

ISSUED BY THE
ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN8 FAIRFAX MANSIONS,
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AJR ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

Report on Board Meeting

At the AJR Board meeting held on October 19th, attended by more than sixty delegates, two questions were in the foreground: the establishment and running of the Old Age Homes and the need for strengthening the AJR's organisational and financial foundations. The constructive suggestions made by the Board members on these and other aspects of the Association's activities testified to the strong feeling of responsibility shared by all those associated with our work for the community. At the same time, the exchange of views between the Executive and the delegates from London and the provinces is essential for the maintenance of the democratic character of the AJR, whose aim it has always been to be the truly representative body of the Jews from Germany and Austria in this country.

In his opening address, Dr. H. Reichmann, the Chairman, paid tribute to the memory of two devoted servants of the community who had recently passed away: Mr. F. Wittelschofer and Mr. J. L. Feuchtwanger. He also welcomed the Board members newly elected at this year's general meeting: Mr. H. E. Kiewe, Dr. K. Krotos, Mr. C. T. Marx, Mr. Z. M. Reid and Mrs. L. Wechsler.

Dr. W. Rosenstock, the General Secretary, in his report first dealt with the two Old Age Homes which had recently been opened. The capacity of the Leo Baeck House (Hampstead Garden Suburb) was 33 in single rooms and 10 in double rooms, and that of the Otto Hirsch House (Kew) was 37 in single rooms and 12 in double rooms. Practically all the places had been allocated and almost all applicants who had been admitted had moved in. The selection among the many applicants had been carried out in a most elaborate way, in order to secure just decisions as far as was humanly possible. Applicants were first visited by a social worker, then they were graded according to urgency by the Pre-Selection Committee. If they appeared eligible for immediate admission, they were interviewed by a sub-committee and examined by the Home's Medical Officer. The final decision was taken by the Management Committee, the governing body of the Homes. All admissions were subject to the approval of the local authority of the applicant's last residence. Whilst, for one reason or another, most cases were urgent to a greater or lesser degree, each case had to be considered in relation to the others. All things being equal, applicants without means were given preference.

Among the new schemes, the erection of a Home for the infirm on the site of the Leo Baeck House was in active preparation. Efforts were also being made to find a suitable site for the erection of a flatlet home.

Social Welfare

Turning to the work of the Social Services Department, the speaker reported that the AJR Employment Agency (annually licensed by the L.C.C.) had also on its records persons able to take on non-residential work in caring for sick people, and persons able to undertake home work. The Department was urgently in need of offers for furnished rooms at reasonable prices. Furthermore, the Department organised visits to the lonely and the sick. Its facilities at the AJR premises included the running of a library of German books and the exhibition and sale of handicrafts by the AJR Handicrafts Group. The AJR Club at Zion House had a regular large attendance.

One problem which had occupied the AJR in the past few years was that of the taxability of compensation payments. At present, "Renten" paid under the Federal Indemnification Law were taxable, with the exception of those for damage to body and health. As some of the "Renten", e.g., for loss of career to formerly self-employed persons, were even treated as "unearned income", the position was particularly unsatisfactory.

During the debates in the House of Commons on the Finance Acts 1957 and 1958, the Association had been in contact with M.P.s on both sides of the House who, under the leadership of Mr. John Foster, Q.C., had tried to have an exemption clause incorporated in the Act. On both occasions, however, these efforts had failed. Various steps to alleviate the position were under consideration at the present time, and any developments would be reported in *AJR Information*.

Another aspect of the AJR's work in matters indirectly related to compensation, was the running of the "Revolving Fund", which granted loans to needy refugees, repayable by them from their compensation payments. So far, loans to the amount of approximately £16,800 had been made, of which approximately £9,000 had already been repaid. There was a steady influx of new applications.

AJR Information had expanded its services, and the average size of the paper had been increased from 12 to 16 pages. In order to cover part of the substantial production costs, it was essential to increase the revenue from advertisements.

Council of Jews from Germany

The AJR was integrated into the Council of Jews from Germany, brought into being shortly after the war by the Association and its corresponding organisations in Israel and the U.S.A. The Council now also comprised organisations of former German Jews in many other countries of immigration. A recent meeting of the Council, held in London under the Chairmanship of its President, Dr. S. Moses (Jerusalem), had been attended by delegates from Great Britain, Israel, the U.S.A., France and Belgium. The meeting had served to reaffirm the need for a representative body to safeguard the interests of Jews from Germany, wherever they may now live.

The Council had succeeded in obtaining a certain, though limited, share in the proceeds of the Successor Organisations for the heirless property, and in the Claims Conference funds derived from payments by the German Government according to The Hague Agreement. These monies would not have become available but for the constant efforts of the Council. One of the tasks of the meeting was to allocate the funds for social schemes to be carried out by its affiliated organisations. A certain amount was also allocated to the Leo Baeck Institute. The solidarity amongst the Jews from Germany was testified to by the existence of the Council, which plays a most important part in preserving the heritage of German Jewry.

The Council was also responsible for founding the Leo Baeck Institute. Its head office in Jerusalem had sponsored various research schemes, and a unique collection of books and documents had been established by the American branch. Under the editorship of Dr. Robert Weltsch (London), two Year Books had been published,

and a third would shortly be ready. To endorse the Institute's efforts, branches of the Friends of the Leo Baeck Institute had been established in various countries, including Great Britain, and the co-operation of all interested friends in this important undertaking was urgently required.

Financial Problems

Regarding the AJR's financial position, Dr. Rosenstock stressed the urgent need to increase the income, because of the greatly expanded scope of the organisation's activities. Methods to increase the income included the augmenting of the membership, voluntary increases of contributions and increase of advertising revenue from *AJR Information*. It was to the credit of the community that the AJR had been built up and had carried on its work for many years with its own resources, and this principle should be adhered to as far as possible.

The General Secretary's report was followed by a lively discussion.

Mr. L. K. Sonneborn (Manchester) reported on the Old Age Home in Manchester, which the local branch had run for a considerable number of years. The erection of a new building was in the course of preparation.

Some Board members suggested that the AJR should become more active in the cultural sphere as well, by arranging functions of particular interest to its members. The question of whether the AJR should change its name, as the term "refugees" no longer applied to its members, was also raised. However, it was generally felt that the term should be retained as a reminder of the past. It was felt by some, too, that *AJR Information* should change its name. Valuable suggestions were made with regard to the work of the Homes already in existence, and the type of Homes still to be erected. It was unanimously felt that it was most essential to consolidate the organisation's finances.

The following Board members expressed their views during the discussion: Dr. H. Fleischhacker, Dr. H. H. Kuttner, Mr. F. Godfrey, Mr. A. W. Heller, Dr. A. R. Horwell, Dr. E. Gould, Dr. M. Levy (Leicester), Dr. W. Selig, Mr. H. Stern, Mrs. M. Jacoby, Miss A. Feuermann (Glasgow), Dr. U. Tietz and Rabbi Dr. M. Eschelbacher.

Mr. M. Pottlitzer, the Treasurer, announced that a special Finance Committee was soon to be established. Dr. F. E. Falk, of the Executive, stated that the establishment of an AJR Charitable Trust was in the course of preparation. Mr. A. S. Dresel, the Vice-Chairman, replied to questions concerning the Homes. He agreed with the view put forward by one of the speakers to the effect that the Home for the infirm could not be in the form of a hospital. Whilst it might not be easy to find suitable nursing personnel, the urgency and necessity of establishing such a Home was realised. He felt, however, that it was not possible for the AJR to establish a Home for mental border-line cases, which had been proposed during the discussion.

Dr. H. Tramer, Secretary of the Irgun Olej Merkaz Europa, the AJR's corresponding organisation in Israel, then gave an interesting brief survey of the Irgun's activities. The organisation had, for various reasons, been able to embark on far-reaching social schemes, including the establishment of Homes, at a considerably earlier period of its existence. Dr. Tramer's report confirmed that there were many problems the German Jews in Israel had in common with those in this country.

The Chairman wound up the meeting by thanking the Board members for their interest and for their constructive contributions to the discussion.

COMPENSATION NEWS

ERHOEHUNG DER VERFOLGTENRENTEN

Keine Angleichung der Höchstreten

Der Bundesrat hat am 24. Oktober einer Verordnung zugestimmt, nach der die Verfolgtenrenten auf Grund des Bundesentschaedigungsgesetzes den erhoelten Dienst- und Versorgungsbezeugen der Bundesbeamten angeglichen werden. Die Verordnung sieht eine Rueckwirkung der Rentenerhoehungen vom 1. April 1957 ab vor. Entgegen dem Entwurf der Bundesregierung hat sich der Bundesrat jedoch nicht damit einverstanden erklart, diese Angleichung auch fuer die bisherigen Hoechstrenten fuer Berufsschaeden durch eine Erhoehung von DM 600.—auf DM 630.—wirksam werden zu lassen. Die Mehrheit der Laendervertreter im Bundesrat hatte zwar auch dieser Regelung zugestimmt, jedoch wurde die fuer die Annahme erforderliche Stimmenzahl von 21 Vertretern nicht erreicht, da sich zwei Laender der Stimme enthielten (Bayern und Schleswig-Holstein) und drei (Rheinland-Pfalz, Wuerttemberg-Baden und Saarland) dagegen stimmten.

Die Ablehnung der Erhoehung um DM. 30.— ist unter fiskalischen Gesichtspunkten nicht zu rechtfertigen. Die zusaetzliche Mehrbelastung waere verhaeltnismaessig geringfuegig gewesen, ganz abgesehen davon, dass die Ausgaben fuer diese Entschaedigungsleistungen sich mit Ruecksicht auf das hohe Alter der meisten Empfaenger ohnehin staendig verringern. Hinzukommt, dass auf diese Weise den Verfolgten dieser Gruppe, unter denen sich viele ehemalige Angehoerige der akademischen Berufe befinden, die Moeglichkeit vorenthalten wird, ihre Existenzgrundlage wenigstens teilweise den erhoelten Lebenskosten anzugleichen. Vor allem aber bedeutet die Regelung, die im BEG keine gesetzliche Stuetze hat, eine Diskriminierung gegenueber anderen Gruppen von Beziehern von Renten oder Dienst- und Versorgungsbezeugen.

Die mit der Interessenvertretung der Verfolgten befassten Organisationen sind sich der grundsatzlichen Bedeutung der Regelung und der Gefahren, die sich aus ihr auch fuer zukuenftige Massnahmen auf dem Gebiete der Wiedergutmachung ergeben koennten, bewusst und haben ihren entschiedenen Protest bei den zustaeendigen Stellen eindringlich zum Ausdruck gebracht.

Sobald die Verordnung veroeffentlicht ist, wird ueber ihren Inhalt in *AJR Information* berichtet werden.

BUNDESRUECKERSTATTUNGS-GESETZ

Fristablauf 31. Dezember 1958

Es wird nochmals darauf hingewiesen, dass die Frist fuer die Anmeldung von Anspruechen nach dem Bundesrueckerstattungs-Gesetz am 31. Dezember 1958 ablaeuft. Das Gesetz regelt Ansprueche auf Zahlung von Schadensersatz fuer Entziehung von Sachen wie Liftvans, Hausrat, Wertpapiere, Schmuck, Platin-, Gold- und Silbergegenstaende, Devisen, Bibliotheken, Briefmarkensammlungen, Uhren, Pelze, Maschinen, Warenlager, Bankkonten usw.

ALLGEMEINES KRIEGSFOLGENGESETZ

Fristablauf 31. Dezember 1958

Die Anmeldefrist fuer Ansprueche nach dem Allgemeinen Kriegsfolgengesetz laeuft am 31. Dezember 1958 ab. Die Anmeldungen sind auf einem von der Bundesschuldenverwaltung (Berlin-Tempelhof, Platz der Luftbruecke 1-3) herausgegebenen Vordruck einzureichen. Eine Darstellung des Inhalts des Gesetzes war in *AJR Information* vom Februar 1958 veroeffentlicht.

KOMMENTAR ZUM BUNDESRUECKERSTATTUNGS-GESETZ

Der lang erwartete Kommentar zum Bundesrueckerstattungs-Gesetz (BRueG) von Blessin-Wilden ist nunmehr erschienen.* Bei der hervorragenden beruflichen Stellung der Verfasser, die auch einen allgemein als besonders gruendlich anerkannten Kommentar zum Bundes-Entschaedigungsgesetz herausgegeben haben, bedarf es kaum eines Hinweises auf die Bedeutung ihrer neuen Veroeffentlichung. Es wuerde den Rahmen unserer Zeitschrift sprengen, wenn der Versuch gemacht werden wuerde, das Werk an dieser Stelle im einzelnen zu eroertern.

Es ist interessant, dass auch der Kommentar sich gerade mit denjenigen Zweifelsfragen auseinandersetzt, die in der Darstellung des BRueG in der Sonderbeilage zum Juliheft der *AJR Information* 1957 als solche herausgestellt wurden. Vom Standpunkt der Verfolgten aus muss gesagt werden, dass der Kommentar in den meisten dieser Zweifelsfragen eine den Antragstellern unguenstige Auffassung zum Ausdruck bringt. Darin liegt keine Kritik an der Leistung der Verfasser. Als ein Beispiel hierfuer sei hervorgehoben, dass der Kommentar bezueglich solcher Vermoegensgegenstaende, die sich schon bei ihrer Entziehung im Berliner Ostsektor befanden und dort verblieben sind, einen Anspruch nach § 5 BRueG nicht fuer gegeben haelt. Auch bei der Behandlung des § 13 (im Ausland entzogenes Umzugsgut) wird von den Verfassern die Vorschrift, nach welcher der Anspruch entfaellt, wenn das Umzugsgut am Bestimmungsort zur freien Veruegung des Eigentuemers gelangt war, in einer den Verfolgten unguenstigen Weise ausgelegt; der Anspruch soll schon dann ausgeschlossen sein, wenn das Umzugsgut dem Eigentuemere rein formell zur freien Veruegung stand, waehrend er aus verfolgungsbedingten wirtschaftlichen Gruenden praktisch daran verhindert war, sich das Umzugsgut tatsaechlich von dem auslaendischen Spediteur oder der Zollbehoerde aushaendigen zu lassen.

Besonders interessant sind die in der Einleitung enthaltenen Ausfuehrungen ueber die Auswirkung des oesterreichischen Staatsvertrages auf die Rueckerstattungsansprueche fruereher Oesterreicher im Rahmen des § 5. Es ergibt sich, dass der in dem Staatsvertrage ausgesprochene Verzicht der Mehrzahl der Antragsteller praktisch nicht im Wege stehen duerfte.

Wie bei den Verfassern nicht anders zu erwarten, ist der umfangreiche Kommentar besonders gruendlich und sorgfaeltig. Wertvoll sind namentlich auch die Anhaenge. In diesen werden die rueckerstattungsrechtlichen Vorschriften der drei westlichen Besatzungszonen und Westberlins ausfuehrlich zusammengestellt. Das Altsparengesetz und das Allgemeine Kriegsfolgengesetz werden behandelt. Auch die fuer das BRueG wichtigen Bestimmungen des Bundes-Entschaedigungsgesetzes sind wiedergegeben. Auffaellig ist, dass der im Bundesanzeiger veroeffentlichte amtliche Kurszettel fuer Aktien zum Bewertungsstichtage des 1.4.1956 nicht zum Abdruck gelangt ist. DR. E. SCHAEFER.

