

INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Margot Pottlitzer

REVIEWING OUR PAST

An Important New Venture

In a few months' time it will be forty years since the National Socialists came to power in Germany. The 30th January, 1933, will forever mark a turning point in modern European history. What happened on that day was to affect the lives of countless men, women and children and of generations yet unborn; to us, above all, it marked the opening of the last chapter of the history of Jews in Germany. The *Final Solution* which ended that chapter has found many chroniclers, and, at least on the European continent, most of what has happened since then, has happened in its shadow.

Where Do We Stand Today?

There is, however, one not unimportant part of that chapter which has not yet been recorded, and that part refers to the history of the Jews from Germany who, dispersed across the globe, survived to rebuild new lives on the ruins of their old ones. The need for a record of their experiences has been increasingly felt by Jewish refugees from Germany because, far from relating to the past alone, their history, our history, raises some important questions for the present and the future: How far have immigrants from Germany retained a separate identity? What contribution have they been able to make to the life of their countries of resettlement? How much of the spiritual inheritance of German Jewry has been preserved? Have they been able to pass on to their children a meaningful link with that heritage? These are only a very few of the points that come to mind in that context, and aware of the fact that time is running out, the Council of Jews from Germany which operates in all major countries of refuge, has called for a collection of material for research into the subject in these countries, i.e. for the time being in the United States, in Israel, in France and in the United Kingdom. In this country the AJR, which is the British constituent of the Council, is the obvious organisation to sponsor the project, and it is hoped that eventually the results will be published as a book.

There are good reasons why nothing like this has been attempted before, but there

are compelling reasons for doing it now: If the history of the emigrants from Germany is to be written at all, it will to a large extent be based on the evidence provided by those who were part of it, and they are not getting any younger. The framework is there: The external circumstances, the laws and regulations that governed the life of a refugee from the moment of arrival to his final acceptance as a naturalised citizen, are well documented from official and other sources, but for the actual evidence, for the details of day-to-day experience we shall have to rely on the co-operation of our friends.

In the course of our investigations we shall have to interview many individuals for the special light they may be able to throw on various aspects of refugee and immigrant life. A start has already been made in interviewing leading personalities of the refugee community. It is at least equally important, however, to have as much evidence as possible, from as many members of our group as possible, on their own individual experiences. In the nature of things they all differ greatly, and we appeal to all those who read this article to help in this very important work. We shall be very glad to have any relevant material, such as diaries, letters, newspaper cuttings, documents, and of course personal reminiscences relevant to the subject. All this is needed to make our study come alive.

Readers' Help Required

We do not want to give the bare facts only, we shall want to show what made people come to this country in the first place, the means to achieve this (permits, etc.), how they were received, how they reacted, how much they were hampered by language difficulties, what they did to earn a living, how they were affected by war and internment, and eventually their integration into the various sectors of life in this country. Where do we stand today? Any information that helps to enlarge on these topics will be gratefully received, and, of course, treated in strict confidence. Original documents will be returned as soon as possible. We shall also gladly undertake to discuss such topics

personally with people who have a contribution to make, but who lack the time or the inclination to put it down on paper. We are particularly interested in reports from people outside London, as their experiences are bound to be more varied and often more interesting in view of their closer contacts with their non-refugee environment.

The history of the Jews from Germany forms an integral part of Jewish history as a whole. What we are trying to achieve, will in all probability not be the definite version—we are still too close in time to the events for that to be possible. It will, however, provide the future historian with the basic elements for his evaluation of one of the darkest periods of Jewish history. The knowledge we hope to gain is badly needed even at the present moment, it has *inter alia* some relevance to the ubiquitous problem of the generation gap. Parents whose children were born or grew up in this country are often heard to complain that in their case the generation gap is more obvious than elsewhere, that the new generation refuses to listen to their personal histories or is highly critical of their past behaviour, that the young often refuse to speak German or to admit that they understand it, thus obviously widening the gap even more.

Three Generations

Furthermore, the original newcomers did not all belong to the same generation, and consequently their experiences and outlook did and do differ greatly. There are those who were approaching middle age when they arrived and had to remake their lives more or less completely, there are others who either came as children or finished their education in this country, and there is finally the new generation born over here to refugee parents and with a very complex attitude towards its origins. All these factors will enter into our study which will ultimately have to face the question whether our group will continue to be an identifiable and coherent community comparable to former groups of immigrants or whether it will eventually disappear.

The historian merely poses the question from a desire to know the facts—he has no ready-made answer. It is hoped that when the results of our investigations are published, the outlines of an answer to some of the questions will be seen, and that many of our readers will feel impelled to make their own contribution to problems that are very much their own.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

NAHUM GOLDMANN AT BROTHERHOOD WEEK

This year's German Brotherhood Week was inaugurated by a rally in Munster, at which Dr. Nahum Goldmann spoke about "The Jews and the Nations". The specific position of the Jews, he stated, arose from the fact that only a minority of them lived in a State of their own, whereas the majority were dispersed over the whole world in at least 62 countries. By the creation of the State of Israel the Jewish situation has been enriched and has become more meaningful but not less complicated.

Referring to the relationship between Israel and Germany, Dr. Goldmann stated that every nation had to incorporate into its approach to history all chapters of its past, both the high points and the depths. He recognised the generous way in which the German Federal Republic under all its Governments had implemented the idea of material compensation and expressed the hope that there would be no deterioration in the last stage. "One should not commence a good deed if one is not willing also to complete it in the same spirit". In conclusion, Dr. Goldmann said: "We have reason to expect that a new period has begun in the relationship between the Jews and the nations of the world—a period in which the nations are conscious of their duty to secure Jewish existence in Israel and the diaspora, thus enabling the Jews to continue making their positive and creative contribution to the cultural progress of mankind".

The meeting was attended by representatives of the Churches, the State and communal authorities and the Jewish organisations. At the beginning, this year's Buber-Rosenzweig Medal was bestowed on Msgr. Dr. Antonius Cornelius Ramselaar, who for many years has been active in promoting understanding of Judaism and Jewry among Roman Catholics. As President of the Catholic Council for Israel, founded in Holland in 1952, Msgr. Dr. Ramselaar edits a periodical "Christus en Israel". He also supports the work of the "Leerhuis" located in Anne Frank House, Amsterdam.

Brotherhood Week was marked by functions of various kinds all over Western Germany and in West Berlin.

NEW BERLIN RABBI

Rabbi Manfred Lubliner was inducted as new Liberal Rabbi of the Berlin Jewish community. Born in Halle in 1910, Rabbi Lubliner obtained his rabbinical qualifications at the Breslau Seminary in 1935. He then became District Rabbi of Cottbus and, after the November 1938 pogroms, emigrated to Chile. Together with Rabbi Israel Loewenstein (now in Israel), he built up a flourishing congregation of Jewish immigrants from Central Europe which, at its peak, comprised 5,000 members. The congregation has now dwindled down to about 2,500 members and Rabbi Lubliner recently left Santiago to accept the "call" to Berlin.

WAR CRIMES

Alleged Nazi Past of Security Chief

Mr. Hubert Schruëbbers, the 64-year-old head of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution in Cologne, who has been the West German counter-intelligence chief since 1955, has resigned prematurely. His action is the result of an official inquiry by the Ministry of the Interior into allegations concerning his record as a prosecutor during the Nazi régime. Allegations were made by the news magazine, "Der Spiegel," that Mr. Schruëbbers had been involved in the prosecution of Hitler's opponents. Mr. Schruëbbers was informed of the findings, which were not disclosed, and he then asked to retire at the end of April instead of in November.

Auschwitz Architects Free

The two Austrian architects who admitted designing and building four gas-chambers and the crematorium at Auschwitz concentration camp, were freed by a court in Vienna. Walter Dejaco was accused of murder and complicity in murder at the camp, and his co-defendant, Fritz Ertl, was accused of complicity in murder. Dejaco was the building superintendent of the planning board at Auschwitz and was also deputy chief of the Waffen-S.S. and police building organisation at the camp, which was responsible for building and maintaining the gas-chambers. Ertl, who pleaded that he had merely been the smallest of cogs in a "monster machine," was deputy chief of the Waffen-S.S. and police central building organisation and in charge of surface workings.

The Vienna jury unanimously found the two men not guilty of complicity in mass murder. The court ordered the immediate release of the men, despite protests by the prosecutor that Dejaco should continue to be held in custody. The prosecutor is to appeal against the verdicts.

VIENNA COMMUNAL OFFICIAL HONOURED

Regierungsrat Wilhelm Krell, Administrative Director of the Vienna Jewish community for 25 years and General Secretary of the Federation of Jewish communities in Austria, was awarded the title of "Hofrat". Mr. Krell retired on April 1. His successor is Mr. Karl Lazar, the former Vice-President of the community.

DESECRATION IN HAMBURG

The synagogue and offices of the Hamburg Jewish community were daubed with swastikas and antisemitic slogans, on the main entrance and outer walls of the building. Police are inquiring into the desecration.

DEUTSCHE SOZIALVERSICHERUNG

Zur Frage der Nach- und Weiterversicherung

Jeder Verfolgte, dessen Versicherung in Deutschland aus Verfolgungsgründen (z.B. Auswanderung) beendet worden ist, ist nach der jetzigen Gesetzgebung berechtigt, sich freiwillig nach- und/oder weiterzuversichern. Dies ist in allen den Fällen wichtig, in denen eine deutsche Versicherungszeit weniger als 180 (besser 181) Monate beträgt. Denn nur bei einer deutschen Versicherungszeit von mindestens 180 Monaten ist ein deutsches Altersruhegeld *selbständig* neben einer etwaigen britischen Old Age Pension zahlbar.

Wenn z.B. ein junges Mädchen vor der Auswanderung im Alter von mehr als 16 Jahren in Deutschland im Haushalt tätig wurde, um eine Einwanderungserlaubnis nach Grossbritannien als Hausangestellte zu erhalten, dann muss sie in Deutschland für die Zeit ihrer Beschäftigung in der deutschen Arbeiter-Rentenversicherung (Invaliden-Versicherung) versichert gewesen sein. Wahrscheinlich hat sie die damaligen deutschen Versicherungsunterlagen verloren, weil sie ihnen damals keine Bedeutung beimass. Es sollte aber der Versuch gemacht werden, diese Versicherungsunterlagen wiederherstellen zu lassen.

Angenommen, ein junges Mädchen ist im Alter von 16½ Jahren im September 1939 aus Deutschland ausgewandert und war vorher 3 Monate im Haushalt tätig, dann sollten für sie für drei Monate Beiträge entrichtet worden sein. Dazu tritt dann die Zeit von September 1939 bis Dezember 1949 als sogenannte Ersatzzeit der nationalsozialistischen Verfolgung, also eine Zeit von 123 Monaten, sodass eine Nach- bzw. Weiterversicherung von 57 (besser 58) Monaten durchgeführt werden sollte. Da sie etwa 1922 oder 1923 geboren ist, wird sie erst im Jahre 1987 oder 1988 zum Bezug eines selbständigen deutschen Altersruhegeldes berechtigt. Die Nachzahlung der Versicherungsbeiträge kann also bis zu diesem Zeitpunkt nachgeholt werden.

L. G. T. KING

LEISTUNGEN FUER AUS OESTERREICH EMIGRIERTE ANWAELTE UND ANWALTSWITWEN

Die aus Oesterreich emigrierten Rechtsanwälte und Rechtsanwaltswitwen gehören zu den ganz besonders arg benachteiligten "Stiefkindern der Wiedergutmachung", soweit ihnen keine Pensionsansprüche in der österreichischen Sozialversicherung zustehen.

Auf Grund eines im Februar dieses Jahres beschlossenen Gesetzes werden im Jahre 1972 der Wiener Rechtsanwaltskammer aus Bundesmitteln 250 000 Schilling und in den folgenden Jahren bis auf weiteres je 500 000 Schilling für Leistungen an bedürftige Mitglieder dieses Personenkreises zur Verfügung gestellt werden.

Sie sind für ehemalige Rechtsanwälte und -anwärtinnen, die vor dem 1. Juli 1927 in die Listen einer österreichischen Anwaltskammer eingetragen waren und in der Folge keinen Anspruch auf Sozialversicherung erworben haben, sowie deren Hinterbliebene bestimmt. Obwohl eine Verlautbarung über die Prozedur noch nicht erfolgt ist, können Personen, die von der Leistungsmöglichkeit Gebrauch machen wollen, bereits jetzt Ersuchen an das Präsidium der Rechtsanwaltskammer für Wien, Niederösterreich und das Burgenland (Adresse: Wien I., Rotenturmstrasse 13) richten.

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HOME NEWS ANGLO-JUDAICA

NO B.B.C. HEBREW COURSES

The B.B.C.'s further education department and its advisory council have decided against the introduction of Hebrew lessons on B.B.C. Radio, although an "experimental" 15-lesson Arabic course has started. The head of the department has explained that the radio courses are primarily concerned not so much with the teaching of languages to a particular academic standard. They are rather to enable listeners to "use these languages personally when travelling for business or pleasure". Hebrew was not spoken sufficiently to warrant inclusion at present, having in mind the necessary limits of air time.

The Israeli Embassy has asked the B.B.C. to reconsider its decision in the light of the number of Britons visiting Israel on business or holiday or studying the language in this country.

