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LOOKING BACK AT SUEZ

With the Big Four Summit approaching, political and military worries of the first magnitude agitate the Western world and are the subjects of intense diplomatic activity. But for a time, at least, in this country, attention has been focused on the smouldering and unsolved Middle East problems, partly because of the tensions on the Israel-U.A.R. border, but primarily owing to the publication of Sir Anthony Eden's memoirs (Cassell, London).

Thus a book of historical character has become a political issue. In spite of its many other important chapters, the main interest bears upon the Suez affair of 1956, which up to this day is undigested history. The Middle East became the crucial factor in the events which led to Eden's eclipse, and the fact that Israel also played a prominent part in these events, gives them a particular Jewish interest. That does not mean that the crisis of 1956 must necessarily be viewed from a partisan angle, although that may often happen. Similar to the controversy going on among British public opinion, there may also be differences among Jews as to what the right Jewish or Israeli policy in this affair was or should have been. In any case, most Jewish readers will relish the former Prime Minister's complimentary remark on Israel and his understanding for Israel's point of view.

On the other hand, the great debate evoked by Eden's book shows that on the whole these memoirs have done little to convert anybody. Critics and reviewers are sticking to the views which they held at the time of action. The British public is as split on the issue as it was before. The book has not brought to light any new facts which could have altered the picture. Whatever else its merits, in this respect it has been a disappointment that has been widely expressed. Not only did Sir Anthony not add new material, he evaded some obvious questions to which one would have expected an answer, and it puzzles the reader why the leading statesman of that time should have re-written the story if he had not the intention to reveal or to explain what was hitherto hidden.

Eden's Personal Tragedy

The most moving impression that the book provides derives from the personal tragedy of a man who occupied such a dominant position on the European scene during thirty years. The measure of his defeat can be assessed by an appraisal of the success of his chief opponent in this drama. Not only has Eden's prediction of the imminent ruin of the Suez Canal been disproved, but plenty of both Western and Eastern capital has recently been heaped upon Nasser for works such as considerable extension of the Canal and erection of the Aswan Dam. Nobody doubts today that the Egyptians are capable of managing the Canal, and the only objection, namely, their refusal to let Israeli ships pass, is not seriously maintained although the Western Powers pay lip service to the principle of free navigation also for Israel. Anyhow, Nasser's curious contention that he may exercise a one-sided belligerency and safely bar Israeli ships from the Canal, is older than 1956. It already applied when the British garrison was still at the Suez base, and nothing was done at that time to counteract this doctrine. That the problem of the Arab-Israeli clash is as unsolved as ever, was brought home to all the world during the month of February, when Israel's attack on the Syrian village Tawfik and Nasser's violent speeches created a tension which was aggravated by the massing of U.A.R. troops and tanks on Israel's southern border. But nobody

can deny that Nasser's diplomatic position is today stronger, in spite of his military defeat in 1956 and in spite of Eden's disputable warning that he is a second Hitler who should be removed as long as there is still time. On the contrary, some regard him today as a stronghold of peace and order and as a bastion against Communism. Since Suez the attitude to neutralism, once regarded as veiled pro-Communism, has fundamentally changed, perhaps also under the impact of the breakdown of the once praised Bandung co-existence programme.

As to Israel, the book makes it transparent that Eden used Israel as a pretext for his long prepared vendetta against Nasser. After the Canal crisis set the ball rolling, Eden showed much understanding for Israel's suffering under constant provocation by Nasser's threats and by the fedayeen. His intimation that Britain could not tolerate aggression against Jordan, but that military action against Egypt would fall under a completely different category, could only be taken as an encouragement to attack, and Eden's subsequent formula that the Israel-Egypt conflagration must be stopped, and that this would provide a convenient reason also to solve the problem of the Canal by returning it to international ownership, let the cat out of the bag.

The American Attitude

But the most surprising part of the book is that referring to America and especially to Mr. Dulles. Sir Anthony complains bitterly about the American attitude, but for an ordinary reader it is difficult to understand why the British Prime Minister had assumed that the United States would support Britain's Middle East position. Is not the whole post-war record of the United States an almost continuous story of antagonism against Britain in the Middle East, beginning with Palestine in 1947, continuing with Persia, Saudia, Egypt, and wherever the situation arose? The United States has made it abundantly clear that she does not regard the alliance as binding for the Middle East. Eden himself tells all these stories, he also describes the anti-British activity of Mr. Jefferson Caffery, the U.S.A. Ambassador in Cairo, but he did not draw the conclusions from his own experience. Mr. Dulles's treatment of the Suez question after July, 1956, should have convinced him that America was not fundamentally interested in the Canal and would not expose herself in favour of the English and French shareholders, also that she will not risk being identified with "colonial" interests. Why did he believe that, faced with a *fait accompli*, Dulles would yield?

Could the Prime Minister have completely ignored the main factor in all politics, namely, power? In a new world constellation and in the midst of the cold war, Britain and France could not afford major military ventures without American approval. Only the two super-powers have a certain limited scope of freedom of action. In Hungary, Russia could carry out what she did in 1956, not because before the U.N. her case was better but because she is Russia, i.e., one of the two powers which cannot be prevented from doing what they like, except by a world war, and nobody will risk a world war and atomic destruction. A century ago, Britain was the leading power, but today, alas, she is not in the same rank as America and Russia. Therefore, the Suez operation could *a priori* not succeed without American backing. Even America herself would not, as a rule, contemplate starting a major war without her allies; that was shown in the case of Indo-China, which is recorded in Eden's book.

Then Eden fought—and won—against Mr. Dulles's "brinkmanship" with similar motivation as Dulles later adduced against Suez. Can he really have been misled by Dulles's ambiguity and moralising phrases without taking into account the basic line of American policy? That is the main riddle in the book.

And that is, so it seems, where the Jewish aspect may provide a clue. It is at least possible that Eden miscalculated the relevance of the Jewish factor. Perhaps he believed that an American administration would not, a week before the presidential election, affront the Jews by taking an unequivocal stand against Israel. It has often been suggested that the timing of the action may have had something to do with the American elections. This suspicion also infuriated President Eisenhower. In 1960, also an election year, the issue has been touched upon when Eisenhower, at his Press Conference some weeks ago, made a statement which he afterwards corrected, about a warning which he had allegedly given the Israeli Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, in mid-October, 1956, to the effect that America would not be influenced by electoral considerations and would firmly oppose any Israeli aggression. In our context it is unimportant whether this warning really occurred in this form or another; in any case, the statement recalls the state of mind at that time, and it may explain that Eden also cherished some considerations of this sort. It induced him to assume that America, even if she disapproved the Anglo-French-Israeli action, would not openly oppose it, at least not until the elections were over. In this respect he erred. Perhaps the suspicion of such reasoning added vehemence to America's opposition. To Eden's despair, America took the initiative of branding Israel as an aggressor in the Security Council, and Israel was saved only by the British and French veto. Neither did Israel provide a shield against American fury for Britain and France, nor did the American Jews play the rôle which had perhaps been allotted to them also in Israel's own considerations.

A Realistic Lesson

This is a point of extraordinary Jewish interest which throws some light on the often discussed but never clarified question of the relationship between the Diaspora and the State of Israel. In a decisive moment, when Israel as always took general Jewish backing for granted, important parts of the Diaspora and in the first place American Jewry, refused to be treated as a satellite which had to support Israel unconditionally though not having been consulted. True, as a matter of routine, and where no "American" problem was involved, American Jewish public opinion had always supported Israel. Suez 1956 was the first case of world-wide implications, where the American administration had its own view and firm line. Here it became evident that American Jewry, Zionists included, would not, for Israel's sake, oppose their own Government on an issue of principle. They did not wish to appear as a group which could be accused of "un-American" inclinations. Eisenhower fought the 1956 election under the slogan of making peace secure, and no American, Jew or not, could expose himself at that time by showing sympathy with "aggression", whatever the circumstances.

So these events also taught Jewish ideologists a realistic lesson by showing the limits of Diaspora identification with Israel. The whole issue had been misjudged from many sides. No political calculation can be properly made without full consideration of the decisive meaning of power.

R.W.

NEUE DURCHFUEHRUNGSVERORDNUNG ZUM BUNDESENTSCHAEDIGUNGSGESETZ

dargestellt von

K. Friedlander (London)

Im Bundesgesetzblatt Teil I Nr. 10 vom 5. Maerz 1960 ist die "Zweite Verordnung zur Aenderung der Ersten, Zweiten und Dritten Verordnung zur Durchfuehrung des Bundesentschaedigungsgesetzes vom 2. Februar 1960" veroeffentlicht.

Die Erste Durchfuehrungsverordnung (1. DV-BEG) bezieht sich auf Schaden an Leben, die Zweite Durchfuehrungsverordnung (2. DV-BEG) auf Schaden an Koerper und Gesundheit und die Dritte Durchfuehrungsverordnung (3. DV-BEG) auf Schaden im beruflichen Fortkommen.

Die neue Aenderungs-Verordnung enthaelt fuenf Regelungen:

1. Eine lediglich zur Klarstellung dienende Bestimmung ueber die Umrechnung auslaendischen Einkommens in Deutsche Mark fuer die Erste und Zweite Durchfuehrungsverordnung.
2. Eine Erhoehung der Hoechstgrenze der Rente fuer Berufsschaden von 600 DM auf 630 DM vom 1. April 1959 ab.
3. Eine Definition des Begriffs "Beginn der Verfolgung" fuer alle drei Durchfuehrungsverordnungen.
4. Eine neue gleichlautende Einreihungs-Tabelle ueber das Dienst-einkommen eines vergleichbaren Beamten des einfachen, mittleren, gehobenen und hoeheren Dienstes.
5. Eine Regelung ueber die Rueckwirkung der Verordnung auf bereits erlassene Entscheidungen, da die Verordnung mit Ausnahme der Bestimmung ueber die Hoechstrente fuer Berufsschaden mit Rueckwirkung vom 1. Oktober 1953 in Kraft tritt.

1. Auslaendisches Einkommen

Die Umrechnung auslaendischen Einkommens war bisher nur beim Schaden im beruflichen Fortkommen geregelt. Beim Schaden an Leben und an Koerper und Gesundheit war eine ausdrueckliche Regelung nicht getroffen. Jetzt wird diese Regelung ausdruecklich auch auf Schaden an Leben und Schaden an Koerper und Gesundheit ausgedehnt. Dies entspricht der bisherigen Praxis, die die Regelung fuer Berufsschaden auch auf Schaden an Leben und Schaden an Koerper und Gesundheit angewandt hat.

2. Erhoehung der Hoechstrente fuer Berufsschaden

Diese von der Bundesregierung schon seit langem gewuenschte Regelung war vom Bundesrat wiederholt abgelehnt worden. Jetzt hat der Bundesrat zugestimmt, nachdem eine Einigung darueber erzielt worden war, dass die Erhoehung erst mit Wirkung vom 1. April 1959 erfolgen soll.

Die Erhoehung der Hoechstgrenze erfolgt sowohl fuer diejenigen, die aus einem selbstaendigen Beruf als auch fuer diejenigen, die aus einem unselbstaendigen Beruf verdraengt worden sind.

Bei den aus einem selbstaendigen Beruf Verdraengten waren durch die bisherige Hoechstgrenze von 600 DM monatlich diejenigen in den hoeheren Dienst Eingereihten benachteiligt, die am 1. Oktober 1953 ueber 45 Jahre alt waren, naemlich die Altersgruppen vom 46. Lebensjahr bis zum vollendeten 55. Lebensjahr und vom 55. Lebensjahr ab. Die nunmehr abgeaenderte Renten-Tabelle sieht vor, dass diese beiden Altersgruppen ab 1. April 1959 eine Rente von 630 DM monatlich, beziehungsweise 7560 DM jaehrlich erhalten.

