

ISSUED BY THE

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WORLD REFUGEE YEAR

On June 1st, World Refugee Year begins. Well over a year ago Christopher Chataway, the well-known athlete and broadcaster, together with three young journalists, began to propagate the idea of an international year for refugees. They published an article in *Crossbow*, the organ of a group of Conservative reformers. The four young men were shocked by the idea that thirteen years after the end of the war the refugee problem was still far from a solution. Indeed, the nations that were not directly affected seemed to have lost interest and were unwilling to help on the scale necessary to make an effective impact. Only quite recently, after the revolution in Hungary, was it shown that something can be done if the will is there. Within a very short time the majority of almost 200,000 Hungarian refugees had been absorbed by the countries of Western Europe, the Americas, Israel, and Australia. In fact, not a single Hungarian refugee who wanted to leave remained in Yugoslavia and in Austria—apart from the 10,000 who were to be integrated in the Austrian economic life—only a few thousand unsettled cases remained. The Hungarian tragedy had gripped the imagination of the world, and suddenly it had been possible to do something about it, to obtain immigration permits, to find the money to transport and to integrate the refugees.

Waiting in Camps

But the so-called old refugees continued to rot in camps and to wait and hope against hope for immigration permits or for effective integration in the countries where they found themselves. In 1954 the High Commissioner for Refugees had submitted his modest programme for permanent solutions for the refugees under his mandate who still were unsettled and still lived in camps. The General Assembly of the United Nations approved the programme. But all the nations of the world were unable to provide the pitiful, small sum of 16 million dollars for the four-year programme. Four million dollars a year was too much for them. In 1958 it was clear that when the programme came to its end large numbers of refugees in Europe (well over 100,000) would still be unsettled, with over 30,000 in camps. And then there were some 10,000 European refugees in China, most of them elderly people—refugees for the second time. The majority of these had fled to China from the Russian revolution in 1917; others had fled there from the Nazis. Under the new régime in China they were no longer able to exist. China, after some hesitation, was ready to let them go; there were countries, particularly Australia and Brazil, ready to admit them, but there was no money to transport and settle them in the countries of their second asylum. Then there was the problem of nearly one million Chinese refugees, who had fled from Communist China to Hong Kong; a problem deteriorating daily—as they had nowhere to go and nowhere to live.

And, finally, there was the problem of the Arab refugees from Palestine. Here it was not so much a question of lack of money—U.S.A., Great Britain, and other countries provided considerable sums year after year—but of political difficulties, because the Arab States stubbornly refused even to discuss any realistic project of resettlement. However that may be, many hundreds of thousands had perforce to live an idle life in camps, without hope or any future, a quarter of them children born as refugees.

It had been proved that refugee problems can be solved, given the will and resolution. Israel had for all practical purposes solved the Jewish refugee problem as it existed after the war. Germany, after the war, had solved the problem of "Volksdeutsche" refugees. India and Pakistan had, with great difficulty and hardship, absorbed the millions of refugees who crossed the frontiers after partition, the refugee problems in Korea and Viet Nam—aftermaths of two wars—had also been solved in the main, and finally most of the Hungarian refugees had been integrated.

Chataway and his friends felt that, given the impetus, it should be possible for the free world to solve the remaining problems too. Hence their call for a World Refugee Year, to shake the conscience of the nations. Some sections of public opinion in Britain supported the call. It was taken up in Parliament and finally the British Government decided to take the lead. Whilst after the war Britain had gone along with refugee programmes, usually after initial hesitation, Britain had never given a strong lead. This time it was different. Britain moved the resolution for a World Refugee Year at the General Assembly, after having done some active and successful lobbying through her missions abroad. The British move was even more successful than anyone had dared to hope. Fifty-nine votes (out of the 80 member states) were cast for the resolution, only the Soviet Bloc voted against (except for Hungary, which abstained) and a few of the Asian states abstained.

The purpose of the Refugee Year is three-fold: to arouse the conscience of the world, to help in collecting funds and to assist in permanent solutions, such as immigration permits and integration activities. The main work has to be done on the national level. The aim is to establish National Refugee Year Committees in as many states as possible, to undertake the publicity work, to do the fund-raising and to press their governments to provide money, visas and integration facilities. The Secretary-General of the United Nations has appointed a special officer to co-ordinate the work of such national committees. At the European headquarters of U.N. in Geneva, a committee of international non-governmental organisations has been established under the co-chairmanship of the representatives of the Commission of Churches on International Affairs and the American Joint Distribution Committee. In 19 countries national committees have been set up or are on the point of being set up, and such committees are usually composed of national non-governmental organisations active in refugee work.

Britain in the Lead

The United Kingdom Committee, as it behoves the country which initiated the venture, is probably the strongest and most representative. The Queen has accepted the Patronage, and the Prime Minister, together with Mr. Gaitskell and Mr. Grimond, the Vice-Patronage. Leading personalities of all sections and all religious groups are represented on the Council. Among the 14 principal organisations taking the leading part in the work are two Jewish organisations, the Central British Fund and British Ort, while other Jewish organisations are among those participating in the work, namely, the Board of Deputies, the World Jewish Congress, Children and Youth Aliyah, the Anglo-Jewish Association, Agudas Israel and the World Union for Progressive Judaism.

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AN UNSETTLED ISSUE

Compensation to Austrian Victims

More than twenty-one years have passed since a formidable German Army marched into Austria and occupied the country in accordance with a well-prepared plan. What happened to the Jews in Austria is too well known to be repeated on these pages. Twenty-one years have passed and no real attempt has yet been made to undo the wrongs suffered and to provide a measure of compensation.

Mention was made in our March number of the Austro-German negotiations on the issue of a German contribution towards compensation for victims of the Nazi régime in Austria and towards the cost of assistance to "Volksdeutsche" who settled in Austria after the war.

While the German Federal Government indicated a willingness to deal with the problem raised by the presence of large numbers of former Sudetendeutsche and other German splinter groups in Austria, they refused even to discuss German participation in any measures in favour of the victims of the Nazi régime.

Germany's Attitude

This outright denial of compensation to the victims of Nazism in Austria has been a standing feature of German legislation and governmental policy since the establishment of the German Federal Government. Its most striking expression is paragraph 160 (2) of the Federal Indemnification Law, which deliberately excludes from every compensation former Austrians who suffered damage to health and limb in concentration camps on German territory.

One meets with strong opposition on the part of German Ministries and subordinate governmental departments and even sometimes from the courts, whenever those very restricted facilities of redress open by German legislation to victims from Austria are involved. This opposing attitude is so out of line with the generally fair-minded approach of the Federal German Government to questions of compensation and restitution, that it calls for some explanation. Quite evidently the roots of the trouble lie in the unhappy Anschluss episode. The emphasis with which the Anschluss idea was repudiated by the Austrians after 1945 is resented by most Germans. This resentment finds its expression in manifold ways, apparently also in the animosity towards the innocent victims from Austria of the German régime during the Anschluss period. Those victims definitely had nothing to do with the shaping of Austrian policy after the war.

This journal certainly does not propound the theory that all wrongs were on the German side and that no responsibility attaches to the Austrian Government for the misdeeds of the numerous Austrian Nazis during the Anschluss period. We have always stated that what has been done so far by Austria to mitigate the sufferings was very little indeed. Today, however, we would wish to deal with the German refusal to make an appropriate contribution.

The reports of the German press on the breakdown of the Austro-German negotiations were so uniform that they must be considered as representing official views. The reasons given in justification of the German refusal to participate in any measures in favour of Nazi victims from Austria were: Austria renounced all claims against Germany in the State Treaty of 1955; Germany left assets to the value of A.Sch. 22 milliard in

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An Unsettled Issue

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Austria; the historic course of events and the part which the Nazis among the Austrian population played in the anti-Jewish excesses.

It is true that Austria in the State Treaty renounced claims "on its own behalf and on behalf of Austrian nationals against Germany and German nationals outstanding on May 8th, 1945". Quite apart, however, from the question of whether the wording of the relevant waiver clause also covers compensation claims, which Austria denies, there is no doubt that Austria had neither the intention nor the right to renounce the claims of those former Austrians who have emigrated and who have since become nationals of other countries.

It is a fact that during the Anschluss period industrial investment on a considerable scale took place in Austria mainly for strategic reasons, as Austria was considered less vulnerable to bombing. Still, a good many of the industrial plants were destroyed during the war. Those in the eastern part of the country were taken over by the Russians and ruthlessly exploited. In 1955 Austria received back from the Russians factories with completely worn-out equipment, for which they are paying to the Soviet Union 150 million United States dollars in three-monthly instalments over a period of six years, in freely convertible currency.

As regards the industries in the western part of Austria, as far as they escaped bombing, these are by now outdated. Austria therefore denies that they have at their disposal assets to the tune of A.Sch. 22 milliard, and have presented the Germans with counter-claims such as for the gold and exchange assets of the Austrian National Bank seized and transferred to Berlin immediately after the Anschluss, the holdings of foreign exchange and foreign securities belonging to Austrian nationals—Jews and non-Jews alike—forcibly transferred to the Reichsbank in accordance with a regulation issued on March 18th, 1938, and for war damage sustained, as in the Austrian Government's view Austria was not in existence in 1939 and was plunged into the war by the occupying power, i.e., Germany.

Austria also refers to the very generous treatment accorded to German nationals in the Austro-German Treaty of June, 1957, when Austria made important concessions, going beyond the scope of the provisions of the State Treaty.

Injustice to Victims

It is difficult, and even impossible, to assess the relative merits of the claims and counter-claims and both parties will probably never arrive at agreed conclusions, but surely this cannot and must not affect the claims of the victims.

Finally, as regards the historic course of events ("historischer Ablauf", as officially inspired German press notices put it), here Germany is truly on very unsafe ground. The historic course of events is well known and well remembered. It was the first case of blatant aggression by the Hitler régime. Germany marched into Austria with an overwhelming military force and occupied the country. For days German tanks roared through the streets of Vienna and bombers circled the town as a warning against any attempt at resistance. The first representative of the Reich's Government to arrive in Vienna at 4 a.m. on March 13th in a German bomber was none other than the Herr Reichsfuehrer S.S. and Supreme Gestapo Chief Himmler, and at 6 a.m. the Gestapo started its functions, having its programme of work well mapped out by the German Embassy.

It is well known that the Austrian Nazis enthusiastically participated in the Jew-baiting measures, but the crimes and atrocities committed by them were, and could be, committed only under the protection of the German armed forces, the Gestapo and the S.S.

Thus the historic course of events by no means disproves the German co-responsibility, together with Austria, for the events. On the contrary, the historic course of events clearly calls for the assumption by both States of a joint responsibility for a just compensation for the victims.

INDEMNIFICATION NEWS

BUNDESRUECKERSTATTUNGSGESETZ (BRueG).

Wie unseren Lesern bekannt, werden auf Grund des BRueG (nicht zu verwechseln mit dem Bundesentschaedigungsgesetz, BEG) zur Zeit von den Oberfinanzdirektionen die Befriedigungsverfahren durchgefuehrt. Es handelt sich um die im Rueckerstattungsverfahren durch Beschluss oder Vergleich zugesprochenen Ansprueche gegen das Deutsche Reich fuer die Entziehung von Luftvans, Hausrat, Wertpapieren, Wertgegenstaenden usw.

Der in dem Londoner Vortrage von Min.Rat Dr. Blessin (siehe Maiheft) angekuendigte Erlass des Bundesfinanzministers zum Befriedigungsverfahren vom 3.4.1959 weist die Oberfinanzdirektionen erneut an, die Bescheide ueber die Festsetzung der ersten Befriedigungsrate (Auszahlung von bis zu DM 20,000 des Gesamtbetrages) mit groesstmoeeglicher Beschleunigung durchzufuehren. An erster Stelle sind diejenigen Faelle zu erledigen, in denen die Berechtigten bisher keine Vorauszahlungen im Wege zinsloser Darlehen erhalten haben. Darueber hinaus duerfen auch die Bescheide ueber die zum 31.3.1961 faellig werdende zweite Rate schon jetzt gefertigt und durchgefuehrt werden. Die zweite Rate belaeuft sich, wie bekannt, auf 50% des Gesamtbetrages. Liegt der Gesamtbetrag ueber DM 200,000, aber unter DM 1,000,000, so werden die Zahlungen auf die ersten beiden Raten vorerst auf maximal DM 100,000 begrenzt, bei noch hoeherem Gesamtanspruch auf 10% des Gesamtbetrages. Bereits geleistete Zahlungen einschliesslich Darlehen sind anzurechnen. Anstelle der zinslosen Darlehen treten kuenftig Teilbescheide oder vorlaeufige Bescheide.

CHAIRMAN OF BONN INDEMNIFICATION COMMITTEE IN LONDON

The Chairman of the parliamentary committee on compensation, Deputy Frenzel, recently visited London. The London Executive of the Council of Jews from Germany and the legal officers of U.R.O., had the opportunity of discussing current compensation problems with Mr. Frenzel. In this connection, some of the problems were brought up again which had been discussed with Ministerialrat Dr. Blessin, head of the department for compensation of the Federal Ministry of Finance, on the occasion of his recent visit to this country.

SHORTCOMINGS CRITICISED

During the course of a session of the Council for Freedom and Right the member of the Federal German Parliament, Jeanette Wolff, sharply criticised the laws concerning compensation and their interpretation by the corresponding offices of the Laender. Frau Wolff complained that in the offices dealing with indemnification it was difficult to find officials commissioned with this special cause who would interpret the legal statutes as they ought to be interpreted.

JEWISH TRUST CORPORATION MEETING

The Jewish Trust Corporation for Germany Ltd. held its eighth annual general meeting on April 16th, under the Chairmanship of Sir Henry d'Avigdor Goldsmid, Bart., M.P.

In presenting the accounts the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. O. Joseph, reported that the recoveries of the Corporation in the former British Zone of Germany and the former British Sector of Berlin, exceeded DM. 120,000,000. The four bodies acting on behalf of the Corporation in the performance of its charitable programme—the American Joint Distribution Committee, the Central British Fund, the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the Leo Baeck Charitable Trust—had up to April 10th, 1959, received an amount of DM 67 million. The total distribution up to that date, including the aforementioned payments and, *inter alia*, payments to the B'nai B'rith and to persons who missed the time limit fixed by the Law for the lodging of restitution claims, amounted to DM 102 million.