ARAB-BRITISH CENTRE

An Arab-British centre in London is to be established, operating under the auspices of the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding (Caabu) and the Anglo-Arab Association. The Egyptian Government gave its approval for the centre during a recent visit to Cairo by Mr. Michael Adams, Caabu's information director. Mr. Adams states that the centre is planned as a focal point in Britain for all those interested in the Arab world and is not intended to work purely as a propaganda centre, although it will organise lectures and film shows and is to publish a weekly magazine.

Arab Governments are to contribute over £300,000 to the centre, whose sponsors include Mr. Christopher Mayhew, M.P., Mr. Anthony Nutting and Sir Harold Beeley, a former British Ambassador to Cairo.

FELLOWS OF ROYAL SOCIETY

The list of newly-elected Fellows of the Royal Society includes Professor Hermann Lehmann (Cambridge). He was born 62 years ago in Halle as the son of a publisher and had a strictly Orthodox Jewish education. In his younger days he was a member of the youth organisation "Ezra."

Professor Lehmann studied medicine in Germany with special emphasis on chemistry and the biochemical aspect of physiology. He came to this country as a refugee and, during the war, served as a medical officer in India. After the war he resumed his research work. He is now Professor of Clinical Biochemistry and, according to the citation, "distinguished for studies of biochemical abnormalities in relation to genetics".

Another new F.R.S. is Professor Gustav Victor Rudolf Born, Vandervell Professor of Pharmacology, Royal College of Surgeons of England and London University. He is the son of the physicist and Nobel Prize winner, the late Professor Max Born (1882 Breslau—1970 Goettingen), who was chairman of the Emergency Society of German Scholars in Exile when he lived in this country as a refugee.

ALFRED KERR'S SON

Mr. Michael Kerr, Q.C., has been appointed a High Court judge. Mr. Kerr, who was the first refugee to be made a Q.C. several years ago, is the son of the late Alfred Kerr, the author and critic.

CIRCUIT JUDGE

Fifty-year-old Mr. Israel Finestein, Q.C., who has been sworn in as a judge on the South-East Circuit, has been a leading figure in Anglo-Jewry for more than 25 years. He is a member of the United Synagogue and Jews' College councils and was on the Board of Deputies for 27 years.

LIBERAL PARTY RESIGNATION

In protest against the alleged inaction of Liberal Party leaders over the violently anti-Israeli policies of the Young Liberals, Mr. Frank Davis has resigned from the party after 25 years. A former Mayor of Finchley and twice a Parliamentary candidate, Mr. Davis has joined Poale Zion, the Labour Zionist Movement, and also intends to join the Labour Party. He is the second prominent Jew to leave the Liberal Party recently, Professor Beloff having resigned, among other reasons, because of the activities of the Young Liberals.

The annual conference of the Young Liberals re-elected the pro-Arab chairman, Peter Hain.

NEW MAYORS

Councillor Sydney Lovegrove, who is to be the next Mayor of Hove, will be the third Jew to hold that position. An accountant by profession, Councillor Lovegrove has done much to promote good will and understanding between the Jewish and non-Jewish communities in Brighton and Hove.

Alderman J. L. Freedman and Mrs. Rosa Freedman, who were Mayor and Mayoress of Hendon in 1950-51, and deputy Mayor and Mayoress of Barnet in 1970-71, have been nominated by the Conservative majority on Barnet Council as the next Mayor and Mayoress of the borough. Both Alderman and Mrs. Freedman are actively engaged in communal and Jewish affairs.

CONTACTS WITH GERMANS

Rabbi Dow Marmur, minister of the North-Western Reform Synagogue, Golders Green, has announced that attempts will soon be made to extend contacts between German Christian clergymen and youngsters and British Jews from Reform, Liberal and Orthodox circles. The first visit of a group of seven German clergymen to Anglo-Jewish institutions has just ended, organised by the Reform and Liberal movements.

According to Pastor Dieter Schoeneich, of Hamburg, who led the group, most German Jews lived in self-imposed isolation and had almost completely severed any link with the German community around them. The pastors asserted that antisemitism as such appeared in Germany very infrequently, but it had emerged in disguised form. In Protestant theology there was an increasing trend towards anti-Judaism, often bordering on antisemitism. There was also a strong anti-Israel feeling among the younger generation, mainly the New Leftists at universities, facilitated by the fact that there were very few Jews at German universities, but many Arabs.

Pastor Schoeneich, who has twice before brought young German Christians to visit Jewish homes here, said that the visits had had a very positive effect on most of the participants, who had become more sensitive to the Jewish question after their first meetings with Jews. Since they were future university students it was also hoped that they would be able to take a stronger stand against anti-Israeli propaganda.

With acknowledgement to the news service of the Jewish Chronicle.

BELSIZE SQUARE SYNAGOGUE

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are held regularly on the Eve of Sabbath and Festivals at 6.30 p.m. and on the day at 11 a.m.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

J.F.S. Educational Cruise

The J.F.S. Comprehensive School, Camden Town, is taking over a complete vessel for an £80,000 education cruise to Israel next March. One thousand pupils will be accompanied by 60 Jewish and non-Jewish members of the staff. The project has received the enthusiastic support of the inspectorate of the Inner London Education Authority, the school governors, the Chief Rabbi's Office and leading educationists both here and in Israel, and no pupil will be deprived of participating on financial grounds.

Flats for Disabled and Elderly

Financed by the Jewish Blind and Physically Handicapped Society, a £100,000 block of flats to house 20 Jewish blind and disabled people has been completed in Dulwich Road, Herne Hill. A £500,000 home for the infirm and senile blind is to be built in Hendon Lane, Finchley, by the Jewish Blind Society. Work has commenced on 40 flats for elderly people in the grounds of Donisthorpe Hall, the Leeds Home for Aged Jews.

Jews' College Deficit

At a meeting of Jews' College council Mr. Harry Landy, the joint treasurer of the United Synagogue, declared that the college's £28,000 deficit was perhaps the result of "unwisely spent" income. Mr. George Gee, the other joint treasurer, suggested that the college should let its premises for a number of years. Its "minute pocket of students" could meanwhile be taught in a sizeable Victorian house.

Rabbi Dr. N. L. Rabinovitch, the college's principal, pointing out that next year's intake of students would be the highest for ten years, warned that if any of the facilities of the college were withdrawn its growth would immediately cease.

Universities Defection

Addressing the Birmingham Jewish Students' Society at Hillel House, Birmingham, the Chief Rabbi said that the situation at the universities was extremely grave. In some cases the defection rate from the Jewish community on the campuses was as high as 90 per cent—far higher than in any other identifiable section of the community. Out of something like 2,000 Jewish dons in this country, said Dr. Jakobovits, only about 200 had any sort of connection with the Jewish community or any identification with Jewish or Zionist causes.

Z.F. Leader Retires

Dr. Leo Schafner, former deputy general secretary of the Zionist Federation, has retired from the Federation after 30 years' service. Born in Austria 82 years ago, Dr. Schafner came to Britain from Vienna in 1938, where he had worked as a solicitor. He joined the Z.F. early in 1942 as a membership organiser in the Stamford Hill area, within 18 months raising the membership from 200 to over 2,000. Later he became London secretary, and, at the age of 75, deputy general secretary. Dr. Schafner, a Socialist since boyhood, states he has never found any difficulty in working with a General Zionist leadership in the Z.F.

Israeli Pronunciation for Edgware

In line with the move adopted by some Orthodox synagogues in London, including Hendon and Hampstead, services at the Edgware Synagogue are to be conducted in the Israeli (Sephardi) pronunciation.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

UNITED STATES

Call for Rabbinical Co-operation

At a meeting of the Conservative Rabbinical Assembly in New York, a Liberal leader, Rabbi David Polish, president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, called for "co-operation not unification" on such Jewish problems as mixed marriages and the crisis of Jewish identity. In a post-Auschwitz generation, said Rabbi Polish, "when a mutilated Jewish people is struggling to find healing, we must work together".

Negroes and Israel

A resolution approved at a national Negro political conference calling for the "dismantling" of Israel was pushed through by about 10 per cent of the delegates who remained during the late hours of the conference in Gary, Indiana. American Negro leaders are doing their best to reverse the resolution. Thirteen Black members of Congress issued a statement supporting Israel's right to existence and their vigorous opposition to any attempts to undermine her position.

Arrivals from Russia

According to Mr. Gaynor I. Jacobson, the executive vice-president of United Hias Service, the American organisation which assists Jewish immigrants, about 800 Soviet Jews are expected to immigrate into the United States this year. He pointed out that although most Jews leaving the Soviet Union wanted to settle in Israel, 214 had settled in America in 1971. Hias had 5,000 applications from American Jews seeking to reunite with relatives from the Soviet Union.

Low-Income Housing Controversy

Jewish residents of Forest Hills have denied allegations that they are opposed to the low-income housing project for 840 families because tenants would be poor Negroes or Puerto Ricans. B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League accused Mr. David Billings, the chairman of the New York City Council Against Poverty, of uttering violent "antisemitic" remarks during a broadcast. Mr. Billings in his broadcast said that "an influential group religiously" was responsible for the opposition to the Forest Hills flats development. This group, he said, was "in control economically" and "many (members of the group) control the press and mass media".

PROTEST AGAINST EICHMANN PLAY

The proposed production of Robert Shaw's play, "The Man in the Glass Booth", in Montreal, was cancelled owing to mounting protests within the Jewish community. The Association of Concentration Camp Survivors and various Revisionist-Herut groups were opposed to the staging of the play, the cancellation of which was unanimously recommended by the Canadian Jewish Congress. The theme of the play is that under similar circumstances other nations, including Jews, would have behaved in the same way as Eichmann and other Germans did during the Nazi régime.

The play was to have been staged by the Saidye Bronfman Centre in Montreal's Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association as part of the Centre's year-round theme of the Holocaust.

EGYPTIAN CHIEF RABBI ESCAPES

Rabbi Haim Douek, formerly Chief Rabbi of Egypt, is now in Paris and conducted a Seder service at a small synagogue in Montmartre. He left Cairo quietly on March 14, and refuses to give details of how he left the country.

PRESIDENT ALLENDE'S ASSURANCE

Rabbi Abraham Hershberg, the Chief Rabbi of Mexico and president of the Latin-American Rabbinical Union, was received by President Salvador Allende during a visit to Chile. He pointed out that since Chile's Left-wing Government took office in November, 1970, about 7,000 Jews have left the country, of which about 2,000 went to Israel, and that the 30,000 Jews living in Chile were without spiritual leaders. Declaring that there was full religious freedom in the country, Rabbi Hershberg warned that the Arab League was trying to bring the Middle East conflict to Chile. President Allende gave a categorical assurance that he would not allow any harm to come to Chile's Jewish community.

SCAPEGOATS IN ARGENTINA

A large-scale antisemitic campaign in Argentina has got under way recently, alleging that a "Jewish-Zionist" conspiracy is responsible for the deterioration in the country's economic situation. Sephardi leaders have received anonymous letters threatening reprisals against Argentine Jews.

In Bahia Blanca, 420 miles from Buenos Aires, allegations are being spread that "international Zionism" was responsible for the death 20 years ago of Evita Peron, the wife of Colonel Juan Peron, the then dictator of Argentina. In Tucuman, a town 700 miles north-west of Buenos Aires, a criminal law suit was lodged by an Argentine lawyer before the Tucuman federal judge alleging that there was a conspiracy to foment division in the country with the object of "setting up a Jewish Republic".

PROGRESSIVE ELECTION IN JOHANNESBURG

Dr. Selma Browde, a Jewess, has been elected to the Johannesburg City Council as a member of the Progressive Party. Representing the mainly Jewish suburbs of Kilarney, Lower Houghton and Berea in the north of Johannesburg, she is only the second member of the Progressive Party to win an election. The first was Mrs. Helen Suzman, also Jewish. It is Dr. Browde's hope to prod the United Party majority on the Johannesburg City Council into action on behalf of Africans living in White-controlled areas.

NATO ADMIRAL

Admiral Gino Birindelli, who holds Italy's highest military award for his exploits during the Second World War, has resigned as commander of the Nato naval forces in Southern Europe. He has joined the Movimento Sociale Italiano, the neo-fascist party, and will stand for the Italian Parliament in May.

GREEK CHURCH ANTISEMITISM

Greek Jewish leaders are concerned at antisemitic and anti-Zionist statements by senior Greek Orthodox Churchmen. Bishop Chrysostomos of Chios, addressing a congregation in Athens Cathedral, stated that the international Rotary organisation and freemasonry, "beyond which the Zionist finger is evident", had aroused suspicions that they were opposed to Christianity. He referred to the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion", the 19th-century antisemitic forgery which is now being serialised in an Athens quarterly. Archimandrite Gregory Moistras, the head of the church department of the Greek armed forces, has also attacked "international Zionism".

"PROTOCOLS" ON SALE IN ITALY

A new edition of "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion", the antisemitic forgery originating with a document circulated in Russian official circles at the end of the nineteenth century, has appeared in Italian bookshops. The book contains a preface written by "Vermijon", also the author of a publication, "The Noose of the Jews around the Neck of Humanity".

Two Italian Jewish Socialist and Communist Senators have protested against the appearance of the book. They have also tabled a Senate question asking whether the statement printed on the jacket of a current edition of "The Noose" that an earlier edition of the work had earned for its author an award from the Prime Minister's office was true. The Government was reminded that the free circulation and sale of similar publications violated both the principles of the Italian Constitution and the United Nations convention against genocide and racialism ratified by Italy on June 4, 1952.