Fuer die aus einem unselbstaendigen Beruf Verdraengten gibt es keine Tabelle, nach der die Rente berechnet wird. Bei ihnen wird die jaehrliche Rente dadurch berechnet, dass die Kapitalentschaedigung bis zum vollendeten 55. Lebensjahr durch 6 und vom 55. Lebensjahr ab durch 4 dividiert wird. Massgebend fuer das Lebensalter ist der Zeitpunkt, in dem die Voraussetzungen fuer den Anspruch auf Rente erfuellt waren. In diesen Faellen kann sich also eine Rente ergeben, die zwischen 600 DM und 630 DM monatlich liegt.

3. Beginn der Verfolgung

Der Begriff des Beginns der Verfolgung war bisher weder im Gesetz noch in den Durchfuehrungsverordnungen definiert. Dies hat zu Unklarheiten gefuehrt, da das Alter zur Zeit des Beginns der Verfolgung fuer die Einreihung in die Altersklassen der Tabellen massgebend ist. Die neue Durchfuehrungsverordnung enthaelt fuer die drei Schadenstatbestaende die folgenden Definitionen:

Schaden an Leben

Bei der Einreihung in die Lebensalterstufen der Besoldungsuebersicht ist von dem Lebensalter des Verfolgten im Zeitpunkt des Beginns der Verfolgung, die zu seinem Tode gefuehrt hat, auszugehen.

Schaden an Koerper und Gesundheit

Bei Einreihung in die Lebensalterstufen der Besoldungsuebersicht ist vom Lebensalter des Verfolgten im Zeitpunkt des Beginns der Verfolgung, die zu dem Schaden an Koerper und Gesundheit gefuehrt hat, auszugehen.

Es sei bemerkt, dass dieser Beginn auch dann gilt, wenn der Verfolgte an dem verfolgungsbedingten Leiden gestorben und die Ansprueche der Hinterbliebenen nach Bestimmungen ueber Schaden an Leben berechnet werden.

Schaden im beruflichen Fortkommen

Bei der Einreihung in die Lebensalterstufen der Besoldungsuebersicht ist von dem Lebensalter des Verfolgten im Zeitpunkt des Beginns der Verfolgung, die den Schaden im beruflichen Fortkommen verursacht hat, auszugehen.

4. Neue Einreihungstabelle

Eine Tabelle fuer das Dienst-einkommen eines vergleichbaren Beamten, die fuer die Einordnung in die verschiedenen Gruppen der Beamten bestimmt war, gab es bisher nur bei Schaden an Koerper und Gesundheit. Bei Schaden im beruflichen Fortkommen wurde die Tabelle 2 fuer Kapitalentschaedigung verwendet. Bei Schaden an Leben bestand ueberhaupt keine Tabelle fuer die Einreihung.

Jetzt ist die Tabelle fuer Schaden an Koerper und Gesundheit auch fuer Schaden an Leben und fuer Schaden im beruflichen Fortkommen eingefuehrt.

Die bisher fuer Schaden im beruflichen Fortkommen angewandte Tabelle sieht nur vier Alterstufen vor, wogegen die neue Tabelle sieben Alterstufen vorsieht. Hierdurch kann im einzelnen Falle eine Besserstellung, insbesondere fuer die juengeren Verfolgten eintreten. Um die Unterschiede leicht feststellen zu koennen, ist am Schluss dieser Darstellung die neue Einreihungstabelle unter I und die bisher fuer Berufsschaden angewandte Tabelle unter II abgedruckt.

5. Rueckwirkung auf bereits erlassene Entscheidungen

Die Aenderungsverordnung tritt mit Ausnahme der Bestimmungen ueber Hoechstrente am 1. Oktober 1953 in Kraft.

In den Uebergangsvorschriften ist daher geregelt, wie diese Verordnung sich auf eine vor ihrem Inkrafttreten erfolgte Regelung auswirkt.

Die Verordnung bestimmt allgemein Folgendes:

"Die Unanfechtbarkeit oder die Rechtskraft einer vor Verkuendung dieser Verordnung ergangenen Entscheidung steht einer erneuten Entscheidung auf Grund dieser Verordnung nicht entgegen."

Aus den Worten "auf Grund dieser Verordnung" ergibt sich, dass eine sachliche Nachpruefung der bereits erlassenen Entscheidung nicht erfolgt. Es ist lediglich zu pruefen, ob die neuen Bestimmungen ueber die Einreihung in die neu festgesetzten Altersstufen eine guenstigere Entscheidung ueber die Entschaeidigung zur Folge haben. Da keine sachliche Nachpruefung erfolgt, ist hierbei von dem Durchschnittseinkommen der letzten drei Jahre vor der Verfolgung auszugehen, das der bisherigen Entscheidung zugrunde lag. Da in der obigen Bestimmung nur von Entscheidungen die Rede ist, bezieht sich diese Regelung nicht auf Vergleiche. Immerhin sollte bei den sogenannten unechten Vergleichen, d.h. bei Vergleichen, die nur aus Vereinfachungsgruenden in die Form eines Vergleiches gekleidet sind, eine Nachpruefung moeglich sein.

In der obengenannten Bestimmung ist nichts davon gesagt, dass die Neuregelung eines Antrages bedarf. Die Behoerden werden die Neuregelung von amtswegen vorzunehmen haben.

(Fortsetzung auf Seite 3)

(Fortsetzung von Seite 2)

Fuer das Rentenwahlrecht bei Schaden im beruflichen Fortkommen im Anschluss an die obige Bestimmung ist folgendes gesagt:

„Ein Rentenwahlrecht wegen Schaden im beruflichen Fortkommen wird nur in den Faellen begruendet, in denen erst die Anwendung der neuen Bestimmungen die Voraussetzungen fuer eine Ausuebung des Rentenwahlrechts begruendet. Dabei ist auf den Zeitpunkt der Unanfechtbarkeit oder der Rechtskraft der vor Verkuendung dieser Verordnung ergangenen Entscheidung abzustellen.“

Hier ist an den Fall gedacht, dass das Rentenwahlrecht abgelehnt worden ist, weil der Verfolgte auf Grund der bisherigen Einreihung zur Zeit der Entscheidung oder des Urteils eine ausreichende Lebensgrundlage hatte. Wenn er nunmehr auf Grund der neu eingefuehrten Altersklassen in eine hoehere Beamtengruppe einzureihen ist, so besteht die Moeglichkeit, dass die Erreichung einer

ausreichenden Lebensgrundlage zur Zeit der Entscheidung nicht vorlag. In diesem Falle kann die Rente nachtraeglich gewaehlt werden. Die Rentenwahl muss nach den allgemeinen Bestimmungen der Entschaedigungsbehoerde hierueber erklart werden.

Diese Regelung bezieht sich ihrer Natur nach nur auf Verdraengung aus einem selbstaendigen Beruf. Bei Verdraengung aus einem unselbstaendigen Beruf ist die Rentenwahl lediglich davon abhaengig, dass der Verfolgte zur Zeit der Entscheidung das 65. Lebensjahr (bei Frauen das 60. Lebensjahr) erreicht hat oder in seinem Beruf nicht mehr als 50 vom Hundert arbeitsfaehig ist. Es kommt also hier auf die wirtschaftliche Lage nicht an.

Die Verordnung bestimmt ferner:

„Soweit vor Verkuendung dieser Verordnung Ansprueche von Berechtigten durch Bescheid oder durch rechtskraeftige gerichtliche Entscheidung vorbehaltlos festgesetzt worden sind, behaelt es hierbei zu Gunsten der Berechtigten sein Bewenden. Das gleiche gilt, soweit die Ansprueche vor Verkuendung dieser Verordnung durch unanfechtbaren Vergleich geregelt worden sind.“

I. Die neue Einreihungstabelle

Diensteinkommen jaehrlich	Bis zum vollendetem 30. Lebensjahr	Ab vollendetem 30. Lebensjahr	Ab vollendetem 35. Lebensjahr	Ab vollendetem 40. Lebensjahr	Ab vollendetem 45. Lebensjahr	Ab vollendetem 50. Lebensjahr	Ab vollendetem 55. Lebensjahr
Einfacher Dienst	2 400,—	2 550,—	2 700,—	2 850,—	3 000,—	3 150,—	3 300,—
Mittlerer Dienst	2 800,—	3 100,—	3 400,—	3 700,—	4 000,—	4 300,—	4 600,—
Gehobener Dienst	3 600,—	4 200,—	4 800,—	5 400,—	6 000,—	6 600,—	7 200,—
Hoeherer Dienst	4 900,—	6 000,—	7 100,—	8 200,—	9 300,—	10 400,—	11 500,—

II. Die bisher fuer Berufsschaden angewandte Tabelle

Diensteinkommen jaehrlich	Bis zum vollendetem 35. Lebensjahr	Bis zum vollendetem 45. Lebensjahr	Bis zum vollendetem 55. Lebensjahr	Ab vollendetem 55. Lebensjahr
Einfacher Dienst	2 700,—	3 000,—	3 300,—	3 450,—
Mittlerer Dienst	3 400,—	4 000,—	4 600,—	4 900,—
Gehobener Dienst	4 800,—	6 000,—	7 200,—	7 800,—
Hoeherer Dienst	7 100,—	9 300,—	11 500,—	12 600,—

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THE POISONED PENS

Nazi Journals and Publishers in the Federal Republic

The White Paper published by the German Federal Government in February, entitled "Die antisemitischen und nazistischen Vorfälle," mentions that Schöner and Strunk, the two 25-year-old criminals responsible for the Cologne outrage, had in their room a "substantial library" of Nazi books and periodicals, among them several volumes about Hitler, anti-Semitic pamphlets, a publication by the Deutsche Reichspartei entitled "Judges and Anti-Semites," and many issues of the DRP organ, *Der Reichsruf*. As to the 22-year-old carpenter Vogel, who threw a poster with the words "Down with the Jews! To the gas-chamber!" into a Jewish-owned café in Kitzingen, the White Paper quotes his admission in Court that "Nazi and anti-Semitic reading and his contact with the DRP had caused him to perpetrate his action and formed his hatred of the Jews". Swastika-dauber Zelder, an 18-year-old Bundeswehr soldier, was also "without doubt under the influence of these publications".

It may have caused some surprise outside the Federal Republic that Nazi and anti-Semitic journals, pamphlets and books are still—or again—allowed to appear in Western Germany. The Minister of the Interior, Schröder, told the Bonn Parliament in February that the literature of the extreme Right was being "carefully watched", but it had been frequently found that such publications, "undesirable though they may be, cannot always be treated as inimical to the constitution and therefore prohibited literature". In a liberal democratic country, added Dr. Schröder, all manner of weeds may be expected to grow, but the important thing was to "rob the weeds of their fostering soil".

The Minister did not go into detail as to how this was to be done, nor did the Bundestag show any undue haste in passing the Bill it had toyed with for nearly a year to deal with fomenters of racial hatred, in particular with neo-Nazi papers. They, and a considerable number of more or less undisguised Nazi books, are still allowed to poison the minds of the German youth and help the older generation to remember the glorious days of the Third Reich.

