

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

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Julius Isaac

END OF AN EPOCH

The attitude of the Jews from Germany towards their past has, during the last 20 years or so, undergone a significant change. As a natural reaction to the traumatic experience of the German catastrophe, and in an endeavour to take roots in their countries of adoption, the surviving remnants wanted to repudiate or at least forget their past in its entirety. But in recent years a more detached and discriminating view seems to have emerged: German Jewry, with all its shortcomings, has, after all, made a specific and definite contribution to Judaism as well as to civilisation in general. An objective appraisal of this contribution is, therefore, fully justified. The small number of Jews in post-war Germany can hardly be regarded as a connecting link between the past and the present. To undertake this work is rather the duty of those who had an active part in the cultural and economic life of German Jewry and can now reassess it retrospectively in the light of their experience as citizens of Israel or other countries outside Germany.

The publication under review* is the first representative attempt at such a reassessment. It is edited by Robert Weltsch on behalf of the Leo Baeck Institute of Jews from Germany. Indeed, no survivor of the catastrophe could have been better qualified for this job than Robert Weltsch. If the agony of the German Jews during the Hitler years dignified them and brought to the fore their best qualities, Robert Weltsch can claim a great share in this

* Year Book I of the Leo Baeck Institute of Jews from Germany. East and West Library. 27s. 6d.

proud achievement. It is only a reflection of the impact which he made during those years that the "Juedische Rundschau" and in particular his "Trag ihn mit Stolz, den gelben Fleck" and "Jasagen zum Judentum" are quoted in different contexts by several contributors to the Year Book.

Tasks of Leo Baeck Institute

This being the first publication of the Leo Baeck Institute some space is given to an outline of its objects and constitution. The Chairman of the Board, Dr. Siegfried Moses (Jerusalem), points out that the Institute was founded in 1954 by the Council of Jews from Germany with the financial support of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims. Three working centres, in Jerusalem, London, and New York have been set up. Each centralises the work within its own area, while Jerusalem is at the same time the seat of the Central Board on which members from the three areas serve. The Institute owes much to the initiative and ideas of the late Leo Baeck. He felt strongly that it was an urgent task to preserve and hand over to future generations the experiences and achievements of Jews in Germany, which have so profoundly influenced developments far beyond their own orbit. The Institute's ultimate aim is to present this spiritual, cultural, and social inheritance in a comprehensive history of German Jewry. The present tentative programme for research is focused on the history of German Jewry since the emancipation. Work on various aspects of the history of German Jewry has been in full swing since 1955 under the auspices of the Institute. In addition to the publication of the Year Book, Moses lists the following tasks: 1. work of exclusively scientific nature, such as the continuation of "Germania Judaica"; 2. monographs; 3. research on the history of economics; 4. memoirs of Jews from Germany, which are historically or sociologically of special interest. Some of the studies have reached an advanced stage and are scheduled for early publication.

This is an ambitious programme. If it can be carried out successfully—and the Institute has no illusions about this "if"—the appeal of the Institute's work will go far beyond the limited circle of the surviving Jews from Germany. But the Institute relies first and foremost on their co-operation and interest. "They, for their part, will find it rewarding to evince such interest and thus to share the Institute's work."

The high standard of the Year Book augurs well for future success. Leo Baeck did not live to see the completed work. He contributed a thoughtful preface: "The End of an Epoch," and a moving discourse in memory of two of his closest co-operators in the work of the Reichsvertretung: Otto Hirsch and Julius L. Seligsohn.

Although the scope of Year Book I is somewhat narrower than the Institute's programme, it gives a very promising foretaste of the fruits which we may expect in the near future from its activities. The main subject of the present volume is Jewish life at the early stage of the Hitler era.

THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES

In this issue readers will find various references to the new wave of refugees who have reached these shores: the refugees from Hungary. This country has again stood up to her tradition as a haven for the suppressed and persecuted.

Our minds go back to the winter of 1938-39, when, after the pogroms, tens of thousands of German Jews arrived in this island. Now the problem is not exclusively a Jewish one. But among the arriving refugees the number of Jews is not unsubstantial. It does credit to the German Jews that quite a few of them have already asked the AJR for ways in which they can help the newcomers. Some of the most urgent requirements are listed in an announcement published in this edition. They include commodities and employment; yet, as various discussions with the organisations in charge reveal, the paramount problem is that of accommodation.

Nobody can understand better than we what it means to come to a strange country, however hospitable. Fortunately for most of us these problems have become a matter of the past. Yet it is just because we have now settled down that it must be our duty to help those whose plight is akin to ours 18 years ago. We are sure all German Jews will realise this obligation.

its philosophical and its practical achievements. "However," the preface reminds us, "history is a continuous process and a single period cannot be completely isolated." Thus some aspects of earlier periods are also dealt with, so that the interested reader may find the threads which lead directly up to the later time.

Expert Authors

Each of the 25 authors represented in the book is an acknowledged expert in his field. However, not all of them are well known to the general public and one would have liked condensed biographies indicating their activities before and after the German disaster. Readers will be glad to hear that it is intended to supply these biographies in Year Book II.

Weltsch has subdivided the contributions into seven sections: From the Past to the Present; Jewish Organisation and Spiritual Resistance during the Hitler Epoch; Jewish Thought and its Reorientation; Problems of Economic Life; Documents of the Past; The New Dispersion; Bibliography.

But it is clearly not possible to put the material into different airtight compartments. Some overlapping is unavoidable and even desirable if it helps the author to put the subject matter into proper perspective. Reference to the work of Martin Buber, Leo Baeck, and Franz Rosenzweig is indispensable in more than one section and context. If we compare, for instance, Rabbi Dr. A. Altmann's penetrating analysis of the spiritual leaders of pre-war German Jewry with the—in some respects not less enlightening—approach to the same subject in the essays of Ernst Simon, Nahum N. Glatzer, and Hans Liebeschuetz, we get a much more vivid idea of the spiritual achievements during that period than the appraisal of only one author could have conveyed.

The general reader will find the discussion of

Continued on page 2, column 1

Auf Einladung der Botschaft der Bundesrepublik Deutschland wird Der Senator fuer Inneres, Berlin,

JOACHIM LIPSCHITZ

am Dienstag, den 29. Januar 1957, um 8 Uhr abends

im Friends House (Grosser Saal), Euston Road, London, N.W.1

ueber das Thema

DIE DEUTSCHE WIEDERGUTMACHUNG

sprechen.

Botschafter von Herwarth wird die Veranstaltung eroeffnen.

Die Versammlung ist oeffentlich.

Einlass frei, ohne besondere Eintrittskarten. Wir bitten unsere Leser, auch interessierte Freunde auf diese bedeutsame Veranstaltung hinzuweisen.

Continued from previous page

the problems of organisation and spiritual resistance during the Hitler epoch (Section II) particularly rewarding. Many of us, who, in the process of assimilation, had become more or less alienated from Jewish life, were grateful for the material and moral support we received during these tragic years. But we tended gradually to take it almost for granted, not being aware that it was entirely due to the sacrifices, wisdom, and leadership of the few and that they had to take decisions of vital importance to all of us. One case in point was the problem of emigration. Should we yield to the Nazi menace and travel the "one-way road to Palestine" as they advised us in their sneering speeches and posters during the first Hitler years, or should we defend our positions in Germany as long as possible, relying on an early collapse of the régime?

Differing Views on Emigration

There is, of course, no doubt of the right answer after the event, and there should never have been any doubt for German Zionists; but even many of them failed to live up to their ideology and interpretation of the "Jewish-German symbiosis." "The most important question continuously propounded to the Reichsvertretung, to the Verbaende, and everywhere else was: Shall we advise emigration or not? It is quite understandable that opinions differed, but very soon the exhortation of Dr. Leo Baeck pushed everything else to the rear: 'First send out as many children as possible.'" (Nathan Stein in "Oberrat der Israeliten Badens, 1922-1937," p. 189.)

The profound effect of this decision was reflected in the work of the Youth Aliyah, the youth organisations, the curriculum of the elementary schools, and in the provisions for vocational training. "The word 'Berufsumschichtung' became a catchword among Jews. The main task was to direct the younger generation into new tracks and to prepare them for manual work" (Hans Gaertner, p. 137). This emphasis on manual work was, according to Gaertner, prejudicial to the promotion of Jewish secondary schools. Although statistics are available only in the case of Palestine, "it is certain that (apart from the immigrants into Palestine) only a small minority earned their living by manual labour. Thus it was certainly justified to regard the best school education as suitable preparation for emigration. . . . The idea of a general (not only Israel-bound) direction into manual occupations turned out to be unrealistic" (p. 137).

Jewish Education in Nazi Germany

It is difficult to overestimate the handicaps under which the educational work had to be carried out. It had been rudimentary before 1933. The attitude of the Nazi authorities towards it was erratic, inconsistent, and, therefore, could never be anticipated. Teachers had to be trained for their new tasks, parents were inclined to leave their children in the German schools until they were thrown out or life at school had become unbearable. And the children's self-confidence had to be rebuilt when they eventually entered a Jewish school. While it was thought possible and desirable to include in the curriculum the best that German cultural heritage had to offer, stress had to be laid on specific Jewish values, on Jewish history, religious traditions, cultural achievements, and the Zionist solution of the Jewish problem. On the whole it seems that the Reichsvertretung which was responsible for the organisation of the school work, and the devoted teachers who carried it out, were successful in restoring in our youth their badly shattered confidence in their parents, in the Jewish community, and in themselves.

Adult education was confronted with similar problems. Its intellectual and spiritual aspects are discussed in Simon's and Glatzer's essays referred to above. This educational work owes much of its inspiration to Martin Buber. "Instead of trying to replace the assimilation of Jewish individuals, which had now become impossible, by the assimilation of the Jewish community as a whole, he went behind and beyond both these positions and built the structure of Jewish education on the irrevocable basis of the eternal people of God." (E. Simon, p. 70.)

The Jewish "Kulturbund" and the Jewish press were two other powerful forces which maintained or built up the morale of German Jewry. In

RESTITUTION NEWS

WERTPAPIERBEREINIGUNG

Neue Anmeldefristen

Gemäss dem 3. Gesetz zur Aenderung und Ergaenzung des Wertpapierbereinigungsgesetzes vom 16.11.1956 (Bundesgesetzblatt 1956 Teil I Nr.48 S.850ff.) koennen Rechte aus Wertpapieren, die der Berechtigte nicht oder nicht rechtzeitig nach den Wertpapierbereinigungsgesetzen angemeldet hat, nachtraeglich angemeldet werden (Nachanmeldung). Das Gleiche gilt, wenn eine Anmeldung zurueckgenommen oder als unzuulaessig abgelehnt worden ist. (§1)

Ist eine Anmeldung vor dem Inkrafttreten dieses 3. Ergaenzungsgesetzes rechtskraeftig abgelehnt worden, weil der Anmelder den Beweis des Rechts nicht erbracht hat, so kann das Recht wieder angemeldet werden (Wiederanmeldung), wenn der Anmelder oeffentliche Urkunden auffindet oder zu benutzen in den Stand gesetzt wird oder Bankbescheinigungen beibringt, die ohne sein eigenes Verschulden im Pruefungsverfahren nicht beruecksichtigt werden koennen und eine fuer ihn guenstigere Entscheidung herbeigefuehrt haben wuerden. Eine Wiederanmeldung kann ferner vorgenommen werden, wenn die Ablehnung der Anmeldung lediglich darauf beruhte, dass ein Anmelder die Richtigkeit einer von ihm abgegebenen Erklaerung nicht an Eides Statt versichert hatte. (§2)

Nachmeldungen koennen bis zu einer anderweitigen gesetzlichen Regelung vorgenommen werden; Wiederanmeldungen sind binnen acht Monaten seit dem Inkrafttreten dieses Gesetzes bei der Pruefstelle einzureichen. (§3)

Voraussetzung fuer die Geltendmachung des Anspruchs auf Wertpapierbereinigung ist die Fuehrung des Nachweises, dass der Anmelder bei Inkrafttreten des Wertpapierbereinigungsgesetzes vom 19.8.1949 Eigentuer oder Miteigentuer der Wertpapiere gewesen ist. Unter dem Gesichtspunkt der Wiedergutmachung sind die folgenden drei Faelle zu unterscheiden:

1. Sofern das Wertpapier noch auf dem Konto des Wiedergutmachungsberechtigten zur angegebenen Zeit verbucht war, kann der Wiedergutmachungsberechtigte ohne weiteres sein Eigentumsrecht und seinen Anspruch auf Wertpapierbereinigung geltend machen, ohne dass es der Durchfuehrung des Rueckerstattungsverfahrens bedarf. Der gemäss der 11. Verordnung zum Reichsbuergergesetz eingetretene Verfall steht dem nach hoechstrichterlicher Rechtsprechung nicht entgegen, da diese Vorschriften als grob unsittlich von vornherein jeder Rechtswirksamkeit entbehrten.