"COMMON SPIRITUAL HERITAGE WITH CATHOLICS"

A B'nai B'rith delegation received in audience at the Vatican presented the Pope with a 3,500-year-old clay bowl from the era of the Biblical patriarchs, brought by the delegation from Israel. It was given as "a symbol of the common spiritual heritage and ancestry" of Catholics and Jews. Pope Paul praised "co-operative relationships and mutuality of understanding" between Catholics and Jews. The spiritual meaning of the gift was, he said, important to him because it conveyed the tradition common to both faiths. He added that the development of closer Catholic-Jewish relationships in the United States and elsewhere must continue.

BELGIANS WHO SAVED JEWS

At the Israeli Embassy in Brussels the certificate of Yad Vashem, the Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority in Jerusalem, was presented to three Antwerp citizens for hiding several Jewish families during the wartime German occupation of Belgium to save them from deportation. They are Mr. Louis van den Broeck, a member of the board of Antwerp's Diamond Club; Mrs. Maria Laermans and Mr. Gaston Wilfart.

"SECTARIAN SENTIMENT" BY AUSTRALIAN SENATOR

A clash occurred in the Federal Parliament in Canberra arising out of an Opposition attack on reported antisemitic statements by Senator J. P. Sim during a visit to Singapore in March. Senator Sim was reported to have asked: "When did Australian foreign policy rest in the hands of two Manchester Jews?" (referring to the brothers, Brian and James Kibel, who had negotiated with the Chinese for the Australian Government. One of the brothers' great grandfathers was a Jew).

The Prime Minister, Mr. William McMahon, was forced to withdraw his opposition to a Labour motion to repudiate "sectarian sentiments attributed to Senator Sim".

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BIRTHDAY TRIBUTES TO DR. SIEGFRIED MOSES

PRESIDENT OF LEO BAECK INSTITUTE

Heartiest congratulations to Siegfried Moses on his 85th birthday, on May 3.

Apart from being President of the Council of Jews from Germany, he is also a very active president of the Leo Baeck Institute, and although gratitude, admiration and, indeed, love have been expressed to him on many previous occasions, so that little has been left unsaid that could be added, we cannot let pass this day without a sign of unceasing affection. By "we" I am referring primarily to the members of the Board of the Leo Baeck Institute, including all contributors to its work and all members of its staff.

Moses has now been our president for 18 years, and he is conducting the affairs of the Institute with undiminished energy and astonishing vigour. It is he who is holding all the parts together, like the conductor of a great orchestra; he is the stimulating force inspiring and encouraging collaborators in the work of ensuring the German-Jewish heritage its proper place in history. Only two years ago, at the age of 83, he had the splendid idea of assembling in Jerusalem a conference on many aspects of this theme, with lectures and seminars conducted by experts from all parts of the world. The success of this event was mainly due to his perseverance and bold leadership. It was his hour of glory, and significantly this great symposium, dealing with apparently sober subjects of research and historical exploration, became of absorbing interest to a large public audience, consisting not only of "German" Jews. This was a confirmation, if one was needed, of the thesis that German-Jewish history and the emanations of the specific German-Jewish intellectual achievements upon the whole Jewish world (and actually to a large extent also on the non-Jewish surrounding) was of great concern and relevance not to German Jews alone.

It is gratifying that a condensed report on this conference is being published in three languages: in Hebrew and English (the two languages in which the discussions were held) and in a German translation. Actually, for technical reasons, the German-language version came first in the sequence of publication* and reached us recently. It is also contemplated to publish some of the lectures in full, but even the condensed edition, headed by Moses's introductory speech, gives an idea of the variety of notions and approaches reflected in the proceedings. This is, as Moses said, a rich mosaic which will serve as a basis for further research and historiography.

I may be excused for this digression, but how can we appreciate a man better than by pointing to his work and singling out one particular characteristic of his way of thought and his organisational skill!

So we wish our friend Siegfried Moses continuing health and freshness of mind, and much happiness to him, his wife, Margaret, and his whole family in celebrating this day. May he live to see the full realisation of his pursuits and ideas in the service of the remnants of German Jewry and, indeed, of the Jewish people as a whole.

ROBERT WELTSCH

* Zur Geschichte der Juden in Deutschland im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Leo Baeck Institut. Jerusalem Academic Press, 1971. 128pp.

GREETINGS FROM THE COUNCIL

Jews from Germany all over the world are indebted to Dr. Siegfried Moses for his work as President of the Council of Jews from Germany. The creation of this representative body is, to a high extent, due to his initiative and when, after the end of the Second World War, the Council was constituted under the presidency of Dr. Leo Baeck, he became one of its Vice-Presidents. After the death of Dr. Baeck in 1956, it was obvious that the vacancy should be filled by Dr. Moses.

The fact that the work of the Council has been linked with the name of Dr. Moses has proved an invaluable asset. As an outstanding jurist and an experienced negotiator, he has played an important part in the accomplishment of one of the Council's tasks, safeguarding the interests of the Jews from Germany in questions of material restitution. If, after initial difficulties, assets from the heirless Jewish property in Germany became available to the Council and could be used for constructive welfare schemes of the Council's constituents, it was to no mean degree due to the perseverance of Dr. Moses. It was also under his aegis that the Leo Baeck Institute, whose work is particularly near to his heart, came into being as an offshoot of the Council.

Yet beyond the day-to-day work connected with questions of material restitution and the preservation and assessment of our spiritual heritage, the actual *raison d'être* of the Council derives from its function as a link between the organisations founded by Jews from Germany in the main countries of resettlement. Within this framework, Dr. Moses's role is a twofold one. He stimulates the activities by his own ideas and he co-ordinates ideas brought forward by others. His gift as a co-ordinator is unique. If there is diversity he creates unity not by proposing compromises, but by wielding suggestions which, at first sight, appear to be incompatible, into organic entities. Whenever he presides over a Council conference he immediately gains respect by his unsurpassable clarity of mind, and thus obtains authority without having to be an autocrat. At the same time, everybody who has the privilege of working with or under him is bound to realise that co-ordination and organisation are for him not purposes in themselves, but that the driving force in Dr. Moses's life is a burning love of the Jewish people which he has served in many spheres and many capacities.

May we have the benefit of his guidance for a long time to come.

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ROY JENKINS ON BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY

"Thank-You Britain" Fund Lecture

"What you have to do in foreign affairs is not to create a situation", said Ernest Bevin, Britain's post-war Labour Secretary of Foreign Affairs. It was Roy Jenkins, Deputy Leader of the Labour Party, who quoted that motto of Bevin's in his lecture on "The Development of British Foreign Policy since 1945", the seventh annual lecture given at the British Academy under the auspices of the Thank-Offering to Britain Fund.

It was quite an occasion—the hall was full to overflowing, and one could discern a number of personalities now in the limelight of public affairs. They had obviously come because Mr. Jenkins is in the news as the most prominent figure among the Labour rebels who oppose the official Party line — no entry into the Common Market on present terms. At any rate, he is a politician worth listening to, and he certainly made a number of interesting points.

Apart from a passing reference to Bevin's sympathy with the Arab cause in Palestine, Jenkins did not go into the criticisms of Bevin's attitude to Israel. But he regretted that the dismal Suez affair was the only joint Anglo-French venture since the end of the war. "More significantly", he added, "it drove us, and only us, towards America". He did not advocate joining the E.E.C. in order to break off from the States: "Our proper role is to be wholly part of Europe, and to help making a Europe which will preserve continuing links and friendship across the Atlantic. . . . The Europe we join must not be separated from America by too wide an Atlantic Ocean".

At present, the "special relationship" with the States—a slogan of past years—had declined and probably come to an end: "I hope and believe that the United States will not become isolationist, but it seems to me common prudence to recognise that America will be much more preoccupied with her own problems in the next decade than it has been in the past two decades".

He listed seven kinds of developments which he hoped to see: The maintenance of Atlantic ties, but based on an equal partnership between America and Western Europe; a Germany firmly integrated into the democratic community of nations; the old rivalry between Germany and France remaining buried and not to be replaced by an anti-British alliance; a relaxation of tension between East and West, and a balanced arms reduction in Central Europe; an increasing responsibility of Europe for the needs of the poorer world; the avoidance of a world in which only the super-powers, including China, would decide everything in their own interests; and a Britain which would continue influencing the world for good, "more in keeping with our history than with the size of our country".

Professor Sir Isaiah Berlin, C.B.E., was in the chair.

EGON LARSEN.

HISTORY OF LANDAU JEWS

In his introduction to the 87-page study "Die Landauer Judengemeinde—Ein Abriss ihrer Geschichte" (published by the municipality) the author, Dr. Hans Hess, writes: "Undistorted information on the most sinister happenings in the life of our nation becomes a duty—it is the only way of overcoming the past." The publication represents a history in miniature of the Jewish community which may be traced back to the year 700. The major part covers the period from 1800 onwards, laying stress on the last 30 years from 1912-1942.

Robert Weltsch

JUDAICA AND FRANZ KAFKA

Schocken Books' Achievement in America

When I was in New York at the end of last year, the New York Times devoted half a page to the achievements of Schocken Books publishing house on the occasion of its 25th anniversary. This is a remarkable event, interesting also to former German Jews who remember the activity of the Schocken Verlag in Berlin during the first few years of the Hitler regime, when Schocken books were one of the most encouraging and comforting features in their gloomy lives. The New York Times reporter mentions the beginning of the publishing house in Berlin in 1931 and later its partial transfer to Palestine (now Israel) in 1939. Understandably he is, however, mostly interested in the works of Franz Kafka for which Salman Schocken acquired the publication rights shortly after he started publishing Jewish books, at a time when Kafka was not yet in vogue as he is today. All his life Salman Schocken was devoted to cultural work, and his ambition was to improve the level of the Jewish book and to eliminate Kitsch. It is not necessary to go into details here, because Schocken's publishing activities in Germany are well known to the readers of this journal. Apart from his special favourites like Buber, Rosenzweig, Agnon, the most popular of his creations was the Schocken Bücherei (modelled on the German Insel), of which 100 volumes appeared, each of them an exquisite item of poetic, historical or religious value.

Salman Schocken moved from Palestine to the United States during the Second World War, and one of his ideas was to bring to the American Jewish public a kind of books similar to those so successfully produced in Germany. At that time, the state of Jewish publishing in America was rather parochial and there was hardly any interest in the American Jewish public in books which combined Jewish content with general cultural outlook, presented in an aesthetically

satisfying form according to the best modern standard and intended for wide circulation. Actually he started with translations of some of his German-language productions.

Dr. Siegfried Moses, in his outstanding essay on Salman Schocken in Year Book V of the Leo Baeck Institute (1960), relates that in the summer of 1933 Schocken said that he would publish Jewish authors who had written in German and whose works would have the invisible imprint "Gastgeschenk eines Juden an Deutschland". *Mutatis mutandis* one could say that his idea in America was to present to American Jewry "a guest's gift by a German Jew." But the response was not what he had expected. When I saw Schocken in New York in 1947, he was a very disappointed man. He had built up a considerable organisation, there were with him some of his old European collaborators, most important perhaps Nahum Glatzer (from Frankfurt) who is still one of the pillars of the firm, besides being professor at Brandeis; employed in the office were also such figures as Mascha Kaleko and Hanna Arendt (mainly busy with the English Kafka edition). Schocken had become aware of the cultural climate where the majority of Westernised American Jewry was uninterested in Jewish books and another part still clinging to Eastern-European standards of taste.

When Salman Schocken died in 1959 at the age of 82, there did not seem to be prospect for a speedy success. But as Theodor Schocken, the present director of the firm, explained, a reorganisation was carried through after a period of stagnation, mainly by Herzl Rome, Salman Schocken's son-in-law, who unfortunately died in 1965, leaving the direction to the present owner Theodor Schocken. The "miracle" that happened after 1961 and impressed also the New York Times correspondent, was due mainly to the profound changes in American society in general and also in the Jewish community. A new Jewish intelligentsia had grown up, events like the emergence of the State of Israel had aroused Jewish feelings, and the mixture of Jewish and general subjects, in which the Schocken Books now deal, finds an echo among the tens of thousands of students. Especially the paperbacks, of which 110 have appeared, are very popular as they are sold at university book shops. But the main hit of the firm is, of course, Kafka, the work of a Jew which attained almost unprecedented world-wide fame.

It is, therefore, perhaps appropriate that Schocken Books celebrated its 25th anniversary with a new complete edition of Kafka's stories in English.¹ It is a beautiful and really representative volume. In the English-speaking world Kafka is today accepted as one of the great geniuses of the century but only few are aware that this was a slow process. A German scholar, Dieter Jakob, has now written a comprehensive doctoral thesis about Kafka's reception in England, which contains much detail of absorbing interest.² Pioneers

of Kafka were Edwin and Willa Muir who translated "The Castle" in 1929, of which only about 500 copies were sold. Only between 1940 and 1950, during the war, sales increased and were on a very large scale, according to the then publisher Frederic Warburg (of Secker & Warburg). In the meantime, Kafka has become a household word also in England and in America, Kafka studies abound, some of them serious, some less so. Much attention is also paid to Kafka's Judaism, as revealed in many episodes of his life, e.g. his involvement in the affairs of the Yiddish actor Itzhak Levy, or his flirtations with Zionism and Hebrew, his vivid interest in the Berlin Jüdisches Volkshaus, etc.

