

## INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE  
ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN8 FAIRFAX MANSIONS,  
FINCHLEY ROAD (Corner Fairfax Road),  
LONDON, N.W.3  
Telephone: MAlda Vale 9096/7 (General Office)  
MAlda Vale 4449 (Employment Agency and Social Services Dept.)Office and Consulting Hours:  
Monday to Thursday 10 a.m.—1 p.m. 3—6 p.m.  
Friday 10 a.m.—1 p.m.

## COMMENT

## "JEKYLL AND HYDE"

Since its inception this journal has considered it as one of its tasks to publish information on events in Germany. It appears from numerous reactions that this is also in accordance with readers' wishes. The reasons are manifold: having spent their formative years in that country, members of our community are particularly capable of assessing the meaning of the diverse trends in German policy. They know that there are forces of progress, democracy and tolerance, symbolised in the personality of Federal President Dr. Heuss. But, in the light of their own experience, they are not inclined to minimise danger signals. At the same time, as contemporaries, they realise the decisive bearing of the solution of the German question on the peace of the world.

We usually record events in Germany without comment. We also try to keep a balance between reassuring and alarming news items. In this approach we are guided by the knowledge that any one-sided approach would be doomed to failure, because it is just its ambivalence which gives the German problem its specific quality. It is no accident that, during the war, Sebastian Haffner, an expert on German affairs, took the title of his book from R. L. Stevenson's novel about a split personality, and called it "Germany—Jekyll and Hyde".

Two incidents taken at random from reports published in this issue make us particularly aware that any feelings of acquiescence would be out of place: the flight to Egypt of Studienrat Zind, who was sentenced to imprisonment after having maintained that too few Jews had been gassed, and the claim by a German lawyer that the gas ovens had been constructed by Americans to be photographed. It is a tragic irony that Zind, who appears to sympathise with the Nazi ideology in many respects, was only able to escape because the Nazi system under which people were arrested before they were found guilty is no longer existent. Regarding the lawyer's utterances, the decisive point is not whether there are many people who agree with his views, but that it is possible to express them without any feeling of inhibition.

The importance of these and similar incidents should certainly not be exaggerated. But a watchful eye seems to be necessary lest the mistakes of the early 'thirties may be repeated in the late 'fifties.

## BUNDESRUECKERSTATTUNGS-GESETZ

## Anmeldefrist bis zum 1. April 1959 verlaengert

Der Bundestag hat in allen drei Lesungen eine Novelle zum Bundesrueckerstattungsgesetz beschlossen, die vorsieht, dass die Anmeldung rueckerstattungsrechtlicher Ansprueche (§ 27 Abs. 2) bis zum 1. April 1959 bei dem zustaendigen Zentralanmeldeamt eingegangen sein muss. Damit ist die bisherige Anmeldefrist um drei Monate verlaengert worden. Die Frist gilt als gewahrt, wenn der Berechtigte bis zum 1. April 1959 den Anspruch bei einem nach § 27 Absatz 1 unzustaeendigen Zentralanmeldeamt angemeldet oder durch Klage vor der Restitutionskammer eines unzustaeendigen Landgerichts geltend gemacht hat.

Auch fuer die Erhebung der Klage wurde die bisherige Frist bis zum 1. April 1959 verlaengert. Die Bestimmungen des § 28 ueber die Wiedereinsetzung in den vorigen Stand wurden gestrichen.

Professor Norman Bentwich

## TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF U.R.O.

## Address at Staff Conference on November 12

Two anniversaries are combined today. Twenty years ago this week was that tragic day when the Nazi organisations attacked the Jewish communities throughout the Third Reich, burnt down synagogues and high schools of learning, sacked Jewish businesses and arrested 40,000 Jews. That dreadful day of the pogrom symbolised as it were the severance of the long association of German Jewry with the culture and philosophy of Germany, which had given so much to learning, science and philosophy. It shocked the conscience of the outside world, because it appeared as the culmination of contempt for law, justice and humanity. It shocked particularly the conscience of the British people and lost to Germany the good opinion even of those who had hitherto felt sympathy with the Nazi effort.

We know now that leaders of the churches and many individuals and groups did courageously resist the Nazi tyranny and we recognise that the present honoured leaders of the German Federal Republic, President Heuss and Chancellor Adenauer, were among those who imperilled their own lives by resistance. In England the effect of November 10th was to open the doors of asylum to refugees from persecution. Between that day and the outbreak of the World War in September 1939, 80,000 men, women and children were admitted. They included nearly 10,000 children, coming without their parents, who were received in the homes of all classes of the British people, both Jews and non-Jews. Later, many of the parents of these children were admitted as domestic helps. Many more were guaranteed by relations and friends and by those who were complete strangers, but who responded to the call of humanity. Great Britain and other countries have reaped a rich return by the talents which they salvaged.

The other anniversary is the tenth since the founding of our United Restitution Organisation. It was formed originally in England through the efforts of the Council of the Jews from Germany under the presidency of the late revered and beloved Dr. Leo Baeck. The Council was composed largely of former lawyers from Germany, among them Dr. Siegfried Moses, now the State Comptroller of Israel, and Dr. Kurt Alexander, a former Rechtsanwalt in Krefeld and now with the United Restitution Organisation in New York. It started on a small scale to help the victims of Nazi oppression scattered over the world, who could not engage their own lawyers, to recover their immovable or other identifiable property, which had been confiscated or taken under duress by the Nazis. We started with restitution; we went on to compensation. We had offices from the beginning in Israel, New York, Paris and London, as well as in Germany. The headquarters have been always in London. The claims

for compensation were brought first under the laws of the Laender, and after 1953 under the Federal law. The compensation action was first on a small scale. It has grown mightily in the last years and each year it expands. The United Restitution Organisation today represents 125,000 claimants and over 220,000 claims for compensation, and it has offices now in 14 countries apart from Germany. But we know that our action is only a small part, less than one-tenth of the whole operation of compensation. We are glad we have been able to bring a little comfort and amenity into the lives of tens of thousands of refugees from Germany and Central Europe, who for twenty years and more have suffered hardship. We are deeply concerned that many old people have not yet received what is due to them.

We recognise that the Federal Government each year makes greater sums available for the payment of compensation. Yet, if the programme is to be completed by 1963 according to the Law, it is obvious that much greater effort must be made to expedite the disposition of claims.

What, I venture to think, impresses Jews and others most, is the moral basis of the German Government's action. We know that the President and the Chancellor of the Republic have felt the moral duty to make material retribution for the terrible things done by the Nazis and that in this effort Christian Democrats and Social Democrats, as well as all the other parties, have agreed. We recognise, too, that besides the individual restitution and compensation, the German Government is making payment of collective indemnities to the State of Israel and to the body which represents the Jewish communities of the world, on account of the burden of relief of hundreds of thousands of refugees whom Israel and those communities received before, during and after the war. In that connection may I say a word of gratitude to Professor Franz Boehm, Dr. Kuester and the other representatives of Germany in the negotiations at The Hague in 1953, who fought for turning a moral into a material reparation.

During this last year there has been among our friends some perturbation on account not of a movement but of a trend to limit the liability for compensation. But we in England were heartened a few weeks ago by the forthright declaration of the President of the Republic when he visited London, that the German Government would carry through the operation fully, as they had promised.

May I say in conclusion that we officers and lawyers of the United Restitution Organisation feel a partnership with you in a great act of justice, in this immense legal operation, which is designed to right a national and an international wrong and which transcends the limit of nations. We feel, and we hope that you feel, that in this work the law of the Bund is also the moral law, which is common to Jews and Christians.

## LAW AND REALITY IN THE FIELD OF INDEMNIFICATION

The annual staff conference of the United Restitution Organisation was held at Frankfurt in November, 1958.

Though URO may well be satisfied with its overall record and achievements, it is free from complacency. No organisation of any magnitude can be perfect and certain shortcomings can hardly be avoided. The main purpose of URO's staff conferences is to seek ways and means of improving organisation and efficiency.

But, apart from these internal problems, there are other factors making for the exclusion of complacency. It is well known to our readers that the compensation programme is not being carried out as speedily and smoothly as the victims of Nazi persecution would wish. This aspect was dealt with at the conference in a remarkable address delivered by a distinguished guest, Rechtsanwalt Dr. Walter Schwarz (Berlin), a prominent specialist in the field of restitution and indemnification. This address has been published as a supplement to the November issue of *Rechtsprechung zum Wiedergutmachungsrecht* under the title of "Gesetz und Wirklichkeit, Betrachtungen zur Wiedergutmachung im Spiegel von Praxis und Rechtsprechung". We propose, in this article, to render the salient points of the lecture.

Schwarz states that it is the task of lawyers working in the field of Wiedergutmachung to make the intentions of the legislator a living reality. The fact that no law can be perfect is a truism. With most laws the main reason for this is that no lawgiver can foresee future developments and, even as far as he works on past experience, he cannot devise perfect rules to cover every individual case. The difficulties are particularly overwhelming in the field of Wiedergutmachung. The most important legal aspect is, therefore, the art of interpretation of the law.

In our century, a period of twenty years or so may bring about a fundamental change of conditions, outlook and background. However, this does not apply to the interpretations of Wiedergutmachungs- laws, the first of which was enacted only eleven years ago, whereas the latest, the Federal Restitution Law, was enacted just over a year ago. If there is a factor which has fundamentally changed since 1947, it is the financial status of the Laender and of the Federal Republic, which has improved tremendously. Hence the laws governing Wiedergutmachung have been extended and improved by a number of new acts.

### Financial Burden ?

During the last few months, however, there has been much talk about the financial burden of the Wiedergutmachung incumbent on the Laender and the Federal Republic. It has been said that the actual burden will exceed the figures estimated by the legislator to such an extent that this must be considered a fundamental change calling for a revision of the Law. This widespread discussion is one of the main factors leading to the present Wiedergutmachungskrise. Schwarz rightly points out that all these exaggerated and widely varying estimates have been quite unreliable up till now.

Is the possibility of an increased financial burden (as compared to previous estimates) a legitimate reason for deviating from the actual will and intention of the legislator and curtailing the persecutees' claims ?

As Schwarz points out, the question put like this must be answered in the negative. No court would ever adapt the interpretation of the law of taxation to the financial status and requirements of the exchequer at any given time. Even in Germany, nobody has ever claimed that the interpretation of the Equalisation of Burdens Law (*Lastenausgleich*) might be changed if the burden resulting from this Law exceeds the initial estimate made by the lawgiver. Courts and judges are no policy-making administrative agencies. Their function is to apply the law, not to make political decisions.

Unfortunately, as Schwarz shows, in the field of indemnification one cannot avoid the impression that the decisions of the German courts, particularly those of the Supreme Federal Court (B.G.H.),

have recently been influenced by such considerations of financial policy and fiscal expediency. Schwarz does not assume that the Court has consciously submitted to such considerations. There may, however, be unconscious and irrational factors which work themselves out in this direction.

This deplorable trend, which has become more and more noticeable in recent court decisions, is all the more surprising as the lawgiver of the Federal Indemnification Law (B.E.G.) was conscious of the fact that the written law could not be perfect. Thus the report of the Wiedergutmachungsausschuss stated:

"It is in view of the fact that many claims have not yet been dealt with sufficiently that the Ausschuss has endeavoured to formulate the Law as extensively and clearly as possible, so that the indemnification authorities and courts have as few opportunities as possible to deviate from the will of the legislator, to modify, or even to falsify it. But even the best law is of no avail if the persons applying it are not aware of its spirit."

The reparation of the immeasurable wrong committed by the previous State is, in itself, quite as complex and immeasurable. It was unavoidable that the lawgiver could not fulfil a task of this magnitude and complexity with any degree of perfection. With an imperfect law the danger of emasculation, of "hollowing it out", is still greater if the judges interpreting it do not steep themselves creatively in its overall spirit.

### Unfavourable Interpretations

For this reason it is disturbing to frequently read in court decisions statements such as: "If the legislator had intended this he would have said so expressly." In the framework of the B.E.G. the lawgiver's silence does not necessarily mean "no", and especially not in the field of Wiedergutmachung. It often denotes that the lawgiver had not foreseen a problem or query, and this is the reason why it was not given an express ruling. In such cases it does not avail to evade the question. It must be answered and the ideas of the lawgiver must be followed through again to the end.

Even before the enactment of the B.E.G., the B.G.H. in a famous decision laid down the following fundamental maxim:

"It is the aim and purpose of the restitution and indemnification laws to repair the wrong done as quickly and extensively as possible. An interpretation which is possible as such and serves this aim is, therefore, to be preferred to any other interpretation which hampers or destroys the Wiedergutmachung."