* Bundes-Rueckerstattungs-Gesetz von Dr. Georg Blessin, Ministerialrat im Bundesfinanzministerium, und Hans Wilden, Bundesrichter beim Bundesgerichtshof, C. H. Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung Muenchen und Berlin 1958, DM 34,50.

COMPENSATION PROGRAMME UNCHANGED

The Social Democratic member of the Federal Parliament Alfred Frenzel, who is also Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Compensation, when he addressed the press in Jerusalem, gave an assurance that the German authorities dealing with compensation would do their best to have all the obligations fulfilled by 1962.

TRADE UNIONS AGAINST PENSIONS FOR WAR CRIMINALS

The West German trade union leaders are pressing for the publication of a complete list of Government pensioners, which they assume includes many leading Nazis and notorious war criminals. Amongst those enjoying pensions are former Grand Admirals Karl von Doenitz and Erik Raeder (each of whom get the equivalent of £150 per month), and former Field-Marshal Erhard Milch (about £100 per month).

"COMPENSATION CONTRASTS"

Under the above heading, *The Times* recently pointed out that former inmates of concentration camps receive compensation of no more than £45 [should read £150—Ed.] for each year spent there, while the Commandant of the Sachsenhausen camp was paid £500, and a former S.S. doctor at Buchenwald nearly £2,500. Much of this was paid as a special grant to help him set up a new practice.

The Times compared the high pension of a Secretary of State who served under Hitler with the compensation payment of not more than £27 per month of a man incapacitated by years in concentration camps.

The article also quoted a list published by the Social Democratic Party, according to which, amongst others, the following payments are made to former prominent Nazis: Dr. Ernst Lautz, former Attorney-General of the Third Reich, monthly pension of 786 marks (about £65); Dr. Erich Gritzach, who was Goering's personal assistant, monthly pension of 1,293 marks (about £108); Frau Heydrich, widow of the former Protector of Bohemia, special pension of 1,000 marks a month (about £80); Walter Schroeder, former Nazi police chief of Luebeck, lump sum of 65,000 marks (about £5,400) and monthly pension of 1,200 marks (about £100). The Social Democratic Party added that service under the Third Reich had turned out to be a good investment.

GERMANY REMEMBERS NOVEMBER POGROMS

In a message to the Zentralrat of the Jews in Germany, Federal President Heuss stated that it was incumbent on the German people to remember the events of November, 1938, at a time when the number of those who preferred to forget was increasing. "Though the fires lit in those days are no longer visible," he said, "the burning shame will remain with us for decades."

Federal Chancellor Adenauer described November 9, 1938, as "that fateful day when the sufferings of our fellow-citizens of Jewish persuasion started to become unbearable". Whilst, he said, the events could not be undone, it was the duty of the Federal Government to make material amends. The Chancellor also welcomed the fact that Jewish communal life had been revived in Germany.

The German press in general also recalled the pogroms in leading articles, and memorial meetings were held in many cities.

CHANCELLOR ADENAUER ON ANTI-SEMITISM

In an interview granted to the correspondent of the Jewish Telegraph Agency, Federal Chancellor Dr. Adenauer expressed the view that there was, at present, no anti-Semitism in the Federal Republic. "The anti-Semitic pestilence which poisoned the mutual community living of Jews and Germans during the Hitler regime," he said, "has been a temporary event narrowly connected with National Socialism". He went on to say that there were individual cases of anti-Semitic utterances, but that anti-Semitism was disapproved of by the German people as a whole.

The Chancellor also stressed that the Federal Government dealt with the problems of the 1933-45 period in Germany, and sponsored all institutions created to investigate Hitlerism and to give enlightenment on the consequences.

AUSTRIAN NAZIS REORGANISE

The members of the National Socialist Party in Austria who were interned after the war have founded an organisation thinly disguised as a welfare organisation. It appears that it is actually designed to rally the former Austrian Nazis as a whole. The members of this circle regard the compensation proposal of the Austrian Government as satisfactory, whilst they attack in advance any possible extension of compensation to victims not included in the present draft. The Austrian Government's offer to compensate Jewish victims of Nazism is so limited as to have already prompted the expression of strong disappointment by the World Council of Jews from Austria at a conference in Geneva.

SHADOWS OF THE PAST

ANGLO-JUDAICA

NON-RECOGNITION OF ALLIED SENTENCES

The Supreme Federal Court in Germany has, by referring to the Interim Treaty of March 30th, 1955, decided that sentences passed by Allied courts in cases of war crimes or crimes against humanity will not be recognised by German courts.

PROCEEDINGS IN BAVARIA

The Bavarian Ministry of Justice, in reply to a request by Hirsch, the Socialist Member of Parliament, to investigate whether war criminals sentenced by Allied courts had also committed crimes against Germans, declared that the widespread impression of a lack of energy in the prosecution of offences committed under the Nazi régime was mistaken. The declaration is followed by a detailed statistical record of proceedings and sentences carried out in this connection by Bavarian courts.

LOYALTY TO HIPPOCRATIC OATH

The *Jewish Chronicle* in a leading article pays tribute to a Jewish woman, who was mentioned by the war criminal Erich Koch at his trial now taking place before a court in Warsaw. Koch declared before the court that he owed his own life to the care given to him by a prison doctor—"an angel", he described her, "a Jewish woman doctor, named Maria Affek-Kaminska". It is known that Dr. Kaminska herself had to hide from the Gestapo during the war and that her own family was wiped out.

AUSCHWITZ "DEATH MARCH"

Sentence of ten years' hard labour and 5 years' loss of civic rights was passed on former S.S. corporal Wilhelm Reischenbeck in Munich. Whilst in command of a transport of 4,000 prisoners from Auschwitz to the camp in Mauthausen, he had ordered that all who were not fit to continue the march should be shot, and had himself taken part in the murders. Witnesses declared that some 600 to 800 victims, including women and children, died during the march.

RIGHT WING ACTIVE

A twelve-point programme, designed to achieve "the conquest of the German soul", was agreed to by the annual conference of the German Reich Party held in a Munich beer cellar, under the chairmanship of Otto Hess. The programme, drawn up by Professor von Gruenberg, provides, *inter alia*, for the withdrawal of West Germany from NATO, the release of prisoners sentenced for war crimes and termination of all war crime trials.

LAW AGAINST NEO-NAZISM IN AUSTRIA CONSIDERED

In the course of a discussion on State security in the Austrian Parliament, members of both coalition parties suggested that a new law against the revival of neo-Nazi activities should be enacted. The Minister of the Interior stated that he had ordered all Federal police bureaus to use existing laws against anti-democratic activities with full vigour.

ARREST OF S.S. OFFICER

The former S.S. officer 51-year-old Friedrich Wilhelm Boger, of Hemmingen in Northern Württemberg, has been arrested. According to information by the International Auschwitz Committee, Boger is accused of the torture and murder of hundreds of inmates of the camp.

ANTI-SEMITIC INCIDENT IN MUNICH

The *Nuernberger Nachrichten* has reported the following incident: Through the services of an agency, the driver of a car took with him a Jewish person from Munich. During the journey, the driver made rabid attacks on the Jews in general, the President of the State of Israel and also on Dr. Adenauer. When his companion protested, the driver stopped the car, threw him out and beat him. The police have been informed.

NAZI IN OFFICE

Because of "insufficient evidence" there will be no proceedings against former S.S. colonel Reinefarth, who was recently elected by the Refugees' Party as their deputy in the Schleswig-Holstein Parliament. Reinefarth has also resumed his office as Mayor of Westerland.

THE CASE OF DR. EISELE

According to West German agency reports the United Arab Republic has definitely refused to extradite Dr. Eisele, the former S.S. doctor at Buchenwald concentration camp. There seems to be little doubt that Egypt released him only a few days after arresting him at Germany's request and may have given him a medical appointment.

The Munich attorney, von Decker, was fined 300 DM for the neglect of duty in connection with the flight of Dr. Eisele. The court proceedings revealed that von Decker had, as early as June, 1954, received an intimation of Eisele's crimes.

DR. OBERHAEUSER

The Vereinigung der Verfolgten des Naziregimes in Schleswig-Holstein has urged the Minister of the Interior to have Dr. Oberhaeuser arrested immediately. The Vereinigung demands that Dr. Oberhaeuser should be put to trial for her crimes against Germans.

DR. WERNER BEST FINED

Dr. Werner Best, the former deputy head of the Gestapo, and German Commissioner for Denmark, was classified by the Berlin De-Nazification Court as a major war criminal and fined £5,000.

"COMMUNITY OF THE KNIGHT'S CROSS"

"The Community of the Knight's Cross" a body of some 900 ex-officers who were awarded this wartime order by Hitler, met at Cologne. The chairman, former Major-General Niedermack, deplored the fact that they were not granted special "honorary pay". The meeting was attended by a representative of the Federal Ministry of Defence and by the military attachés of the U.S.A., Britain and France. An address, "The Prussian Idea and the Present", was delivered by the Jewish professor Hans Joachim Schoeps, of the University in Erlangen.

The Prime Minister's Tribute

"The Board of Deputies, this old and honourable body, which since 1760 has represented English Jewry and has taken part in all the battles for the political and civil rights of British Jews is, in a sense, a bridge between the loyal and valued Jewish community in this country and the Jewish State of Israel with whom the United Kingdom has so many ties."

This remarkable statement was made by the Prime Minister at a dinner arranged by the Board of Deputies in honour of the Israeli Ambassador and Mme. Elath. Mr. Macmillan paid "sincere tribute" to Israel's "energy, social and scientific progress and sheer physical achievement" which even her critics had to admit. "We who have watched Israel's development with sympathy and friendship", he said, "wish her well in her inspiring pursuit of peace, development and social advance". The Prime Minister was supported by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. H. Gaitskell.

Racial Discrimination

A great deal of communal attention was engaged by the subject of racial discrimination as a result of the recent riots in London and Nottingham. A report of the Board of Deputies' Defence Committee stressed the fact that "the majority of organisations conspicuous in the fight against coloured immigration are those who are identified with anti-Semitism". On the question of legislation opinions were as divided among Jews as in the rest of the country, but there was a widespread feeling among Deputies that the Board has the duty to oppose any policy of discrimination on racial grounds, whether Government-inspired (as in any restrictions on immigration) or otherwise.

Manifestations of specific anti-Jewish racialism have decreased, it was stated by the Trades Advisory Council, which also passed a resolution condemning the riots. The Jewish organisation is at present dealing with about 20 cases of discrimination a month.

The Virtues of Tolerance

A motion by a Jewish hotel proprietor that the British Travel and Holidays Association condemn the practice of discrimination on grounds of race, religion or colour and punish any offending member with expulsion, was heavily defeated after an intervention by the President of the Board of Trade, who argued that hoteliers must be allowed to exercise the virtues of tolerance by conviction, not by compulsion.

"You and Your Neighbour" was the slogan of a conference organised by the Council of Citizens of East London and the Council of Education in World Citizenship, attended by 100 sixth-form grammar-school pupils. It was thought that while churches, synagogues and mosques are all theoretically opposed to racial prejudice, they were "not pulling their full weight in combating it". When the Education Officer of the Council of Christians and Jews, Mr. A. I. Polack, suggested that education was the only way to overcome the barrier, he was countered by Father Huddleston, the champion against Apartheid, who replied: "Germany was a highly educated country when it murdered six million Jews".

Intolerance

The Jewish community is believed to be plagued by intolerance. So competent an observer as the Rev. Ephraim Levine, Emeritus Minister of the New West End Synagogue, cited as an example the fact that the Council of Jews' College had ceased to contain representatives of the Reform movement. He deplored the "divisions" as a result of which many people were driven away.

The intolerance allegedly displayed by members of the various religious sections of Anglo-Jewry towards each other's beliefs, was also scored by the President of the West London (Reform) Synagogue, Mr. A. S. Diamond, Master of the Supreme Court.

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ZUM 80. GEBURTSTAGE VON ERICH EYCK

Wir freuen uns, im Folgenden anlässlich des 80. Geburtstages von Dr. Erich Eyck Beiträge von berufener Seite veröffentlichen zu können, in denen das Wirken Dr. Eycks als Politiker, Historiker und Jurist gewürdigt wird. Die AJR hat besonderen Anlass, sich den Glückwünschen der Verfasser anzuschließen. Dr. Eyck hat sich stets als aufrechter Jude gefühlt. Als Mitglied des Hauptvorstandes des Central-Vereins nahm er am jüdischen Leben in Deutschland aktiven Anteil. Auch in der Emigration fühlt er sich mit den Problemen und Aufgaben unserer Schicksalsgemeinschaft eng verbunden, und die AJR ist stolz darauf, ihn als Mitglied ihres Board betrachten zu dürfen.

IN ALTER FREUNDSCHAFT

Natürlich gibt es unter Ihren Freunden und Bekannten noch einige, die an Jahren älter sind als ich—ich sehe sie, diese These überdenkend, vor mir. Aber ich vermute fast, dass ich, die Termine berechnend, Ihre früheste Dauer-Akquisition gewesen und geblieben bin. Davon habe ich schon einmal, in meinen Jugend-Erinnerungen, einiges erzählt,—von dem politischen "Stammtisch", an dem die Leute der Barth-Gothein-Gruppe und Exemplare der Gefolgschaft von Friedrich Naumann sich menschlich näher kommen sollten. Ich verbrachte mein 3. und 4. Studiensemester in Berlin—in dem Spätherbst 1903, also vor jetzt 55 Jahren, sind wir uns in diesem Kreise wohl zum ersten Mal begegnet. Dass ich Sie in dem Buch, auf jene Zeit blickend, "eine weiche, noch nicht fest gezeichnete Natur" nannte, hat Sie ein bisschen beunruhigt; das spürte ich, als wir einmal darüber sprachen. Aber ich kann das Jugendbild nicht auf Härte und auf herbe Konturen umzeichnen. Denn das wäre ein Schwindel für jenen Altersabschnitt, und wenn auch das wachsende Leben an Ihrer Art herumzeichnete, bestimmten Elementen und liebenswerten Elementen Ihres Wesens konnten Sie nicht entwachsen. Warum auch sollten Sie es tun?

Nun werden Sie also achtzig Jahre alt und nichts liegt näher als dass man bei solcher Gelegenheit eben dieser frühen Beziehung gedenkt. Sie ist dann nie mehr abgerissen—die Begegnung in dem parteipolitischen Raum war ja nur ein Beginn, der zu einer menschlichen Freundschaft führte, an der auch die Familien, zumal Frauen und Kinder, Anteil hatten, doch nicht sie allein.