It is also widely acknowledged that Kafka owes much to the atmosphere of his native city of Prague with its old ghetto, its many medieval houses and backyards. The newest attempt to stress this relationship³ contains many beautiful photographs of the scenery with its mysterious background, to which pertinent paragraphs or sentences from Kafka's writings are believed to refer. However, there are also some exaggerations, as even in Prague the weather was not wet and dark all the time, and some photos, though beautifully executed, reflect trivia such as documents of the usual bureaucratic process of obtaining a passbook (not less than 17 pictures). One veteran Pragensis roughly of Kafka's generation, Professor Guido Kisch (now in Basel), recently raised his voice⁴ against misunderstandings which occur frequently when young Kafkalogists interpret the situation in Prague before the First World War solely from ambiguous documents or tendentious reports. This warning is very much to the point.

It is not clear whether Bauer's book has also appeared in Prague. It is said to be translated from the Czech, and there are a few references to Kafka's reception in the Czech literary world, but most of them belong to the twenties and the quotations are mostly from Pavel Eisner or Milena. No mention is made of Professor Go'dstücker's effort to revive Kafka in communist Czechoslovakia during the sixties, and there is no hint as to the present approach of the Czech post-invasion authorities. Mr. Bauer also mentions that some of the early translations into Czech were made by Gustav Janouch, a man whose name is frequently coupled with Kafka's. This is a special case.

Janouch's *Conversations with Kafka*, printed in an enlarged edition with an enlightening foreword which the author wrote shortly before his death in 1968,⁵ have just now been brought to the attention of English readers by the publication of an English translation.⁶ It is a very strange book. When part of the present edition became known after the Second World War, more than 25 years after Kafka's death, it made a great impression, but also evoked some doubts. It is written with great talent, and many of the passages purporting to be literal quotations could easily be sayings of Kafka. Some critics believed that Janouch had been to Kafka what Eckermann was to Goethe or Boswell to Dr. Johnson. Professor Erich

³ *Kafka and Prague*. Text by Johann Bauer, photographs by Isidor Pollak. Pall Mall Press. London. 1971. 191 pp. £5.

⁴ Guido Kisch: *Kafka-Forschung auf Irrwegen*. Zeitschrift fuer Religions- und Geistesgeschichte, Köln, XXIII/4.

⁵ Gustav Janouch: *Gespräche mit Kafka*. Aufzeichnungen und Erinnerungen. Erweiterte Ausgabe S. Fischer Verlag Frankfurt. 1968.

⁶ *Conversations with Kafka*. Translated by Gowonny Rees. Second Edition. Andre Deutsch. London. 1971. 219 pp. £2.

Continued on page 7, column 1

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¹ Franz Kafka: *The Complete Stories*. Edited by Nahum Glatzer. Schocken Books. New York 1972. 486 pp. \$12.50.

² *Das Kafka-Bild in England*. Eine Studie zur Aufnahme des Werkes in der journalistischen Kritik 1928-1968. Darstellung, Dokumente, Bibliographie. Oxford und Erlangen 1971. 2 Bände, zus. 709 Seiten. Im Selbstverlag des Verfassers Dieter Jakob, München 80, St. Veitstr. 18—An abridged version appeared in Oxford German Studies, Vol. 5, pp. 90-143.

H. W. Freyhan

MILHAUD'S "SERVICE SACRE"

Performance in London

The imposing number of prominent Jewish-born composers is hardly reflected in a corresponding amount of great synagogue music. The reasons are various. Ambitious choral settings could only flourish where adequate facilities existed for their performance, while any use of instruments was ruled out for Orthodox congregations.

Salomone Rossi ("il Ebreo"), an important seventeenth-century Italian composer, wrote some synagogue music in the style of his period, but this promising beginning was followed up only slowly. After the emancipation, during the nineteenth century, many composers of Jewish origin made their mark in musical history, but the majority of them had left the faith, leaving the field of synagogue music to lesser, though capable, musicians like Sulzer and Lewandowski.

The present century has seen a notable turn for the better. Most of its Jewish composers have not only stayed within (or returned to)

the community but have also contributed generously to its liturgical music. One needs only mention Bloch's *Sacred Service* and Schoenberg's *Kol nidre*.

In 1947, Darius Milhaud, the outstanding French-Jewish composer (who will be 80 in September) wrote his *Service Sacré*, which is based on the Sabbath morning liturgy of the U.S.A. Reform Congregations. He conducted its first performance in Temple Emmanuel, San Francisco, in 1949, and it seems incredible that this work had to wait 23 years for its first British performance, which took place at the West London Synagogue on March 12.

The *Service Sacré* is set for cantor, narrator, choir and orchestra. Most of it is in Hebrew, with a few English prayers interspersed. An ingenious use is made of the orchestra: it does not only accompany the singing but also provides the narrator's prayers with a reticent but imaginative background.

Much of Milhaud's music is associated with his native Provence. His Sabbath liturgy draws on some of the Sephardic tunes which are heard in the region's synagogues.

The musical idiom of the score does, of course, reveal the 20th-century master, without alienating the congregation by radical deviations from traditional tonality. With impeccable taste, Milhaud focuses the highlights of the Service, while the absence of undue dramatisation preserves an exemplary dignity of atmosphere. At the same time, contrasts are not lacking, as between the serene accompaniment of the *Amidah* and the rhythmical vigour of the *Adon olam*.

Sydney Fixman, conducting the choirs of the R.S.G.B. and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, allowed the work to make its full impact. He was ably supported by Henry Danciger (cantor) and Rabbi Hugo Gryn (narrator).

In many ways, Milhaud's *Service Sacré* must be regarded as a model of contemporary synagogue music. For this reason alone, it ought soon to be heard again.

Old Acquaintances

Where's East? Where's West?: West Berlin's Senate over-ruled the appointment to a University chair for Ernest Mandel, a Belgian Marxist, because he is alleged to be a Trotskyist and not fit to lecture at the Free University. On the other side of the wall, Wolf Biermann, a poet who calls himself "a brother of François Villon" and a "German cousin of Heinrich Heine" cannot publish his poems in East Berlin, but had to do this in the West with Klaus Wagenbach, a Left-wing publisher. Born in 1933 in Hamburg, the son of a Jewish Communist murdered in Auschwitz, Biermann went to East Germany in 1953, where he assisted Bertolt Brecht and collaborated with Hanns Eisler. In 1961, he had his first row with the Party and was silenced for two years. Later, reprieved, he was successful in East and West with a collection of his songs under the title "Die Drahtharfe", but only for a short time. Now Biermann is free to do everything he wants in the East except publish his poems in that part of Germany which he still calls "the better half".

Obituary: Paul Anderson, the 63-year-old correspondent of German TV, who survived the Third Reich in Britain under the name of Peter Petersen to protect his parents in Hamburg, has died in London.—Erna Sack, star of films and records, who sang at the premiere in Dresden of Richard Strauss's "Schweigsame Frau" in 1935, has died.

Milestones: Gustav Froehlich, who was discovered by Fritz Lang for "Metropolis" and was a film star in the 'twenties and the 'thirties, is 70 years old. He now lives in Lugano with his third wife, Maria Hajek, and acts only occasionally. Previously married to Gitta Alpar and Lida Barrowa, he still denies having slapped Dr. Goebbels. Froehlich played in "Prinz von Homburg" at the Deutsche Theater before the beginning of the Nazi régime and was Hildegard Knef's partner in Willi Forst's "Suenderin" after the war.—Willy Trenk-Treibitsch, who 20 years ago returned from the United States and is now engaged on stage and TV in Germany, is 70.—Zarah Leander, discovered by Max Hansen for the Austrian production of "Axel an der Himmelstuer", and who became a film diva in Germany with her smoky voice before and during the war, is 65 and still going strong.

Home News: For the German Institute extension in London, the German Government has acquired the house next door to 50 Princess Gate for £250,000, complete with a large garden and a cinema. Sigi Krauss, who has his own small gallery near Covent Garden, opened the new building with an *avant-garde* exhibition showing works by Metzger, Brisley and Chaimowicz.—Robert Muller wrote a "Nana" libretto, based on Zola's book to music by Offenbach, with Brigitte Bardot in the lead.—Robert Lucas, formerly on the staff of German BBC at Bush House, wrote a biography of Frieda von Richthofen, wife of D. H. Lawrence, for Kindler in Munich and Secker & Warburg in London.

News from Everywhere: Billy Wilder is preparing his next film, "Avanti", in Rome.—Eric Pohlmann will be in von Horvath's "Italienische Nacht" in Hamburg.—Berlin's newly built Kudamm-Eck on the corner of Augsburgstrasse has a cinema for smokers and a bowling alley on the roof.—Düsseldorf is planning a Gustaf Gruendgens Archive and will buy his correspondence with Cocteau and Kortner and 250 photographs taken over 33 years.

PEM

JUDAICA AND FRANZ KAFKA

Continued from page 6

Heller, an authority on Kafka, apparently regards the book as authentic, as shown in his edition of *Dichter über ihre Dichtungen*.⁷ On the other hand, the reviewer in *The Times Literary Supplement* classifies the *Conversations* as "obviously unauthentic". Janouch's last explanation that he discovered his manuscript after thirty years on a bookshelf in the lavatory, makes the story not more convincing.

I want to add some of the remarks which I heard from a man mentioned in Janouch's book, who now lives in London. Janouch describes his meeting in 1919 with the writer Hans Klaus whom he met with Kafka and who later introduced him to a literary circle of youngsters, to which also Rudolf Altschul and Konstantin Ahne belonged. Their group was called "Protest", but they later quarrelled and Janouch left them. Mr. Klaus thinks that Janouch got some of his dates wrong. He told me that in his view Janouch, a man of strong phantasy and musical talent, was a *bohemian* of the type which today would be called hippy; he had long hair already fifty years ago. He has written what could be called a Kafka novel. It seems the book is a mixture of truth and invention, skilfully composed, but not reliable as an historic source. Other Kafka experts, originating from Prague, who knew Janouch, do not believe either in the authenticity of the *Conversations*. With these reservations in mind, one may enjoy this book as a literary oddity. For many people Kafka anyhow is becoming a mythical figure.

Mr. Theodor Schocken says that his house is now working on four new Kafka projects: "Three collections of correspondence and a critical edition of Kafka's collected works, comparing various original drafts and final texts". This may be rendered more difficult now, as many of Kafka's manuscripts from the estate of Max Brod were recently sold at a public auction and will be dissipated all over the world and hard to locate.

⁷ *Dichter über ihre Dichtungen: Franz Kafka*. Herausgegeben von Erich Heller und Joachim Beug. Heimeran Verlag München (mit S. Fischer). 188 S. DM 18.

The Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain

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I

Reports on AJR Activities

Treasurer's Report

Election of Executive and Board

(The list of candidates submitted by the Executive is published on page 16)

II

Dr. Walter Schindler:

ORIGIN AND ENVIRONMENT

Psychological Aspects of the Jewish Refugee Problem

Non-members are not entitled to vote, but are welcome as guests at the meeting

Egon Larsen

THE FIGHT OF BENJAMIN POGRUND

The news that the night editor of the "Rand Daily Mail", Benjamin Pogrund, has been given a nine months' suspended prison sentence and a fine of 100 rand (about £50) or 50 days' imprisonment will not raise as many eyebrows in Europe or America as it did in Johannesburg, where his trial was held. Yet his name is well known outside South Africa among his journalistic colleagues who have been following the vicissitudes of his career with deep concern. For what this is all about is the fight for basic human rights: for freedom of opinion, for justice, for truth; and Benjamin Pogrund is a brave, lone fighter.

He was born at Cape Town in 1933, the son of respected Jewish citizens who had come from Eastern Europe. He studied at the town's university and collected his degrees with ease—B.A., M.A., Bachelor of Social Science—while earning his living in a lawyer's office. But his overriding interest was politics; to be more precise: the defence of what was left of South African democracy against encroachment by a near-dictatorial state. He was active in the students' movement of the 1950s and helped to found an academic committee against apartheid at the universities. After completing his studies, at least for the time being, 25-year-old Pogrund joined, and worked for, the Liberal Party, but found that the journalist's job appealed to him most of all. The "Rand Daily Mail" in Johannesburg took him on as a reporter.

It is difficult for us who have experienced the contrasts between the complete stifling of public opinion in a dictatorship and its complete freedom in a democracy, to imagine what the possibilities and limits of the press are in the half-light of an authoritarian, racist system which, however, has not yet dared to strike the basic principle of the freedom of the press from its constitution, for fear of world opinion. Journalists, or most of them, want to publish the truth; the establishment, using its judiciary and law-enforcement apparatus, tries to prevent that by hook or by crook. It is a cat-and-mouse game, and by the time Benjamin Pogrund joined the "Rand Daily Mail", the editorial staff had got used to playing it.

The paper had an interesting history. In 1902, shortly after the peace treaty with Britain had ended the Boer Wars and given South Africa independence, two wealthy Johannesburg businessmen, Freeman Cohen and Emmanuel Mendelssohn—property and gold mine owners—founded a daily paper because there was nothing else one could do with the linotypes and presses of a deceased newspaper formerly published by "Ohm Krüger", the exiled Boer leader; they were standing idle in one of Mendelssohn's premises. Now they needed a good journalist as an editor. One evening, as they were sipping their sundowners in the bar of Heath's Hotel, in strolled a self-confident young man with a moustache and an overlong cigarette-holder: Edgar Wallace, war correspondent of London's "Daily Mail". The two businessmen engaged him then and there, and the "Rand Daily Mail" began to appear in 1902.

