *The Times*) "by his patience, his tact, his unfailing good humour, and his deep concern for the religious no less than the general welfare of his wards". His work will be gratefully remembered by all sections of our community, especially by the former "Movement" children.

Mrs. Lola Hahn-Warburg writes: Today I look back in gratitude to the intense work we did under the chairmanship of Lord Gorell for the Refugee Children's Movement. I think it was quite unique that Lord Gorell united on his executive Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews and we all worked as a team in harmony. This was only possible because Lord Gorell was a deeply religious man and was guided in each individual case to stand in *loco parentis* for the parents of these thousands of children. It was as though he felt if he met the parents of these children one day he could say, "I did my best".

## ANGLO-JUDAICA

### Blind Society's Flatlet Project

At the annual court of the Jewish Blind Society news of the project of the Society to build flatlets for the blind on a separate estate was given by Mr. Kenneth A. Levine, the Society's Chairman. Sir Keith Joseph, Minister of Housing, who was the guest of honour, praised the project and expressed his admiration of the variety of services provided by the Society. In the past year two new residential homes were opened, a third was enlarged and the Society's appeal for £250,000 was successful.

### Bernard Levin Defended

In a brains trust organised by the Anglo-Jewish Association Miss Miriam Karlin, the actress, was the only member of the panel of four to defend Bernard Levin. Saying that she was "burning mad" at the attacks made on Levin for his defence of the "That Was The Week That Was" feature which brought him into the news recently, Miss Karlin repeated Levin's own argument that there was nothing wrong with calling a person a Jew if he was one.

Other members of the panel, whilst impressed with Mr. Levin's ability as a writer, referred to him as "the most supercilious type of Jew . . . who creates more antisemitism than the most ostentatious Jew".

### Aldermaston Marchers

A strong contingent of Jewish C.N.D. supporters took part in the Aldermaston to London annual Easter march this year, including Mr. Sidney Silverman, M.P., and Mr. Ian Mikardo. Several marchers wore the Yellow Star. A banner carried by one group read: "Düsseldorf says Shalom." The explanation of this is that, while the British group who refused to leave their aircraft at Düsseldorf Airport sat waiting, a German evangelical pastor came aboard and addressed them on the subject of peace. His final words were: "If Jesus came on board this aircraft now his first greeting would be 'Shalom'." This inspired a member of the group to paint the banner when he arrived back in London, and it was carried by members of this group and not by Germans.

### Three New Q.C.s

Three Jews are among a number of barristers recently appointed to the rank of Queen's Counsel. They are Mr. George J. Bean, Mr. Morris Finer and Mr. Samuel Charles Silkin.

Mr. Bean is one of the most prominent members of the Liverpool Jewish community, Mr. Finer was for several years a leader writer on the London *Evening Standard* and Mr. Silkin is a son of Lord Silkin, the President of the British Technion Committee. He is prospective parliamentary Labour candidate for Dulwich.

### Radio Play on Exterminations

The B.B.C. Third Programme featured "The Sorrows of Israel", a play by Nelly Sachs, the 71-year-old authoress. This play attempts the tremendous task of rendering the story of the Nazi exterminations in dramatic form and succeeds more than any other similar play.

### Colonel of Dragons

Major-General James A. d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, son of the late Sir Osmond d'Avigdor-Goldsmid and brother of Sir Henry d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, M.P., has received the Queen's approval for his appointment as Colonel of the 4/7th Royal Dragoon Guards.

### Fire in Synagogue

Fire, which badly damaged the Eastern Jewry Synagogue housed in a room at the premises of the Yesodey Hatorah Schools, also destroyed eight Sifrei Torah. The remains of the burned Sifrei Torah were ceremonially interred in the Sephardi cemetery at Golders Green.

K. Friedlander

## BEDIENSTETE JUEDISCHER GEMEINDEN UND EINRICHTUNGEN

Die erste Regelung der Wiedergutmachung fuer Bedienstete juedischer Gemeinden und Einrichtungen erfolgte durch die vom Bundesminister des Innern erlassenen Richtlinien fuer Bedienstete juedischer Gemeinden vom 5.4.1953 (Richtlinien), die auf Grund der Haager Vereinbarung vom 10.9.1952 zwischen der deutschen Bundesregierung und der Claims Conference erlassen worden waren.

Durch § 31d des Gesetzes zur Regelung der Wiedergutmachung nationalsozialistischen Unrechts fuer Angehoerige des oeffentlichen Dienstes vom 2.12.1955 (BWGoED 1955) ist dann eine gesetzliche Regelung des Wiedergutmachungsanspruchs fuer Bedienstete juedischer Gemeinden erfolgt. Der Bundesminister ist in dem genannten § 31d ermächtigt worden, Rechtsverordnungen zur Durchfuehrung dieser Bestimmung zu erlassen. Er hat dies durch die Verordnung vom 6.7.1956, BGBl. I Seite 43 (Verordnung 1956) getan.

Durch das 6. Aenderungsgesetz zum BWGoED vom 18.8.1961, BGBl. I Seite 134 (BWGoED 1961) ist § 31d geaendert und erweitert worden. Die Wiedergutmachung ist ausgedehnt worden auf Bedienstete juedischer Gemeinden deutscher Staatsangehoerigkeit oder deutscher Volkszugehoerigkeit im Sinne des § 6 des Bundesvertriebenengesetzes, die in Danzig oder im Saargebiet oder zur Zeit der Angliederung in den dem deutschen Reich nach dem 31.12.1937 angegliederten Gebieten, einschliesslich des ehemaligen Protektorats Boehmen und Maehren, bedienstet waren.

Auf Grund dieses geaenderten § 31d ist jetzt die

Verordnung zur Durchfuehrung des § 31d des Gesetzes zur Regelung der Wiedergutmachung nationalsozialistischen Unrechts fuer Angehoerige des oeffentlichen Dienstes vom 2. April 1963 im Bundesgesetzblatt Nr. 19 vom 9. April 1963 (Verordnung 1963) veroeffentlicht worden.

Vor Erlass dieser Verordnung sind die juedischen Organisationen gehoert worden, die dem Bundesminister des Innern eingehende Vorschlaege gemacht haben. Die Verordnung enthaelt sehr erhebliche Verbesserungen gegenueber dem bisherigen Rechtszustand und keine Verschlechterung.

Vorgesehen sind: Erweiterung des Personenkreises, Erhoehung von Mindestrenten, Besserstellung von Hinterbliebenen, volle Anerkennung der auf Grund der Richtlinien ergangenen Entscheidungen (auch bezueglich der spaeteren Erhoehungen), Neueinfuehrung von Sterbegeld.

Eine allgemeine neue Anmeldefrist ist durch die Verordnung nicht eroeffnet worden. Die Anmeldefrist auf Grund der Verordnung 1956 ist am 31.3.1957 abgelaufen. Es ist aber eine neue Anmeldefrist eroeffnet worden, wenn sich auf Grund der Neufassung der Verordnung 1963 ein neuer Anspruch oder ein ueber die bisherigen Vorschriften hinaus weitergehender Anspruch ergibt. In diesen Faellen steht die Unanfechtbarkeit oder die Rechtskraft einer Entscheidung nicht entgegen. Dasselbe gilt fuer einen Vergleich. Antraege muessen in diesen Faellen bis zum 31.3.1964 gestellt werden.

Wir geben im Folgenden die Einzelheiten wieder, unter Benutzung der Ueberschriften, die in der Verordnung enthalten sind.

### Personenkreis

In § 1 sind die Personen zusammengefasst, die nach der Verordnung Ansprueche auf Versorgungsbezuage haben. Diese Bestimmung, die gegenueber der bisherigen Regelung grundlegend geaendert ist und die Grundlage der ganzen Verordnung bildet, sei woertlich wiedergegeben:

„Versorgungszahlungen erhalten fruehere Beamte, Angestellte und Arbeiter (Bedienstete) juedischer Gemeinden oder oeffentlicher Einrichtungen, die einen Anspruch auf Versorgung gegenueber ihrem Dienstherrn hatten oder ohne Verfolgung des Judentums erlangt haetten, sofern sie in ihrem Dienst- oder Arbeitsverhaeltnis oder in ihrer Versorgung im Zuge der nationalsozialistischen Verfolgung unmittelbar oder mittelbar geschaedigt worden sind, sowie ihre versorgungsberechtigten Hinterbliebenen.“

Als juedische oeffentliche Einrichtungen sind anzusehen

1. Verbaende von juedischen Gemeinden einschliesslich der Reichsvertretung sowie der Reichsvereinigung der Juden in Deutschland,
2. sonstige Einrichtungen, die sich ueberwiegend der Pflege des juedischen Glaubens widmeten oder die ueberwiegend juedischen oeffentlichen Belangen dienten und von einer juedischen Gemeinde oder von der Reichsvertretung oder der Reichsvereinigung der Juden in Deutschland beauftragt oder beaufsichtigt waren oder von solchen Stellen laufende Zuschuesse erhielten.

Als sonstige Einrichtungen im Sinne der Nummer 2 gelten insbesondere die in der Anlage zu dieser Verordnung genannten Einrichtungen.“

Versorgungsberechtigte Hinterbliebene sind wie bisher die Witwe, die ehelichen Kinder, die fuer ehelich erklarten oder an Kindesstatt angenommenen Kinder und die unehelichen Kinder einer verstorbenen Bediensteten.

Soweit die Witwe und ihre Kinder in Frage kommen, war bisher Voraussetzung des Versorgungsanspruchs, dass die Ehe bis zum 30.9.1952 geschlossen war. Jetzt ist als Erweiterung hinzugekommen, dass ein Versorgungsanspruch auch bei nach dem 30.9.1952 geschlossenen Ehen besteht, wenn der Ehemann zur Zeit der Eheschliessung noch nicht 65 Jahre alt war. In diesem Falle muss ein besonderer Antrag gestellt werden, es sei denn, dass das Verfahren noch nicht abgeschlossen ist.

Die aus 173 juedischen Einrichtungen bestehende Liste, die der Verordnung beigefuegt ist, ist am Schluss dieser Darstellung abgedruckt. Es sind eine ganze Anzahl Einrichtungen in die Liste aufgenommen worden, die bisher nicht als juedische Einrichtungen anerkannt waren, zum Beispiel der Centralverein deutscher Staatsbuenger juedischen Glaubens (spaeater: Juedischer Centralverein e.V.) sowie dessen juristisch-wirtschaftliche Beratungsstellen, die Zionistische Vereinigung fuer Deutschland und der Keren-Kajemeth-Lejiraal (Juedischer Nationalfonds).

Die in der Liste aufgefuehrten Vereinigungen sind nur Beispiele, die aber fuer das Bundesverwaltungsamt bindend sind. Es kann beantragt werden, noch weitere Organisationen, die im § 1 genannten allgemeinen Voraussetzungen erfuellen, in die Liste der juedischen Einrichtungen aufzunehmen. Zum Beispiel ist der Juedische Frauenbund nicht in die

Liste aufgenommen worden. In diesem Falle kann auf Antrag im Einzelfall geprueft werden, ob beim Juedischen Frauenbund die Voraussetzung einer juedischen Einrichtung vorliegt.

Die Richtlinien und die Verordnung 1956 sind aufgehoben. Hieraus ergibt sich in Verbindung mit der Fassung des § 31d und der Fassung der Verordnung 1963, dass neue Ansprueche geschaffen sind fuer

- (1) die in § 31d genannten vertriebenen Bediensteten.
- (2) Personen, die durch Erweiterung des Begriffes der juedischen Einrichtungen anspruchsberechtigt geworden sind.
- (3) Personen, fuer die durch die Erweiterung des Begriffes der Hinterbliebenen Ansprueche begruetet worden sind.
- (4) Personen, die dadurch anspruchsberechtigt geworden sind, dass die Versorgungsanwartschaft nicht mehr darauf abgestellt ist, dass diese „kraft Satzung oder Vertrages“ bestanden hat, sondern dass eine staendige Verwaltungsuebung des Dienstherrn genuegt. Dies muss auch gelten, wenn zur Zeit des Ausscheidens des Bediensteten noch keine solche Uebung bestand, aber sich ohne die Naziverfolgung entwickelt haette und betrifft daher insbesondere Angestellte der Reichsvertretung oder aehnlicher Organisationen, die in keinem Falle schlechter gestellt worden waerennals die Bediensteten der grossen juedischen Gemeinden.
- (5) Personen, die aus Verfolgungsgruenden aus ihrem frueheren Beruf verdraengt worden sind und danach in den Dienst einer juedischen Gemeinde getreten sind. Diese waren frueher durch § 3 der Verordnung 1956 ausgeschlossen. Sie haben jetzt neue Ansprueche, weil dieser § 3 nicht in die Verordnung 1963 uebernommen worden ist.
- (6) Personen, die lediglich die ihnen nach den Richtlinien zugesprochenen Versorgungszahlungen, aber nicht die spaeteren Erhoehungen erhalten haben. Diese erhalten jetzt auch die in der Verordnung 1963 vorgesehenen Erhoehungen. Dies folgt daraus, dass die Richtlinien aufgehoben sind und bestimmt ist, dass Personen, denen nach den Richtlinien Versorgungszahlungen zuerkannt sind, als Anspruchsberechtigte im Sinne der Verordnung 1963 gelten.