Ich kann nicht breiter Ihr publizistisches Wirken als Betreuer der Rechts-Probleme in der "Vossischen Zeitung" zu würdigen versuchen—es war darauf angelegt, in sauberer Sprache und Denkweise die juristische Problematik dem Leser nahe zu bringen. Wir sassen dann auch bieder gemeinsam in kommunalpolitischen Gremien Berlins—der Bezirks- und Stadtverordnete Eyck gehörte zu den gewissenhaften Stadtvätern, weil seiner behutsam abwägenden Arbeitsweise immer die Wärme eines spezifischen Berliner Stadtpatriotismus beigemischt war.

Dann kam, 1933, der Schicksalsbruch. Sie mussten, um atmen und arbeiten zu können, Deutschland verlassen. Aber Sie hatten, wie ich, eine tapfere Frau, deren Hingabe hat es, indem sie das banale "Verdienen" auf sich nahm, Ihnen (wie mir) erlaubt, bei den wissenschaftlich-literarischen Arbeiten zu bleiben, zu manchen Plänen zurückzukehren—Sie haben der Tragik, in die Sie und die Ihrigen gestossen wurden, auf eine grossartige Weise bleibende Werte abgerungen, abgezwungen.

Ach, es ist eine schier skurrile Paradoxie, die für uns beide gilt—ich hätte nicht meine grossen biographischen Bücher schreiben können, wäre ich nicht in die Vereinsamung vor den öffentlichen Aufgaben gestossen worden. Und Sie, lieber Freund—zwischen Anwaltsklientel, Gerichtstermin und Redaktionskonferenz kann man nicht Gladstone und

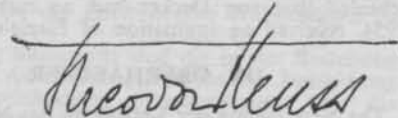
Bismarck und Wilhelm II. und die Problematik der sogenannten "Weimarer Republik" beschreiben und deuten.

Das Leid, in dem dies alles geschah, verdanken Sie "dem Führer", die Leistung aber der Frau Hedwig. Das brauche ich Ihnen nicht mitzuteilen—Sie wissen es selber.

Ich erinnere mich noch Ihres Wortes, bevor Sie Deutschland verliessen und wir von dem Schicksal der Jungen sprachen: "Aus Kindern werden Briefe". Aber da ich in den letzten Jahren einige dieser "Briefe" in rührendem Wiedersehen lesen und ihr Gewicht bestätigen konnte, darf dieser Glückwunsch einen frohen Ausklang haben. Als wir uns kürzlich in London begrüssen konnten, war ja, bei meiner Beanspruchung, die Zeit zu knapp, um Irene und Lore und Ullo en detail besprechen zu können. Aber en gros durfte ich doch das Gefühl haben, dass alles Wesentliche "in Ordnung geht" und dass Sie mit den gesundheitlichen Anfechtungen auf eine gute Weise fertig geworden sind.

Ihnen beiden in alter Freundschaft herzlichen Gruss.

Ihr



GRUSS AN DEN POLITIKER

Dr. Erich Eyck wird am 7. Dezember nicht nur im Kreise seiner Freunde in England anlässlich der Vollendung seines 80. Lebensjahres gefeiert und gewürdigt werden. Mit unseren früheren Mitbürgern in einem glücklicheren Deutschland werden zahlreiche Freunde auch in seinem Heimatland sich mit Erich Eyck menschlich und geistig verbunden fühlen. Mit ernstesten Gedanken und herzlichsten Wünschen werde auch ich mit manchen Berliner Freunden am 7. Dezember bei ihm sein.

Berlin und Deutschland sind ihm für manche geistige Schöpfung und Leistung zu Dank verpflichtet.

Vor der erzwungenen Emigration diente er dem Gemeinwohl und der freiheitlichen Entwicklung seines Landes als hochangesehener Berliner Kommunalpolitiker.

In der Emigration hat der Historiker Eyck manche Lücken im Geschichtsbewusstsein des deutschen Volkes über die Bismarck'sche und Nach-Bismarck'sche Ära durch eine souveräne Schau zu schliessen versucht.

Ich bin der Association of Jewish Refugees dafür dankbar, dass ich über die von ihr herausgegebene "AJR-Information" in der Lage bin, Dr. Erich Eyck in alter freundschaftlicher Verbundenheit zum 7. Dezember zu grüssen und ihm meine herzlichsten Glückwünsche zu übermitteln.

ERNST LEMMER

Bonn, November, 1958.

Leo Engel

ERINNERUNGEN AN BERLIN

Nach dem schönen Gebrauch unserer AJR Information wird uns Gelegenheit gegeben, Mitgliedern unserer Gemeinschaft, wenn sie den Abend ihres Lebens erreichen, gleichzeitig mit einer Würdigung dessen, was sie uns gegeben haben, unsere guten Wünsche zum Ausdruck zu bringen. Und so haben wir heute die Freude, Dr. Erich Eyck zu seinem bevorstehenden achtzigsten Geburtstag seine in stiller Bescheidenheit vollbrachten ausserordentlichen Leistungen als Geschichtswissenschaftler in das Scheinwerferlicht unserer Zeitung zu bringen.

Erich Eyck gehört zu den aus dere Heimat Vertriebenen denen im Grunde das höchste Glück des Menschen zuteil wurde, dasjenige ausführen zu können, was sie für recht und gut erkannt hatten. Als er nach England kam, brauchte er nicht wie so viele von uns lange um die nackte Existenz des Daseins für sich und seine Familie zu kämpfen. Seine ebenso kluge wie unermüdlich praktisch schaffende Lebensgefährtin ermöglichte es ihm schnell, durch den Erfolg eines glänzend geführten Boarding Houses seine geliebten geschichtlich-politischen Studien aufzunehmen und mit grösster Energie, Zähigkeit und Zielbewusstsein zu fördern: Gladstone, Bismarck und vor allem die Geschichte der Weimarer Republik wurden uns so geschenkt. Eine Würdigung dieser Werke wird von berufener Seite vorgenommen werden. Meines Erachtens wird aber auch vieles aus dem Lebens Eycks vor der Emigration zum Verständnis seiner Persönlichkeit beitragen.

Rudolf Ullstein übertrug dem Rechtsanwalt am Kammergericht Dr. Eyck die Herausgabe der juristischen Beilage der "Vossischen Zeitung", "Recht und Leben". Und in seiner täglichen politischen Arbeit finden wir ihn tätig als liberalen Stadtverordneten in Berlin.

"Recht und Leben" wurde sehr bald von uns ungeduldig jede Woche erwartet. Denn hier wurde durch Eyck zu den rechtlichen Vorgängen in einer Weise Stellung genommen, die stets eine ruhige sachliche Beurteilung, ein unbestechliches Rechtsempfinden zeigte, und viel zur Klärung verwickelter Situationen beitrug. Schon lange vor Jaspers wurde hier der Segen der Weisheit in der *Wahrhaftigkeit* gesehen und streng an den Grundprinzipien des Naturrechtes und der Religion festgehalten. Lähmende Zweifel am Recht in so manchem Urteil dieser Zeit wurden hier rücksichtslos aufgedeckt selbst dann, wenn mit seiner Kritik sich Eyck in Widerspruch zur öffentlichen Meinung und zum Verlage setzte. Kritische Besonnenheit und Klarheit, wissenschaftliche Gründlichkeit, Materialbeherrschung, Sicherheit im Stil, die Gabe des Einfühlens und Eindenkens in gefühl- und verstandesmäßige Realität—das sind Eigenschaften, wie wir sie bei diesen Betrachtungen immer wieder feststellen können.

Dieselben Eigenschaften Eycks treten uns in seiner geschichtswissenschaftlichen und politischen Arbeit als Stadtverordneter oder als ausserordentlich aktives Mitglied des Demokratischen Clubs entgegen. Als wir "Jungen" wie Lemmer, von Bülow, von Prittwitz, Ernst Feder, Bruno Lewin, Preuss junior und viele mehr vom Kriege 1918 zurückkehrten mit dem Gefühl, die grösste Krisis der Menschheit erlebt zu haben, empfanden wir die Verpflichtung, die Existenz des Staates mit Einsatz aller unser Kräfte zu retten, und organisierten die demokratische Jugendbewegung von Berlin. Sehr bald trafen wir in unserer Arbeit auf Eyck. Als Stadtverordneter nahm er oft gegen unsere stürmischen Radaumethoden Stellung. Wir bekämpften damals vor allem die nach unserer Meinung überalterten "Bonzen", insbesondere den überalterten Vorsitzenden. Jede Opposition, meinte Eyck, müsse etwas Positives zum Ziele haben, und unsere Schlachtrufe "Weg mit den Bonzen" empfand er als völlig negativ. (Übrigens herrlich wie Lemmer damals ein Meister in der Organisierung dieser Opposition war und wie er, Feder und Brauchbar stets stimmlich durchdrangen!)

(Fortsetzung auf Seite 5, Spalte 3)

TRIBUTE TO THE HISTORIAN

The writings of Dr. Erich Eyck may not be known to a wide circle of English readers. Professional historians know him, however, as the pre-eminent figure among modern German historians in this country. His achievements are all the more remarkable in view of the many political trials and interruptions of his career, and the relatively late age at which so much of his writing has been undertaken.

It was towards the end of the Second World War that English historians, cut off in some measure from Continental scholarship, began to hear about a new three-volume life of Bismarck, published in Switzerland between 1941 and 1944 by Erich Eyck, who was already known as the author of a pleasant and eulogistic life of Gladstone. A friend arranged for my own copy to be brought here in 1945 in the diplomatic bag. Those who were familiar with the vast and rather unsatisfactory Bismarckian literature saw at once that this work, with its remarkable grasp of all the available sources and its consistently critical treatment of the problems of interpretation which they presented, had superseded all the earlier lives; and when the critical reviews began to appear these first impressions were amply confirmed. Eyck remains the greatest of Bismarck's biographers. Whether the work will soon be challenged is a question which depends as much on the political climate of our times as on the capacity of any individual for so sustained and lucid an enterprise.

Bismarck: Leben und Werk was followed in 1948 by *Das Personliche Regiment Wilhelms II: Politische Geschichte des Deutschen Kaiserreiches von 1890 bis 1914*, and later came two studies of the Weimar period, *Geschichte der Weimarer Republik*, Volume I in 1954 and Volume II in 1957. To this must be added an excursion into English eighteenth-century history on the Pitts and Foxes, and a number of articles and shorter works, including a very much abbreviated version in English of the life of Bismarck. Altogether this is a remarkable output for a German exile, already past middle age when he reached this country. The achievement is even more remarkable when one remembers that the six fine volumes on German history from 1848 to 1933 never lose their poise and their elegant scholarship, and always present the great issues of political life with a sensitive regard for their social and moral setting.

Not that the volumes have escaped criticism. This has not been of much weight in this country, where it has been in the main a reflection of the rather sterile debates on diplomatic tactics which characterised Bismarckian studies before the war. The impact on those German historians who were feeling their way towards a liberal re-thinking of recent German history was more profound. The first mood after the disasters of defeat was one of black pessimism, exemplified by Albert Weber's gloomy "Farewell to History" of 1945. With the beginnings of recovery this took for most German historians the form of an avoidance of the more recent past; a few, however, including Meinecke, now recognised not only that National-Socialism was "an astonishing deviation from the main lines of European development", but that this deviation started with Bismarck rather than with Hitler, and must be condemned. Yet Dr. Eyck's three volumes supplied so exhaustive a discussion of this problem, while accepting Bismarck as both a great man and a great German, that the new critics of Bismarck in Germany were more than a little bewildered; not yet being ready, it would seem, for quite so bold and comprehensive a view, they had not, in reality, moved beyond rather tentative and partial criticisms of the hero.

There was a general disposition to deplore the fact that in an era of general advance in Liberalism Bismarck had set his country's progress along a different path. But while criticising Bismarck they were not necessarily convinced that Bismarck's opponents were right. It was recognised that the earlier specialists, from Sybel to Erich Marcks, had taken part in the movement of liberalism into Bismarck's camp, and that the few Liberal and democratic writers in Germany during and after Bismarck's Chancellorship had produced no major

historical work. Eyck was rightly recognised as the first writer who had succeeded in putting forward the position of the opposition Liberals in a full, well-supported analysis. But if one accepted many of the ends of Bismarck's policy—particularly German unification—must one not accept the means? Would any other methods have achieved the national ends that his opponents also accepted? As the debate progressed some of the German historians seemed more intent on criticising the shortcomings of Bismarck's opponents than of Bismarck himself. For my own part I see no reason to question Eyck's main thesis on these points. There is no doubt that Bismarck exaggerated the strength of the opposition, both domestic and foreign, both before and after 1870, and that his jealous, dominating temperament prevented what might have been his greatest ultimate service to the new Reich—the gradual liberalisation of the régime, with the education of a class of politicians who could effectively succeed him.

I mention these broad issues only to illustrate the fundamental importance of Dr. Eyck's work;



the debate thus started will doubtless form the basis of the Bismarck controversy for many years to come. There is much more, of course, in the biography than this; a close analysis of domestic and foreign policy, many penetrating studies of leading personalities, and a final measured judgment on Bismarck's record which does not deny his greatness, although we are warned that he is a figure to study and even admire, but not to emulate or love. In dealing with the personal rule of Wilhelm II from 1890 to 1914 the central figure is necessarily less prominent, and in a sense less controversial—he had fewer redeeming features. The book is really a long and careful political history of the second generation of the Empire. It abounds in excellent studies of the leading personalities, and these shrewd and often sardonic character sketches, form one of the most notable and refreshing features of Dr. Eyck's historical writing.

There are, finally, the two volumes on the Weimar Republic. Here, too, the story is of a failure of Liberalism, all the more tragic in view of the high hopes which inspired the new constitution, deliberately associated with Weimar because its spirit in an earlier age had enlightened and inspired the world. Dr. Eyck in this case has to tell the story of political movements and events of which he had some personal and first-hand knowledge. This no doubt made the theme a sad and, perhaps, difficult one to handle, but the treatment is, as usual, penetrating and objective, and of great value as the first full survey

of the period. The first volume has a double theme; it deals, on the one hand, with the long array of difficult problems which the Republic had to tackle in the domestic and foreign field, and, on the other, with the controversies in which the Republic itself became the scapegoat for failures which were essentially the fault of its predecessor. Unlike the four preceding volumes, the first of these had no dominant personalities; it was probably impossible for any man at this time to emerge and capture the imagination and loyalty of the German people, but in the mood of depression, economic uncertainty, and thwarted national feeling of the early 'twenties this lack of a rallying point was deeply felt. To justify themselves the leaders struggled tenaciously against the victorious Allies, making things harder for their countrymen without earning their gratitude by any noticeable successes. With the second volume, which takes the story from 1925 to 1933, the theme changes; there is less overt challenge to the Western Powers, but the Republic is seen to be failing as Stresemann proves unable to free himself from the Versailles Treaty and France in turn shows herself unable to take risks with her security. After Stresemann's death the balance tilts more and more against the Republic, and the book ends with Hitler's rise to power, and a brief but impressive indictment of this dreadful man and his works.