The Chairman paid tribute to the staff, who had worked and were still working with great devotion, and to whose skill the excellent results so far achieved were due.

TAXATION OF COMPENSATION PAYMENTS

It is learned that the Liberal Party is to move an amendment to the Finance Bill, 1959, aiming at the exemption of the "Renten" from taxability in the United Kingdom. The amendment is on the same lines as that moved by Mr. John Foster, M.P., when the Finance Bills 1957 and 1958 were under discussion. As readers know the AJR has, throughout the years, taken up the interests of our community in this important matter and, has on many occasions, submitted the legal and moral reasons for which, in common with most other countries, Nazi victims resident in the U.K. should also have the benefit of these payments without any deductions. We shall report on further developments.

APPLICATIONS FOR AUSTRIAN "BEAMTENENTSCHAEDIGUNG"

In response to representations made by the Office of the Jewish Community in Vienna, applications for "Beamtenentschaedigung" of former employees of the Municipality of Vienna and its undertakings, resident in the United Kingdom, will now receive favourable consideration although the dateline for filing such applications expired some time ago.

INDEMNIFICATION FOR FRENCH AND DUTCH JEWS

The West German Government has agreed to the indemnification of Jews in France spoliated of their household goods and furnishings by the Nazis during the war, in the course of the notorious action when tens of thousands of apartments were stripped and their contents sent to the Reich. Accord on virtually all points has been reached between representatives of the West German Government and of the Fonds Social Juif Unifié in Paris, which conducted the negotiations.

A similar indemnification agreement was recently concluded between the West German Government and a representative Dutch Jewish organisation.

World Refugee Year

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The aim of the fund-raising organisations doing work for refugees is to double their usual target during the year. The target of the National Committee has been set at £2 million. The Government has promised a contribution of £100,000. The first funds collected in Britain have been pledged for the transport and resettlement costs of European refugees from China, a problem which is at the same time the most desperate and the smallest (there are altogether about 9,000 left). After that, funds will be given to projects of the High Commissioner for Refugees, for clearing the remaining camps in Austria, Germany, Greece and Italy and for helping unsettled and handicapped refugees outside the camps. Funds will be given for helping the Chinese refugees in Hong Kong, particularly by assisting in housing projects, and finally for Arab refugees from Palestine. Each organisation collecting funds can decide the project for which their funds are to be used. Only centrally collected funds will be distributed by the Executive of the National Committee. As was the case when the Hungarian crisis arose, the Lord Mayors and Mayors of the large towns will take a prominent part in the appeal.

The refugee problem today is no longer a largely Jewish problem, as it was before and directly after the war. Israel has to a great extent helped to solve the Jewish aspect of the problem. But events in Hungary, Egypt and elsewhere have shown that Jews are affected whenever people are forced to become refugees. Although the World Refugee Year serves general humanitarian purposes and not sectional interests, Jews play a prominent part everywhere, in the international as well as in the national sphere, and there can be little doubt that Jews take their share in the fund-raising.

GENEVA CONFERENCE ON STATELESSNESS

Recently a Conference in Geneva tried for nearly four weeks to come to conclusions on a Convention for the reduction of statelessness. The Conference did not succeed and had to break up without having adopted a Convention; but the four weeks' deliberations were not fruitless since the thirty-three governments present at that Conference came very close to agreement; in fact, at the end it was only one article in the proposed Convention on which agreement could not be reached. It can therefore be hoped that a second session of the Conference will lead to a happier result.

The problem of statelessness is an old one, but only since the First World War did it really have serious consequences for individuals. Before the First World War a person could travel almost all over the world without a passport or any other official papers. He could work or open businesses without the need for special permission. Nobody asked him what nationality he had or whether he had any. It is true he had no political rights nor could he obtain positions in the civil service of a country of which he was not a national, but he could live and move about more or less freely.

All that changed after the First World War, when passports became necessary for travel abroad, when one country after another introduced legislation making it necessary for foreigners to obtain permission before taking jobs or before opening businesses. Foreigners often were given such permission on a reciprocal basis, but stateless people could not enjoy this benefit.

In addition, the break-up of the Austrian-Hungarian state created numerous new stateless people, a very large percentage of them Jews. Some of the new successor-states refused to give Jews their nationality automatically, and as these Jews had lost their former Austrian or Hungarian nationalities, they became stateless. At the same time, the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia created the first great wave of refugees in modern times and many of those Russian refugees also lost their Russian citizenship without acquiring another nationality.

A Growing Problem

Things became worse just before the Second World War, when waves of refugees from Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, etc., flooded the Western world. The end of the Second World War and the defeat of Nazism by no means solved the problem.

The international community, in the years directly after the war, had at first to deal with the so-called displaced persons, and had little time to tackle the problems of the stateless. When UNRRA and, later, the International Refugee Organisation (IRO), had broken the back of the problem of displaced persons and repatriated or resettled millions of these people, and when the establishment of the State of Israel had led to a large-scale absorption of Jewish refugees from the camps in Europe, then the international community through the United Nations began to deal with the remaining important legal aspects of the matter. The first step was a Convention on the status of refugees. This Convention was adopted in 1951, and has now been ratified by twenty-two states. A number of stateless persons are among the refugees who came under that Convention. Thus at least some of

their problems have been solved, particularly the right to work, rights to social benefits and right to travel, but there are many stateless persons who for some reason or another did not fall under the Convention.

In 1954 a Conference met in New York to prepare another Convention, giving these stateless people in practice the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed by refugees under the Refugee Convention of 1951. In 1954 twenty-seven states agreed to this Convention on the status to stateless persons. [Nevertheless, the Convention is not in force yet. Six ratifications are needed before it comes into force. Up till now only four have been deposited, namely, those of Denmark, Norway, Israel and the United Kingdom.] This Convention, while valuable, gives stateless persons certain rights, but it does not help them to acquire a nationality. In certain countries such as Great Britain, this drawback is of minor importance because stateless persons enjoy the same facilities to become naturalised as those with a nationality; but in other countries naturalisation, especially of stateless people, is very difficult to obtain. Many Jews, particularly in Belgium and Switzerland, suffer from this difficulty. Probably about half of the Jewish population of Belgium is stateless.

Varying Legislation

In England statelessness has only a limited effect. If children are born to a stateless couple in Great Britain, the children are automatically British subjects because under the legal system prevailing in the British Nationality Law, the place of birth is decisive for the acquisition of citizenship; this is the so-called *jus soli*. In most countries of the Continent of Europe, a different system prevails. There the nationality of the father, or in some cases of the mother, decides the nationality of the child, no matter where the child is born; this is the so-called *jus sanguinis*. Thus a child born in Belgium to stateless parents automatically becomes stateless; and that may go on for generations unless naturalisation is granted. The difference between the two systems of *jus soli* and *jus sanguinis* may easily create new cases of statelessness. If, for instance, a country, as happens with several South American countries, recognises the *jus soli* only and another country, as do most European ones, recognises the *jus sanguinis* only, a child born of, say, Argentine parents in Germany, would be stateless.

Some countries such as Great Britain and most of the Commonwealth countries and also Israel, India and a few others, have a compromise system in order to avoid creating statelessness; that is, they either accept *jus soli* as the basis (as for instance, Great Britain) but recognise children born of British parents abroad also as British, or they accept *jus sanguinis* as the basis (for instance, Israel) but in certain conditions accept children born in Israel also as Israeli citizens, no matter what the nationality of the parents at the time of birth.

It was the aim of the recent Conference at Geneva to develop a system leading to a compromise between *jus soli* and *jus sanguinis*, and thus to reduce statelessness, at least in the future, to a manageable problem. The International Law Commission had studied the matter during two long sessions and, in 1954, proposed two alter-

native drafts for a Convention: one to eliminate future statelessness; the second to reduce future statelessness. The consent of twenty governments was needed before a Conference could be called to adopt such a Convention. This minimum number of states gave their approval in 1957, but for technical reasons the Conference was only convoked this March. Thirty-three States participated, but some of them made it clear at the outset (particularly the U.S.A.) that they could not sign or ratify a Convention which would interfere with their internal laws. On the other hand, the British representative stated that Great Britain was prepared to alter her nationality laws in order to comply with a Convention adopted by the Conference.

Basis for Agreement

At the beginning, the Conference decided to take the more moderate draft, namely, that on reduction of statelessness, as the basis for its discussion. Even this draft, which would have compelled the *jus sanguinis* countries to automatically give a child born in their countries the nationality of the country, if otherwise it would become stateless, went too far for some of them. France and Belgium, Switzerland and Denmark and a number of others, stated that they could not accept this course, and after long deliberations a compromise was found by which the nationality of the country of birth was to be conferred on the person born in that country (if otherwise stateless) not necessarily at the moment of birth, but at a later date between the age of 18 and 21, if certain conditions of residence in the country had been fulfilled. This compromise solution would undoubtedly have led to a very considerable reduction of statelessness. Other articles in the Convention dealt with the question of loss of nationality or deprivation of nationality. It was agreed, for instance, that marriage, divorce, or adoption, could not lead to a loss of nationality, if otherwise the person would become stateless.

There were no difficulties with regard to an article prohibiting absolutely the deprivation of citizenship on political, racial or religious grounds. The difficulties on which the Conference broke down concerned the article which mentioned the other grounds for which a state could deprive a citizen of his nationality, even if thereby he became stateless. In this respect the group of countries which had been unwilling to grant citizenship by the mere fact of birth in the country, insisted that once a person was a citizen, he should on no account be deprived of his citizenship. On the other hand, the countries that have been most liberal in the granting of citizenship, namely, Great Britain, Canada and Israel, wanted to preserve the right in certain limited circumstances to deprive a person of his nationality. Another group of countries wanted to go much further and wanted to retain all the rights they possessed now to deprive a person of his nationality. The Federal Republic of Germany, which under its present laws cannot deprive a person of his nationality, tried to accommodate this last-mentioned group by making a proposal that any laws existing at this moment in any country which gives the right to deprive a person of his nationality, could be retained, but no new grounds could be introduced. When this German proposal was adopted by a majority of five, the Conference broke down, because the group led by Denmark, Switzerland, Belgium and France made it clear that they could not accept a Convention containing this proposal. As it was the last day of the Conference, there was not sufficient time to find a new compromise solution, and the attempt to adopt a Convention had to be abandoned for the time being. This is particularly regrettable because under the compromise reached for the acquisition of citizenship at birth or soon after, many thousands would have been given citizenship who now will have to remain stateless, while the proposals concerning deprivation of citizenship would affect only a very small number of individuals. (The British delegate revealed that in Great Britain about one person per year loses his citizenship under the existing laws.) It is therefore to be hoped that soon a second Conference will be convoked to settle this very much smaller problem and thus to help tens of thousands of people, who would become or remain stateless unless a Convention is soon accepted to deal with these innocent victims of complicated legal conflicts.

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ABOUT BOOKS

ORTHODOXY REASSESSED

"Three Generations. The Influence of Samson Raphael Hirsch on Jewish Life and Thought." By Dayan Dr. I. GRUNFELD. *London Jewish Post Publications* 5718/1958. 153 pp. 15s.

In "Three Generations" Dayan Dr. Grunfeld discusses both Hirsch's influence in the past and present and his importance for the future. Of its six chapters, the first five show his impact on the three generations of his contemporaries, their children and grandchildren. Thus they form the introduction to the last, the most important, section: "The Fourth Generation and After". Dr. Grunfeld pictures the amazing activity of Hirsch, and pays tribute to eminent Orthodox men and women from 1840 to 1940, to Ahron Marcus and David Hoffmann, to Jakob Rosenheim and Sara Schenierer, to H. Ehrmann, Joseph Wohlgenuth, and many others, in Europe and in Israel, in the U.S.A., and in South America. He looks at the great Orthodox organisations, such as the Freie Vereinigung für die Interessen des gesetzestreuen Judentums and the Bund Jüdischer Akademiker. He lays emphasis on the Orthodox schools, from the Realschule der Israelitischen Religionsgesellschaft in Frankfurt a.M., founded by Hirsch in 1852, to the Beth Jakob Schools, set up in Galicia by Sara Schenierer, and the Jewish Secondary Schools in England.

Interesting as this retrospect is, the importance of "Three Generations" lies in its final chapter. This is based on the conviction that we are at the threshold of a new era—the epoch of the atom—and that, as a consequence, the forms of society in general and of Orthodox society in particular must necessarily change. "The new Orthodox Baal Habayit, living in the framework of Western civilisation, cannot, and will not, be a mere replica of the Baal Habayit in the small 'Staetel' of Eastern Europe, nor will he be able to devote his time to the study of the Torah solely, because his wife looks after both the home and the business" (p. 124). In this moment of history, face to face with the demands of the future, Dr. Grunfeld regards himself as the disciple of Hirsch. He looks at the master as the great reformer, one of the statesmen of Orthodoxy who, in his time, worked for coming generations. He states it is "one of the unforgettable merits of Hirsch that he created a new Orthodox society in Western Europe, not only from the religious, but also from the economic point of view" (p. 122), and he praises pupils and followers of his who, as industrialists, created "big Orthodox economic concerns", such as Beer, Sondheimer & Co., in Frankfurt a.M., or the Hirsch Copper Works in Halberstadt. Hirsch lived and worked in the period of the industrial revolution, when the past and present forms of Orthodox society were doomed and had to be transformed into a different reality. Then, a hundred years ago, new callings and professions had to be looked for, in which a Jew, loyal to the Torah, could keep Shabbat. And in our own days necessity confronts the observant Jew with the same task. Foundations of Jewish life have been destroyed. Jewry is stricken almost to death behind the Iron Curtain, and has nearly disappeared in Central Europe. Certainly, new Jewish centres have arisen, but with the achievement of material prosperity the Jews will migrate from Stamford Hill or Williamsburg to other centres, "where the young generation is exposed to the strong influences of the surrounding civilisation". Professions in which they have so far been active, such as "clothing, diamond, and the furniture trades" (p. 123), cannot have the same importance any longer. The Orthodox Jew has to look for different professions. "If our Orthodox youth is to find its way into the modern economic life it must be capable of entering craft apprenticeships in the engineering trades, or student apprenticeships in professional engineering. And because we insist on Shabbat observance our Orthodox youth must not be less, but better qualified than others." Dr. Grunfeld is convinced that it is the Jewish day school which alone can give it this training and which must, at the same time, "pave the way to the Yeshivah" (p. 124).