Fuer alle die vorgenannten Ansprueche muss ein Antrag bis zum 31.3.1964 gestellt werden.

### Hoehoe der Versorgungszahlungen

Als Versorgungszahlungen erhalten wie bisher

- der Bedienstete 80%
- die Witwe 48%
- die Vollwaise 20%
- die Halbwaise 12%

des fuer den letzten Monat dem Bediensteten gezahlten Dienst- oder Arbeitseinkommens. Die so festgesetzten Versorgungsbezuage erhoehen sich entsprechend den Erhoehungen der Gehaelter der Bundesbeamten.

Eine neue Regelung ist lediglich fuer den Fall getroffen, dass ein Bediensteter mehrere von einander unabhlaengige Taetigkeiten bei einer juedischen Gemeinde oder Einrichtung ausgeuebt hat. Dieser Fall ist ebenso geregelt, als wenn er die Taetigkeit bei zwei juedischen Gemeinden oder Einrichtungen ausgeuebt hat.

## Mindest- und Hoechstbeträge der Versorgungszahlungen

Vom 1.10.1961 sind ausser bei dem Mindestbetrag der Witwe Erhoehungen erfolgt.

Die Mindestbeträge sind vom 1.10.1961 ab festgesetzt fuer den Bediensteten auf DM 325.— monatlich (bis 1.4.1956 DM 250.— ab 1.4.1956 DM 275.—)

fuer die Witwe DM 250.— monatlich wie bisher fuer die Vollwaise DM 85.— monatlich (vorher DM 75.—)

Die Hoechstbeträge betragen vom 1.4.1956 ab fuer den Bediensteten DM 1,200.— monatlich (vorher DM 1,000.—) fuer die Witwe DM 720.— monatlich (vorher DM 600.—) fuer die Vollwaise DM 300.— monatlich (vorher DM 250.—)

Werden nach dem 1.4.1956 weitere Zulagen gewahrt, so erhoehen sich die Hoechstbeträge in demselben Verhaeltnis.

Wenn beide Ehegatten aus eigener Taetigkeit im Dienste einer juedischen Gemeinde Versorgungsansprueche haben, so werden die Vorschriften ueber die Mindestbeträge nur einmal angewendet. Auf Bedienstete, die nur nebenberuflich taetig sind und aus dieser Taetigkeit einen Versorgungsanspruch erworben haben oder erworben haetten, findet die Vorschrift ueber die Mindestrente keine Anwendung.

## Hoechstbetrag der Versorgungszahlungen fuer mehrere Hinterbliebene

Wie bisher duerfen die Versorgungszahlungen der Witwe und Waisen zusammen die Versorgungszahlungen des verstorbenen Bediensteten nicht uebersteigen.

## Zusammentreffen von Versorgungszahlungen mit einem neuen Versorgungsbezug

Das Zusammentreffen von Einkommen eines Bediensteten aus einer Verwendung im oeffentlichen Dienst oder im Dienst einer juedischen Gemeinde oder oeffentlichen Einrichtung mit Sitz im Inland mit Versorgungszahlungen auf Grund dieser Verordnung ist im wesentlichen geregelt wie bisher.

Es bestand Streit darueber, was unter *neuen Versorgungsbezuegen* zu verstehen ist, wenn ein Bediensteter gleichzeitig im oeffentlichen und im juedischen Dienst beschaeftigt war und auf Grund beider Taetigkeiten ein Ruhegehalt erhaelt. Diese Frage ist jetzt durch die Entscheidung des Bundesgerichtshof vom 7.12.1961 (RzW 1962 Seite 283) geklaert. Ein juedischer Bediensteter, der gleichzeitig bei einer oeffentlichen Volksschule als Lehrer und bei einer juedischen Gemeinde beschaeftigt war, erhaelt beide Ruhegehaelter ungekuerzt nebeneinander. Nach seinem Tode erhaelt seine Witwe ungekuerzt das Witwengeld aus den beiden Beschaeftigungen des Ehemannes.

Unter Zusammentreffen mit einem neuen Versorgungsbezug ist auch der Fall geregelt, dass eine Bedienstete einen Anspruch auf Witwengeld oder eine aehnliche Versorgung erwirbt. In diesem Falle gelten 75 v.H. der Ruhegehaltfaehigen Dienstbezuuge, aus denen das dem Witwengeld zugrunde liegende Ruhegehalt berechnet ist, als Hoechstgrenze.

## Anrechnung auf die Versorgungszahlungen

Bisher wurden alle Renten aus der gesetzlichen Rentenversicherung auf die Versorgungszahlungen angerechnet. Die juedischen Organisationen hatten schon wiederholt beantragt, von einer solchen Anrechnung Abstand zu nehmen. Die Verordnung 1963 hat diesen Antraegen nicht vollkommen entsprochen. Es ist folgende Regelung erfolgt:

Die Renten aus der gesetzlichen Rentenversicherung werden angerechnet, wenn sie dem Berechtigten fuer denselben Zeitraum auf Grund desselben Dienst- und Arbeitsverhaeltnisses zustehen, aus dem er Versorgungszahlungen nach dieser Verordnung erhaelt, soweit die Renten oder Versorgungsleistungen nicht auf freiwilligen Beiträgen beruhen.

Wenn die Renten aus der gesetzlichen Rentenversicherung nicht lediglich auf Grund der Taetigkeit im juedischen Dienst gezahlt werden, so ist die Regelung guentiger als bisher. Diese neue Anrechnungsregelung tritt mit Wirkung vom 1. April 1956 in Kraft. Es ist ein besonderer Antrag zu stellen.

## Ende der Versorgungszahlungen

Entsprechend der bisherigen Regelung enden die Versorgungszahlungen fuer jeden Berechtigten mit dem Ablauf des Monats, in dem er stirbt, fuer Witwen und Waisen ferner mit dem Ablauf des Monats, in dem sie sich verheiraten. Die Versorgungszahlungen fuer Waisen enden ausserdem mit dem Ablauf des Monats, in dem sie das 18. Lebensjahr vollenden. Neu hinzugefuegt ist, dass Waisen, die sich in der Schul- oder Berufsausbildung befinden, Versorgungsbezuuge bis zum 25. Lebensjahr erhalten

und Waisen, die infolge koerperlicher oder geistiger Gebrechen dauernd ausserstande sind, sich selbst zu unterhalten, auch ueber das 25. Lebensjahr hinaus.

Als neue Bestimmung fuer die Witwe ist das Wiederaufleben des Witwengeldes vorgesehen, wenn nach der Wiederverheiratung der Witwe die Ehe aufgeloeset oder fuer nichtig erklaert wird.

Die neue Regelung fuer die Waisen und die Witwe tritt mit dem 1.10.1961 in Kraft.

Die Besserstellung fuer die Waisen und Witwe gegenueber dem bisherigen Zustand muss beantragt werden.

## Sterbegeld

Neu eingefuehrt ist die Gewaehrung eines Sterbegeldes. Das Sterbegeld betraegt das Zweifache der Versorgungsbezuuge des Bediensteten. Es ist in einer Summe auszuzahlen. Das Sterbegeld erhalten die Hinterbliebenen, die zur Zeit des Todes zur haeuslichen Gemeinschaft des Bediensteten gehoert haben. Sind solche Personen nicht vorhanden, so ist das Sterbegeld auf Antrag an Verwandte zu zahlen, deren Ernaehrer der Verstorbene ganz oder ueberwiegend gewesen ist. Personen, die die Kosten der letzten Krankheit oder Bestattung getragen haben, erhalten das Sterbegeld bis zur Hoehe ihrer Aufwendungen.

Diese Bestimmung tritt am 1.10.1961 in Kraft.

Es muss ein Antrag gestellt werden.

## Ausschluss, Verwirkung, Versagung, Entziehung

Es ist klargestellt, dass auf den Ausschluss, die Verwirkung, Versagung und Entziehung von Versorgungszahlungen nur die Vorschriften des Bundesentschaedigungsgesetzes, aber nicht die allgemeinen Rechtsvorschriften Anwendung finden. Dies war bisher streitig. Entziehungen u.s.w. sind also nur noch moeglich, wenn von den Antragstellern unwahre Angaben gemacht worden sind. Offenbare Unrichtigkeiten koennen jederzeit von Amts wegen berichtigt werden.

## Anzeigepflicht

Der Berechtigte muss, wie bisher, jede Aenderung der Verhaeltnisse, die auf die Versorgungsbezuuge von Einfluss sein kann, der Behoerde anzeigen. Kommt er dieser Verpflichtung schuldhaft nicht nach, so koennen die Versorgungsbezuuge ganz oder teilweise auf Zeit oder auf Dauer entzogen werden.

Neu ist bestimmt, dass der Berechtigte verpflichtet ist, die ihm zustehenden Leistungen aus der gesetzlichen Rentenversicherung zu beantragen und das Bundesverwaltungsamt hiervon zu unterrichten. Kommt er einer Aufforderung des Bundesverwaltungsamtes dies zu tun nicht nach, so koennen die Versorgungszahlungen einbehalten werden. Diese Bestimmung, die am 10. April 1963 in Kraft tritt, entsprach schon der bisherigen Praxis.

## Verfahrens- und Zahlungsverfahren

Versorgungszahlungen werden nur auf Antrag gewahrt. Der Antrag ist, wie bisher, beim Bundesverwaltungsamt, Koeln, Hochhaus am Rudolfsplatz, zu stellen.

Die Antragsfrist auf Grund der Verordnung 1956 ist am 30.4.1957 abgelaufen. Soweit es sich um neu geschaffene oder um weitergehende Ansprueche handelt, koennen diese, wie schon gesagt, bis zum 31. Maerz 1964 geltend gemacht werden.

Falls das Bundesverwaltungsamt einem gestellten Antrag ganz oder teilweise nicht entsprechen will, so muss es den Beratungsausschuss fuer Ruhegehaltsansprueche juedischer Gemeindebediensteter hoeren. Dies ist im Gegensatz zu frueher eine Mussvorschrift.

## Schlussvorschriften

Diese Schlussvorschriften sind schon im Eingang erwaehnt. Ein nach den Richtlinien gestellter Antrag auf Versorgungszahlungen gilt als Antrag nach dieser Verordnung. Personen, denen auf Grund der Richtlinien Versorgungszahlungen zuerkannt sind, gelten als Anspruchsberechtigte nach dieser Verordnung. Waren nach den Richtlinien geleistete Zahlungen hoeher als sie nach dieser Verordnung sind, so behaelt es bei den bewirkten hoeheren Zahlungen sein Bewenden.

## Berlin-Klausel

Die Verordnung enthaelt die uebliche Berlin-Klausel.

## Inkrafttreten

Soweit sich die Ansprueche auf neue Vergueunstigungen beziehen, treten sie am 1.10.1961 in Kraft, wenn nicht in der obigen Darstellung etwas anderes gesagt ist.