Organs and Organisations

It is, therefore, with great satisfaction that one acknowledges the effort of the *Frankfurter Rundschau*, which has reprinted a series of articles by Thomas Gnielka, entitled *Falschspiel mit der Vergangenheit*, in a 52-page booklet (DM 1.20 per copy). It reviews Germany's nationalistic youth organisations and their organs, neo-Nazi and Fascist movements, plotters of the extreme Right, anti-Semitic publishers and the like. Other surveys of Nazi and militarist publications have been made by the *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, Munich, and by Mr. Terence Prittie, the Bonn correspondent of the *Guardian*; I am also indebted for some of the facts to Mr. H. Jaeger's survey, "The Reappearance of the Swastika", published in January by Gamma Publications, Ltd., London.

The number of papers and periodicals devoted to the cause of Nazism is indeed bewildering, though the circulation of the individual publications is usually not impressive. But the German reader hankering after the good old times of the Hitler régime has an enormous choice of reading matter, especially among the organs of the various Rightist movements. The DRP (whose banning, after the anti-Semitic outbreaks, was briefly contemplated, but considered "too difficult"—it was much easier to prohibit the Communist Party) pours its ideas into the above-mentioned *Reichsruf*, with a circulation of about 25,000 copies per week. Mr. Prittie calls its editorial staff "dedicated neo-Nazis", and recalls that last year it accused Poland of murdering 50,000 Germans in September, 1939, in order to provoke the Second World War; it absolved the Nazis of any part in the burning of the Reichstag, exonerated Richard Wagner for having been an anti-Semite, and praised the S.S. for defending the Western world under the inspired leadership of Heinrich Himmler. The pamphlet of the *Frankfurter Rundschau* quotes the *Reichsruf* as praising Hitler's admirals Dönitz and Raeder as models for the German Bundeswehr, whitewashing

the notorious ex-S.S. General Reinefarth (who wormed his way back into politics and local administration), and calling Berlin's Mayor, Willy Brandt, a "traitor". No wonder that Strunk and Schöner felt the urge to carry out some "heroic deed" after reading such dangerous nonsense.

The *Trommler*, originally the organ of Austria's Right-wing youth movements, is now widely read in the Federal Republic (although, according to H. Jaeger, it has been banned). It calls for a "new order" in Europe, based on nationalism—in almost the same words as did Hitler twenty years ago. Another youth organisation, the *Jugendbund Kyffhäuser*, in its organ attacks the Social Democrats as "traitors" and defends the war criminals hanged at Nuremberg. The DRP also publishes the *Deutsche Wochenzeitung*, the organ of party leaders Meinberg, a former S.S. Gruppenführer, Georg Joel, a former Gauleiter, Otto Hess, a nephew of Rudolf Hess, and other ex-Nazis.

More important than the somewhat cranky "Movement of the House of Ludendorff", lead by the General's widow, Mathilde Ludendorff, are its periodicals, *Volkswarte*, *Der Quell*, and the youth paper, *Das Füllhorn*. It was the *Volkswarte*, dedicated to the struggle against "World Jewry", Freemasons, and the Church, which suggested to Karl Marx, the editor of the Jewish *Allgemeine*, last January, that he compose a suitable headline for the report on his own murder. The Federal authorities could not bring themselves to regard this open incitement to assassination as justifying police action against the *Volkswarte*.

The ex-members of the Waffen-S.S. have their *Kameradschaftsblatt*, *Der Freiwillige*, and *Wikigruf*, while the "victims of denazification" air their grievances in *Der Ring*; the organisation of Right-wing students have their organ, *Student und Volk*, and the *Soldatenzeitung*—which has been in the news more than once—serves its own group of ex-officers. This publication is mainly devoted to attacking the Western Powers, the Federal Government, and Willy Brandt (for not using "naked force" against the Communists).

This is, of course, only a short list of neo-Nazi papers and weeklies; Terence Prittie's survey comes to the conclusion that there are 30 of them, which are published regularly, and Hans Jaeger enumerates 34 organisations of the extreme Right, nearly all of them with their own organs.

Nation Europa is a circle with the periodical of the same name as its rallying centre. Operating from Coburg, where a meeting with an international array of delegates took place last August, it is run by Arthur Erhardt, formerly of the Waffen-S.S., and Helmut Sündermann, owner of the Druffel Verlag, which specialises in the publication of the works of ex-Nazis and nationalists. *Nation Europa* is a monthly which specialises in re-writing the history of the Third Reich to the tune of "American and international Jewry drove Britain into war". Considering that Herr Sündermann was Deputy Press Chief of the Nazi Government, this is about what one might expect of him, his monthly, and his books. He has written one of his own "Das Dritte Reich"; according to Goebbels' former mouthpiece, Hitler never heard of the Auschwitz gas-chambers, and only 100 people had been involved in the slaughter of the Jews. The Druffel Verlag was refused permission to exhibit at the 1959 Frankfurt Book Fair. Sündermann himself likes to speak at meetings and discussion evenings. He is a prosperous businessman; his 23 editions of the letters of Rudolf Hess, his "children's histories" of the lives of Bismarck and Frederick the Great, his publications of the memoirs of countless leading Nazis and S.S. officers have netted him a fortune.

There are many more publishers of this kind. The Lehmann Verlag in Munich, which published the bulk of the anti-Semitic literature under the Hitler régime, was extremely successful with Kurt Ziesel's book, "Das Verlorene Gewissen," which caused such a stir by attacking writers and journalists who broke with their Nazi past after the war (admittedly with some interesting revelations and quotations of long-forgotten eulogies and declarations of loyalty to Hitler on the part of some writers who now say they had always been anti-Nazis).

The Abendland Verlag, Wuppertal, publishes anti-Western books and Nordic rubbish; the Göttinger Verlagsanstalt brought out a "jolly" biography of Göring; Kubicek's "Adolf Hitler, Friend of My Youth" (it had to be withdrawn) was published by the Leopold Stocker Verlag; the Ehrhardt verlag propagates neo-Fascism quite openly; the Plesse Verlag is run by a former S.S. man, Waldemar Schütz; the Dulk Verlag, Hamburg, refused to publish a German edition of Eric Williams' "The Wooden Horse", because it has in it the character of a Jew who helps with the escape of Allied P.O.W.s. "Small wonder that this novel has been published in Israel", the publisher wrote to the London literary agent who handles the copyright, "da gehört es auch hin!"

"Beautiful Adventure" of War

One of the most dangerous categories of present-day German literature are the books glorifying Hitler's soldiers. Ten educators and jurists at Bremen scrutinised this kind of reading matter last November and came to the conclusion that it tends to create a picture of the war as a "beautiful adventure", a kind of sport which brings out the best in a human being; the act of destruction, the scene of destruction "produces enjoyment"; war is a skilled craft which must be mastered, it makes critical thinking and judgment superfluous; in short, "such literature is a stab in the back of any serious pedagogical effort". There is, of course, no law against it. One might even say that what with German rearmament and conscription it could now be regarded as a useful preparation of German youth for their service in the Bundeswehr. What Western statesmen responsible for German re-militarisation do not realise is that in the German mentality militarism, nationalism, and anti-Semitism have always formed an unholy trinity, and that you just cannot have one without the others.

It is only fair to add that there is much concern about the reappearance of the poisoned pens in the Federal Republic itself. The German Booksellers' Association refuse to handle the most blatant of neo-Nazi publications, and some writers have tried to call attention to them, such as Heinz Brüdigam in a pamphlet, "Wahrheit und Fälschung", published by the Röderberg Verlag, Frankfurt, at the time of last year's Book Fair. It did not, however, gain the publicity it deserved. Besides, the neo-Nazi publishers are getting around the ban on the distribution of their products by organising their own lending libraries; Terence Prittie says there are at least 19 circulating libraries and book clubs of this kind, among them those of the Stahlhelm in Bonn, of ex-S.S. General Gille, near Hanover, the Wikigruf book club of the Waffen-S.S., and the Breinlinger book club in Berchtesgaden, which has been telling its members about "the lie that six million Jews were ever murdered".

The subject of the German school text-books would deserve another extensive survey. According to the Hamburg newspaper *Die Welt*, two editions of a post-war text-book reveal a most dangerous trend: in 1949 five pages were taken up with accounts of the extermination and concentration camps; in the 1958 edition there is no mention of Auschwitz, Belsen and Dachau. In 1949 three pages told about the mass murder of the Jews; in 1958 there were only 14 lines about the subject. Obviously a great deal still remains to be done before the Western world can believe beyond doubt that Germany is on the road to democracy and civilisation.

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EX-NAZIS IN HIGH POSITIONS

DOCUMENTS ON JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS

The Baden-Württemberg and Bamberg (Bavaria) public prosecutors lately received from East Germany photographic copies of death sentences and other documents relating to the activities of prosecutors and judges under the Nazi régime. This is stated to be the first time that the East German public prosecutor has made material available to the authorities in the Federal Republic to support his allegation that many former Nazi judges and lawyers are now serving in the Federal Republic. It is understood that East Germany has promised to send more photographic copies later and, at the time, the Federal Ministry of Justice expressed their delight at the arrival of the material.

Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria, like other Länder, are at present conducting inquiries into the past of a number of alleged former Nazi judges and lawyers. The Bavarian Ministry of Justice recently announced that its inquiries were being held up because the East German public prosecutor had not previously answered a request for information. The latest development, however, is that a spokesman of the Ministry of Justice has announced that the documents provided by Herr Melsheimer, the East German public prosecutor, contain no new evidence of any value. The documents brought to Stuttgart by two East German lawyers, it is stated, were not those for which the Baden-Württemberg public prosecutor had originally asked. The material could not be made the basis for any inquiries—for one thing, it concerned only persons already under investigation. The two East German lawyers concerned had repeated their invitation to the Federal German authorities to come to East Berlin to look at the rest of the documents, but this invitation had already been declined.

Mrs. Barbara Castle, M.P., in a letter to *The Times*, expresses her satisfaction that the Land Ministers of Justice in West Germany were willing to examine information from the Soviet zone about the former Nazi activities of prosecutors and judges now serving in the Federal Republic. She asks, however, why the Federal Government should have to rely for its information on documents from Soviet sources, the authenticity of which might then be called into question by some people.

A large number of these Nazi biographical records, she states, fell into Allied hands, and H.M. Government's Foreign Secretary has stated that these documents have all been handed over to the United States and are held by them, either in Washington or in the Berlin Document Centre, which is under American control. She asks whether the Federal or Land authorities made any application to study these Allied documents and, if so, with what success.

But, she states, there is a wider issue involved here. Many reputable bodies are interested in these records and have the right to see them. Yet she was informed by the American Jewish Congress that the United States authorities in West Berlin are denying them, and other private institutions, the use of the material in the Berlin centre. Meanwhile, those documents jointly controlled by H.M. Government are now being sorted out and those which are not secret are being handed back to the West German Government. Surely these records are of international importance and interest and ought not to be disposed of by national Governments in the light of their own prejudices or current policies. Mrs. Castle suggests that they should all be transferred to the custody of the United Nations to be held in some centre to which all students of the Nazi period could have access, and she hopes that H.M. Government, as joint owner of some, at any rate, of these documents, will insist on this.

Mrs. Castle's letter has attracted great interest in Bonn. An official spokesman said that the German authorities already had access to the Berlin Documents Centre. The Documents Centre, however, could provide material only on the political records of the persons being investigated. The basis of the investigation being conducted by the public prosecutors of the various Länder was not the question whether an individual had ever been a member of the Nazi party, but whether in his

activities in the Nazi courts he had twisted the law.

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has stated that microfilms are being made of all the documents before they are handed back to the West German Government, so that the material contained in them shall be available for suitable use. As regards facilities for research, applications by qualified research workers were considered on their merits, in cases where access for this purpose was not already unrestricted. The Documents Centre was under United States control, and the United States authorities had stated that they would not provide information from the documents except in answer to requests made through official channels. It was for H.M. Government to decide what applications they would sponsor from British subjects for access to such documents.