But in planning this type of Jewish school, Dr. Grunfeld finds himself faced with a difficult problem: "One trend in the inner development of the fourth generation is the complete turning

away from secular studies; the exchange of Hirsch's definite 'Bildungsfreundlichkeit' for a no less definite 'Bildungsfeindlichkeit'" (p. 112). He tries to understand this radical change and to bring the younger generation back to Hirsch's ideal of 'Thorah im Derekh Erez'. But they may contradict and refuse to follow him. They, too, may appeal to Hirsch, who, in planning his Realschule programme, proclaimed that "we as Jews had to forgo intellectual advantages which could be acquired only at the expense of the Jewish spirit of our children" (p. 124). They may point to the evolution of Hirsch's Realschule itself, as expressed by Jacob Rosenheim, and to the fact that "gradually the maxim 'Thorah im Derekh Erez' was reversed and became 'Derekh Erez im Thorah'". Thus Dr. Grunfeld's arguments cannot be the last word, but they are important as contributions to a dialogue, deeply rooted in the contradictions of our era, to a new effort once again to bring to life the old Jewish ideal of 'Thorah im Derekh Erez'.

Rabbi Dr. M. ESCHELBACHER.

JEW IN HAPSBURG MONARCHY

The first volume of an illustrated, German-language "History of the Jews of Bukovina" has just been issued by the Olamenu Publishing House, P.O.B. 3002, Tel Aviv, Israel. The second volume is currently being prepared by 40 prominent former residents of Bukovina in Israel and other parts of the free world. The publishers have just issued an 8-page illustrated prospectus describing the second volume; it is available free of charge, upon request to the above address. This volume will present a detailed account of Bukovina Jewry from 1920 to its expulsion and final destruction. There is a concluding memorial section for the Bukovina martyrs of Siberia and Transnistria and the Bukovina heroes of the Israeli war of liberation.

The next project of the Olamenu Publishing House, which is headed by the noted historian Dr. Hugo Gold, will be a two-volume illustrated history of the Jews of Vienna. This, which has been in preparation since 1925, will appear in a numbered bibliophile limited edition, and represents the joint effort of many former Viennese scholars in all parts of the world. It is being prepared by an editorial and a sponsoring committee in Tel Aviv, London, New York and Vienna. One of the members of the editorial committee is Dr. Harry Zohn of Brandeis University, who will also contribute a brief Literary History of Viennese Jewry to the work.

All Jewish graduates of the University of Vienna, as well as graduates of the Chajes-Realgymnasium, Vienna, and the Wiener Israelitisch-Theologische Lehranstalt, are invited to send their current addresses to the Olamenu Publishing House, P.O.B. 3002, Tel Aviv, Israel, for possible inclusion in the forthcoming reference work "Viennese Jews in the Free World". The same publishers are also preparing an illustrated German-language History of the Jews of Vienna.

GERMAN RESISTANCE

One of the German resistance fighters who died on October 22nd, 1944, because he was involved in the plot against Hitler for ideological reasons, was Adolf Reichwein, an educationalist of great promise. Some years ago James L. Henderson, lecturer at London University, gave a talk about him on the B.B.C. He also published a book on Reichwein and his ideas in 1958 (Deutsche Verlagsanstalt, Stuttgart). He owes some of his material to Wolfgang Kroug, the author of "Sein zum Tode" (Voggenreiter Verlag), which contains several essays in memory of Reichwein. Kroug was the founder and Reichwein a member of the Marburger Akademische Vereinigung, to which some Jewish students belonged. It may be of interest to mention that at a meeting of the A.V., after Hitler's advent to power, the organisation decided not to strike Jews or members of leftist parties off their list.

ANGLO-JUDAICA

Passover Broadcasts

The Rev. W. W. Simpson, General Secretary of the Council of Christians and Jews, during Passover week gave a series of broadcasts on the significance of the Festival in the programme "Lift Up Your Hearts". The object of the broadcasts was to describe the Seder and interpret its significance for Christians.

The principal theme of the Chief Rabbi's Passover broadcast was the refugee problem. Dr. Brodie said that there were still many thousands of human beings, rootless, homeless, stateless refugees in different parts of the world. He referred to the United Nations resolution to promote a World Refugee Year and also spoke of Sholem Aleichem and the celebrations connected with his centenary. He praised the attitude to life of the characters in Sholem Aleichem's stories, who would neither surrender nor assimilate.

Communal Seders

The Jewish world in microcosm was represented at the Seder service held at Hillel House, where British Jews, Israeli graduates, American servicemen, and visitors from India, South Africa, Australia, and the Continent of Europe were present. Though most of the participants were barely acquainted, the community seder achieved the atmosphere of a large Jewish family united in common communion by the ceremony.

A Seder was also held at the Jews' Temporary Shelter, and this, too, was a truly cosmopolitan Seder.

"Panorama" Broadcast Criticised

The Central Committee of the Workers' Circle Friendly Society has formally protested against the interview with the Secretary of the White Defence League, recently televised in "Panorama". A resolution passed by the Committee states that by giving publicity to such opinions the B.B.C. assists the spread of racial hatred and discrimination.

Britain Honours Dr. Salk

A Scroll of Honorary Fellowship of the Royal Society of Health was presented to Dr. Jonas E. Salk, the discoverer of the vaccine named after him, at the International Health Congress, held in Harrogate. He also received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Leeds. Dr. Salk, who was born in Manhattan 45 years ago and went to cheder in the Jewish district of the Bronx, has already received several awards and academic distinctions.

Students Help Refugees

A group of 25 Jewish students have offered their services during the summer vacation in assisting emigrants from Eastern Europe at present in camps in Austria.

Swastikas in London

On April 21st, the seventieth anniversary of the birth of Adolf Hitler, swastikas were scrawled on Jewish-owned shops in the East End. The matter was investigated by Special Branch police officers.

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FROM THE GERMAN SCENE

ARREST OF FORMER KZ-COMMANDANT

The police in Hechingen have, after a search of some years, arrested former S.S. officer Franz Johann Hofmann, of Hof, in Bavaria. Hofmann was commandant of concentration camps in the vicinity of Hechingen, and was for some time a member of the S.S. forces in Auschwitz. After the war he assumed another name and succeeded in hiding his identity. Hofman is alleged to have cruelly treated a large number of foreign labourers in the district of Balingen-Hechingen and to have caused the death of inmates of the concentration camps in Bisingen and in Auschwitz.

NEO-NAZI ORGANISATIONS

A League of National Students has been formed among the pupils of West Berlin secondary schools and the students of the local Free University. The League aims at the "restoration of the honour of the German people". In a circular the League states: "We no longer need to be ashamed of the things that happened in this country." Furthermore they declare that the German attack against Poland was the result of provocative attacks by the Polish Government, and that the alleged number of murdered Jews could not be proved.

According to a Hamburg democratic youth organisation there are about twenty neo-Nazi youth organisations in existence in the Federal German Republic.

"ANKLAGE" EDITOR SUED

Hans Robert Kremer, editor of the neo-Nazi periodical *Die Anklage*, has been sued by a number of persons in public life on the grounds of offensive and defamatory remarks. He wrote that the statement that six million Jews were murdered under Hitler had been made for purposes of propaganda.

Kremer was previously sentenced to five months' imprisonment for helping Rademacher, a former official of the Foreign Office who was on trial for Jewish murders, to escape to Syria in December, 1958.

TOMBSTONES DEMOLISHED

In Düsseldorf, police reported that unknown persons demolished 35 tombstones in the local Jewish cemetery.

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FORMER GAULEITER'S CLAIM REFUSED

The Civil Court in Kassel refused the claim of the former Gauleiter of Mainfranken, Dr. Otto Hellmuth, to be recognised as Heimkehrer entailing financial assistance of 600 marks. The judge declared that Hellmuth "as paladin of the Fuehrer" could not expect to be presented with a special gift by the democratic state. Hellmuth had been sentenced to death by a military court in Dachau on the ground of his complicity in the shooting of an American airman. The sentence was later changed to one of twenty years' imprisonment. Hellmuth was released from prison in June, 1955, before the end of his term.

CHIEF STATE ATTORNEY PENSIONED OFF

The Hessian Ministry of Justice has announced that Dr. Otto Schweinsberger, the Chief State Attorney, has been temporarily pensioned off. He was suspended last December following allegations that during the Second World War he prevented the trial of a civil official who had been accused of ordering the execution of 75 Jews. The Ministry declared that Schweinsberger cannot be prosecuted nor can disciplinary action be brought against him because his offence comes under the statute of limitation.

NAZI OFFICIALS FINED

The Berlin assets of Gunter d'Alquen, former founder and editor-in-chief of the S.S. periodical *Schwarzes Korps*, amounting to 12,900 marks, have been confiscated in favour of compensation funds by a denazification court in Berlin. The judge pointed out that 48-year-old d'Alquen, now living in Munich-Gladbach, was particularly responsible for the propagation of National-Socialism.

An amount of 3,000 marks confiscated from the total sum of 5,000 marks of the Berlin assets of former "Reichsgesundheitsfuehrer", Dr. Leonhard Conti, is also being used for compensation. Dr. Conti, founder and head of the union of National Socialist doctors, committed suicide in the Nuremberg prison in 1945.

DEMOCRATIC PUBLICATIONS PLANNED

Three hundred and fifty delegates of the Jungarbeiteraktion of C.V.J.M.—Christlicher Verein Junger Maenner—from the Federal Republic and Western Berlin expressed indignation against the flood of re-emerging neo-Nazi publications. A resolution was accepted with the aim to counteract this danger of a revival of Fascism and anti-Semitism by publications of their own.

NEW SYNAGOGUES

A new West Berlin synagogue at the Fraenke-lufer has been dedicated. Part of the funds for the new synagogue were donated by the West Berlin Senate. Mayor Amrehn spoke at the ceremony and recalled the sufferings of Jews and the destruction of synagogues during the Nazi régime. He also stressed the important rôle played by Jews in Berlin's economic and cultural life.

The foundation stone for the building of a new synagogue has been laid in Paderborn. Apart from the President of the Jewish Community, Karl-Theo Herzheim, Protestant and Roman Catholic representatives expressed their good wishes at the ceremony.

MUNICH'S GIFT

The City Council of Munich has adopted an all-party motion to contribute 5,000 marks to the fund for the construction of the Anne Frank village near Dusseldorf. The village will be the sixth built for homeless European refugees by the Belgian priest Father Pire, winner of last year's Nobel Peace Prize.

REICH PARTY GAINS

The neo-Nazi German Reich Party has become the fourth strongest party in Rhineland-Palatinate, as a result of the elections held at the end of April. This is considered as the biggest surprise in the elections. The Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats emerged as the strongest parties.

The Reich Party obtained 5.1 per cent of the total votes cast, and will have one seat in the new State Parliament. In some constituencies the Party won up to 17 per cent of the total votes and in some places even defeated the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats. Their success is mainly ascribed to the campaign of the former Nazi Air Force ace, Hans Ulrich Rudel.

In Lower Saxony the Reich Party lost all seven seats in the State Parliament but received 3.6 per cent of the total.

A spokesman for the democratic parties said the success of the Reich Party should not be overestimated, but he stressed the need for stronger action against neo-Nazi tendencies.

DISSOLUTION OF NEO-NAZI ORGANISATION

The North Rhine Westphalia Minister of the Interior has announced that the Association of Persons Injured by Internment and Denazification has been dissolved. The offices of the neo-Nazi organisation, of which former high-ranking Nazi officials are members, were closed but no arrests were made. The Association's anti-Semitic publication, *Der Ring*, was confiscated. It is believed that the Association entertained underground connections with Nazi and S.S. circles in Europe and North Africa.

BOY SCOUTS ACTIVE

German boy scouts are cleaning up and repairing old unused Jewish cemeteries in a number of localities. At the same time, adult boy scout leaders are pursuing their efforts to re-educate German youth along the lines of inter-faith understanding.

"AKTION SUEHNEZEICHEN"

Following a call by Dr. Kreysig, who at last year's Synod of Spandau admonished young Germans to voluntarily offer one year's service for reconstruction in a European country that had suffered most under the Nazi régime, ten young men and three girls in April went to Ouddorp, Southern Holland, where they have begun to build a recreation centre for the Dutch population. This action, carried out under the motto "Aktion Suehnezeichen", is intended to express genuine repentance on the part of German youth for the crimes of the past. Negotiations have been started with Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and also with Israel to realise the intentions of "Aktion Suehnezeichen" in the same way as in Holland.

LOYAL TO DEMOCRACY

At their meeting in Mainz the "Notgemeinschaft ehemaliger Arbeitsdienstfuehrer" declared their loyalty to the democratic state. The President, Dr. Kleber, vigorously deprecated all neo-fascist tendencies. He pointed out that many former Reichsarbeitsdienstfuehrer would again hold offices in the public services, and that this fact alone would prove the sincerity of the former Arbeitsdienst to assist the realisation of democracy in the State.

STUDENTS CALL FOR MEMORIAL MEETING

The Verband Deutscher Studentenschaften (VDS) at their 11th congress at Marburg passed a resolution to call all German students to the monument at Bergen-Belsen to attend a meeting in memory of the victims of the National Socialist concentration camps to be held this summer.

TRIBUTE TO LEONARD G. MONTEFIORE

A FRIEND OF GERMAN JEWRY

It is one of the characteristic features of Anglo-Jewish life that members of the families which led the community a century or more ago are also found among the leading personalities of British Jewry today. Their "Englishness" is as genuine as their "Jewishness"; they are not just proud of their Jewish origin but as a matter of course devote their lives to the well-being of their fellow-Jews.