At the third reading of the B.E.G. in the Federal Parliament, a prominent Member pointed out that its preamble clearly contained the maxim "in dubio pro reo", i.e., "pro the claimant". He added:

"According to learned (legal) Members, this maxim cannot be inserted in the Law as such. But it must be said to this House, to the world, to the administrative authorities, to the courts and to the public: this Federal Parliament desires that the provisions of this Law shall, in case of doubt, be interpreted in the sense favourable to the persecutees."

It is against the background of such statements that Schwarz discussed a number of B.G.H. decisions incompatible with such statements.

Several decisions deal with claims of persecutees put into concentration camps by foreign States—satellites of Hitler Germany. Under the previous version of the Indemnification Law, the courts had developed the doctrine that incarceration by foreign governments was covered by the Law only under the proviso that the governments involved were at the given time fully dependent on the "Greater German Reich"; in other words, acting as the "extended arm" of Hitler Germany, not as free agents. The legislator of the present B.E.G. clearly intended to extend the scope and intended that the (more or less formal) independence of a satellite government should not be taken as the criterion. It was to be sufficient that the measures of the satellite government were caused (*veranlasst*)

by Nazi influence. The official report of the Wiedergutmachungsausschuss of the Federal Parliament bluntly states:

"In the future indemnification for deprivation of liberty shall, therefore, be granted in those cases, too, which happened in the territories of the C.S.R., Hungary, Yugoslavia, Italy, Rumania and Bulgaria."

Surely an unambiguous clarification of "the legislator's will"! Even so, a series of B.G.H. decisions quoted by Schwarz have consistently restricted indemnification in this field. As the intention of the legislator concerning this provision has been fully clarified, the practice of the B.G.H. is most disappointing. The court should have followed the considerations set out above with regard to a proper and liberal interpretation of the Law in general and of the B.E.G. in particular.

Another set of decisions deals with a similar problem, again connected with restriction of liberty. According to the B.E.G., the persecutee "shall have a claim to indemnification if . . . he has lived 'underground' under conditions unworthy of a human being". At the first reading of the Bill, the rapporteur of the Wiedergutmachungsausschuss stated:

"It is a matter of course that . . . living under a cover name falls under the notion 'living under conditions unworthy of a human being'. I have been told that living under a false name might not always be considered living under conditions unworthy of a human being, and that in consequence such claims might be refused. The unambiguous opinion of the Ausschuss is that living under a false name is in every case living illegally and unworthy of a human being. It is not worthy if a human being is forced to live under a false name. If he did so, his existence was unworthy of a human being."

Again, in a string of decisions, the B.G.H. has maintained a practice incompatible with this statement. The wording of the Law as it stands is not unambiguous. But, as Schwarz points out, the court should have followed the intention of the lawgiver as clarified at the reading of the Bill.

Frequent recent B.G.H. decisions elaborate on the following argument: The B.E.G. legislator did not intend to grant indemnification for all wrongs inflicted by the German Reich. In view of the enormous burden involved by indemnification, claims were granted only for certain types of wrongs strictly defined in the Law ("nur fuer bestimmte Tatbestaende") and only to a restricted extent. This is quite true and unavoidable. However, many decisions lead to the impression that such decisions were influenced by the apprehension that, even within these limitations, the burden might become too high, and that this irrational factor prevented the court from a liberal interpretation. The fragmentary compensation granted by the Law as it stands should not be made even more fragmentary by narrow interpretation.

Schwarz does not omit to point out that this tendency does not appear in all B.G.H. decisions. There are also a number of decisions which follow the more generous line initially laid down by the B.G.H. itself.

Especially in a field like that of Wiedergutmachung, the B.G.H. should sometimes find the courage to reverse an opinion it has laid down in previous decisions, the more so as the lower courts are often courageous enough to maintain their opinions persistently against those laid down by the B.G.H.

But though the B.G.H. decisions are sometimes challenged by the lower courts, the influence of the B.G.H. is felt in the practice of Indemnification Offices (*Entschadigungsbehoerden*), which handle the bulk of the current cases. Whereas B.G.H. decisions on a point of principle usually reflect in ministerial instructions to the *Entschadigungsbehoerden*, if they are unfavourable to the claimants, favourable decisions are often not noted and are not followed by them.

(Continued on page 3, column 2)

### BERLIN PROPERTY WANTED

Exceptionally good prices paid for West Berlin property.

**PLOTS, RUINS, BOMBED SITES, & HOUSES**  
of interest

Full particulars in strictest confidence to Box 314.

# RESTITUTION AND COMPENSATION

## BESCHLAGNAHME SCHULDBUCHFORDERUNGEN

### Ansprueche nach dem Bundesrueckerstattungsgesetz

Das Bundesrueckerstattungsgesetz, dessen Inhalt in der Sonderbeilage zum Juliheft der *AJR Information* 1957 ausfuehrlich dargestellt wurde, regelt Ansprueche auf Zahlung von Schadensersatz fuer Entziehung von Sachen wie Liftvans, Hausrat, Wertpapiere, Schmuck, Platin-, Gold- und Silbergegenstaende, Devisen, Bibliotheken, Briefmarkensammlungen, Urkunden, Pelzen, Maschinen, Warenlagern, Bankkonten usw.

Der United Restitution Organisation Ltd., 183/189 Finchley Road, London, N.W.3, ist eine Liste juedischer Schuldbuchglaeubiger zugegangen, deren Schuldbuchforderungen aus politischen Gruenden beschlagnahmt und vom Deutschen Reich ohne Gegenwert zurueckerworben sind. Die Liste kann taeglich, ausser Sonnabend und Sonntag, im Buero der U.R.O. zwischen 10 a.m. und 5.30 p.m. eingesehen werden. In der Liste sind Berechtigte, die fruher in den folgenden Staedten wohnten, aufgefuehrt:

Aachen; Aschaffenburg; Amsterdam; Baden-Baden; Bacharach; Bamberg; Ben-Shemen; Berlin; Berleburg; Bendorf-Sayn; Beersfelden; Beuthen; Breslau; Bruchsal; Bruessel; Bithoven; Braunsfeld; Bonn; Boppard; Buchau; Burgweide-West; Budapest; Buttenhausen; Delmensingen; Dessau; Dielkirchen; Dresden; Durlach; Eienstetten; Emden; Essen; Feldberg; Frankfurt; Freiburg; Fuerth; Geisa; Gleiwitz; Giessen; Gollnow; Gotha; Gr. Stein; Gruessau; Haigerloch; Halle; Hammendorf; Hannover; Hamburg; Heidelberg; Hertogenbosch; Jena; Joehingen; Juelich; Kapstadt; Kassel; Karlsruhe; Katscher; Koeln Koenigsberg; Koblenz; Konstanz; Krefeld; Kreuznach (Bad); Kuenzelsau; Kutterschitz; Liegnitz; London; Maastricht; Mainz; Manchester; Mannheim; Magdeburg; Mergentheim (Bad); Messelhausen; Monte Carlo; Montreux; Muenchen; Muenchen-Gladbach; Neckarbischofsheim; Neustadt O/S; New York; Noerdlingen; Northwood; Nuernberg; Oberrnigk; Offenburg; Oppeln; Paris; Pforzheim; Pionki (Polen); Petersdorf; Port Said; Potsdam; Preuss-Friedland; Purley; Ramoth-Haschawim; Regan; Rheyd; Rimpur; Sao Paulo; Sechem; Soest; Soden (Bad); Stadthagen; St. Gallen; Stuttgart; Schwabesich Gmuend; Tel Aviv; Theresienstadt; Tormersdorf; Turklin; Uffenheim; Unna; Vallendar; Waldorf; Wagstadt; Warsdorf; Warschau; Weissenstein; Weitingen; Wiesbaden; Wickrath; Worms; Wien; Wuppertal-Elberfeld; Wuerzburg; Zielentz.

## BROCHURE ON GERMAN TAXATION

The German-American Trade Promotion Office has published a brochure in English entitled "Summary of Essentials of Taxation in the Federal Republic of Germany", by Dr. Otto L. Walter, Attorney-at-Law and Certified Public Accountant (New York). The publication deals with the main aspects of the German legislation on taxation questions, and will also be useful to accountants in this country. Copies (50 cents including postage) may be obtained from the German-American Trade Promotion Office, 6900 Empire State Bldg., 350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N.Y., U.S.A.

## NO PENSIONS FOR FORMER GESTAPO OFFICIALS

The Bundesverwaltungsgericht in Berlin has decided that former Gestapo officials are not entitled to new appointments or pensions under Article 131 of the Grundgesetz.

Your House For :-

**CURTAINS, CARPETS, LINO  
UPHOLSTERY**

SPECIALITY

**CONTINENTAL DOWN  
QUILTS !**

ALSO RE-MAKES AND RE-COVERS  
ESTIMATES FREE

**DAWSON-LANE LIMITED**

17, BRIDGE ROAD, WEMBLEY PARK

Telephone : ARN. 6671

Personal attention of Mr. W. Schachmann

## COMMENTARY TO THE "OPFERFUERSORGEGESETZ"

The Austrian Victims' Welfare Law is the basis for the meagre compensation accorded to Austrian Jewish victims of Nazi persecution for their deprivation of liberty, and to the dependants of those who failed to survive. Since it was enacted in 1947, eleven amendments have considerably widened the scope of the Law. It has been interpreted by administrative ordinances and court decisions. Now—rather late in the day—an extensively commented edition\* has been published, the author of which, Dr. Burkhart Birtl, has succeeded in providing a fully documented explanation of the provisions of the Law and its application by the authorities. This commentary will be of great help to those engaged in advising and representing claimants, but can also be recommended to others who wish to understand the intricacies and shortcomings of the Austrian indemnification legislation.

F.L.B.

\* Opferfuersorgegesetz. Erlaeutert von Dr. Burkhart Birtl. 436 Seiten. Verlag: Oesterreichische Staatsdruckerei. Austrian Schilling 95. (Copies can be ordered through the Office of the Jewish Community, Schottenring 25, Vienna.)

## CLAIMS ON AUSTRIA

A delegation of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Austria, headed by their President, Dr. Emil Maurer, presented a note of protest to Federal Chancellor Raab. The resolution, previously adopted at the rally held by the Federation in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the pogroms of November 10th, draws the attention of the Austrian Government to the delay in providing adequate compensation to Jews who were victims of Nazism in Austria. The Government is urged to effect a speedy and comprehensive settlement of all claims recognised under the provisions of the State Treaty.

The Federal Chancellor declared his intention of acquainting the Cabinet with the resolution, and assured the delegation of his own positive attitude towards the demands.

## Law and Reality in the Field of Indemnification

(Continued from page 2)

This leads us to the last part of Schwarz's lecture—the administrative practice of the Entschaeidigungsbehoerden. Harmful consequences result from the fact that the administration and effectuation of the B.E.G. is not handled by the Federal Republic, but by the Laender. In consequence thereof, no conformity of practice exists. The maxim of equality before the law often becomes a mockery in the field of Wiedergutmachung. When the B.E.G. legislator extended equal indemnification to persecutees from the Eastern Zone and from the territories of expulsion in the East of the Oder-Neisse line, he was guided by the idea that it would not be right if, for example, of three brothers one who used to live at Cologne would be indemnified, whereas the second brother who lived at Leipzig and the third who hailed from Breslau would receive nothing or very little. This very inequality is, however, now resulting from the fact that the practice in the various Laender is varying widely.

There exists a co-ordinating committee established by the Laender, with the purpose of bringing about conformity. But, as explained by Schwarz in detail, this "Wiedergutmachungskonferenz der Laender" has not lived up to expectation.

Still another important factor exists, which hampers the willingness of the Laender in the field of Wiedergutmachung: the eternal squabble between Bund and Laender with regard to the financial support given to the Laender by the Federal Republic.

Among the several factors detrimental to a smooth and speedy working understanding of the compensation machinery, is the most dangerous one of the time factor. Particularly in the field of Wiedergutmachung, "time is of the essence". The obvious and ideal aim would have been to

administer the Law in such a way that all claimants received indemnification during their lifetime. This has proved a forlorn hope. But even many survivors will be waiting in vain for a long time to come if the present pace of the administrative operation is not drastically speeded up. At the present pace, it seems extremely doubtful whether the time limits set by the Law will be maintained. At the third reading of the Bill, it was in particular Professor Boehm, the indefatigable protagonist of Wiedergutmachung, who pointed out that everything depended on the question of whether the Laender would muster sufficient and able staff to man the Indemnification Authorities. This fundamental problem has not been solved. The Indemnification Authorities in many districts are still hopelessly understaffed.

Thus the officials and employees doing the spade work are faced with a Sisypus task. They are completely overworked and have to cope with ever-changing ministerial instructions. Whenever their ruling on a point of principle on which they have decided in a sense favourable to the claimant is reversed by a decision of a higher court, they may be reprimanded or held liable by the Auditing Authorities of the Laender and the Federal Republic, even if the court decision concerns not the same but only a similar case. They are permanently harassed by impatient claimants and are subject to public criticism, often of a venomous kind.