The *New Statesman*, in a front page article, states that at last public opinion is becoming aware of the true nature of the Adenauer régime. Since the Allied anti-Nazi legislation was dismantled by Dr. Adenauer, men deeply involved in the Nazi terror have begun to play a leading part in the Federal and provincial administrations. Their interests are sedulously protected by Dr. Adenauer, and those who seek to expose their records are themselves subjected to official persecution.

The journal gives as an example the case of Reinhard Strecker, a student and research worker of the Free University in West Berlin, who has been the instigator of a campaign to expose prominent Nazis in the public service, above all in the judiciary. An exhibition of Nazi documents (which was closed under pressure from the West German Government) has been held in Karlsruhe and Berlin and lately in Oxford, and Strecker has also served writs for manslaughter on 43 Nazi judges and lawyers who are now back in public service. As a result the Berlin authorities have written privately to the Rector of his university in an effort to secure his dismissal, and he believes that he is now blacklisted from all centres of higher learning. The West Berlin Minister of Justice has described him as a "paid agent of the East German régime". The Federal Government has stated that his information comes from Communist sources, and the Social Democrats have warned the public not to visit his exhibition.

The *New Statesman* points out that Strecker belongs to the Socialist Students' League, which is recognised by the Federal Government and receives a grant from public funds. The evidence he has collected, from East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia, can be checked against duplicates held by the U.S.A. Government and its authenticity has been admitted by the Director of Prosecutions in the Federal High Court. Strecker has been careful to distinguish between judges who merely held Nazi office and those who voluntarily imposed death sentences in cases for which even the Nazi code provided lesser penalties. The Bonn authorities have been unable to identify a single instance of fabrication or inaccuracy in any of the cases he has brought to their attention. In fact, they have themselves prevented him from corroborating his charges from Western-held sources.

House of Commons Debate

Dr. Alan Thompson, Labour M.P., in a maiden speech said that the evidence against Dr. Oberlander, a member of Dr. Adenauer's Cabinet, was damning, and there seemed little doubt that he was directly implicated in some of the most terrible atrocities in the Eastern territories. Fresh evidence of his complicity had come from Israel from a refugee who was among a batch of Jews who were made to run the gauntlet between rows of soldiers and bayoneted as they ran. Only a few weeks ago, said Dr. Thompson, Dr. Oberlander was saying the accusations against him were vile Bolshevik lies. "Dr. Adenauer, if he sincerely wishes to preserve his reputation for prompt and firm action against ex-Nazis, is under an obligation to dismiss Dr. Oberlander as soon as possible." It was possible to show mercy in some cases, but it was very difficult to excuse those who were the enthusiastic hangmen of the Nazis and whose judgments were delivered with political fervour.

One investigation concerned a judge, now in high office in Germany, who imposed the death penalty on anyone sheltering children who had escaped from the ghettos or camps. The House listened in shocked silence as Dr. Thompson continued his indictment. "The judge in question", he said, "showed no mercy to those who took these rescued children into their homes." He went on to give details of the death sentences the judge had inflicted for giving shelter to escaped Jewish children. "Yet this enthusiastic hangman of the Nazi régime—and I do not use such words lightly—now dispenses justice in German courts."

Mr. Sydney Silverman recalled a recent visit to Poland when there was a commemoration meeting of the liberation of Auschwitz. "There were four million people deliberately put to death in that camp, three million of them Jews. But we claim no monopoly in persecution or martyrdom. There were plenty of others."

Mr. Frank Allaun said there were 138 "top brass" in the West German Army. All of them served as officers in Hitler's Wehrmacht. He had no anti-German prejudice and he believed the German people did not want war. The people he feared in particular were the old generals. They were still filled with the old militaristic ideas.

Mr. Hugh Gaitskell objected to the idea that nothing must be said against the Germans. He was not against the Germans "but it is permissible occasionally to refer to the past. It is not unreasonable because people, through the past, have fears of the future. We must recognise this."

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, replying to the debate, said that he believed the way this situation had to be tackled was to try to create a new Germany in a Western partnership. "I think this lesser risk is the way to avoid the dangers of the past and a positive way to avoid a repetition of what took place."

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THE GERMAN SCENE

FACING THE NAZI PAST

Dr. Schroeder, the Minister for Internal Affairs, told the Bonn Parliament during a debate on the Government's White Paper on recent anti-Semitic incidents that Germany must frankly acknowledge Nazi crimes and must end, in the shortest possible time, investigations of proceedings connected to them. It was time the German people achieved a more balanced attitude towards the Nazi past.

Concerning the activities of the extremist groups, Dr. Schroeder stressed that these could be banned only if there were sufficient evidence to prove their inherent anti-constitutional and anti-democratic character. The Federal authorities would not fail to take energetic action as soon as the need arose. The Government would also continue to give special attention to neo-Nazi literature, but one of the best means of restricting the production and distribution was to give these publications as little publicity as possible.

Professor Carlo Schmid, Social Democrat, said recent incidents had revealed that the German people had so far failed to overcome the Nazi past. He criticised a recent statement that the Jews in Germany need have no fear as long as Dr. Adenauer was at the head of the Government. German democracy did not depend on Dr. Adenauer alone. He asked Dr. Adenauer to remove from leading posts all those whose presence might induce incorrigible Nazis into believing that their pro-Nazi attitude was justified. All leading public positions should be purged of people with a Nazi past.

Mrs. Marie-Elisabeth Lueders, Free Democrat, said that the fact that anti-Semitism existed in almost all countries offered no excuse for the German people. The six million Jewish dead were a heavy burden on the shoulders of every German, and tolerance and respect should be taught to the children by their parents as early as possible. She thanked leading Jewish representatives for their objective and sober assessments of the latest outrages.

WHITE PAPER ON INCIDENTS

According to the White Paper recently published by the Federal German Government, 470 incidents had been registered up to the end of January, to which 215 "harmless children's doodlings" had to be added. At that time 234 culprits had been traced, of whom 35 were children under 14, 95 youngsters between 14 and 20, 22 between 30 and 40, and the remainder over 40 years of age. The White Paper states 138 of the incidents were definitely based on political motives.

WEEK OF BROTHERHOOD

The *Allgemeine Wochenzeitung* of March 11th is dedicated to a "Woche der Brüderlichkeit" sponsored by the Societies for Jewish-Christian Co-operation.

In a front-page article Herr Ernst Lemmer, Bundesminister für gesamtdeutsche Fragen, states that it would be wrong to assume that the problems of establishing Christian-Jewish relationships had been gradually solved in the fifteen years since Hitler's death. The recent events had taught the opposite. On the other hand, there was some ray of hope in the public reaction to these incidents.

Federal President Lübke's message points out that the Week of Brotherhood should manifest the abhorrence of racial hatred.

Altpräsident Theodor Heuss writes that the object of the Week was not to express kind words to the Jews in Germany who had survived, but to become aware of the Germans' own human and moral responsibility.

The issue also carries contributions by the Minister of the Interior of North-Rhine Westphalia, Herr Josef Hermann Dufhues and by Dekan Dr. h.c. Hermann Maas.

During the "Week of Brotherhood", meetings took place all over Western Germany and in West Berlin. At the meeting held in Cologne, Federal President Lübke asked the Jews to have confidence in "our democratic State". At the inaugural meeting in Bonn, Dr. Eva G. Reichmann (London) pointed out that people abroad had been horrified at the recent incidents because they had hoped that the promoters of the swastika ideology would never appear again in Germany.

CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION

A conference attended by the Ministers for Cultural Affairs in the Federal Laender to discuss political education in German schools decided to take further measures to improve the teaching of history and general political education at all schools, especially with regard to the Nazi era.

The Ministers pointed out, in a communiqué issued at the conclusion of the conference, that the school authorities had already planned and implemented measures for improving the political education of German youth before the neo-Nazi and anti-Semitic incidents of the past few months.

All young teachers should be made familiar with the history of recent decades and be given an opportunity to receive special political training. Adequate political education must also include, said the communiqué, full information on the history of German Jews and their contributions to the development of Germany. The conference also asked for closer co-operation between teachers and parents on this issue.

All existing history text-books in the Federal Republic are being checked by a special commission with regard to their suitability for adequate lessons on contemporary history. Many books, it was stated, dealt leniently with the Nazi past. While the number of Jewish victims of Nazi persecution had been correctly given in most editions of text-books three or five years ago, current editions often only reported that "inhuman crimes were committed in Nazi concentration camps". In other volumes the number of Jewish dead had been reduced from six to one million.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS URGE EDUCATION

The executive of the West German Democratic Party has passed a resolution demanding that political education should be intensified in schools and universities, and that German youth should be taught the disastrous effects of anti-Semitism.

GERMAN GOOD WILL

According to the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung*, the Lower Saxony Minister of the Interior has asked the distinguished historian, Kolb, to compile an authoritative monograph on the Belsen camp, designed to enlighten Germans on the meaning of Nazism. The Stuttgart Town Council, states the paper, voted 50,000 DM in support of a fund fighting racial prejudice; part of the money will finance exchanges of teachers and pupils between Israel and Germany. The *Wiesbaden Kurier* states that the Hesse authorities have generously contributed towards the cost of printing 120,000 copies of a youth magazine dealing exclusively with "youth and anti-Semitism".

SCHOOL BROADCAST ON ANTI-SEMITISM

The North German Rundfunk broadcast a play to schools, "Guilty of the Pestilence", describing the persecution of the Jews in Strasbourg during the Black Death in 1349. At that time the Jews were accused of poisoning the wells, and suffered persecution and death.

SOCIALIST STUDENTS DISCUSS ANTI-SEMITISM

A weekend meeting was held in Berlin to discuss anti-Semitism, under the auspices of the Socialist German Students' Association and the German-Israeli Students at the Berlin University. The speakers included Dr. Alfred Wiener (London), Propst Dr. Heinrich Grüber and Professor Dr. Dietrich Goldschmidt.

The conference decided to request the appointment of a parliamentary investigation committee to find out details of former Nazis now in leading public positions, and to look into excessive payments to former Nazis.

TUEBINGEN UNIVERSITY PROTESTS

Over 1,500 teachers and students of the Tübingen University have signed a statement expressing abhorrence of the recent anti-Semitic events.

ZIONISTS RESPONSIBLE FOR PERSECUTION!

The local Tübingen neo-Nazi periodical, *Deutsche Hochschullehrer-Zeitung*, in an article on the "final solution" of the Jewish question, accuses "Zionist nationalism" of responsibility for the persecution of Jews under the Nazis.

With the persecution of Jews, says the paper, Zionism had intended to destroy Germany's good name for decades to come and defame National Socialism and its leading personalities. There had also been no doubt among the organisers of Jewish persecution that the mass murder of Jews would "strongly encourage the entire Jewish people" and further the aims of Zionism after either Nazi victory or defeat. Thus, the mass murders had enabled Zionist nationalists to achieve the establishment of the State of Israel. With the help of the secret agents and conspirators in Germany and abroad, Germany's enemies had succeeded in implementing the murderous plans for the final solution of the Jewish question. Through exaggerated figures of the Jewish dead, an additional blow had been dealt to the German people, the article states.

"The best men in the Western world" should unite with the "best men of the National Socialist movement" and join forces against the common enemy in the East. The best Nazis were today playing an influential rôle in the political and economic life in the Federal Republic, the newspaper states.

PRESIDENT LÜBKE ADDRESSES YOUTH

Federal President Lübke gave an address under the auspices of the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the death of Friedrich Ebert. He stressed the special obligation of the young generation to build up a democratic state.