A typical, though in some ways unique, representative of this group is Leonard G. Montefiore, O.B.E., who will be 70 on June 2nd. To be the bearer of a name which, due to the activities of Sir Moses Montefiore, was a household word in Jewish philanthropy for the major part of the last century, may be an asset and a burden at the same time. It may make it easier to obtain office within the community and give additional weight to any counsel, but it may also be a source of irritation, inviting constant comparison with the Montefiore. In fact, Leonard Montefiore is not a direct descendant of Moses Montefiore, but a great-grandson of Moses Montefiore's brother and business partner, Abraham.

If we pause here for some brief genealogical notes, it is not for the sake of indulging in family history, but in order to try to understand Leonard Montefiore against his background. Abraham Montefiore (1788-1824) was married to a daughter of M. A. Rothschild, the progenitor of the banking dynasty. One of his sons, Nathaniel Mayer Montefiore (1819-1883), was Leonard Montefiore's grandfather. He was a physician, but did not establish a practice, and took a leading part in Jewish communal work. His wife was the daughter of Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, one of the outstanding champions for the emancipation of the Jews in England. His son, the well-known scholar and theologian Claude Montefiore (1858-1938), was the father of Leonard Goldsmid Montefiore.

Family background, financial independence and, above all, personal inclination, at any early age equipped him for intense Jewish activities. He was associated with the Jews' Free School, the Jewish Board of Guardians, and the Jews' Temporary Shelter. The platform for his work in the Jewish political field was the Anglo-Jewish Association, where he held the office of President, and later Treasurer, from 1926 to 1945, and of Vice-President since then. Whilst President of the Anglo-Jewish Association he was Joint Chairman of the now defunct Joint Foreign Committee, established by the Anglo-Jewish Association and the Board of Deputies, whose aims included the care of persecutees abroad.

It was, therefore, only natural that, with the advent of the Nazi régime in Germany, Leonard Montefiore became one of the initiators of the Anglo-Jewish relief work for the victims of Nazi persecution—work with which he has been associated ever since. Together with the late Otto Schiff, Neville (now Judge) Laski (then President of the Board of Deputies), and Lionel (now Lord) Cohen, he approached the Home Office in 1933, pleading for the admission of Jews from Germany, and at the same time guaranteeing, on behalf of British Jewry, that the arrivals would not become a public burden. An agreement with the Home Office was reached, and the way for practical relief work was thus paved. The Central British Fund for Relief and Rehabilitation was founded to raise the necessary money and allocate it for the various relief purposes. From the outset Leonard Montefiore was one of the leading members, and he still holds the onerous office of Treasurer. New tasks arose after the war, when children who had survived the horrors of persecution on the Continent were brought over here. Under the auspices of the Central British Fund a Committee for the Care of Children from the Camps was formed, and Leonard Montefiore became its Chairman.

His activities brought him many personal contacts with Jews from Germany. He felt a deep respect for the late Leo Baeck. As he went to school in Germany for some time and is well read in German literature, he understands our background and is aware of the contribution made by German Jewry to Western culture and to Jewish scholarship. His attitude to us is, therefore, not one of benevolent condescension.

Heine once said that in the field of philanthropy compassion was even more essential than actual

material help. In his poem on the occasion of the opening of the Jewish Hospital in Hamburg, financed by a legacy from his uncle, Salomon Heine, he wrote that the benefactor's most precious gift was the tear he shed for the sufferings of his fellow-Jews. It appears unlikely that people who have discussed tragic happenings with Mr. Montefiore have ever seen him shed tears. On the contrary, sometimes they may have felt slightly irritated at the way in which he likes to laugh things off. Yet is it not also typical of many Jews that they disguise their emotions by outward irony, or even flippancy? If one knows a little more of Mr. Montefiore, one cannot fail to notice that the "Third Churban", the destruction of European Jewry, has left an indelible mark on him. His comments on Adler's book on Theresienstadt, recently published in this journal, testify to his attitude.

To conclude this birthday tribute on a solemn note would not be in keeping with the temperament of the man to whom it is dedicated. The opening days of this month will be a busy time for him. His stupendous output of handwritten letters on lavender-coloured notepaper will be even greater than it normally is. For though he shuns publicity—his entry in the Jewish "Who's Who" consists of three lines—we hope he will enjoy the numerous expressions of gratitude and affection which will reach him on this happy occasion.

W. ROSENSTOCK.



LEONARD G. MONTEFIORE, O.B.E.

IN THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY

Somewhere in the all but inexhaustible stock of his anecdotes—true or *ben trovato*—Mr. Leonard Montefiore has a story of Jewish meetings he used to address, where people had sought to honour him by putting up an outside picture of Sir Moses Montefiore. There is the not unfamiliar twinkle in the teller's eye when he relates the story, because the amiable skit is mocking at himself no less than at the good people so anxious to provide him with the appropriate background. For Leonard Montefiore has little enough in common with his great-grandfather's brother, no more perhaps than the twentieth century with the nineteenth and the Welfare State with the Victorian Empire. Britain is no longer, in Palmerston's proud boast, "pre-eminent on the ocean of human affairs", and British Jews, too, have ceased to wonder for whom the bell tolls. Yet the humanitarian tradition for which the name of Montefiore stands across well over 100 years, has been unflinching upheld, and by no one more devotedly than Leonard, the son of Claude, who is now 70.

His father had, as it were, set the key in which his work was to be conducted. Claude occasionally engaged in politics and did not altogether escape the scars of controversy. His famous disputation with Theodor Herzl, on a walk from Pall Mall to the Marble Arch, will fascinate so long as Jews will ponder the meaning of the Golah. But essentially he was not concerned with politics; his life was, in the dignified words of the son, "a spiritual pilgrimage".

Leonard has been much more a man of action, perhaps since the days when he went, with the Hampshire Territorials, to India, and later to

Russia, and when he came back he soon delved into party politics. In 1924 he actually canvassed for the then Independent, Mr. Winston Churchill—in Soho of all places—and perchance he still remembers among his fellow-canvassers of 35 years ago the "bevy of beautiful Society ladies" (faithfully recorded by Miss Virginia Cowles) and "the chorus girls at Daly's", who sat up all night despatching the election address. However, for once he backed the loser, resolutely disagreeing with *The Times* that "judgment is not the most conspicuous of Mr. Churchill's remarkable gifts". In fact, young Montefiore, the father noted, was "very keen on him".

But his great opportunity came when the Nazi persecution began. He was then President of the Anglo-Jewish Association and Joint Chairman of the Joint Foreign Committee of the Deputies and A.J.A., and though those then seeking refuge in Britain were few, he at once took up their troubles with vigour, but also with that unruffled humour which is his outstanding characteristic.

He not only organised relief. He also endeavoured to create the conditions in which the cause of the disease, rather than the symptom, could have been tackled. He set about enlightening his countrymen on the nature of the evil which was to engulf many more besides foreign Jews. Speaking and writing, he tirelessly spread that truth about Nazidom which Dr. Goebbels's Ministry was specifically designed to suppress. He published "facts and figures" about German Jewry, debunking the "extraordinary fairy tales" then broadcast from Berlin, and in scores of letters to the press, simply quoting chapter and verse, he exposed the Nazi suborning of the civilised mind, the pollution of learning, and more especially the cruelties of the new education which he illustrated with many a poignant human story of the sufferings inflicted on the Jewish child.

It was a melancholy labour and often disheartening, too. However straightforward and unembroidered by preaching, much of his message fell on stony ground, for, as we now know, a callous indifference was abroad, and so crucial a moulder of opinion as *The Times* consistently played down the crimes. But much, too, bore fruit, notably among the Free Churches, where both Montefiores were held in the highest regard, and if Leonard ever writes his memoirs he will, one hopes, reveal his share in one of the most scathing early indictments of Nazi policy—Mr. James G. McDonald's famous Letter of Resignation from the office of High Commissioner for Refugees.

Some of the success then attained was doubtless due to Montefiore's thorough knowledge of Germany and the skill with which it was presented. He probably knows German as well as any native, and when it comes to Goethe and Heine, a great deal better. There is hardly a quotation from Faust, preferably Part II, but he will readily and sonorously recite it and add, for good measure, an extra passage into the bargain. Perhaps it is still the sound drill he got at Hanover, where he went to school at a time when Germany was revered, nowhere more than among English Jews, as the home of philosophy, poetry, science and art.

From 1933 onwards he regularly devoted himself to the new literature, even the crudest and least credible products of it, which he duly pilloried in his far-flung correspondence. Those who cared soon recognised him as an authority, and when his articles appeared—often anonymously—in the *Manchester Guardian* he would be introduced as a source of "exceptional means of information". Today it is no longer a secret that much of his knowledge hailed from the Jewish Central Information Office in Amsterdam, now the Wiener Library in London, of which he is the President.

Montefiore has been a generous and imaginative supporter of the Library almost from its beginnings, and when in the summer of 1939 the move was made from Holland to England, he was among those who helped prepare the safe landing. He proved his staunch friendship, as well as sound judgment, particularly in the difficult time after the war when the Wiener Library seemed to have fulfilled the purpose for which it was established. A distinguished, very learned member of the community then seriously advised Dr. Wiener to "burn the books". Montefiore had more foresight. He joined Mr. Leonard J. Stein and the late Professor Brodetsky in an effort to maintain the "irreplaceable storehouse

Continued on page 7, column 1

In the Cause of Humanity

Continued from page 6

of information", and it is largely due to his zealous, unflagging interest, that the Wiener Library has been preserved in Britain.

But perhaps it is right to say that just as Claude's business was fundamentally not politics but religion, so Leonard's concern is really not history but the plain human story—the suffering, the fellow-feeling, the humanity of man. It was on this score that he first cared for the refugees, and later, after the war, eagerly helped to provide every comfort for the D.P.s who came to Britain, especially again the most unfortunate of all, the orphaned children.

In this often harassing work his duty has always been lit up by an indestructible optimism, and however much he may, like Dr. Johnson's book-loving friend, try to be a philosopher, cheerfulness keeps breaking in. Some may have wondered at it, and perhaps they fancy his is a casual mind, willing to trade a kingdom for an anecdote. But they can only have seen the surface. A sense of humour, especially in England, is such an elusive thing. It so happens that Montefiore's whimsical humour, as well as being a very Jewish trait, is something like a family heirloom. His father's brother possessed it, a namesake, a brilliant scholar who died young. Of this Leonard Abraham Montefiore, an intimate friend, Lord Milner the Empire statesman, said 80 years ago what could be said in no more fitting words of Leonard Goldsmid Montefiore today: "No man ever had such humour without rare qualities of the mind and heart. His humour, indeed, was only one aspect of the most striking of all his attributes—his great gift of sympathy."

C. C. ARONSFELD.

HELP TO CAMP CHILDREN

The financial and material help given by the Central British Fund for the children of the concentration camps is well known. However, few people may know of the very personal interest Mr. Leonard G. Montefiore took in those boys who were patients at the TB Sanatorium in Ashford, Kent, and Quermead, Essex.

Bad weather on the way to the Sanatorium and sitting with us for hours in unheated rooms, must often have caused Mr. Montefiore great physical discomfort, which, however, never deterred him from giving each boy his undivided attention. He always found time to listen to our problems and to encourage our plans for the future. He kept us in contact with the outside world by supplying us with literature, always remembering everybody's individual needs. This practical help and the direct contact with such an outstanding and warmhearted personality, helped us to regain our lost confidence in mankind and to look more hopefully to the future.

In the name of all "the boys", I thank this great man for his devotion, and am sure that they will all join with me in expressing sincere wishes on the occasion of his birthday. I hope that he will enjoy many more years of good health, peace and happiness.

JACOB BANACH.

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JEWS IN ENGLAND

JEWS "ORIGINAL INVENTORS OF PREJUDICE"

The Jewish Forum of the World Jewish Congress (British Section), recently held in London, was enlivened by allegations of Jewish prejudice by Dr. Richard Hauser, and by criticism of the Board of Deputies by one of its members, Mr. Percy Cohen, for its decision to intervene in the general election against fascist or anti-Semitic candidates. Dr. Hauser accused Jews of being, to a great extent, the "original inventors of prejudice". There was much colour prejudice among Jews, and in his work at Notting Hill Gate they had been "conspicuous by their absence". Ignorance, stupidity, and intolerance were indivisible and Jews—who in spite of their long history of suffering from discrimination were quick to forget—had a global responsibility. Jews at present had retired into a false security, but all minority groups were in the same boat. Dr. Hauser praised American Jews who had taken a leading part in the formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, whereas in Britain they were practising "splendid isolation".

Dr. Hauser, who is an expert on group relations and who, together with his wife, Hephzibah Menuhin (the pianist), is engaged in promoting good neighbourliness in London areas with a large coloured population, asserted, too, that there was discrimination of Jews by other Jews, and that there was colour prejudice in Israel. "We have reason to believe," he added, "that there is such a thing here as Jewish Nazis."

Mr. Cohen said that he had been "alarmed" by the statement of the Board of Deputies that it would fight fascist and anti-Semitic candidates during the General Election. "I think that the business of the community and the Board is to work through the established political parties, not one of them, but all, in matters such as this," he declared.

ELKAN'S LATEST SCULPTURE

Benno Elkan, the distinguished German-born Jewish sculptor, has just completed a sculpture commemorating the victims of the air raids, which should serve not only as a memorial but also as a warning to future generations of the horror of war.

The idea of this sculpture, with which Mr. Elkan intended to climax his long artistic career, was conceived nineteen years ago during the horrors of the nightly air raids over London. For the sculptor, the completion of this work is not merely the realisation of an idea but it represents a triumph over physical infirmity. He walks with difficulty and his eyes trouble him. He even finds it difficult to write. Yet, practically unaided, he has completed a large and complicated sculpture, incorporating no fewer than 25 figures. The figures represent men, women and children, old and young, posed in all the attitudes which the artist had observed in the war-time shelters.

This is not the first time that Mr. Elkan has expressed his horror of war. After the First World War he designed a monument "To the Victims", which symbolised all mourning mothers. His last work was a memorial to the millions of Jews who were killed by the Nazis. This stands in the Liberal Jewish Cemetery in Willesden.

It is Mr. Elkan's fervent hope that the sculpture, which he has dedicated to the "millions of helpless and defenceless victims of the air raids", will stand in a place where it will serve as a warning to future generations of the tragedies which men can inflict upon themselves.