In its thoroughness, clarity, and humanity Dr. Eyck's historical writing has notably enriched Western scholarship. For the specialist historian the splendid sweep of his German studies has provided a much needed synthesis, while handling innumerable specific aspects and problems with great technical mastery and an astonishing command of the vast source material. He has now said farewell to the writing of German history. It is difficult to think of a more sustained level of achievement among the modern historians of our generation; an Englishman's only regret must be that so little of this fine work is available to English readers.

W. N. MEDLICOTT,

Stevenson Professor of International History, University of London.

Erinnerungen an Berlin

(Fortsetzung von Seite 4)

Und wenn in unseren überfüllten Versammlungen, in denen unsere besonderen Freunde wie Gessler, Preuss, Walter Rathenau, von Siemens, Stolper, Kuelz, Koch usw. sprachen, die von uns eingebrachten Vorschläge jubelnd aufgenommen wurden, stets war Eyck einer der ersten, der in sehr sachlicher, ruhiger Weise sein zwar grundsätzlich gefühlsmässiges Einverständnis zum Ausdruck brachte, aber sehr stark vor Missverständnissen und Vorurteilen warnte, die in unseren viel zu allgemeinen und unklaren Forderungen zu finden waren. Als sich dann nach dem jubelnden Siege des 19. Januar 1919 eine rege politische Tätigkeit, insbesondere im Demokratischen Club, mit heissen Diskussionen entwickelte, war es immer Dr. Eyck, der den Stürmenden und Drängenden mit klaren positiven Vorschlägen entgegentrat. Und hat sich seine Skepsis nicht berechtigt gezeigt? Haben nicht viel zu viele unserer damaligen Freunde und begeisterten Kameraden sehr schnell das Feuer unserer Bekenntnisse vergessen? Und sind unserer Sache untreu geworden?

Nun möchte ich mit einer Frage an unseren Achtzigjährigen schliessen: Hat die deutsche Jugend, die damals einem Adolf Hitler "lodernde Fackelzüge" brachte, nicht so gehandelt, weil niemand mehr von unseren Freunden da war, der sich bemühte, diese jungen Menschen zu verstehen und ihnen liberale Ideen und Ideale ins Herz zu pflanzen, und sind wir überall in der Welt nicht schon wieder dort angelangt wo wir uns voller Sorge fragen, wem von diesen sehnsuchtsvoll herumtastenden jungen Menschen die nächsten "lodernden Fackelzüge" dargebracht werden? Sorgen wir dafür, dass aus der Vergangenheit, die uns Dr. Eyck unvergesslich dargestellt hat, die Jugend Kenntnisse zieht für die Gestaltung ihrer Zukunft.

Yomtov Ludwig Bato (Tel Aviv)

TWO FAMOUS GERMAN-JEWISH PUBLISHING HOUSES

Paul Zsolnay and S. Fischer

The firm of Paul Zsolnay, publishers, recently celebrated its 35th anniversary. In 1923, when Paul von Zsolnay founded his publishing house in Vienna, no publishers of repute existed in that great centre of German culture. It is true that books on science, theory of education, music and other specialist books were published there, but there was no editor for "belles lettres". Important Austrian writers like Schnitzler, Stefan Zweig, Wassermann and others all had their works brought out in Germany.

The Zsolnay-Verlag in Vienna was, therefore, a bold enterprise, for which many predicted rapid failure. But fortune smiled on the new undertaking from the start. The owner of the firm, whose first publication was Franz Werfel's novel on Verdi, very quickly succeeded in having his firm recognised as one of the leading publishing houses for novels in the German cultural sphere. He made it his aim to publish both outstanding novels by living Austrian authors and by the best-known novelists in Europe and abroad, among them works by the Nobel Prize winner Pearl S. Buck, John Galsworthy, Roger Martin du Gard, Theodor Dreiser, Graham Greene, A. J. Cronin, the entire works of Frank Thiess, the chief works of Alexander Lernet Holenia and all the works of Colette.

The Zsolnay-Verlag also had a special significance where Jewish literature was concerned, for it brought out the works of Sholom Asch for the first time in Europe. So began the triumphant career of Sholom Asch, whose books, written in Yiddish, were unknown till then to the world at large. A Jewish journalist in Vienna, Dr. Siegfried Schmitz, who knew Yiddish, undertook to translate the books of the Yiddish novelist into German—a task which he carried out in a masterly fashion. The attention of the West was drawn to the Yiddish author, whose works began to appear in English and French. Sholom Asch became a world-renowned novelist. Whatever judgment we may pass on the writings of Sholom Asch in recent years, and even if we condemn his christological books, there is no denying his spiritual stature. Nor is there any doubt that he owed his success to the firm of Zsolnay.

Who is this Paul von Zsolnay?

Zsolnay's Background

There once lived a Jewish family called Wix on the southern slopes of the Carpathians, in a romantically situated village of the Austria of those days. After leaving the commercial school, Adolf, the son, came to Budapest and there entered the firm of a big Jewish tobacco merchant, Herzog. While with this firm, which enjoyed a European reputation, he rose in the world. He was sent to Kavalla (then in Macedonia, now in Greece), the European tobacco-growing centre, where he represented his firm with great success.

Adolf Wix succeeded in attaining an important position and amassing great wealth. He was appointed Austro-Hungarian General Consul and elevated to the Hungarian nobility in 1906. In the meantime he married the daughter of his employer Peter Herzog, who was made a Hungarian baron in 1904.

After changing his name to Zsolnay and before the First World War, Wix left the firm and retired to Vienna. There he built himself a mansion, or, rather, a castle, in the aristocratic suburb of Hietzing, where he lived the life of a "grand seigneur". He bought a large estate near Pressburg for his elder son, Fritz, and later set up his younger son, Paul, in a publishing business, as he had always been intellectually inclined.

What were the Jewish connections of the family at this time?

The son of Baron Herzog in Budapest had married a princess from Sicily, who, though poor as a church mouse, rejoiced in a splendid coat-of-arms—accompanied, however, by the blessing of the Roman Catholic Church. And since the von Zsolnays had to keep up with the Budapest relations, they adopted the Christian faith.

When the Nazis seized Czechoslovakia in 1939, Fritz von Zsolnay made great efforts to curry favour with the S.S. by pointing out that he was an elder of the Evangelical Church. This was of no avail, and he shared the fate suffered, alas, by so many Jews. Though his brother Paul succeeded in saving his own life, his publishing business fell into the hands of the Nazis.

After the Second World War, Paul von Zsolnay succeeded in resuscitating his publishing business. He did, however, transfer it to Hamburg, where its 35th anniversary was celebrated.

S. Fischer's Success

But Zsolnay was not the first Jew to score a big success in the field of German publishing. A countryman of his, Samuel Fischer—familiarly known as Sammy Fischer—preceded him. He was born in 1859 in Liptoszentmiklos, then in Hungary, now in Czechoslovakia.

My grandfather, Rabbi Alexander Samuel Steiner, started a private junior grammar school there a hundred years ago, in which he taught the usual grammar-school and Jewish subjects, including the Talmud, in German. Two world-famous scholars were educated in that school: Eduard Jeckeskel Baneth, professor at the Jewish High School (his son teaches Arabic at the Hebrew University), and Wilhelm Bacher, Rector of the Rabbinical Seminary in Budapest. Their school-mate, Sammy Fischer, adopted an entirely different career, however. He became a bookseller and emigrated to Germany. He had always felt an urge to go to Germany, as the Jews in the city of his fathers had always been great admirers of German culture and there were many cultured Jewish families living there at that time. It is characteristic that the famous Rabbi Eleazar Loew, who was known throughout the Diaspora by the name of Schemen Rokeach and became a rabbi in the community in 1820, gave up his post because permeation by German culture led him to fear assimilation. At any rate, Sammy Fischer, a red-headed Jew, grew up in a German cultural "milieu", and it is not to be wondered at that he moved to Berlin, where he founded a publishing firm in 1886 under the name of S. Fischer. Not only did it become very successful within a short time, but it gave Sammy Fischer the chance to become the uncrowned king of the

German book market. It may be said, without exaggeration, that he controlled the German publishing world up to the time of the First World War. The big German publishing concerns such as Ullstein, Rowohlt, Georg Mueller, and many others, only made their appearance gradually. But for thirty years he was the undisputed head.

What was the reason for his success? It was he who discovered the most outstanding talents in German literature and first brought out the works of Gerhart Hauptmann, Richard Beer-Hofmann, Hermann Hesse, Hugo von Hofmannsthal, Arthur Schnitzler, Jakob Wassermann, Thomas Mann, Stefan Zweig and Franz Kafka. Through him the master writers in the German language became world-famous; but he, too, rose to fame through them. He made the German reading public familiar with the works of the Nordic authors, particularly Henrik Ibsen's works. In his editions the works of Bernard Shaw, Leo Tolstoy and Emile Zola appeared in German.

He published the leading German literary periodical *Neue Rundschau*. He was uncommonly generous to his authors, and they, for their part, all remained faithful to him.

When Hitler attained power in Germany, the Nazis sought his co-operation, in view of the popular nature of his business. He refused. After his death in 1934 his son-in-law transferred the business to Stockholm and New York—of course, on a very much smaller scale. A few years ago the publishing house was given a new lease of life in Frankfurt a. Main, under the name of S. Fischer.

AUSTRIAN NEWS

AUSTRIAN-JEWISH TRIBUTE TO LINZ MAYOR

The Federation of Jewish Communities in Austria decided to bestow annual awards on non-Jewish personalities who have been active in the fight against anti-Semitic or neo-Nazi tendencies. The award is issued each year in November, in memory of the 1938 events.

The first recipient of the award is Bundesrat Dr. Ernst Koref, Mayor of Linz. When members of the Linz Municipal Council attempted to justify the anti-Semitic provocations during the Linz performances of "The Diary of Anne Frank", Mayor Koref vigorously protested, recalling the crimes of a system which had led to the death of six million Jews.

The award consists of a medal with the inscription: "To the fighters for right and justice for understanding and human dignity".

AUSTRIAN NAZI MAYOR TO BE AIRLINES DIRECTOR?

Leaders of the Vienna Jewish community have made formal protests against plans to appoint Herman Neubacher, the first Nazi Mayor of Vienna, as general director of the Austrian National Airlines.

It was pointed out that Neubacher was responsible for the destruction of seventeen synagogues during the November pogroms.

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Herbert Freedman (Jerusalem)

"WORLD IN MINIATURE"

They were sitting on the terrace of the Hotel Elite which serves as a Hebrew "Ulpan", not far from the sea at Nathania. As so often in the evenings, a group had gathered to talk.

"Ulpan Akiba" is not just a Hebrew language course, it is a national institution", somebody said.

"What do you mean", another interpolated, "Ulpan Akiba" is not just a national institution, it is a philosophy."

They all laughed—the Professor of Theology from Newcastle, the Arab poet from Nazareth, the official of the American Embassy in Tel Aviv, the parson from Utrecht, the Arab teacher from Taibe, the new immigrant from Alabama, the girl chemist from Johannesburg, the business man from Haifa and the journalist from Jerusalem.

Where else in Israel could one find such a heterogeneous group working together harmoniously for a month, or longer—not only studying Hebrew grammar, reading from the Bible, delving into Hebrew literature, but also getting to know each other and creating something like an "Israeli" atmosphere?

Everyone is known only by a Hebrew name—Shlomo or Mirjam, David or Leah—and this cloak of anonymity helps to remove social and national barriers. Shulamith Katznelson, the head of the "Ulpan", is very proud of it. It is this pedagogical idea of a "melting pot" which has lent "Ulpan Akiba" a character of its own.

Since the introduction of "Ulpanim" in Israel, 28,000 people have passed through these Hebrew language courses. The first one was set up in Jerusalem in 1949; two years later, Shulamith founded "Ulpan Akiba". Why was it named after Rabbi Akiba? Because he, too, found his "tongue" only in later years, like many of us.



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Shulamith rented two unoccupied hotels in Nahariah, and gave a new touch to her school for adults from the beginning—it was nicknamed "Ulpan de Luxe"—but the idea was serious enough: to learn in comfort and congenial surroundings. In this way, not only new immigrants enlisted as students but also, for the first time, foreign tourists and the local inhabitants of the then predominantly German-speaking Nahariah. Some Arabs from Western Galilee, too, joined in the lessons.

While other "Ulpanim" catered in the first place for newcomers, "Ulpan Akiba" extended the field of Hebrew study to old-timers and tourists, to non-Jews as well as Jews, to other nationals as well as to Israelis. Yet this tendency, which became even clearer after the "Ulpan" had moved to its present permanent quarters in Nathania, led to financial difficulties. The budget of the Jewish Agency, subsidising all "Ulpanim", foresees support only for the linguistic integration of newcomers. However, the Ministry of Education and Culture became interested in "Ulpan Akiba" and finally took over responsibility, making it the first State "Ulpan". (The Jewish Agency continues to finance only a small portion of its activities.)

From its very inception, special attention has been paid to attracting Arab participants, but only recently a firm organisational basis has been worked out. The Arab Department of the Histadruth has made available stipendia for Arab teachers, writers and poets; the Baptist Church has given two scholarship monthly, as has also the Pioneer Women's Organisation, to be used for Arab women.

Arrangements of a different kind have been made for members of the foreign diplomatic missions and for United Nations experts. The intention is to introduce them to Hebrew not in special isolated courses, but to give them, at the same time, an idea of the people of Israel and their land. There is also an "Hon. Student"—the United States Ambassador Lawson. The chairman of the Management Board is Moshe Sharett.

"Language is a tool of understanding among people", says Shulamith, "and we want the Hebrew language to help in the understanding between old-timers and newcomers, between Jews and non-Jews." Again and again it is a joy to see how quickly genuine relations are established between Jewish and Arab participants, whatever prejudices they may previously have had. Many Arabs have known Jews only as policemen and soldiers; here for the first time they meet them man to man. And Hebrew becomes their common language not only philologically, but also as the common language of the heart.

Since 1951, about 3,000 people have passed through "Ulpan Akiba", more than half of them new immigrants. Surveying the garden of the Hotel Elite, one can see yet another group—housewives and students, scholars and business men, the young and the old—in the words of Shulamith "a world in miniature".

Old Acquaintances

It Happened in Vienna:—On the instigation of Hans Weigel, former refugee in Switzerland and lately biographer of Werner Krauss, A. Eulau-Felsenstein's play, "Daniel in der Loewengrube", was publicly discussed in Vienna. The actor Friedrich Lobe was attacked because, for artistic reasons, he refused to produce the anti-Communist play. Lobe, an elderly man, suffered a stroke when told what he was accused of. He had survived Hitler and the war in Israel, where he was a member of the Chamber Theatre, and returned after the end of the war to East Berlin before he joined the ensemble of Scala. Later he appeared at the Josefstadt, but a clique still harped on his past. He was never a Communist, but performed wherever he got the opportunity.