In this connection, Schwarz mentions yet another factor in the Vertrauenskrise. There is no denying that, in a number of cases, unscrupulous claimants or their agents have consciously raised unjustified or exaggerated claims, or supported their claims by false statements—their own or those of corrupt witnesses. It is this very fact which has been particularly exploited in the public discussion fostered by the adversaries of Wiedergutmachung, and which poisons the atmosphere.

The responsible organisations of the persecutees have again and again condemned such practices. As Schwarz puts it, however, human nature has its heights and its abysses. Persons with an easy conscience may be tempted by the fact that most records have been destroyed. Such misuse of confidence committed by individuals might well undermine confidence in the statements of all claimants. But it would be bitter if the overwhelming majority of honest claimants who would never dream of raising unjustified claims, should suffer for the misdeeds of a small minority and if, to add to their other losses, they would lose their reputation of honour and good faith. It is not their fault that in a mass operation of such unheard of magnitude, some marginal cases of dishonesty or corruption occur. It is only according to general human experience that, in the situation brought about by Nazi mass crimes, a certain number of the millions of indemnification proceedings are blemished by the immoral practices of a small minority. It is to be hoped that the authorities will not generalise the practices of a few, and will not lose their sense of proportion in this matter.

In conclusion, Schwarz pays tribute to those exponents of German policy—such as the Federal President, the Federal Chancellor, the Federal Parliament and many Land governments—who have acknowledged collective liability for the crimes committed, and have on many occasions expressed themselves in favour of a speedy and generous Wiedergutmachung. He also pays tribute to the unknown "front soldiers" of the Wiedergutmachung—the officials and employees of the indemnification offices—who cope untiringly with their arduous and thankless tasks. He does not omit stressing that, in spite of all shortcomings and in spite of the present crisis, much has been achieved. But to quote from his peroration: "It is never too late to learn from experience. Our most valuable experience is that neither funds nor good will, nor even both, are sufficient to transpose the Law into reality. Other necessary factors are technical ability on all echelons of the administration, foresight in the field of organisation, force and determination of politicians to surmount mass problems in the face of all internal and external resistance, the professional art of the jurist when decided on individual cases and, lastly, active and loyal co-operation of the claimants themselves. Even all this is not sufficient if it is not supported by 'faith'—the sacred conviction that this is a good cause which must be brought to a good ending."

# ANTI-SEMITISM IN GERMANY

## Letters to the Editor

When Dr. Adenauer recently requested the General Association of Democratic Resistance Fighters to keep him informed of "the slightest indication of growing anti-Semitism", no-one could fail to be impressed by the personal, almost paternal interest of the Chief Executive in one of Germany's thorniest problems. On the other hand, the attentive observer could not help wondering whether the country's Grand Old Man was so far removed from the ugly realities of the contemporary scene as to be looking for "slight signs" where, in fact, distressingly solid evidence was constantly accumulating and disturbing the public mind. Only a few days after having despatched his message, the case of schoolmaster Zind again exploded into angry headlines.

The pedagogue—it will be remembered—acquired notoriety earlier this year by publicly stating that "not enough Jews were sent to the gas chambers"; a view not sufficiently anathema to the educational authorities to prod them into any "hurried or premature" disciplinary action. Only under the whip of public opinion did they finally dismiss this mad and murderous teacher of mathematics and biology; "disciplines" they argued, "quite impermeable to the Studienrat's political views." The Public Prosecutor charged Zind under the various defamation and group libel laws; on April 11th, 1958, he was tried, found guilty and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. During the trial a shocked court had to learn by way of extenuation that the hideous utterances, far from being universally condemned, actually brought their author numerous offers of profitable employment from as far afield as the Argentine and Cairo and as near home as his native Offenburg. Although probation was specifically excluded, the sentence remained suspended pending the appeal immediately lodged by the defence. Thus it came to pass that schoolmaster Zind, ignominiously barred from following his profession, lawfully sentenced to a term of imprisonment, remained free to choose amongst the offers of employment that rewarded his brazen advocacy of murder and crime. He took a job with a local chemical manufacturer and suffered no other inconvenience than having his passport withdrawn.

### Zind's Disappearance

On November 27th the Federal Court of Appeal in Karlsruhe duly heard and rejected Zind's appeal. It was couched in terms almost as impudently offensive as the original remark which, in the submission of the defence, was aimed "not so much against such excitable half-Jews as merchant Lieser or even Jews in general, as it was intended against the way the press unnecessarily dramatised news about concentration camp atrocities and desecration of Jewish cemeteries". The defence wanted to know "who in these cases was pulling the wires and directing the press?". It was with an almost audible sigh of relief that the much maligned press greeted the final conviction of the man it had fought so hard to bring to book in the teeth of much official reticence and procrastination; this changed into an uproar of indignation when, next day, it became known that Studienrat Zind had disappeared.

Belated police investigations revealed that, officially on a week's leave, he was last seen in huntsman's garb replete with a double-barrelled gun at the local railway station two days before his intended arrest. The old army friend with whom, according to Mrs. Zind, he was to share the pleasures of the sport, turned out to be dead for more than a year. Zind junior, studying in Innsbruck, also obliged the police with the information that father had gone off to the Argentine where well-wishers had offered him a job. However, within a few days it became known that the fugitive schoolmaster had joined the active Nazi group which, under the leadership of the inveterate arch-anti-Semite von Leers, was now serving the old cause and Abdul Nasser in Cairo.

Perhaps the most significant and perturbing aspect of the whole affair was the revelation of the strength and viciousness of local anti-Semitic feeling. While Studienrat Zind enjoyed a large measure of public support, those against whom his original remark was directed were locally

ostracised, "treated like lepers", in the words of the Frankfurter *Allgemeine Zeitung*, which also records how after the trial the presiding judge and the Public Prosecutor were "inundated with anonymous and threatening letters". The other factor gravely agitating the German mind, is the fact that the law has been openly flouted and held up to ridicule. Nor was this the first sentence where a confirmed Nazi succeeded in impudently defying the law. Only in July the mass murderer Dr. Eisele, medical experimenter and killer at Buchenwald, managed to make his way to Nasser's beckoning metropolis as the police were moving in on him. Then, as now, there was evidence of official negligence on such a scale as to raise the question of open administrative connivance. In Zind's case it transpired that he could, after his trial, still legally transfer the ownership of his house to his wife, raise a substantial mortgage and cash it, without attracting any official attention. It is argued that such transactions of one under suspended sentence should not have remained unknown to the law-enforcing agencies, as these manipulations would, according to German law, provide sufficient evidence of a contemplated escape to warrant immediate arrest. The whole matter was raised in the Baden-Wuerttemberg State Parliament and led to the temporary suspension of the Offenburg Prosecutor whose activities, or rather the lack of them, now form the subject of an official inquiry. Finally there remains the suspicion and fear of a Nazi underground which organises such escapes amongst its other unknown and sinister activities. The weight of circumstantial evidence for the existence of such an organisation was sufficiently strong to induce Lower Saxony's Minister of Justice, Werner Hofmeister, to state: "There must be an organisation taking care of such cases. Here forces must be at work—we do not know."

E. HEARST.

### AUSCHWITZ MEMORIAL

The International Auschwitz Committee has decided to build a monument on the grounds of the camp. An appeal was made to sculptors and architects all over the world, and designs from 685 artists were received. In their designs they tried to express not only the martyrdom and the fight but also the brotherhood born in common pains and combats.

The jury, under the presidency of Henry Moore, selected three designs, but asked the artists, Oskar Hansen (Warsaw), Julio Lafuente (Rome) and Maurizio Vitale (Rome) to go over their work once again, either in collaboration or individually.

The Auschwitz Committee also appeals for contributions towards the erection of the memorial, which should be marked "Collection for Auschwitz Memorial" and sent to the Union Bank of Switzerland (Konto 96637), Zurich.

### ANNE FRANK HOUSE IN AMSTERDAM

The house in Prinsengracht 263 in Amsterdam, where Anne Frank lived in hiding, is being restored by the Anne Frank Foundation. The annexe will be converted as a memorial, whilst the main part of the house is to become an international youth hostel.

### "DIE STIEGLITZ AUS AROlsen"

Als Verfasser der genealogischen Arbeit "Die Stieglitz aus Arolsen, ihre Vorfahren und Nachkommen" (Verlag Degener & Co., Neustadt an der Aisch) und als Angehöriger dieser Familie waere ich dankbar, wenn Leser Ihres Blattes mir ueber folgende Fragen Aufschluss geben koennten:  
Ein Mitglied der Familie Joseph Stieglitz aus Arolsen ist zu Beginn des 19. Jahrhunderts nach den Vereinigten Staaten ausgewandert. Es ist mit grosser Wahrscheinlichkeit anzunehmen, dass er Mitinhaber der Firma Philip Mark & Sterlitz (wohl anglisierte Form fuer Stieglitz) in New York war. Die Firma wurde nach dem Tode von Philip Mark von seiner in Bamberg wohnenden Witwe liquidiert.

(1) Ist ueber diese Firma in New York noch etwas zu erfahren?

(2) Ist der in den Vereinigten Staaten bekannte grosse Kunsthaendler Alfred Stieglitz vielleicht ein Nachkomme des aus Arolsen stammenden Joseph Stieglitz? Alfred Stieglitz gruendete um die Jahrhundertwende in New York die erste Section 291 (Photo Atelier) "Weltweite Schau", aus der die Kunstaussstellung 1902 hervorging. Er ist ein Verwandter des in Israel lebenden Antiquars Joseph Stieglitz, dessen Vater in Krakau auch ein Antiquaetengeschaeft betrieb, und dessen Familie aus Radomysl Wielki, Galizien, stammt.

(3) Sind Einzelheiten ueber den Kunsthaendler Alfred Stieglitz bekannt?

(4) Das es sehr wahrscheinlich ist, dass alle Stieglitze eines Ursprungs sind erhebt sich die Frage, ob einer des deutschen Zweiges—der erste taucht 1744 als Schutzjude in Laasphe auf—nach Galizien ausgewandert ist und dort den galizischen Zweig gegruendet hat oder ob der deutsche Zweig von einem Auswanderer aus Galizien stammt.

Alle Mitteilungen oder einleuchtende Vermutungen ueber den Zusammenhang zwischen dem deutschen, amerikanischen und galizischen Zweig der Familie sowie sonstige Informationen ueber die Familie Stieglitz, waeren von grosstem Interesse, da ich einen Nachtrag zu meiner Publikation zu veröffentlichen beabsichtige.

BODO FRHR. VON MAYDELL.

Limburg/Lahn,  
Im Anspers 3.

### IMMIGRATION TO ISRAEL

Sir,—I noted in the November issue of your publication the reference concerning our work of stimulating aliyah from this country. Through the courtesy of this column I should like to bring to the attention of your readers the fact that the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency has offices in the centre of London, for the express purpose of advising and helping would-be immigrants.

We have details of settlement opportunities in all walks of life. These vary from farm settlement projects and Hebrew courses, to schemes for establishing small business enterprises. All inquiries are welcome and are dealt with in confidence, without, in any way, obligating the interested party.

Yours, etc.,

URI SELLA,

Jewish Agency,  
Immigration Dept.

217 Tottenham Court Road,  
London, W.1. (Tel.: LANgham 4661.)

FOR TRANSFER OF DEUTSCHE MARKS  
TO THIS COUNTRY CONSULT

**Feuchtwanger (London) Ltd.**

Bankers

91, MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

Telephone: METropolitan 8151

Representing:

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

FEUCHTWANGER CORPORATION  
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, 4, N.Y.

# IN PARLIAMENT

## ANGLO-JUDAICA

### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALISATION

During the discussion on the Aliens Law recently held in the House of Commons, Mr. R. T. Paget expressed the view that, after the immediate post-war rush, there was now room for a broader approach to compassionate cases. The Secretary of State for the Home Department, Mr. R. A. Butler, said that, ever since the war, England had admitted to permanent residence, and in many cases to citizenship, in the neighbourhood of 250,000 people; refugees from Poland, from Hungary and elsewhere.

"Most of those who want to come to this country for an indefinite period want to take employment," he said. He went on to say that the time had come when the Government might take a little more helpful and less restrictive line in welcoming people to England's shores. There would therefore be a relaxation with regard to groups of would-be immigrants. The first group would consist of people such as writers and artists, who wished to write or paint in the United Kingdom, and who could maintain themselves while doing so. The other group consisted of widowed or elderly parents of people of foreign origin who are now naturalised British subjects, or who have accepted permanent residence here. Hitherto applications from such people had been granted only when there was no other member of their family to look after them apart from the one resident in this country. "Each case must be considered on its merits, but where a son or daughter permanently resident in this country wishes to care for a widowed mother, an elderly widowed father, or an old couple living together, and is in a position to do so without a charge on public funds, I shall look at any application for permission as sympathetically as possible."