The AJR is proud that this outstanding sculptor, who has added lustre to the name of German Jewry, is a member of the organisation.

ELECTION TO AUSTRIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY

Dr. Ernst Sklarz, formerly Berlin now Harley Street, London, has been elected an honorary member of the Austrian Dermatological Society.

"ALDERMASTON—A RELIGIOUS ISSUE?"

Jewish youth evinced a tremendous interest in the problems of the nuclear age, at a meeting held by the New Jewish Society on "Aldermaston—a Religious Issue?"

Those who concentrated on the absence of the rabbis in the Aldermaston march seemed to take the view that the present generation cannot expect ecclesiastical leaders reared in the spirit of the Old and the New Testaments, both of which are full of instances of war, to take an official stand against the production of atomic bombs and nuclear tests.

One of the debaters stated that world religions are geared to sacred books. The Book of Joshua, for instance, "reads like a military manual. How can you expect an Orthodox rabbi to go out and to say it is forbidden to take human life? And the same applies to the Christian Church". Another debator said that the worst atrocities had been committed in the past in the name of religion. One could not expect the religious leaders to join an anti-nuclear movement. A young man maintained that the rabbis had no official mandate to speak for the Jewish people.

Speaker after speaker stressed the danger of atomic tests and nuclear explosions. The specific subject of the debate was often forgotten, and the participants dwelt at length on the general aspects of the question.

SYNAGOGUE AGAINST COLOUR BAR

Action by the churches and by the minister of a Reform congregation, Rabbi A. W. Miller, of the South-West Essex Synagogue, backed by his Hon. Officers, induced the proprietors of a local dance hall to raise a ban on the admittance of coloured people. Rabbi Miller said that he felt that no synagogue should have anything to do with any person operating a colour bar. He added that he felt that it was the protest by the local churches that caused the proprietors of the hall to reconsider the bar, and the cancellation of a dance which was to have been held by the synagogue congregation was "the final straw".

FIRST PUBLICATION BY LEO BAECK COLLEGE

Essay by Rabbi Maybaum

"The Sacrifice of Isaac",* by Ignaz Maybaum, is the first publication of the Leo Baeck College. The author refers to it as a Jewish theological (not historical) exegesis of the Akeda to understand Abraham as a Jew, different from both pagan man and Christian.

Inspired by a remark by Franz Rosenzweig, Maybaum presents three sacrifices as typical of three different religious attitudes. Agamemnon sacrifices his daughter to conquer Troy; Jesus sacrifices his life to redeem those who believe in him as the Saviour; Abraham is prepared to sacrifice his only son and, with him, his own future. The pagan king is forced into his action by fate, and it is therefore a tragedy. The Christian and the Jew themselves choose to do the will of God. For them the sacrifice is not the end and is not tragic. Jesus, according to Christian belief, arises from the dead; Isaac is saved as the promised son. But the difference between the two is not to be overlooked. Christian belief, according to Paul, is faith, and faith alone in a personality and in an event. Jewish belief is trust; trust in God, which enables man to walk humbly and calmly with Him.

Maybaum's commentary on the Akeda is a reply to Kierkegaard's "Fear and Trembling." No reference at all is made to the numerous old Jewish commentaries or to modern ones such as Benno Jacob's, or to Martin Buber who, in "Zwei Glaubensweisen", differentiates between Christian faith (*pistis*) and Jewish trust (*emunah*).

Rabbi Dr. G. SALZBERGER.

* Vallentine, Mitchell, 3s. 6d.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS

PROFESSOR HEUSS ON GERMAN YOUTH

In a communication to the annual conference of the American Jewish Committee in New York, the President of the German Federal Republic, Theodor Heuss, expressed his view that anti-Semitism had no place "within the proper political sphere of Germany". As distinct from the practice in some other countries in Germany anti-Semitic publications would be subject to legal prosecution. Concerning the problem of education, the Federal President did not think the difficulty was with the educational authorities and was only to a limited extent with the teachers. He pointed out that the State could not control the atmosphere of parental homes where the period of the Hitler régime was regarded as the great time of the display of individual power or where the schematic legislation of the Allies after 1945 had caused hardships and, in consequence, resentment. The young people in Germany, the President continued, had a sober interest in the events of the last decades which they had witnessed only as children. The educational aim was to develop this soberness into an intellectual conviction which would recognise and appreciate man, whatever his race or his religious belief, as fellow-man.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

Dr. Kurt Oppler, hitherto Regierungsrat in Wiesbaden, has been appointed Ambassador to Brussels of the Federal German Republic. Oppler, who was a lawyer in Berlin before 1933, emigrated to Belgium, where he went into hiding during the German occupation. After the war he returned to Germany and entered the diplomatic service.

Botschaftsrat Jochanan Meroz was transferred from the Israeli Embassy in Washington to the Israeli Mission in Cologne, to assist Ambassador Dr. F. E. Shinnar. Meroz was born in Berlin in 1920 and emigrated to Palestine in 1933. His father was Dr. Max Marcuse, the psychiatrist.

ERICH KAESTNER ON ANTI-SEMITISM

Erich Kaestner, who recently celebrated his 60th birthday, declared in an interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that neither the German schools nor the German writers did enough to combat the dangers of anti-Semitism. One had to appreciate the endeavours of the writers to make Germany more democratic, but only few would participate in the fight against anti-Semitism.

Kaestner said it was difficult to assess whether the recent anti-Semitic incidents were isolated phenomena only, but the public resistance of the democratic press and other institutions to the appearance of anti-Semitism would justify the hope that the evil would be overcome by the Federal Republic.

FEUCHTWANGER ARCHIVE IN EAST BERLIN

The Germany Academy of Arts in East Berlin has decided on the foundation of a Lion Feuchtwanger Archive for the purpose of preparing an authentic edition of the author's works.

ISRAELI MAYORS AT BERLIN CONGRESS

Six Israeli Mayors, headed by the Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Gershon Agron, will attend the International Congress of Local Authorities to take place in Berlin this month. According to reports, the delegation has been instructed to invite the Congress to meet in Israel in 1960.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR PAUL OESTREICH

The well-known pedagogue Professor Dr. Paul Oestreich, who played an important part in the shaping of the educational programmes of the Weimar Republic, has died in Berlin. Persecuted by the Nazis, he went over to the East German Government after 1945, where he was employed as their expert in all matters of education.

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR LEO MAYER

Professor Leo Arj Mayer, Emeritus Professor of Near Eastern Art and Archaeology at the Hebrew University, recently died in Jerusalem at the age of 64. Born in Austria, Dr. Mayer worked as a librarian for the Oriental Institute in Vienna and later in a similar capacity in Berlin. He went to Palestine in 1921 and became a professor at the University in 1932. Professor Mayer published several works on archaeology and took part in many excavations. Together with the late Professor Sukenik, he discovered the Third Wall of Jerusalem. He was also the author of many important works on the history of the country during the Islamic period.

DR. LUDWIG LOEWENSTEIN

Dr. Ludwig Loewenstein, Professor of Dermatology at the New York University, has died in New York. He was born in Lichtrau, near Paderborn, the son of the Chief Medical Officer of the German Army. Dr. S. Loewenstein, and after the completion of his studies he settled in Berlin, where he specialised in dermatology and became assistant to Professor Buschke at the Virchow Hospital. In 1936 he emigrated to New York, where in a short time he built up a large practice. Among his patients in America, as before in Germany, were many artists of stage, opera and cinema.

SALOMON DWORETZKI

Mr. Salomon Dworetzki passed away in Liverpool at the age of 80. He spent the major part of his life in Danzig, where he was a well-known grain merchant. Mr. Dworetzki was always ready to put his wide Jewish knowledge at the disposal of the community, and his help was constantly called upon in the Chevra Kadisha and in organising religious services. He will be gratefully remembered by all those who knew him.

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REPORT ON TRIALS

THE SCHLEGELBERGER CASE

As reported in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine*, the Public Prosecutor at Flensburg has started proceedings against Staatssekretär Franz Schlegelberger, now living in retirement. Schlegelberger was mentioned in the leading article "Legacy of the Past", in our February issue. A civil servant of the old school and a scholar of the highest standing, Schlegelberger had remained in his office as Secretary of State in the Reich Ministry of Justice. He stated, when tried at Nuernberg for crimes against humanity, that he hoped to be able, when staying in office, to maintain the rule of law and to prevent or to mitigate abuses by the régime. However, in the long run he became more and more involved in some of the worst illegal actions of the Nazi Government, covering them with his signature and authority.

The basis for the proceedings now pending is the "Luftgas Case". Markus Luftgas, a Jewish egg dealer, was accused of violating the war-time regulations about egg marketing. A Special Court ("Sondergericht") sent him to prison for two and a half years. The Reich Minister and head of the Reich Chancellery, Lammers, then wrote to Schlegelberger, informing him that Hitler had decided on the death penalty. In a letter of October 29th, 1941, Schlegelberger replied: "In accordance with the Fuehrer's order I have handed the Jew, Markus Luftgas, sentenced to two and a half years' prison by the Special Court at Kattowitz, to the Geheime Staatspolizei for execution." This letter, bearing Schlegelberger's signature, is one of the series of documents produced at the Nuernberg trial against the major German war criminals. The complete set of documents has also been published in Poliakov-Wulf, "Das Dritte Reich und seine Diener," pp. 250-252.

In the "great" Nuernberg trial conducted before the International Military Tribunal, Schlegelberger did not appear as a defendant. His case was dealt with later in the so-called "Wilhelmsstrasse Trial", conducted before the U.S.A. Military Tribunal. At this trial the Luftgas documents also formed part of the documents produced by the prosecution. Schlegelberger was sentenced to a long term of prison. In the proceedings now started by the German authorities it will have to be decided whether or not the offence committed by Schlegelberger in the Luftgas case has been consumed by the sentence inflicted on him at Nuernberg.

The Schlegelberger case is tragic in a way. It is typical of the compromising and opportunistic attitude shown by the overwhelming majority of German senior judges and civil servants, an attitude recently condemned by Guede in the remarkable pronouncement dealt with in our February issue.

MASS MURDERERS TO DIE

Two former members of the Hungarian Arrow Guard, Ladislaus Darabos and Julius Koerrosey, have been sentenced to death by a Czech court for the atrocities which they committed against Jews during the war. During their trial at Kaschau it was stated that the two men, together with three others who received life sentences, were responsible for the murder of 500 people. They had also sent 1,200 people to concentration camps.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST S.A. LEADER

The County Court in Wiesbaden has begun proceedings against the former leader of the Wiesbadener S.A. Standarte 80, Heinrich Reuter, aged 60, who is today a chemist in Stuttgart. He has been accused of grave physical assault, coercion, and deprivation of personal freedom committed in his capacity as S.A. leader in 1933 and 1934.

ARREST OF FORMER COMMANDANT

After some months of investigations, the Supreme Court in Hamm ordered the arrest of the lawyer Dr. Herbert Zimmermann in Bielefeld. He is accused of having ordered the shooting of about a hundred inmates of the prison in Bialystok in July, 1944. The alleged criminal activities of Zimmermann, who was Commandant of the Security Police in Bialystok during the war, came to light during the so-called "Einsatzkommando-Prozess" in Ulm last summer.

TRIAL DELAY OF EICHMANN AIDE

The International Auschwitz Committee has protested against the delay in criminal proceedings against Hermann Krume, a former aide of S.S. leader Adolf Eichmann, who headed and organised the extermination of Hungarian Jews. The Committee stressed that Krume had twice been held on remand, in April, 1957, and again in August, 1958, but on both occasions was released on a court order.

"In view of the monstrosity of the crimes and in view of the fact that Krume was one of the key figures in the Nazi extermination programme, no chances should be taken that Krume might escape abroad", the Committee stated.

NO BAIL FOR CAMP GUARD

A plea for bail for former S.S. guard August Kolb has been rejected by the Nuremberg-Furth Landgericht. The former Sachsenhausen camp guard has been under arrest since last December, after witnesses in the Sorge-Schubert trial accused him of participation in the murder of over a score of prisoners.

Old Acquaintances

Three Visitors to London:—On the invitation of the Anglo-German Association, courageous Werner Finck gave a lecture on cartoonist Saul Steinberg in London's Caxton Hall last month to an audience of 300. He had not forgotten that your columnist discovered him thirty years ago in Berlin's Kue-Ka. Finck, the eternal schoolboy, defied the Nazis and was interned for his jokes. He was still able to make his audience laugh, especially when he read some of the funny stories from the old days as a guest of Dr. Guerster, the Cultural Attaché of the German Embassy. The Anglo-German Association have invited him to come to London again next year.—Berlin's "Kultusminister" Professor J. Tiburtius also came from Berlin to give a report at the German Institute on the educational and artistic life in that divided city. It was a most interesting evening, and the speaker gave special thanks to the refugees who had returned to help make Berlin an important centre again.—Not quite so optimistic was Melvin J. Lasky, editor of Berlin's *Der Monat* and London's *Encounter*, who gave the impressions of an American in Berlin. He thought even a united city would not again become the spiritual capital of Germany, but his talk gave his audience a very good idea of Berlin's development.

Germany:—Fritz Lang is preparing a new "Dr. Mabuse" film.—During his years in office, Bundespraesident Heuss decorated 32,000 people with the German Cross of Merit.—Fritz Kortner will direct "Kabale und Liebe" in Munich.—B. Traven's "Totenschiff" with Horst Buchholtz in the lead will be made into a film.—Tilla Durieux has become an honorary member of the Academy of Actors.—Trude Hesterberg, currently appearing in Willi Schaeffers' cabaret in Berlin, is to open her own little theatre in Berlin in the autumn.—Erika Mann is working on the script of "Buddenbrooks", which will be directed by Harald Braun.—Rudolf Noelte will succeed Steckel as director of Berlin's Freie Volksbuehne.