Edgar Wallace did not survive for more than a year as the editor—he was too extravagant with the paper's expense account. After he had parted with Freeman Cohen, the administrative director, on friendly terms, he returned to London; two years

later he published the first of the crime thrillers which were to make him world-famous.

Meanwhile, the "Rand Daily Mail" had been sold, after Cohen's death, to a new consortium headed by a well-known cricket player, while a former cavalry officer settled in the editor's chair. It was under that seemingly incongruous team that the paper developed the political line which, by and large, it has maintained until today. Unperturbed by the anger of the gold-mine owners, it always took a resolute stand for the black working man, the underdog in South African society; the paper sided with the underpaid gold miners during each of the frequent strikes, explaining their case to the readers. Apart from ethics, that policy also turned out to be good business; circulation rose fast, particularly after 1922, the time of the "Rand Rebellion" and the great miners' strike.

Social criticism, humanity, and the defence of democratic rights brought the paper into sharp conflict with Premier Malan and his policy of apartheid, which became law in 1948. The "Mail" kept a particularly sharp eye on the police—uniformed and secret—the courts of law, civil liberty, and prison conditions. Wherever brutalities and scandals occurred, the "Mail" reporters tried to get at the truth, and published it, disregarding the possible consequences. "Why Prime Minister Verwoerd still allows the paper to appear is one of the inexplicable mysteries in that otherwise so intolerant country," wrote the *American Time* early in 1965. "He has the power to silence his critics... But he is well aware that the English-language press of his country has a circulation five times larger than the Afrikaans press: proof enough what the South Africans prefer to read."

Benjamin Pogrund specialised, right from the start of his work for the "Mail", in native affairs. There were not many white South African journalists who tackled the problems of the black majority honestly and seriously. He travelled through Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana, as these former "protectorates" are now called; by chance he became a witness of the massacre at Sharpeville in 1960. After Sharpeville, the prisons were filled to bursting point with Africans. Pogrund was sent to investigate conditions in the prisons, which he found inhuman. Only after the "Mail" had published his reports did matters grow a little better.

Then Pogrund went inside another prison, one for whites—this time, however, not as a visitor but an inmate. He was jailed for a week for contempt of court by refusing to identify one of his informants: a "crime" which any journalist is in honour bound to commit. A year later, the Hoover Institute at Stanford University commissioned him to write a study of African nationalism, with special reference to the influence of communism—to which Pogrund, the Liberal, had always been opposed. He began to collect African books and periodicals on the subject and succeeded in getting hold of some rare journals published in the 1940s, with titles

such as "New Age", "The Guardian", and "Fighting Talk". When the "Suppression of Communism Act" was introduced by the South African Government, possession of these publications became illegal. Pogrund, who wanted to stay on the right side of the law, applied to the Minister of Justice for permission to keep for academic purposes what had by then become quite a unique collection. The original commission by the Hoover Institute was limited to a twelve-months' study of the subject in 1963-64, but Pogrund also wanted to use the material for a doctorate thesis. For more than nine years, the Minister never gave a straight answer; and when it eventually came, it was conveyed to the applicant by the Security Police, and not in writing.

The reason why he got into the bad books of the authorities were his incessant efforts to disclose the scandals of the penal system. In 1965 the "Rand Daily Mail" started to publish a three-part series of articles, based on the experiences of a former Air Force officer and art teacher, Harold Strachan, who had served three years in prison as an active opponent of apartheid. It was one long tale of tortures, physical intimidations, deprivations, and sadistic acts of violence committed not so much against Strachan as against African prisoners by warders who seemed to have taken out more than one leaf from the books of the SS and Gestapo. It was Pogrund who had interviewed Strachan, recorded his evidence on tape, and written it down. During publication of the series, the police raided the "Mail" and took away all the documents it could find. Three more raids followed, but no charge was yet made. A few weeks later, the "Mail" published another story of prison terror against Africans, this time based on the evidence of two prison warders, particularly on dozens of cases of torture by high-tension electric shock. Now the authorities acted. Benjamin Pogrund and his editor, Laurence Gandar, were deprived of their passports and charged with defamation of the prison system and all kinds of other offences.

The trial lasted from November, 1968, to June, 1969. It was a traumatic shock for a good many South Africans who had never wanted to believe what now came to light in the court room. Newspapers all over the world backed up the "Rand Daily Mail", international organisations sent their observers. From England came Lord Devlin and Lord Butler; William Rees-Mogg, editor-in-chief of the "Times", and South-African-born Laurens van der Post, author and ex-officer, gave evidence for the accused. The verdict was, as expected, "guilty"; but the sentences were mild: Gandar and the publisher of the "Mail" were given relatively small fines—only Pogrund received a three-months' prison sentence, suspended for three years.

That time will soon have elapsed. And that may have been the reason why the authorities thought it a good idea to pin some new charge on him. In February, 1971, the Security Police suddenly turned up at his house and raided it for 8½ hours; perhaps, it was said, they were also looking for some evidence connecting that Jewish intellectual with the Dean of Johannesburg, whose trial was then being prepared. But all they found were those back numbers of African journals from the 1940s, plus some of Pogrund's private notes for his thesis. It seems that he "stole" these notes back during the raid and passed them on to his wife, who tried to smuggle them to a friend waiting in the garden below. The police discovered the black deed, and promptly Pogrund found

Continued on page 9, column 3

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CHILDREN BETWEEN WAR AND PEACE

A study begun by Dr. Avner Ziv immediately following the ceasefire, reveals that the parents and teachers of kibbutz children aged nine to eleven play an important role in the prevention of fear. Dr. Ziv is a senior lecturer in psychology at Tel Aviv and Bar Ilan universities.

The average age of the children who participated in the survey was ten. The group was divided into two sections, the first comprising 103 children from seven kibbutzim in the north which were shelled for three consecutive years after the Six-Day War, and the second consisting of 90 children from seven kibbutzim not having been subjected to shellings. Both groups were given a "fear test" and asked questions, such as: "Are you afraid your parents won't return?" "Are you afraid of darkness?" "Do you find it difficult to concentrate?" etc.

Results of the study indicate no difference between the extent of fear discovered in children from border settlements having been shelled, and those in the centre of the country. There was also no difference between the results of boys' tests and those of girls. It is, therefore, not true, concludes Dr. Ziv, that a fear-inducing environment is the cause of fear in a child.

The results imply, notes Dr. Ziv, that a child who has been living underground for three years has become accustomed to the situation and thus considers it normal, at least psychologically. Furthermore, the shelters seem to serve as a means of "safety" for the children, psychologically as well as security-wise. It seems to make them feel as though nothing could possibly happen to them, instilling in them a deep sense of security.

These findings have been supplemented—

and to some extent modified—by a radio reporter, Zvi Lavie, who recently visited kibbutz children, now twelve and 13 years old, in the Jordan valley and Beisan valley. They had been living from 1967 till the ceasefire in August, 1970, in underground shelters and, microphone in hand, he recorded their statements for the Israeli broadcasting service.

Shai: "I feel better now that we have left the shelter. In the shelter, when I was still sleepy, I had to climb up all these stairs in the morning slowly and take my slippers. Today we get up and go straight to the shower-room. There are children, though, that miss the shelter. Not many—but some do miss it."

Analysing the children's dreams during the shelling is like a nightmare. Psychologists may discover why, for instance, Beeri dreamt "a great deal about snakes biting me," or why Daliah imagines that "in a little while all the crickets in the world will come and attack me." Gad remembers a dream about "how a Jordanian tank came into the settlement and began to shell it, and I was scared."

Gideon used to tell himself "how I was wounded and taken prisoner." Beeri remembers: "Once I dreamed that my brother and I were taken prisoner. We were pushed into a gun barrel and shot. I woke up screaming."

There is not a single child among them who does not long for peace. Why? "So that we could cross the Jordan river and climb the Gilead" (mountain). Gad concludes: "During the war we lived through shelling. During peace we could travel to the Arab States and get to know their habits. Right now we are in the middle. We have neither peace nor war."

The Fight of Benjamin Pogrund

Continued from page 8

himself under a new charge, apart from "unlawful possession of banned publications": that of stealing documents which the police had taken from him.

It took nearly six months to prepare those flimsy charges and another three months passed until the trial was held. The International Press Institute had given Pogrund legal and moral support, for this was obviously not just a vendetta against the man who had revealed the truth about South Africa's prisons, but an attempt to frighten the press of the country away from future disclosures. The sentence, quoted at the beginning, was pronounced one year after the Security Police raid; keeping their victims in suspense as long as possible appears to be part of the intimidation technique.

They will not succeed with Benjamin Pogrund. He could have left South Africa for good with his family, and taken any journalistic job he wanted in some other English-speaking country; so far, he has resisted that temptation, which must often have been very strong in the face of the persecution that is bound to be kept up against him so long as he sticks to his guns. An indication of this came at his last trial. "His previous convictions show his disregard of authority," declared the prosecutor, who answers to the unfortunate name of Mr. Kotze.

What makes a man like Pogrund tick? "I have seen the truth trampled down," he once said to a friend, "innocent men jailed for having dared to speak out, our integrity as journalists and individuals impugned. Why does one go on fighting back, especially when one knows that there is little hope of winning?" And he answered his own question with a wry smile: "Sheer cussedness, I suppose." It would never occur to him to play the role of a hero.

Benjamin Pogrund, you are a fine man. The world needs more of your kind.

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MARGARET JACOBY AT NINETY

The 90th birthday of Mrs. Margaret Jacoby on May 22 is a unique event in our community. There are few who reach this great age, but there are even fewer who as nonagenarians are blessed with the same undiminished vigour and working capacity. It has been the good fortune of the AJR that it could enlist the devoted and expert co-operation of Mrs. Jacoby in one essential sphere of its activities. By having been in charge of the AJR Club since its inception she has made a decisive contribution to the welfare of our people. It is due to her initiative and guidance that the AJR Club has developed into a "Home from Home", as one of its members put it. For this, the AJR Executive is greatly indebted to Mrs. Jacoby. Beyond this, she has endeared herself to her fellow workers in the Executive and Board of the AJR in the same way as to many others in our midst who, in one way or another, have been associated with her in the course of her long and full life. They all share the feelings of love, friendship, admiration and gratitude which are expressed in the following birthday tributes. —W.R.

A RICH AND HAPPY LIFE

You talk to Margaret Jacoby and you wonder how a life can be so rich, so happy, so crowded with friends who just want to be near her, seek her company, ask for her advice, need her help. One of the reasons surely is that she has always been ready to serve and, in serving, to learn. She learned in all her many activities; during her work in local government she learned committee work, chairmanship—at which she excels—and the elements of social welfare; during her activities in politics she became an accomplished speaker; the rudiments of social justice she learned during her period as Justice of the Peace. At the age of over 60, when she was a hotel-housekeeper, she learned to operate the telephone switchboard; and at the age of 90 she is still learning and getting richer in experience every day.

At 90? Unbelievable, when meeting her at the A.J.R. Club, an embodiment of charm and authority, looking after her "children", some of them her contemporaries in age. The characteristics of a lifetime of cheerful service to the community are still there, just as her features, her ready smile, her tremendous sense of humour reflect enjoyment of life and the beauty of her youth.

Nine decades of her life cover the whole complex of German Jewish history, from the comfortable middle-class professional era of the late nineteenth century with its optimistic visions of true integration within the cultured, civilised circles of German bourgeoisie which surrounded them, through the raffish age of the Wilhelminian era, through the disillusionment and hardships of the First World War, to the Weimar Republic, greeted with optimism and met with greater disappointment, and on to the horror of the Hitler years, the deprivations of the early years of emigration, and the happy integration into the post-war world of England.

"Tante Grete" as she is affectionately known, was born as Margarethe Orgler, daughter of the Geheime Justizrat Julius Orgler, freeman of the city of Posen, then a liberal island in the Prussianised province of Posen. The cultured Jewish background of her parents' home taught her a sense of social responsibility, and she never forgot that privileges of education and family background created an obligation towards society.

After finishing school she was trained as a kindergarten teacher, and her feeling for social responsibility, acquired as a young girl, was never to leave her.

During the First World War her efforts were rewarded by high decorations which included the Red Cross Medal earned as delegate of the Jewish Women's League (Juedischer Frauenbund) to the Women's Auxiliary (Frauendienst). During the Weimar years she was Bezirksvorsteherin in the Tiergarten District of Berlin, and later she became a

Justice of the Peace, the first woman—and a Jewish woman at that—in such an office. She was active in politics on behalf of the Liberal (Democratic) Party, right up to the 1933 elections. When she addressed a public Election Meeting her husband summoned a bodyguard of his laboratory technicians for her protection! She was equally active in Jewish affairs, particularly in the Tiergarten section of the Juedischer Frauenbund. Owing to her drive and initiative she was able in 1930 to present the "Juedischer Frauenbund" with the Olga Stern Haus, an old age home established in a beautiful house in the pleasant district of



Grunewald. She had been able to achieve this with the help of a donation by the husband of the late Olga Stern, which she obtained by persuading him that the Students' House which he had planned to donate was far less urgent than the Old Age Home. Olga Stern Haus became the prototype of modern Old Age Homes, and can be considered a forerunner of the excellent and dignified Old Age Homes we now have in this country.