2. Waren die Wertpapiere beschlagnahmt und

DURCHFUEHRUNGSVERORDNUNGEN ZUM BUNDESENTSCHAEDIGUNGSGESETZ

Im Bundesentschaedigungsgesetz 1956 war die Bundesregierung ermächtigt worden, Durchfuehrungsverordnungen zu den Bestimmungen ueber Schaden an Leben, an Koerper und Gesundheit und im beruflichen und wirtschaftlichen Fortkommen zu erlassen. Die Bearbeitung schwebender Antraege war von einigen Entschaedigungsbehoerden bis zum Erlass der Durchfuehrungsverordnungen zurueckgestellt worden. Nunmehr sind im Bundesgesetzblatt No. 49 vom 24. November 1956 (Seite 864 ff.) die Durchfuehrungsverordnungen vom 23. November 1956 zum Schaden an Leben (1. DV-BEG) und zum Schaden an Koerper und Gesundheit (2. DV-BEG) veroeffentlicht. Die 3. Durchfuehrungsverordnung (Schaden im beruflichen und wirtschaftlichen Fortkommen) ist noch in Vorbereitung und wird voraussichtlich in Kuerze veroeffentlicht werden.

Der Inhalt der ersten und zweiten Durchfuehrungsverordnung wird in einer Sonderbeilage zur Februar-Nummer von AJR INFORMATION dargestellt werden.

im Besitz des Deutschen Reiches oder seiner Depotbank (Preussische Staatsbank) verblieben, oder konnte jedenfalls eine Verwertung der Wertpapiere durch das Reich nicht nachgewiesen werden, so muessen der Verfolgte oder seine Erben, um das Recht auf Wertpapierbereinigung geltend zu machen, zunaechst den Anspruch auf Rueckerstattung in dem Rueckerstattungsverfahren verfolgen. Sie sind in diesem Falle zur Anmeldung nach den Bestimmungen des Wertpapierbereinigungsgesetzes auch dann berechtigt, wenn ueber den Rueckerstattungsanspruch noch nicht rechtskraeftig entschieden ist. Eine solche Anmeldung ist als "Rueckerstattungsanmeldung" zu kennzeichnen. Die Pruefung ist bis zur rechtskraeftigen Entscheidung ueber den Rueckerstattungsanspruch auszusetzen.

3. Waren die Wertpapiere vom Reich eingezogen und im Wege des Verkaufs verwertet worden, so steht dem Verfolgten oder seinen Erben kein Anspruch auf Wertpapierbereinigung zu, sondern lediglich ein Anspruch auf Schadenersatz gemäss den Bestimmungen der geltenden Rueckerstattungsgesetze und des in Vorbereitung befindlichen Bundesrueckerstattungsgesetzes. Solche Ansprueche werden, wenn ihre Anmeldung nach den geltenden Rueckerstattungsgesetzen verabsaeumt war, aufgrund des erwarteten Bundesrueckerstattungs-gesetzes geltend gemacht werden koennen, da letzteres neue Fristen fuer die Anmeldung vorsehen wird.

"A Jewish Theatre under the Swastika" Herbert Freedman (formerly Friedenthal) gives a fascinating description of this aspect of cultural work and of its achievements despite the many hazards and frustrations to which it was subjected throughout the whole period. The renaissance of the Jewish press and its gradual decline is the theme of Mrs. M. T. Edelheim-Muehsam's essay.

A collection of selected essays such as appears in the Year Book cannot be expected to provide a fully balanced picture of the period under consideration. One feels, perhaps, more credit and space could have been given, for instance, to the organisation of social welfare, of vocational training, and to the youth movement. But even so the Year Book brings into relief the fact that in those fateful years the affairs of the Jewish community were conducted in a way which was efficient and orderly as well as courageous, inspired and wise. The climate which it produced gave many of us the moral strength to survive and the hope for a better future, although it was not conducive to the emergence of an underground resistance movement. This, however, may not be a reason for regret. Emigration provided an outlet for our active youth and opportunities of fighting in the open the evil powers of Nazism.

It is not possible within the framework of this article to do justice to the four essays published under the heading "Jewish Thought and its Reorientation." In his essay "Popular Orthodoxy," Yeshayhu Wolfsberg concludes: "In its origin, continuity, naiveté, fervour, and simplicity it was not only a refreshing and quickening phenomenon but a reservoir of fresh life-blood

for the rejuvenation of Judaism in the big cities." (p. 254). He bases his case on an appraisal of the work of prominent Orthodox theologians and on a stimulating inquiry into the sociology of Orthodoxy in Germany. Altmann, the theologian, and Liebeschuetz, the historian, are each within his sphere, concerned with Jewish thought and its German background. They give us a clearer insight into the work of the great thinkers and teachers of the period, of men like Herrmann Cohen, Graetz, Leo Baeck, Buber, Rosenzweig, Ernst Cassirer, by showing the debt they owe to manifold non-Jewish, mainly German, influences. Kant, Hegel, Schleiermacher, Harnack, Ranke, Dilthey, Max Weber are among those who have made a significant impact on various schools of Jewish thought. It would have been interesting to have a complementary essay underlining the cross-fertilisation of ideas and analysing the influence of German-Jewish thought on the non-Jewish world.

Rediscovery of Jewish Bonds

Reading the Year Book one almost forgets the fact that the majority of German Jews had maintained very loose links—if any—with Judaism, and its rediscovery by many assimilated and converted Jews may have been ephemeral. A reminder of this pre-Hitler tendency is Felix Weltch's essay. Its aim is "to show how Jewish consciousness revived in a certain Jew, gradually, spontaneously, as though flowing from some underground source. This took place in a city in the heart of Europe at a place where German literature and art were

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LONDON VISIT OF SENATOR LIPSCHITZ

Public Meeting on January 29

As readers will have seen from the announcement on the front page, Senator Lipschitz (Berlin) will speak on "Die Deutsche Wiedergutmachung" at a public meeting to be held at Friends House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1, on Tuesday, January 29, at 8 p.m. All our friends, we are sure, will welcome the opportunity of listening to this prominent champion of their rights. As Senator Lipschitz, who is a half-Jew and had to live underground during the last period of the war, is himself a victim of Nazi persecution, he can assess from his own experience the wounds inflicted on members of our community. Immediately after the collapse of the Nazi régime he embarked on a political career which has been marked by a passionate fight against any symptoms of neo-Nazism and by a strong sense of justice. In 1955, when he was only 37 years old, he was appointed Senator of the Interior of Berlin. In this capacity he is also in control of the work of the Berlin "Entschädigungsamt." For the benefit of the persecutees he has made full use of the authority entrusted with him. He has tried to remove any obstacles whenever he felt that formalistic interpretations of the law or administrative difficulties threatened to impair or to slow down indemnification proceedings. In his address Senator Lipschitz, who is also known as a forceful speaker, will deal both with the general problems of indemnification and with the work of the Berlin "Entschädigungsamt."

The sponsors of the function feel that it would not serve a useful purpose if at a public meeting of this nature questions are raised after the address. They have, therefore, arranged that two leading officials of the Berlin "Entschädigungsamt," Regierungsdirektor Muelder and Oberregierungsrat Fritz, who will accompany Senator Lipschitz, will remain

in London for about two weeks for personal interviews. Thus, in cases of urgency, applicants whose claims are pending in Berlin and who for financial reasons or for reasons of health are not a position to call on the Berlin "Entschädigungsamt" will be given an opportunity of discussing their claims. The interviews will be held at the Consular Department of the German Embassy after previous appointment. Requests for interviews (which should also state the applicant's telephone number) should be submitted in writing to the Consular Department of the German Embassy, 21-23 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, not later than January 20.

NOVEMBER POGROMS REMEMBERED

In memory of the pogroms of November 1938 the "Nord-und Westdeutscher Rundfunk" broadcast a programme under the title "Die Kristallnacht." The feature is to be repeated because the reception was disturbed. According to the "Westdeutscher Rundfunk," the Federal Post was responsible for this disturbance.

In West Berlin the Lord Mayor, Suhr, was present at the Memorial Meeting. Among the speakers were the President of the Abgeordnetenhaus, Brandt, and the chairman of the Berlin C.D.U., Federal Postmaster-General Lemmer.

In East Berlin, the Committee of the anti-fascist resistance fighters and the Jewish community also organised a Memorial Meeting. Prediger Riesenburger of East Berlin revealed that in the Muenchener Str. Synagogue the walls had been smeared with swastikas and anti-Semitic slogans.

ARGUMENT ABOUT ANTI-SEMITISM

In the summer, the West Berlin students' periodical "Colloquium" published an article which was critical of the fighters against re-nazification. Now "Colloquium" has published a number of cases which show that, as opposed to the first article's suggestions, Nazism is not dead and that there is still anti-Semitism in Germany.

POLITICS AND EDUCATION IN WESTERN GERMANY

An inquiry shows that the history of National Socialism and, in particular, the horrors perpetrated by the Nazi régime are all but unknown to young people from 14 to 18 years of age. As the adults fight shy of this subject, the same attitude prevails in schools. Professor Rudolf Degkwitz, a German anti-Nazi now living in America, has published a memorandum in which he calls this omission "one of the darkest spots of post-war Germany."

It seems that some German teachers of history have misgivings about this state of affairs, for the "Berliner Landesverband der Geschichtslehrer Deutschlands" has just held a seminar to dispel the fear of dealing with this problem in schools. Teachers have to contend with the difficulty that an exposure of Nazi crimes might create a conflict between some parents on the one hand and their children and the school on the other.

The overcoming of racial prejudices in schools was the subject of meetings of the "Hessische Lehrerfortbildungswerk" together with the "Gesellschaften fuer christlich-juedische Zusammenarbeit." University professors and grammar-school teachers gave lectures on "Problems of Modern Racial Science" and "Causes of the Hostility against the Jews in Germany." The lectures and the discussions pierced a dangerous silence which threatens to cover up an "undigested" past.

A "Handwoerterbuch zur Deutschen Geschichte" was published by Professors Roessler and Franz. Some contributions show a nationalistic or even National-Socialist tendency. Franz had been such an enthusiastic Nazi that no German University wanted him back on its staff.

"Volk Ohne Raum," the notorious nationalistic novel by Hans Grimm, was used in a West Berlin grammar school. The Berlin authorities again reminded their schools that they must not use books with Nazi ideologies.