Anlage  
(zu § 1 Abs. 2 Satz 2 der Verordnung)

## LISTE JUEDISCHER EINRICHTUNGEN

1. Centralverein deutscher Staatsbürger jüdischen Glaubens (später: Jüdischer Centralverein e.V.) sowie dessen juristisch-wirtschaftliche Beratungsstellen. 2. Zionistische Vereinigung für Deutschland in Berlin; Zionistische Organisation für das Gebiet der Freien Stadt Danzig. 3. Hechalutz-Zentrale, Berlin. 4. Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden (später: Hilfsverein der Juden in Deutschland). 5. Keren Hajessod. 6. Keren-Kajemeth-Lejisrael (Jüdischer Nationalfonds). 7. Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der deutschen Juden in Berlin mit Provinzialstellen: (a) Provinzialverband Brandenburg für jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege e.V.; (b) Provinzialverband Oberschlesien für jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege e.V.; (c) Provinzialverband Niederschlesien für jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege e.V.; (d) Provinzialverband Rheinprovinz für jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege e.V.; (e) Provinzialverband Hessen-Nassau für jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege e.V.; (f) Provinzialverband Westfalen für jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege e.V.; (g) Provinzialverband für jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege in den Grenzmarken Posen und Westpreußen e.V. (h) Landesverband Bayern für jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege e.V.; (i) Landesverband Baden für jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege e.V.; (k) Landesverband Sachsen für jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege e.V.; (l) Württembergischer Landesverband für israelitische Wohlfahrtsbestrebungen; (m) Bund Israelitischer Wohlfahrtsvereinigungen in Baden e.V.; (n) Israelitischer Landes-Asyl- und Unterstützungsverein Württembergs e.V. 8. Zentralstelle für jüdische Darlehnskassen e.V. in Berlin. 9. Hauptstelle für jüdische Wanderfürsorge. 10. Vereinigte Zentrale für jüdische Arbeitsnachweise. 11. Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Wirtschaftsfragen der Juden in Deutschland. 12. Zentralausschuß für Hilfe und Aufbau. 13. Reichszentrale für Schächterangelegenheiten (später: Reichszentrale für Fleischschankungen) in Berlin. 14. Hilfsverein der Freunde der jüdischen Taubstummen in Deutschland "Jedide Ilmim" in Berlin-Schöneberg. 15. Jüdische Blindenanstalt für Deutschland in Berlin-Weißensee. 16. Büro für Statistik der Juden e.V. in Berlin. 17. Gesamtarchiv der deutschen Juden, Berlin, Oranienburger Str. 18. Reichsverband der jüdischen Kulturbünde in Deutschland e.V. in Berlin. 19. Reichsverband der jüdischen Jugendverbände e.V. in Berlin. 20. Reichsausschuß jüdischer Sportverbände (Deutscher Maccabikreis e.V.). 21. Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Kinder- und Jugend-Alijah. 22. Israelitischer Landeswaisenverein Baden e.V. in Bruchsal. 23. Verein Talmud Thora zur Förderung des Studiums der jüdischen Gesetzeslehre und der jüdischen Interessen im Rheinland e.V. in Köln. 24. Israelitisches Altersheim e.V. in Aachen. 25. Israelitische Gartenbauschule-Stiftung in Ahlem. 26. Jüdisches Lehrerseminar in Altona. 27. Fürsorgeverein für israelitische Nerven- und Geistesranke e.V. in Aschaffenburg. 28. Verein für jüdische Krankenpflegerinnen Berlin e.V. 29. Jüdisches Wohn- und Lehrlingsheim Berlin. 30. Jüdische Reformgemeinde e.V. Berlin. 31. Jüdische Winterhilfe e.V. Berlin. 32. Verein zur Gründung und Erhaltung einer Akademie für die Wissenschaft des Judentums e.V. und Hochschule (später: Lehranstalt) für die Wissenschaft des Judentums in Berlin (bis 1940). 33. Akademie für die Wissenschaft des Judentums in Berlin (bis 1. April 1933). 34. Jüdischer Schulverein e.V., Berlin W 15, Meineckestr. 10, Theodor-Herz-Schule in Berlin-Charlottenburg, Kaiserdamm 71. 35. Orthodoxes Rabbinerseminar Berlin, Artilleriestr. 31. 36. Nußbaum-Stiftung in Berlin-Halberstadt. 37. Jüdisches Kinderheim e.V., Berlin N 54, Fehrbelliner Str. 92. 38. Baruch-Auerbach'sche Waisen-Erziehungsanstalten für jüdische Knaben und Mädchen in Berlin. 39. Jüdisches Lehrhaus, Freie jüdische Volkshochschule in Berlin e.V. 40. Jugend- und Lehrlingsheim Wolzig, Fürsorge-Erziehungsanstalt in Berlin. 41. Jüdisches Landschulheim Caputh bei Potsdam. 42. Jüdisches Kinder- und Jugendheim AHAWA in Berlin, Auguststr. 43. Verein für Ferienkolonien jüdischer Kinder e.V. Berlin. 44. Fürsorgeverein für hilflose jüdische Kinder (Jüdisches Säuglingsheim, Berlin-Niederschönhausen). 45. BETH CHINUCH, Institut für jüdische schulentlassene Jugend. 46. Jüdische Jugendhilfe e.V., Berlin W 15, Meineckestr. 10. 47. Jüdische Waisenanstalt, Berlin-Pankow, Mühlenstr. 48. Jüdisches Kindergärtnerinnen-Seminar in Berlin. 49. Erster Israelitischer Volkskindergarten und Hort e.V. in Berlin N 54, Gipsstr. 3. 50. Schöneberger Synagogenverein e.V., Berlin. 51. Synagogenverein MAZMIACH JESCHUAH in Berlin N 54, Dragonerstr. 52. Religionsverein Westen in Berlin mit Religionsschule Passauer Str. 53. Talmud-Thora-Schule Friedenstempel in Berlin. 54. Israelitische Union e.V., Berlin. 55. Jüdische Wanderfürsorge in Berlin-Charlottenburg. 56. Israelitisches Krankenhaus Berlin N 24, Elsässer Str. 85. 57. Jüdisches Altersheim Berlin, Lützowstr. 58. Jüdische Arbeitshilfe in Berlin e.V. 59. Jüdische Arbeitshilfe für Großberlin. 60. Jüdische Darlehnskasse Berlin e.V. 61. Jüdisches Handwerk Neuendorf über Fürstenwalde (Spree) e.V. 62. Jüdische Kinderhilfe e.V., Berlin C 2, Blumenstr. 97. 63. Jüdische Waisenhilfe e.V., Berlin. 64. Kinderhort des jüdischen Frauenvereins Beuthen e.V. 65. Jüdischer Schulverein e.V., Breslau. 66. Neuer Jüdischer Schulverein Breslau e.V. 67. Jüdisches Theologisches Seminar "Kommerzienrat Fraenkel'sche Stiftung" in Breslau. 68. Israelitische Krankenverpflegungsanstalt in Breslau. 69. Jüdisches Schwesternheim e.V., Breslau. 70. Israelitische Waisenverpflegungsanstalt Breslau. 71. Jüdische Arbeiterfürsorge Breslau. 72. Hebräischer Sprachverein Breslau. 73. Arbeitsnachweis jüdischer Organisationen Schlesiens in Breslau. 74. P.E.A.H. e.V., Jüdisches Brockenhaus e.V. in Breslau, Sophienstr. 52. 75. Verein Talmud-Thora in

Chemnitz e.V. 76. Talmud-Thora-Schule in Danzig. 77. Jüdische Bezirksschule 2 in Darmstadt. 78. Israelitisches Waisenhaus in Dinslaken. 79. Religionsschule Machsike Thora e.V., Dresden. 80. Israelitische Religionsschule Talmud-Thora, Duisburg. 81. Verein MACHSIKEI HADASS e.V., Duisburg. 82. Friedrich-Luisen-Hospiz, Bad Dürrenheim. 83. Jüdische Schwesternvereinigung Düsseldorf. 84. Israelitische Betgesellschaft e.V. der Gemeinde Thalmassing in Eichstätt. 85. Jüdisches Bezirksweisenhaus in Emden. 86. Verein für jüdische Krankenschwestern e.V. in Essen. 87. Israelitische Waisen- und Erziehungsanstalt Wilhelmshöhe in Esslingen. 88. Schneider'sche Thora-Lehranstalt JESCHUWAH, Frankfurt (Main). 89. Reform-Gymnasium und Lyzeum PHILANTHROPIN, Frankfurt (Main). 90. Dr. Heinemann'sches Institut (Schule), Frankfurt (Main). 91. Rabbinische Lehranstalt e.V., Frankfurt (Main). 92. Thora-Lehranstalt EZ CHAJIM, Frankfurt (Main). 93. Jüdische Haushaltungsschule e.V., Frankfurt (Main). 94. Freies Jüdisches Lehrhaus, Frankfurt (Main). 95. Zacharias-Wertheimer'sche Stiftung, Frankfurt (Main), Ostendstr. 15. 96. Thora-Musar-Mosche-Verein, Frankfurt (Main). 97. Moritz-Johann-Oppenheimer'scher Kindergarten e.V. Frankfurt (Main). 98. Israelitische Waisenanstalt, Frankfurt (Main). 99. Verein für jüdische Krankenpflegerinnen in Frankfurt (Main) e.V. 100. Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege e.V., Frankfurt (Main) (mit Tagesheim). 101. Versorgungsanstalt für Israeliten (Altersheim) in Frankfurt (Main), Röderbergweg 77. 102. Freiherr Wilhelm und Freifrau Mathilde von Rothschild'sches Altersheim, Frankfurt (Main). 103. Dr. Minka von Goldschmidt und Sara Georgine von Rothschild'sche Stiftung für erkrankte fremde Israeliten, Frankfurt (Main), Röderbergweg 97. 104. Jüdische Krankenhilfe e.V., Frankfurt (Main). 105. Jüdische Winterhilfe e.V., Frankfurt (Main). 106. Jüdische Männer- und Frauen-Krankenkasse, Frankfurt (Main). 107. Jüdische Darlehnskasse Frankfurt (Main) e.V. 108. Grunewald-Kinderheim Bad Saarow e.V. in Saarow-Pieskow bei Frankfurt (Oder). 109. Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege Fulda e.V. mit Lioba-Altersheim. 110. Verein Talmud-Thora e.V., Fürth (Bay). 111. Jüdische gesetzestreue Vereinigung e.V., (mit Religionsschule SCHOMRE HADASS), Fürth (Bay). 112. Israelitische Waisenanstalt für Knaben und Mädchen in Fürth (Bay). 113. Jüdisches Altersheim "Friedrichsheim" e.V. in Gailingen. 114. Behrend-Lehmann-Stiftung (Klaus-Synagoge), Halberstadt. 115. Jüdische Schule HASCHARATH ZWI, Halberstadt. 116. Wallisch-Klaus-Synagogenstiftung Hamburg. 117. Jüdischer Schulverein Hamburg. 118. KEREN-HATORAH-Schule Hamburg. 119. Talmud-Lehranstalt JESCHUWAH, Studienanstalt für Bibel- und Talmud-Wissenschaft e.V. (Rabbiner-Seminar), Hamburg. 120. Talmud-Thora-Volksschule und -Oberrealschule, Hamburg. 121. Israelitisches Schwesternheim Hamburg e.V. 122. Altersheim "Nordheim" in Hamburg. 123. Hamburgisches Deutsch-Israelitisches Waisen-Institut. 124. Krankenhaus der Deutsch-Israelitischen Gemeinde Hamburg. 125. Jüdisches Mädchen-Waisenhaus Paulinenstift, Hamburg. 126. Israelitischer Verein für Altersversorgung und Krankenpflege (Krankenhaus Ellernstr. 16) in Hannover. 127. Landschulheim Herrlingen bei Ulm (Donau). 128. Jüdische Volksschule Karlsruhe. 129. Dr. S. Schiffer-Stiftung (Kindergarten), Karlsruhe. 130. Israelitisches Kurhospiz, Bad Kissingen. 131. Jüdischer Schulverein (Jüdisches Reformgymnasium JAWNE) in Köln. 132. Verein für jüdische Krankenpflegerinnen e.V., Köln. 133. Israelitisches Asyl für Kranke und Altersschwache in Köln-Ehrenfeld. 134. Israelitisches Kinderheim in Köln. 135. Israelitische Waisenstiftung, Köln-Braunsfeld. 136. Jüdische Kinderhilfe e.V., Köln. 137. Israelitische Jugendhilfe Köln e.V. 138. Jüdische Kinderheilstätte Bad Kreuznach e.V. 139. Jüdisches Altersheim e.V., Königberg (Pr.). 140. Israelitischer Schulverein e.V., Leipzig. 141. Israelitisches Krankenhaus Eitingon-Stiftung, Leipzig. 142. Thora-Lehranstalt, AHAWA-THORA, Hebräische Sprachschule in Leipzig. 143. Israelitischer Kindergarten e.V. in Leipzig. 144. Israelitischer Wohltätigkeitsverein e.V., Leipzig. 145. Ariowitsch-Stiftung (Altersheim), Leipzig. 146. Felix-Goldmann-Gedächtnis-Stiftung (Kinderheim) in Leipzig. 147. Lemle-Moses-Klaus-Stiftung, Mannheim. 148. Israelitisches Kranken- und Pfründnerhaus in Mannheim. 149. Jüdische Bezirksschule in Mainz. 150. Israelitisches Heilerziehungsheim Marburg (Lahn) e.V. 151. Israelitisches Schwesternheim München e.V. 152. Lipschützanstalt (Altersheim) in München. 153. Krankenhaus "Israelitische Privatklinik e.V.," München. 154. Heim der Jüdischen Jugend e.V., München. 155. Israelitische Jugendhilfe e.V., München. 156. Jüdische Bezirksschule in Bad Nauheim. 157. Israelitisches Altersheim für die Pfalz e.V. in Neustadt a. d. Haardt. 158. Verein für Israelitische Krankenpflegerinnen Nürnberg e.V. 159. Jüdische Bezirksschule Offenbach (Main). 160. Israelitischer (Jüdischer) Schulverein Plauen. 161. Jüdischer Schulverein für Böhmen in Prag. 162. Jüdisches Mädchen- und Altersheim in Rheydt. 163. Private Jüdische Volksschule in Schneidemühl. 164. Talmud-Thora-Schule in Stettin. 165. Israelitisches Waisenhaus, Stettin. 166. Jüdisches Schwesternheim e.V., Stuttgart. 167. Jüdisches Lehrhaus e.V., Stuttgart. 168. Kuranstalt für arme Israeliten, Bad Soden. 169. Jüdisches Schwesternheim e.V., Wiesbaden. 170. Arbeitszentrale der jüdischen Wohlfahrtsvereinigungen in Wiesbaden. 171. Israelitische Lehrerbildungsanstalt, Würzburg. 172. Israelitische Kranken- und Pfründnerhaus-Stiftung, Würzburg. 173. Israelitischer Kinderhort e.V. (Forchheimer Fonds) in Würzburg.