When the Nazis came to power she devoted her energies exclusively to Jewish causes, initiating the training and emigration scheme for Jewish girls who went to England as domestics. This work she organised in Berlin on behalf of the Juedischer Frauenbund and the Hilfsverein, with the assistance of the Jewish Refugees Committee in London.

Her husband, Professor Martin Jacoby, a distinguished pharmacologist and physiologist, had to resign his university and hospital appointments when the Nazis came to power, and then headed the laboratories of the Jewish Hospital in Berlin. In June, 1939, they both left for England and settled in Manchester

where Margaret Jacoby soon followed her calling in helping to organise and run a hostel for Jewish refugee boys and girls. After her husband's death she moved to London. Although she had insisted on being trained in a profession, it was only then that she allowed herself to use her training to earn a living—at the age of almost 60; all social work before her emigration had been that of a voluntary worker. For many years she acted as housekeeper in a private hotel, and shortly after the end of the war she accepted an appointment as Matron in various Land Army Hostels, integrating herself marvellously into the social pattern of entirely English surroundings.

Then followed a period of social work in a hostel for people in need of mental after-care and rehabilitation, thus actively working until 1955 when she had reached the age of 73. Since 1956 she has acted as Chairman of the A.J.R. Club and more will be said on this in another place.

These are the bare facts of a life, rich in experience and even richer in imparting comfort and happiness to others, often disregarding her own circumstances. She was equally at home in the opulence of a Freeman's house of the City of Posen, a cultured professor's flat in Berlin, and to the present day, a modest bedsitter in Belsize Park.

Her first testimonial, that of the Fröbel teacher's training course in 1903, sums it up:—"Während der genannten Zeit unterzog sich Fraeulein Orgler mit musterhaftem Fleisse, mit anerkennenswerter Willigkeit der ihr gestellten Forderungen, war ihren Lehrerinnen gegenüber stets sehr bescheiden und zu den Kleinen liebevoll."

The members of her Club and her countless friends consider themselves as "Kleine", enjoying her happy nature and affection to the present day and, we hope, for many, many more years to come.

A.R. & S.H.

AJR CLUB MEMBERS' CONGRATULATIONS

Where does one start and where end if one wants to pay tribute to Mrs. Jacoby as Chairman of the AJR Club? She is the Club and the Club is hers. Not only does she keep an eye on its day-to-day work and its finances—it is she who arranges concerts, talks, film performances and festival celebrations. [The Club just once again had an unforgettable Seder, given by Rabbi Dr. Salzberger, and assisted by Dr. A. Horwell, which was attended by 80 people.] Mrs. Jacoby writes to the members on their birthdays, and she knows when somebody is ill or otherwise in need of help. She has given to the members, who are such a diverse group of people, the feeling that they are one large family and that they "belong".

Some excerpts from birthday tributes of Club members speak for themselves:

"Es gibt viele Jacobys, aber nur eine Frau Margaret Jacoby."

"Frau Jacoby hat immer Zeit, Menschen anzuhören, die mit ihren Leiden zu ihr kommen. Mit Engelsgeduld ratet und hilft sie. Immer ist ein Lächeln auf ihrem schönen Gesicht. In den vielen Jahren, die ich sie kenne, habe ich sie niemals böse gesehen."

"Frau Jacoby nur anzusehn, lässt Kummer und Sorge im Winde verwehn."

"Der Club bedeutet mir . . . ein 'home from home', von einem home, das ich, wie so viele andere, schon seit 32 Jahren verloren habe. Mit dem Moment, wo Frau Jacoby die Schwelle übertritt, durchzieht mich ein Glücks- und Sicherheitsgefühl, und ich sage, sie ist für 'alle' da, also auch für mich. . . ."

MARGARET JACOBY AT NINETY

Continued from page 10

"Frau Jacoby schmiedete vor Jahren das Motto unserer Gemeinschaft mit drei Worten: 'Hilfsbereitschaft, Heiterkeit, Herzlichkeit', und auf diesem Motto ist das Wirken unseres Clubs aufgebaut. Ihre hingebungsvolle Arbeit für den Club kann uns allen als Beispiel dienen. . ."

"So much has been said and written over the years about Margaret Jacoby that I find it difficult to formulate anything new. There are a great number of outstanding people in the world but not many who, at the ripe age of 90, evoke so much love, admiration and reverence as Margaret Jacoby. What is the secret that moulded her into the lovable human being she is at this special crossroad in her life?"

"In a recently published book I found the following paragraph: 'There is only one solution if old age is not to be an absurd parody of our former life, and that is to go on pursuing ends that give our existence a meaning—devotion to individuals, to groups or to causes, social, political, intellectual or creative work. One's life has value so long as one attributes value to the life of others, by means of love, friendship, compassion.' And that is exactly the life Margaret Jacoby has been and still is living. Had these words been written by a friend who knows her well, it would not have been surprising. As it is, they constitute a philosophy which comprises all that is good and noble in a human being: devotion and loyalty to any cause she chooses to serve, warmth, understanding, wisdom and an undaunted sense of duty towards anyone who comes into contact with her, and love for people and life. My warmest, heartfelt wish today is that fate may grant her another span of life in health and comfort enabling her to continue to bring happiness and a ray of sunshine into the lives of others.—K.K."

A friend of mine, who celebrated his 90th

birthday last August, wrote: "Manchmal packt mich eine fast unerklärliche Lust, ein zweites Mal auf die Welt zu kommen. Man schafft nicht genug in den ersten neunzig Jahren." Mrs. Jacoby, too, has still "viel zu schaffen" and we wish her the strength to do it. All her life she has considered voluntary social work as "a holy duty in the true Jewish sense", a duty, which she has always taken very seriously. She has found her reward, if one can speak of reward in such connection, in the genuine and wholehearted love of the people for whom and with whom she has worked. Hers has been and is a rich life and a life which has enriched us all. We want to express our warmest thanks to her today and the wish that she may carry on her work for the AJR Club happily and in good health for a long, long time.

D.S.

EDUCATION AGAINST PREJUDICE

Project Outlines for Schools

Under the heading "A World of People" the Religious Education Press has published two project outlines for use in Secondary schools or Colleges of Education. The author is Myer Domnitz, M.A., Secretary and Education Officer of the Central Jewish Lecture Committee of the Board of Deputies. The first volume deals with Studies in Human Environment and the second with Studies in Human Relations. The project on "Antisemitism" (included in the second volume) carries detailed references to the Nazi system. The project on "Immigration" includes a number of references to the refugees from Nazi oppression with quotations from the booklet "Britain's New Citizens", published by the AJR in 1951.

Dr. Hans Bach, who recently celebrated his 70th birthday, is particularly well remembered by many in our midst as the co-editor (jointly with Dr. Eva Reichmann) of the German-Jewish periodical "Der Morgen" from 1933 until November 1938, when the publication had to be discontinued. Born in Stuttgart, he was a leader of the German-Jewish youth movement "Kameraden". After completion of his studies, he was entrusted with co-editing the Academy of Science edition of the Complete Works of Jean Paul. He also held the post of a Reader at the Reich Ministry of the Interior until he was dismissed by the Nazis.

Together with his wife, Susan, Dr. Bach came to this country in May 1939. During the war, he worked at the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade in connection with confidential war documents. At the same time, he gave lectures at the Institute of Jewish Learning. After the war, he first taught German literature and history to sixth formers at one of the oldest grammar schools. He later joined the editorial staff of the Science Department of Butterworth publishers for ten years up to retirement age. From 1958 until 1965 he was also editor of "Synagogue Review", the organ of the Reform Synagogues in Great Britain.

Dr. Bach has many publications, mainly on European cultural and basic Jewish subjects, to his credit. They include authorised synopses of such pioneering works by Jung as "Aion" and "Synchronicity", and "Jewish Autobiographies" (in the Schocken book series, three editions). He also repeatedly contributed articles to "AJR Information". At present, he is working on several projects of particular importance to German-Jewish history. They include "Jacob Bernays. A contribution to the history of the emancipation of Jews and to that of German culture in the nineteenth century" (to be published by the Leo Baeck Institute, New York) and a history of German Jews from Roman times to the death of Franz Rosenzweig.

We sincerely wish Dr. Bach the strength for continuing his valuable scholarly work and extend our heartiest birthday greetings to him.

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TWO JEWISH LEADERS REMEMBERED

THE MEMOIRS OF JACOB ROSENHEIM

With the support of the Commission for Research into the History of the Frankfurt Jews, the memoirs of Aguda President Jacob Rosenheim who died in Jerusalem in 1965 at the age of 95, came out a short while ago in the Waldemar Kramer Verlag, Frankfurt (164 pp, DM 14-80), edited by his two literary executors Heinrich Eisemann and Herbert N. Kruskal, who both live in London. In part these memoirs are of a very personal nature and attuned to Frankfurt; but in essence they reflect Rosenheim's Jewish-political activities and the development of Orthodoxy in the time from 1870 to 1920.

Rosenheim was born in Frankfurt/Main over 100 years ago where he attended the "Realschule" of the "Israelitische Religionsgesellschaft". From 1886 to 1893 he worked as an apprentice in the private banking house of Emanuel Schwarzschild in Frankfurt. Intellectually alert and ambitious he also undertook much during that time to widen his general and Jewish education. Early in 1894 he began work in the publishing and book trade. In 1895 he was, for a short while, employed in the S. Fischer Publishing House in Berlin.

His stay in the capital brought him into close contact with the local Adass-Jisroel community and the rabbinical seminary run by Rabbis Hildesheimer, Munk, David Hoffmann and others. In the same year he founded his own publishing house in Frankfurt. Later on his firm brought out the orthodox weekly "Der Israelit" which had originated in Mainz in 1859 and which he took over in 1905-6. Rosenheim directed this distinguished militant organ of "Thoratreu" Jewry as publisher and editor until his own emigration (to England in 1935, from there to the U.S.A. in 1941 and finally to Israel in 1950). Many an article pointing the way to ultra-orthodoxy ("Austrittsorthodoxie"), writ-but not signed by Rosenheim, appeared in the "Israelit".

Rosenheim was a faithful follower and executor of Samson Raphael Hirsch's ideological and spiritual heritage. He kept this loyalty throughout his life and thus played an important part in the establishment and promotion of many institutions and movements founded on the basis of Hirsch's ideas. It suffices to mention here the "Schomre-Schabbos" movement, the "Verband der Sabbatfreunde", the "Freie Vereinigung fuer die Interessen des orthodoxen Judentums" founded in 1885 and its "Erez-Jisroel-Schulwerk". Until 1904, Jacob Rosenheim was a very active member of the school council of the "Israelitische Religionsgesellschaft", Jewish education being always a matter very dear to his heart; from 1906 to 1936 he was a member of the board of the "Religionsgesellschaft", but he never held the post of its chairman although he influenced it strongly.

The efforts of the "Freie Vereinigung" were concerned first and foremost with the affairs of the orthodox Jews in Germany, but soon after the turn of the century the creation of a more far-flung European organisation of orthodox Jewry appeared to be desirable and advisable. In 1909 rabbis and lay representatives of orthodox Jewry from Germany, Hungary, from other East European countries and also from Western Europe met for a first discussion at Bad Homburg. These contacts and a conference of leading orthodox personages held at the end of 1911 in

Frankfurt as well as the impact of the 10th Zionist Congress at Basle in 1911 brought the World-Aguda idea nearer to realisation. In the following year, "Aguda-Jisroel" was founded in Kattowitz as the world organisation of orthodox Jewry for the cultivation and representation of their religious interests. Jacob Rosenheim delivered the main address, setting out the Aguda's principles before about 200 participants from many countries.

From then onwards, Rosenheim remained one of the most important and leading forces of this international organisation, always endeavouring to eliminate or to mitigate ideological conflicts and internal quarrels. When in 1922 "Aguda Jisroel" held its second "Kenessio Gedaulo" in Vienna, he allowed himself reluctantly to be elected president of the organisation; in the same year a number of East European Torah scholars awarded him the title of honour of a "Morenu" ("Our teacher"). In 1935 Rosenheim took with him the leadership of the Aguda into emigration and he kept this office until his death in the Holy Land.

In his short preface to the book Kruskal rightly expressed his gratitude to Dr. Dietrich Andernacht, director of the Frankfurt municipal archives, the moving spirit of the Frankfurt Jewish History Commission, for his advice and assistance; indeed, without him the publication of the Rosenheim memoirs would not have been possible.

E. G. LOWENTHAL

A MEMORIAL TO CHIEF RABBI CHAJES

When in December 1927 the Chief Rabbi of Vienna, Hirsch Perez Chajes, passed away at the early age of 51, not only Austrian Jewry mourned the death of an eminent spiritual leader. At the order of the Mayor of Vienna, the streets through which the cortège passed, were lit—a manifestation of respect for an outstanding citizen.

Chajes held office in Vienna for nine years only. He had first taught at the University and the Rabbinical Seminary at Florence and subsequently been Chief Rabbi of Trieste. His appointment as Chief Rabbi of Vienna in 1918, when it was still the capital of the Habsburg empire, marked the beginning of a new era. He succeeded Dr. Moritz Guedemann who had held the important post for almost three decades and had been an outspoken and influential opponent of political Zionism, advocated by Theodor Herzl. Chajes was a reputed scholar, com-

binning traditional learning with a mastery of modern scientific methods. He was also a fervent and devoted Zionist who headed the Zionist Governing Council in 1921-25. It was, however, the unique combination of natural dignity, genuine humility, deep felt concern for and unflinching attention to everybody in need and trouble, sincere love for the young and active interest in their education which made Chajes such an outstanding figure.