Mr. Butler also referred to the position of the hundreds of thousands of people who came to this country for a short stay, on holiday, or on business, to attend conferences, and so on. "The cases in this very big group which from time to time cause difficulty are those of people who represent themselves as short-term visitors but who, there is ground for believing, really intend permanent residence." Whilst he had much sympathy with these cases, it would defeat the whole purpose of the Government's policy if there was not a strict attitude in dealing with them. "Any laxity might result in large number of permanent residents in the guise of short-term tourists."

Mr. Barnett Janner stressed that the problem of the admission of men and women from other places into a country, and their subsequent treatment, was not novel to this generation. It involved the most important principles of humanity. "The idea that a stranger coming into a country must become a burden upon that country is not correct," he said. "We do not have to look very far to be made aware of that. One small country which has very little land has, nevertheless, doubled its population by taking in some 900,000 immigrants in ten years. I am speaking of Israel. Israel has not found that those immigrants have placed a burden upon it; on the contrary, they have assisted in developing the agricultural, industrial and economic as well as the cultural state of that country. . . . The same has happened in this country. We have only to go to South Wales in order to see the effect brought about by some Jewish refugees from Germany. Those people who came to South Wales and other distressed areas have built factories and have provided opportunities for work to the residents. That certainly does not show that persons who come into this country become a burden upon it."

Mr. Orbach stated that he had received reports in innumerable instances that "people of a certain faith have been asked whether they have a particular political affiliation. Every single Jew who has reported to me that he has made an approach to be naturalised—in some cases, the applicant has received a certificate of naturalisation and in other cases it has been refused—has reported to me that in the past five or six years he has always been asked the loaded question—I am sure it is loaded—"Are you a Zionist? Have you been a Zionist?" It is not 'McCarthyism'; I do not know what 'ism' it really is—whether it is part of the opportunist State that we have in existence at this time."

### WORLD REFUGEE YEAR

In reply to a question by Mr. Hornby as to what proposals were made by Her Majesty's Government at the recent meeting of the United Nations General Assembly for the organisation of a World Refugee Year, the Joint Under-Secretary of State said that the United Kingdom delegate had invited the General Assembly to support a resolution urging all countries to co-operate in promoting a World Refugee Year. This resolution had been adopted by a large majority. Her Majesty's Government proposed to support the Year in the United Kingdom, subject to Parliamentary approval, by a donation of £100,000.

Mr. Hornby asked that the inauguration of the World Refugee Year be regarded as an opportunity to raise further funds on an international scale to tackle this very difficult problem on a much wider scale than had been possible hitherto.

Mr. Randall expressed the appreciation of both sides of the House of the initiative taken by the Government at the United Nations in this respect. If the Government were to maintain the position now established in the world and the lead given, he felt that the financial contribution should be commensurate with the lead. He suggested that the Government match £ for £ all moneys subscribed by voluntary agencies in this country.

### EX-NAZI JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS

Mr. Swingler asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he was aware that former Nazi judges and prosecutors had been appointed to judicial positions in Western Germany; and if he would ask the Federal German Government to investigate and report on this.

Several Members were dissatisfied with the Government's procrastination in investigating the charges made. In reply to a point made that in Eastern Germany former Nazis had been appointed to official positions in the State, Mr. Silverman declared that an end of people with these records being given authority was wanted, whether they were in East Germany, West Germany or on the other side of the House.

Mr. Swingler expressed dissatisfaction with the unsatisfactory and tendentious replies by the Joint Under-Secretary of State, and gave notice that he would raise the matter on the Adjournment.

### ANTI-JEWISH SLOGANS IN BERLIN

Mr. Lewis asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware of the revival of an anti-Semitic campaign in the Berlin-Wilmersdorf (British controlled) sector, and what action had been taken to prevent this resurgence of anti-Semitism.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore stated that the display of anti-Jewish slogans in a part of the British sector of Berlin was under investigation by the West Berlin police. A recurrence of this sort of thing was considered to be deplorable, and inquiries were being made.

### COMPENSATION

In connection with the forthcoming negotiations with the Federal German Government regarding compensation to British subjects for losses, pain and suffering incurred at the hands of the Nazis, Mr. Lewis asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he would do his utmost to ensure that these victims received compensation and life pensions not less favourable than those now being received in Germany by former Nazis and Nazi Party officials. The reply was that the utmost would be done to ensure that the maximum possible compensation was received.

#### Zweite Auflage soeben erschienen

HANS LAMM

#### VON JUDEN IN MUENCHEN

100 Autoren—70 Illustrationen—DM 24.80  
(Bei Voreinsendung portofreier Versand)

"An anthology, brilliantly and resourcefully edited . . . a book that does more than revive memories; it restates values, and it recreates the atmosphere. . . . I have not enjoyed a book so much for a long time."  
—Egon Larsen, "AJR Information," Sept., 1958.

NER-TAMID-VERLAG

Muenchen, August-Exter-Str. 36.

### Comparison Between British and Jews

Lord Hailsham was the guest of honour at the recent Anglo-Israel Association's dinner, and devoted the greater part of his speech to a comparison of the British and the Jewish people. There was, he thought, "a closer kinship of spirit than is commonly supposed to exist between the British and the Jews". He pointed out that there was also a British Diaspora, and the British, too, were traders and middlemen, whilst on the other hand the Jews, like the British, were outstandingly good scientists and technicians. Both British and Jews had moved from a position of exclusiveness to one of universality, although for rather different reasons. "Neither British nor Jews, neither Britain nor Israel, can survive in a world which neglects the universal cause of humanity as such."

### Viscount Samuel Honoured

The Queen conferred the Order of Merit on Viscount Samuel, who is aged 88. The award marked the fiftieth anniversary of the date he was sworn in as a Privy Councillor. Sir Winston Churchill is the only other Privy Councillor of 50 years' membership. Only one other Jew, Samuel Alexander (1859-1938), the renowned philosopher, has ever received the Order of Merit.

### Important Events

A week-end school was recently held at Hillel House on the theme of "The Rise of Modern Jewry", under the auspices of the London Jewish Students' Association. Although only 35 students from various parts of the country had actually enrolled for the course, about 75 were present at Hillel House on the night the week-end school was opened.

The B'nai B'rith First Lodge of England had as their chief guests at their annual dinner the Lord Provost of Glasgow, Councillor Myer Galpern, J.P., and the Lady Provost, Mrs. Galpern. The Lord Provost is a member of the B'nai B'rith. Sir Patrick Dollan, a former Lord Provost of Glasgow and a non-Jew, told the guests that there was a Burns Club at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. "Which proves there is little difference between Jews and Scots." Mr. Galpern is the first Jew to hold the position of Lord Provost.

### Racial Discrimination

The Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, was closely questioned in the House of Commons when he defended Sir David Eccles, President of the Board of Trade, who recently advised the British Travel and Holidays' Association to reject a resolution which would have barred from the Association any hotel or restaurant refusing admission to guests on racial or religious grounds. Mr. Macmillan said that the Government deplored racial discrimination, but he agreed with the advice Sir David had given on that occasion—that it did not seem to be a matter on which hotels should be disciplined in the manner suggested.

### Jewish M.P.s

The Jewish candidate in the Shoreditch and Finsbury by-election, Alderman Michael Cliffe, was interrupted during a Labour meeting at the Finsbury Town Hall by fascists. Four men were taken away by the police. Alderman Cliffe has been elected Labour M.P. for the constituency in the by-election, which gave him a 6,995 majority over his Conservative opponent.

There are now 21 Jewish M.P.s in the House of Commons—19 Labour and two Conservative Members.

### Combating Assimilation

To the question, "Whither Jewish Youth?", which was the theme of a symposium recently held, Mr. Henry Shaw, the Director of the Hillel Foundation, said that the Jewish community should see that their children receive the best possible academic and social Jewish education to combat assimilation. Mr. Shaw considered that assimilation was natural when Jews lived in a free society. But the Jewish community must strive to prevent the deliberate casting off of identity.

# SHADOWS OF THE PAST

## VON LEERS AGAIN

Dr. Johannes von Leers, the notorious Nazi propagandist now in the Nasser Government's service, has written to the magazine *Der Spiegel*. Referring to an interview with Dr. Schacht, Leers compliments the Editor for having consulted "the best expert" in view of the "approaching collapse of the German currency". But he complains that the fact was not mentioned "that the fruits of German labour were scandalously squandered and the currency depreciated as a result of the so-called restitution for Jews" which, he continues, meant in effect "the fattening of millions of scrounging Jew racketeers". Substantial restitution was due to Schacht, said Leers, who hails him as Germany's hope "when the people rise up against the Party Parliament".

Among the eighteen replies to Leers' letter, only one supported him. Other reactions were: "His letter caused me to join the Society for Christian-Jewish Co-operation", and "He ought to realise that we would rather slay people like him than ever again act against a Jew".

## OTTO SKORZENY

According to Austrian newspapers, the Vienna Law Court will not continue proceedings against the "deliverer of Mussolini", Otto Skorzeny, introduced at the request of the Czechoslovakian Republic on account of alleged crimes during the war. It is said that Skorzeny is in possession of an Austrian passport which would enable him to return to Austria at will. From documents concerning the events of the "Crystal Night" of November 10th, now in the hands of the Austrian authorities, it can be proved that Skorzeny took a leading part in the destruction of synagogues in Vienna.

## HITLER'S FOREIGN OFFICE CHIEF ARRESTED

Horst Wagner, former chief of the Inland Section of Hitler's Foreign Office, has been arrested in Essen, under suspicion of having participated in the execution of a French general in a German P.O.W. camp. Wagner's signature appeared on numerous official documents involving the deportation of Hungarian and Bulgarian Jews.

## CHAMPION OF HITLER

In a lecture entitled "Unconquered Past", delivered to the Union of National Students in Heidelberg, Helmut Suendermann, former Nazi deputy press chief, denied that the Germans had to answer for a collective guilt. Referring to the "Crystal Night", Suendermann said the burning of synagogues was regrettable, but he doubted the wisdom of the commemorations now taking place all over Germany. He proceeded to extol the achievements of Hitler, whom he called "a tragic paradoxical figure".

## S.S. "IN SEARCH OF GOD"

At a social meeting of "HIAG", an organisation for mutual help of former members of the Waffen S.S., Kurt Meyer, former general of the Armoured Car division, declared: "We knew nothing of the pitiful happenings in the concentration camps." He said that he had not received a single criminal order during his whole service as a soldier. He protested against the tendency to brand the S.S. men as bestial beings, and added that probably no other military unit had searched so intently for the one true God.

## WAR CRIMINAL'S APPEAL REJECTED

The Supreme Federal Court rejected the appeal of the former Police Constable and S.S. Officer, Georg Mott, and confirmed the judgment of the Criminal Court in Hechingen, which had sentenced Mott to hard labour for life on account of his deliberate incitement to murder when he was in charge of the labour camp Reichenau, near Innsbruck.

## SACHSENHAUSEN GUARDS ON TRIAL

A Soviet military tribunal in 1947 condemned the Sachsenhausen guards to life imprisonment for the murder of more than 10,000 P.O.W.s. The guards were released by the Russians in 1956, on condition that they were tried by German authorities. The Bonn court has accepted the Soviet Embassy's offer to use the Sachsenhausen trial protocols. They contain evidence against Wilhelm Schubert and Gustav Sorge, who are standing trial for the murder of numerous German political and Jewish concentration camp prisoners.

State Attorney Dr. Zug emphasised that the Soviet evidence was needed only to supplement the material already in the possession of the Bonn court. "Their claim that they are being tried twice for the same crimes is unjustified, because the Soviet tribunal convicted them only for crimes against Russian nationals", he stated.

## ACCUSATION AGAINST CAMP DOCTOR

The Muenster County Court reports that investigations concerning the former S.S. Sachsenhausen concentration camp doctor, Heinz Baumkoetter, now living in Iserlohn, began as early as August 1956. Dr. Baumkoetter has, in the course of the trial against the war criminals Schubert and Sorge now taking place in Bonn, been accused of carrying out medical experiments on prisoners, involving torture.

## NAZI JUDGES

The Rheinland-Pfalz Government has been asked by the Free Democratic Party to report to Parliament on the steps taken against judges and prosecutors who were members of Nazi courts and who are today again serving in the Rheinland-Pfalz judiciary. FDP Deputy Fritz Schneider asked whether the Government considered it proper that indemnification appeals by victims of National Socialism should be dealt with in courts presided over by former Nazis. This matter, in general, was also discussed in the House of Commons, as reported on page 5 of this issue.