This and That:—German film director G. W. Pabst hopes to produce a "Nathan" film with Ernst Deutsch in Israel, though German pictures still cannot be shown there.—Professor O. Haas-Heye, who used to live in London, invited and introduced the Begum Aga Khan to his home town, Heidelberg.—George Grosz will return from the States to settle in Berlin.—At a memorial service for the late Leopold Jessner, a tombstone was erected on his grave in Los Angeles.—Curt Reiss is writing the life story of the late lawyer Dr. Max Alsborg—Kortner's son, Peter, is directing Molnar's "Liliom" on TV in the States.

Home News:—London's Club 43 has found a new home and has moved to the first floor of Cafe Montmartre, 225 Finchley Road, where members will meet on Mondays instead of Tuesdays; Dr. Leon Zeitlin last month gave the first lecture there.—Martin Miller scored a success as Rakosi in the production of "Shadow of Heroes", a topical play about the Hungarian revolution.—Anton Walbrook has acquired the rights of Curt Goetz' "Dr. med Praetorius" for production in the West End.—If you go and see Danny Kaye's new film "Me and the Colonel", based on Franz Werfel's novel of a refugee and scripted by Georg Froeschel, you will see Ludwig Stoessel and Cecilie Lvovsky in the cast, and will enjoy your visit to the cinema.—Walter Rilla has left for the Continent to take part in the new Mario Lanza picture being currently produced in Rome.—Albert Lieven, who has returned from Germany after some years, is in "Subway to the Sky", with German star Hildegard Neff.

Thirty Years After:—One day in 1928 Willi Schaeffers asked me to go and see one of his numerous discoveries, red-headed Dolly Haas, who had temporarily taken over the part in "Jim and Jill". Her partner was Eric Ode, the young son of Fritz Odemar, who stood in for Harald Paulsen. I liked the two very much. Since then Dolly Haas had to leave Germany. Happily married to Al Hirschfeld, the famous theatre cartoonist of the *New York Times*, she lives in New York, whilst Eric Ode became a well-known film director in Germany. Last month he came to London to shoot scenes for "Scala total verueckt", with Grete Weiser and the Tiller Girls. An even more exciting fate befell Hans Stauffen (real name Raphaely and born in Berlin), actor, author, and chess partner of Oskar Homolka in the old days, who passed through London on his way back to South Africa, where he now lives. In Switzerland, where he survived the war, he studied graphology. Eleven years ago Stauffen joined his only relative in Johannesburg and became the foremost expert in graphology there. Though he is over eighty years old now, many big business firms ask his advice before employing staff.

Obituaries:—The actor Friedrich Kuehne, one of the oldest members of Max Reinhardt's ensemble, died in Berlin aged 89.—Austrian actor Karl Skraup, aged 61, died in Munich.—Rudolf Bockelmann, famous as a singer of Wagner operas, died in Dresden at the age of 66.—Ludwig Nuernberg, well-known host of many parties in Berlin during the 'twenties, has died at the age of 95, in Buenos Aires.—Johannes R. Becher, the poet and Minister of Culture for East Berlin, died in Berlin at the age of 67.—Ida Wuest, the 74-year-old actress, has died in Berlin as the result of a stroke.

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AN ESSAY BY LEO BAECK

This small book* is the reprint of an essay in German written in 1927. The original title, "Judaism", was far more comprehensive. It was contained in a collection of essays entitled: "The Religions of the World", edited by Professor Carl Clemen, Bonn. There Judaism stands at the head of the world religions. Rev. A. K. Dallas translated it into English in 1931, together with the other essays. On the whole it is an excellent translation. True, a comparison with the original text shows some misunderstandings, some additions and a good many omissions of sentences and phrases. The style is inevitably different from that typical of Baeck. However, by shortening the long and often complicated German sentences, the text has been simplified and made easier to read. The translator has added to the original text the sources of the quotations from the Bible though not those from the Talmud.

In this essay Baeck gives the quintessence of "The Essence of Judaism", his first and epoch-making book, and leads us beyond it to his last book, the two volumes of "Dieses Volk. Jüdische Existenz". He begins with the statement that Jewish religion came into the world as a revelation or revolution, not an evolution and not a reform. It was the prophets, above all Moses, the first historical person in the religion of Israel, who experienced the call from God, the commandment to form a new humanity and its future by proclaiming as the categorical imperative "to do justice, to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God". This message addressed to man as such made this religion a world religion and not the number of its adherents or its outer success. It had an inner development, viz., the struggle for an ever new expression of that revelation, a perpetual renaissance.

The fundamentally new revolutionary principle was the idea of the One: the one thing which has been commanded, the good, the right; the one God who is completely different in nature from all gods, no mere idea, a living, personal, holy God; the oneness or totality of man created in the image of God, and of mankind, not only by faith but by acting in the service of God. In Judaism there is no room for the mythology or tragedy of fate but so much more for the mystical and for that ethical that derives from the beyond.

Man's Free Will

Man is a handiwork of God, far from Him and near to Him, tiny and great—one of the paradoxes of Jewish piety—a creature but a creature with a moral personality, with a free will to choose—God's will. Before every individual is thus set an infinite task; the failure to fulfil it is his individual (not inherited) sin which can be expiated only by return to the merciful God. Reconciliation, atonement is the profoundest meaning of Jewish religion. Piety finds its fulfilment not in a deliverance from the world but in the world by hallowing the world. Sabbath, the central feature of Jewish religion, illustrates another aspect of the new principle, its social side which includes the servant, the foreigner, the enemy, even the animal. Justice to all children of God and love is the essence of the moral code.

The last aspect of the new principle is the conception of history as conceived from the viewpoint not of the mighty and rich but of the weak and poor. The Bible rejects a double code of morality. Real history is the struggle for what is good and right, and in this way becomes world history, the revelation of God of history. It is, therefore, not only the history of the past but a conception of the future also, that future which will realise the Kingdom of God on earth. Such optimism is not of a superficial kind; it implies suffering, heroism, even martyrdom. Israel elected suffering servant of God has been called upon to prepare the way for the messianic future.

A shorter last paragraph of the book is concerned with the individual and the community.

* Leo Baeck: "God and Man in Judaism." Published 1958 by Vallentine, Mitchell & Co., with a foreword by Leonard G. Montefiore. 77 pp. 6/-.

No religious community can be without observances. In Judaism they are the "hedge round the Torah", especially important for a religion without dogma, sacrament and church. The "Law" represents the great and successful attempt to bring religion into daily life. Baeck concludes with these impressive words: "The religion of Israel has been the most influential religious principle in the world. This principle has lived and worked for two thousand years in other religions and philosophies, but its truest content and value have been evinced within the Jewish community itself. It is a world religion both in other religions and apart from them. Its adherents have always felt it to be their God-given task to be loyal to their own community; to gather from the past courage to face the future; to cleave to the great principle which was revealed among them and which, like all revelations, has ever become and will ever become new; to cleave to the determination to serve the One God and do their duty by all that He has created and commanded; to continue in this faith and fear."

"God and Man" is a masterpiece fraught with deep thoughts and feelings which can only be hinted at. Here it depicts Judaism, in a concise, convincing and moving way, from a religious, an historic, even linguistic aspect. It is not apologetic, indeed, it does not conceal certain dangers of Jewish religious practice. It is the confession of a Jew filled with knowledge, understanding of and humble pride in his religion; a Jew who—as Mr. Montefiore in his foreword rightly says—has lived to practise what he preached to the point of martyrdom.

We are indebted to Professor Charles Singer, who suggested the reprint of this essay as a separate book, and to the publishers who have given it such fitting form.

MAGIC AND REALISM

Bernard Malamud, whose "Assistant" brought the peculiar atmosphere of a Jewish grocery in the Bronx and the peculiar character of a "Shlemiel" back into everyday life, has published a number of his short stories,* which the growing number of his admirers will welcome. This gifted young Jewish writer, more than anyone else in contemporary American-Jewish literature, knows the secret of seeing the magic in everyday life and of never forgetting his Jewish background. His Angel Levine reveals the Jewish centre in a "Black Jew", and the marriage broker, Pinye Salzman, who has to marry the young Rabbi to the only girl who he does not think fit to become the bride of a Rabbi, will not soon be forgotten. These two are the gems in a selection of admirably told short stories, which waver between laughter and tears, just as in life.

BERTHA BADT-STRAUSS

* "The Magic Barrel", by Bernard Malamud. Jewish Publication Society, Philadelphia, Pa.

AUF RUF

Achtung Koelner Juden!

Die Synagogengemeinde in Koeln baut in der Roonstrasse, wo einst die Synagoge stand, ein juedisches Zentrum auf.

Zur Einweihung sollen in einer Gedenkschrift alle die, die deportiert wurden und nicht mehr zurueckkehrten, verewigt werden.

Bitte, schickt uns die Namen derer, die als tot erklart wurden, ferner jegliches Material (Photos, etc.), das die Geschehnisse aus den Jahren 1933 bis 1945 beleuchtet. Das Material wird auf Wunsch zurueckgesandt.

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Ottostrasse 85.

JEWISH NEWS

CONSECRATION OF SYNAGOGUE
IN HENDON

Though the approach of Chanucah is always an appointed season for consecrating a house of prayer, in this generation the anniversary of the German pogrom must add special significance to the occasion, and the officers of the Hendon Adath Yisroel Congregation showed an imaginative sense of the justice of history when they arranged for their new synagogue, in Brent Street, Hendon, to be opened on November 9th last. No other *kehillah* was able to mark the sombre anniversary in so fitting a manner, and it seems particularly appropriate that it was a congregation consisting almost entirely of refugees from the pogrom.

The notable ceremony was lent distinction by the presence of the Haham, Rabbi Dr. S. Gaon, deputising for the Chief Rabbi, who still is unfortunately ill, and of Dr. S. Schonfeld, head of the Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations. The civic authority was represented by the Mayor of the Borough, Alderman A. Paul.

The obvious symbolism of the occasion, demonstrating the power of the spirit to triumph over force, was expressed in a special Memorial Prayer composed, in Hebrew and English, by the Minister of the Congregation, Rabbi M. Knoblewicz. It may well rank with many of the echoes of ages past:

Remember, O Lord, what came upon us.
The Wicked broke into Thine Inheritance,
Defiled Thy Holy Places,
Laid Waste Holy Congregations,
Burnt down Synagogues,
Destroyed places of Learning,
Thy Holy Law they tore . . .

But Thou in Thy great mercy hast brought us
Into this great land which has become a
stronghold

And a haven of refuge to Thy people,
Remnant of the sword.

The synagogue, a fine, bright building, is a tribute alike to the artistic accomplishment of the builders and the devotion of the worshippers who twenty years ago determined to "do their utmost to re-create at least one of the doomed communities", as the President, Dr. J. Braude, said with legitimate pride in his address of welcome. They did not achieve their ambition entirely unaided, and the presence among the distinguished guests of Mr. Oscar Joseph, chairman of the Central British Fund, was a token of the good work done jointly by the Claims Conference and the Trust Corporation.

Those who were a small band of twelve families in 1938 have now grown into a flourishing community of more than three-hundred. Their leader throughout the twenty years, Dr. Braude, a native of Fürth, is a respected member of Anglo-Jewry, prominent alike in the Board of Deputies, religious Zionism and the Jewish schools movement, and with their latest achievement his people have shown that the refugees have become worthy citizens by upholding, in the new land, the ancient faith.

NEW JEWISH HOSPITAL IN HAMBURG

The Hamburg Senate has decided to build a new Jewish hospital, and to cover the costs estimated at 3.9 million DM, as restitution for the former Jewish hospital closed by the Nazis.

BISHOP VISITS SYNAGOGUE

The new Synagogue of Peace at Strasbourg has been visited by thousands of Jews and non-Jews. One of the most recent visitors was the Bishop of Strasbourg, Msgr. Weber. He was conducted over the building by Chief Rabbi Deutsch.

AWARD TO NON-JEW

The first recipient of the Jewish Book Award by the British Section of the World Jewish Congress was a non-Jew, Professor F. L. Rushbrook Williams, an expert on the Middle East, whose prize-winning book "The State of Israel" was published last year.

H. G. Reissner (New York)

NEGROES AND JEWS IN THE U.S.A.

During the last two years there have been bombing outrages against eight synagogues, four churches, five school buildings, and over twenty Negro homes in the Southern and Central States of the U.S.A. This count excludes mere threats to houses of worship of various denominations as far North as New York and Boston. The bombings have been duly condemned by all responsible quarters from the President's office down. They appear to be the work of persons skilled in the use of explosives, and were carefully timed, usually set to occur at night and to cause maximum material damage but no loss of life. Federal and local authorities are investigating.

The recent upsurge of violence is attributed to local tensions which have been growing ever since the Supreme Court's ruling against segregated schools. What, it may be asked, has injected an anti-Semitic flavour into terroristic activities? That there is, at least, an historical parallel between the current struggle of the American Negro for equal educational facilities and past Jewish experiences, is obvious. Heine's friend, Eduard Gans, once cried out (in a petition to the Prussian Minister of Education, dated May 13th, 1821): "I belong to the unfortunate human class which is hated because it is uneducated, and which is being discriminated against because it strives for education." It could, therefore, be argued that American Jews, collectively and individually, have a moral duty nowadays, as Americans and as Jews, to support the cause of the American Negro. In point of fact, however, none of the rabbis of recently bombed Southern temples are identified with the integration movement. The members of their congregations have generally been careful to avoid openly supporting the civic plea of the Negro. Uneasy silence marks their attitude. All the same, the bombings of synagogues and Jewish centres in Atlanta, Nashville, Jacksonville, Miami, and other places in Alabama and Illinois, seem to indicate that the Jews in the South cannot hope to escape from the reach of local vendetta.

Unresolved Antagonism

Since pre-Revolutionary days there has been an unresolved antagonism between the different social ways of life in the South and the North of the Union, respectively. The outcome of the Civil War in the 1860s was military defeat of the South and political victory for the Northern "Abolitionists". Negro slavery was outlawed. In the ensuing century the strategy of the Southern Whites was to concede to local Negroes facilities which were supposed to be "equal, but separate". The recent Supreme Court's ruling against "separate" educational facilities was based on recognition of the fact that segregated schools were inherently "unequal" and must, therefore, yield to integration. To enforce this constitutional point of view, President Eisenhower, earlier in 1958, ordered Federal troops into Little Rock to protect Negro students lawfully admitted to the local High School. At present this and other Southern High Schools are closed because the respective School Boards refuse to carry out the integration ruling. On the other hand, the judiciary branch of the Federal Government has prevented them from implementing their intention to reopen and conduct the schools involved as "private" schools, for the benefit of White students only. Thus a stalemate temporarily prevails, and acts of violence dramatise unrelieved tensions.

The rational objection of the vociferous Southern Whites is that they are against close social contacts between Negroes and Whites such as would, inevitably, be promoted by integration in schools. But this is only a partial rationalisation of deep emotional implications. It is the threatened miscegenation and "race pollution" which the Whites want to prevent by continued segregation. That the Negro is—to say the least—not sexually repulsive to the White is borne out by the fact that the Negro population of the United States, all of them of Southern origin, has become highly hybrid. Independent experts (for instance, Gunnar Myrdal, "The American Dilemma") estimate that approximately 70 per cent of the American Negroes today have

"mixed" blood in varying degrees. In this light, segregation can be interpreted as an act of self-repression on the part of the Whites. Moreover, the supremacy of the female in American society makes it mandatory upon the Southern White man to protect the "virtue" of his "sister" against suspected male Negro "aggression" and "just".