ANGLO-JUDAICA

Anti-Shechita Bill Rejected

A motion by R. F. Crouch (Conservative) to introduce a Bill which would prohibit slaughter according to the Jewish ritual was rejected by the House of Commons. In his opening remarks Mr. Crouch stressed that he was not guided by any antisemitic motives.

Opposing the Bill, Sir Henry d'Avigdor Goldsmid (Conservative) described the Jewish method of slaughter as one of the most humane methods in the world. This view, he said, had been reaffirmed by the opinion of 450 eminent men, all of them non-Jews. Four M.P.s, Sir Henry reported, had visited a slaughter-house prior to the debate and had come to the conclusion that the Jewish method was in no way cruel. None of these M.P.s was Jewish.

Sir Henry also mentioned the distressing effect the prohibition would have on Jewish citizens all over the country. "To the Jewish people, wherever they were in the world, Great Britain has always stood out as a guardian of civil liberty and a champion of religious tolerance."

The House divided along non-party lines and refused leave for the introduction of the Bill by 178 votes against 132.

Support for Israel

The controversy over the Jewish Labour M.P.s' vote having died down, the community devoted its undivided attention to the duty of giving the utmost support to the State of Israel. The J.P.A. Campaign for 1957, brought forward three months on account of the emergency, has already realised more than half its target of £2,500,000. Widespread canvassing, designed to increase substantially the number of last year's 13,000 contributors, was aided by the presence in Britain of General Yadin, one of Israel's commanders in the 1948 war. The Youth Aliyah Aid Society raised £20,000 in 1956, the average amount collected in the nine years of its existence.

A tribute to the "immense contribution" which the Chief Rabbi was making to the interpretation of Israel to Britain, and vice versa, was paid, at one of several meetings of the Anglo-Israel Association, by Canon C. E. Raven, a member of the Executive of the Council of Christians and Jews (which had been in almost constant session since the Middle East trouble began).

The British heritage of toleration was stressed, at a Tercentenary meeting in Leeds University, by the Archbishop of York, Dr. A. M. Ramsey.

At the same time, a warning was given by Mr. E. S. Montagu, Q.C., President of the United Synagogue, that should conditions in this country worsen as a result of the conflict with Egypt, there might be a tendency to blame the Jewish community.

Making Legal History

An outstanding event in British legal history was the appointment of Miss Rose Heilbron, Q.C., as Recorder of Burnley, the first woman so distinguished. She succeeds Mr. Neville Laski, Q.C., who is now Judge of the Crown Court of Liverpool. Miss Heilbron, 42, who has been very active in many Anglo-Jewish and Israeli causes, was also one of the first two women barristers to be appointed King's Counsel. Another Jew, Mr. Rudolph Lyons, Q.C., was appointed Recorder of Newcastle upon Tyne.

The over 5,000 Jewish ex-soldiers assembled for their annual parade which was inspected by Earl Mountbatten, the First Sea Lord, received a message from the Queen expressing her "warm good wishes . . . in the Tercentenary year of the Resettlement of the Jews in this country."

The Jews' Temporary Shelter was fully occupied by 88 refugees, the majority from Hungary and a few Egyptians.

The estimated financial deficit of the Board of Guardians in 1957 will be over £50,000.

"I am not an antisemite," said Sir Oswald Mosley, when, at a public meeting of his Union Movement, he spoke about "the Arab-Jewish war into which Britain is being dragged." Recalling his attitude in 1939, he added: "I will always be against leading Britain into wars which are Jewish wars and not British wars."

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TWO EXHIBITIONS

"JEWISH ARTISTS IN ENGLAND 1656-1956"

Whitechapel Art Gallery

Is there a Jewish art and what is the contribution of Anglo-Jewry to it? These twin questions are posed by the rather unhomogeneous exhibition which was shown in the Whitechapel Art Gallery.

Our answer to the first question is: yes. There is a conformity of mood, a sensitiveness and intellectual approach, coupled with a groping towards the expression of those internal sensations and emotions which are not surface values. All these features distinguish the Jewish artist. He works in all media, and employs no particular style. This fact is equally apparent in the pictures and sculptures displayed. Jewish artists attempt the baroque, as seen in Aaron de Chaves, although these efforts are often more humorous than pathetic. For example, even in Venice, where the Jews have used the fashionable baroque medium in their synagogues, the results are astonishingly restrained. Therefore, although all styles are used, the Jews do not excel equally in all. The period of enlightenment, with its emphasis on rationality and classicism was particularly congenial to the Jewish artist, and his response at that time was conditioned as much temperamentally as politically. It is in this tradition that the classicism of Simeon Solomons has to be seen. That Zoffany's work graces many Jewish art exhibitions, including the one under review, is at least of doubtful value, if not positively misleading. There is nothing Jewish in his conversation pieces, his Jewish extraction is

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thriving and where the most intensive assimilation of the Jews to German culture was the order of the day" (p. 255). The time is the first quarter of the century, the city is Prague, and the "certain Jew" is Franz Kafka.

In a letter to a non-Jewish friend Kafka wrote: "We both know, after all, enough typical examples of Western Jews. I am, as far as I know, the most typical Western Jew amongst them. This means, expressed with exaggeration, that not one calm second is granted me, nothing is granted me, everything has to be earned, not only the present and the future, but the past too—something after all which perhaps every human being has inherited, this too must be earned, it is perhaps the hardest work" (p. 273). One wonders whether Kafka was indeed the most typical Western Jew and how many Western Jews have earned or are earning their Jewish past. Weltsch describes the growing hold of Jewish national ideas on Kafka's life and writings. It makes fascinating reading for the Kafka enthusiast.

There has been full agreement between Jews and antisemites about the prominent rôle which German Jews played in trade and industry. The nature and magnitude of their specific contribution is, however, very difficult to assess. The underlying principles and the main trends are lucidly discussed by Weinryb and Rosenbaum.

Interesting Records

The historically minded reader will appreciate the four studies of Jewish records in the section "Documents of the Past." They provide interesting documentation for the three important essays in the first section which deal with the historical setting of the last period of German Jewish symbiosis.

Werner Rosenstock's concluding essay "A Survey of Jewish Emigration from Germany" leads us into the field of statistical analysis. Lack of reliable statistical information accounts for the frequent resort to estimates, which may involve a considerable margin of error. But they are well argued and all available sources are considered. Rosenstock comes to the conclusion that the number of Jewish migrants and their children from Germany and other Central European countries amounted in 1954 to about 450,000, an estimate which may be rather on the high side. The list of the receiving countries is headed by the U.S.A., followed by Israel and, at some distance, by Great Britain (50,000-55,000 persons) and Argentina.

With its first publication the Leo Baeck Institute has done a great service to the Jews from Germany. It is to be hoped that the Year Book will receive the hearty welcome it deserves.

not proved and his religion was Christian. On the other hand, the searching portrait of Rabbi Solomon Hirschel by Frederick Benjamin Barlin, the son of the Reader of the Chatham Synagogue, is outstanding as a significant study in what may rightly be called a Jewish spirit.

The exhibition, which gives a broad survey of past and present developments, is not hung in any recognisable and systematic manner; this makes its appreciation and enjoyment rather difficult. But the effort was worth making, since a great variety of artists, "coming" and young ones, were to be seen; among whom Inlander, Sutton, Rogers, and Ghisha Koenig should be mentioned. Outstanding is the painting "Tea at Lyons" by Alfred Daniels, not only because of its bright colouring, but also in view of the subtle realism and clarity of its design. It would be impossible to enumerate here the works of the better known and established artists, however the names of Bornfriend, Lucien Freud, and Eric Kahn should at least be mentioned. Among the sculptors Sir Jacob Epstein is, as usual, outstanding.

All in all, the exhibition illustrated the significant contributions of England's "New Citizens" along with those who have reached these shores at an earlier period.

HELEN ROSENAU.

CONTEMPORARY ARTISTS

Zion House

It was one of the main objects of the exhibition at Zion House, Hampstead (which closed on December 23), to afford living Jewish artists an opportunity of showing their work so that lovers of art could view and also buy it. By special arrangement, payment could be made on the easiest possible terms.

From the many hundreds of works submitted a most discriminating jury had chosen about 120 pieces of painting and sculpture. Whilst they did not discover any new genius, they selected most pleasing and talented work by established artists and several experiments by coming artists.

It would be useless and unfair in this short notice to single out names for special praise or blame. Let it suffice to mention some artists who, after their flight from Germany, have already made a name for themselves in this country, or are about to do so now: Frank Auerbach, Benno Elkan, Hans Feibusch, Else Meidner, Erna Nonnenmacher, Adele Reifenberg (and her late husband, Julius Rosenbaum), and Fred Uhlman.

A.R.

LIBERAL JUDAISM IN HOLLAND

The Liberal Jewish Congregation in Amsterdam whose leaders and roughly 800 members are for the most part refugees from Germany, recently celebrated its 25th anniversary. Its President now is Dr. L. Klopfer; shortly after the war it was Mr. O. H. Frank, the father of Anne. Its Minister before the war, Dr. Ludwig Mehler, was murdered by the Germans. After the cause of Liberal Judaism had been revived by Rabbis Ruelf and Geiss (now at Karlsruhe), the Congregation today has a young Dutch Minister, Rabbi J. Soetendorp. At the jubilee service, the World Union for Progressive Judaism was represented by Rabbi C. E. Cassell, Minister of the West London Synagogue.

MAX REINHARDT'S GRAVE

Salzburg officials have asked for permission to reinter the remains of Max Reinhardt in a specially prepared mausoleum in their city which he had made world-famous (says the *Jewish Chronicle* Vienna Correspondent). Reinhardt lies buried in a cemetery about 25 miles from New York. The U.S. authorities are prepared to grant the application if no objections are raised by the family. Recent visitors to New York found Reinhardt's grave in a dilapidated condition.

JEWISH NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS

Figures which were published recently in the U.S.A. show that 27 Jews and 6 half-Jews have been awarded the Nobel Prize, 11.7 per cent of all winners.

No less than 14 of them were forced to emigrate after 1933.

The majority—14—received the Nobel Prize for Medicine. They are followed by ten awards for Physics, five for Chemistry, two each for Literature and Peace. Twenty-two—exactly two-thirds of the Jewish or half-Jewish Nobel Prize winners—were born in German-speaking countries; two in Russia; one each in France, Poland, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Luxembourg, Holland, Switzerland, Hungary, and in the U.S.A. No fewer than 12 are, or were until their deaths, domiciled in the U.S.A.

Here is a list of their names:

Tobias Michael Carel Asser (1838-1913), Prize for Peace 1911, Holland.

Adolph Joh. Friedr. Wilh. v. Baeyer (1835-1917), Chemistry 1905, Germany (half-Jew).

Robert Barany (1876-1936), Medicine 1914, Austria.

Henri Bergson (1859-1941), Literature 1927, France.

Felix Bloch (1905), Physics 1952, Switzerland, U.S.A.

Niels Henrik David Bohr (1885), Physics 1922, Denmark (half-Jew).

Max Born (1882), Physics 1954, Germany.

Ernst Boris Chain (1906), Medicine 1945, Germany, England, Italy.

Gerti Theresa Corti (née Radnitzer), Medicine 1947, Czechoslovakia.

Paul Ehrlich (1854-1915), Medicine 1908, Germany.

Albert Einstein (1878-1955), Physics 1921, Germany, U.S.A.

Joseph Erlanger (1874), Medicine 1944, U.S.A.

James Franck (1882), Physics 1925, Germany, U.S.A.

Alfred Hermann Fried (1864-1911), Peace 1911, Austria.