This and That:—Richard Tauber's widow, Diana Napier, wrote a biography of the famous singer which is serialised in *John Bull* in London and *Revue* in Munich.—Lotte Goslar will leave Hollywood for a European tour of her show "For Humans Only", starting in London in August.—Sybil Rares and Hugo Schuster, who returned from London to Berlin a few years ago, have several engagements in that city. He is appearing on TV and in "Twelve Angry Men", and she is acting in "Dreigroschenoper" and "Under Milkwood".—Dr. Oskar Samek, close personal friend of Karl Kraus, who was also his literary executor and co-editor of his works, died in New York a few months ago and left his considerable library, including many rare manuscripts, to the Brandeis University in Massachusetts. Professor Harry Zohn, who is also translating the first complete edition of Theodor Herzl's "Diaries", will also take charge of Dr. Samek's literary legacy.—Siegfried Breslauer has left for Buenos Aires, accompanied by his wife Lee Perry and the German actors Wolfgang Lukschy and Ilse Steppat, and will open with "Maria Stuart" at the Deutsches Theater there.—Fritzi Massary has joined her daughter Liesl Frank-Mitler in Germany, to spend the summer in Bavaria.

Obituary:—Ulrich Bettac, born in Stettin and a member of the Burg for many years died in Vienna at the age of 62.—Max von Schillings' widow, soprano Barbara Kemp, who once sang with Caruso, has died in Berlin aged 78 years.—The 78-year-old opera singer, Theodor Scheidl, has died in Tuebingen.—Hans Gruss, former director of Munich's Deutsches Theater, has died; he ran a restaurant in Starnberg after the end of the war.

Home News:—With his son Wolf acting as best man, Walter Rilla married Maria Therese Eveline Hirth Dreville du Frenes.—The late Hans May's operetta "Carissima", a West End success eleven years ago, was televised by the B.B.C.—Martin Miller will act in the stage production of "Once More, With Feelings".—Michael Rittermann and Wolf Frees have gone to Hamburg to appear with Albert Lieven in the TV series "Der Andere", produced by Joachim Hoene.—Charles Frank has adapted Deval's "Age of Juliette" for TV.

PEM

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THE ROAD TO BISMARCK'S "REICH"

The presentation of historical events, as everybody knows, very much depends on the point of view from which they are seen. The German question in the 19th century, the development of the "Reich", has been told by many German historians and has been presented almost exclusively from the Prussian point of view. Hero-worship put Bismarck into the foreground and he was looked upon as the sole motive force in European affairs from 1862 onwards, when he became Prime Minister of Prussia, and even before.

The purpose of "The European Powers and the German Question 1848-1871" is "to re-examine the reactions of the Powers to the German national movement", and to show that it was not Bismarck's genius alone but special situations of the European Great Powers at that time which enabled Bismarck to achieve German unity without hostile interference by the Great Powers.

Dr. Mosse, whose book is based principally on documentary material, archival and printed, undertakes to prove by a detailed study of the sources that two widely accepted views are untenable, viz.: that the German nation had to fight its way to unification by "blood and iron" against the opposition of a jealous and hostile Europe, and that next to her arms Prussia owed her success to unwavering Russian support.

Mosse proves that both views are unacceptable. He shows that British policy supported the emergence of a strong, united Germany for political, ideological and dynastic reasons; Germany might be a safeguard against Napoleon III's ambition, and might support Great Britain in the Eastern question against Russia, as she had no interest of her own to defend there. She might be a preferable ally to France, which was at that time never trusted as a reliable partner. The Prince Consort and liberal public opinion expected an ideological alliance with Protestant and liberal Germany. Moreover, there were close dynastic ties.

For Russian diplomacy the security of Poland

• W. E. Mosse. Cambridge University Press. 410 pp. 50s.

was a great concern. Prussia was expected to co-operate in the suppression of Polish nationalism, as she had been one of the partitioning Powers. A strong, united Germany might, in addition, form a protective glacis to the Russian fortress in a fight against France, and help Russia in the Eastern question. The monarchical, bureaucratic and authoritarian régime in Prussia was another asset in the eyes of the Russian Government. There were, moreover, strong dynastic ties. Nicolaus I was the brother-in-law of Frederick William IV and William I; Alexander II adored his uncle, William I.

During the Polish insurrection of 1863 Bismarck tried to show his allegiance to Russian policy in Poland by proposing to support Russia with military help. The "Alvensleben Convention" aroused vehement protests from liberal supporters of Polish independence, and seemed to be a diplomatic failure. It was never ratified, but Bismarck boasts of it in his "Gedanken und Erinnerungen" as a major success since he won Russian favour for future cases of emergency.

During the crisis of 1864 English public opinion was divided. The Queen and the majority of the Cabinet sympathised with the claim of the Germans in Schleswig-Holstein, while Palmerston and a number of his colleagues did not wish to sacrifice the Protocol of 1852 and the integrity of the Danish monarchy. The Queen's view was accepted. Thus Prussia and Austria conquered the Duchies without British interference.

During the following years England no longer sympathised with Bismarck's "Realpolitik". No intervention, however, resulted from the British disapproval because the feeling against Bismarck was counteracted by the desire for "splendid isolation". Thus Bismarck was helped to earn the results of Prussia's victory in 1866 without British intervention. Russia abstained from any intervention as the Eastern question and the difficulties in Poland made her dependent on friendly relations with Prussia.

When Europe expected a Franco-German war,

British and Russian policies were influenced by the Eastern question. England hoped for French help in case of a war in the East in the years 1869-70. Russia depended on Prussian support.

On the other hand, England was afraid of Napoleon's invasion and annexation of Belgium in case he defeated the Germans, while there would be no danger if the Prussians were victorious, and the Russian nationalists apprehended the effect of triumphant Germanism on the Baltic Provinces in which France was not interested, while they sympathised with the Poles.

Thus sympathies and interests were divided when the Franco-German war began. No determined and consistent opposition to German national aspiration was shown, neither in London nor in Petersburg.

Mosse comes to the conclusion that the German national movement was not impeded by the Great Powers. The ideas of the Holy Alliance had died. The repeated changes in alignment of the Powers were favourable to Bismarck's policy. He had a "good hand". The author, who wants to prove that Bismarck was no "superman", says that any conservative-minded Prime Minister would have acted as Bismarck did. Bismarck found himself in the happy position of knowing how much the Czar depended on Prussia.

He was less fortunate in his dealings with England. His two trump cards—the French threat to Belgium and the Russian threat to Constantinople—were not able to draw the English into a defensive alliance.

His policy as honest broker which, Mosse admits, he played with uncommon skill, was a policy any sensible Prussian or German Minister would have followed.

Mosse's final judgment is: "Bismarck's achievement was great, but not superhuman".

There is an interesting appendix: German Historiography and the German Question. It shows how the myths of Bismarck's superhuman greatness and the "Einkreisung" developed according to Germany's position in Europe.

Dr. Mosse's book gives a convincing picture of the intricate play of power politics in Europe, with as much objectivity as a historian is able to show.

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BIRTHDAY TRIBUTES

RICHARD SCHNEIDER 70

Greetings to a Friend

It is pleasant to express sincerest and warmest congratulations to my old friend, Richard Schneider, one of the representative members of the German-Jewish refugee community in this country when, on June 13th, he enters the first stage of the biblical age. I am sure that the number of those joining me in this well-deserved tribute is large, and by no means restricted to this country.

The story of my friendship with Richard Schneider began about forty years ago, when he first called on me on the introduction of a mutual friend. Richard Schneider, who had served with distinction in the First World War, came to me as the right man at the right time.

Alas, he remained in my office for a few years only. As his friend and colleague it would have been utterly unfair to try and persuade him to reject the chance of the brilliant career offered to him. So he joined the staff of the big international electro-industrial empire, the Fuld Telephone concern in Frankfurt/Main, and this was the starting point of his success story.

Much more interesting, however, than Schneider's efficiency, and, in my opinion more valuable, are the sterling qualities of his character. They radiated from the atmosphere of a successful and expanding enterprise, a cultured home and, above all, a happy family life, and found special expression in his work for the C.V., of which he was a prominent member, and in his progressive and social-minded attitude towards public affairs.

The AJR and its members know that not only have his experience and advice always been at their disposal, but that he has always been prepared to lend a helping hand when approached on behalf of a good cause.

Although I can only convey to Richard Schneider my personal wishes for many more happy and successful years to come, I feel sure that I am speaking in the name of all those who know and esteem this young septuagenarian.

LEON ZEITLIN.

A Servant of the Community

The local poet of the city of Frankfurt/Main has coined the well-known phrase: "I cannot grasp that a person can possibly *not* be a native of Frankfurt!" Such has been the pride of Frankfurters for many years. Within the orbit of Frankfurt's Jewish community, however, one did not fail to acknowledge foreign talent, at least if it was out of the ordinary.

The community for many years had as its President Justizrat Blau, an immigrant from Poznan. They sent another immigrant from Western Prussia, Richard Schneider, as one of their representatives to the Landesverband of Prussian Jewish communities. In this they made an excellent choice, knowing that Richard Schneider combined a proved acumen for affairs with a warm heart and a lively interest in all Jewish interests.

When, after the emigration, the Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain was formed and, somewhat later, the international refugee organisation, the Council of Jews from Germany, it was a matter of course for Richard Schneider to be asked to take part in the work of the Executive Committees of these organisations, and to act as the Treasurer of the Council.

Richard Schneider's views had not changed under the influence of Nazism. He was not one of those about whom one could say that they had succumbed to "brown assimilation". His rugged independence and his good advice have on numerous occasions been of invaluable benefit.

All of us who have had the good fortune to know Schneider as a friend and a colleague in the organisations mentioned, wish him many happy returns on the occasion of his 70th birthday on June 13th. We trust that he will not cease in his work for a cause which is so dear to him, and we wish him health and happiness.

W. BRESLAUER.

DR. EUGEN STRAUSS 80

Justizrat Dr. Eugen Strauss, formerly of Augsburg, will celebrate his 80th birthday on June 24th.

Dr. Strauss was well known in Augsburg, where he lived for the greater part of his adult life and where he was a widely respected lawyer. For many years he was the Chairman of the Augsburg Jewish community. Owing to his amiable disposition, his wise counsel and his constant efforts for German Jewry, he was entrusted with many honorary offices, and among other posts was a member of the Council of the Federation of Bavarian Communities, a Board member of the Central-Verein, and a Committee member of the Jewish National Fund. He was also most interested in the arts and in music, and was a member of the Arts Council of the City of Augsburg, and a founder of the Augsburg Society for Modern Music.

Dr. Strauss's student years were spent as a member of the K.C. and, in that capacity, he fought in the interests of the Jewish students. He was a captain during the First World War, was twice wounded and received many awards, including the Iron Cross First Class.

After the rise of Nazism he emigrated to England, where he had the good fortune to be with all the members of his family in London.

Eugen Strauss's active interest in Jewish affairs is undiminished, and the AJR considers it a great privilege that he has been associated with its efforts for many years. Together with his numerous friends in all parts of the world, we extend our sincerest congratulations to him.

SIEGFRIED AUFHAEUSER 75

Trades unionist Siegfried Aufhaeuser celebrated his 75th birthday on May 1st in Berlin. He is Secretary-General of D.A.G. the trade union of employees.

Born in Augsburg, Aufhaeuser's professional career was mainly devoted to the improvement of social conditions in Germany, particularly during the chaotic period after the First World War. From 1921 to 1933 he was a member of the Reichstag.

Under the Nazi régime he had to emigrate and was a journalist and economic consultant in Prague and New York. He returned to Berlin in 1951.

SIEGMUND KLECZEWER 80

On June 15th Mr. M. S. Kleczewer will celebrate his 80th birthday quietly at his home at 60 Mowbray Road, Edgware, Middlesex.

He had a remarkable career in Germany which started in 1905 when, as a young man from Breslau, he was delegated by the A.E.G. Berlin to take over the organisation of the newly established Neue Automobil Gesellschaft.

Before the advent of the Nazis, Siegmund Kleczewer was Vice-President of the Berliner Handelskammer (Fachausschuss fuer das Kraftfahrzeugsbewerbe) and a member of the Aussenhandelsstelle, and was well known in the motor industry in Germany and in industrial circles abroad. The advent of Hitler put an end to his career, but events could not daunt Siegmund Kleczewer's willpower and ability. When he left Germany for England in 1937 he started from the beginning, and finally succeeded in establishing an industry in an entirely different field—the manufacture of a new liquid fertiliser in this country. He still travels to his modern factory at Elstree.

One can only admire the way in which Siegmund Kleczewer has adjusted himself to conditions in this country. He is always cheerful and uncomplaining, and sets a fine example to many who have come to admire him and his willingness to help those in need.

Mr. Kleczewer has been fortunate in that his two daughters and their families live in England. He and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary only a few years ago. We wish Siegmund Kleczewer the very best for the future.

DR. GUSTAV LOEFFLER 80

Unmittelbarer Anlass fuer die "Old Boys Reunion" der in Israel lebenden Mitglieder des ehemaligen "Verbandes der Juedischen Jugendvereine Deutschlands" war der 80. Geburtstag am 2. Mai von Dr. Gustav Loeffler (frueher Frankfurt a.M.), des "grossen alten Herrn" dieses Verbandes, jetzt immer noch als Arzt aktiv in Haifa. Dann: der Verband der Jugendvereine haette gerade in diesem Fruehling sein goldenes Jubilaem gefeiert. . . .

Die Idee dieses Treffens und Wiedersehens nach mehr als zwanzig Jahren stammte von Fritz Schwarzschild, dem langjaehrigen Geschaefsfuehrer, und er selbst eilte von seinem Wohnsitz in New York hierher. Er wollte diese Reunion von mehr als 60 alten Verbandsfreunden nicht missen. Am Ehrenabend ueberreichte er Gustav Loeffler, der mit der Geschichte, dem Werdegang, dem Auf und Ab dieser juedischen Jugendorganisation ununterbrochen verbunden war, einen Sammelband von etwa 60 Glueckwunschbriefen alter Freunde, jetzt in alle Ecken des Erdballs verstreut, von New York und Tokyo und Tel Aviv bis nach Rio de Janeiro und Quito und sonstwo.