The Southern White objects to any and all interference on the part of the North in the control of Southern ways of life. In his mind it is no longer alone the Northern New England Yankee of "Abolitionist" vintage, but the Northern "Jew", too, who has started "meddling" in the affairs of the South.

Jews Espouse Negro Cause

The most outstanding single individual to do so was, indeed, an American citizen of the Jewish persuasion, the late Julius Rosenwald, of Sears-Roebuck mail order fame and wealth. In 1918 he established the philanthropic "Rosenwald Fund", which spent \$22 million on Negro welfare and education alone in the course of its stipulated lifetime of thirty years. Equally objectionable to the Southerners was the legal espousal of the Negro cause by intruders from "Jew" York, including the then criminal lawyer (now Judge) Samuel S. Leibowitz, who defended the Scottsboro' Negro youths at their trial. At present extremists in the South claim that the drive of the N.A.A.C.P. (National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People) for school integration is financed by "money from New York", a fact which is true in the sense that the Negroes in the South must rely on material support from Northern sources in general.

It would be a mistake to interpret the result of the recent national elections as being automatically conducive to the over-all cause of "progress" in the U.S.A. The additional Democratic Governors, Senators and Representatives who scored in Northern and Western States will, presumably, be anxious to vote and act in favour of "civil rights" and to curb "States' rights". However, their very victory also lends added strength to Southern Democrats, who control the principal chairmanships of the various Congressional committees under what is known as the seniority system—length of service. The group philosophy of Southern Democrats has been, and remains, segregationist. What concessions, if any, the "progressive" North inside the party will be able to extract, remains to be seen. Particularly, it must be hoped that Southerners will be restrained from committing, or condoning, further acts of violence and lawlessness.

This is the political dilemma whose temporary victims the Jewish citizens in Southern States of the Union have become. It would, however, be erroneous to conclude from the above interpretation that Jewish citizens in the North as an "ethnic group may boast of a less equivocal moral position. They share in full the social problems of the North, as do their Southern co-religionists in their respective home States.

The fight over segregation in the South has coincided with another national educational drive, which is to provide better schooling facilities to "gifted" children. This problem is more acute at present in Northern cities than in the South. On the average, Negro, Mexican, Puerto Rican, and such students lag scholastically behind children from other groups, including the Jewish. Besides, there is a sharp differential in current income and social habits between newcomers and earlier residents. Evasion by the "advanced" in Northern cities is accomplished in two ways: through the enlargement of costly private and parochial school systems and/or through a move to the suburbs. The latter, supposedly, provide a more "homogeneous" social atmosphere plus superior, however costly, schooling facilities. These private, parochial and suburban school arrangements were recently described as "separate and unequal" by a noted educator in Chicago, Bruno Bettelheim, of German-Jewish background. His evaluation (in *Commentary*, New York, October, 1958) ran thus: "Both sections of the country point at each other and cry, 'Look who's calling the kettle black!' It is difficult to say

DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Tenth Anniversary

December 10th is the tenth anniversary of the day the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was endorsed by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Although preparations are being made to celebrate this anniversary, there are thoughtful people who cannot help remembering this memorable day in a pessimistic rather than an optimistic state of mind. It is true that the Declaration was unanimously adopted by the Assembly and that the few members who were not in favour did not dare to oppose it openly but only abstained from voting against this harbinger of a solemn Covenant securing "peace on earth". However, it cannot be denied that during these ten years the moral climate of the world has deteriorated to an appalling extent, and that the lip-service paid to the idea of a Covenant has been out of proportion to the timid attempts to make a working reality of it.

The Human Rights Commission does not represent any of the eight "specialised agencies" with world-wide responsibilities provided under the U.N. Charter. It is only the sub-commission of the U.N. Economic and Social Council which, in its turn, is more or less a sub-commission of the General Assembly. The Human Rights Commission does not itself deal with matters concerning cases of discrimination and protection of minorities, but has delegated these tasks to a special sub-committee.

Such a state of affairs must discredit the Commission's standing, despite the untiring efforts of its members. They are not to be blamed for the lack of tangible results, especially the fading prospects of a Covenant without escape clauses, which might eventually be adopted by the General Assembly and ratified by the members of the United Nations. Indeed, it would be nonsensical to imagine that the Human Rights Commission, with its limited administrative, let alone, executive functions, could come up to the high expectations expected of this body when it was established. The complaints, reaching the Commission in bewildering multitude and variety, cannot even be attended to properly, let alone settled in a satisfactory manner.

However, though we have reluctantly to resign ourselves to the sad fact that governments are inclined to dismiss the Commission's proposals for a Covenant as "unrealistic", the representatives of non-governmental organisations with consultative status on the Human Rights Commission do raise their voices against such a callous and even cynical attitude. It is significant and gratifying that constructive suggestions are put forward time and again by the representatives of Jewish organisations with consultative status. Though the various sections of world Jewry differ in their opinions even on basic Jewish questions, there is unwavering unanimity in their emphasis on the urgent need for the advancement of Human Rights.

One lesson should, however, have been learned from these ten disappointing years. A Covenant endorsing the principles and the rules of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights can only be achieved if and when the hitherto political approach to the burning problems of Human Rights is changed to an approach of morality on the highest level. Then the Human Rights Commission might develop into the moral conscience of the world. Jews, often called "God's gaffies", should remember that this is both their message and challenge to mankind.

LEON ZEITLIN

with much conviction who in this controversy is kettle and who is pot."

The children of the Jewish immigration from Central Europe since 1933 have usually, and naïvely, benefited from the prevailing "suburban" trend, whereas their parents have rarely had enough leisure to digest the broader social problems involved. One thing is certain: the legitimate needs and aspirations of no single group can be isolated from the rest of the nation. Solutions on a national level must gradually be worked out, comprising the children of Negroes and other "under-privileged" newcomers, together with the "gifted" ones.

HEIDELBERG UNIVERSITY AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Recollections of a Student

Moving to Heidelberg from the University of Marburg, where the spirit of Cohen and Natorp had created an atmosphere of abstract idealism, and where the teaching of modern languages and literature in its more pedestrian way gave a student ample opportunity to settle down to sound and rational work, was like entering a realm of dreamlike unreality, a veritable fool's paradise. The fact of being a Jew did not weigh as heavily as the hesitation to compete with the high standards set by eminent scholars and able students, among whom there were relatively many of Jewish origin or denomination. All of them combined thorough learning, a critical approach to facts and the high integrity which German academic life completely lost when Hitler came to power.

The fact that I was in a congenial and understanding community made me soon feel at home, and I shed off the sense of inadequacy in the obtaining of a doctorate of philosophy. I had come with the intention of graduating under Gundolf, whose fame and writings attracted so many students that my hope of being accepted by him dwindled more and more. A friend of mine had given me an introduction to Professor Leonardo Olschki, lecturer for Romance literature, who was the son of the well-known Florentine antiquarian and publisher. Professor Olschki told me that Gundolf was not too keen on taking on candidates because he considered himself not so much an academic teacher as an interpreter of the spirit manifested by the greatest German poets and writers.

Jewish Professors

I decided to take my doctorate with Olschki. He was a quick-witted and attractive personality with a well-defined method and an unflinching taste. In his seminar on French lexicography he liked to trace the history of words like "gout" or "esprit" through the different ages. He was not very easy to get on with if one did not use the terms he expected adequately or without logical foundation. Lapses of this kind made him wince. He was very attached to his family, very musical, and he took an active part in the chamber music frequently performed in his cultured home. These regular invitations were enhanced by the lively and interesting anecdotes he related. He told, for instance, of the time he was looking for a rare book in the Vatican Library and was guided by a clergyman who in the end introduced himself as Cardinal Ratti, later on to become Pope Pius XI.

Olschki's friend was Professor Gradenwitz, a lecturer on the history of law. He was a real original, known to every student and inhabitant of the university town. Many anecdotes circulated concerning this waggish man who, apart from being an authority in his subject, seemed to enjoy his own quaintness. He changed the words "Professor der Rechte" on the visiting card outside his flat into "Professor der Linken", or entered a hairdresser's shop without taking off his hat, asking him to cut only what was visible under its rim. It is impossible to mention all the Jewish or non-Jewish personalities who contributed so much to giving Heidelberg that intellectual touch which made it a haven of objective and peaceful competition among students. I ought to say more about men like Alfred Weber, or Jaspers, who not only taught but also lived their humanist philosophy. Friedrich Gundolf embodied that academic ideal most, not only in his youthful, attractive person, his works and lectures, but also by choosing the inscription "Dem lebendigen Geiste" for Senator Schurman's Neues Kollegienhaus. The fact that the Nazis changed it into "Dem deutschen Geiste" shows clearly the degradation to which extreme nationalism led the nation of poets and thinkers.

We may look with changed eyes on Gundolf's endeavours to give form and expression to the genius of Shakespeare, Dante, Goethe or the Romantics, to his dialectic approach and his language which was of his own creation but tinged with the exclusive standards set by Stefan George

and his circle. He modified his opinions to a certain degree later on. However, those who underwent his purifying influence and accepted his refusal to make any concessions to the day will for ever know how to distinguish between true and false artistic assessments. His lectures were interesting, but delivered in a somewhat monotonous way. In private, Gundolf was not as solemn as he appeared in the lecture-room, but of a childlike single-mindedness and, strangely enough, although he confessed on various occasions that he was not a teacher, he would lecture to his visitors nearly all the time, taking every opportunity to express his ideas on any points raised in the conversation. In this he displayed an enormous knowledge of books and an infallible memory. Sometimes Karl Wolfskehl could be seen at his lectures—a tall impressive figure with the features of a prophet undergoing many inner struggles on the thorny path towards the understanding of the world as a whole and his place in it.

Forebodings of the Catastrophe

Although most of us thought we were untouched by the effects of a lost war upon an unbalanced nation, by strikes or the resistance in the Ruhr or by the political struggle which jeopardised the young Republic, some elements spread the poison of racial hatred and brought it even into the lecture room. Incidents occurred which warned anybody with the slightest foresight of what would happen to the "German Spirit" once these people with their faked values came into power. After the inaugural speech of a new rector in the Neues Kollegienhaus where he had confessed his adherence to the Republican Government, there was a demonstration against him on the square outside, led and harangued by the ill-famed anti-Semite, Professor Ruge, and banners and slogans were carried by students who listened eagerly to the fanatical speeches.

In the seminar on Hebbel held by Professor Freiherr von Waldberg who, in spite of his titled name, was of Jewish origin, a highly cultured Jewish student gave a lecture on "Hebbel and Christianity". While he was delivering his lecture a member of one of those students' fraternities which were a hotbed of racialism sent round a petition among the listeners asking them to sign if they shared his objection to a person looking like the speaker and bearing a name like his giving a lecture on the subject in question, and a substantial number signed the ominous document.

The incident provoked on the day of Rathenau's burial by Professor Lenard, the physicist, who ordered his students to tear down the flag from the roof of the Radiological Institute and to turn the firehoses against the workers who were laying siege to the building, is well known. I witnessed his arrest and how he was led to prison, where he had to stay for a short time. It may be less well known that, whenever a Jewish student presented him with the attendance book at the end of term, he first turned it upside down and then "honoured" it with his signature.

These contrasts are typical of those years which led to the destruction of many lives and values. It is a great consolation that we can mention several scholars who were finishing their studies in Heidelberg in the early 'twenties and have become well known now, e.g. Professor Ernst Kantorowicz, a pupil of Oncken and Alfred Weber and author of the excellent book on the Hohenstauffer Frederick II; Dr. Walter Ehrlich, who wrote some important books on philosophical subjects and whose work on Philosophical Anthropology was recently published and Professor Adolf Leschnitzer, who devoted himself to Jewish affairs and has made a name for himself as a scholar.

ALMA MAHLER WERFEL'S MEMOIRS

One of the *grandes dames* of our time—a woman who has shared the lives of the composer Gustav Mahler, the architect Walter Gropius, the artist Oskar Kokoschka, and the writer Franz Werfel—has now written the "memories of a lifetime", in collaboration with E. B. Ashton.* The title of her book is taken from a quotation by Thornton Wilder: "There is a land of the living and a land of the dead, and the bridge is love, the only survival, the only meaning."

The elements of Alma Mahler Werfel's life are so fascinating that her story is bound to have a wide appeal. Despite a rather pedestrian writing style and occasional lapses of idiom and of fact, her book is an eminently romantic one. Yet those who expect a glamorous account of gay *Alt Wien* will be disappointed; the basic tenor of the book is, somehow, a doleful one. Madame Werfel's intimate association with men of genius and near-genius brought much excitement and stimulation, but also a great deal of heartbreak into her life. Three of her four children (one each by Mahler, Gropius and Werfel) died an early death. From the time when she was one of the most beautiful girls in Vienna, her watchword has been *Amo, ergo sum*. This human and artistic dynamo, with the uncanny gift of attracting and inspiring great men, became adept at "roaming in souls", as she puts it. "For a while I was able to hold the stirrups of these horsemen of light", she says, and regards this as the blessing of her life. She succeeds in imparting to her readers an insight into the tempestuous ways in which works of art, music and literature often come into being, and in highlighting the personal tragedy that tends to be the price of creating imperishable masterpieces.

After the turn of the century, a veritable Reigen of superior individuals flocked about the daughter of the Austrian painter Emil Schindler. The early part of Madame Werfel's book, dealing with her first husband, will already be familiar to readers of her earlier book *Gustav Mahler: Memories and Letters*. After Mahler's untimely death in 1911, Oskar Kokoschka, then a "poor, starving genius", became Alma Mahler's lover; the three years with him were "one fierce battle of love", but the spiritual aftermath never really came to an end. After Kokoschka went off to serve in the First World War, Alma Mahler married Walter Gropius in 1915. Kokoschka and Gropius never really come to life in the pages of this book, possibly because Alma Mahler's involvement with them was not based on the characteristics and achievements that have since won them world-wide acclaim. When Alma Gropius (as she was then) met Franz Werfel, she committed "spiritual adultery" with him before her husband's eyes. The major part of her book is devoted to her life with Werfel, almost a dozen years her junior, with whom she lived for over ten years before marrying him in 1929. Drawing on his diary as well as hers, Madame Werfel gives a full and satisfying account of how she found fulfilment with him despite religious and ideological differences.

In 1924 and 1929 Alma Mahler Werfel visited Palestine with Franz Werfel, and both times she was tempted to settle there. There are vivid accounts of the last years of pre-Nazi Austria and of the Werfels' harrowing experiences on their flight through France, a flight that produced such dissimilar works as *The Song of Bernadette* and *Jacobowsky and the Colonel*. Lovers of literature will enjoy reading about the background of *The Forty Days of Musa Dagh*, *Verdi*, *The Eternal Road*, *Star of the Unborn*, and other works. There are intimate glimpses of the many notables whose paths crossed Alma Mahler Werfel's in a significant manner: the musicians Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Hans Pfitzner, Alban Berg and Arnold Schoenberg; the artist Gustav Klimt, and the writers Gerhart Hauptmann, Franz Blei, Fritz von Unruh and Arthur Schnitzler.