## JUSTICE OR POWER?

The Federal Public Prosecutor, Dr. Max Guede, at a conference of the Evangelical Academy at Bad Boll, posed the question of whether the German judges and attorneys during the Nazi régime had served justice or power. He confessed to have himself failed in his responsibilities and to have become guilty, with others of the legal profession, of being a tool of injustice and terror, because of lack of moral strength and courage. Referring to the concentration camps trials, Dr. Guede expressed his concern at the delays in instituting proceedings, but thought the fault lay with public opinion, which was slow in condemning the injustices of the past. In his view, it was a fallacy to regard the revival of the past through the Nazi crimes processes as self-laceration of the German people. Society could not tolerate that those responsible for hideous crimes should enjoy the full rights of citizenship.

## BANK KOSCHLAND & HEPNER LTD.

Zurich, Selnaustrasse 6 Montreux, 96 Grand' Rue  
Tel.: 051 27 06 30 Tel.: 021 65 8 85  
Telex: 5 25 62 Telex: 2 42 68

## ALL INTERNATIONAL BANKING TRANSACTIONS

# AWARDS AND ANNIVERSARIES

## HANNAH ARENDT FIRST WOMAN PROFESSOR AT PRINCETON

Princeton University has appointed its first woman professor, Dr. Hannah Arendt, a Jewess from Germany, to the Chair of Politics.

Hannah Arendt is the author of several sociological standard works, including the "Origin of Totalitarianism". At the same time, she has also worked in the Jewish sphere and, under the auspices of the Leo Baeck Institute, has published the "Biography of Rahel Varnhagen".

## SORBONNE DEGREE FOR MARTIN BUBER

The Sorbonne University in Paris has awarded an honorary doctor's degree to Professor Martin Buber.

## POSTHUMOUS GERMAN ORDER

The widow of Bishop Bell, of Chichester, received the German Order of the Grand Cross of Merit, which was to have been given to the Bishop in recognition of his humanitarian services.

## PROFESSOR GOLDSTEIN HONOURED

On the occasion of his 80th birthday, which was mentioned in our previous issue, the neurologist Professor Kurt Goldstein received a beautifully engraved scroll from the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, in Latin and Hebrew, placing his achievements on record.

## TWO SILVER JUBILEES

The 25th anniversaries of the appointment of Rabbi Dr. Solomon Schonfeld as Presiding Rabbi of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations and of the foundation of the North-Western Reform Synagogue at Alyth Gardens seem to have very little in common. Yet there is a link between them—the catastrophe of German Jewry played a decisive part, both in the life of Rabbi Schonfeld and in the history of the Congregation. Rabbi Schonfeld was closely connected with rescue work, especially on behalf of German-Jewish children, and many persecutees owe their admission to this country to his energy and vision. His achievements in this and many other fields, such as Principal of the Jewish Secondary Schools Movement, were appraised at a dinner given in his honour at the Central Hall, Westminster.

The impact of German Jews on the development of the Alyth Gardens Synagogue is stressed in a Jubilee Brochure issued by the Congregation. "They brought not merely an accession to the numbers but powerfully reinforced the Congregation's cultural content", the report says. The President of the Congregation was Dr. Leo Baeck, and Rabbi Dr. Van der Zyl, also a German Jew, served as its Minister for fifteen years.

## HART SON & COMPANY LIMITED

Merchant Bankers  
AUGUSTINE HOUSE  
Austin Friars, London, E.C.2  
Phone LONDON Wall 7633

Specialists in the  
conversion of  
GERMAN MARKS and BLOCKED  
AUSTRIAN SCHILLINGS  
Inquiries invited

## OBITUARY

## FERDINAND BRUCKNER

Ferdinand Bruckner who died in Berlin last month at the age of 67, was still known as Theodor Tagger when in 1923 he took over Berlin's Renaissance-Theater, the former Motivhaus Cinema; he was then only 32 years old. Five years later his play, "Krankheit der Jugend", was produced and became the literary sensation of the 'twenties, not only for the reason that it was not known that director and playwright were one and the same. The search for the author, a parlour game in those days, ended only in 1931 when Tagger disclosed he was Bruckner as well. Max Reinhardt accepted and Hilpert produced his second success, "Verbrecher", starring Gustaf Gruendgens and Hans Albers, for the first time in a serious part. By that time Bruckner was established as a writer, with an instinct for the stage and a fine feeling for topical themes. Some suspected Bruckner was a doctor or jurist. The critics for once agreed on his gifts and his stagecraft.

Before he had to leave the country of his choice—Bruckner was born in Vienna—his "Elisabeth von England" again proved his dramatic power. He came to Hollywood via Austria, Switzerland and France, where he tried to break into films but without success, and he again wrote for the theatre. He was one of the first to return to Europe after the end of the war and he again settled in Berlin, where he became Barlog's collaborator. But the atmosphere had changed and his new plays were not the expected successes. A few years ago he saw his "Fruechte des Nichts" produced in London with Mai Zetterling and Herbert Lom, but this also was a disappointment for all concerned. Bruckner was perhaps too quiet for our noisy times.

PEM

## MONSIGNORE KUNO JOERGEN

The General Secretary of the German Caritasverband, Monsignore Kuno Joergen, died at the age of 65 in Freiburg. Monsignore Joergen and his organisation were active on behalf of the Jews during the time of persecution, and remained in close contact with the Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden in Berlin. He was one of the principal speakers at the ceremony of the opening of the Henrietta Szold Home in Wembach.

## Ackermans Chocolates

De Luxe

★

IN BEAUTIFULLY DESIGNED  
PRESENTATION BOXES

★

43, Kensington Church St.  
London, W.8

WES. 4359

and

9, Goldhurst Terrace,  
Finchley Road, N.W.6

MAI. 2742

## F. M. ROSENTHAL

Felix M. Rosenthal, the founder and editor of *Jewish Family Magazine* in Johannesburg, South Africa, died at the end of November after a long illness. Born in Berlin, where he was Press Relations Officer for several cinemas, he had just returned from his first post-war trip to Europe. Only a few months ago he gave a lecture in London's Club 43, and I met that agile man for the first time. He spoke enthusiastically of his impressions of Israel, but he did not revisit his beloved home-town, probably afraid to destroy his happy memories with the new reality. The monthly periodical he created single-handed for the large community of German-Jewish refugees in South Africa, will not survive him; it will be missed by many. After his only son died a few years ago, Felix Rosenthal had only his wife and his work left to live for. His little "Magazine" was edited in a lively way and was the only connecting link of the German Jews in that far-away country with their past.

PEM

## JOSEF GOCKELN

The President of the Northrhine-Westphalia Diet, Josef Gockeln, met an untimely death at the age of 58, as the result of a car accident. Josef Gockeln was associated with the Christian trade union movement, and was President of the Northrhine-Westphalia Diet since May, 1947. He was also Mayor of Dusseldorf from 1947 to 1956, and was a Member of the Federal Parliament. He was a staunch opponent of National Socialism, and always displayed a great understanding for the reinstated Jewish communities in Germany.

## CLARA SANDER

Als ich kürzlich in dieser Zeitschrift die Todesanzeige von Frau Clara Sander (geb. Loeser) las, wurden in mir Erinnerungen an die vor einigen Jahren in ihrem Hause verbrachten Stunden wach. Die besondere Atmosphäre, die sie umgab, beeindruckte mich stets, wenn ich ihr grosses Wohnzimmer betrat, diesen Raum, in dem die Kultur einer versunkenen Epoche erhalten war. Dieser Eindruck wurde dadurch verstärkt, dass ich Frau Sander meist an ihrem kleinen Schreibtisch sitzend antraf, wo sie sich mit der Niederschrift ihrer Memoiren beschäftigte. Was hat diese so bescheiden auftretende und nach aussen hin nicht bedeutend wirkende Frau wohl erlebt, was geleistet, das sie einer Aufzeichnung für wert hielt? Erst nach und nach löste sie sich im Erzählen, und mehr und mehr gab sie mir einen Einblick in den Ideenkreis, den sie einst vertreten hatte, und dabei trat das Wesen ihrer geistigen Persönlichkeit hervor. Nun wurde mir auch klar, wer sie eigentlich war. Sie vertrat in Deutschland am Anfang des Jahrhunderts die Bestrebungen für die Reform der Frauenmode, nicht nur im Sinne einer gesundheitlichen Verbesserung, sondern in Verbindung mit damals neuzeitlichen Gedanken über das Wesen und die Lebensweise der Frauen im Sinne der Frauenbewegung. Frau Sander war Mitherausgeberin einer Zeitschrift "Die Neue Frauenkleidung und Frauenkultur", die die Reformgedanken weiten Kreisen zugänglich machte. Für mich war die Mitteilung von Frau Sander von besonderem Interesse, da ich einst nicht nur zu den Anhängerinnen dieser Richtung gehörte, sondern auch eine eifrige Leserin der Zeitschrift war. Auch viele von den Persönlichkeiten, die sie aus ihrem Arbeitskreis erwähnte, trugen mir geläufige Namen aus meiner frühen Jugend. Mit Rucksicht auf ihr hohes Alter und ihr durch ihren Gesundheitszustand bedingtes zurueckgezogenes Leben war es nur allzu verstaendlich, dass sie in ihren Gesprächen die Probleme der heutigen Zeit kaum beruehrte; nur das Einst bildete den Inhalt ihrer Gedankengaenge.

NELLY WOLFFHEIM

## Old Acquaintances

*A la recherche . . .*—This is the tragic life story of Herta Thiele who became famous as Manuella in "Maedchen in Uniform", now a classic film. Banned by the Nazis owing to her friendship with a Jew, she went to Switzerland, where she worked as a domestic servant until she joined the theatre in Berne. After the end of the war she returned to East Germany, where her parents lived, and the authorities offered her a theatre of her own. She wanted to open with a play by Priestley, but was ordered to produce a Russian drama instead. She declined and returned to Switzerland. There she worked as a nurse, as a cashier in a cinema, and as a waitress in a cafe in Morges. Slowly despairing she has only one wish left—to be an actress again. Her famous film is in every museum, but she herself is almost forgotten.—Oblivion was also the fate of another refugee, Franz Hessel. The circumstances of his death will always be unknown. That gifted writer, translator of Jules Romains and lector for Rowohlt and Eugen Claassen, starved to death in Sanary, in 1941, and not even his grave is known. Hessel loved France so much that he once walked with an open umbrella through the sunny streets of Munich and his explanation for doing so was: "It is raining today in Paris".

*Home News*:—Anton Walbrook will star in Curt Goetz's "Dr. med. Hiob Praetorius" in London, adapted into English by Lucienne Hill.—Martin Miller has translated Duncan's "The Catalyst" into German.—Anton Diffring will star in the British horror film "The Man in Half Moon Street".—Fritz Schrecker had a large audience of Viennese when he sang and recited Nestroy, Raimund, Polgar and Kisch at the Arts Council in November.—Dorothea Gottfurt's play "Report on Jessie Dean" was produced on ITV here.—Alfred H. Unger and Richard Duschinsky will discuss "Principles and Problems of Translation" on the BBC Third Programme on January 13th.—Peter Illing made a tremendous success when he played the lead in "Bouquet for the President" on BBC-TV.—Dr. Paul Czinner, Elisabeth Bergner's husband, will produce a ballet film for Rank, with Dame Margot Fonteyn.—Marcel Hellman is the producer of "Northwest Frontier", starring Lauren Bacall and Kenneth More.

*News from Everywhere*:—Gottfried Reinhardt returned from Hollywood to join Artur Brauner in Berlin as a producer; Curt Bernhardt, another returnee, will direct the remake of "Menschen im Hotel" for the same company.—E. M. Remarque's play "Die letzte Station" was produced in East Berlin by Emil Stoehr.—Herbert Zernick, a cabaret compère, has returned to Berlin from the States.—Friedrich Hollander's third revue "Es ist angerichtet" has had a successful production by Trude Kolman in Munich.—Robert Jungk, author of several best sellers, has received the first prize of 500,000 francs for the best essay on the Brussels World Exhibition.—Rudolf (Rudi) Meyer, formerly with Aafa, has produced "Fanfare" in Holland.

*Germany*:—Willy Haas is adapting the memoirs of Alma Mahler-Werfel into German for S. Fischer.—Mary Wigman directed Gluck's "Alkestis" in Mannheim.—H. Schweikart produced a new one-act play, "Das Haus Erinnerung" by Erich Kaestner, who will be sixty in February.—Curt Goetz celebrated his 70th birthday in Berlin by performing his comedy "Miniaturen".—Friends of the late Kaethe Dorsch are collecting money to build a home for old actors.—Ursula Grabley will appear in "Jim und Jill" in Hamburg.—Hein Heckroth, formerly in London, will design the decors for Harry Buckwitz's production of "The Rake's Progress" in Frankfurt.—Fritz Kortner is producing "Die Rauber" in Berlin with himself as "der alte Moor".