Fritz Haber (1868-1934), Chemistry 1918, Germany, Switzerland.

Gustav Hertz (1887), Physics 1925, Germany (half-Jew).

Gyoergy Hevesy de Heves (1885), Chemistry 1943, Hungary, Sweden.

Paul Heyse (1830-1914), Literature 1910, Germany (half-Jew).

Hans Adolf Krebs (1900), Medicine 1953, Germany, England.

Karl Landsteiner (1868-1943), Medicine 1930, Austria, U.S.A.

Fritz Albert Lippmann (1899), Medicine 1953, Germany, U.S.A.

Jonas Ferdinand Gabriel Lippmann (1845-1921), Physics 1908, Luxembourg, France.

Otto Loewi (1873), Medicine 1936, Germany, U.S.A.

Eli Mechnikow (1845-1916), Medicine 1908, Russia, France (half-Jew).

Fritz Otto Meyerhof (1884), Medicine 1922, Germany, U.S.A.

Albert Abraham Michelson (1852-1931), Physics 1907, Germany, U.S.A.

Isidor Isaac Rabi (1898), Physics 1944, Austria, Hungary, U.S.A.

Tadeus Reichstein (1897), Medicine 1950, Poland, Switzerland.

Otto Stern (1888), Physics 1943, Germany, U.S.A.

Selman A. Waksman (1888), Medicine 1952, Russia, U.S.A.

Otto Wallach (1847-1931), Chemistry 1910, Germany.

Otto Heinrich Warburg (1883), Medicine 1931, Germany (half-Jew).

Richard Willstaetter (1872-1942), Chemistry 1915, Germany, Switzerland.

OLD MASTERS

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LONDON "ANNE FRANK" PERFORMANCE

Before I went to "The Diary of Anne Frank" at the Phoenix Theatre I was afraid that the experience would be almost too harassing to bear. I was, indeed, moved. How could this story of Jewish refugees—hiding, hoping, despairing, and finally destroyed by the Nazis' senseless lust for murder—fail to move? Yet I did not feel, nor, as far as I could see, did the audience around me, quite that profound disturbance of the soul which I had expected and which performances of the play in Germany seem to have accomplished. But then, this story has a very special significance for all decent Germans.

In one of the last entries in the diary Anne Frank wrote: "But one thing he [her father] has ignored; he failed to see that my struggle to rise to the surface was much more important to me than anything else." These words, I believe, contain the very essence of the diary. It is a sad, harsh, and often ruthless tale, every word of which bears the stamp of uncompromising truth and proclaims that the child who wrote it promised to develop into an outstanding personality, well worth the struggle which she describes. It is this that makes the diary a great human document.

We can hardly blame the authors of the stage version if some of this quality is lost in the process of adaptation. They have made no pretentious attempt to improve on the original, but have translated it as faithfully as possible into terms of visual action. In doing so they were compelled to conform to the conventions of the theatre. Entrances and exits, comic relief, the merging of several rooms into one scenery: all these things are quite skilfully contrived. Inevitably, however, any kind of noticeable contrivance detracts from the sense and impact of reality. Only a great, creative work of art, which this play does not profess to be, could have done full justice to the theme.

Something similar is true of the production and acting. They are sincere and very competent,

without being inspired. Perlita Neilson as Anne is a believable "teenager," pathetic and sometimes charming; she arouses sympathy and pity, but does not convey the suggestion of greatness. George Voskovec, rather badly served by conventional dialogue, acts with restraint and dignity. Among the supporting cast, I was particularly impressed by Miriam Karlin and Max Bacon, who portrayed two not very pleasant characters with genuine humour and just the right touch of pathos.

Though, as a piece of dramatic art, the play may have its limitations, its importance must not be minimised, and the reaction to the performances in Germany has to be regarded as a reassuring symptom.

LEO KAHN.

EFFECT OF PLAY ON GERMAN PUBLIC

The Bonn correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* calls the reaction of the German public to the "Anne Frank" performance "a milestone in German history." "For the past ten years," he writes, "it has been ill-mannered or unwise to mention to any German what effect his countrymen had on Europe and in what virulently evil ways they impinged on the lives of ordinary human beings and turned them into nightmare. . . . German women have come away from the play weeping and have told their friends to wear black when they in turn see it. . . . Thousands are learning for the first time what it really meant to be persecuted."

In October the play was performed—apart from Vienna and Zürich—in Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, Karlsruhe, Konstanz, Aachen, and Dresden. Shortly afterwards the "Muenchener Kammer-spiele" followed by staging this play, and other towns are reported to be preparing for its production.

A great number of theatres have commented on the outcome of their venture. The "Schlosspark-Theater" in Berlin-Steglitz says that, so far, all performances have been sold out. The "Thalia Theater" in Hamburg wrote that the local "Kulturring der Jugend" originally wanted to arrange ten special shows for its members, but that it has now asked for at least twenty-five. The "Staedtische Theater," Mainz, was congratulated on its enterprise and courage by the Protestant students' chaplain. The Theatre in Konstanz will probably keep the play on its programme until the end of the season. In Aachen the audience remains silent for minutes before the applause starts. In Düsseldorf the interest of the public is unusually great.

The most recent first night took place in Gelsenkirchen.

Queen Juliana Visits Dutch Premiere

In the presence of Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard the premiere of "The Diary of Anne Frank" took place in Amsterdam.

NAZI AUTHORS WRITE AGAIN

Among prominent authors under the Nazi régime, the following ones are again publishing articles in pro-Nazi periodicals: Erwin Kolbenhayer; the race theoretician Guenther; the assistant "Reichspresseschef" Suendermann; Wilhelm Pleyer; Will Vesper and Otto Brehm.

APPOINTMENT OF EX-NAZI

Professor Ernst Buchner was appointed Director-General of the State Museums in Bavaria and "Honorarprofessor" of Munich University. Buchner was an exponent of Hitler's art ideology and on two occasions took part in the Nazi thefts of famous paintings. There was a storm in the Bavarian Diet against his appointment which, however, was not rescinded.

GERMAN JOURNALISTS FOR ISRAEL

A group of German journalists has been invited to Israel to obtain a first-hand idea of the problems of that country and the events which led to the recent fighting in the Sinai Peninsula.

THE "ILLUSTRIERTE" AND ISRAEL

The popular West-German illustrated magazine *Die Illustrierte* on November 17, 1956, stated: "Israel, Great Britain, and France suddenly intervened in Egypt. Since Nuremberg, preventive wars are punishable by the gallows."

Old Acquaintances

Home News:—Mischa Spolianski will score the music for Otto Preminger's "St. Joan," starring Sir John Gielgud, Anton Walbrook, Richard Widmark, and Richard Todd.—Louis Hagen translated "The Schellenberg Memoirs" for Andre Deutsch.—Dr. Hans Scherer, former London correspondent of *Hamburg's Welt*, became Second Press Attaché to the German Embassy here.—Peter de Mendelssohn translated Giono's "Dominici Affair" into English for Museum Press.—Joe Lederer, whose second novel, "Unruhe des Herzens," was published by Desch in Munich, returned to London.—Hans Casparius showed some of the short films he produced, the best being "Simon," a fictional study in child psychology, directed and scripted by Peter Zadek.

News about Returnees:—Sybil Rares, who only lately returned with her husband, Hugo Schuster, from London to Germany, will star in "Under Milkwood" in Berlin's "Schiller-Theater."—Erwin Kalser performed very successfully in "Nathan" in Berlin.—Gisella Fischer, the 25-year-old daughter of publisher Bermann-Fischer, returned only five years ago from the States, where she was educated, and acted in Piscator's adaptation of "All the King's Men" in Frankfurt, together with another returnee, Willy Trenk-Trebitsch.—Viennese Martin Berliner scored a success in Berlin's "Hebbel-Theater," when he acted in "Dreizehn bei Tisch."—Albert Lieven, who lived in England during the Hitler years, acted in "The First Mrs. Selby" on tour in West Germany.—Ivan George Heilbut became dramatic critic of Berlin's daily *Kurier*.—Two books have been published by authors again living permanently in Germany: Hans Habe's new novel "Im Namen des Teufels," and Curt Riess' "Das gab's nur einmal"; the first is the life story of a professional spy, the second the well-illustrated history of our best film memories.—Fritz Kortner produced "Faust" in Munich.—Manfred Fuerst, who returned for good from Hollywood, acts as an artistes' agent in Berlin.

Obituaries:—Olly May, wife of the composer Hans May, and Mrs. Josef Somlo, wife of the well-known film producer, died in London.—Ludwig Charell, brother of Berlin's former "Revuekoenig" Eric, died in New York at the age of 65; he had one of the largest collections of Toulouse-Lautrec's works.—Armin Berg, who started with Eisenbach and became the Jewish Otto Reutter, died in Vienna at the age of 72.—Emil Rabold, editor of Berlin's "Welt am Sonntag," died in London.

News from Everywhere:—Hans Wallenberg, the last editor of the U.S.A.-sponsored German daily *Neue Zeitung*, was awarded the German "Verdienstkreuz" First Class.—Robert Neumann, now living in Ascona, will publish his autobiography, "Die Pesthaus-Chronik," for his 60th birthday next spring.—Siegfried Arno returned from Hollywood to play "Wonderful Town" in Vienna.—Dolly Haas joined the "Threepenny Opera" at the "de Lys" in New York.—In Vienna, Johanna Terwin-Moissi appeared for the last time on any stage as the star of "Ihr 106. Geburtstag."—In Berlin, Leonard Steckel produced "Boys Meet Girls."—Jarmila Novotna returned from the States to sing "Madame Pompadour" in Vienna.—Walter Rilla visited Munich from London, to read extracts there from his new novel.—Grete Mosheim and Elisabeth Bergner are on tour in Germany with the same O'Neill play, "Eines langen Tages Reise in die Nacht."

St. Bernard in Reverse:—Nearly every actor who had to leave Germany used to say he was once a member of Max Reinhardt's ensemble, because that name was the only familiar one in the countries of exile. And all journalists pretended to have been on the staff of the *Berliner Tageblatt* or *B.Z. am Mittag* because these papers were often quoted abroad. It was the old St. Bernard story. Now that many actors and writers have returned to Germany, some Germans are asking: "Is Park Lane really the longest street in London?" And if you ask why, they say: "Because every returnee seems to have lived there, if you believe them. . . ."

PEM

EPILOGUE TO HEINE YEAR

A German Anthology

The publications issued in Germany during the Heine Year include a stimulating anthology edited under the title "Ewiger Zeitgenosse Heine," by Dr. Hans Lamm (Michael Tritsch Verlag, Düsseldorf, bound copy DM.3.85). The author, who is in charge of the Cultural Department of the "Zentralrat" of the Jews in Germany, has succeeded in compiling extracts from Heine's works which, even now, after 100 years have passed, reaffirm the topicality of the poet's thoughts. Germany's struggle for political maturity, religious and philosophical problems, and last but not least, the Jewish question stand in the foreground of the manifold quotations. Due to the happy selection, every reader will find something of interest; he may refresh his memory by re-reading some pieces already known to him and he will discover some prose with which he had not been acquainted before. The 117-page book is to be welcomed as a most valuable contribution to the Heine literature.

Odyssey of a Monument

Many will remember that the Austrian Empress Elisabeth had ordered a monument of Heinrich Heine from the Danish sculptor Louis Hasselriis. It was erected in the garden of her house on the Island of Corfu. When Wilhelm II took over he had it removed. It was bought by Heine's old publishing firm, Campe, in Hamburg and given to the Hanseatic city. There it was placed in a business district of the inner city, but in 1927 the Mayor of neighbouring Altona, Max Brauer, had it removed to a park in his own town to protect it from antisemitic rowdies. The monument escaped destruction by the Nazis by being offered to the French town of Toulon. Now the Hamburg Senator of Culture, Dr. Biermann-Ratjen, attended the unveiling of the monument in this port of Southern France.