Das Wiedersehen mit Gustav Loeffler, dem Achtzigjaehrigen, im Wizo-Club von Tel Aviv wurde durch ein meisterhaftes Referat von Martin Seliger, einem der "Jungen" damals im Verband und jetzt Instructor in Political Science, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, eingeleitet. Das Thema behandelte "Die Aktualitaet der Gesamtjuedischen Haltung", insbesondere in Beziehung zum heissen Bemuehen um die Erziehung der jungen Generation im Staate Israel. Was vor nunmehr zwei Jahrzehnten damals vom Jugendverband als "Gesamtjuedische Haltung" gefordert und in vielen anderen Kreisen bloss als sterile "Neutralitaet" abgetan wurde und dann schliesslich zu einem "Bruch" fuehrte, ist heute so etwas wie ein "neues" bewusstes Bekenntnis geworden. Das zentrale Problem juedischer Erziehungsnotwendigkeiten liegt in der positiven Wechselwirkung Israel—Gola. Man hat gefunden, dass es nicht "genug" ist, ein Israeli zu sein; man sieht nicht mehr das ausschliesslich Negative der Gola.

Derartige Gedankengaenge—nicht ein "Rueckblick", sondern viel aktuelle Bedeutung—muessen, wie Dr. Loeffler seinerseits darlegte, heute in eine neue juedische Aktivitaet zur Gewinnung unserer Jugend hineingebaut werden.

Die "Old Boys Reunion" war eine Ehrung wuerdig Dr. Loefflers. Aber ebenso wuerdig eines—nicht mehr existierenden—Jugendverbandes, dessen "Ideologie" nicht das mindeste an Bedeutung verloren hat. J. RAPHAEL.

KURT BLUMENFELD 75

Kurt Blumenfeld, until 1933 the President of the Zionist Organisation in Germany, recently celebrated his 75th birthday in Jerusalem.

Few other personalities made such an impact on German-Jewish life prior to the catastrophe. His stimulating and enlightened approach to the Jewish problem as it presented itself in those days, was based on a deep knowledge of the wider historical and sociological issues involved.

Among those who were won over to his cause were many outstanding personalities who, until then, had not attached any particular importance to their Jewish origin. The high level at which Jewish ideological discussions were conducted at that time was, to a large extent, due to the example set by Kurt Blumenfeld.

His many friends all over the world extend their greetings, appreciation and gratitude to him on the occasion of his birthday.

PROF. RICHARD KRONER 75

The philosopher, Prof. Richard Kroner, who is professor at the Temple University in Philadelphia, recently celebrated his 75th birthday. Born in Breslau, Professor Kroner began his professional career in Freiburg and later occupied academic positions in Dresden and Kiel. He was editor of the philosophical periodical *Logos* and President of the International Hegel Society.

As an emigrant, after two years' work at Oxford, he left for America in 1941.

Among his writings "Von Kant bis Hegel" ranks as a standard work. Other works of his are: "The Religious Function of Imagination", "The Primacy of Faith" and "How Do We Know God?".

Herbert Freedman (Jerusalem)

DOES A ZIONIST BACKGROUND HELP THE IMMIGRANT?

Do immigrants with a Zionist affiliation react to Israel's reality differently than other newcomers? Are they less or more disappointed than people who have no attachment to the Zionist ideology?

On behalf of the Israel Institute of Applied Social Research a number of authors recently conducted investigations on the attitudes and behaviour of immigrants during their first year in Israel, ranging from food habits and ethnological differences to the relationship between earlier life and immigration.

One such study, "On the Threshold" (as yet unpublished), was made by Judith T. Shuval, a graduate of Radcliffe College and U.N.E.S.C.O. Adviser for Social Research, who has been attached to the Institute for the past ten years. Her conclusions ought to be noted by educationists and propagandists for, amongst other things, she raises the question of whether information given in Israel to new arrivals speeds up or delays their integration.

According to the report, people with a Zionist background are better able to come to decisions the more information they receive about the country and its problems. To non-Zionists, information has just the opposite effect: the more they get to know, the more confused they become. This is particularly true for non-Europeans, and applies to the first and second year after their arrival in Israel.

In other words: ideological commitment helps the immigrant to make use of information resources. An ideology apparently provides a framework into which he fits pieces of information in such a way that they ease his own settlement problems. On the other hand, to persons without such ideological commitment, additional information about the country, its institutions and norms

only increases the strain, uncertainty and confusion. No doubt this finding will have to be taken into account in all future contacts with immigrants.

What about the information that was given to the newcomers in their countries of origin prior to their *aliyah*? The answer is not very flattering to the Zionist Organisation. The reports of active Zionists reveal that the information which they received was somewhat less correct than that picked up by non-Zionists. Miss Shuval, in summing up this point, states: "There is some reason to suspect that useful, realistic and applicable information was more likely to be found outside the organised Zionist movement than within it."

Disappointment with reality is only too often the result of the crucial meeting with the facts of transition, and the first coming face to face with life in Israel is sometimes followed by early frustrations. It appears that Europeans are more easily disappointed than non-Europeans, not only because they have been misled and misinformed before their *aliyah*, but even more so because they are accustomed to a higher standard of living and have greater expectations as to what is awaiting them.

But, for Europeans, Zionist ideology acts as a sort of "insulator", protecting them against frustration. For non-European Zionists, however, the ideology has no such "insulating" effect. Their traditional religious upbringing is on the whole so positive that the Zionist movement has little to offer its members over and above the orientation they acquired from traditional Jewish culture; it can add little to the religious values, which have always included certain Messianic elements and an emotional proximity to the Holy Land. In the Western countries, the basically secular nature of the Zionist movement makes possible a clear distinction between adherents and

non-adherents as regards their approach to Israel.

However, it would be incorrect to assume that Zionist ideology plays no part among non-Europeans in solving their absorption problems: although it does not "insulate" them from frustration, it provides a meaningful "frame of reference" (in the words of Miss Shuval) for information, and thus helps them in planning their permanent settlement.

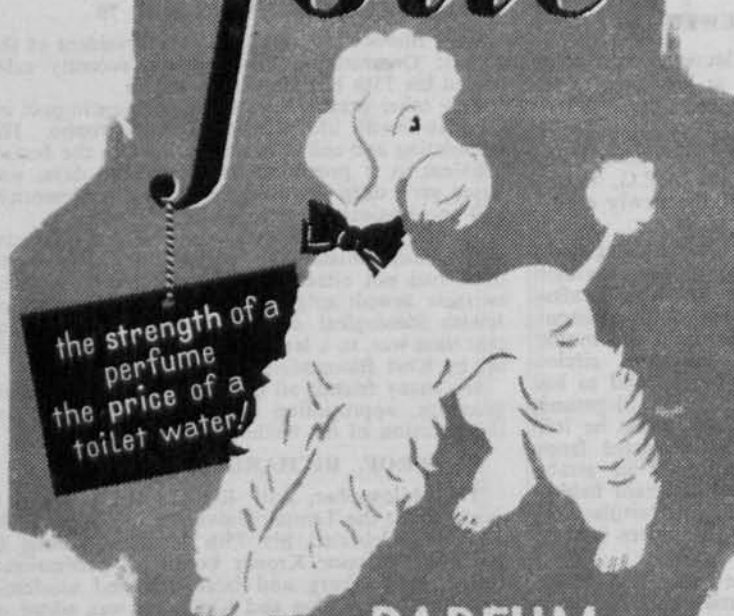
But what happens should the protective shield of Zionist ideology break down? When Zionist immigrants do experience disappointment, it tends to have more serious emotional repercussions than in the case of other immigrants, and leads to severe psychosomatic disturbances. Zionists naturally feel a greater affection for Israel and, therefore, such frustration must come as a severe shock. This holds true for both Europeans and non-Europeans.

Being a Zionist does not always mean being an idealist. Idealists, i.e. collectively orientated people, are less easily disappointed than others, and that goes for Zionists as well as for non-Zionists. In general, it seems that active Zionists do not display a higher level of idealism than non-Zionists. This would mean to imply that affiliation with the Zionist movement does not always bring about a stronger orientation to the collective goals of society, once the immigrant comes face to face with life in Israel. Miss Shuval's survey, however, does not include the small number of highly idealistic Zionist immigrants who went directly to *kibbutzim*.

And yet, the study nevertheless reveals that Zionism does have some effect on the social behaviour of its followers. Especially in transit camps and *maabaroth*, where people live closely together, active Zionists showed the least amount of tension with neighbours. Indeed, Miss Shuval found that the stronger the ideological commitment the less was the friction with the environment. She concludes that this is perhaps a sign of "good citizenship" and that community consciousness is more prevalent among people who have some affiliation with a public organisation such as the Zionist movement.

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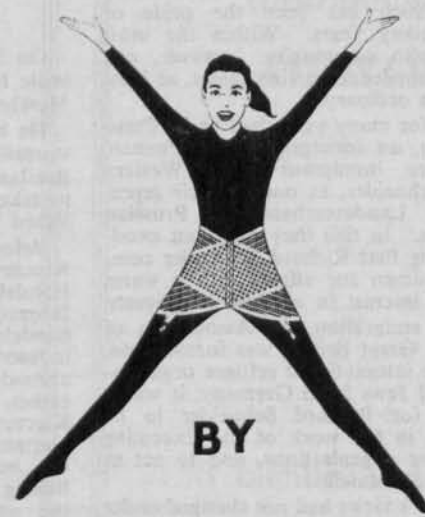
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NEWS ON GERMAN JEWRY

LEO BAECK PRIZE

In 1956 the Zentralrat and the Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle of the Jews in Germany established the Leo Baeck Prize foundation, to commemorate the memory of the man who, for more than five decades, had been the leader of German Jewry.

On November 2nd, 1959, the third anniversary of Dr. Baeck's death, the Prize will be awarded for the third time. It amounts to DM 3,000, and is either totally or partially bestowed on persons whose achievements, research and personality, gives reason to expect that they will carry on Leo Baeck's religiosity, enthusiasm for scholarship and research, charity, humanity and love of peace. Anybody, without regard to religion or nationality, can qualify for the prize.

The decision rests with a jury consisting of Mrs. Ruth Berlak (London), Dr. H. G. van Dam (Düsseldorf), Professor Dr. H. Gollwitzer (Berlin), Rabbi Dr. Ignaz Maybaum (England), Dr. Eva Reichmann (London), Rabbi Dr. Georg Salzberger (London) and Professor Dr. Karl Thieme (Mainz).

Particulars may be obtained from the Zentralrat of the Jews in Germany, Düsseldorf 10, Fischerstr. 49. Applications or recommendations should be sent by registered post, marked "Leo-Baeck-Preis", before August 5th, 1959, and should be accompanied by biographical data and, if possible, evidence of previous or forthcoming research work, as well as at least three references.

"K.C." MEETING IN NEW YORK

Jewish university graduates, who formerly belonged to the "K.C." in Germany, are to hold a meeting in the Hotel Statler, New York, from June 19th to 21st, which a large number of members from many countries have promised to attend.

In 1886 a fraternity, with its own coloured badge, was founded in Breslau by some Jewish students, to the dismay of a section of the Jewish citizens of the town. Its aims were declared to be the fight against anti-Semitism in the German universities, the achievement of equal academic rights, and the strengthening of Jewish feeling amongst its members.

In 1896 several similar fraternities in other universities combined with it to form the "K.C." (Kartell-Convent). In the course of time the association spread to over twenty universities.

National Socialism drove the "Kartell-

Conventler" either into the gas chambers or into the Dispersion. However, Jewish consciousness and mutual friendship amongst the survivors have remained. A well-attended meeting of members was held in Chicago in 1956, and this beginning led many to express the wish for an international reunion. The present reunion will be under the direction of Dr. Fritz Aron, New York, formerly Berlin, President of the American Jewish K.C. Fraternity, with headquarters in New York.

Dr. Kurt Alexander, Dr. George Klein, Dr. Bruno Weil, Mrs. Ella Auerbach, all from New York, and Dr. Hans Reichmann, London, will address the meeting.

"YOM HAZMAUTH" CELEBRATION IN BERLIN

The anniversary of the foundation of the State of Israel (Yom Hazmauth) was celebrated at a meeting in Berlin, held under the auspices of the Jewish Community. In his address the Chairman of the Community, Mr. Heinz Galinski, expressed the hope that the diplomatic relations between the Federal Republic and Israel might soon reach legal finality. This, however, would only be possible if all neo-Nazi trends in Germany were extinguished from the outset. He also compared the position of Berlin with that of Jerusalem: both divided cities symbolised the international tensions of our days, which could only be overcome by active work for the cause of peace. Dr. F. E. Shinnar, Head of Israeli Mission in Germany, stressed that the Federal Republic had fulfilled its obligations towards Israel under the Hague Agreement with scrupulous conscientiousness. The Vice-President of the Berlin Parliament, Müllerburg, recalled the contributions made to the cultural development of Berlin by its Jewish citizens.

VERBAND JUEDISCHER JUGENDVEREINE DEUTSCHLANDS

Mr. Jack Raphael, of 13 Aluf David Street, Ramat-Gan, Israel, writes to inform us that a number of addresses of old friends and members of the former Verband Juedischer Jugendvereine Deutschlands is already in his possession. However, those—wherever they may now live—who have not yet given their present addresses should please contact him.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR FOLEY

A Forest in Israel

A group of Jews from Germany, now residents of Israel, have published an appeal to honour the memory of Francis Edward Foley, one-time British Passport Control Officer in Hitler Germany. To this great English gentleman many thousands of German and other Jews, who lived in Germany under Hitler, owe an immeasurable debt of gratitude. Under very unfavourable conditions this man worked day and night to assist in the rescue of Jews. As the man on the spot he was much more aware of the actual events in Germany than were his superiors who had framed the immigration laws of Palestine, and he knew that the granting of a visa was tantamount to saving the life of a human being. He struggled as much as he could to increase the number of what were then called "certificates" for immigration to Mandatory Palestine, and he was helpful in all possible ways in facilitating immigration to Great Britain and the Commonwealth.

But what counted more than all his technical help was his real human understanding, patience, and untiring willingness to alleviate the situation. To many who had to deal with him Captain Foley, as he then was, appeared almost as a saint.