STATEMENT BY PROTESTANT CHURCHES

The Gesamtdeutsche Synode of the Protestant Church issued a statement at a conference in West Berlin, expressing its horror at the recent anti-Semitic events, and its solidarity with those who had been insulted.

MUNICH YOUTH PROTEST AGAINST ANTI-SEMITISM

Twenty-three Munich youth and student groups issued a statement that it was imperative to do everything to free the Jews in Western Germany from their understandable reserve and isolation. The statement also calls for the removal from responsible positions of those who by action or word support the Nazi ideology, or who have committed crimes under the régime.

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DISCRIMINATION IN GOLF CLUBS

The Bishop of Southwark, Dr. Mervyn Stockwood, gave detailed allegations of anti-Jewish discrimination in golf clubs when he addressed a conference on anti-Semitism and racial incitement called by the National Council for Civil Liberties in London. He handed to the Secretary of the Council a list containing the names of a number of golf clubs in and round London which had been accused of such discrimination.

The purpose of the conference, which was attended by delegates of national groups and trade unions from all over the country, was to discuss Sir Leslie Plummer's Private Member's Bill "to make it an offence to insult publicly or conspire to insult publicly any person or persons because of their race or religion".

Sir Leslie, the Labour M.P. for Deptford, was one of the principal speakers at the conference. He said he believed that public opinion was now favourable to his Bill. He condemned anti-Semitism in the strongest terms and stressed that it was essentially a Gentile problem which Gentiles must solve. Sir Leslie criticised the attitude of some official Jewish organisations, saying that they had not given sufficient support to publicity and proposed legislation against anti-Semitism.

In the B.B.C. Television's "Panorama" programme, the Bishop of Southwark's statement alleging anti-Semitism in golf clubs was referred to and an ex-R.A.F. officer, Mr. Cyril Rose, spoke on his experience in this matter. The justification on this sort of ban, said Mr. Rose, involved painting Jewish people in as unfavourable a light as possible. He believed this caused anti-Semitism and was far more serious than swastika daubing, especially coming from educated people.

The Council of the Anglo-Jewish Association also discussed the question. Mr. H. Samuels suggested that it would be more dignified for Jews to stay away from such clubs than to clamour for admission. "Social anti-Semitism by private associations will have to run its course... the matter would be different, of course, if these clubs are being subsidised from public funds."

ANTI-SEMITIC LITERATURE

The post office officials have described as permissible the postal transmission of anti-Semitic literature received by a Manchester travel agency. The literature was sent from Sweden by the notorious anti-Semite, Einar Aberg. The Manchester Central Library also received a quantity of anti-Semitic leaflets from Aberg.

SWASTIKA DAUBERS

Two youths have been fined £5 each and ordered to pay another pound each for painting swastikas and the word "Juden Raus" on the walls of the Broadway Cinema, Letchworth. The youths, aged 21 and 16 respectively, and both labourers, were sentenced at Letchworth.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL CONDEMNS ANTI-SEMITISM

A resolution was passed at a meeting of the Bureau of the Socialist International in London, expressing abhorrence at the recent outbreaks of anti-Semitic activities in a number of countries.

WOLFSON FOUNDATION GRANTS

Lord Nathan, Chairman of the Board of Governors of Westminster Hospital, has announced that Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Wolfson are to give £5,000 to establish an Edwina Mountbatten Library at the new Westminster School of Nursing. This is additional to the £250,000 grant from the Isaac Wolfson Foundation with which the School itself is being built.

The Isaac Wolfson Foundation has also made a grant of £200,000 to the Royal Society to endow a special Wolfson Research Professorship. The grant is the largest single sum the Royal Society has ever received in its 300 years of existence. The Society's Council is particularly happy about this grant because it is given to the Society in general terms for the advancement of natural knowledge.

CAMBRIDGE DENIES ANTI-SEMITISM

Following the Cambridge undergraduate newspaper's demand, and a petition signed by over 1,200 undergraduates to the Vice-Chancellor that he make public his findings on the results of the investigation into allegations of anti-Semitism, a statement has been made by the Chairman of the Appointments Board, Sir George Thomson. Sir George says in his statement that a thorough examination of the Board's papers was carried out by the Vice-Chancellor and Professor R. Y. Jennings. "They found impressive evidence of the confidential relations established with Jewish students, the solicitude shown for them, and the gratitude they expressed for the sympathetic treatment they received. This was unmistakably apparent in the case of all those officers of the Board who had been charged with anti-Semitism, and it was notable even within the period 1952-54 during which the offensive remarks quoted in the Press were written."

The remarks referred to, first published in the *Spectator* last September, were made by three members of the Board. Sir George states that these remarks (descriptions such as "short and Jewy and wet palms—not very appetising looking") came from notes jotted down after interviews and were absolutely different from the accounts sent to potential employers. He adds that those tutors who appealed to the Vice-Chancellor to settle the doubts raised by the publication of the remarks, have expressed satisfaction with the results of the enquiry.

It is true that the tutors received confidential documents from the Vice-Chancellor which were intended to satisfy them. However, their subsequent silence was not a reflection of satisfaction but rather an acknowledgment that there was nothing more they could do to obtain a public statement. Sir George has now admitted that it was probably a mistake not to make a statement before.

INSTITUTE FOR JEWISH STUDIES

The character of the Institute for Jewish Studies, which was transferred from Manchester to University College, London, is undergoing a change. The Research Director of the Institute hopes that the growing acceptance of the Institute by non-Jewish scholars, combined with a rise in academic standards, will in time enable the Institute to become a formally recognised part of the college. The Institute exists for the purpose of research in all branches of Jewish learning. There is a plan to establish visiting research fellowships for scholars from overseas who would stay with the Institute for one year, and the results of whose work would be published under the auspices of the Institute. Another plan concerns further publications by the Institute.

SEPHARDI COLLEGE

It was revealed in the speech of the Mahamad presented to the annual session of Elders of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregations that plans for the transfer of the Judith Lady Montefiore College from Ramsgate to London are being devised. It had proved immensely difficult for the College to continue effectively in Ramsgate, where Jewish community life is now virtually non-existent, and the Yeshiva is further handicapped by its distance from any university or academic and cultural amenities. Increased contributions from sympathisers will also be needed as the Jewish Agency had indicated that it could not continue to give financial support on the same basis as before.

HERBERT SAMUEL LECTURE

The fourth Herbert Samuel Lecture of the Friends of the Hebrew University was delivered by Professor Raymond Aron, the great Jewish sociologist and political theorist—one of France's leading intellectuals. Dr. Aron's address was on "The Age of Universal History". The gathering, which took place at the Royal College of Surgeons, was presided over by Professor Norman Bentwich.

NEW SYNAGOGUES

The new synagogue at Edgware, Middlesex—one of the biggest to be built in Britain since the war—has been completed and was consecrated by the Chief Rabbi.

The St. John's Wood Synagogue new community centre in Grove End Road, N.W.8, which was recently opened and consecrated by the Chief Rabbi, is a magnificent building both from the outside and from within. Built at a cost of £170,000, it is only the first stage in the £250,000 building scheme of the congregation. In a few years time, on the adjoining site, there will rise a new synagogue for the 1,250 members to replace the present one in Abbey Road. The value of a synagogal community centre to the creation of good citizens in a democracy was stressed by speakers at the opening ceremony.

NEW YOUTH CENTRE

The new youth centre in North-West London of the Hahonim Movement, Moadon Hahonim, has been opened by Sir Leon Simon. The premises at 523 Finchley Road, N.W.3, were consecrated by the Rev. Dr. Isaac Levy in a short service.

B'NAI B'RITH JUBILEE

Members and friends assembled to celebrate the golden jubilee of the First B'nai B'rith Lodge of England in the banquet hall of the Royal College of Surgeons. The Hon. Edwin Samuel on behalf of his father, Viscount Samuel, received an advance copy of the "History of the First Lodge of England", which will shortly be published for general distribution. Among those present were Sir Keith Joseph, M.P., and Dr. Everett Gleason, representing the American Ambassador.

BIRMINGHAM LIBERAL JEWISH SYNAGOGUE

The silver jubilee of the Birmingham Liberal Jewish Synagogue included a dinner, a thanksgiving service at the synagogue and the issue to each member of the congregation of an illustrated history of the origin and growth of the synagogue.

EDWINA MOUNTBATTEN FOREST

The Jewish National Fund has announced that a forest of 10,000 trees, to be named the Edwina Mountbatten Forest, is to be planted in Israel. People of all races and faiths are invited to send contributions towards the cost to the Jewish National Fund, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1.

JEWISH REAR-ADMIRAL

Admiral Gualtiero Sadun, now retired and the only Jewish Rear-Admiral ever to serve in the Italian Fleet, recently visited London, where he was the delegate of the Italian Jewish communities at a three-day seminar for Jewish communal workers. During the First World War, Admiral Sadun served in the Italian Fleet, but was put aside by the fascist Government at the outbreak of the Second World War. He was reinstated after the war and commanded the Nato Fleet in the Mediterranean until his retirement two years ago.

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TRANSFER OF COMMUNITY ARCHIVES TO ISRAEL

Hamburg and Königsberg Records

An agreement regarding the transfer of the Hamburg Community Archives to the Jewish Historical General Archives (J.H.G.A.) in Jerusalem has recently been signed. The Archives, which contain those of the Portuguese (Sephardic) and Ashkenazi communities, as well as those of the communities of Altona, Wandsbek and Harburg, were, after the pogroms of November, 1938, saved from the hands of the Gestapo through the efforts of the notary, Mr. Hans Hertz (of Jewish origin), and were then deposited with the Hamburg State Archives.

According to the agreement, about half the original documents (more than 1,500 minute books and files of the years 1641-1944) will be transferred to Jerusalem. These will include the old statute and minute books in Hebrew and Yiddish, the decisions and files of the Rabbinical Court in Altona and the Schleswig-Holstein district (1778-1936), the files on the notorious quarrel Eibesbüttel-Emden, all the files regarding education and schools (1822-1942), religious service and synagogues, correspondence with Eastern and Western communities beginning in the eighteenth century, the files regarding the struggle for Emancipation from the Congress of Vienna (1815) onwards, and Gabriel Riesser's efforts for the attainment of full civil rights; material on the connection with Palestine, files of dozens of societies and organisations; minutes and correspondence of the Hamburg Jewish Community Council till 1938, parts of the files of the Altona Community Council (1873-1936), and the complete archives of the Wandsbek and Harburg communities. Both sides are to supply each other with microfilms—and in case of minute books with enlargements—of the original documents in their possession. Close co-operation between the J.H.G.A. and the Hamburg State Archives regarding the research work to be carried out on the documents was one of the major points in the Agreement. The community of Altona-Hamburg-Wandsbek held an honourable place among the European communities, and their archives are now—after the destruction of the archives of all other big German communities—all the more important for historical research.

Efforts to rescue the Königsberg Community Archives have also been successful. These archives were deposited by the community with the State Archives during the years 1933-1937, and so reached West Germany during the war. Several months ago, after the conclusion of negotiations with the very obliging Government of Niedersachsen, in whose custody the archives were held, these 555 files, covering the years 1769-1929, reached Jerusalem. The archives contain, among other valuable material, the correspondence with the Government of Prussia and the Berlin community on Emancipation, files on Jewish education, the transfer of relief money to Palestine through Vilna, and much important material on community institutions, societies and organisations. The documents are also of great importance for the research on relations between the Jews of Eastern and Western Europe.