Memorial Plaque in Munich

A plaque was unveiled at No. 7 Hackenstrasse, in Munich, where Heine lived from 1827 to 1828.

Herbert Freedman (Jerusalem)

THE FRUITS OF VICTORY

The time has come to take stock—where do we stand after the Sinai campaign? Has it helped or harmed Israel? Has our position improved or worsened? Or are we just back to where we were before?

The aim of the campaign was, strategically, to break Egypt's aggression and, politically, to ensure peace. As it appears now, the first objective has been partially gained; the second goal has not been reached. According to intelligence reports, the Egyptian attack against Israel was to be staged in two phases: an immediate stepping up of Fedayeen activities to bring murder and terror to the doorsteps of village and town; the Sinai Peninsula, where 2,500 Fedayeen were readied for action, served as the centre for training and tactical purposes. The second phase was an open all-out attack, planned for the early spring. By then the Egyptian forces were supposed to be familiar with the new Russian equipment. In both phases the unification of the Egyptian, Syrian, and Jordan High Commands, effected at the end of October, played an important part.

In the light of these preparations, which were known to Israel, the Government had no choice but to frustrate those plans by one campaign designed to upset both intentions: the warfare by the Fedayeen and the all-out offensive. The military campaign, brilliantly carried out, achieved both objectives; the nests of the Fedayeen were destroyed, and the Egyptian preparations for an attack in the spring were thrown out of gear.

Much controversy has been stirred up by the question of whether there was any collusion between the Israelis, planning their Sinai campaign, and the British-French Governments, in regard to their intervention in the Suez area. The avowed aim of the Allied intervention was two-fold: to separate the Egyptian-Israeli armies, and to ensure the working order of the Canal. In both these objectives they failed. A *cordon sanitaire* from Port Said in the North to Suez in the South would indeed have kept the two warring camps apart, alas, the Allied bridgehead in Port Said did not affect Israel's security situation in the South. Moreover, instead of safeguarding the smooth operation of the Canal, Allied forces could not prevent Egyptian sabotage on a gigantic scale, the disastrous effects of which are felt over half the globe.

Nasser "Innocent Victim"

The abortive Allied intervention also harmed Israel's long-term aims. True, by immobilising the Egyptian Air Force, it speeded up Israeli operations, reduced the cost in lives, and possibly also influenced other Arab States against joining in the battle. Taking the long-term view, however, the effects are detrimental. The great moral impact of an Israeli victory over the Egyptian dictator has dissipated. In Arab eyes, the Sinai was "evacuated" by Egyptian troops to meet the Allied threat in the Canal area and, so the Arab version goes, were it not for the "stab in the back," the Israelis would have been routed. Posing in his rôle as an "innocent victim" of colonialism, Nasser's position, far from being weakened let alone wrecked, has been strengthened, both within Egypt and in the Arab world. The events in Sinai are forgotten or distorted, and Nasser is being credited with having stopped the Allied intervention by a great political success in the United Nations, helped by Russia and the United States, not to speak of the Asian-African bloc led by India.

One of the two Israeli objectives was, as stated before, the destruction of Egypt's aggressive power. Nasser, its spirit and personification, has emerged unshaken from the crisis. As for the material loss, Russia has offered to replace the captured and destroyed equipment without regard to payment. Last, but not least, the United High Command of Egypt, Syria, and Jordan is still in working order, with Jordan now having broken openly with the West, and Soviet material pouring into Syria. In other words: Egypt's timetable has been upset, but her aggressive power remains a menace.

Israel's second goal—peace—has not been achieved either. Nasser has been saved from defeat by the United Nations and his hatred against Israel, now labelled as a puppet of colonialism.

has immeasurably grown. Moreover, the economic stress under which Europe is suffering as a result of the blocking of the Suez Canal, has increased Nasser's bargaining power: he has shown that he can upset the economic balance of a large part of the world unless they bow to his will.

This economic crisis may also prove a strain on Israel's external relations. France, which in the recent past has been closest to Israel, is heading for a difficult period, and it is doubtful whether Mollet will weather the storm. At the same time, the "man in the street," till now full of sympathy for Israel, may change his mind once he is out of work, as a result of the Middle East situation, or cannot use his car, because of the oil shortage, or shivers in his apartment as the heating is turned off. Similar trends may become apparent in England, although there public sentiments have always wavered in regard to Israel. Be this as it may, these factors may contribute to a return of Israel's isolation. Possibly by then the relations with the United States, now impaired by Israel's action, will have gone back to the "pre-Sinai" climate. Even so, America may try to oust Russia from Egypt, not by guns and planes, but by bribing Nasser with huge investments such as the financing of the Aswan Dam, although this policy has not worked before. The deep division among the Western Powers in their approach to Middle East problems makes the next step even less predictable. The open presence of Russia both in Egypt and Syria will shape this policy far beyond the Arab-Israeli conflict, and this large issue will be handled by the West, regardless whether it will help or harm Israeli interests.

Gaza Strip Problems

We have listed as Israel's objectives for the Sinai campaign the foiling of Egypt's aggressive intent and the establishment of peace: Israel had no territorial ambitions in Sinai, and the withdrawal of her forces from the Peninsula would give no cause for regret if a sufficiently strong United Nations force were stationed there to prevent a repetition of the Fedayeen warfare and another build-up of a base for large-scale attack. At the time of writing, the future of the Gaza Strip has not yet been decided upon. True, this landbelt is Palestine territory and its final inclusion into Israel would correct and straighten an uneasy frontier. On the other hand, one should not forget that this narrow strip—40 km. long and 8 km. deep—is overcrowded with Arabs, residents and refugees, at least 300,000 of them. Many thorny problems would arise with their "return" to Israel.

There remains one last possible reward for Israel's Sinai campaign: it has shown to the world that the *status quo* is unworkable. Both President Eisenhower and the British-French Governments have declared that a permanent settlement must be found which would be more compatible with Israel's security. It is hoped that such a settlement will not be left entirely to the United Nations, which, with the weight of the Soviet bloc and the Asian-African countries, could easily bar any development which would safeguard Israel's stability and viability.

GERMAN-ISRAEL AGREEMENT NOT AFFECTED BY RECENT EVENTS

In the name of the Federal German Government, Press Chief Felix von Eckardt gave the assurance that recent political events would not affect the reparations agreement between Germany and Israel, especially as the agreed schedule of reparation goods in any case bars shipment of military supplies.

ISRAELI TRADE UNION MEMBERS VISIT GERMANY

A delegation of three senior executives of "Histadruth," the Israeli Trade Union, paid a visit to Germany for the purpose of creating better understanding in German socialist and trade union circles for the position and actions of Israel. At a press conference held in Bonn the delegates stated that they had encountered much sympathy among the leadership of the German trade union movement and the Social Democratic Party.

RETIREMENT OF RABBI DR. SALZBERGER

After 17 years of service, Rabbi Dr. Georg Salzberger has retired as Rabbi of the New Liberal Jewish Congregation. He will be succeeded by Rabbi J. J. Kokotek, formerly of the Liberal Jewish Synagogue.

Before Dr. Salzberger came to this country in 1939 he had been a rabbi of the Frankfurt Jewish Community for 30 years. His own religious outlook, on which his work for the New Liberal Jewish Congregation has been based, was, as he stated, "a moderate religious liberal tradition emanating from Germany remaining aloof from an Orthodoxy which clings to every letter of the law and from a reform which in our view sacrifices the essential character of a Jewish service." In its latest bulletin, the Congregation paid tribute to its retiring minister. The messages published in the magazine include one by Dr. W. Rosenstock, on behalf of the AJR, in which he describes Dr. Salzberger as one of the most shining examples of a German rabbi.

The AJR considers it a privilege that Dr. Salzberger has, as a Board Member, been associated with its efforts since its inception. Its honorary officers join with Dr. Salzberger's many other friends in thanking him for his signal services to the community of German Jews and in expressing the hope that, after being relieved from his day-to-day duties, he will remain the guide and friend of those with whom he worked.

"SOLIDARITY WITH ISRAEL"

A Statement by German Christians

The latest edition of the "Freiburger Rundbrief," a publication under Roman Catholic editorship issued to sponsor "Freundschaft zwischen dem Alten und dem Neuen Gottesvolk," includes a manifesto expressing the solidarity with Israel of Christians in Germany. "Throughout the Christian era," the manifesto states, "the Jewish people have been inseparably connected with Christendom. . . . The extermination of 6,000,000 Jews indicates one of the greatest failures of Christianity. The Jews who now build up and defend the State of Israel are our brethren." The manifesto is signed not only by prominent Roman Catholic leaders but also by Protestants, including Professor Dr. Franz Boehm, Rechtsanwalt Otto Kuester, Kreis-Dekan Dr. Hermann Maass, and Professor Dr. Hellmuth Gollwitzer. The 75-page publication also contains an article by Professor Dr. Hugo Bergmann on the problems of Reform Judaism and book reviews of "Dieses Volk" by Dr. Leo Baeck, "Die Flucht in den Hass" by Eva Reichmann, and "Theresienstadt" by H. G. Adler. The editor, Dr. Gertrud Luckner (Freiburg), reports that on the occasion of her recent visit to Israel she was invited by various circles to speak on the present spiritual position in Germany. She suggests that correspondence between German and Israeli scholars on subjects of mutual importance should be organised. The "Rundbrief" also pays tribute to the memory of Dr. Benno Ostertag and Dr. Herbert Schoenfeldt.

DR. SIEGFRIED MOSES REAPPOINTED STATE COMPTROLLER

The President of the State of Israel has reappointed Dr. Siegfried Moses as State Comptroller for another five-year period. Dr. Moses, who has served as Comptroller since 1951, is a Vice-President of the Council of Jews from Germany.

OLLENHAUER'S ISRAEL VISIT POSTPONED

As reported in the previous issue, the Chairman of the German Social Democratic Party, Erich Ollenhauer, intended paying a visit to Israel on the occasion of his tour through Asia. It is now learned that he cut his Asian tour short. He hopes that he will be able to visit Israel early this year, probably in March.

NEWS FROM GERMANY

AGAINST THE SS

The yearly Congress of the "Bund der Deutschen Katholischen Jugend" urged that former members of the Waffen-SS, from the rank of colonel onwards, must not be allowed to join the new German Army. For the time being all other former members of the Waffen-SS are not acceptable either. The same applies to former members of the general SS and the SD (Security Service). Applicants who can, however, prove that they had been forced into the Waffen-SS, should be examined in accordance with the usual regulations for entry into the armed forces.

INFORMATION SERVICE OF "GRUENWALDER KREIS"

The "Gruenwalder Kreis" is an organisation of West-German writers, publicists, and journalists who fight any radicalism of the Left and the Right. The "Club republikanischer Publizisten," a section of the organisation, has published the first number of its "CrP-Informationsdienst." It not only contains news about anti-democratic tendencies in Germany but also gives practical suggestions as to how readers can take an active part in the formation of democratic public opinion.

Those who want to subscribe should write to: Club Republikanischer Publizisten, München 22, Thierschstr. 17.

JEWS IN WESTERN GERMANY

There are 80 Jewish communities with about 20,000 members in the Federal Republic whilst another 10,000 Jews do not belong to any community, writes the "Esslinger Zeitung." One thousand Jewish children have been born since 1945. According to the same paper, German Jews do not play an important rôle in public life. The Bundestag has three Jewish members.