### MACHINE SHORTHAND

(PALATYPE)  
YOU may be the right person to achieve high speeds for Verbatim Reporting (\$1,000 to \$2,000 per annum eventually attainable) or Top Secretarial Posts. Easy transcription, no symbols used. Palatype is invaluable where technical and medical terms or foreign languages are used. Certificates of proficiency awarded. Write for prospectus of day and evening courses: THE PALATYPE COLLEGE 229-231 High Holborn, London, W.C.1 (Tel. HOL. 9162/3)

G. L. EDGAR ELECTRICAL Ltd.  
CONTRACTORS and SUPPLIERS  
65 MILL LANE, N.W.6 HAM 8000



## CULTURAL NEWS

## Old Acquaintances

## TWO EXHIBITIONS

## Alfred Brod Gallery

This exhibition of 35 paintings proves once more that a fascinating inquiry is still possible into the populous foothills of the seventeenth century beneath the peaks.

Of the lesser-known and rare masters of that epoch, I should like to single out: Willem Key's impressive "Portrait of a Man". Then a charming "Bouquet of Flowers" by one of the Flemish pioneers of the still-life, Osias Beert the Elder. Isack Joudeville is another one of the less famous names. He was a pupil of Rembrandt and his portrait of a young man is supposed to represent the young Rembrandt. Two things stand out: the master's influence is clearly visible in the chiaroscuro, but what is pure spirit in Rembrandt's portraits is not much more than a pose in Joudeville's. Yet this youth of the seicento with his reflective look might almost be a poet of the romantic movement 200 years later. Cornelis van Dalem's "Landscape with a Hermit" is in the Flemish tradition of the grotesque which he handles to splendid effect.

Needless to say that the great names are not absent from this exhibition. Interesting to see Rubens with a minor work: "The Philosopher Heraclitus." Very well painted, of course, but Rubens was not a philosopher.

It is always welcome to renew one's acquaintance with Paul Brill and Jost de Momper. The latter painted his "View of Treviso" when he was 19. The picture is very spacious and truly joyful. Its composition reaches towards the Venetian painters of the eighteenth century. There is a fascinating portrait study of Rembrandt's father by Jan Lievens. The seventeenth century had a specially intensified awareness of the human personality.

You would not expect much from a title like "Small Vessels in a Breeze". But Jacob van Ruisdael has reduced his subject to the bare minimum of the expanse of the sea with three sailing boats on it. The simplicity of the composition is reminiscent of Chinese painting at its most spiritual. This picture used to hang in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum in Berlin. It was lent by a Jewish collector. He took it out in 1933 and now we are privileged to enjoy it. In its very quiet way this canvas opens a wound and heals it at the same time.

## Royal Academy No. 343

To be accepted by the Royal Academy, surely, puts an artist in a frightening dilemma. On the one hand, he has been made socially acceptable, which is gratifying to some, on the other hand he is, so to speak, certified that he does not indulge in dangerous experiments.

I am sure that Phoebus Tuttnauer does not care about either. He goes his own playful and dreamy way, creating his own world of reality or phantasy, trusting that others will delight with him in his own visual experience. No. 343 at the present exhibition of the R.A. is called "The mines of King Solomon, Elath, Israel". We see on Tuttnauer's canvas the towering, tortured, reddish rocks against a pale blue sky. The painter's imagination is much too fertile to leave it at that. The contorted rock columns look like petrified monsters, ready at any moment to shake off their magic transformation to haunt the surrounding desert. It is this tension between the real and the imaginary which gives this picture its special interest.

A. ROSENBERG.

## JEWISH ART WEEK

An exhibition held at the Leo Baeck Centre, Alyth Gardens, N.W.11, included almost every Jewish artist of note. Organised by the North-Western Reform Synagogue and the Ben Uri Art Society, the exhibition was the main event of Jewish Art Week.

## JERUSALEM'S INTERNATIONAL BOOK FAIR

Jerusalem's latest venture—the holding of international book fairs—took off with quite a promising start. Over 1,000 publishing firms from 24 countries and from the book centres of the United Nations displayed some 20,000 volumes as "samples". Publishers in many parts of the world have shown an increasing interest in Israel as a book market—the amount spent annually on books by Israelis *per capita* is the second highest in the world. No less interesting than the export of books to Israel seems the sale of translation rights to the expanding publishing industry in Israel.

Nevertheless, not all the hopes of the participants in the fair were fulfilled. Shortly after the festive opening, President Ben-Zvi died and because of the national mourning, the fair planned for just a week, was closed for two days, and other commitments made it impossible to extend it afterwards. Forty thousand people browsed through the 2,000 square miles of the show in the few available days, and there were occasions when huge queues of visitors had to wait outside because the space was "full up". Such conditions were not helpful for the actual transacting of business.

Ten countries were represented by collective exhibitions, in the first place France which occupied 17 per cent of the total area. It was followed, according to size, by Italy, Austria, Western Germany, Soviet Union and Switzerland. Disappointing was the poor attendance of publishers from the United States—almost all that was there to be seen, was a display by the Information Centre of the Embassy depicting 60 best sellers and pocket books which can be seen in every book shop. The specifically Jewish publishing houses of the United States were almost completely absent.

Although Great Britain was represented by a number of high-class publishers, it could not vie with the attractive, pleasant displays of the continental competitors. Western Germany, Austria and Switzerland together were responsible for giving German-language books a numerical lead—far above that of English. Israeli publishers made little effort to show their productions attractively, filling the shelves with a great many, but haphazardly chosen volumes.

Naturally, all publishers of Bibles, Judaica, Orientalistics, Israel-literature, etc., displayed just these works prominently, but the character of the fair was not different from that of other international enterprises of this kind and determined by the multitude of trade literature.

One calamity was circumvented before the fair opened: the Herut faction in the Jerusalem Municipality protested against hoisting the German flag. So as not to give offence to the participants from Western Germany, it was decided to show the flags only of those participating countries which have diplomatic relations with Israel. In this way, not only the Federal Republic was affected, but also Iran and Spain.

HERBERT FREEDEN (Jerusalem).

## "NEW WELSHMAN"

Under the heading "Refugee helps to keep Welsh language alive" the *Western Mail* (Cardiff) of April 22nd published a profile of Dr. W. K. Bernfeld, a medical specialist from Leipzig who went to Wales as a refugee from Nazi oppression. After six years of study, the article says, Dr. Bernfeld now has a solid grounding of the Welsh language. However, Dr. Bernfeld stated, whilst most people were very helpful, "some just don't like the idea of my being able to speak their language. This may be due to a fear that we aim to steal their last possession—the Welsh language". Dr. Bernfeld takes an active part in the work of several Welsh organisations and has also won several prizes as a flutist at the Welsh National Eisteddfod.

**Milestones:** Alfred Braun, the pioneer radio reporter and actor, celebrated his 75th birthday in Berlin. He survived a concentration camp, went into exile and returned to Germany during the war.—Richard Romanowsky has reached the age of 80 in Vienna where he lives as unassumingly as he acted.—In Berlin opera singer Frieda Leider has turned 75.—N. O. Scarpi (Fritz Bondy), the Czech-born collector of anecdotes, has celebrated his 75th birthday in Zürich.

**Obituary:** Hilde Woerner, the former soubrette, died in Starnberg after a long illness.—Ninety-one-year-old Franz Karl Ginzkey, the doyen of Austrian authors, died in Vienna.—Julie Wassermann, the former wife of Jakob Wassermann, died near Basle at the age of 87.

**The Younger Generation:** Martin Esslin, who succeeds Val Geilgud as head of the B.B.C. Radio Drama Section, will also act as dramatic adviser to the Royal Festival Company and to Peter Hall. Esslin was born in Hungary in 1918 and educated in Vienna. He was a pupil at the Max Reinhardt Seminar and joined the B.B.C. as a monitor during the war. An expert on *avant garde* dramatists he has written a book about Brecht. He will be responsible for 400 plays a year.

**News from Everywhere:** Max Ophuels' son, Marcel, is directing his first picture, "Peau de Banane", with Jeanne Moreau and Gerd Froebe, in Paris.—Margo Lion, Marcellus Schiffer's widow, is appearing in "Der andere Tartuffe", directed by Ludwig Berger at Berlin's Renaissance Theater.—Annemarie Hase, just returned from her trip to the United States, will take the part of the mother in Wesker's "Roots" at Berlin's Schaubuehne am Halleschen Tor.—Fritz Kortner has written a new play to be produced in Munich and starring Paula Wessely and Martin Held.—Helene Thimig, Gottfried Reinhardt's stepmother, is to succeed him as producer of Salzburg's Jedermann, from which position he has resigned.—Manina, daughter of the Austrian painter Tischler and the former wife of Robert Thoeren, is exhibiting her paintings at Copenhagen.—Lazar Wechsler, Swiss producer of "Last Chance" and "Four in a Jeep", is to retire as head of Praesens Films and will be succeeded by Max Dora.—Anton Walbrook appeared in "Arzt am Scheidewege" on Munich's TV.

**Germany:** Piscator opened Berlin's new Volksbuehne with Rolland's "Robespierre", adapted by Felix Gasbarra, starring Ernst Ginsberg.—Herbert Gruenbaum read extracts from Louis Armstrong's autobiography to an audience of the Jewish community in Berlin.—Peter Zadek produced a new adaptation in Bremen of "Sommernachts Traum", by Erich Fried, of the German B.B.C. Section.—O. F. Schuh, the new director of Hamburg's Schauspielhaus, has invited Kortner and Steckel to stage productions and Paula Wessely and Tilla Durieux to appear at his theatre next season.—A Carl Mayer Prize is to be awarded annually by Munich's film critics for the best film script; Carl Mayer, who died in London during the war, wrote the script for "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari".—H. Kindler's monthly, *Das Schoenste*, has stopped publication in Munich.—Olga Limburg celebrated her 82nd birthday in Berlin.—Gerda Maurus and Evelyn Balsler appeared in Dubillard's "Naive Tauben" at Düsseldorf's Tribuene.—Rolf Thiele will direct a remake of "Der Golem" for the screen.—W. Dieterle is to direct "Henry IV" in Frankfurt.

**Austria:** Luise Rainer, of London, Lilli Darvas, of New York, and Ludwig Stoessl, of Hollywood, were invited to be the guests of Vienna's Josefstadt.—Helene, Hermann and Hans Thimig are to go on tour in Pirandello's "So ist es—ist es so?".—Leopold Lindtberg will this year direct "Faust", Part II, in Salzburg, with Will Quadflieg as Mephisto and Thomas Holtzmann as Faust.

PEM

## TWO SELF-PORTRAITS

### METAMORPHOSIS OF AN AESTHETE

If you happen to be a participant in one of those international conferences you will, as a matter of course, expect a simultaneous translation of a foreign tongue just by pressing the appropriate switch. The originator of this amazing feat was the Franco-American, Leon Dostert. One of his close collaborators was a refugee from Germany whose life story is not only a bright odyssey amongst the literary *hoi polloi* of the pre-Hitler era in Western Europe, but also evidence of the mutations of mind and perspective provoked by the subjections and pressures of our turbulent times.