Within the framework of The Ingathering of the Exiles of Our Past—a project proclaimed by the J.H.G.A. ten years ago—the efforts in Germany and Austria are of special importance. After

the end of the Second World War it became known that not all the archives of the Jewish communities had been destroyed. Hundreds of Bavarian archives had been confiscated and transferred to Government archives. The very old Worms Archives were saved by the director of the Municipal Archives. The struggle to rescue this material was long and tiring, but now, as far as West Germany is concerned, has been almost terminated. The partition of Germany made the rescue of material in the East impossible. The transfer of the valuable material existing in Austria still has to be dealt with.

Apart from the Hamburg and Königsberg Archives, so far the following archives have been transferred to Jerusalem:

- (1) The Vienna Archives, which contain some 5,000 files of the years 1812-1944.
- (2) An important part of the "Gesamtarchiv der deutschen Juden," which was founded in 1906 in Berlin and contained hundreds of community archives, among them those of the Posen district. These archives were transferred to East Germany during the war and only the part which remained in West Germany could be brought to Israel (the minute books of the Posen community of the sixteenth century).
- (3) Hundreds of Bavarian Community Archives, covering a period of about 350 years.
- (4) The archives of the old Worms community, containing the charters of the German Emperors from 1552 onwards.
- (5) The Bamberg and Bayreuth Community Archives, and
- (6) Material from hundreds of communities of Hessen, among them the important archives of the Darmstadt community.

ANGLO-JEWISH WRITER'S ASSESSMENT

Bernard Kops, one of Anglo-Jewry's young writers, in an article in *The Jewish Chronicle*, gives an assessment of the events of the past few months. He states that he was not unduly surprised when the poisonous rash of race hatred once more broke on the surface. Underprivileged fears and hatreds breed rapidly during chaotic times.

He stresses that he is more concerned about the seemingly quieter times that lie ahead, when the Jewish community once more curls up in its self-created ghettos and becomes apathetic again, when they forget these people who have just gone to ground. These people, he says, are dangerous; they are still seeking every insidious means to poison the earth with their nightmare racial ideas. Without the glare of angry publicity and without the reaction of a shocked world, they may breed in the darkness.

We must learn the lessons of the past, states Mr. Kops. Fascism is not dead. We must eradicate the symptoms while we search for the roots of the disease.

Mr. Kops poses the question: can it happen here? Today the world is a smaller place, and everything that happens to every Jew, wherever he may be, directly concerns us—everything that happens to everyone everywhere is of supreme importance to every one of us. Today we sink or swim together.

No single country is completely clean of the stigma of persecution. The veneer of civilisation, he points out, is very thin, and he cites the mass murders of Belsen and Nagasaki, the lynching of a Negro in Tennessee and the shooting of a Negro in Notting Hill, among other inhumanities. Under certain stresses the façade is broken and intolerance is rationalised as a mob finds a scapegoat on whom to blame things.

To be more specific, says Mr. Kops, the danger exists on the economic level. If our present capitalist system went berserk overnight (and it did in 1929) there would be a lot of ordinary people unemployed and hungry tomorrow. Deprived people find it very difficult to retain liberal ideas and are soon an easy prey for the

The European Liaison Committee of the organisations for Christian-Jewish Co-operation held a meeting in Vienna, under the chairmanship of the Rev. W. W. Simpson, General Secretary of the Council of Christians and Jews in England, attended by representatives from Switzerland, Italy, Holland and Austria. It was decided to prepare an international conference of educationists, to be attended by teachers, clergymen and youth leaders, for the spring of 1961.

The conference was preceded by a public meeting addressed by the Rev. Mr. Simpson and Dr. L. E. Ehrlich (Switzerland). The film "Nacht und Nebel" was shown at the meeting.

JEWISH REPRESENTATIVES SEE ARCHBISHOP OF VIENNA

The newly elected presidium of the Vienna Jewish community, headed by Dr. Emil Maurer, paid a visit to Archbishop Cardinal Dr. König of Vienna. The recent anti-Semitic incidents were discussed, and the Cardinal promised to lend his authority for efforts to promote better understanding between Jews and non-Jews.

ADDITION TO NUREMBERG LIBRARY

The City Library of Nuremberg is to add a special library of 8,000 volumes on the history of the Jews and their religion. The volumes were hidden from the Nazis and were found by the U.S. Occupation Forces in 1945.

BERGEN-BELSEN CEMETERY IMPROVEMENTS

The Bergen-Belsen cemetery is to undergo improvements. A new road leading to the memorial will be built, and the gardens will be relaid.

JÜDISCHER GEMEINDE-VERBAND IN SÜDDEUTSCHLAND SUCHT GESCHÄFTSFÜHRER

Es handelt sich um eine gutbezahlte, verantwortungsvolle Dauerstellung. — Bewerber, welche ueber die noetige Erfahrung verfuegen, wollen sich wenden an: "AJR Information" Box 668.

depraved and underprivileged power-seekers. The blame is put on a minority and hunger is fed with hatred; fears and anguish become the raw materials of further intolerance.

In this country we have many boys and girls hanging around, not knowing what to do with themselves. These youngsters are looking for something, for a lead. They are potential for good or evil and—the world is in their hands. They can be led to Notting Hill and Stamford Hill by the wrong people, and be given a purpose in life—a purpose of violence. Or they can be made into intelligent citizens and be given a purpose of affirmation. This is up to us. This is our problem.

What can be done practically? We must be aware that fascism exists and be as vigilant as those who seek any opportunity to undermine our position here. As a minority we have a special responsibility, for the actions of one reflect upon all. We must communicate and associate with other minorities, for any attack on them is an attack on us. We must be more positive, take a leaf out of the glorious book of our modern warriors, who died so bravely for their ideals in Warsaw and in Israel. We must not be afraid, now that we know we can fight. We must come out of our shells and discuss all these things openly, throw light on the problem, seriously get together, so that we can finally learn vital lessons from our past.

Our march to the German Embassy united us, it gave us strength. It must have taught us that if we are united we are a formidable force to be reckoned with. It was a wonderful demonstration, a great sense of security. Let that march be just the beginning of our determination to win against fascism.

Let's march again, says Mr. Kops, not only when Jews are attacked but when any minority is attacked. This solidarity must be established. We must not stick together so much as stand together. This is the one vital lesson from the past. Mr. Kops concludes by saying that it is upon this understanding and constant awareness of all this that our futures may depend.

LEOPOLD ZUNZ AND THE HISTORY OF JEWISH EMANCIPATION IN GERMANY

Leopold Zunz (1794-1886) has always held a prominent place in the nineteenth-century history of German Jewry as the man who opened the vast field of Hebrew literature to modern scholarship. No speech or pamphlet celebrating the achievements of the period would leave his name unmentioned. All the barriers arising from tradition and sociological facts which, even in the twentieth century, still separated Jewish from Christian scholarship, did not prevent Gentile Orientalists and historians from paying their respects to the man who had brought rabbinics into the field of modern learning. For his seventieth birthday an endowment was established to safeguard his literary legacy.

Despite all these facts Zunz's personality remains something of an enigma, and no adequate biography exists. In the intellectual history of our group this problem has once more been underlined by two recent publications of the American branch of the Leo Baeck Institute. The substantial volume, in which Professor Glatzer edited the Zunz-Ehrenberg correspondence,* reviewed in this periodical by Dr. Ellen Littmann, was recently followed up by a study in which Dr. L. Wallach tried to reconstruct the great scholar's ideas on the purpose and methods of his life's work, both in learning and in politics.**

Learning and Politics

Zunz himself was very conscious of the unity which existed for him between his learning and his political aims. His belief in the power of knowledge to abolish barriers between men was shared by his generation, but with him it was especially intense as a driving force behind his work. His political activities for the cause of democracy in Berlin district associations and his unceasing search for the genuine documents of Jewish spiritual and intellectual creativeness, had for him the same final purpose: the restoration of justice. This combination of politics and Jewish learning was characteristic of Zunz. In the summer of 1848 when the Liberal revolution was at its height, he submitted a plan to the Prussian Minister of Education to establish a Chair for the study of Judaism in the Berlin faculty of arts. Six months later, when the tide of the political movement had run out, this proposal was turned down. Zunz's intention to raise Judaism to a recognised position at the moment when the new constitution promised progress in the emancipation of the Jewish individual, was well understood in the faculty's memorandum, but it was rejected. Zunz had not pleaded for a theological professorship, what he wished to advance was "die Wissenschaft des Judentums." The programme covered by this title was shaped on the model of classical studies, the "Altertumswissenschaft," as it was pursued during the intellectually creative period of his youth. The scholars who studied antiquity were guided by the belief that they not only increased knowledge but that they would improve the mind and spirit of all those whom the new learning would enable to obtain a fresh contact with the greatness of the past.

The link between Zunz and German classicism is the central theme of Dr. Wallach's treatise. He successfully traces the influence of Schiller's language on the phraseology of Zunz's favourite sayings, and he is inclined to see the man and his work in the context of thought as it developed

during Goethe's epoch, in a combination of philosophy and learning. But it is just at this point that the difficulty in the interpretation of Zunz's personality arises. Professor Glatzer, in his introduction, expresses some doubts about the character of Zunz's attitude to Western European culture, and Dr. Wallach emphasises the dry style of Zunz's writing and is very outspoken about the lack of content in the extensive correspondence which is preserved from his pen. All these features, which are obviously connected, separate Zunz clearly from the Christian scholars of his rank who were his contemporaries. Hardly any student of Zunz's letters and writings will dispute the correctness and relevance of these observations; they even account for Graetz's harsh and certainly unjust formulation in the first edition of his history about Zunz's "dry as dust scholarship".

Zunz liked classical poetry, was stimulated by the new learning, and used its concepts in his programmes and the introductions to his works, but the philosophy of his life and the method by which he approached his subjects did not really come from this source. It was said of him that he had first to create the literature which he interpreted—he did not have rows of nicely printed volumes as his starting point, but had to gather his material from manuscripts dispersed in the libraries of Europe. This task demanded great perseverance, a strong memory, and critical acumen rather than the gift of synthesis, by which the detail is used to illuminate the spirit of the whole complex to which it belongs. The state of Jewish studies in Zunz's time did not allow any easy application of problems and methods formulated in the beginning of the century for the interpretation of Homer, Plato, and Shakespeare.

We here leave aside the more complicated question of how far the central idea of the German historical school, the development of the European mind in its national differentiations, could be applied appropriately to post-Biblical Judaism. If we wish to allocate Zunz to a definite period, he belongs rather to the enlightenment of the earlier eighteenth century than to the classical and romantic movement of his own time. The unity between his encyclopaedic scholarship and the simple faith behind his political activities, certainly has its roots in the older epoch.

Tempo of Emancipation

In this respect the social background of Zunz's biography is not unimportant. The most striking conclusion which the student of the emancipation period will reach from reading the Zunz-Ehrenberg correspondence, concerns the tempo of the process. The transformation of German Jewry from the seclusion in which the late Middle Age had left it, was very slow during the first four decades of the century. This meant isolation for the small group of men who, like Zunz, had dedicated their lives to literary and philosophical studies. Legislation after 1815 made any appropriate public employment a very rare exception for them while they remained loyal to their faith. On the other hand, the Jewish congregations and their leaders in most places had no genuine interest and understanding for their aims and achievements. They had to live in a vacuum. That was the state of affairs during Zunz's formative years. Its impact on his character and world picture is visible on each page of his letters. In all these circumstances the discrepancies originate, which make him a difficult subject for the biographer, but at the same time also a key figure for the understanding of German Jewry during the first half of the nineteenth century.

HANS LIEBESCHUETZ.