The "Neue Illustrierte" (Cologne) published an article under the heading "Wie leben die Juden in Deutschland?" It contains pictures with the caption "Kinder von Juden—Deutsche von morgen." The paper asks whether there is still anti-Semitism among the German youth and answers in the negative.

LION FEUCHTWANGER TO VISIT GERMANY

Lion Feuchtwanger, the famous novelist and the author of many books on Jewish life past and present, is preparing a visit to Germany. Feuchtwanger, now 72, had an adventurous flight in 1941 from France to the U.S.A. where he has lived since. He recently sent the following message to the Cultural Department of the "Zentralrat" of the Jews in Germany: "Es wird mir, wenn ich in Deutschland bin, eine besondere Freude sein, vor juedischen Kreisen zu lesen."

PRIZE FOR WILHELM HERZOG

The Jewish writer, Wilhelm Herzog, now living in Munich, was awarded the Munich "Kulturpreis." Herzog was born in Berlin and made a name for himself with a Kleist biography. During the first world war he was a pacifist publicist. He wrote a play, together with Rehfish, based on his book "Affaire Dreyfus," with the same title. After his emigration he started untiringly to work on a comprehensive encyclopædia which, after the French model of the eighteenth century, will contain a number of pithy portraits of historical personalities.

At the Heine celebration of the Jewish community in Berlin held in February, 1956, Wilhelm Herzog was the main speaker.

NEWS FROM BEUTHEN

People from Bytom (Beuthen, Upper Silesia) will be interested to learn that a Mr. J. Blumenfeld, at Bytom (Polska), Ul. Piekarska 56, is prepared to answer inquiries regarding the condition of graves in the Jewish cemetery, and will also send photographs of the graves, if required.

When the deportation started in the spring and early summer of 1942 there were still 1,460 Jews in Bytom. They were deported in batches of 100 to 150 persons, between April 1 and June 28, 1942.

Mr. Blumenfeld is the last member of the pre-war Jewish community of Beuthen (Bytom).

DEATH DECLARATION FOR HITLER

On October 25, 1956, the Berchtesgaden Law Court issued a Death Declaration for Hitler, giving the time of his death as April 30, 1945, at 1530 hours. A statement by the Bavarian Ministry of Justice describes the findings of the Court in detail. Apart from the circumstances already known to the public, the investigations have resulted in several new findings. *Inter alia*, it is reported that the poison to be used by the entourage and originally also by Hitler himself had been provided by Himmler. However, Hitler did not trust Himmler and suspected that the Gestapo Chief wanted him to be imprisoned alive by the enemy. Therefore, to test the effectiveness of the poison, Hitler had it first dispensed on his favourite dog "Blondi."

Some witnesses heard by the Berchtesgaden Court expressed the view that, like his entourage, Hitler had also taken poison and that only afterwards had he been shot by one of his followers, in order to give posterity the impression that he had died "as a soldier." However, this version is considered as unlikely. Two assistants of Hitler's dentist, who had returned from Soviet Russia only in 1955 and 1953 respectively, identified Hitler's dentures, which had been preserved by the Russians. The Law Court considers the rumours that, with or without his Deputy, Bormann, Hitler had left Berlin and was still alive abroad entirely unfounded.

ANTI-SEMITISM IN EASTERN GERMANY

It is reported that Jewish cemeteries in Halle, Goerlitz, and Saalfeld have been desecrated by "unknown" people. The Eastern German Police are said to have remained passive and to have refused an investigation. The "Ostspiegel," published in Western Germany by the S.P.D., writes that the police were apparently given orders from higher authorities. The paper assumes that an anti-Semitic campaign suits the present purposes of the Kremlin. Certain politicians in Moscow and Pankow were not afraid of using accusations against the Jews in order to divert attention from their own difficulties, claims the "Ostspiegel."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

LEO BAECK MEMORIAL PUBLICATION FUND

Sir,—The name of Leo Baeck will stand for ever as a symbol of that combination of saintliness and scholarship, of Jewish learning and modern culture, of deep faith and profound research, of which he was so pre-eminent a representative. The Society for Jewish Study, of which he was throughout its existence the honoured and beloved President and Principal, wishes to mark his memory in a manner worthy of this great Jewish thinker and leader, which will enable Jews of every shade of belief and opinion to associate themselves with his memory and to further in this country, where he had found his last home and which he had made his own, a cause which was always dear to his heart.

For that purpose the Society intends to establish a Leo Baeck Memorial Publication Fund, which is to be held in trust by the Society and to be used for the purpose of supporting the publication of works of a scientific character dealing with the relationship between the Jewish religion and the general culture of our times. It is envisaged that among the publications which are to be supported by this Fund will be scholarly works dealing with the life and the work of Leo Baeck and its influence on contemporary thought, but it is intended that works devoted to other aspects of this subject, which more than any other engaged the mind of Rabbi Baeck, will become available for publication.

The Society invites contributions to this Fund from all Jews who are aware of the message that the Jewish religion can give to the contemporary world.

All donations and communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Society at 59

DR. LEO LOEWENSTEIN GESTORBEN

Mitte November, 1956, ist Dr. Leo Löwenstein, der frühere Vorsitzende des "Reichsbundes jüdischer Frontsoldaten," in Israel, 77 Jahre alt, einem Herzanfall erlegen.

In Aachen geboren, wandte er sich dem Studium der Chemie und Physik zu. Seine hervorragenden Leistungen fanden die Anerkennung seiner Berufsgenossen, selbst in der Nazi-Zeit wurde ihm als "wirtschaftlich wertvollem" Juden die Auswanderung verweigert und dafür das K.Z. Theresienstadt zu teil. Im ersten Weltkriege erfind er für das artilleristische Schiessen das Schallmessverfahren. Der Lohn war seine Beförderung zum Hauptmann der Reserve und das E.K.I.

Der Inhalt seiner Lebensarbeit aber war sein Dienst am deutschen Judentum. Er gehörte zu jener Generation um Eugen Fuchs, der die Verbindung deutschen und jüdischem Wesens Herzensaufgabe war. Als nach dem Ersten Weltkriege den deutschen Juden die Erfüllung ihrer Wehrpflicht abgestritten wurde, gründete er den "Reichsbund jüdischer Frontsoldaten," der mit seinem mehr als 30,000 Mitgliedern der stärkste Gegenbeweis war. Am 17. November 1932 wurde in einer Feier im buch Reichswirtschaftsrat in Berlin das Gefallenen-Gedenk der Öffentlichkeit übergeben.

Damit war der Höhepunkt der Politik Dr. Löwenstein's erreicht. Noch konnte er durch den sog. Frontkämpfer-Paragraphen eine Gnadenfrist für seine Kameraden erwirken. Dann kam das Ende. Dr. Löwenstein hat alles getan, was in seinen Kräften stand. Ungezählten jüdischen Menschen konnte er durch den Frontbund zur Auswanderung, zur Rettung verhelfen.

Ende dieses Jahres wollte er in seine Geburtsstadt Aachen zurückkehren. Der Oberbürgermeister hatte ihm geschrieben, dass die Stadt Aachen sich seine Rückkehr zur Ehre anrechnen würde. Er hat die letzte Ruhestatt in Erez Israel gefunden.

Dr. Löwenstein hat sein Judentum geliebt, er hat seine deutsche Heimat geliebt. Er war ein Kämpfer für sein Ideal, tapfer, unerschrocken und aufrecht. Sein Name wird in der Geschichte des deutschen Judentums, besonders in der tragischen Endphase, nicht vergessen werden.

A. DIENEMANN
(Oxford).

Valley Drive, London, N.W.9, who will be pleased to supply any further information. Communications are in particular invited from Jewish educational, charitable, and scientific organisations.

(Sgd.) (Dr.) E. J. COHN, Chairman; (Dr.) O. K. RABINOWICZ, Treasurer; HUGH HARRIS, Hon. Secretary; (Lord) COHEN, (Sir) BASIL L. Q. HENRIQUES, (Rabbi) HAROLD F. REINHART, LEONARD J. STEIN, Trustees.

Hillel House, 1 Endsleigh Street, London, W.C.1.

"LOST BOUNDARIES"

Sir,—Your review on the interesting family tree of the "Stieglitz of Arolsen" reminds me of a grotesque incident which occurred about 1928:

The C.V.-Zeitung had published a special edition on the contributions of German Jews to German civilisation mentioning, among others, the famous Berlin architect, Hitzig, whose Jewish origin and name, Itzig, Heine's biting wit had laid bare.

A short while after the publication of this special edition, the editor received a letter from a lady in Dresden stating that she had made some research regarding the truth of the statement about her grandfather, Hitzig, and had ascertained that he had actually been born Itzig. She had hitherto been unaware of her grandfather's Jewish origin and of the fact that she was therefore herself of 25 per cent Jewish origin. This lady had been a member of Ludendorff's "Tannenberg-Bund," the notorious anti-Jewish organisation, which, in view of her discovery, she had "of course" left. She felt obliged to make this confession to a Jewish paper. H.R.

LEO BAECK MEMORIAL MEETINGS

IN LONDON—

A large gathering, including His Excellency the Ambassador of the German Federal Republic, Herr von Herwarth, paid tribute to the memory of Dr. Leo Baeck at a meeting held on December 16 at the Wigmore Hall.

On behalf of the Council of Jews from Germany and the AJR, Dr. W. Breslauer expressed the deep feelings of gratitude of Jews from Germany in this country and all over the world for their deceased revered leader. Mr. L. G. Montefiore, O.B.E., recalled his late father's and his own long-standing relations with Dr. Baeck. He stressed that courage and gentleness were among Dr. Baeck's outstanding qualities.

On behalf of the Leo Baeck Institute, Dr. H. Liebeschutz described Dr. Baeck's position as a spiritual leader of German Jewry. When as lecturer of the "Lehranstalt fuer die Wissenschaft des Judentums" Dr. Baeck held the Chair for homiletics, he dealt with this subject in its widest meaning: As German Jews were confronted with the spiritual trends of their environment, the sermon had to serve as an important modern medium for giving guidance to the community. The problems were similar to those with which Jews were faced during the period of Hellenism and it was no accident that this epoch played a particular part in Dr. Baeck's work as a scholar. The Jews from Germany had, after their dispersion, established the Leo Baeck Institute, because of their desire to keep alive the spiritual heritage of German Jewry, and it would now be the Institute's task to carry out its work in the spirit of the man with whose name it was associated.

A moving address was given by Dr. Eva G. Reichmann. As an authority on the problems of German Jewry who had at the same time been intimately acquainted with Dr. Baeck since the days of her childhood, she was particularly qualified to make the audience aware of Dr. Leo Baeck's life and work. He was, she said, the symbol of German Jewry. His loving kindness was bound to reflect on those who had the privilege of meeting him. His was a nobility of heart, and humanity, humility, and fearlessness were his coat of arms. His personality made its impression even on the ruthless persecutors whom he had to face day after day in the years of peril. [It is hoped that the full wording of Dr. Reichmann's address will be published at a later date.—The Ed.]

Dr. Leo Baeck's own words were brought to life by Mr. Leo Bieber, who read extracts from an essay on the rôle of German Jewry and from an address on the fifteenth anniversary of the pogroms of 1938. These well-selected examples, too, served as an appropriate remembrance of the great Jew, the great humanitarian and the masterful stylist.

The dignity of the function was enhanced by recitals by a trio consisting of Maria Lidka, Franz Reizenstein, and Christopher Bunting, whose interpretations of movements by Schubert and Beethoven opened and concluded this unforgettable hour of commemoration.