Hans Jacob's memoirs\* make absorbing reading, not only because of the stylistically perfect, entertaining narrative, which flows from the pen of this rather extrovert personality. The observant reader—especially a fellow refugee with like experiences—will perceive the subtle change of approach caused by the exigencies and the bitter effects of the various changed conditions of Jacob's life. The comprehension will be all the greater when it is noticed that the author is quite oblivious of his own inner change and outward reactions.

The author gets off to a rather slow start with his memories of early childhood and his well-ordered bourgeois family life. Nevertheless, in those surroundings the foundations were well laid for the primary occupation which helped him in later life to enjoy those things for which he cared most, and finally brought him success without much effort. The young Jacob received a bilingual education in the Französische Gymnasium in Berlin, a well-known high school, where the lessons were given in French. The absorption of French culture became the cornerstone of Jacob's existence in every respect. The security of this well-established family life came to an early and abrupt end, when his parents died.

#### From Literature to Politics

Largely influenced in his literary and aesthetic choices by his uncle, an outstanding lawyer, he began his first translations from French into German at the age of 15. At the same time, also encouraged by his uncle, he threw himself wholeheartedly into literature and art, although he was still a schoolboy. His scholastic duties were easily mastered, and as he boarded with people who allowed him his freedom, he could quite freely indulge in his Bohemian life. From then onwards his life becomes a scintillating chronicle of literary encounters and fashionable entertainments. His specific preferences for certain French writers, for whom he persistently sought the right publishers, were gradually superseded by a wider range of translatable material, including Italian and, to a lesser degree, English literature. He became a literary critic and wrote a novel. Jacob's description of this period of his life will fascinate every literary connoisseur of the times.

His artistic phase seems to have come to a sudden end in 1926, when he became a freelance translator at the German Foreign Office. This man who, until then, was completely absorbed by aesthetic and artistic activities was suddenly thrown into the whirlpool of political events of which he gives us his version at some length. A mental mutation had set in. A journey by rail via Siberia and Manchuria to Japan and the Far East and his encounter with Richard Sorge occur in this period.

\* Hans Jacob: *Kind meiner Zeit*. Klepenheuer & Witsch. DMI2.80.

The political trend in his life was accentuated by the advent of Hitler and his subsequent emigration. His neatly timed departure from Germany, his association with *Pariser Tageblatt*, his work as a political radio commentator in France, his encounter with the Aga Khan, his flight from France and his emigration to the United States, where he again took up broadcasting, make interesting reading.

Though politics remain predominant in Jacob's life, a change can now be detected in his approach to social life. The pre-1926 Jacob who was so intensely absorbed with the literary giants of his period now becomes the American citizen who, with the same delight, seems to savour the social activities of Elsa Maxwell. He describes the pre-election clash between Wendell Wilkie and Roosevelt as another version of the inter-necine struggle of two former *Weltbühne* journalists—a typical psychological substitution complex of a naturalised refugee, whose newly achieved respectability likes to be reassured by a comparison between the influences established in his new country and those by men of his own type of upbringing and background. The author ends his book rather well, by describing a scurrilous kind of McCarthy hearing instigated against him. Communist imputations were symbolised by such questions as "Did you not work for the *Vossische Zeitung* or the *Berliner Tageblatt* before the Hitler era?"

All in all this is a well-written book, giving us a psychological insight into the workings of our own reactions to current events. Jacob, till recently a professional translator for Unesco, formulates his views as he experiences the events, and does not attempt to motivate his reasonings. This, however, serves to enhance the enjoyment of his memoirs because it gives the diligent reader the case history of a hedonist whose judgment and values are conditioned by the various intellectual levels of his prevailing activities.

PAUL GRUENMANN.

### A SOCIAL WORKER LOOKS BACK

Like his first book, "Night in the Mist", in which Eugene Heimler reports about events and observations in concentration camps, his latest book\* is an autobiographical account of experiences, thoughts and feelings. With open candour he describes his development and his struggles. The presentation, almost artistic in its form, is so enthralling that the reader actually participates in what is written. This is not quite as obvious as it seems, for the book covers a wide range of interests.

Heimler first takes us to the year 1945 when he returned to Hungary from a concentration camp. Twenty-three years old, physically and mentally broken, he is cast down last but not least by a feeling of absolute aloneness—the Nazis have robbed him of his parents and all his close relatives, including his young wife. Szombathely, his home town, has changed. Returning to his mother country, he finds that he has lost it, and as a conscious Jew he no longer finds a foothold where he was once at home. Later, when he moved to Budapest, this was also a disappointment. The political situation had become increasingly intolerable for Heimler, principally because he had endangered his position by the direction of his journalistic activities. Writing was, however, not merely a professional necessity for him, for it had been his ambition from childhood to be a writer.

Eugene Heimler describes the atmosphere and actual situation in Hungary at the time, partly in the form of discussions between political opponents. It would be too much to go into this more deeply here, but it appears

\* Eugene Heimler: *A Link in the Chain*. Bodley Head, London, 1962. 190 pp. 18s.

to me that this eyewitness account is revealing and worth reading.

Personal experiences are on the whole only mentioned briefly; his second marriage was to a young relative who stood by him when he suffered a nervous breakdown.

In 1947, Heimler emigrated to England with a heavy heart and yet full of hope for a new life. At first hard times, of course, and a fresh retreat into depression, with resurgent feelings of hatred against the Nazis and everything connected with Germany. He rescued himself from this state by undergoing a psychoanalysis which restored him to health. For some readers this part of the book may perhaps be of most interest, since Heimler accurately records the course of part of his analytical treatment.

Other readers may, however, devote special attention to the professional development of Eugene Heimler. By reading psychology and working for a long period in a mental health hospital, he prepared himself for the career of a psychiatric social worker. And, having qualified, he soon obtained a position with the Middlesex County Council. He has been a "Psychiatric Social Work Organiser" with them since 1960.

#### Psychology of the Unemployed

One of his duties is to help and advise those recipients of National Assistance who are suffering from psychological difficulties. We learn from this book a fact that is generally unknown, that many of the so-called "work-shy", who are frequently a charge upon public funds, are incapable of working merely because of faulty psychological development. On them Heimler uses his own, completely unorthodox method of treatment, which he explains to us by practical examples. Results speak for him although certain professional circles would no doubt be antagonistic. His efforts are primarily directed at getting his patients to fit into the community and to adopt a more healthy attitude towards work. Since he himself has had so many difficulties, Heimler is full of compassion and able to instil confidence, often after many meetings requiring a great deal of patience. In addition, Heimler's attitude to life and his markedly strong religious feeling, as well as his acquired optimism, help him a great deal in influencing his patients. His leading and fundamental concept is: "Defeat in life can be turned into victory."

His basic view is that one must get to know those who are seeking help from the Assistance Board better than is usually the case, not only superficially, but also obtain an understanding of their personalities. The officials concerned at all levels must receive appropriate instruction in order to get them to accept these ideas and put them into practice. Thus at Heimler's suggestion and under his direction a course on Human Relations was instituted at London University in 1957; several other universities in England have also taken part. A Jewish immigrant has, therefore, become a pioneering example in his new homeland, in which he feels that he has found his niche as *A Link in the Chain*.

NELLY WOLFFHEIM.

## Gorta Radiovision Service

(Member R.T.R.A.)

13, Frogna! Parade,  
Finchley Road, N.W.3

SALES REPAIRS

Agents for Bush, Pye, Philips,  
Grundig, etc.

Refrigerators, Washing-Machines Stocked

Mr. Gort will always be pleased to

advise you.  
(HAM. 8635)

## TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF WARSAW GHETTO UPRISING

### World Pilgrimage

Hundreds of Jews from East and West met together behind the Iron Curtain for the first time since the end of the Second World War, to commemorate in Warsaw the Ghetto Uprising twenty years ago. A full eye witness report will be published in the next issue of AJR Information.

### U.S.A.

Meetings were held all over the U.S.A., in cities, towns and villages. In New York the two biggest were held at Carnegie Hall and at Manhattan Centre.

Times Square was renamed "Warsaw Ghetto Square" at a ceremony sponsored by the Zionist Organisation of America, and a special proclamation by the Mayor fixed April 20 as "Warsaw Ghetto Uprising Day".

Several U.S.A. Senators took the floor in Washington to recall the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

### Other Countries

In Argentina, 25,000 people gathered at the Buenos Aires Luna Park covered stadium, with a further 10,000 outside, to hear Mrs. Chaika Grossman a Warsaw Ghetto fighter, and other speakers. A crowd of 10,000 assembled in the Central Jewish Cemetery for a commemoration service.

The Paris Alhambra Hall was also filled to overflowing, as was the newly opened Jewish Community Centre.

A ceremony was held at the Choral Temple in Bucharest, addressed by the Chief Rabbi. In Istanbul a special ceremony was held at the Neve Shalom Synagogue.

Jewish communities in most Australian States observed a day of mourning, com-

memoration and rededication. There were ceremonies in Perth, Sydney and Melbourne.

Stockholm's major Jewish organisations held a solemn commemoration meeting in the capital's synagogue.

In Rio de Janeiro a commemoration ceremony attended by 2,000 people was addressed by a former partisan in the forests of Lithuania now living in Israel, and by the Israeli Ambassador to Brazil.—(J.C.)

### German Paper Pays Tribute

An editorial in the *Süddeutsche Zeitung* described the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising as "an act of heroism born of despair". The young Jews who fought the Germans in the Ghetto knew their fight was doomed, the paper said, but they also knew that the Nazis would kill them sooner or later in any case and preferred to die fighting. Many other Jews, however, could not bring themselves to believe that their cases were hopeless. In Poland and elsewhere they still regarded Germany as the land of great humanitarian thinkers and poets. In the view of the paper, the "restraint of those Jews prepared to suffer humiliation" and negotiate with "their cruel overlords" was "equal in its great moral stature" to the heroism of the Warsaw Ghetto fighters.—(J.C.)

### MASS GRAVES DISCOVERED

During the Warsaw Ghetto commemorations, the Polish press and radio announced that two mass graves containing the bones of several thousand people had been discovered in a wood near Lodz. Jews from the Lodz ghetto were imprisoned in the area towards the end of the war.

### GERMANS HONOUR DR. SABIN

At the opening of the congress of the German Association for Hygiene and Microbiology in Wuerzburg, the Robert Koch Medal was presented to Professor Dr. Albert B. Sabin, of Cincinnati, U.S.A., for his work in the fight against poliomyelitis.

### PLANCK MEDAL FOR PROF. PEIERLS

Professor Rudolf Ernst Peierls, C.B.E., F.R.S., has been awarded the 1963 Max Planck Medal of the Association of the German Societies of Physicists.

### LEO BAECK PRIZE

In 1956 the "Zentralrat" of the Jews in Germany created the Leo Baeck Prize to be distributed annually on November 2nd, the date of Dr. Baeck's death. The Prize is allocated to persons who carry out research work in keeping with Leo Baeck's humanitarian outlook. It carries a monetary award of DM4,000. Interested applicants are advised to get in touch with Dr. Hans Lamm, Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland, 4, Düsseldorf-Nord, Fischerstrasse 49.

### BERTRAND RUSSELL HONOURED

The 2,000-guinea Jerusalem Prize for contributions towards peace was presented by proxy to Lord Russell, after a brief ceremony in the Jerusalem Municipal Hall. Mr. Ralph Schoenman, Lord Russell's American-Jewish secretary, received it on Lord Russell's behalf.

Professor S. H. Bergman, writing an appreciation of the philosopher, said that it might be doubted whether the modest Jerusalem Prize would make a big impression on Lord Russell after the great honours piled on him already. However, it was hoped that the Mayor's bold act in bestowing the prize on him would help to intensify his influence as an educator in Israel and among Jewry in general.—(J.C.)

**B. E. BEECHAM**

(distributors)

**LIMITED**

117/123 great portland street  
london, w.1

Telephone: LAngham 3146  
Telegrams: Sibisch, London  
International Telex: London 2-3540

*With the Compliments of*

**DICK & GOLDSCHMIDT**

**LTD**

**London W.1**

*With Compliments of*

**DUNBEE-COMBEX**

**LTD.**

117 Great Portland Street,  
W.1

Tel.: LAngham 3264/0878 (P.B.X.)  
Grams.: FLEXATEX LONDON, TELEX.  
INT. TELEX 2-3540

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

### MAX BROD'S LATEST NOVEL

Max Brod is one of the few German poets from Prague who long before the First World War entertained friendly relations with their Czech colleagues and thus familiarised themselves with Czech feeling and thinking. He tried to understand their wishes to regain national independence and showed a certain sympathy towards them which, together with his love for Prague, he had already clearly expressed in early works. While writing this latest book\* he was guided by this attitude, too.