*Obituaries*:—The actor Hans Heinrich von Twardowsky, who started his career in Berlin by writing a book of literary parodies "Der rasende Pegasus" before going to Hollywood early in the 'thirties, has died in New York at the age of 60.—Friedrich Lobe, who survived the war in Israel, has died at the age of 69 in Vienna, where he played at Scala and Josefstadt after his return.

PEM

F. Friedlander (Melbourne)

## WILHELM II AND THE JEWS

### Centenary of the Kaiser's Birth

The last of the ruling Hohenzollerns, Kaiser Wilhelm II, was born on January 27th, 1859.

The student who goes into Wilhelm II's attitude to the Jews can only be amazed at the contradictions the monarch adopted towards this minority.

On the one hand he may have been influenced by his parents, Frederick III and his wife, the daughter of Queen Victoria, who were followers of progressive liberalism and who rejected the anti-Semitic trends which raged in Germany at the time their eldest son was growing up. On the other hand, however, the antagonism which existed between Frederick III and his son conceivably reduced this influence to such an extent that Wilhelm leaned towards the reactionary Junker caste and Prussian militarism. He eventually went so far as to sympathise with Hofprediger Adolf Stoecker, a notorious anti-Semite.

But when, in 1922, Maximilian Harden, the famous publicist, mentioned the attempted assassination on his own life he said: "Though the Kaiser was my No. 1 enemy, it never crossed his mind that I should be murdered." Harden was right. In spite of the fact that his attacks on the Kaiser were highly detrimental, Wilhelm II would never have used criminal methods, and he scorned to play off his opponent's Jewish origin against him.

#### Condescending Benevolence

In 1888, when Wilhelm ascended the throne, he actually turned down Stoecker's demands, and maintained the equality of rights for his Jewish subjects. Unfortunately, this only held good in theory. His condescending and patronising benevolence towards the Jews did not prevent the State bureaucracy from invalidating Jewish rights by administrative obstruction. A Jew in Imperial Germany had, as a rule, no prospect of becoming a judge, a teacher, a university professor, a government official or an army officer unless he

was baptised. Not all Jews had the sense of dignity nor the financial independence to do as did Albert Mosse who, when it was hinted that his promotion to a high legal government post depended on his becoming baptised, immediately tendered his resignation. When the great Albert Ballin, the only Jew who enjoyed the Kaiser's friendship, told him that he was unsuitable for a high government office because he was a Jew, the Kaiser retorted nonchalantly: "Well, that can be changed", suggesting that Ballin adopt the Christian faith.

When H. St. Chamberlain's pseudo-scientific "Foundations of the 19th Century" appeared in 1898, Wilhelm II was most enthusiastic about its gospel of the superiority of the Germanic master race, and he entered into correspondence with the author. He was similarly impressed by Felix Dahn's super-patriotic novel "Fight for Rome". According to Bruno Weil, the Kaiser gave vent to his anti-Semitic feelings in marginal comments on documents concerning the Dreyfus affair.

Paradoxically, however, his sense of duty led him to call on the army to protect his Jewish subjects from the threat of mob violence during a state of emergency caused by the ritual murder case of Konitz in 1900. It is true, too, that under his rule Jewish businessmen, bankers, lawyers, doctors, etc., enjoyed prosperity. But as soon as a Jew ventured to strive for a key position, he found himself treated as a "citizen of second grade", a term which Walther Rathenau always applied to himself.

Nevertheless, the Kaiser defied the strong undercurrent of social anti-Semitism, and kept company with Jews in leading economic positions, such as the shipowner Ballin, the coal kings Eduard Arnhold and Fritz von Friedlaender-Fuld, the cotton kings James and Eduard Simon, and others. When he went to see James Simon or received the prominent lawyer Oscar Cassel as the representative of the City of Berlin, he would be most charming, and he appreciated Eduard Arnhold's outstanding abilities and honoured him by appointing him a Member of the Prussian Upper House in 1913.

But his attitude to these favoured Jews was one of expediency. As long as Ballin's creative powers were indispensable for the building up of Germany's commercial navy, the Kaiser gave him his strong support, but he ignored him as soon as the outbreak of the First World War put an end to Ballin's usefulness.

#### Near to Treitschke

Though his true religious feelings respected the value of Judaism and he even attended the consecration of the Fasanenstrasse Synagogue, he was nevertheless near to Treitschke, the anti-Semite, in his view on the Jewish question: he expected the German Jew to pay the price of complete assimilation for the enjoyment of full equality of rights. He was too shallow to realise that complete assimilation included baptism for the sake of career—an action which should have been repulsive to his sense of decency.

When fallen from power, the exiled Kaiser in no way changed his attitude to the Jewish question. He told his recent biographer, Joachim von Kuereberg, that he felt himself slandered by Emil Ludwig's well-known biography of him, but he did not hint at the author's Jewish origin. It is, indeed, comforting to learn from Kuereberg that "the Gestapo, concentration camps and the persecution of the Jews were, in the Kaiser's eyes, a disgrace to Germany" ("The Kaiser", p. 345). But how is this sound opinion compatible with the message wherein he heartily welcomed his son, Prince August Wilhelm's, admission to Hitler's S.A.?

His contradictions and inconsistencies of mind may, as has been mentioned beforehand, stem from the conflict with his father which overshadowed his whole life. It may have led as much to his downfall as did his failure to compensate the inferiority complex caused by his withered left arm.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### GERMANY NAMES STREETS AFTER JEWS

The *Allgemeine* weekly of the Jews in Germany recently published a report on several cases where streets were named after famous Jews. The Town Council of Trier which, as reported in our last issue, named a street after the late Sigmund Loeb, also named another new street "Dr. Altmann Strasse", in honour of the memory of the last Rabbi of the former Jewish community, who died in Theresienstadt. Dr. Altmann was the father of Dr. Alexander Altmann, the Communal Rabbi of Manchester.

Frankfurt-on-Main has also decided to name a street after Anne Frank and two other streets after Hugo Sinzheimer and Friedrich Stampfer. Professor Hugo Sinzheimer, who had been a member of the Town Council and was a Deputy to the National Assembly in Weimar in 1919, had collaborated with Hugo Preuss in the final draft of the Weimar Constitution. He died in 1945, whilst he was a refugee in Holland. Friedrich Stampfer, former editor of the Socialist newspaper *Vorwaerts*, had returned to Germany in 1948 and had been a lecturer at the reopened Akademie der Arbeit in Frankfurt. He died in 1957.

A street in Bremen is to be named "Rosenak Strasse" in memory of Dr. Leopold Rosenak, Rabbi of the Jewish community from 1896 to 1923.

To commemorate the memory of the publisher and benefactor, Rudolf Mosse, the Wilmersdorf Borough Council has decided to name the square in front of the Mosse-Stift the "Rudolf Mosse-Platz".

### ERECTION OF NEW SYNAGOGUE IN HAMBURG

In the presence of the representatives of the Jewish community and the Senate of the Free City of Hamburg, the foundation-stone of a new synagogue was laid on November 9th. The synagogue is to form part of a Jewish cultural centre which has been planned with the full financial assistance of the Senate of Hamburg. The principal speakers at the ceremony were Rabbi Dr. Salomonowicz and the Lord Mayor of Hamburg, Max Brauer, together with representatives of the Evangelical Lutheran and the Roman Catholic churches.

Dr. H. G. van Dam brought the congratulatory greetings of the Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland and also read the message of the Federal President delivered to the Zentralrat on the occasion of the November 9th memorial. Consul Ben Jaakow attended the ceremony on behalf of the Israel Mission.

### SEMINARY FOR JEWISH KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS

Twelve students are participating in the first two-months' course for Jewish kindergarten teachers and assistants, which has commenced in the West Berlin Institut fuer Jugendgruppenarbeit. The director of the Joint Distribution Committee in Germany, Mr. Fred Ziegellaub, stated that this type of co-operation between German and Jewish authorities as well as the reconstruction of synagogues were signs that we had reached a turning-point in our time.

### PAUCITY OF JEWISH STUDENTS AT WEST GERMAN UNIVERSITIES

According to a survey of the Federal Statistical Office in Wiesbaden received by the World Jewish Congress's Information Department, there were only 98 students of the Jewish faith among students of German nationality studying at 46 German colleges and universities in 1957-58. Statistical figures for art, music and sports academies are not available.

### ESTABLISHING WIZO IN GERMANY

Mrs. Regina Kissman, Director for Propaganda of the Federation of Women Zionists, who had established a Wizo branch in Hamburg during her visit to Germany in 1947, recently visited Germany again to help in the formation of four more branches in Berlin, Frankfurt/Main, Cologne and Munich.



### THE MELITTA QUICKFILTER COFFEE MAKER

made of earthenware or china is the simplest and cleanest way of making really good coffee.

Obtainable from:

Beverley's, 189, Finchley Road, N.W.3  
Hardyment's Stores, 28, Golders Green Road, N.W.11

also Twinings, Kenya Coffee Co., all branches and most stores such as Harrods, Selfridges, Gamages, etc., and most coffee suppliers.

If any difficulty in obtaining please apply to the wholesale distributors for the name of your nearest supplier.

**ROSENTHAL (EXPORT) LTD.**  
52, Manchester Street, London, W.1  
Telephone: WELbeck 1901

## BIRTHDAY TRIBUTES

### HERBERT FREEDEN 50

Yes, the figure is no misprint, and we welcome the rare occasion of a birthday tribute on January 22nd to a friend who was not born in the last century. Our minds go back to the first months after the war, when Herbert Freeden was a member of the trio which launched *AJR Information*. Soon afterwards one of the co-editors, Dr. E. G. Lowenthal, took up an appointment in Germany, and Freeden and I formed a partnership which also developed into a close personal relationship. Herbert Freeden was the greater expert in the journalistic sphere, and many facets of *AJR Information* owe their foundations to him. We co-operated in the editorial deliberations and made a good team. Fortunately, though in a more limited way, the co-operation continued when he was transferred to Jerusalem to become Publicity Director of the Overseas Department of the Jewish National Fund. His regular reports on Israel are propaganda in the genuine sense of the word: they do not gloss over the difficulties of the young State but, by their critical approach, make the reader acquainted with the real problems of the country.

The necessities of journalistic day-to-day work have not stood in the way of Herbert Freeden's artistic abilities as a writer. Several novels, some of which are based on the happenings among German Jews after 1933, stand to his credit, and a volume of short stories in German will shortly be published.

It is our sincere wish that also in the years to come Herbert Freeden, who has just recovered from an illness, may be granted happiness and success, and we join his other friends and colleagues in conveying our heartiest congratulations to him.

W. ROSENSTOCK

### DR. JACOB JACOBSON 70

We have only now learned that the historian, Dr. Jacob Jacobson, celebrated his 70th birthday some time ago. He was head of the Gesamtarchiv der deutschen Juden in Berlin and his knowledge of Jewish history in Germany and also of Jewish family research is unique. His works include a monograph on the position of the Jews at the end of the 18th century in the former Polish provinces of Prussia, some observations on the Jewish citizens' records of Berlin, and the position of the Jews in the Prussian municipalities.

Dr. Jacobson was also the editor of the *Mitteilungen des Gesamtarchivs der deutschen Juden*, in which he himself published a number of important articles.

After surviving the war in Theresienstadt, Dr. Jacobson came to this country. As one of the few experts in his particular field, it is most fortunate for German-Jewish historiography that he has been able to continue his work. He is also associated with the activities of the Leo Baeck Institute.

All those who know this scholarly and modest man wish him many years of continued activity and unimpaired health.

### DR. H. GOLDBERG 80

The Honorary President of the Jewish community in Wiesbaden, Dr. Goldberg, lawyer and notary, celebrated his 80th birthday. Dr. Goldberg was for many years the legal representative of the community.

### ALFRED LEVY (SAARBRUECKEN) 70

The President of the Saarbruecken Jewish community, Alfred Levy, celebrated his 70th birthday. Representatives of the legal profession and of the Protestant church added their tributes to the congratulatory speeches of the Jewish officials assembled at the birthday ceremony.

### PROF. HUGO BERGMANN 75

Professor Hugo Bergmann, who turned 75 in December, is the creator and the first director of the Jewish National and University Library in Jerusalem, and is the first Professor of Modern Philosophy at the Jerusalem Hebrew University. He has translated Kant into Hebrew, and his own numerous works have enriched philosophical Hebrew literature, apart from his publications in German and English. But an enumeration of his official activities means nothing in comparison with the impact of this personality who was, in his unobtrusive way, the teacher and friend of a whole generation and who is, today, no less than ever an indefatigable seeker of the truth.

As a student in pre-1914 Prague, Hugo Bergmann joined the Zionist Movement. Zionism was, however, never merely a political aim to him; it was, in the first place, the revival of cultural, moral and spiritual Jewish values. He was one of the first in Western Europe to learn and quickly master the Hebrew language, and he has never ceased to learn. In personal contacts, in innumerable articles and speeches, he fought for the purity of the idea and for faithfulness to true humanity, without which nationalism would be an empty shell. Professor Bergmann's influence has not been confined to Israel—his disciples are scattered throughout the Jewish world. This man of profound religiosity was never a parochial thinker. His truly universal mind was always open to new human experiences, and he established close contact beyond the Jewish orbit with pious Christians in Sweden, as well as with Indian philosophers.