Today the widow of Gustav Mahler and Franz Werfel, still striking-looking in her late seventies, keeps busy in her treasure-trove of an apartment in New York City because she has "two firms to administer". In her usual outspoken way she has now shared her fabulous life—a life still filled with words and music, friends and memories—with what deserves to be a large reading public.

HARRY ZOHN.

* "And the Bridge is Love." By Alma Mahler Werfel. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York, 312 pp. \$5.95.

"AN UN-ENGLISH ACTIVITY"

Max J. Friedlaender (1867-1958)

The director of the Victoria and Albert Museum once remarked to me how proud he was that Adolph Goldschmidt had been his teacher at the Berlin University. He referred, of course, to the great authority on ivory sculpture of the Middle Ages. The contribution of Jewish scholars to the history of art in general, has been so great that it was once referred to in this country as "an un-English activity". To mention only a few, there was Karl Neumann in Heidelberg, who wrote the first German standard work about Rembrandt. In Berlin there was Oscar Fischl—Raphael's untiring prophet—and Werner Weisbach, who gave a new direction to the study of Baroque art. There was Aby Warburg in Hamburg whose Institute, now in London, will preserve his name for many generations to come. Yet perhaps the greatest among them was Max Friedlaender, who recently died at the age of 91. He was an outstanding scholar and organiser, like his contemporary and colleague in Berlin, Wilhelm von Bode. His capacity for work seemed inexhaustible.

He was first at the head of the Kupferstichkabinett, then he became the director of the Gemaeldegalerie (Kaiser Friedrich Museum)—one of the most important collections in the world. From far and near people came to him to ask for his advice on the authenticity of a painting. In Friedlaender, the connoisseur and the art historian were one, but he also found the time for prolific writing. By 1916, when he published his first major work, he had already contributed more than 400 items to periodicals and exhibition catalogues. It was characteristic of the man that he waited until he was 49 before he wrote his "Von Eyck bis Brueghel". Other works of note followed in quick succession: "Der Holzschnitt", "Duerer" and, in 1924, "Liebermann". But the magnum opus which carried his name to the farthest corners of the earth was "Die altniederlaendische Malerei", in fourteen volumes.

To my knowledge, only two of his works have been translated into English: "Landscape, Portrait,

Still Life" and "On Art and Connoisseurship".

Shortly before Hitler came to power Friedlaender, with intimations of what was to come, resigned. In any case he had reached the retiring age and wanted to live in peace and quiet in his beautiful flat in the Genthiner Strasse. But, alas, this proved impossible and, just before the war, the "Geheimrat" moved to Holland, where he died in Amsterdam's Beethovenstraat.

A. ROSENBERG

EXHIBITION OF OLD MASTERS

Alfred Brod Gallery

To delight or to disturb—that is the question. There are those who cannot get away from the tribulations of our time and the agonising problems of our era. They turn to modern distortions, at least to Van Gogh. Others, however, look at paintings to refresh their senses and their minds. Such persons will be interested in the annual autumn exhibition which has just been held at the Alfred Brod Gallery (36 Sackville Street, London, W.1). Two very palpable facts speak for the quality of this exhibition: two pictures were sold immediately to two of the most famous of Continental museums. Bartolomeus Breenbergh's "Roman Landscape" went to the Mauritshuis in The Hague, and Adam Pynacker's "Italian Landscape" was acquired by the museum in Berlin-Dahlem (the successor to the Kaiser Friedrich Museum).

There was a "Still Life with Peaches" by Jan Frans van Dael (1764-1830), which I particularly liked. It is simplicity itself. "A Young Girl" by Caspar Netscher (1639-1684) is strong and impressive, and the girl's face seems to leap out of the canvas. A small painting, "Study of Monkeys", by Frans Snyders (1579-1657) is full of life and movement. Realism began long before the nineteenth century.

A.R.

NEWS IN BRIEF

MAX REINHARDT EXHIBITION IN BERLIN

Under the title "Max Reinhardt and his Stagecraft", an exhibition is being shown in Berlin, giving a comprehensive impression of the achievements of Max Reinhardt and his collaborators on the Berlin stage in the 'twenties. The collection of Ernst Stern forms an important part of the exhibition. It was put at the disposal of the organisers by Stern's daughter, Mrs. Hopkins, of London.

The opening was attended by Helene Thimig, Max Reinhardt's widow, one of the illustrious guests who addressed the visitors.

ALFRED KERR MEMORIAL MEETING

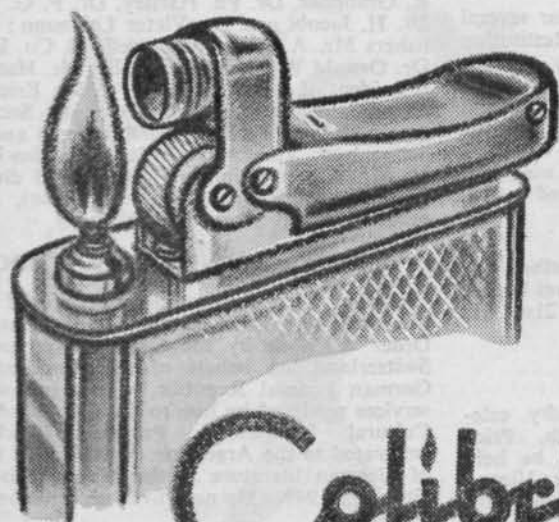
On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the death of Alfred Kerr, Friedrich Luft spoke of the personality and the work of the critic before an audience in Berlin. Martin Held read characteristic passages from Kerr's writings. Mrs. Julia Kerr, his widow, who had shared his exile in London, and his son, were present at the memorial meeting.

AWARD TO AUTHOR OF ANNE FRANK PLAY

The Unesco Prize to mark the 10th anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights, was given to Ernst Schnabel of Norddeutscher Rundfunk for his radio play; "The Footsteps of Anne Frank".

MASCHA KALEKO IN BERLIN

On the anniversary of the day she had to leave Germany 20 years ago, Mascha Kaleko was back in Berlin to read selected parts from her own poetry, under the auspices of the Freie Volksbuehne.



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BIRTHDAY TRIBUTES

PROFESSOR PHILIPP KAUFMANN

The Viennese-born painter Professor Philipp Kaufmann, who recently turned 70, has, since 1932, lived in London, where his work became known in a comparatively short time. Now he is one of the most sought after of the English society portrait painters. Professor Kaufmann's unusual success in such a competitive field as the London art world is due neither to influential connections nor to a fashionable style, but solely to his artistic integrity. His work is entirely devoid of flattery and affectation; in his very real, but immensely subtle, artistic medium, he expresses only the truth as he sees it.

Recently a very special honour has fallen to his lot. Sir Richard Gale, who as Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery's successor has taken over the post of Deputy Commander-in-Chief of NATO forces in Paris, commissioned Professor Kaufmann to paint his portrait. He granted him ten sittings during which, as he put it, he was highly entertained, for they had lively discussions about art, philosophy and history. Professor Kaufmann, who has painted the portraits of such great personalities as Einstein, confessed that he had never had a more interesting sitter. The artist and the General invited their friends, numerous politicians, generals, industrialists and painters to the unveiling of the portrait in Kaufmann's studio in St. John's Wood. It was an event of unusual significance both socially and artistically. The portrait evoked general approval and had an enthusiastic reception; the sitter himself, usually a painter's most severe critic, expressed his complete satisfaction.

The picture shows the General in a completely natural stance, with a map of Europe before him, and is painted in contrasted light and strong tones and colours. We are immediately aware of a personality which radiates energy and vitality; we feel the power of the intellect behind the mighty brow and a deep, all-pervading humanity and sympathy is unmistakable. One can well understand that despite his 62 years, the General could only endure one year of inactivity—till March 1957 he had been Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Germany—before calling on his store of abundant energy to meet the demands of this new post which has such profound international and military importance. General Gale declared that Professor Kaufmann's work would probably find its ultimate home in the headquarters of his own regiment, the Royal Worcesters.

ROBERT SPIRA

LILLY FREUD-MARLE 70

Lilly Freud-Marlé, wife of actor-producer Arnold Marlé and a niece of the great Siegmund Freud, celebrated her 70th birthday last month in London. She is probably one of the last of the artistes who dedicated their lives to the poets by reciting their works before large audiences. Radio and television did not yet exist when she, Milan, Wuellner and Ludwig Hardt brought the voices of the poets to the far corners of the country, and paved the way for their work.

Born in Vienna, Lilly Freud came at an early age with her parents to Berlin, where Otto Sommersdorff and later the great Oskar Sauer were her teachers. In 1911 she gave her first evening of recitals in Berlin's Bellevuestrasse, and was an instant success. It was the then young Willi Schaeffers who drew her attention to the unknown Tagore and she helped to make his poems popular all over Europe. Through Luise Wolff, the concert agent, she was acquainted with the famous personalities of the time, and she still treasures her correspondence with Rilke and many others.

During the first war Lilly Freud joined Otto Falckenberg's ensemble in Munich, and there she met her husband Arnold Marlé, the gifted actor and forceful director. Before the couple had to go into exile they lived in Hamburg. Lilly Freud-Marlé had also numerous pupils first in Germany and later on in Prague and London. Her love of poets is her life, and her many friends and admirers all over the world will be delighted to know she is still going strong and is as beautiful as she always was.

PEM

JEANNETTE KOHN-FRANKLIN 70

Mrs. Jeannette Kohn-Franklin has just celebrated her 70th birthday. A member of one of the oldest Anglo-Jewish families (she is a niece of Viscount Samuel), she is herself an outstanding personality in many respects. Highly educated and a very gifted sculptor, she trained at the Academy at Düsseldorf, where she met her husband. She combines a warm heart with energy and will-power and, in our darkest years, she held out a helping hand to hundreds of German-Jewish boys and girls, finding them places in schools and hospitals, thus saving them from deportation and laying the foundations for their lives. Before she came to live in London a few years ago, she generously gave hospitality to refugees in Oxford, and also placed her home at the disposal of the AJR for its local gatherings.

Many of the refugee children whom Mrs. Kohn-Franklin helped are now well established in professions all over the world, and she follows their lives with intense interest and the greatest pride in their achievements. We join with them in expressing our gratitude to Mrs. Kohn-Franklin and our best wishes to her and her family.

PROFESSOR LISE MEITNER 80

Professor Dr. Lise Meitner, who was the director of the physico-radioactive department of the Kaiser-Wilhelm Institute in Berlin-Dahlem, has celebrated her 80th birthday. After her emigration in 1938, she was appointed to a professorship for Physics at the Nobel Institute in Stockholm and, since 1947, to the post of director of the research laboratory for Physics at the Technicum in Stockholm. In 1955 she received the Otto Hahn prize for Chemistry and Physics.

DR. JUSTIN GOLDSTEIN 80

Justizrat Dr. Justin Goldstein, of 34 Frogna Court, London, N.W.3, will celebrate his 80th birthday on December 26th. Prior to his emigration, he was a lawyer in Nuremberg, where he enjoyed a high reputation among judges, his colleagues and clients. His integrity is of the highest; his readiness to help everyone in need of his services unequalled.

In this country, Dr. Goldstein acted for several years as a legal adviser to the United Restitution Office. He devoted himself untiringly to this work on behalf of his fellow-refugees, and was particularly successful due to his outstanding legal knowledge, coupled, in a way not frequently to be found, with a captivating modesty.

Dr. Goldstein's large circle of friends wish him many happy returns to come, in unimpaired health.

RICHARD KATZ 70

Richard Katz, the well-known author of "Bummel durch die Welt" and other travel books, celebrated his 70th birthday on October 21st. He now lives in Locarno, Switzerland.

FRITZ STIEDRY 75

The well-known conductor, Fritz Stiedry, celebrated his 75th birthday on October 11th. Prior to his emigration to the United States, he held appointments with the Berlin and the Vienna Opera Houses. He is now with the New York Metropolitan Opera.

SIEGRIED HEIMBERG 60

The Chairman of the Landesverband der juedischen Gemeinden von Westfalen and of the Jewish community at Dortmund recently celebrated his 60th birthday. He has taken a decisive part in rebuilding Jewish community life in his district.

RABBI JACOB SONDERLING 80

Rabbi Dr. Jacob Sonderling recently turned 80. Born in Upper Silesia, he was a rabbi in Goettingen and Hamburg. In 1923 he received a call to the United States and, since 1935, has been rabbi at Fairfax Temple, Los Angeles. His services have been recognised with particular gratitude by the refugees from Central Europe, to whom he was always most helpful and amongst whom he enjoys great popularity.

MANFRED GEORGE 65

Manfred George, celebrated his 65th birthday on October 22nd. Before 1933, as a member of the staff of Ullstein, he was one of the leading journalists in Berlin and, after his emigration to America, he founded the *Aufbau* in New York.

PROFESSOR KURT GOLDSTEIN 80

Professor Kurt Goldstein, the neurologist, celebrated his 80th birthday in New York. Prior to his emigration, he held appointments in Frankfurt/Main and at the Moabit Hospital in Berlin.

PROFESSOR SELMAR ASCHHEIM 80

The famous gynaecologist, Professor Selmar Aschheim, recently celebrated his 80th birthday. Until 1933, he practised in Berlin, where he was also Professor at the Berlin University. He left for France in 1936, where he was naturalised as early as 1937.

DR. MOSHE SMOIRA 70

Dr. Moshe Smoira, former President of the Supreme Court of Justice of the State of Israel, recently celebrated his 70th birthday. Prior to his emigration to Palestine, as it was then, in 1922, he lived in Germany, where he was a leading personality in the Zionist movement. He practised law in Israel, at the same time lecturing at the lawyers' college, until he became a judge.

HONOURS

AWARDS FROM GERMANY

As an expression of its desire to undo the wrongs of the past the German Federal Government has, for several years, awarded the Federal Cross of Merit also to persons who had to leave Germany as victims of Nazi persecution. The recent list of awards bestowed on the occasion of President Heuss's visit to this country, *inter alia*, includes the following immigrants from Germany: the author Peter de Mendelssohn; the fashion journalist Elsa Herzog; the physicians Professor H. C. Lauber and Dr. O. Schulmann; the solicitors Mr. R. Graupner, Dr. Ph. Hartley, Dr. F. G. Holland, Dr. H. Jacobi and Dr. Victor Lehmann; the publishers Mr. A. Aber (of Novello & Co. Ltd.) and Dr. Oswald Wolff; the journalist Mr. Hans Jaeger (President of the "Club 1943"); Mr. Erich Hirsch (prior to his recent return to Germany, Secretary of Anglo-German Educational Relations) and Mr. F. Schoenbeck. The Cross of Merit was also bestowed on Mr. Albert Reimann, founder and director of the former Reimann-Schule (Berlin), on the occasion of his recent 84th birthday.