The hero of the novel is the Czech journalist, Karel Sabina, the author of the text of Smetana's opera "The Bartered Bride". He had never been appreciated as much as he deserved because his fame was overshadowed by the great composer's music. This same Karel Sabina was a minor writer filled with burning patriotism who earned a scanty living by writing while not hiding his aversion to the Austrian régime, then still under Metternich's influence. Many of his writings were suppressed by the "k.k." censorship. He was supposed to be one of the most intrepid leaders of the Czech liberation movement and was quite often sent to prison, which only brought him more admiration and adoration by fellow citizens who felt and thought like him.

One day, however, it was brought to light that Sabina was at the same time an informer for the Austrian police. Although the sad conditions in which he lived had forced him to play this double role and although it can be proved that the material he passed on to the authorities contained only insignificant items which did not endanger anybody, admiration and reverence turned into abysmal hatred and contempt. Sabina, the great Czech, the poet of Smetana's famous opera, was branded as a traitor and forced to leave the country for a time.

\* Max Brod: Die verkaufte Braut. Der abenteuerliche Roman des Textdichters Karel Sabina. Bechtle Verlag, Muenchen. DM15.80.

Max Brod decided to re-examine this story and presents the result of his research in his very thrilling book. It consists of three parts: "Report", "Vision" and "Epilogue". The first part is mainly based on a report by the contemporary writer Jakub Arbes, whose works were published for the first time in 1895. The second part, "Vision", contains the fictitious self-defence and self-justification as produced by Sabina. Brod comes to the staggering but understandable conclusion that the wonderful verses of the opera libretto contain the hidden assurance of Sabina's innocence. "Wie kann man glauben, dass ich Dich verkauft hab', oh Geliebte!" are the relevant words in the text. The third part offers a survey of publications which later appeared in order to rehabilitate Sabina.

The whole book, however, is filled with affection and warmth towards Brod's protégé, and thus the reader is convincingly forced to share the author's view. In conclusion I quote a short poem by Sabina written in 1841:

Bleicher Mond—mein armes Sein.  
Nachtgewoelk—die Lebensreise  
Dunkle Sterne—meine Tage.  
Wann beschliesst ihr eure Kreise?

EUGEN WINTERBERG

### A NEW JEWISH ANTHOLOGY

In the Editor's Note to this anthology\* Mr. Jacob Sonntag takes justifiable pride in the continued existence of the *Jewish Quarterly*, the periodical from which the material for the "Caravan" was drawn. The *Quarterly*, he writes, "not only provided an opportunity for established Anglo-Jewish writers to express themselves creatively . . . but it allowed many struggling and unrecognized young writers to prove, test, experiment . . . and be heard". Sonntag then instances the case of Arnold Wesker, whose first appearance in print was in the columns of the *Quarterly*. This is Sonntag's outstanding example, but he can also point to a whole group of other Anglo-Jewish writers who have been represented in the *Quarterly*—Alexander Baron, Mankowitz, Abse, Gerda Charles, Frederic Raphael, Brian Glanville and Emanuel Litvinoff amongst others.

This is no mean achievement on the part of an editor. More's the pity then that Mr. Sonntag has been tempted to cast his net so widely. He includes, for example, translations of Yiddish prose and verse (Reisin, Manger, Sholem Aleichem, Peretz), Hebrew prose and verse (Halevi, Alterman, Shamir, etc.) and even little articles, necessarily at a superficial level, on the relations between Israel and the Diaspora, or Reuchlin, or the Khazars, or the Dead Sea Scrolls. This attempt to encompass too much undoubtedly means that the essence of this anthology has been unnecessarily diluted. And what is this essence? Surely the fact that in the post-war world a sizeable group of talented Anglo-Jewish writers has emerged.

Anglo-Jewry has come of age. That is the inescapable conclusion to be drawn from this anthology. What has happened is that for the best part of three centuries since the Resettlement Anglo-Jewry was culturally dormant if not stagnant. An unkind wit said of the Tercentenary exhibition in 1956 at the Victoria

\* "Caravan." Edited by Jacob Sonntag. Thomas Yosseloff, New York/London. 42/-. 399 pp.

## LIBRIS

Wir kaufen Einzelwerke, Bibliotheken,

Autographen und moderne Graphik

Direktor: Dr. Joseph Suschitzky  
38a BOUNDARY RD., LONDON, N.W.8

Telephone MAI. 3030

and Albert Museum that it showed a community composed of "brokers, bankers and bruisers". But in the three decades from the 1880s to the First World War fresh blood came in with the influx of immigrants from Eastern Europe. The offspring of these immigrants, now second or perhaps third generation English-born, forms the backbone to this anthology and confers on it a permanent value.

Of course, as Sonntag points out in his Editor's Note, there is no "new school" of writers here, nor even a group united on ideological grounds. What there is, however, is a generation of writers united, as Sonntag puts it, by "their sense of a common 'Jewishness', obviously inspired by the events of the 'thirties and early 'forties, by World War II and the Nazi holocaust". This awareness, however, which is expressed, on the evidence of this anthology, in an enhanced sensitivity to suffering, hardship and injustice, does in fact make of those Anglo-Jewish writers mentioned earlier, something of a group with a uniform outlook. If some at least of these writers have been lucky in having such a sympathetic editor as Jacob Sonntag, he has, in his turn, been well rewarded for his efforts in making the *Jewish Quarterly* and "Caravan" such worthwhile achievements.

LIONEL KOCHAN.

### ANNE FRANK'S FATHER MEETS POPE

Pope John received Mr. Otto Frank, the father of Anne Frank, in private audience. Holding a copy of "The Diary of Anne Frank" the Pope told Mr. Frank he was glad that "the flower sown" by his daughter had flourished and that the book had been read throughout the world to further better understanding among men. He expressed pleasure at the creation in Israel of an Italian Anne Frank centre.

Mr. Frank presented the Pope with a special edition of "The Works of Anne Frank".

## KELLERGEIST ADVISES A.J.R. READERS



Choose Hallgarten—  
Choose Fine Wines

If you have any difficulty in finding  
HALLGARTEN wines, write to us  
Ask for them by name!



S. F. & O. HALLGARTEN

Crutched Friars, London, E.C.3

The Maxton blouse

## JEWISH FAMILIES IN OLD BERLIN

### Leo Baeck Institute Lecture

On April 25, Dr. Jacob Jacobson, the former Director of the *Gesamtarchiv der deutschen Juden*, gave an address to the Society of Friends of the Leo Baeck Institute, "Von Jüdischen Familien des alten Berlin". From the wealth of material the speaker has gathered together in a lifetime of studying German-Jewish genealogy, he provided many fascinating details and curious anecdotes of Berlin Jewish life.

Dr. Jacobson began his lecture with a concise survey of the history of Prussian Jewry and afterwards dwelt on some of the features which distinguished Jewish family life in the eighteenth century. The restrictive laws of the Kingdom of Prussia apparently did little to affect the Jewish birth-rate in the capital, the community suffered far more from the prevalent high infant mortality rate.

The stringent restrictions to which the Jewish population was subjected brought it about, however, that many Berlin Jewish girls had to content themselves with marrying men who lived in the smaller places in the Kurmark and the Neumark, and this also accounts to some extent for the often considerable differences in the ages of the marriage partners. Early marriages could only be indulged in by the rich, and those Jewish men with residential privileges (*Schutzprivilegien*) were regarded as desirable matches despite their age or other handicaps. This may also explain the steadily increasing divorce rate as the years of emancipation drew nearer and promoted the dissolution of many incompatible unions. Marriages foundered when husbands became

converted to Christianity and their wives wished to retain the ancient religion, or conversely when a wife transcended her former social and cultural sphere, as was the case with many later famous Jewish women. Another marked feature of Jewish life of the time, a high rate of illegitimacy, was due to the restrictions enjoined by the Prussian Government.

In the second part of his lecture, Dr. Jacobson gave biographical details and short sketches of many Berlin Jewish families and their descendants. He referred to those of the Berlin rabbis, David Fränkel (the teacher of Moses Mendelssohn), Hirschel Levin and Meyer Simon Weyl. Some famous German generals such as Reinhard von Mossner, Liman von Sanders and von Fliess stem from the old Berlin Jewish families. Another Berlin Jewish family of Dutch origin, Cohen von Baren (eventually von Baren) were related by marriage to the Hindenburgs, and two of their descendants, who fell in the Franco-Prussian war, were interred in the Hindenburg family vault at Neudeck.

The speaker concluded with some details of the life of the Jewish banker and philanthropist, Israel Moses Henoeh, to whom Berlin is indebted for the introduction of the *Droschke*. This may rank as one of the more humble services rendered by Jewish citizens to their home town. Certainly, the illuminating talk of Dr. Jacobson could not fail to leave a deep impression of the famous contribution made to the German metropolis by what was once one of the most important Jewish communities in the world. A.P.

## BIRTHDAYS

### DR. FREDERICK RIESENFELD 75

Dr. F. Riesenfeld, the Hon. President of "La Solidarité" (Paris), the AJR's sister-organisation in France, will celebrate his 75th birthday on June 23rd. Before the Nazis came to power he was a lawyer in Berlin. Since he emigrated in 1933, he worked incessantly for his fellow-refugees, and it is to a high extent due to his initiative and energy that, after the Second World War, the survivors of the catastrophe built up "La Solidarité" as the representative body of the Jews from Germany. The activities of the organisation include the establishment and running of Old Age Homes and Flatlet Homes. A few years ago Dr. Riesenfeld retired as President and in grateful recognition of his outstanding services was elected Hon. President. We extend our sincerest congratulations to Dr. Riesenfeld.

### DR. E. J. NORTON 70

Dr. E. J. Norton (formerly Nelkenstock) will celebrate his 70th birthday on June 8th. Before he came to this country he was a well-known lawyer in Hanau. In London he was in business until a short while ago. He now lives in retirement, devoting his leisure time to his widespread interests which include history and arts. As a Zionist of long standing, Dr. Norton has always taken an active part in Jewish affairs. He joined the AJR immediately after its inception and for a number of years also served on the AJR Board. We extend our sincerest birthday wishes to him.

## THE ALL-IN-ONE FOUNDATION

**NEW!**  
**special X**  
**corselet**  
 SLIMS FRONT  
 AND BACK

Unique 'X' panels front and back give all-round control with freedom. Embroidered voile cups have insets of wafer-thin foam. In elastic net with 100 denier Bri-Nylon. White or Black. B and C cup 34" to 42". 99/6.

by *Silhouette*

Corsets Silhouette Ltd., 84 Baker Street, W.1



*Strohbach LTD.*

## AJR CLUB

Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3

SUNDAY, JUNE 16  
 at 4.30 p.m.

*The Children's Choir of  
 the New Liberal  
 Jewish Congregation*

Conducted by  
 JOHANNA

METZGER-LICHTENSTERN

and accompanied by  
 Paul Lichtenstern

Space donated by  
 TRADE CUTTERS LIMITED  
 Britannia Works, 25 St. Pancras Way,  
 N.W.1

## WORLD-WIDE TRAVEL



Through  
**BARON TRAVEL COMPANY**

15, EDGWAREBURY GARDENS,  
 EDGWARE, MIDDLESEX

Tel.: STOnegrove 5019 - 8626

Cables: TRANSBARON, EDGWARE

PROPRIETOR: J. G. J. BARON, M.T.A.I.

**ALWAYS AT YOUR PERSONAL SERVICE**

MEMBER OF TRAVEL TRADE ASSOCIATION & BRITISH TRAVEL & HOLIDAYS ASSOCIATION

SWI. 2202

FOR

**SMALL CAR HIRE**

**NORWEST CAR HIRE**

LTD.

**HAM. 4150 & 4154**

# ORGANISATIONAL NEWS

## INFORMATION ON PERISHED COMMUNAL LEADERS REQUIRED

As already announced in several previous issues, the Council of Jews from Germany, is preparing a book in which those leaders of German Jewry who perished under the Nazi régime are to be commemorated. In the meantime, the preparatory work has made good progress. A substantial number of commemorative articles have already become available, and it is hoped that the book will carry tributes to about 100 personalities.