This is not the place for a comprehensive evaluation of the man and his work, but feelings of deep gratitude and admiration may be expressed here on behalf of the Jews from German-speaking countries, on the occasion of Professor Bergmann's 75th birthday.

R.W.

# little X

Prov. Patent No. 31502/55.



BY

# Silhouette

Corsets Silhouette Ltd.,  
130 Park Lane, London, W.1

## WINTER EXHIBITION

of

## RECENT ACQUISITIONS

JANUARY 3rd—JANUARY 24th

### ALFRED BROD GALLERY

36, SACKVILLE STREET,  
PICCADILLY, W.1

## CONCENTRATION CAMP CREMATORIA —AN AMERICAN FAKE

The smoking concentration camp crematoria provides the sombre background for another court case: a libel action brought by a lawyer, formerly a Luftwaffe judge-advocate, against a widely popular German news magazine. A fellow-member of the lawyers' student fraternity (Burschenschaft) was expelled "cum infamia" for publishing a statement expressing qualified approval of Nazi concentration camps. This banishment moved the advocate to support his young friend's views in a lengthy letter circulated among members. The news magazine commented on this remarkable

document and used condensed quotations to illustrate its point. These quotations form the subject of the action as they are claimed to misrepresent the author's true opinions. The full version, subsequently reprinted by the magazine in accordance with a court order, contains this unabridged passage:

"Nobody, and this includes those expelled, nowadays defends the cruelties unchained by human demons, by the beast in man, such as the Western Allies perpetrated with their bombing attacks (according to Veale the bombing war

cynically started by the Western Powers and from its inception directed exclusively against the civil population constitutes the greatest crime of all time), and as we committed in the concentration camps (although the crematoria were stage sets built by the Americans for photographing and the heaped corpses, also photographed, came from Dresden)."

The question of what these and other remarks implied has occupied the attention of two courts and will soon be dealt with by a third. The allegedly libelled lawyer, who lost the first round and won a partial victory in the second, has also threatened the magazine with an action for damages, since its articles "seriously prejudiced his nomination to the judge-advocate's office in the Bundeswehr". E.H.

### FAMILY EVENTS

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

#### Births

**Angel.** On November 12th, a daughter to Doris (née Loewenstein) and Arnold. 38 Heaton Road, Withington, Manchester 20.

**Gerson.** On December 7th, a daughter, Deborah Judith, to Gina (née Bauer) and Frank Gerson. 278 Moor Green Lane, Moseley, Birmingham 13.

#### Birthdays

**Goldmann.** Mrs. Alice Goldmann (Leipzig) will celebrate her 75th birthday on January 16th. Pitt House, New End Avenue, London, N.W.3.

**Grundmann.** Mrs. Hedwig Grundmann, formerly Vlotho (Westphalia), will celebrate her 80th birthday on January 13th. 305 Fulwood Road, Sheffield 10.

#### Deaths

**Hersh.** Solomon Hersh (Hussar), beloved husband of Regine Hersh, passed away on December 3rd, 1958, after a long illness bravely borne. 263 Langside Road, Glasgow, S.2.

**Karo.** Dora Karo, on Saturday, December 13th. Wife of Dr. W. Karo, mother of Stefanie Klaw and Ursula Karo. Deeply mourned by all her family and friends.

#### In Memoriam

**Levy, Max.** In memory of my husband, who passed away on January 18th, 1958. Margaret K. Levy, 52 Cavendish Road, London, N.W.6.

#### Situations Wanted

#### Men

**EXP. BOOKKEEPER,** good refs., seeks full or part-time work. Box 479.

**UPHOLSTERER,** Egyptian refugee, seeks work as CUTTER. Speaks French, Spanish, Italian, Hebrew. Box 480.

**EGYPTIAN** refugee, 72, formerly owner of tricot factory, speaks only French and Arabic, seeks work as street seller or watchman. Box 481.

**LEDGER/INVOICE CLERK,** reliable, elderly, seeks full-time work. Box 482.

**ADDITIONAL EVENING WORK** required by father of family, 39, after 7 p.m., for 3-4 hours daily. Formerly "Werkzeugschlosser". Would also work as waiter or typist. Box 483.

**EXP. TAILOR'S PRESSER,** 38, seeks suitable work, also as rep. in textile industry or driver. Box 484

**DOCTOR OF LAW,** middle-aged, well acquainted with continental Jewish life, languages Hungarian, English, German, seeks position in Jewish organisation, library or office. Able to type. Box 487.

**MECHANICAL ENG.,** 26, Continental degree equiv. B.Sc., has 2 yrs.' exp. with leading Eng. firm, seeks position, would also work as draughtsman. Box 492.

#### Women

**PART-TIME** work wanted by woman of 56, formerly "Damenmodesalon", was sales assistant in bookshop. Box 485.

**ENGLISH / GERMAN SHORT-HAND-TYPIST,** exp. and reliable, seeks part-time work. Box 486.

**GERMAN/ENGLISH SHORTHAND TYPIST,** exp. in restitution matters, available for morning or part-time work, pref. in Hampstead or near-by area. Own typewriter if reqd. Box 491.

#### AJR Attendance Service

**WOMEN** available to care for sick people and invalids, as companions and sitters-in; full- or part-time (not residential). 'Phone MAI. 4449.

#### AJR Needlewomen Service

**WOMEN** available for alterations, mending, handicrafts. 'Phone MAI. 4449.

#### Accommodation Vacant

**VACANCY FOR PERMANENT GUEST,** lady or gentleman, in beautifully situated, well-heated country house; continental cooking, every diet. Mrs. K. Schwarz, "Furzedown", Wood Road, Hindhead, Surrey.

**COMFORTABLE,** newly-decorated bed/sitting-room, central heating, telephone, ground floor. 18 Georgian Court, Vivian Avenue, Hendon Central (HEN. 8763).

#### Personal

**FORMER DIRECTOR** from Germany, aged 60, possessing own considerable pension and capital, seeks personable woman, aged 45/50, interested in business, no family ties, view friendship/marriage. Box 489.

**WIDOW,** 50, intelligent, good appearance, own home, income, would like to meet sincere, cultured gentleman, 55/60, view friendship/marriage. Box 490.

#### Miscellaneous

**BEAUTY TREATMENTS,** face massage, masks, superfluous hair removed by electrolysis. Consultation free. Visits arranged. Dipl. Beautician Marta Kohn, L.W.B.C., 24 Crundale Avenue, N.W.9. COLindale 8277.

**WANTED.** Mahogany table and chairs. 'Phone WEMbley 0089, mornings or evenings.

**CURTAINS AND LINEN** made and repaired, Continental style. Ring CUN. 7605.

#### MISSING PERSONS

##### Enquiries by AJR

**Cilly Faber,** born 14.10.1920 in Pforzheim. Lived in Dortmund, Germany, and in 1938 sent to Poland with her mother but later returned to Dortmund. Believed to have gone to England thereafter.

**Manfred Szilard,** born December 31st, 1933, in Berlin. Until 1939 in Budapest-Kakozsaba, Klauzala utca 71. Was in a children's home belonging to the JOINT in 1945 in Bekecsaba, Hungary. Probably taken to London from there with a view to re-emigrating to Palestine, but it is believed he may still be living in England. Wanted by his father.

**Dr. Eugen Doktor,** formerly an advocate in Prague. Believed to have emigrated to London from Prague in March, 1939. Sought for restitution matters.

#### Personal Enquiries

**Werner Cohn,** aged about 39 years. As an electrical engineer escaped to England from Berlin in 1938. Frau Hedy Baer, now living at Belzigerstr. 74, Berlin-Schoeneberg, Germany, is anxious to contact the above-named, who is an old friend.

### AJR HANDICRAFTS GROUP

We have a variety of new designs of gifts for all purposes.

8, FAIRFAX MANSIONS,  
FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.3

Mon.-Thurs. 10 a.m.-1 p.m. and  
3 p.m.-6 p.m.

Fri. 10 a.m.-1 p.m. and by  
appointment. (MAI. 4449)

Space donated by  
S. F. & O. HALLGARTEN  
Wines and Spirits  
Importers and Exporters  
1, CRUTCHED FRIARS, London, E.C.3

### THE TWENTIETH CENTURY THEATRE

291, Westbourne Grove, London, W.11. (PARK 9582)

Station: Notting Hill. Buses: 15, 22, 7, 27, 28, 31, 46

!! BOOK NOW !!

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24th, at 8 p.m.

OTTO DIAMANT

in a programme of

ERNST und HEITER

from Heine, Wildgans, Kaestner, Brecht and Weil

JO SPANJER (pianist)

Tickets: 10/-, 7/6, 5/-, from Box Office (PAR. 9582), Chappell Ltd., 50 New Bond St., W.1 (MAY. 7600); C.A.P.C., 6, Ebbsfleet Road, N.W.2 (GLA. 4473)

### AJR CLUB

ZION HOUSE, 57, ETON AVE.,

N.W.3.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 18th

at 5 p.m.

### CONCERT

'CELLO RECITAL

Mrs. REGINA SCHEIN

Accompanied by Mrs. Goldschmidt

ADMISSION FREE.

Space donated by:

TRADE CUTTERS LIMITED

38, Felsham Road, Putney, S.W.15

### "AUFBAU" IMPROVED SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE

New facilities are now available whereby readers can receive subscription copies soon after publication date.

The "AUFBAU" will now be mailed direct to subscribers from the publishers in America, thus saving considerable time.

This quicker and better means of transit will be applied to all existing subscribers from issue No. 36, dated September 5th, 1958.

We are pleased to announce it is now possible to offer the following reduced rates, which will also be applicable when current subscriptions expire.

2 years	£4 3 0
1 year	£2 10 0
6 months	£1 6 0

(NOTE THE VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TWO YEARS' RATE)

Orders and payments should be addressed to:

The Kosmos International  
Agency

39/40, LONDON ROAD,  
LONDON, S.E.1

'Phone: WATerloo 5461/2/3

## THE AJR AT WORK

### SOCIAL DEPARTMENT

#### "Nachbarhilfe" (Help Your Neighbour)

In response to our appeal for voluntary helpers, the Social Department has recently received offers from several persons willing to visit sick or lonely persons.

We are especially grateful to those ladies who have started to undertake regular weekly visits to invalids confined to their rooms, and to those visiting patients in hospitals.

#### Handicrafts Exhibition and Sale

Various articles, both useful and attractive, were exhibited by 23 people during the Chanukah week and until Christmas, in the AJR offices. We thank all members and friends who helped to make the sale a success.

### CHANUKAH AT THE CLUB

The Chanukah celebration at the AJR Club was, once again, a real family party. The atmosphere of warmth and friendliness which Mrs. Schachne has created from the start, and with which she has imbued all her helpers, was felt by everybody. Thanks are also due to Mrs. Margarete Jacoby, the Club's unobtrusive Chairman, who contributed so much to make the party a success.

Mrs. Freyhan lit the Chanukah candles and tuned in the Chanukah hymn, and Dr. Adelheid Levy explained the lesson of the festival, the light that symbolises the Jewish spirit—the spirit of faith, truth, courage and brotherly love—which has always enabled the Jews to withstand their enemies and "to be a light unto the nations". Unfortunately, space does not permit our printing Miss Elias's poem which, with humour and warmth, expressed what the Club means to its members.

The enjoyment of the festivities was enhanced by the refreshments and by the gaily wrapped presents given out to everybody.

### CHANUKAH AT THE OLD AGE HOMES

All three Old Age Homes celebrated Chanukah with special functions, excelling in their artistic level and in the homely atmosphere—an atmosphere which included the residents, their relatives, the staff and the Committee members. Leo Baeck House had the privilege of welcoming the pianist, Franz Reizenstein, who rendered a Mozart Sonata and works by Debussy, Chopin and one of his own compositions; Hilde Beal sang German lieder and Hebrew and Yiddish songs. At Otto Schiff House the artiste was Johanna Metzger-Lichtenstern, accompanied by her husband. At Otto Hirsch House, Rabbi Dr. Paul Holzer kindled the lights and gave a brief and impressive address on the eve of the first day. On December 14th, a concert with a particularly well-chosen programme was given by the Chandos Ensemble under the leadership of Ruth Rockwell (flautist), with Cecily van Gelderen, Terence Hilton, Geoffrey Mann and Michael Stumbles. The guests included Mr. Howett, a former Mayor of Richmond, and Rabbi Dr. M. Ginsberg, of the Richmond Synagogue.