To save this episode of true humanity from oblivion, a committee of friends has suggested planting a forest in Israel in the name of Major Foley. We assume that in this country there are also thousands of former German Jews who still remember those terrible days of trial and who will be glad to show their gratitude to the memory of this man. We are, therefore, drawing the attention of those interested to this project. Donations for the Foley Forest should be sent to: *Kupat Milveh Haoleh, Rothschild Boulevard, Tel Aviv, for trust account Hubert Pollack, No. 6212.*

JEWISH GROUPS HELP REFUGEES

Eight Jewish international organisations are now members of the International Committee for World Refugee Year. Six other Jewish groups are represented on the committee through their membership in the Conference of non-Governmental Organisations Interested in Migration.

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WINDOW ON THE WORLD

FRENCH WEEKLY ATTACKS "THE DIARY"

The French anti-Semitic weekly *La Rivarol* has taken up the charge, first launched in Germany, that the Anne Frank Diary is a fake document. It asserts that the Diary could not have been written by the young Jewish martyr, but is a rewrite manufactured by her father and other persons. The weekly states that the real reason for publication of the Diary is "a rather repugnant commercial zest". After trying to conceal the anti-Semitic nature of its attack, *Rivarol* writes: "This story would not smell good whether the child was a Moslem, Lutherist, Kurd or Czechoslovak."

ANNE FRANK FILM IN AMSTERDAM

The European première of the American film "The Diary of Anne Frank" recently took place in Amsterdam in the presence of the Queen of the Netherlands and the Crown Princess.

ANTI-SEMITIC INCIDENTS IN PARIS

During Passover week, stained glass windows were broken in three different Paris synagogues. A young university student caught defacing a synagogue wall was apprehended by the police, but denied knowledge of the other acts of vandalism. The first act of vandalism of this kind in many years occurred last Christmas, but the perpetrators were never traced.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Birthdays

Mr. Bernhard Bier (formerly Cologne), 142 Haven Green Court, London, W.5, celebrated his 75th birthday on May 18th.

Births

Strauss.—On May 21st, a son born to Irene S. H. (née Schneider) and Julius Strauss. 6 Heath Drive, London, N.W.3.

Deaths

Graetzer.—Mrs. Johanna Graetzer, formerly Breslau, died on April 28th in her 85th year. Deeply mourned by her family, Dr. and Mrs. P. M. Schuftan (née Graetzer), and her granddaughters, relations and friends.
Schuftan.—Mrs. Else Schuftan (née Mugdan), formerly Breslau, passed away on April 28th at Buenos Aires in her 85th year. Deeply mourned by her children, Paul and Alice Schuftan (née Graetzer), Richmond, Surrey; Erwin and Lotte Hirsch (née Schuftan), Buenos Aires; her granddaughters, Dorothy and Evelyn Schuftan, and her relatives and friends.

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Situations Vacant

DESIGNER. An old-established London firm manufacturing ladies' and children's dressing-gowns has a vacancy with good prospects for an experienced designer, male or female. Apply, stating age, exp. and salary required. Box 534.

HOUSEKEEPER COMPANION wanted for semi-invalid lady of German-Jewish origin. Husband out during the day. Own room(s) with kitchen if required. Daily help. Post suitable for lady over 50. North London area. Box 548.

LIBRARY ASSISTANT wanted, pref. with experience. Know. of German and typing essential. Apply in writing only to the Librarian, The Wiener Library, 4 Devonshire St., London, W.1.

MASS LIQUIDATION OF POLISH INTELLIGENTSIA

A process in Giessen has revealed that after the occupation by German troops in the district of Berent (Poland) alone, more than 2,500 members of academic professions were murdered. The local landowner, Modrow, who as "head of the Civil Administration" conducted the holocaust, was responsible for this mass liquidation. Modrow committed suicide before he could be brought to trial. Before his death he tried to put the blame on five police officers and prison warders who were alleged to have taken part in the murders. The Giessen court, however, acquitted these defendants because their guilt could not be proved. The Public Prosecutor called the defendants "ephemeral figures" in the horrible spectacle.

TEL AVIV SENTENCES JEWISH CAMP GUARD

The Tel Aviv District Court has imposed a sentence of five years' imprisonment on Hanoch Weisky, a former Jewish Kapo at the Poznan concentration camp, who was found guilty of maltreating Jewish inmates in the camp. He was also accused of helping to hang one prisoner and beating up others. Weisky admitted the charges but claimed he had been forced by the Nazis to commit the acts under threat of death. He was recognised by a former camp inmate at a Barmitzvah celebration in Jaffa.

ITALIAN COURT UPHOLDS RACIAL EQUALITY

A Turin court has rejected an appeal for annulment of a marriage on racial grounds, which involved the revival of the principle of racial inequality contained in fascist legislation repealed in 1944. To grant the annulment on the grounds cited would, said the court, be contrary to the "supreme moral principles of full equality of all human beings". The court ruled that to grant the petition in this case would "discriminate against a human being solely on account of race" and would thus result in "serious injury" to moral principle.

INDIFFERENCE IN AUSTRIA

The Austrian Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Pittermann, denounced what he described as "the indifference towards the victims of Nazi tyranny" as "the worst shortcoming of Austrian politics". He deplored the fact that restitution was regarded as an act of charity whereas it should constitute a legal right.

AUSTRIAN NEO-NAZIS ARRESTED

The Austrian police have arrested seven members of a neo-Nazi group in Vienna. The group were in possession of a quantity of arms, which had been stolen from army depots by a corporal. The group are accused of endangering State security. Their leader is Gustav Ezzelt, former editor of a Nazi paper, *Angriff*, who has been arrested on previous occasions for neo-Nazi activity. Further arrests are expected.

PART-TIME COOK WANTED. W.10 district, Mons. to Thurs. 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. Box 560.

GERMAN SHORTHAND/TYPIST wanted for legal office for June/July. Dr. S. Karsten, 64 Mortimer Street, W.1, MUS. 7036/2284.

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SALESMAN (textiles), 36, good refs., seeks post in retail, wholesale or as bookkeeper. Box 551.

BUS. MAN (textiles), 36, exp. in materials (silk, wool, cotton, nylon and any mixture), wants post as manager, asst. manager or salesman. Willing travel abroad. Speaks French. Box 552.

Former **HUNGARIAN LAWYER**, 32, seeks work as articled clerk with solicitor. Willing do bookkp. and general office work. Exp. H.P. and credit. Box 553.

Former **PRINTER**, 58, 85% disabled (chest troubles), 6 yrs. British Army, wants job (mostly sitting) filing, dispatch. Good at Italian and French. Box 554.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER (industrial) also imp./exp. (not radio), exp. oil burners (industrial), boilers, etc., prepared travel to Continent, good French, Italian, no German, seeks post (Egyptian refugee). Box 555.

PACKER (textiles), 42, former machine knitter, seeks post as packer/storekeeper. Reliable. Not too heavy lifting. Box 556.

HUNGARIAN REF., 50, shoemaker in Hungary, exp. as factory hand or handyman, seeks work as packer or delivery (no driving and no heavy work). Box 557.

Women

English **SH. TYP./SEC.**, also French, German typing (44). Special exp. engineering. Seeks position pref. 9-4. Box 558.

ENG./GERMAN shorthand typist, elderly, seeks full- or part-time work. Box 559.

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MISSING PERSONS

Enquiries by AJR

Egon Sternley (formerly Sternlieb), last heard of in Reading two or three years ago.

MISSING PERSONS

Personal Enquiries

Mrs. Kirschbaum, lived underground in Germany since 1942, and was known as Frau Dr. Hauptmann. She acted as nurse at Dr. Alexander Roediger's home in Berlin and is the widow of the jeweller Kirschbaum. She came to this country shortly after the war.

Mr. Jonas, last address Berlin-Schoeneberg, Traunsteinerstr. He had an import/export agency. His wife and younger daughter were deported and perished under the Nazis. Mr. Jonas and his elder daughter, Ellen, came to London in 1938 or 1939. Whereabouts of both the above wanted by Dr. G. Cohn, 12d Observatory Gardens, Kensington, London, W.8.

Family of Benno Seegall, emigrated to London 1934 or 1935. Last-known address in Berlin, Grunewald Gustav Freytag Str. 7. Mr. Seegall, formerly director Hirsch Kupfer & Messingwerke, believed to have died in 1956, but his family, especially his widow, sought by Kurt Kahnt, Berlin-Zehlendorf, Breitensteinweg 4a.

Mrs. Lina Simsohn, formerly Koenigsberg. O/Pr. Schnuerlingstrasse, 30, probably deported, sought by her brother, A. Silberman, 10 Wycombe Gardens, London, N.W.11.

Frau Dr. Hoff, former teacher at Victoriaschule, Frankfurt/Main, came to England before the war. Required as a witness in compensation proceedings. Contact Dr. E. Mainzer, 6 Aldridge Ave., Edgware, Middx., 'phone STOnegrove 9476.

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IN PARLIAMENT

German Nationalism and Militarism

In the House of Commons Mr. Zilliacus asked the Prime Minister what steps he had taken to inform the German Chancellor in reply to his recent official representations, of the increasing concern felt in this country at the symptoms of a revival of German nationalism and militarism and at the growing influence of ex-Nazis in the army command, the civil service and the judiciary. He recalled the consequences of disregarding the danger of German militarism, nationalism and fascism before the war because of H.M. Government's policy of treating Germany as a shield against alleged Soviet aggressive intentions. Would not the right hon. Gentleman at least in pursuing a similar policy today stop short at supplying Germany with nuclear weapons?

Mr. Butler, in replying, stated that the Prime Minister had had discussions with the German Chancellor on many occasions when the first part of the question and other matters had been dealt with. The second part of the question got into the field of N.A.T.O. activities, which he thought should be the subject of a separate question. The matter of de-Nazification and, for example, judicial appointments in the Federal Republic was really governed by the Bonn Convention on Relations, whereby the Federal Republic had full authority over its internal affairs. H.M. Government still retained an interest in the matter and, although there was a limit to what could be done in relation to the internal affairs of another country, this was not a matter which would be neglected.

World Refugee Year

In reply to a question, it was stated on behalf of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that thirty countries will support the World Refugee Year, including Argentina, Australia, Brazil, China, Denmark, Finland, Guatemala, The Holy See, Luxembourg, Monaco and Sweden.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs stated that Her Majesty's Government had pledged £100,000 to the United Kingdom Committee for the World Refugee Year. He said that in addition the Government's budget for refugees ran at well over £2 million a year. The object of the World Refugee Year was to try to arouse the conscience of people all over the world to the need to give some support to their refugees, and the sum of money announced was merely a subscription to the committee's fund in the British Isles.

Statelessness

Mr. Janner asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of the breakdown of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on Reduction of Statelessness, he would instruct the United Kingdom delegates to the General Assembly of the United Nations to press for an early resumption of the Conference. In reply, Mr. Allan stated that H.M. Government will certainly seek its resumption if, as seems probable, there is a chance of agreement being reached.

Recorded Speeches of Nazi Leaders

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was asked whether he was aware that L.P. records containing recorded speeches of Hitler, Goering, and Himmler are being exported from the United States into Germany, and that these records containing photographs of Nazi leaders, swastikas, etc., are being circulated in the British sector of Berlin. What action had he taken or proposed to take? Mr. Ormsby-Gore replied that this was essentially a matter for the German authorities. He understood that the Berlin police were likely to confiscate any copies of the record that may appear there.

(The authorities in various parts of Germany have already banned the sale of this record.—Ed.)

Ex-Nazi Judges and Prosecutors in East Germany

Mr. Swingler asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to what extent he had received evidence of the appointment of Nazi judges and prosecutors in East Germany, contrary to the Potsdam Agreement; and if he would publish this evidence. Mr. Allan, in reply, stated that no such evidence had been sought, but that he understood that the President of the East German Supreme Court was a former Nazi Party member.

JEWISH WOMAN ELECTED TO AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT

The newly elected Austrian Parliament includes Dr. Stella Klein-Löw, a member of the Socialist Party. Dr. Klein-Löw, headmistress of a girls' high school, is the first Jewish woman to hold a seat in the Austrian Parliament.

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WORLD COMMEMORATES NAZI VICTIMS

Europe

The sixteenth anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto rising was widely commemorated in Poland in the third week of April. Soldiers and Boy Scouts mounted a guard of honour at the Monument of the Ghetto Heroes in Warsaw, and wreaths were laid by Communist Party dignitaries, leaders of the Social-Cultural Federation of Jews in Poland and other organisations, as well as by representatives of the Israeli Legation.

In a talk on the occasion of the Warsaw Ghetto rising anniversary in Bucharest radio's Yiddish service, an anonymous speaker stated that "the feats of the immortal Ghetto fighters make it incumbent upon every honest man to continue to fight against the revival of fascism, in the first place in Western Germany, against those who place the Nazi generals at the head of the Bundeswehr, those who place atomic weapons in the hands of yesterday's murderers, hands on which the blood of the victims of the Warsaw Ghetto,

Lidice, Majdanek and Auschwitz has not dried". In Brussels, some 800 people attended a memorial meeting held under the auspices of the Zionist Federation.

A meeting was also held in London. Hundreds of Polish Jewish ex-Servicemen and their families filled the Stern Hall, Seymour Place, W. In keeping with the sentiment of the audience Mr. Simon Frisner, the Chairman of the Polish-Jewish Ex-Servicemen's Association, who presided, stated: "We cannot forget, least of all forgive." It was their solemn duty, he said, to remind the world of the six million Jews who had died at the hands of the Nazis.

In France solemn ceremonies were held as the nation marked National Deportation Day as a sign of mourning and respect for the hundreds of thousands who never returned from Nazi death camps. Particularly remembered were a thousand Jewish women deportees who, in camps like Ravensbruck, served as the victims of Nazi medical experimentation.

Israel

On May 5th Memorial Day to commemorate the victims of the Nazi holocaust was observed throughout Israel. Memorial services were held in various parts of the country as well as garrisons, and educational programmes in schools featured commemorations for the six million Jewish victims.

Africa

In Windhoek, South-West Africa, memorial ceremonies for the victims of Nazism have been held, attended by both soldiers of the Allied and German armies. Amongst others, addresses were delivered by a rabbi, the German Consul and a Dutch Reform Church Predikant.

India

Bombay Jewry paid homage to the six million victims of Nazism and to the heroes of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, at a memorial meeting held under the auspices of the Central Jewish Board of Bombay.

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