However, in a number of cases it has not yet been possible to obtain all the necessary particulars. This applies, among others, to the following personalities: Rabbi Siegfried Behrens (Fuertth), Conrad Cohn (Breslau—Berlin), Rechtsanwalt Heinrich Elkeles (Berlin), Rabbi Dr. Frankel (Halberstadt), Martin Gerson (Gut Winkel, near Berlin), Rabbi Julius Greilsheimer (Mosbach), Rabbi Dr. Hanff (Wiesbaden), Rabbi Regina Jonas (Berlin), Rabbi Dr. Joseph (Berlin), Rabbi Dr. Saul Kaatz (Hindenburg), Dr. Arthur Kaufmann (Hanover), Rechtsanwalt Philipp Kozower (Berlin), Leo Kreindler (Berlin), Werner Levie (Berlin), Rechtsanwalt Dr. Bruno Mendelsohn (Berlin), Rabbi Heinz Meyer (Berlin), Amtsgerichtsrat Walter Michaelis (Berlin), Dr. Ernst Rosenthal (Breslau—Berlin), Rabbi Dr. M. Weyl (Berlin).

Any information about these personalities or about others who might qualify for inclusion in the Memorial Book should be sent to: The Council of Jews from Germany, 183/9 Finchley Road, London, N.W.3.

## EMIGRATED AUTHORS

### Appeal for Documents

Under the heading *Dokumente aus dem Exil* Professor Egon Schwarz (Washington University, St. Louis, at present Guest Professor of Literature, Hamburg University) and Manfred Schloesser (Editor of "An den Wind geschrieben", a collection of poems written between 1933 and 1945) are preparing the publication of an anthology of German-speaking authors who had to emigrate when the Nazis came to power. It is the object of the publication to contribute to an interpretation of the complex problems with which emigrated intellectuals were faced. The collection will not include poems but will consist of documents such as quotations from diaries, letters, speeches and articles which reflect the authors' motives of emigration or flight, their initial experiences in their new environment and their present assessment of that period. Any readers who could contribute material to the collection are requested to get in touch with the publisher, Christian Wegner Verlag, Hamburg 1, Curienstr. 2, Haus am Domplatz.

## EUROPEAN COMMUNAL WORKERS

### MEET

A three-day meeting of the Organisation of European Community Executives was held in London recently. The Central British Fund played host. The organisation which was formed two years ago comprises Jewish community administrators from 14 European countries.

A round-table analysis of post-war developments showed that a number of communities on the Continent are again supporting their

own institutions with no help from outside. However, in other countries which are still receiving refugees from North Africa and Eastern Europe in substantial numbers, notably France, Belgium and Italy, there is still a wide gap between resources and needs.

Reports on the special campaigns which the European communities have conducted to help the French community cope with the Algerian crisis indicated that a number of successful experiments may have a long-term impact on the European fund-raising picture.

The organisation is headed by Miss Joan Stiebel (Joint Secretary of the C.B.F.) and M. Julien Samuel (Executive Director of the French United Jewish Social Fund) as co-Chairmen.

## COUNCIL MEETING IN ISRAEL

A number of AJR members have already expressed their interest in visiting Israel on the occasion of the meeting of the Council of Jews from Germany to be held in Jerusalem in October (see announcement on page 15 of the previous issue). However, it is not yet possible to state whether there will be sufficient participants for organising group travel. It would be appreciated if those interested readers who have not yet responded wrote to the AJR (8 Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3) as soon as possible. To assess the general interest in the venture notifications would be welcomed also from those members who, so far, have not written to the AJR because they would prefer a direct flight to the planned combined air-and-sea itinerary via Cyprus. Notifications at this stage will not be regarded as binding commitments.

## AJR GENERAL MEETING

A full report on the AJR General Meeting held on May 23 will appear in the next issue.

## FAMILY EVENTS

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

### Birthdays

**Arndt.**—Dr. Arthur Arndt, of 54 Methuen Road, Edgware, Middx. (formerly Jastrow), will celebrate his 80th birthday on June 30th, and his wife, Mrs. Herta Arndt, her 70th birthday.

### Death

**Joseph.**—Mr. Salomon Joseph (formerly Trier), of 74 Empire Court, Wembley, passed away on April 30th at the age of almost 82. Deeply mourned by his wife, Mrs. Selma Joseph, his children and grandchildren.

**Kahn.**—Dr. Ernst Kahn, of 58 Eton Road, Orpington, Kent, passed away suddenly. Deeply mourned by his wife, Lieselotte (née Karminski), his sister, Susi Kunreuther, relatives and friends.

## ANGLO-GERMAN LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION

MEETING on  
Tuesday, June 25, at 8 p.m.  
at the German Institute,  
51 Princes Gate, S.W.7

**MR. CLAUD ALLEN**  
will give a lecture on  
**PRINCIPLES OF  
ENGLISH & GERMAN  
CRIMINAL LAW**  
GUESTS ARE WELCOME

## Situations Vacant

### Women

**COMPANION-HELP** wanted for elderly lady living in small, modern flat, N.W.3. Daily help kept. High salary and good conditions offered. Contact Mrs. M. Sigler, 54 Fitzalan Road, London, N.3. Telephone: FINchley 3032.

### Situations Wanted

### Men

**MOROCCAN REFUGEE**, one year in this country, last position Chief Accountant in a Bank for 12 years. Elderly. Has experience in food, textiles and electrical appliance trades. Languages: English, French, Spanish, Arabic, seeks post as Accountant. Box 246.

**MAN** with scientific background, formerly own wool export/import business in Hungary, also an Official with the American Embassy in Vienna, seeks responsible position, preferably as German/Hungarian correspondent, interpreter, writer. Good references. Box 247.

**FORMER HUNGARIAN LAWYER**, languages: Hungarian, Rumanian, German, French, English, Hebrew, Yiddish, own typewriter, seeks work, preferably as legal assistant or translator. Box 251.

### Women

**GENERAL CLERK/invoice typist**, German/English shorthand-typist, experienced in export stock controls, seeks full, part-time or temporary work. Box 248.

**EXPERIENCED PATTERN CUTTER** for day dresses, seeks position in West End. Box 249.

**REFINED LADY**, middle-aged, educated, seeks part-time position as lady's companion. Box 252.

**COMPANION/AU PAIR.** Refined, educated, Continental widow, experienced in nursing and diets, also business and travel, seeks position with elderly (invalid) person. No housework. Box 253.

### Accommodation Vacant

**N.W.2.** Well-furnished, modern flat. Reception-room, dining-room, bedroom, bath, kitchen, c.h.w. Near buses and underground. 10 gns. Phone: GLAdstone 9340.

**ATTRACTIVE bed-sitting-room** in very comfortable flat. Every convenience, central heating, constant hot water. Only professional people. Breakfast optional. Phone: MAIda Vale 4193.

### Miscellaneous

**VISITING SECRETARY**, typing, translating, interpreting, English, German, French; own typewriter. FUL 8181.

**SUPERFLUOUS HAIR** safely and permanently removed by qualified Physiotherapist and Electrolysis. Facials. Body massage. Visits arranged. Mrs. Dutch, D.R.E., 239 Willesden Lane, N.W.2. Tel.: WILlesden 1849.

**ELECTRICAL SERVICE.** House rewiring, electric blanket repairs. Speedy, first-class work. Volcano Ltd., 178a Kilburn High Road, London, N.W.6. (MAIda Vale 0203).

**PAYING GUEST.** Israeli boy, aged 16, would like to be accommodated as a paying guest with a London family in July and August. Box 244.

**TRANSLATIONS AND TYPING**, French, German, English, speedily and efficiently carried out. Box 245.

### Personal

**ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADY**, 24 years old (German origin), from well-off family, wishes to meet young man from similar milieu, object matrimony. Box 254.

**REFINED WIDOW**, of good appearance, German origin, 59, of independent means, wishes to meet cultured gentleman not over 68 years. View friendship or marriage. Box 250.

## MISSING PERSONS

### Personal Enquiries

**Heymann.**—Mr. Herbert Heymann, born 13.10.1896, formerly Frankfurt/Main (in 1932 sub-tenant of Mrs. Leffmann). Wanted by Mrs. Inge Pielhoff, Florastr. 71, Düsseldorf, W. Germany.

**Dr. Lotte Roosner (or Rooner).**—Formerly Vienna, Grosse Schiffgasse 18. Believed to have emigrated to England in 1938. Wanted by Rechtsanwalt Dr. Friedrich Weissenstein, Johannesgasse 16, Wien 1, Austria.

### Enquiries by AJR

**Petschek.**—Mrs. Pauline(?) Petschek, widow of the late Mr. Hans Petschek, born 18.6.1896 in Vienna, who came to England in August 1939, and stayed in Brighton where he is believed to have died in 1940 or 1941.

## The Exclusive Salon de Corseterie Mme H. LIEBERG

871 FINCHLEY ROAD

'Phone: SPeedwell 8673

Ready-made and  
to measure

EXPERT & QUALIFIED FITTERS

## IN MEMORIAM—Richard Lichtheim

Richard Lichtheim who died in Jerusalem at the end of April at the age of 78, was for many years one of the leading figures of Zionism in Germany. Born in Berlin into a wealthy assimilated family, he joined a Zionist students' organisation and was one of the brilliant team of young men selected by the late Arthur Hantke before the First World War for future Zionist leadership. When the Zionist World Executive moved to Berlin in 1911, Lichtheim became the editor of its central organ, *Die Welt*, but this paper, founded by Theodor Herzl in 1897, had to be discontinued at the outbreak of war, never to appear again.

The Executive, impressed by Lichtheim's devotion and intelligence, shifted him to diplomatic service, and in the autumn of 1913 he was sent to the then most crucial centre of Zionist interests, Constantinople, the capital of the Ottoman Empire of which Palestine was a part. Under the guidance of Victor Jacobson, Lichtheim soon became familiar with the paths of diplomacy, for which he was particularly fitted thanks to his shrewd and quick understanding of men and problems. Soon the great crisis arrived—Turkey became an ally of Germany in the war. It is not widely known that at that time one of the most important and vital tasks fell on Lichtheim's shoulders, namely, the protection of the Palestinian Jews—the "Yishuv" as they were called—against the tyranny, suspicion and cruelty of the Turkish Army Commander, Djemal Pasha, who did not trust the Jews and wanted to remove them from the battle zone. Lichtheim had established close relations with Henry Morgenthau Senior, at that time American Ambassador in Constantinople, but of decisive importance was the winning of the sympathy and active support of the German Ambassador, Baron Hans von Wangenheim (later Graf Bernstorff) and his deputy, the writer, Gerhard von Mutius. The German Government was almost almighty in Constantinople at that time, as the Turkish Army had to rely on the German contingents.

The story of this most important chapter in Palestine's pre-British history has never been told in full, although Lichtheim published a short account in his memoirs (in Hebrew). It is therefore gratifying to learn that in London a young scholar, I. Friedman,

is now engaged in writing a comprehensive thesis on the subject of pre-Hitler Germany's relations to Zionism. It is a fact that Palestinian Jewry once owed its survival to German protection. Leonard Stein in his great work on the Balfour Declaration (London, 1961) admits that Lichtheim succeeded in averting disaster from the Yishuv by German intervention, and that the at times "competitive" sympathetic attitude displayed by Germany in 1917 was one of Britain's motives to speed up the Balfour Declaration. The proper handling of this policy in Germany was to no small a degree the achievement of Richard Lichtheim.

The second episode in Lichtheim's political life which deserves to be singled out, was his being in charge of the Jewish Agency's Geneva office during the Second World War. In this position Lichtheim had to build up contacts in the belligerent countries and especially to procure information from Germany and German-occupied countries. He was one of the first on neutral soil to become aware of the gruesome facts of the annihilation of Jews going on in the camps. He tried to alarm the world, he circulated the horrible stories, but, alas, the response was poor as we all know today. One need not refer to Hochhuth's now famous drama, "The Vicar", which arouses such passionate debates in Germany; we know that even many Jews and Jewish organisations did not, at first, believe the truth. It must indeed have been an ordeal for Lichtheim to be swamped by these reports and not to be able to move a stone.

In the Jewish State, whose advent he had cherished so much (he was for some time a member of the Revisionist and later of the "Judenstaat" Party), Lichtheim could not find a proper place. Times and conditions had changed too much. As a private citizen he lived in Jerusalem where he had many personal friends. After the war he wrote a short history of German Zionism and also his memoirs, which were published in Hebrew and still await publication in a European language. With him has disappeared one of the few still remaining typical "post-assimilation" Zionists of German origin who, at the beginning of the century, played an important part in Zionist affairs.

ROBERT WELTSCH.

## DEATH OF KURT BLUMENFELD

Kurt Blumenfeld, the outstanding leader of the Zionist movement in Germany before 1933, died in Tel Aviv on May 22. Full tribute will be paid to him in our next issue.