### GLASGOW MEMBER LEAVES FOR ISRAEL

Mr. Herbert Levy, together with his wife, recently emigrated from Glasgow to Israel, to join their children at Kibbutz Hasorea. In recognition of his manifold services on behalf of the Society of Jewish Refugees (the AJR Glasgow Branch) and of the Jewish Refugees' Committee as a whole, he has been appointed a life member of the Society of Jewish Refugees.

All Mr. and Mrs. Levy's friends wish them every happiness in their new country of domicile.

### THE HYPHEN

The January programme of the Hyphen includes a lecture on "The Jews of South Africa" by Mrs. Kehr at Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3, on Sunday, January 18th, at 7.30 p.m., as well as rambles and visits to museums.

### HOUSE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

Dr. Walter Dux 70

On January 8th Dr. Walter Dux, Chairman of the Otto Hirsch House Committee, will celebrate his 70th birthday. He has been associated with Jewish activities throughout his life. In his student days he joined the K.C. Fraternity, with whose members he has kept contact ever since. Coming from an old-established family in the Hanover district, he also took an active part in the work of the Hanover branch of the C.V. and in manifold Jewish welfare activities of that town. After his emigration, he re-established his chemical factory in this country. He joined the AJR immediately after its inception, at a time when the organisation consisted mainly of uprooted refugees and when many of those who had already settled in business still stood aloof. His connection with the AJR was strengthened during the past year when he became the House Committee Chairman of the newly established Otto Hirsch House. His co-operation has been a particular asset because of his understanding of the great number of human, administrative and also technical problems which arise in the Home's day-to-day work, and the Committee members, the staff and the residents are greatly indebted to his devoted and untiring services. A scientist by profession, he is at the same time deeply interested in the eternal values of the Hellenistic civilisation and has developed an outstanding knowledge in this field.

The AJR joins Walter Dux's many friends in expressing sincere birthday wishes.

### REIZENSTEIN TRIO CONCERT

The Reizenstein Trio—Maria Lidka (violin), Derek Simpson (cello) and Franz Reizenstein (piano)—will give a concert on Thursday, January 8th, at 7.30 p.m. at the Wigmore Hall, Wigmore Street, W.1.

The programme will include works by Brahms, Beethoven and Dvorak, together with a Trio by Mr. Reizenstein himself.

### SCHREIBER'S GUESTHOUSE

26, Blenheim Gardens, N.W.2

(15 houses from underground and buses)  
Permanent and temporary residents.  
All bedrooms h & c. Garden. Television.  
GLAstone 5622

### "FURZEDOWN"

The ideal place for holidays & convalescence  
Large garden with sunshed

Running h. & c. water in all 1st-flr. bedrms.  
Home atmosphere, Continental cooking  
(all diets), Children welcome

BOOK EARLY

Reduced terms for off-season periods and  
for long or permanent residents

WOOD ROAD, HINDHEAD, SURREY  
Telephone: Hindhead 335

### "ASHDALE GUESTHOUSE"

23, BEAULIEU RD., BOURNEMOUTH W.

On beautiful "Alum Chine," 5 min.  
Sea. H. & c. Gas fires in all bed-  
rooms. Excellent Cuisine.

'Phone: Westbourne 619471

Prop.: E. BRUDER

### "ARLET"

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

Permanent Guests and Visitors coming to  
London are welcome in my exquisitely  
furnished & cultivated Private Guest House  
Hot & Cold Water, Radiator Heating  
Garden, Television

Continental meals can be provided if desired  
Very good residential district. Buses & Tube  
very near

Mrs. Lotte Schwarz

### ROSEMOUNT

17 Parsifal Road, N.W.6  
HAMp. 5856

THE BOARDING HOUSE WITH CULTURE

A Home for you  
Elderly people welcomed

### THE DORICE

Continental Cuisine—Licensed

169a Finchley Rd., N.W.3  
(MAI. 6301)

PARTIES CATERED FOR

### MRS. A. MAYER

formerly with  
Mme D. HORNGRAD  
takes any type of work in connection  
with

Brassieres & Corsetry

'Phone: MAI. Dale Vale 5713

### We are on HOLIDAY

Reopening February 14th

Write for reservations to

### SIMAR HOUSE

The Private Continental Hotel

10 & 24 Herbert Rd.,  
Bournemouth West

Special low prices, £7 7s. weekly

'Phone: Westbourne 64176

SIMON and MARGOT SMITH

### STANDARD SEWING MACHINE SERVICE LTD. ELITE TYPEWRITER Co. Ltd.

WEL. 2528

All Makes Bought, Sold & Exchanged  
Repairs, Maintenance



18 CRAWFORD STREET, BAKER STREET, W.1



The best  
CONTINENTAL  
HAIRSTYLING  
by

### CHARLES OF LONDON

HAUTE COIFFURE  
42, Old Bond Street, Mayfair  
First floor. 'Phone: HYD. 4500  
German and French spoken.  
Special concession to readers  
of "AJR Information"

### ANY PRINTING

Private and Commercial.  
First-class Work. Quickest Service.  
Urgent matters in 24 hours.  
H. I. WALL STO. 6650

Reissner & Goldberg  
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS  
141, Canterbury Road, N.W.6  
MAI. 6721

Before 8.15 a.m. and after 7 p.m.  
MAI. 2646, 0359

The Exclusive Salon de Corseterie  
Mme H. LIEBERG  
871, FINCHLEY ROAD

(Next to the Post Office, Golders Green)  
'Phone: SPeedwell 8673

Fashionable French, American, and English  
Models. Ready-made and to measure  
EXPERT FITTING

### H. WOORTMAN & SON

8, Baynes Mews, Hampstead, N.W.3  
Tel.: HAM. 3974

Continental Builder and Decorator  
Specialist in Dry Rot Repairs  
ESTIMATES FREE

### LEO HOROVITZ SCULPTOR-STONEMASON

Memorials for all  
Cemeteries

WEST HAMPSTEAD, N.W.6  
16 FAWLEY ROAD,  
Telephone: HAMpstead 2564

# ISRAELI NEWS

## OIL SUPPLIES

It is reported that the Israeli Finance Ministry is objecting to Mr. Isaac Wolfson, Chairman of the Israeli Paz Oil Company, becoming the owner of the Haifa Refinery. According to reports, the purchase price of the refinery is only £1 million, and the Israeli Treasury is unwilling to forgo this bargain. Since the start of the German reparation payments, Israel has obtained her main supplies of oil from British companies. Payment has been made in German reparation funds. It is intended that the refinery should be completely revitalised, and it is hoped that under the new ownership the refinery will not only be able to satisfy local demands but will provide sufficient oil for export.

## WEST GERMAN TRAVEL AGENTS

Eight West German travel agents visited Israel as guests of the Government to study and promote tourism to Israel, and to investigate possibilities of winter holidays in Israel.

## AMBASSADORIAL STATUS FOR HEAD OF ISRAEL MISSION IN COLOGNE

Dr. F. E. Shinnar has been raised by the Israel Foreign Secretary to the rank of Ambassador, in recognition of his services as Director of the Israel Mission in Cologne.

Dr. Shinnar, who was born in Stuttgart, was at one time a student of Professor Theodor Heuss.

## BEN-GURION AND GERMANY

An article by the Prime Minister of Israel appeared in the New York Yiddish paper *The Day*, in which Ben-Gurion comments on the value of Germany's assistance and political friendship to Israel. He warmly praises the Federal Chancellor, Dr. Adenauer, whose attitude to Israel Ben-Gurion describes as springing from a deep religious conviction.

## HOW THE KNESSETH WORKS

A journalist who regularly reports on the proceedings of the Knesseth from the press gallery has an excellent opportunity to appreciate and assess the work of the Parliamentarians, the interplay of party politics and intrigues, and the clashes and compromises of personalities. What is going on in the Knesseth, the Parliament of the State of Israel, is a matter of considerable interest for Jews in the Diaspora. Meir Faerber's book\*, written in an easy, even racy German, conveys much background information, the knowledge of which will facilitate a better understanding of the often dramatic but sometimes confusing events on the political scene of the young Jewish State. The author has carefully refrained from adopting a partisan attitude; his objectivity enhances the value of his shrewd and, even when critical, sympathetic observations.

F.L.B.

\* Meir Faerber: "Das Parlament Israels." 160 Seiten. Verlag "Atasa", Tel Aviv. 7s.

## PHOTOCOPIES WHILE YOU WAIT

(Mrs. H. M. Barry)

Tuesday-Saturday, 10 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. or by appointment.

20, ABBEY ROAD, FLAT 115, ST. JOHN'S WOOD, N.W.8.

\*Phone: CUN. 4860 (Ext. 115)

## DECORATING

ARN. 5704

17, THE AVENUE, WEMBLEY, MIDDLESEX

## E. MIEDZWINSKI

## BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD

English, German, French

M. D. Waterhouse  
Bookshop

2, The Arcade, Swiss Cottage, N.W.6  
PRI. 2585

## DEUTSCHE BUECHER GESUCHT!

R. & E. STEINER (BOOKS)

5, Garson House,  
Gloucester Terrace, London, W.2  
Tel.: AMBASSADOR 1564  
Ausgewaehltes Lager seltener und  
vergriffener Buecher.

For English & German Books

HANS PREISS  
International Booksellers  
LIMITED

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

## JEWISH BOOKS

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

M. SULZBACHER

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

Erstes

## Juedisches Ehe-Institut

Stuttgart 1 Postfach 904

mit besten Verbindungen im In- und  
Ausland bittet um Ihre Anfragen.  
Bild u. Rueckporto erbeten.

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

### OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN

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

## SHOE REPAIRS

### RICH'S SHOE REPAIR SERVICE

(formerly REICH) now at

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

We Collect and Deliver

Tel.: SPEEdwell 7463; HAMPstead 1037

## YOUR TRAVEL ABROAD

You receive personal attention and we  
issue promptly Air & Rail Tickets and  
Sea Passages.

Ask for Mr. H. Anderson at  
I.F.A. (AIR SERVICE) Ltd.,  
13/17, Rathbone Street, London, W.1.  
(MUSEum 5411, 20 lines)

## RABENSTEIN LTD.

Kosher Butchers, Poulterers  
and  
Sausage Manufacturers

Under the supervision of the Beth Din

Wholesalers and Retailers

of first-class

Continental Sausages

Daily Deliveries

5, Fairhazel Gardens, N.W.6

Tel.: MAI. 3224 & MAI. 9236

## M. FISCHLER

CONTINENTAL UPHOLSTERY

Agents for Parker-Knoll, Christie-Tyler and  
various other makes.  
Carpets supplied & fitted below shop prices.  
CURTAINS, DRAPES & MATTRESSES MADE  
ALSO FRENCH POLISHING

105, AXHOLME AVE., EDGWARE, MIDDX  
(EDG. 5411)

## The WIGMORE LAUNDRY Ltd.

CONTINENTAL LAUNDRY SPECIALISTS

Most London Districts Served

SHE. 4575 — brings us by radio

Write or 'phone the Manager,

Mr. E. Hearn, 1, STRONSA ROAD, LONDON, W.12

## NORBERT COHN

F.B.O.A.(Hons.), D. Orth.

### OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN

20 Northways Parade, Finchley Road,  
Swiss Cottage, N.W.3

Tel.: PRImrose 9660

## PHOTOCOPIES OF DOCUMENTS

From 1/6

Price reductions for quantities.

## GOLDERSTAT

Works: 25, DOWNHAM ROAD, N.1

\*Phones: CLIssold 6713 (3 lines)

Residence: 54, GOLDER GARDENS  
N.W.11. \*Phones: SPEEdwell 5643

## M. GLASER

PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERER

All Re-Upholstery, Carpets,  
Furniture Repairs, French Polishing  
WILL BE DONE TO YOUR  
SATISFACTION

\*Phone: HAMPstead 5601 or call at  
432, FINCHLEY RD. (Child's Hill), N.W.2



ESSENTIAL for FIRST-CLASS  
CONTINENTAL COOKING  
1/10 per 8 oz. bottle

Obtainable from Grocers and Stores  
Manufactured by VESOP PRODUCTS LTD.  
498, Hornsey Road, London, N.19

## HIGHEST PRICES

paid for

Ladies' and Gentlemen's cast-off  
Clothing, Suitcases, Trunks, etc.

(Ladies' large sizes preferred)

WE GO ANYWHERE, ANY TIME

S. DIENSTAG

(MAIda Vale 1649)

If it's TYPEWRITERS  
and Duplicators

Phone:  
MAI 1271  
A. BREUER,  
57 Fairfax Rd.  
N.W.6.



Strohbach LTD.

## Valentine & Wolff Ltd.

Insurance Brokers

in association with  
ARBON, LANGRISH & CO. LTD.

HASILWOOD HOUSE  
52, BISHOPSGATE  
LONDON, E.C.2

Tel.: LONdon Wall 2366

(10 lines)