Old Acquaintances

Returnees Top the Bill.—Berlin's theatre programmes are full of names of returnees. Elisabeth Bergner is appearing at the Komödie in "Dear Liar" with tremendous success. Adolf Wohlbrück is on a visit from London, and is starring in Scribe's "Ein Glas Wasser" at the Renaissance Theater. Walter Rilla, also from London, is appearing in his own production of Jane Arden's "The Party" at the Tribune; this is his first post-war appearance on a German stage. Fritz Kortner's production of Molière's "Don Juan", featuring Curt Bois, also a returnee, is the talk of the town. And soon Berlin will see Stefan Schnabel, son of pianist Artur Schnabel, who has returned from the States to appear in "Macbeth" at the Freie Volksbühne. Artur Brauner's film studios are full of personalities more familiar in Hollywood. Gottfried Reinhardt, Fritz Lang, William Dieterle and William Thiele are helping to put German films on the map again.

Austria.—Hans Albers fell seriously ill and had to interrupt his performances in Mischa Spolianski's musical version of Zuckmayer's "Katharina Knie" at the Raimund-Theater. Hofrat Otto Tressler opened Vienna's famous "Opernball".—Ernst Hausermann is co-director of Salzburg's Festival. W. Dieterle will this year direct "Jedermann" with Ernst Deutsch and Dagny Servaes in the cast.—Steckel is to produce Hochwälder's "Schicksalskomödie" at the Josefstadt.—Erich Fried's adaptation of Dylan Thomas's "Der Doktor und der Teufel" is to be produced by L. Epp at the Volkstheater.

This and That.—Wanda Rotha, who left Germany as an up-and-coming actress and made a name for herself on the London stage, has for the first time returned to tour the country, scoring a considerable personal success in "Maria Stuart".—Whilst Gottfried Reinhardt is directing "Liebling der Goetter", based on the life story of Renate Mueller, and starring Ruth Leuwerik, the mother and sister of the late Ufa star have launched a protest against the script; they deny that Renate committed suicide and have produced a medical certificate proving she died a natural death on October 7th, 1937.—For the first time after the war Marlene Dietrich is to return to Germany to appear for an undisclosed fee in Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, and Frankfurt; tickets will be up to 100 Marks. Until now Marlene refused to visit the country of her origin.—Eric Burger, the former literary critic of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, now living in New York, is adapting Paddy Chayefsky's "The Tenth Man", in which Arnold Marlé has been so successful on Broadway, for the German stage; in an interview with the *New York Times* he said about the Jewish play: "Their (the Germans) acceptance or non-acceptance of Jewish characters may be indicative of the attitude towards Jewish people in real life."

Obituary.—Dr. Lothar Mohrenwitz, the literary agent, has died in Zurich at the age of 70. He lived in London during the war and emigrated to Switzerland after the end of the war.—Hermann Speelmanns, once a well-known actor, has died practically forgotten in a Berlin hospital, at the age of 52.—Fritz Podehl, the former scenario editor of Ufa, has died in Munich, aged 68, after a long illness.—Arthur Schuetz, the inventor of "Grubenhunde", who before the war smuggled a poem by Heine into the *Voelkischer Beobachter*, has died in Vienna at the age of 80.

Home News.—After seven years in London Dr. Eugen Guenter, Cultural Attaché of the German Embassy, has left for Vienna to take up the same post there. He made his farewells to his many friends at a party at the German Institute.—Julius Gellner, of the German B.B.C. Section, is the director of the much-discussed "Henry V." in battledress at the Mermaid Theatre.—Shortly after her 84th birthday Elsa Herzog, the senior fashion writer, appeared on I.T.V. in "Life Begins at Eighty".

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** Leopold Wallach, *Liberty and Letters, the Thoughts of Leopold Zunz*; East and West Library, London (1959). X plus 15/- pp., 17/6. For members of the Society of Friends of the L.B.I. 12/-, plus 1/6 postage.

SHADOWS OF THE PAST

HIGH OFFICIALS SUSPENDED

The President of the Landesrechnungshof Schleswig-Holstein, Dr. Karl Marbach, has been charged with giving false evidence in the proceedings against the notorious Max Merten, the former Nazi Commandant in Macedonia. Dr. Marbach had stated that he had not heard of any atrocities against the Greek-Jewish population. Documents were, however, later brought to light, according to which Marbach must have been familiar with the position. Dr. Marbach has been suspended from his office.

Proceedings have also been started against the President of the Landessozialgericht in Schleswig-Holstein, Dr. Buresch, who is accused of having been one of the high officials who was aware that the Nazi doctor, Professor Heyde, held an appointment under an assumed name. Dr. Buresch has also been suspended from his office.

SEPP DIETRICH'S BERLIN ASSETS CONFISCATED

The Berlin Indemnification Court has decided to confiscate SS-Oberstgruppenführer und Generaloberst der Waffen-SS Sepp Dietrich's Berlin assets. The proceedings took place in the absence of Dietrich, who is now employed at a timber business in Ludwigsburg, near Stuttgart.

DEATH OF "KOMMISSAR" HINKEL

Hans Hinkel, former Ministerialdirektor in Goebbels's Ministry of Propaganda, and "supervisor" of Jewish cultural activities under the Nazi régime, has died in Goettingen.

Hinkel joined the Nazi Party as early as 1921. After his return from Poland, where he was a prisoner of war, he was classified by the Denazification Court as a "Minderbelasteter".

FURTHER IMPRISONMENTS

A former S.S., Georg Marschall, has been sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Joseph Diener, a Jew, in 1952 in the market place of Sdolbunow, Poland.

West German officials have announced the arrest of Wolfgang Seuss in the Saarland. This former S.S. guard at Dachau, who had been serving a prison term in France, is accused of killing two Jews in the Dachau camp in 1938 by throwing them into a cement mixer.

PUBLISHER SENTENCED FOR LIBEL

The publisher of the anti-clerical and anti-Jewish monthly, *Der Quell*, Franz von Bebenburg, has been convicted by a Munich court of libelling two West Berlin Jewish leaders. Von Bebenburg is the son-in-law of Matilda Ludendorff. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and ordered to pay 1,500 DM to a children's fund, for publication of an article about Heinz Galinski and Senator Joachim Lipschitz, alleging that the two men had been "tyrannizing" the people of Berlin and that "the Jews are getting the best homes and businesses in the city". The prison sentence was suspended for three years. In January a lower court had acquitted von Bebenburg.

ROME COURT DISMISSES PETITION

A petition for amnesty from former S.S. Colonel Herbert Kappler, who is serving a life term for responsibility for the Ardeatine Cave massacre, has been dismissed by a Rome Court. Kappler was sentenced by an Italian court in July 1948. The Court ruled that his crimes were not of the political nature for which amnesties have been considered and approved in other cases, but that they were common crimes committed against Italian citizens.

FURTHER SENTENCES

Fritz Huelsdunker and Fritz Knop, former Nazi detectives in Zhitomir in the Ukraine in 1942, have been sentenced by a West Berlin court to three-and-a-half years' and seven years' imprisonment, respectively, for their participation in the murder of 300 Jews. Huelsdunker testified that, while he deplored the killings, he had no alternative. The prosecution had demanded life sentences for both.

The West Berlin denazification court has confiscated the estate of Alfred Rosenberg, the protagonist of Nazi racism. The property, valued at 29,000 marks, will be set aside for compensation purposes to Nazi victims.

TRIAL OF FORMER WESTERBORK COMMANDANT

The Dortmund Public Prosecutor has commenced proceedings against the former Commandant of the Holland concentration camp in Westerbork, Konrad Gemmeke, now living in Dortmund.

SENTENCES AGAINST SWASTIKA DAUBERS

Swastika daubers have been sentenced in various parts of Western Germany. In one case in Frankfurt the defendant, who received one year's deferred sentence, was also ordered to read Eugen Kogon's "Der SS-Staat", and to submit a 10-page essay to the Court on its contents.

SWASTIKA DAUBERS IN AUSTRIA

The Austrian Minister of the Interior, Herr Viktor Afritsch, has stated that, so far, 35 persons have been arrested in connection with the recent neo-Nazi incidents.

NEO-NAZI CELL IN VIENNA

Police in Vienna have arrested three members of a neo-Nazi cell which has been maintaining contact with the Ku-Klux-Klan in the United States and the White Defence League in Britain.

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PERSONALIA

MARTIN BUBER HEAD OF CENTRE FOR ADVANCEMENT OF HUMAN CULTURE

Professor Martin Buber has been elected President of the Israel Centre for Advancement of Human Culture. The functions of the Centre, as outlined by President Ben-Gurion, include the advancement of scientific activities in Israel; advising the Government regarding research of national significance and scientific planning, and the representation of Israeli science at international bodies and conferences in co-ordination with other Government bodies.

FREEDOM OF CITY FOR PROFESSOR HORKHEIMER

Max Horkheimer, Professor of Philosophy and Sociology at the Frankfurt University and Director of the Institute for Social Research, has been given the Freedom of the City of Frankfurt.

The ceremony took place in the Kaisersaal of the "Römer". Among leading scholars present were Professor Dr. Otto Hahn, and the Minister of Culture for Hesse, Professor Dr. Schütte. The document was handed over to Professor Horkheimer by the Mayor of Frankfurt, Dr. Leiske. It placed on record Professor Horkheimer's achievements as a scholar, who has rendered signal services to the Institute for Social Research, which he founded in 1931, and it expresses special thanks for his having returned to Frankfurt after his enforced emigration. "By his action Professor Horkheimer has given particular honour to the name of Frankfurt, and has added to its lustre", states the document.

RABBI JOSEPH DUNNER INDUCTED

A crowd of over 700 attended the induction into office of Rabbi Joseph Dunner as the new Rav of the Adath Yisroel Synagogue at 40 Queen Elizabeth's Walk, London, N.16.

Rabbi Dunner, who is aged 47, was visibly overcome with emotion as he recalled that his parents, whom he was forced to leave behind in Nazi Germany, had not lived to see the great honour which had been done to him.

Joseph Dunner was born in Cologne and studied at the Rabbinical Seminar in Berlin. His uncle was the famous Rabbi Lazar Dunner, Rabbi of the Glockengasse Synagogue. Prior to his emigration, Rabbi Dunner officiated in Königsberg.

TRIBUTE TO SIR LEON SIMON

At a reception held in honour of Sir Leon Simon at the House of Commons, tributes were paid both to the Hebrew language and to Sir Leon, one of its most distinguished exponents. Sir Leon was presented with a souvenir album containing the names of subscribers to the fund set up to endow the Sir Leon Simon Library at the Hebrew Language Academy, Jerusalem. The presentation was performed by Mr. Abba Eban, Israeli Minister Without Portfolio, and tributes were paid by Professor Norman Bentwich, Mr. Arthur Lourie the Israeli Ambassador, Lord McNair and Sir Alan Cunningham.

FEDERAL CROSS OF MERIT

Carl Katz, Chairman of the Bremen Jewish community, was awarded the Federal Cross of Merit, First Class.

VIENNA REMEMBERS JEWISH WRITERS

A matinée performance in Vienna was given by the actors of the Josefstadt Theatre, where works by Jewish authors such as Stefan Zweig and Richard Beer-Hofmann were read. In an introductory speech, Friedrich Torberg recalled that the Austrian authors of Jewish descent included the most widely known and respected writers of our times, who had enhanced Austria's reputation. The audience included the Vice-Chancellor of the Austrian Republic, Dr. Bruno Pittermann.

HEINE COMMEMORATED

The German Embassy in Paris was asked by the pupils of Heine's birthplace, Düsseldorf, to place a wreath on the poet's tomb at the Montmartre cemetery on their behalf, to commemorate the 104th anniversary of the poet's death.