## PROFESSOR ALFRED MANES

Professor Alfred Manes, one of the most prominent authorities on Insurance Law, recently died in Chicago. Prior to his emigration, he was a Professor at Berlin University.

## TRIBUTE TO ANNA SCHWAB

Dr. Hilde Lion writes:

I have not forgotten her telephone number since the first days of my immigration. Her house, her hospitality also will not be forgotten. When I came to her at odd times there was always a splendid welcome; one could stay overnight. Maids or no maids, she was a very efficient housewife.

I had to deal with her mostly on behalf of refugee children, and there was no end of discussion on problems which she courageously helped to solve.

Some people found her occasionally harsh. I have listened to a conversation in her house at 11 o'clock at night. (The telephone never stopped in her house.) A poor refugee boy whom she had helped to a position as a reader to a blind gentleman had been cheeky and was dismissed. Now he did not know what to do, "I shall not find anything else for you, you are a disgrace", she said and rang off. Turning to me, she said, "I know, of course, where I shall send him for work, the rascal". Her clientele was by no means easy, they were in despair but demanding and sometimes needed robust handling. Hundreds of people owe their rescue and their means of living in this country to her who never forgot that she had come from Frankfurt herself.

Once in a Soho restaurant, she got up from our table and went over to a gentleman, a casual acquaintance of hers. "Let me have all the coins you have in your pocket, I need the money for so and so", and he gave her what she wanted and more. She herself was most generous. She sent chairs, tables, blankets, dozens of useful things to my school for refugee children.

The refugees from Germany must not forget this non-professional but most resourceful and genuine social worker.

### Catering with a difference

Foods of all nations for formal or informal occasions—in your own home or any venue. Ballroom available in Westminster, S.W.1. Free consultations—please phone

**Mrs. ILLY LIEBERMANN**

WESTERN 2872

### 'THE HOUSE ON THE HILL'

Nursery and Kindergarten

5 NETHERHALL GARDENS, N.W.3

Prospectus from the Principal, HAM. 1662

### WELCOME TO OUR ENLARGED AND NEWLY DECORATED GUEST HOUSE

Tastefully and comfortably furnished rooms. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Central heating. Excellent breakfast.

MR. & MRS. H. SALINGER  
20 Leaside Crescent, London, N.W.11  
'Phone: SPE. 8789

Visitors to London are welcomed in my exquisitely furnished and cultured Private Hotel.

Central Heating, Garden, TV.  
Good residential district.  
MRS. LOTTE SCHWARZ

### "HOUSE ARLET"

77 St. Gabriel's Road, N.W.2  
'Phone: GLA. 4029

### SIMAR HOUSE

The private Continental Hotel  
10-12 Herbert Road  
BOURNEMOUTH WEST

As always, the House with the home-like atmosphere and its beautiful gardens.

CENTRALLY HEATED

Takes bookings now for the Holidays.

DIETS on request

Within easy reach of Sea and Town Centre  
Mrs. MARGOT SMITH  
'Phone: Westbourne 64176

### Picardy Hotel

LICENSED

Meyrick Road, East Cliff,

BOURNEMOUTH

'Phone 20751/3

2 minutes beach, town and amusements.  
54 bedrooms, central heating, lift, 2 TV  
lounges, card and reading lounge.

DINING/BALLROOM seating 150

INFORMAL DANCES

ENGLISH & CONTINENTAL CUISINE

OWN LOCK-UP GARAGES

BOOK EARLY FOR YOUR EASTER  
AND SUMMER HOLIDAYS

### THE DORICE

Continental Cuisine—Licensed

169a Finchley Road, N.W.3

(MAI. 6301)

PARTIES CATERED FOR

### HARROGATE

### OAKBRAE GUEST HOUSE

Mrs. M. Eger 3 Springfield Avenue  
Opposite Majestic Hotel. Few minutes  
from Royal Baths.

CENTRAL HEATING.

'Phone: 67682

### "THE CONTINENTAL"

9 Church Road, Southbourne

(Bournemouth 48804)

Facing sea; an intimate Hotel,

with great charm and every com-

fort, accommodates 30. Car park.

Book now for your holidays.

Weekly entertainment in season.

Open all the year.

NEW: FULLY CENTRAL HEATED

Personal attention:

MR. & MRS. H. SCHREIBER

Do you want comfort and every convenience.

First-Class Accommodation  
room with own bath, excellent Continental  
food, TV, lounge, gardens?

Mrs. A. WOLFF,

3 Hemstal Road, N.W.6  
(MAI. 8521)

### ROSEMOUNT

17 Parsifal Road, N.W.6

HAMPstead 5856 & 8565

THE BOARDING HOUSE WITH CULTURE

A Home for you

Elderly people welcomed

### COMFORTABLE HOME

FOR OLD LADIES

Moderate Terms

68 Shoot-up Hill, N.W.2

'Phone: GLA. 5838

### LUGGAGE REPAIRS

Large selection of all types of travel goods,  
especially Air Travel Cases.  
All travel goods repaired.  
Old trunks and cases bought.

FAIRFIELD & FUCHS

210 West End Lane, N.W.6

'Phone HAMstead 2602

## FROM THE ISRAELI SCENE

### NEW APPROACH TO ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL SETTLEMENT

The P.A.T.W.A. Section of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem has announced plans for a special post-graduate programme for young academically trained people from Western countries. The Programme aims at encouraging academic graduates of Western universities to spend one year to eighteen months in Israel. The plans call for selected groups of graduates in the scientific, engineering and technological areas who will spend five months studying Hebrew, after which P.A.T.W.A. will place them with employers in their respective fields, where they will work from seven months to one year. At the end of this period of employment, they will decide whether to return to their countries of origin, or to settle in Israel. Those who decide to remain in Israel will be given assistance in their initial settlement.

P.A.T.W.A. (the Section of the Youth and Hechalutz Department responsible for the aliyah of professional and academically trained personnel) hopes to attain two main purposes through this post-graduate programme—first to encourage an increased interest and greater understanding of Israel's scientific and industrial development among young university graduates in the West, and secondly, to make it possible for them to live and work in the country before committing themselves to settling in Israel.

### ISRAEL'S 15th ANNIVERSARY

One hundred and twenty-seven Labour M.P.s signed a message of good wishes to Mr. Ben-Gurion on the occasion of Israel's 15th anniversary of independence. The message was handed to the Israeli Ambassador in London, Mr. Arthur Lourie, to be conveyed to Jerusalem.

It was explained that the fact that only half of the Parliamentary Labour Party signed the message was due to the technical difficulty of contacting all the Labour M.P.s in time. The absence of the signatures of Mr. Harold Wilson and Mr. George Brown was due to the tradition that the Leader and Deputy Leader usually refrained from participating in such undertakings.

### SHAAVE ZION ANNIVERSARY

The Shaave Zion Settlement in Israel recently celebrated the 25th anniversary of its foundation. It had been created as a joint venture by former inhabitants of the village of Rexingen in Wurttemberg. The event was marked by the consecration of a Communal Hall, the means for which were provided out of compensation payments by a former Rexingen family, Loewengart (now in the U.S.A.). Another hall of the village commemorates the name of the late Executive Director of the "Reichsvertretung", Dr. Otto Hirsch, who also hailed from Wurttemberg and who lost his life in the Mauthausen concentration camp.

### MEETING OF K.J.V.

A conference of former members of the K.J.V., the Zionist Students' Fraternity, was held in Tel Aviv recently. The subject of the conference was the problem of the relationship between State and Religion. Some speakers expressed the view that, as a Jewish State in Israel could only fulfil its historical task if it was based on the traditional values of Judaism, also the non-religious citizens should recognise certain minimum demands such as the introduction of a Jewish legal system. In the view of other speakers non-religious people should not be compelled to accept religious conceptions which did not mean anything to them. The debate was introduced by Moshe Unna (Member of the Knesset) and Professor Baruch B. Kurzweil. Dr. Franz Meyer was in the chair. A special function was dedicated to the remembrance of the first two organised K.J.V. visits to Palestine in 1913 and 1914.

### "CHRISTIAN JEWS"

In Haifa a school for "Christian Jews" has been opened by a Mr. Leon Rosenberg, of the U.S.A., formerly of Lodz in Poland. There he ran a similar school but, despite his efforts to convince the Nazis during the German occupation that his charges were true Christians, the Germans killed most of them. The school is financed by an American-European foundation and the pupils, between the ages of six and 13, come mostly from broken homes. They study both the Old and New Testaments and their curriculum is based on the official Ministry of Education programme.—(J.C.)

#### BRASSIERES, CORSETS AND CORSELETS

All made to measure  
**MRS. A. MAYER**

'Phone No.: SPE. 1451

#### JEWISH BOOKS

of all kinds, new and second-hand. Whole Libraries and Single Volumes bought. Taleisim. Bookbinding.

**M. SULZBACHER**

JEWISH & HEBREW BOOKS (also purchase)  
4 Sneath Avenue, Golders Green Rd., London, N.W.11. Tel.: SPE. 1694

#### DEUTSCHE BUECHER GESUCHT!

**R. & E. STEINER (BOOKS)**  
5 GARSON HOUSE,  
GLOUCESTER TERRACE, LONDON, W.2  
'Phone: AMBassador 1564  
Ausgewaehlt Lager seltener und  
vergriffener Buecher.

For English & German Books

#### HANS PREISS

International Booksellers  
LIMITED

14 Bury Place, London, W.C.1  
HOL 4941

**A. OTTEN** F.B.O.A. (Hons)

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN

Tel.: 118 FINCHLEY ROAD  
HAMpstead OPPOSITE JOHN BARNES &  
8336 FINCHLEY RD. MET. STN.

#### COMFORTAIR

All Heating and Plumbing  
SPE. 0615

#### PHOTOCOPIES QUICK and RELIABLE

#### GOLDERSTAT

25, Downham Road, N.1  
'Phone: CLIssold 5464 (5 lines)  
54, Golders Gardens, N.W.11  
'Phone: SPEedwell 5643

#### STANDARD SEWING MACHINE SERVICE Ltd.

**ELITE TYPEWRITER Co. Ltd**

WEL. 2528

All Makes Bought, Sold & Exchanged.  
Repairs, Maintenance.

18 CRAWFORD STREET, BAKER STREET, W.1



#### RABENSTEIN Ltd.

Kosher Butchers, Poulterers  
and

Sausage Manufacturers

Under the supervision of the Beth Din

Wholesalers and Retailers

of first-class

Continental Sausages

Daily Deliveries

11 Fairhazel Gardens, N.W.6  
'Phone: MAI. 3224 and MAI. 9236

#### M. FISCHLER

INTERIORS  
(Previously M. Fischler),  
Continental Upholstery)  
ANNOUNCING THE OPENING OF A  
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHING SERVICE  
Come to us for your Carpets, Curtains  
and Upholstered Furniture.

17 Walm Lane, N.W.2

'Phone: WIL. 0762; evenings EDG. 5411

#### SHOE REPAIRS

**RICH'S SHOE REPAIR SERVICE**

(formerly REICH) now at

133, HAMILTON RD., N.W.11  
(2 minutes Brent Station)

We collect and deliver

'Phone: SPE. 7463; HAM. 1037

#### The WIGMORE LAUNDRY Ltd.

**CONTINENTAL LAUNDRY SPECIALISTS**

Most London Districts Served

**SHE. 4575 brings us by radio**

Write or 'phone the Manager,

24-hour telephone service

**MR. E. HEARN, 1 STRONSA ROAD, LONDON, W.12**

#### HIGHEST PRICES

paid for

Ladies' and Gentlemen's cast-off  
Clothing, Suitcases, Trunks, etc.  
(Ladies' large sizes preferred)

WE GO ANYWHERE, ANY TIME

#### S. DIENSTAG

(HAMpstead 0748)

#### R. & G. (ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS) LTD.

(Incorporating Reissner & Goldberg)

**ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS**

199b Belsize Road, N.W.6  
**MAI. 2646**

Agents for Hoover, Frigidaire,

Kenwood

Thermadore Warm Home Specialists

#### BEFORE YOU INSURE CONSULT

**E. WOLKENFELD**

13 Basing Hill, Wembley Park  
'Phone: ARNold 7287 and HOLborn 5478

#### H. KAUFMANN

Painting & Decorating

Specialising in

High-class Interior Decorating

201 Wembley Hill Road,  
Wembley, Middx. (ARNold 5525)

#### H. WOORTMAN & SON

8, Baynes Mews, Hampstead, N.W.3

'Phone: HAMpstead 3974

Continental Builder and Decorator

Specialist in Dry Rot Repairs

ESTIMATES FREE