—AND IN FRANKFURT

A large number of people, Jews and non-Jews alike, gathered together on the evening of December 16, when a representative and dignified Memorial Service for the late Dr. Baeck took place at the Westend Synagogue of Frankfurt, the arrangements being made jointly by the "Zentralrat," the "Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden in Deutschland," and the Frankfurt Jewish Community.

Dr. Walter Leiske, Acting Lord Mayor of Frankfurt, in solemnly opening the Service, called it a distinction that his city had been chosen for the occasion. He repeated the assurance that the town authorities would continue to do their utmost towards the rebuilding of the local Jewish community. Dr. H. G. van Dam, General Secretary of the "Zentralrat," welcomed in particular high officials of the Federal and District Governments, the head of the Israel Mission, and leading representatives of various principal welfare agencies. After paying a most moving tribute on behalf of the Federal Government, Ministerialdirektor Professor Dr. Paul Huebinger, head of the Cultural Department of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Bonn, read out a message from the

Federal President, who was prevented from attending in person. [Extracts from the Message are published in the next column.—THE EDITOR.]

The memorial addresses were delivered by Rabbi Dr. Georg Salzberger, London, and Dr. Karl Heinrich Rengstorf, Professor of Protestant Theology in the University of Münster. Speaking on "Leo Baeck und seine geistesgeschichtliche Bedeutung fuer das neuzeitliche Judentum," Dr. Salzberger expressed the view that, in a period when religiousness was in danger of disappearing, it was Leo Baeck who paved a new way to the interpretation of both Jewish religiousness and the meaning of Jewish history. Professor Rengstorf, in analysing "Leo Baeck's Beitrag zum theologischen Gespräch," said that he considered Baeck's answer to Harnack's "Wesen des Christentums" at the beginning of the century a decisive factor in the whole of his nature and his teachings. Heartfelt thanks on the part of the numerous Christians were due to Baeck for his fostering of the spiritual relations between Christians and Jews and for the service thus rendered by him to Europe and mankind.

In thanking the speakers, Mr. Heinz Galinski, Berlin, Chairman of the Board of the "Zentralrat," announced the establishment by the "Zentralrat" of a Leo Baeck Prize, amounting to 2,000 Deutsche Mark p.a., to be granted on the anniversary of his demise to students or teachers who, in their studies or activities, preserve the spiritual heritage of this most outstanding German Jew.

E. G. LOWENTHAL (Bonn).

OBITUARIES IN GERMAN PRESS

A number of national newspaper published lengthy obituaries about Rabbi Leo Baeck. The *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* wrote: "On the occasion of his 80th birthday, the German intellectuals paid their tribute to the modesty and fighting spirit of Leo Baeck, to his theological writings, his unobtrusive wisdom, to his life."

The *Frankfurter Rundschau* said that Leo Baeck's existence bordered on the miraculous. . . . "In those years of cruel oppression, when in Theresienstadt each day and, most of all, each night the deportations to the gas chambers threatened, Leo Baeck walked undisturbed through the narrow alleys of the town of mourning and suffering."

The *Stuttgarter Zeitung* described him as the most representative figure in Judaism, a universal scholar, a philosopher, historian, and artist.

The *Welt der Arbeit*, the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich), and *Die Zeit* (Hamburg) extolled his sense of justice, saying that he distinguished between the German people and the Nazi leadership. From the beginning he had opposed the doctrine of collective guilt.

MEMORIAL PUBLICATION OF AJR

Readers wishing to receive further copies of the Supplement in memory of Dr. Baeck attached to the last issue of "AJR Information" may order them from AJR headquarters, 8 Fairfax Mansions, N.W.3 (stamped and addressed envelope to be enclosed).

NEW SYNAGOGUE IN DUSSELDORF

The laying of a foundation-stone for a new synagogue in Düsseldorf was marked by a ceremony conducted by Rabbi Dr. P. Holzer. The building, designed by the Jewish architect Hermann Guttman will, in addition to the 450-seat synagogue, house the administrative offices of the community and a communal centre. The good wishes of the North-Rhine Westphalia Government were conveyed by the Minister, Dr. Fritz Kassmann, who recalled that the late Dr. Leo Baeck had been a rabbi of the Düsseldorf congregation until 1912, when he accepted a call to Berlin.

JEWISH COMMUNAL CENTRE IN FRANKFURT

A Jewish centre next to the Frankfurt Jewish Community headquarters was recently opened. One of its classrooms has been endowed by Professor Franz Boehm from the proceeds of the Stephen Wise Prize conferred upon him by the American Jewish Congress. The classroom has been named after Professor Boehm, in commemoration of his gesture.

Bundespraesident Theodor Heuss

FRUCHTBARKEIT DER BEGEGNUNG

... Als ich nach 1949 erfuhr, dass Leo Baeck Deutschland besucht habe, liess ich ihn meine und meiner Frau Bitte wissen, ihn wiederzusehen. Er kam, und es war sehr bewegend—das Schicksal gemeinsamer Freunde zu beklagen, vom eigenen Schicksal zu erfahren, von Theresienstadt—wie starb der, wie jener?—und dann von der Aufgabe. Die Besuche haben sich wiederholt. Sie stehen in meiner Erinnerung in einer sehr eigenen, nur eben diesem Mann zugehörigen Atmosphäre. . . . Er war ja, im Geistig-Intellektuellen, ein Phänomen: als der ueber Achtzigjaehrige, ohne Notizen, vor einigen Jahren anderthalb Stunden ueber Maimonides sprach, mit einer souveränen Gegenwaertigkeit und in kuenstlerischer Ordnung ueber die zeit- und zeitgeschichtlichen, ueber die biographischen Elemente verfuend, empfanden wir alle dies als kaum vergleichliches Ereignis: keinerlei Rhetorik, der Mann ganz dicht vom Stoff erfuehlt und ihn doch mit einer paedagogischen Leichtigkeit, ja Heiterkeit ausbreitend.

Wir haben natuerlich in unseren Gesprächen vielerlei ueber die juedisch-deutsche Problematik dieser Gegenwart gesprochen. Ich liess mein Urteil von seinem Urteil anleuchten, froh, dass es dadurch in seiner Faerbung sich selten zu aendern hatte—Baeck hat mich bei seinen Besuchen nie um etwas gebeten. Er kannte wohl die rechtliche Begrenztheit des Amtes zu gut, um mich nicht in etwas wie "Verlegenheit" zwischen "Meinung" und "Zustaendigkeit" bringen zu wollen. Aber unsere Unterhaltung ging dann doch auch einmal den Weg der tragischen Reflexion, als er von der Fruchtbarkeit der Begegnung juedischen Menschentums mit deutscher denkerischer Tradition sprach, die in anderem Volksraum Vergleichbares nicht faende; welche Umgestaltung des Gesellschafts-, des Menschen-, des Weltbildes durch Karl Marx, durch Sigmund Freud, durch Albert Einstein in diesen letzten hundert Jahren! Kein Werturteil ueber den Sondercharakter der Wirkung; aber etwas von Geschichtlich-Erstaunt-Sein lag in der Stimme, als er mir diese Namen in ihrem exemplarischen Gewicht vortrug. Sie schienen ihm—und vermutlich mit Recht—nur in den Voraussetzungen ihres spezifisch deutschen geistigen Herkunftsmilieus voellig erklarbar.

Ich will jetzt etwas sehr Kuehnes sagen, das wahrscheinlich mancher nicht verstehen mag. Natuerlich hat er, schon aus dem Seelsorgeberuf heraus, immer fuer das Schicksal der anderen sich mitverantwortlich gefuehlt, zumal in der grossartigen Haltung zu Theresienstadt, da ihm ein breiteres geistiges Fuehrertum zugewachsen war. Er hat unter der Gemeinheit, die dem und dem und dem, die einem, die seinem Glaubensverband angetan wurde, viel mehr gelitten als unter den Entwaerdigungen, die er selber erfahren musste—die innere Ueberlegenheit seines Wesens hat das "objektiviert," und zum Hass besass er recht geringes Talent.

Aber er hat auch unter dem Widersinn und dem politischen Unrecht gelitten, die dem Kriegsausgang, den er, ein "Schutzhaeftling," d.h. ein gequaelter Gefangener, nicht anders erhoffen konnte als er eintrat, folgten. Denn er gehoerte zu den Menschen, die auch im Leid zwischen Sadismus plus Dummheit einer so gewalttaetigen als strafwuerdigen Schicht und dem deutschen Volk zu unterscheiden wussten. Die Heimatgefuehle seiner Jugend waren in einer Kleinstadt Ostdeutschlands verwurzelt. Das war das Ruehrende (und doch auch Beschaemende) im Zusammensein mit diesem Mann Leo Baeck: er war, ganz ohne das Pathos gleich Leidenschaft einer Aussage, aber in dem spuerbaren Pathos gleich Leiden des Schweigens im Verborgenen, im Geheimnis der Gefuehlswelt ein "deutscher Patriot" geblieben; dies Wort ganz ohne Trommelwirbel und Fanfarenstoss, sondern mit der ruhig gehenden Melodie, in der ein Grundmotiv der inneren Folge und Folgerichtigkeit durch Generationen, durch ein Leben gehen kann.

Ich glaube, Leo Baeck hat sein spaetes Schicksal, das zur Aufgabe wurde, ganz klar verstanden, in Einsicht, Kraft und Liebe, ganz ohne Laerm, in einem grossartig mit Glueck und Leid erfuehnten Leben der Bewaehrung zu einer Symbolfigur zu werden. Niemand darf auf den Gedanken kommen, um ihn zu trauern. Jeder, der ihm begegnete, wird sich in der Pflicht fuehlen, ihm zu danken.

THE COURT HISTORIAN

Death of Hans Roger Madol

When I first came across Madol's books—"The Private Life of Queen Alexandra," "Christian IX of Denmark," "Ferdinand of Bulgaria," "The Shadow King," "Life of Louis XVII," and "The Adventure of the Naundorffs"—I imagined their author to be a dignified, elderly gentleman, possibly with a pointed beard and an enormous flower in his button-hole; a somewhat formidable personality quite out of this contemporary world. I met Madol for the first time during the war and found my guess was altogether stupid and wrong. He knew nearly every crowned head in Europe and many of his friends were Royalty or aristocrats, yet he himself was the most modest, unassuming man imaginable.

He has just died at the age of 53 and thus ended, much too early, the life of one of the most extraordinary German Jews I have ever met. He started his career as a biographer when he was hardly more than 20 years of age. One of his earliest books dealt with Ferdinand, the ex-King of Bulgaria; it became, so to speak, the key to the door or many palaces. It could have easily gone to the head of this son of a Berlin Jewish businessman. But, as far as I could see, he kept his dignity perfectly and, with all due respect to persons of high standing, he refused to be anything but an equal partner. A little story he once told me may illustrate this point: Before the war he visited friends in Doorn, Holland, where Wilhelm II lived in exile. He was asked if he wanted to meet the ex-Emperor and was given an application form for an audience which was conceived in the most

extraordinary language of imperial pomposity. Madol considered it to be an insult to his human dignity and never filled it in.

Madol's books have been translated into many languages. Probably the most successful one, especially in Spanish-speaking countries, was his life of Godoy, the all-powerful Spanish Minister at the turn of the eighteenth century.

It would be entirely unrealistic to assume that Madol himself lived in an ivory tower surrounded by past or present princes. In 1940 he became Press Attaché to the Luxembourg Foreign Ministry in London and, until his death, he was Commissioner of Information for the Luxembourg Government. He was also the editor of the United Nations Yearbook.

His vast personal knowledge of personalities and events was put to excellent use in his war-time book "The League of London," a valuable source of information about the attitude of governments in exile in London.