The documents reproduced in the slight memorial—"Zvi Perez Chajes" by Hugo Gold, published by Edition Olamenu, Tel Aviv (52 pages)—give an indication of Chajes' personality and of some of the difficulties with which he had to grapple. Even before he accepted the post in Vienna, he insisted on his right to intellectual independence as "a man who cannot be deflected by threats or temptation, closely attached to the customs of his forefathers as carried over in the course of the times, but not renouncing the right to criticise freely, distinguishing between the essential and the inessential". This programme declaration guided Chajes in his approach to his rabbinical duties. He was a teacher and lecturer rather than a preacher, imbuing his listeners with pride in Judaism and the Jewish people but also impressing upon them the need for international understanding and cooperation. Three days before his death, he said in the course of an address at a Jewish students' meeting: "The sad thing as far as today's Jewish youth is concerned, is that it is so satisfied with itself, unaware of any revolutionary questions, neither inspiring nor upsetting us, the older ones, in any way".

The ascendancy of Nazism ten years later brought also to Vienna's 180,000 Jews humiliation and persecution of an enormity which could not be foreseen in Chajes' lifetime. His memory is cherished by the survivors belonging to the generation to whom he had given new insights and encouragement.

F.L.B.

Obituary

DR. FERDINAND FRIEDENSBURG

Dr. Ferdinand Friedensburg, who took a prominent part in public life as a politician and high civil servant before 1933 and, again, after 1945, recently died in his 86th year. Under the Weimar Republic, he was a leading member of the German Democratic Party and the "Reichsbanner Schwarz-Rot-Gold". In 1925, he was appointed Police Vice-President of Berlin and two years later Regierungspraesident in Kassel. Dismissed by the Nazis, he resumed his political career after the war and was Deputy Mayor of Berlin from 1946-1951. He was also a co-founder, and later Hon. Chairman, of the Berlin C.D.U. as well as an active member of the Kuratorium of the Society for Christian-Jewish Co-operation in Berlin. In 1966 he was awarded the Freedom of the City of Berlin.

DR. FRANK KINGDON

Dr. Frank Kingdon who recently died in New York in his 78th year played a decisive role in the rescue of anti-Nazi intellectuals who were stranded in France. In 1940 an Emergency Rescue Committee was formed in New York under his chairmanship. By sending a young American journalist, Varian Fry, to set up a secret headquarters in unoccupied France, the Committee ferried 2,500 of the 3,000 people on Hitler's black list across the Pyrenees and by sea via Lisbon to the U.S.A. Among those thus saved were Heinrich Mann, Franz Werfel, Lion Feuchtwanger and Hans Habe. Dr. Kingdon was born in London and emigrated to America in 1912. Originally a Methodist minister, he was active as a writer, broadcaster, teacher and politician.

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NEWS FROM RUSSIA

ISRAEL'S "AGGRESSIVE POLICY"

Mr. Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, addressing the 15th Congress of Soviet trade unions in Moscow, referred to the Middle East as a "dangerous hotbed of tension". Criticising Israel's "stubborn refusal to withdraw from captured Arab lands" and "constant provocations by the Israeli military against Arab States", he said that Israel, "with the connivance and support of the United States", was "stubbornly refusing to give up her aggressive policy of conquest". This could not go on indefinitely.

MOSCOW COMMUNITY

The new chairman of the Moscow religious community is Mr. Shulem Royzen, who assumed the post a few months ago after the death of Mr. M. Mikhailovich, for many years the lay leader of the Moscow community. Telephone inquiries to Moscow have confirmed Mr. Royzen's statement that the Moscow Yeshiva has been reopened after a lapse of several years. Nineteen students have been accepted.

Mr. Royzen claimed that 120 tons of matzot have been sold to Moscow Jews this year, in his view representing 95 per cent of their needs. It is learned that in addition thousands of pounds worth of matzot were sent to Soviet Jews by Jewish organisations in the West.

WAR CRIMINALS SENTENCED

According to Trud, the Soviet trade union newspaper, two Ukrainians are to be shot for war crimes. They are stated to have joined the Nazi occupation police forces in the Ukraine during the Second World War and to have executed more than 100 Jewish men, women and children.

EMIGRATION

During the first two months of the year Soviet Jews have been applying to emigrate to Israel at the rate of 7,000 a month, bringing the backlog of such applications to be dealt with by the authorities to 70,000. After a drop in the number of Soviet immigrants in February the figures for the first two weeks of March were sufficiently high to suggest that the total for 1972 will reach the optimistic estimate of "dozens of thousands" put forward last year.

The destination of Soviet Jewish emigrants, with very few exceptions, is Israel. In 1971 about 15,000 Soviet Jews arrived in Vienna, only 56 of them afterwards going to countries other than Israel, mostly because they had relatives there. The number of Soviet Jews wishing to return to Russia from Israel is equally small.

ROCKET SCIENTISTS

An article in a Yugoslav weekly quoted in the Israeli press that most of Russia's top rocket scientists are Jews, has been confirmed by some Soviet immigrants to Israel. Appearing in "The Weekly Diary," published in Lubiana, the article was accompanied by ten photographs of Jewish scientists—a handful of the 130 or so Jews "whose brains to a large extent created the Soviet missile system and who have disappeared from public life", states the writer.

VISITORS FROM BRITAIN

Four British Jews, including two Orthodox ministers, have applied for permission to visit Jews imprisoned in the Soviet Union. Their applications for visas have been accepted by the Soviet authorities, but they have been told that permission to visit the prisoners will have to be applied for in Moscow.

PASSOVER

In Moscow during Passover festivities, police surrounded the synagogue in Arkhipova Street. At the end of the service 400 young people remained outside and, after the police had tried to disperse them, they were manhandled and some 30 Jews compelled to put their signatures to blank "confession" forms. The police also interrupted the services inside the synagogue. In Kiev only a few people who could prove that they were permanent seat holders were allowed by the police to enter the synagogue.

PLIGHT OF MOSCOW PROFESSOR

Professor Alexander Lerner, the Moscow Jewish cybernetics expert, has had to refuse an invitation to visit Italy. He wrote to Dr. Emilio Segré, the Jewish president of the Lincei Academy and 1959 Nobel physics prizewinner, that he could not accept the invitation because the Soviet Academy of Sciences had decreed that he was no longer a member and would not, therefore, authorise the visit. Professor Lerner was dismissed from his university post and the Soviet Academy of Sciences after applying to emigrate to Israel.

RUMANIAN COMMUNITIES

The 1972 annual congress of the Federation of Rumanian Jewish Communities, held in Bucharest, was attended by delegates from 68 communities. The president is Rabbi Dr. Moses Rosen, the Chief Rabbi of Rumania.

Delegates were told that about 10 per cent of Rumania's 100,000 Jews are being assisted by the Federation, which is provided by the American Joint Distribution Committee. It was reported that there are 141 synagogues in use in Rumania and that dozens of cemeteries were fenced round during 1971. A total of 200 tons of matzot was distributed, and there are nine kosher restaurants run by the Federation, serving 2,000 people a day.



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LONDON JEWRY COMMEMORATES MARTYRS

Meeting at Cambridge Theatre

This year's meeting in commemoration of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising and the Six Million Martyrs of the Holocaust was particularly impressive. For the first time one of the speakers was a member of the younger generation, Miss Naomi M. Freedman. Her address not only re-affirmed her rhetorical abilities recognised by the Ajax Speaking Competition Prize 1971 awarded to her, but also her capacity to get across the message of the Holocaust. She stressed that the commemoration of the past events will have to go on also when the generation which witnessed that period is no longer alive.

Another innovation, though more of a procedural kind, also proved very successful: the musical recitals (by the Kinor Choir) and the Readings in Yiddish (by Julian Gould) were put at the beginning instead of the end of the function.

The keynote address was delivered by Lord Maybray-King (formerly Speaker of the House of Commons). In an outwardly composed way which, however, all the same betrayed his emotional commitment, he recalled the sufferings as well as the heroism of the Jews during the Holocaust and reminded the audience that, if the Nazis had won the war, "no

Jews would have been left in Europe, and perhaps on this planet".

Lord Janner protested in his speech against the publishers who saw fit to bring out a new edition of Hitler's "Mein Kampf". Referring to the treatment of the Jews in Soviet Russia, he told the audience that a Seder celebration in his house had been linked by telephone with Jews in Moscow.

Consul-General, Mattityahu Dagan, conveyed the greetings of the State of Israel, Mr. S. Frisner, Chairman of the Polish Ex-Servicemen's Association, was in the chair.

Contrary to several previous meetings, this year's proceedings were briefer, thus enhancing the impact of the function. Special thanks are due to Mr. Jack Barnett, General Secretary of the World Jewish Congress, British Section, who, as in the past, carried the main burden in organising the gathering.

As readers know, the AJR is one of the sponsoring organisations of the annual Memorial Meetings.

In the morning, there was a special commemoration meeting for children, organised by the Education and Youth Committee of the Board of Deputies. It was the first function of this kind and turned out to be a most successful venture.

CHARITIES TO BENEFIT FROM BUDGET

Legacies Exempted from Estate Duty

This year's budget proposals include the exemption from estate duty of gifts to charities up to £50,000. If the proposed exemption is adopted by Parliament, it will be a considerable relief for charities, large or small. The new regulation should also serve as an additional inducement to members and friends of the AJR to leave legacies to the AJR Charitable Trust.

The responsibilities of the AJR Charitable Trust are steadily growing. They include, among other things, the maintenance of the Communal Centre, Hannah Karminski House, and (jointly with the C.B.F.) of the Flatlet Home, Eleanor Rathbone House. Only recently, a new most essential scheme, the Meals-on-Wheels Service, was launched by the Trust, and the AJR Club to whose work the AJR Charitable Trust renders substantial contributions, provides facilities for more than 300 elderly former refugees. Equally, the welfare work carried out at AJR headquarters increasingly has to rely on the resources of the AJR Charitable Trust.

We shall report further details as soon as the Finance Bill has become law. Particulars about the setting up of legacies may be obtained from: The Secretary, AJR Charitable Trust, 8 Fairfax Mansions, London, NW3 6JY, telephone 01-624 9096/7.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Birthdays

The AJR Club expresses its heartiest congratulations to Miss Renée Ambrus and Mrs. Josephine Blumenfeld on their forthcoming 70th birthdays.

Silver Wedding

Casson.—Claude and Marion (née Guttman) Casson, of 1 Langdale House, Sudbury Hill, Harrow, Middlesex, celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary on April 19. Congratulations and best wishes from their son Ronnie and their friend Miss W. I. Abraham.

Deaths

Friedenstein.—With tragic suddenness, Rosa, beloved sister of Thea, passed away on March 24. Deeply mourned by her sister, cousins and friends.—12 Terregles Avenue, Glasgow, S.1

Kitzinger.—Mr. Otto Kitzinger passed away on April 12, aged 88, at the Otto Schiff House, Netherhall Gardens, London, N.W.3. Sadly missed by his son, daughter-in-law, sister-in-law and family.

Nelki.—Dr. Otto Wilhelm Nelki (formerly Berlin), of 52 Nightingale Lane, London, S.W.12, died suddenly on April 10 at the age of 72.

Siegelberg.—Mr. Jakob Siegelberg, of 21 West Heath Court, North End Road, London, N.W.11, passed away on April 7. Deeply mourned by his wife Eugenia, daughter Marion, son-in-law Dr. Leslie Golding, grandchildren, relatives and friends.

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Personal

WIDOWER, young 66, would like to meet attractive lady not over 50. Photos promptly returned.—Box 276.

INDEPENDENT WIDOW, fifties, wants to meet independent businessman, age up to 65 years. If mutually sympathetic marriage would be considered. When replying please quote telephone number.—Box 277.

CONTINENTAL WIDOW, middle 50s, good looking, own house, independent, wishes to meet educated gentleman up to 65 for companionship/marriage. Widower preferred.—Box 278.

LADY, divorced, fifties, attractive, own home, wishes to meet gentleman to share the future.—Box 279.

YOUTHFUL WIDOW, Jewish, non-orthodox, late 50s, intelligent, sense of humour, love of music, with unique home, car-owner, would like to meet an unattached gent'eman (naturalised British), (professional preferred), sixties, with a driving licence and similar attributes to my own. I am ex-civil service (32 years) and now retiring from another successful business enterprise. View to friendship/marriage.—Box 281.

MISSING PERSONS

Personal Enquiries

Goldberg.—Mr. Elias Goldberg, last known address 39 Wentworth Road, London, N.W.11, aged about 73 or 74. Former employee in London of Ruder & Co., 57 Gt. Portland Street, London, W.1. Readers who may be able to give any information should, please, contact: Mr. I. Ruder, 01-580 3851 or 01-286 2214.

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THE ISRAELI SCENE

SOVIET IMMIGRANTS

The many immigrants from the Soviet Union who have recently come to Israel are a striking cross-section of Soviet society, and include a high percentage of academically qualified people. Israelis have talked about experiences with young Russian Jews sent to a kibbutz to spend some time learning Hebrew and to work alongside kibbutzniks. For the first two or three weeks they work very hard but, when they realise that their rewards are not dependent on some labour norm, they go to the other extreme doing little or nothing. However, in due course they begin to show a sense of unease about enjoying benefits earned for them by others and afterwards there is little friction.