ORDER FOR PROFESSOR BOCK

Werner Bock, author and professor of German literature, was awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit by the German Ambassador to Switzerland, on behalf of the President of the German Federal Republic, in recognition of the services rendered by him to the German-Argentine Cultural Institution. Professor Bock, who emigrated to the Argentine in 1939, held the chair of German literature at the Montevideo University until 1949. He now lives near Ascona.

"LOEB-STRASSE" IN TRIER

The Town Council of Trier (Moselle) has unanimously decided to give a new street the name of "Loeb-Strasse", in memory of Sigmund Loeb, a former citizen of Trier. When informing the late Mr. Sigmund Loeb's son, who lives in this country, of its decision, the Mayor of Trier wrote: "... by this act we want to honour for all time an outstanding citizen whose activities for public and cultural life are still unforgotten".

Mr. Loeb was a member of the Trier Town Council for over twenty-five years. He also played an active part in the city's Jewish community, and was the founder of the B'nai B'rith Lodge of Trier. He left Trier in 1938 for Holland, from where he was later deported to Westerbork, but survived the horrors of that camp and arrived in England in 1946. He died in May, 1950, at the age of 90.

IN MEMORIAM

KAMMERGERICHTSRAT LEO WOLFF

The death has occurred of Kammergerichtsrat i. R. Leo Wolff in London at the age of 88. His name and work are inseparably associated with the history of German Jewry during the last period of its existence. For a long time he was a member, and for several years the Chairman, of the Board of the Berlin Jewish community. When in 1922 the Jewish communities in Prussia were given the opportunity of forming the "Preussische Landesverband Juedischer Gemeinden", a federation of public standing, to take up the joint interests of the communities, Kammergerichtsrat Wolff was elected the President of this newly formed body. He retained this high office until he had to emigrate. His outlook on Jewish communal work was shaped during a time when the demands to extend the scope of the communities from "Religionsgemeinden" to "Volksgemeinden" had not yet been brought into the arena of Jewish public discussion in Germany.

The "Landesverband" became a platform for heated debates on this problem. Leo Wolff, as a follower of Jewish liberalism, was on the side of those who considered the communities as religious and charitable rather than as political and national institutions. This, however, never affected his impartiality as President, and in his devotion to Jewish communal work, to which he sacrificed all the time left to him from his duties as a High Court judge, he was second to none.

During the first years of his stay in this country he bravely endured the unavoidable difficulties he had to undergo like most of his fellow-refugees. At the same time, he worked for their well-being as the Chairman of the Jewish Club in Golders Green, one of the first large organisations in this country built up by the refugees themselves.

He will be gratefully remembered by all those who had the benefit of his co-operation and advice, and who were bound to be impressed by his unreserved helpfulness and integrity.

WALTER VON MOLO

The sad news of Walter von Molo's death on October 28th came as a great shock to me. In him I have lost the most intimate, best-loved and trusted friend of over forty years' standing.

It must be left to more competent writers than myself, and to learned scholars in literature, to pay homage to von Molo as an outstanding novelist, essayist, poet and playwright, and to the magic appeal of his name and work to German men and women, young and old, in all walks of life.

I myself admired his courage and the fullness of his vision on humanity and human beings. This attitude remained unchanged when he raised his powerful voice in the year which already heralded the dark age of Nazi terror, and openly condemned the desecration of Jewish cemeteries. Hitler's henchmen took their revenge by demolishing his beautiful home in Zehlendorf. Goebbels dismissed him from his high honorary position as President of the German Academy of Literature. He retained the same qualities when, after the "deluge", he preferred to continue to live in proud solitude in the Bavarian mountains, together with his brave and charming wife. He had retired there immediately before Hitler came to power, exposed to ridiculous and shameful chicaneries.

Many of his Jewish friends will, like myself, never forget that there was no place in the mind of Walter von Molo, who for many years had lived as "a German without Germany", for any racial, religious or social prejudice whatsoever.

LEON ZEITLIN

DAVID ROSENBAUM

The Chairman of the Wuerzburg Jewish community, David Rosenbaum, died at the age of 81. He was a survivor of Theresienstadt.

KURT NATHAN

The death has occurred of Mr. Kurt Nathan (London), at the age of 54. He was born in Hamburg, where he was also associated with the German-Jewish youth movement. Mr. Nathan was a founder member and, until he came to live in London, was the President of the Amersham Hebrew Congregation. He played a leading part in the St. John Ambulance Brigade in Buckinghamshire, and was made a Serving Brother of the Order of St. John. He always displayed great interest in the work of the AJR and assisted whenever he was called upon. His untimely death will be deeply regretted by all those who knew him, and our sympathies go out to his family in their sad bereavement.

RABBI DR. E. H. KRONHEIM

Dr. Enoch Hans Kronheim, Rabbi Emeritus of the Mayfield Temple in Cleveland, Ohio, recently died. From 1917 to 1938 he was a rabbi in Bielefeld. He enjoyed a high reputation amongst the members of the community which he served.

BISHOP OF CHICHESTER'S WORK

To commemorate the work of the late Bishop G. K. A. Bell, the Bishop of Chichester, on behalf of refugees from Nazi oppression, a figure of St. Michael was placed in the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Harrow Weald.

At the consecration ceremony on October 19th, the sermon was delivered by the Rev. W. W. Simpson, the General Secretary of the Council of Christians and Jews. Rev. Simpson based his moving address on the words from the Book of Daniel: "And at that time shall Michael stand up, the great prince which standeth for my people Israel." He recalled that the statue was the work of a Jewish refugee artist, the late David Paul (Koenigsberger), who died in 1956. The mural over the altar was also the work of a refugee artist, Hans Feibusch.

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Letters to the Editor

ECHO OF THE NOVEMBER ISSUE

Fuer die freundliche Uebersendung der "AJR Information" von November 1958 moechte ich Ihnen ganz besonders danken. Mit tiefer Bewegung habe ich die Berichte ueber die Vorgaenge von November 1938 gelesen. Das Ergreifendste an diesen Berichten ist, dass sie ohne jedes Hassgefuehl geschrieben sind, sondern nur die grauenhaften Tatsachen verzeichnen. Darin liegt eine Seelengroesse, die, leider, in heutiger Zeit nur noch sehr selten anzutreffen ist.

Das Bild der brennenden Synagoge an der Fasanenstrasse rief bei mir die Gefuehle wach, die mich ueberkamen, als ich die Truemmer

dieses schoenen Gotteshauses, kurz nach den Ereignissen, von der Bahn aus sah, als ich damals meine Frau in die Neuro-Chirurgische Klinik der Charité begleitete: welch nie auszuloeschende Schande ist auf das deutsche Volk abgeladen worden!

Moegte Ihrer Vereinigung auch fernerhin ein segensreiches Wirken beschieden sein! Das ist mein aufrichtiger Wunsch, mit dem ich Sie begreuisse als

Ihr ergebener

Bueckeburg.

ALFRED HEIDSIECK.

Sir.—Having read your November issue I must protest against the detailed descriptions given therein, which undoubtedly will cause distress to a large number of your readers whose relatives and friends have been murdered.

By all means remember the past, but no useful purpose can be served by repeatedly describing these horrors. The large majority of your readers is not likely to forget.

M. OPPENHEIM.

1 Glenloch Court,
Glenmore Road,
London, N.W.3.

Sir.—I received your November issue and, having read again about the horrors which happened in Germany in 1938, I think that it is useful to distribute some copies among my non-Jewish friends. Please send me three more. With thanks in anticipation.

R.P.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Birthdays

Wiener. Julius Wiener will celebrate his 82nd birthday on December 13th. 115 The Vale, London, N.W.11.

Deaths

Soldin. Deborah Soldin, on Monday, November 10th. Deeply mourned by her daughter, Mrs. Ruth Schneider, son-in-law and grandchildren. 24 Watford Road, Northwood, Middx.

Michaelis. Karl Michaelis, on November 3rd in his 87th year, at Nyon, nr. Geneva. Remembered in gratitude by his family and friends.

Thanks for Condolences

Bischheim. Simon Bischheim (Peacehaven, 62 Hillside Gardens, Edgware, Middx.), Bernard, Helen, Eric, Richard and their families wish to thank all their friends for their kind thoughts and sympathy in their sad bereavement.

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MISSING PERSONS

Enquiries by AJR

Regina Herzberg, born 1914 at Hagen, Westphalia. Last known address: Hagen.

Julius Vogel, last known address: Noke, Oxfordshire.

Rudolph Steiner, last known address: 240 Clifton Gardens, W.9.

Elizabeth Bartels, last known address: 253 West End Lane, N.W.6.

Olly Sternberg, née Fuchs, wife of Dr. Sternberg; last known address: Vienna. Emigrated to Shanghai in 1939, and from there to Chicago, to join her brother, Robert Fuchs.

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Personal Enquiries

Sally Neustadt, formerly of Berlin-Tempelhof, emigrated to London in 1938. Married to Charlotte Kaiser. Reply to Mrs. H. Bauer, Apt. 16, Rua do Arouche, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Max R. Cohn (formerly Berlin), believed to have emigrated to London. Wanted by Rechtsanwalt u. Notar Georg Eberhardt, Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Johannisbergerstr. 5.

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AJR Social Work

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

November is usually an unfavourable month for finding jobs. Last month was particularly bad due to the general low position in the labour market. At such times employers choose younger people for financial reasons, and our applicants are mostly elderly, many of them only able to take part-time jobs. We would be grateful, therefore, for offers to place persons (not for residential domestics), for temporary or occasional work as well. Please phone MAI. 4449.

"NACHBARHILFE" (HELP YOUR NEIGHBOUR)

Appeals in previous issues have brought us new offers of help in cases of illness or invalidity, paid or unpaid. We were therefore able to be of assistance when contacted by people in such instances. We are still looking for helpers in the following districts: Hendon, Edgware, N.2 and N.3, W.11, W.2 and S.W. districts. Phone MAI. 4449.

CLOTHING COLLECTION

We should like to draw the attention of our friends to the fact that we are no longer collecting clothing. Those wishing to donate clothing in good condition should contact:

The Federation of Jewish Relief Organisations, 131 Elgin Ave., W.9. CUN. 0131.

The Jewish Board of Guardians, 74a Charlotte Street, W.1. MUS. 1644.

WIZO, 107 Gloucester Place, W.1. WEL. 0506.

ACCOMMODATION

The situation has not changed. We do receive offers for accommodation, but the rent is usually too high for our applicants. We would be grateful for offers of rooms with cooking facilities with rents up to £2 10s. Phone MAI. 4449.

FUNCTIONS IN OLD AGE HOMES

It has always been a custom at Otto Schiff House, the first of the three Homes, to arrange concerts, talks, lantern slide shows and other kinds of entertainment for the residents and their relatives or friends at about monthly intervals, and it is intended also to provide the same facilities for the residents of the two other Homes which were recently opened.

The first function at Otto Hirsch House (Kew) on October 26th, was a concert, at which Johanna Metzger-Lichtenstern, accompanied by her husband, sang German, Yiddish and Israeli songs. Both her artistic accomplishments and the charming way in which she introduced and explained the well-selected programme, created the homely atmosphere so essential for such a gathering. By a fortunate coincidence, Mr. S. Adler-Rudel, who prior to his re-emigration to Israel had been a Vice-Chairman of the AJR and who was on a visit in this country, was able to attend the function. He gave a brief and moving talk about Otto Hirsch, with whom he was associated for many

years. Together with Leo Baeck, Otto Hirsch voluntarily remained at the helm of the Reichsvertretung until he was deported and met his death at the Mauthausen Concentration Camp. He was, Mr. Adler-Rudel said, no "Bindestrich-Jude", but a harmonious personality, equally shaped by his Jewish heritage and his Svbadian homeland. His memory was honoured by his native town, Stuttgart, which named a bridge after him, and also by immigrants from Wuerttemberg in Shaave Zion (Israel) who had erected a Memorial Hall bearing his name. It was fitting, said Mr. Adler-Rudel, that German Jews in England also now kept his memory alive by associating this Home with the name of Otto Hirsch.

It was in the same spirit that the first function at Leo Baeck House (Hampstead Garden Suburb), dedicated to the memory of Dr. Leo Baeck, was held on November 2nd, the second anniversary of his death. Rabbi Dr. G. Salzberger, in a masterful way, described Leo Baeck as the rabbi, the religious thinker, the teacher and the leader of German Jewry. His talk left a deep impression both on those who had known Dr. Baeck personally and on those who, for the first time, got a deeper insight into his life and work. Dr. Salzberger succeeded not only in making his audience acquainted with Leo Baeck's approach to the religious and philosophical problems of our times but also gave a vivid picture of his personality. There could have been no more adequate inauguration of the Home, which has the privilege of bearing the name of German Jewry's revered leader.

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ISRAELI NEWS

ISRAEL PHILATELISTS' BANQUET

That the attractive colours of Israel's postage stamps help to brighten the dullness of the English weather, was the assertion of Mr. David Shoham, Economic Counsellor to the Israeli Embassy, when he replied to a toast at the First Dinner-Dance held by the British Association of Palestine-Israel Philatelists (BAPIP), at the Prince Albert Hotel, Golders Green, on November 3rd.

Mr. Shoham was the guest of honour at a most successful function which attracted about 75 members, their families, leading philatelists and representatives of the philatelic press. Although only eight years old, the Association has proved its virility on more than one occasion, and its 450 members are scattered throughout the world.

Other speakers at the dinner paid tribute to the ardent enthusiasm of the Association's officers, and especially to Dr. H. H. Hirst, the President, who was unable to make the journey from Glasgow. It is due largely to Dr. Hirst's work that the

"BAPIP Bulletin" has become one of the finest publications of its kind in the country. The London Branch is particularly active owing to the keen work put in by Dr. E. Rachwalsky, at whose home the meetings are held, and to Messrs. S. Y. Harwich and B. A. Remington, the Joint Honorary Secretaries. Frames covering the walls of the dining-hall contained an exhibition of Israel's stamps, put up by Mr. E. H. Moshi. Details of the BAPIP can be obtained from Mr. Remington, 36 Sinclair Grove, N.W.11.

M. WILLIAMS

PROBST GRUEBER'S TOUR

Propst Grueber, the German Protestant Church leader, has left for a four weeks' tour of Israel, at the invitation of the Israeli Government. The invitation is regarded as an expression of gratitude in recognition of the great help given by Propst Grueber to persecuted Jews during the Nazi régime.

GERMAN VISITORS

The Lord Mayor of Frankfurt on Main, Bockelmann, and Dr. Hensel, the Town Clerk of Düsseldorf, are at present visiting Israel. They are accompanied by Mr. Karl Marx, editor of the *Allgemeine Wochenzeitung der Juden in Deutschland*.

PROFESSOR BOEHM ON GERMAN-ISRAELI RELATIONS

Professor Franz Boehm, Member of the German Federal Parliament, who took a decisive part in the restitution settlement between the Federal Republic and Israel in 1952, recently visited Israel as a guest of the Government.

During his visit he explained that Germany's reluctance to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries was because such a step might provoke recognition of the East German Government by Arab and other states.

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