Dynasty, family, tradition—he had a passionate interest in all three. He once remarked that the princes had this interest in common with the Jews. Therefore it is not surprising that he almost religiously kept his diary (now about 15 volumes, some of them destined for the British Museum) and that he had just finished his autobiography. We hope that it will be published in due course, so that a wider public can make the "personal" acquaintance of a distinguished writer and a unique personality.

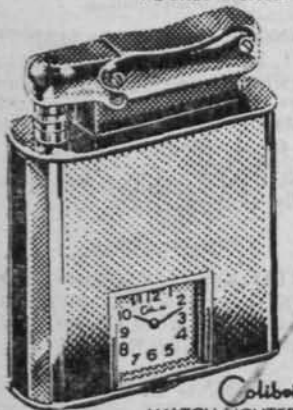
ALFONS ROSENBERG.

CARE FOR THE AGED IN SOUTH AFRICA

This year's lavishly prepared Souvenir Album of the Governing Committee of "Our Parents' Home," Johannesburg, reaffirms the marvellous achievements of the German Jewish immigrants in South Africa in this field. An article on the history of the Home, written by Dr. Frieda Sichel, describes the early beginnings of the enterprise which started in 1936, when immigration to South Africa was restricted and only parents over the age of 60 were permitted entry on the condition that they would not become burdens to the State. A cottage, hired at a monthly rent of £20, served as the first accommodation. In the course of time more cottages had to be rented until the present beautiful Home could be erected. Although the Home was started by Jews for immigrant parents from Hitler's Europe, it soon opened wide its doors to Jews of whatever origin. The average age of residents today is 79, the oldest member being 93. A tribute in the Album, written by Chief Rabbi Rabinowitz, makes an interesting observation. The author refers to a tendency on the part of social workers in the U.S.A. to house elderly people with families in preference to Homes, believing that this might give them a greater feeling of homeliness. "However," Rabbi Rabinowitz states, "the special care needed for those advanced in years, the need for companionship and mental and physical occupation, can be provided much better in one central home than in individual ones." As long as a Home keeps aloof from "institutionalism" it serves this purpose best.



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JEWISH ARRIVALS FROM HUNGARY

Appeal for Help

It is reliably estimated that since the outbreak of the revolution in Hungary, some eleven thousand Jews have fled from that country. Some four hundred and fifty of these have so far registered with the Jewish Refugees Committee in London. The majority desire to re-emigrate overseas, but it is expected that a considerable number will wish to settle in England, where they have relatives or friends.

All the Jews who have fled from Hungary also suffered through Nazi persecution when their country was occupied by the Nazis and they were unable to leave Hungary after the war. They have therefore been victimised for a second time. Whilst every effort to meet the immediate needs of these refugees is being made by the Central British Fund and the Jewish Refugees Committee working in the closest co-operation with the British Council for the Aid of Refugees, there are many problems for which these bodies need the assistance of the Jewish community of this country. The World Federation of Jews of Hungarian Descent, British Centre, will welcome gifts of clothes, blankets, bedding, and offers of accommodation with reasonable rent. Most of the refugees are young people between twenty and forty years of age, and many of them are skilled craftsmen. It would therefore be greatly appreciated if offers of employment could be made to them so that they may start afresh and be able to settle down.

Will readers who can offer help in any form communicate with the Honorary Secretary, Federation of Hungarian Jews, 3 Kenton Street, London, W.C.1, telephone number: TERminus 3987. Offers for accommodation may also be sent to the Jewish Refugees Committee, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1 (EUSton 3925).

Some Facts and Figures

Various questions regarding the Hungarian refugees who have come to this country, were dealt with in the House of Commons. *Inter alia*, it was stated that arrangements for the broadcasting of English lessons are under way. It was also reported that the British Council for Aid to Refugees has co-ordinated the work of the voluntary organisations in charge of relief schemes on behalf of the arrivals. By December 11 the number of refugees from Hungary amounted to 11,000. Altogether until December 10, up to 126,000 Hungarian refugees had arrived in Austria (including those who have proceeded to the U.K.). A further 859 have arrived in Yugoslavia.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Birthdays

Mr. Julius Wiener, of 5 Glenilla Road, N.W.3, celebrated his 80th birthday on December 13.

Mr. Louis Will, of 22 Dingwall Gardens, N.W.11, will celebrate his 86th birthday on January 15, 1957.

Deaths

Mr. Emil Elias (Port Elizabeth, S.A.), born in Hamburg, 1887, recently died in London while on a visit to Europe. Deeply mourned by his family and friends.

Mr. Fritz Loebel, of 74 Kells Lane, Lowfell, Gateshead (formerly Bamberg), passed away on November 22, aged 70. Deeply mourned by his wife Elsa (née Fried) and family.

CLASSIFIED

Situations Wanted

Men
CLERK (former lawyer), knowledge of storekeeping and despatch, wants position of trust. Box 103.

Transfer Facilities

In a written answer to a question by Mr. Bellenger, Mr. Walker-Smith stated that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not allow exchange control restrictions to prevent help being given in the most effective way possible to the Hungarian people.

NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

In succession to the late Dr. G. J. Van Heuven Goedhart, August Lindt, a Swiss, has been elected United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Mr. Lindt, who is 51, is a former journalist and has served Switzerland in a number of important diplomatic posts for the last 11 years.

REHABILITATION OF NAZIS IN AUSTRIA

The extreme right-wing "Freiheitliche Partei Oesterreichs" has asked Parliament to remove the last vestiges of any special laws against former Nazis. The Party declared that it was not enough to abolish the laws. A general amnesty was needed and all "wrongs" done to the Nazis must be remedied. They should be reinstated into their rights, again receive their pensions and given priority in employment by the State and private firms.

GERMAN NATO SPECIALIST

The Federal Ministry of Defence has appointed the author of "Pflichtenlehre fuer den hitlertreuen Offizier," the former General Foertsch, co-editor of a book about Nato which is to be published in several languages. The "Frankfurter Rundschau" sharply condemns this appointment.

REPORT ON MINSK EXTERMINATION CAMP

A detailed report on the Minsk extermination camp, where 170,000 Jews were killed and only nine survived, is published in a recent issue of the Federal German Government weekly "Das Parlament." The author is Dr. Karl Loewenstein, a half-Jew who was sent to Minsk with a Jewish transport on account of his activities as a member of the anti-Nazi "Bekennniskirche." Later on, Dr. Loewenstein was transferred to Theresienstadt. He writes that those who perished in Minsk included Jews from the Rheinland, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Vienna, and Bruenn.

REFUGEES IN THE NEWS

He Challenged S.A. Racialism

Jewish opponents of *Apartheid* will rejoice in the story of Rabbi André Ungar, Minister at the (Reform) Temple Israel, Port Elizabeth, whose convictions have so kindled the wrath of the South African Government that he was ordered to leave the country within four weeks. The 27-year-old rabbi originally came to Britain as a refugee from Nazi persecution and received his diploma from Dr. Baeck in 1954. He held strong views of the issues involved in South Africa when he went there two years ago, and he sought no refuge in discretion when he was there. In a Passover sermon last year he compared South Africa and her "non-Europeans" to ancient Egypt and her Hebrew slaves. It was a brilliant, bold, and visionary performance. No doubt, he was warned to watch his step, but also, no doubt, he refused to hold his peace. He has paid the price which he must have foreseen, and one wonders what he thinks if he now perchance compares South Africa with Hungary, where, it so happened, he was born.

C.C.A.

Jakob Goldschmidt's Art Collection

"One of the greatest sales of all time" (according to the *Daily Telegraph*) was transacted at Sotheby's when two-thirds of the highest total ever realised at a British picture sale since 1928—£136,100—was paid for fourteen pictures from the collection of the late Jakob Goldschmidt, one-time director of the Darmstädter Bank. Goldschmidt had formed the collection in the 1920s and taken it with him when he moved to New York in 1933. The highest price—£27,000—was fetched by Corot's "Venus au Bain"; it had been bought in Paris for £12,500. The well-known "Girl," by Murillo, the companion picture to the popular "Peasant Boy" of the National Gallery, bought for £6,300, fetched £25,000. "The Virgin," by El Greco, bought for £1,350, was sold for £14,000, and the "Head of a Woman," by Renoir, for £6,000 (bought for £350).

Professor in Munich

Professor Karl Loewenstein, who taught at the Amherst College, Massachusetts, was given a chair in the Faculty of Law at Munich University, where he was a lecturer up to 1933.

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Miscellaneous

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MISSING PERSONS

Enquiries from AJR

Dr. Hans Liebrecht, formerly of Berlin-Charlottenburg. Apparently came to England in 1938.

Rudolf Danzig, formerly furrier in Leipzig.

Egon Stern, formerly Director of Gebr. Schuermann, Cologne. His private residence was Cologne-Braunsfeld.

Mrs. Alfred Katz (née Coelln), born 1897, last known address Koeln/Rh., Hohenzollernring 77, emigrated in 1939 to London.

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Employment:—In view of the rise in the cost of living refugees who had already retired feel compelled to look again for work. Among the callers are cooks, dressmakers, sitters-in, and persons able to care for sick, invalid, and children. Others offer their services for alterations and mending. The applications mainly refer to part-time work. It would be appreciated if any readers who can offer vacancies would get in touch with us.

Handicraft Exhibition and Sale:—As in previous years, we had a wider display of attractive gift articles in December. Pewter-work, pottery, brooches, shades, and bracelets were particularly in demand. The display and sale goes on throughout the year and the articles are on view in Room No. 2 at our office premises from Monday to Thursday between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. and

DEATH OF MR. JULIUS BLOCH

It is learnt with deep regret that Mr. Julius Bloch, formerly of Frankfurt, has passed away. Throughout his life he was a most active Jewish communal worker. In Frankfurt he played a leading part in the Jewish community; the Jewish training centre for young people was particularly near to his heart. When Mr. Bloch came to this country, he continued his work for the German Jews; he was especially associated with the efforts of the Leo Baeck B'nai B'rith Lodge and the New Liberal Jewish Congregation. He was also a member of the AJR since its inception, and, on various occasions, contributed to the accomplishment of its tasks by his valuable suggestions. Mr. Bloch was a man full of energy who did not spare himself whenever he wanted to put into effect a scheme he had conceived. His devoted services will always be gratefully remembered.

3 and 6 p.m. and on Friday from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Orders for any kind of needlework are also accepted.

Wireless Set Needed:—Any reader who would be prepared to donate a wireless set to an unemployed elderly lady should contact the AJR Social Services Department, MAIda Vale 4449.

MISLAID DOCUMENTS

Sir,—Dr. Ernst Fraenkel, now Professor University Frankfurt/Main, brought to London in 1939, when he arrived as a refugee, a box full of manuscripts, notes, and material intended for the continuation of the Standard Work "Germania Judaica" (second volume, 1238-1378) which started publication in Germany in 1917. The box contained important notes of various scholars who are no longer alive in addition to material collected by Professor Fraenkel.

When Dr. Fraenkel left London in 1947 he arranged with the late Dr. Leo Baeck that the box should be transferred to the address of a Rabbi. The box was collected at the time, but, unfortunately, neither Dr. Baeck nor Dr. Fraenkel could remember to whom it was given nor where it had been stored.

As our Institute is now engaged in the continuation of the "Germania Judaica," we are very anxious to recover these fragments. We assume that the case has been mislaid somewhere and may still be available if appropriate inquiries are made. The papers are without any practical value except to the Editors.

We therefore appeal to any of your readers who may have had some connection with this matter and may recall where the papers have been stored. 8 Fairfax Mansions, Leo Baeck Institute London, N.W.3. of Jews from Germany.

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Published as supplement to
"AJR Information," Aug., 1956

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