It is also generally agreed by the administrative staffs of a number of institutions of higher learning that Russian students of equal years and equal grades are not the match of their Israeli counterparts in either learning or application. A Hebrew University psychologist quoted as having established three critical stages in the absorption of Soviet students, said that in the first they reject everything in their new environment; in the second stage they reject everything they were taught in the U.S.S.R. and, finally, those who have integrated successfully achieve some kind of synthesis between the two worlds.

ACTOR IMMIGRANT

Mr. Leonid Gendlin, a Soviet Jewish television and radio personality, recently arrived in Israel with a large group of Soviet immigrants. He was twice detained in mental institutions after repeatedly requesting permission to emigrate to Israel and said that the Soviet authorities had tortured him during interrogation.

GERMAN MISSIONARIES

A German missionary sect in Israel led by Mrs. Emma Berger is quickly expanding. Beginning by buying property in Zichron Yacov, it has now acquired some in the Bat Galim quarter of Haifa, which it is transforming into a prayer hall. The sect has also bought shops in other parts of Haifa thought to be worth millions of pounds and is negotiating the purchase of further property.

"BLACK ISRAELITES"

The courts are to be asked by the Israeli Minister of the Interior to cancel the registration of a "Black Israelite" girl born in Beersheba Hospital and registered as Jewish.

It is understood that there are still 250 "Black Israelites" in Israel, but recent reports have mentioned a number of families which have returned to the U.S.A.

RE-EMIGRATION OF BRITONS

The annual conference of the British Settlers' Association in Jerusalem dealt mainly with the problem of the re-emigration rate of Britons, reputed at between 25 and 30 per cent a year. The majority of those who returned to Britain did so because of the inability of their children to establish themselves in the Israeli school system.

There was criticism of the Ministries concerned for having reduced concessions to immigrants without first consulting the various settlers' associations. It was generally agreed that more understanding and sympathetic help were needed to assist newcomers to settle down.

SCHOOLING FOR ANGLO-JEWISH CHILDREN

The Jewish Agency's youth aliyah department is offering places at residential schools in Israel to children of non-immigrant Anglo-Jewish families. The offer applies primarily to poorer families and to those living in outlying areas who cannot otherwise provide their children with a proper Jewish education. Children from families planning emigration can also be sent to Israel in advance to study in residential schools connected with the youth aliyah department.

UNDER-PRIVILEGED

The first world conference of Jews of Moroccan origin was held in Tel Aviv. The many Israeli leaders, including Mrs. Golda Meir, who spoke confessed that not enough was done for Israel's under-privileged. They put the blame on external affairs—Israel was still at war—with the exception of the secretary-general of the Histadrut, the Israeli Labour Federation. Mr. Itzhak Ben-Aharon quoted statistics to show that the gap between the "haves" and "have-nots" had widened considerably since the 1967 Six-Day War. He claimed this was the outcome of a political decision by the country's economic and social leadership, and outlined a ten-year plan designed to raise the living standards of thousands of low-income group families every year.

GERMAN-BORN UNIVERSITY RECTOR

Professor Michael Rabin, 40, Head of the Computer Sciences Department at the Hebrew University, was elected as the university's new Rector for a three-year term beginning in June. He is the son of the late Dr. I. A. Rabin, lecturer at the Jewish-Theological Seminary in Breslau.

GERMANS DONATE ORT SCHOOL

A new Ort school was inaugurated in East Jerusalem. It was established with a grant from the German Red Cross.

ARAB MINORITY

Addressing a conference of the American Histadrut Cultural Exchange Foundation in New York, Haifa-born Mr. Rustum Bastuni, a former Knesset Member, stated that Israeli Arabs regard themselves as good Israelis and do not identify with their country's hostile Arab neighbours. He recommended three major steps to establish full equality for the Arab minority in Israel: a single bilingual Hebrew and Arabic school system where Arab and Jewish pupils could study together; the conscription of young Arabs into the Israeli Defence Forces; and complete separation between State and religion.

After the Six-Day War Israeli Arabs had realised that villages and towns in the occupied territories were abysmally backward compared with where they lived in Israel and that they were far better off said the speaker.

BENTWICH MEMORIAL LECTURE

A memorial lecture on the first anniversary of Professor Norman Bentwich's death was delivered to a gathering at the Hebrew University by Supreme Court Justice Chaim Cohn. He spoke of Flavius as an Historian of Jewish Law.

NO FUTURE IN MOROCCO

Since the attempted coup against King Hassan in July of last year, the Moroccan Opposition has constantly accused the royal household of corruption, and Jews have been linked with these charges. Several Jewish businessmen have been denounced or arrested and others have managed to leave the country.

"Al Alam", the daily of the large Nationalist Party, has been running a campaign against Moroccan Jews. Reliable sources state that the predominant feeling among the Jews of Morocco is one of fear, and that the Moroccan community is now convinced that there is no future for the Jews there.

SYRIAN COMMUNITY

In New York Mrs. Gabrielle Tawfik, daughter of Mr. Albert Elia, the kidnapped leader of the Lebanese Jewish community, appealed to humanitarian agencies to help free her sick father, reported to be held in a Syrian gaol. Mrs. Tawfik said that her father had been a target of the Syrian Government because he had attempted to aid Jews escaping from that country. Lebanese officials have suggested that Mr. Elia was kidnapped by "Palestinians".

The press conference was told by General Lucius Clay, the head of the Ad Hoc Committee of Concern (for minorities in Arab lands) that the conditions for the estimated 4,000 Jews in Syria were still bleak. But in Egypt and Iraq the situation had improved for the few remaining Jews there.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

RICHARD GRUNBERGER'S "THIRD REICH" BOOK

Sir,—It is with regret that I note the rather dogmatic tone in Herbert Strauss's review of Richard Grunberger's *A SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE THIRD REICH*. Quite apart from the wealth of information contained in this book, it is also presented in a thoroughly readable fashion. Authors and reviewers alike should be capable of expressing themselves clearly in the language of their choice and Mr. Grunberger leaves no doubt as to his brilliant command of English. In that context it may not be entirely irrelevant to record that ploughing through Mr. Strauss's one-page review proved to be far more cumbersome than reading Mr. Grunberger's entire book. From the vantage point of his academic ivory tower Mr. Strauss tends to overlook the important function of Social History to supply the lessons of the past for implementation of successful future planning. By adopting the approach of providing a broad cross-section of judiciously selected case histories, albeit in miniature, Mr. Grunberger achieves a degree of realism not to be found in more conventional textbooks.

If, according to the reviewer, some of the author's information borders on the "coarse and the trivial", this surely is essential for an authentic picture of the gangster-controlled society of Nazi Germany to be drawn. Mr. Strauss may care to reflect that from the times of Suetonius and Petronius right up to the days of LOW and VICKY it has been to topical satire that social historians have turned as an important source of information. By stressing "the coarse, the absurd" and indeed the monstrous features of Nazi Germany, Mr. Grunberger sets out to make a powerful case for the argument that the evil was there for everyone to see, in spite of the Goebbels propaganda, etc. So much for Mr. Strauss's apparent pet theory, the "banality of the Nazi evil".

One never ceases to marvel at the arrogance of theoreticians who pronounce any view other than their own as defective. Mr. Strauss in his wisdom believes that the highly specialised subject of atrocities committed by the Nazis should form an integral part of the social history of the Third Reich. Mr. Grunberger takes the diametrically opposed view and no doubt many of his colleagues and readers will share his opinion.

FREDERICK W. ROSNER.

12 Willowmead, Lambourne Road,
Chigwell, Essex.

"HEINRICH HEINE UNIVERSITY" CAMPAIGN

Sir,—The campaign for naming Düsseldorf University after Heinrich Heine has taken a new turn. The Constitutional Committee (Satzungskonvent) of the University decided by majority vote "not to change the name of the University". A move by Committee members to name the University after Heinrich Heine was not even considered. The rejection by the academic authorities to name Düsseldorf University after the poet of the Loreley in the midst of the planned celebrations of Heine's 175th birthday has caused consternation in leading German newspapers and periodicals.

Commenting on the decision, the newly elected Rector of the University, Professor Lochner, stated that "nowadays one was no longer so historically inclined but was more concerned with the problems of present times". To us, who were driven out of the country of Heine's birth, the history which Professor Lochner would like us to disregard is still very much alive. May I ask those readers of AJR Information who share my views to send me their protests against the Committee's decision so that I may forward them to the responsible authorities in North Rhine Westphalia and the Federal Republic.

F. HELLENDALL.

5 Endersleigh Gardens,
London, NW4 4RX.

DAYAN STEINBERG MEMORIAL FUND

The Committee of friends and colleagues of the late Dayan Meyer Steinberg have succeeded in raising a fund for a scholarship to be awarded annually as a tribute to his memory. Applications from Anglo-Jewish students desirous of pursuing their studies at the Kerem B'Yavneh Yeshiva in Israel should be addressed to: The Trustees, The Dayan Meyer Steinberg Memorial Scholarship Fund, Century House, Tanner Street, London, SE1 3PJ.

HISTORY OF JEWS IN DARMSTADT

Documents Required

The city of Darmstadt has commissioned the editor of the *Agora* series of publications, Manfred Schloesser, to write a history of the Jews in Darmstadt. The book is also to carry a List of Honour comprising the names and destinies of all Jewish citizens who were resident in Darmstadt in 1933. Any readers who can support the enterprise by information, documents (on loan) and suggestions are requested to get in touch with: Manfred Schloesser, 60 Guentersburgallee 88, 6 Frankfurt, West Germany.

AJR GENERAL MEETING

As readers will have seen from the announcement in this issue, the AJR General Meeting will be held on Thursday, June 8, at 7.45 p.m. in the Hall of Hannah Karminski House, 9 Adamson Road, N.W.3. In the first part of the meeting reports will be given on activities of the AJR, especially on new developments during the year under review. In the second part Dr. Walter Schindler will give a talk on "Origin and Environment—Psychological Aspects of the Jewish Refugee Problem". This subject is closely connected with the latest venture of the AJR, which is described in the front page article of this issue. Based on his widespread research work and experience as a psychologist and Jewish communal worker, the speaker will assess our confrontation with a new environment and our integration into the life of this country.

The proceedings of the General Meeting will include the elections to the Executive and the Board. The following proposals are submitted by the Executive:

Committee of Management (Executive): The members of the present Executive stand for re-election. They are: Mr. A. S. Dresel (Chairman), Mr. W. M. Behr, O.B.E. (Vice-Chairman), Dr. F. E. Falk (Treasurer), Dr. W. Rosenstock (General Secretary), Dr. E. A. Lomnitz (Deputy General Secretary), Mrs. R. Anderson, Mr. S. Bischoff (Trustee), Mr. C. F. Flesch, Mr. H. S. Garfield, Mr. E. K. Heyman, Mr. V. E. Hilton (Trustee), Dr. A. R. Horwell (Trustee), Mr. F. Kolmar, Mr. C. T. Marx, Mr. R. Schneider, Mr. L. Spiro, Mr. F. W. Ury.

Board: It is proposed to re-elect the members of the present Board. They are: Mrs. R. Abels, Mr. R. Apt, Mrs. A. Berent, Mrs. R. Berlin, Dr. J. Bondi, Dr. W. Breslauer, Rabbi I. Broch, Mr. F. Dannen, Dr. W. Dux, Mr. R. Elton, Dr. L. Eschwege, Dr. H. Feld, Dr. A. Fleiss, Mrs. A. Fleiss, Mr. O. Franklyn, Mr. R. J. Friedmann, Mr. F. Godfrey, Mrs. Elisabeth Goldschmidt, Dr. Erna Goldschmidt, Dr. E. Gould, Mr. R. Graupner, Sir Ludwig Guttman, Mr. S. F. Hallgarten, Mrs. G. Hamburg, Mr. E. Haymann, Mr. Herbert M. Hirsch, Mrs. Susanne Horwell, Mrs. M. Jacoby, Dr. A. Kaufmann, Mr. E. C. Kent, Dr. L. G. T. King, Mrs. F. Kochmann, Rabbi Jakob J. Kokotek, Dr. H. H. Kuttner, Dr. H. Lawton, Dr. G. Leon, Dr. Julius Loeb, Mr. Ludwig Loewenthal, Dr. E. G. Lowenthal, Dr. E. Magnus, Rabbi Dr. I. Maybaum, Mr. H. C. Mayer, Mrs. L. Meyer, Mr. Perez Mosbacher, Dr. H. Neufeld, Mr. E. Philipp, Mr. E. Plaut, Mrs. M. Pottitzer, Dr. Eva Reichmann, Dr. E. Reifenberg (Gabriele Tergit), Mr. A. Reimann, Mr. J. Sachs, Rabbi Dr. G. Salzberger, Mr. F. Samson, Dr. H. G. Sandheim, Mrs. M. Schurmann, Mrs. D. Segall, Dr. W. Selig, Mr. P. E. Shields, Mr. E. Speyer, Dr. Fanny Spitzer, Dr. Laura Stein, Mr. Julius Strauss, Mr. G. Street, Mr. G. L. Tietz, Dr. U. Tietz, Mrs. Eva Trent, Dr. Valerie Wills, Dr. Charlotte Wittelshoefler, Mr. H. Wreschner.

It is proposed to elect as new Board members Dr. Franz Gumpert, Mr. Max Kochmann, Dr. Rita Lehmann, Dr. Fritz Levy and Miss Renate Stern.

The Board also includes representatives of the Provincial groups.

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