PAUL GEHEEB 90

Dr. Paul Geheeb, founder of the Odenwald-Schule, recently celebrated his 90th birthday. Together with his wife, the former Edith Cassierer, he voluntarily left Germany in 1934. They continued their work for peace and understanding between nations at Hasliberg (Berner Oberland).

JULIUS SCHAUL 80

Mr. Julius Schaul, Otto Schiff House, 14 Netherhall Gardens, London, N.W.3, will celebrate his 80th birthday on April 20th, in the best of health. For 27 years Mr. Schaul was an official of various Jewish communities in Germany, and for the 15 years prior to his emigration, he held a position in Offenbach/Main.

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CULTURAL EVENTS

EXHIBITION AT BROD GALLERY

"Art is money"—it is high time that somebody recoined that old proverb. There are some art dealers who cash in on the present trend. They do not know much about their "goods", they are not especially interested, but they make a tidy sum of money. Yet there is another kind of art dealer. They do care and they do know. Indeed, they would not touch anything outside their expertise. The Brod Gallery gives this impression.* For years the Gallery has specialised in the sale of Dutch and Flemish paintings, and its latest exhibition proves it is keeping to its tradition. The good and often excellent quality of the exhibits is a matter of course. The catalogue is truly workmanlike.

Out of the 44 paintings on exhibition I can only mention some which have a special interest for the Jewish visitor. There is a portrait believed to be of Manasseh ben Israel by Salomon Koninck. Manasseh was born in La Rochelle, but in 1622, at the age of 18, he became rabbi at Amsterdam. He strongly advocated the return of the Jews to England and negotiated with Cromwell to that end. In addition he was a great Jewish scholar. Another painting, "Portrait of a Jewish Priest," is a strange misnomer, as in Judaism there are no priests, only rabbis or teachers. It is painted by Carel van der Pluym, a cousin and pupil of Rembrandt. Only few of his paintings are extant. The catalogue says of the sitter: "He looks steadily downwards towards the right with an infinite sadness in his eyes."

This is an "appetiser" only. You must partake in person of the rewarding meal. A.R.

* Annual Spring Exhibition of Paintings by Old Dutch and Flemish Masters. Alfred Brod Gallery, 36 Sackville Street, London, W.1. March 17th to April 14th.

DRAWINGS OF MUSICIANS

Pediatrician's Exhibition at Festival Hall

Music-lovers in London were, indeed, privileged last month to see a very delightful exhibition of drawings in the Exhibition Suite of the Royal Festival Hall. The artist, Dr. Willy Dreifuss, a well-known pediatrician in Zurich, combines his love and understanding for music with his gift of drawing. When listening to a concert Dr. Dreifuss draws the conductor or soloist at the moment of the deepest concentration, and when looking at the sketches you seem to hear the music. The exhibition was opened by His Excellency the Swiss Ambassador, who congratulated Dr. Dreifuss on the obvious success and the great interest this show aroused.

Among the 73 drawings are sketches of Menuhin and Isaac Stern, Bruno Walter and Klemperer, Sir Thomas Beecham and Karajan, Rubinstein and Clifford Curzon, Heifetz, Horenstein, Fischer-Dieskau, and many others. Most of these artists have placed their signatures to the drawings, and some have added words of admiration for Dr. Dreifuss. The exhibition closed on March 20th, but visitors to the Royal Festival Hall will always be able to see a number of drawings, which have been purchased for permanent display.

MOLLY PICON IN LONDON

Molly Picon, the famous American-Jewish actress, is the star in the play "A Majority of One" at the Phoenix Theatre. The gala premiere was sponsored by the Dental Group of the Friends of the Hebrew University and will help to give the Dental School in Jerusalem the equipment for a Children's Department.

MEMORIAL MEETING FOR THEODOR HERZL

To commemorate the centenary of the birth of Theodor Herzl, the Theodor Herzl Society is organising a function on Tuesday, April 26th, at Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3. Details may be seen from the advertisement appearing on page 13 of this issue.

RESEARCH CENTRE OF THE YIVO INSTITUTE

The Yivo Institute for Jewish Research has established a Research Centre in this country, with the co-operation of Professor M. Ginsberg and Dr. Maurice Freedman. The Research Section will undertake research work, mainly into the period of the Yiddish-speaking mass immigration into this country and its integration into the Anglo-Jewish community.

The Section is also arranging a Seminar for Yiddish Literature, to be held in April and May. Students wishing to join the Seminar are asked to communicate with the Yivo office, 280 Euston Road, N.W.1, EUSTon 8481.

JEWISH MUSIC FESTIVAL

The Jewish Festival of Music at St. Pancras Town Hall was a resounding success. The programme, except for a few non-Jewish folk songs, consisted predominantly of songs either in Hebrew or Yiddish. It is estimated that about 10 per cent of the audience were non-Jews. Never before has there been such an attempt to assemble at one time and in one place all the leading Jewish choirs in this country. It has been decided that the Festival shall become an annual event.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"THE LOEWENTHALS OF LADENBURG"

Sir,

I concur with the praise you have bestowed, in your February issue, on the presentation of Siegfried M. Auerbach's genealogical research. The establishment of one's ancestry and family links is, in itself, a gratifying purpose immediately benefiting the members of the clan concerned. For the public at large—which includes you and me—however, genealogical research has its place only as an auxiliary technique. After the facts have been established, evaluation is in order.

In this regard, Mr. Auerbach's silence is incomprehensible at least to one of his readers. On p. 9 the author records a certain Dr. Zacharias Loewenthal as a descendant without mentioning two extraordinary biographical features: (1) Heinrich von Treitschke ("Deutsche Geschichte im neunzehnten Jahrhundert", IV. 434) calls Dr. Zacharias Loewenthal one of the fine "Oriental Chorus Leaders" of the "Young Germany" movement, the other four, according to Treitschke, having been Börne, Heine, Eduard Gans and Rahel Varnhagen. (2) Dr. Zacharias Loewenthal is none other

than the co-founder of the well-known Frankfurt publishing house, Ruetten und Loening.

These facts do not seem to support Mr. Auerbach's statement—which you have repeated—that the Loewenthals were just "an ordinary German-Jewish family". Dr. Zacharias Loewenthal was the publisher of Gutzkow, Laube and other authors in Mannheim in the 1830s. Gutzkow and Loewenthal jointly had to face trial on account of "Pressvergehen" in 1835/6. Thereafter, Loewenthal went to Frankfurt, changed his name to Karl Loening, and in partnership with Joseph Ruetten, established the "Literarische Anstalt Ruetten und Loening" in 1844.

I am indebted for another significant feature to a native of Ladenburg, not related to the Loewenthals and now living in Washington, D.C. On checking with him, he wrote me: "... in Ladenburg, we were always kept informed ... about the Loewenthals, since there was a 'Stiftungsjahrzeitfonds' requiring that, at the Jahrzeit date of the originator, solem 'G'ttesdienst mit Orgelbegleitung', even on an ordinary weekday, should be held. ...".

Yours, etc.

H. G. REISSNER

New York, U.S.A.

Mr. S. M. AUERBACH writes:

"The interesting particulars contained in the letter from Dr. Reissner were hitherto unknown to me, otherwise I would have mentioned them in a footnote to page 9. It should, however, be borne in mind that Dr. Zacharias Löwenthal-Karl Löning was not a descendant of Moritz Löwenthal; they alone are the subject of my book, which does not include biographical references to the other Löwenthals mentioned on page 9."

THOMAS MANN UND DER DEUTSCHE ANTISEMITISMUS

With regard to the article in the February issue which appeared under the above heading, our attention has been drawn to the fact that the name of the man who initiated the enquiry about the Jewish question to which Thomas Mann replied was not Moser but was Dr. Julius Moses. Dr. Moses later became a Social Democrat member of the Reichstag. He was also editor of the *Generalanzeiger für die Gesamtinteressen des Judentums*.

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AJR AND ORGANISATIONAL WORK

CIVIC LEADERS VISIT OLD AGE HOMES

Both Leo Baeck House and Otto Hirsch House recently had the honour of being visited by civic dignitaries of their respective boroughs. A Sunday afternoon function at Leo Baeck House on March 13th was attended by the Mayor and Mayoress of Finchley, Councillor Major K. M. Cave, M.C., J.P., and Mrs. Cave, and by Councillor and Mrs. Allan Cohen. They were welcomed on behalf of the Management and House Committees by Dr. C. Kapralik. In his address, the Mayor described Leo Baeck House as "the nicest home from home"; it had set a standard, he said, with which it would be difficult to compete. Trios by Mozart and Mendelssohn were beautifully rendered by the London Alpha Trio with Natalie Karp, Henriette Canter and Regina Schein as the artists.

The Mayor and Mayoress of Richmond, Councillor and Mrs. H. A. Leon, and Councillor and Mrs. E. Dux were the guests of honour at Otto Hirsch House on February 28th. In response to the welcoming address by the Chairman of the House Committee, Dr. Walter Dux, the Mayor expressed his appreciation of the way in which the Home was run. Works by Schubert, Beethoven and Chopin were performed by the well-known pianist Maria Donska.

PROFESSOR RENGSTORF ADDRESSES LONDON MEETING

A number of interested friends of the AJR and of the Wiener Library were invited to a gathering at which Professor Dr. theol. K. H. Rengstorf spoke on the Jewish question in Germany today. Dr. A. Wiener was in the chair. Professor Rengstorf, who is the Director of the Institutum Judaicum Delitzschianum in Münster, visited this country as Burton Professor at Leeds University during the winter term. His sincerity made a deep impression on the audience.

In his introduction Professor Rengstorf stated that it had been one of the mistakes of the past century that the Jews had been emancipated as individuals and not as a group with the specific features of an historic entity. Turning to the present he recalled that several leading churchmen, who at the time of the Weimar Republic, had had an anti-Jewish bias, in 1933 realised what Jew-

hatred would lead to, and they assisted the persecuted Jews. Describing the present situation he stated that "under their white coats quite a few Germans still wear a brown shirt". Because of the indoctrination of the Nazi régime many Germans had an entirely distorted idea of Jews, and when they now, for the first time, met a Jew, they were surprised to notice that he was an ordinary human being. On the whole, the Germans have not yet overcome their past, and political events, such as reinstatement of former Nazis and rearmament, have not been conducive to the process of a change of heart. The Jewish element had been a decisive asset in pre-Nazi Germany. In view of the bitter experience of the past, it was only too understandable if former German Jews kept aloof from Germany. However, they could render a great service if they overcame their reluctance and participated in the efforts to cleanse the human atmosphere in Germany from its horrible past.

UNBEKANNTE NOT

Menschen, die wie die Refugees aus Deutschland und Oesterreich einer politischen Katastrophe zum Opfer gefallen und die zu einem Teil heute noch in sehr beengter oder bedraengter Lage zu leben gezwungen sind, haben Anspruch darauf, dass sich ihre Schicksalsgenossen um sie bemuehen.

Wir hoeren von Frauen und Maennern, insbesondere aelteren Personen, die lieber die groessten Entbehrungen auf sich nehmen, als eine Wohlfahrtsorganisation um Hilfe anzufragen. Es muss versucht werden, auch diesen Opfern der Katastrophe zu helfen. Deshalb bitten wir unsere Freunde, uns auf Schicksalsgenossen hinzuweisen, von denen sie wissen, dass sie sich trotz groesster Not nicht selbst an Hilfsorganisationen wenden wollen. Wir werden im Geiste solidarischer Haltung mit Diskretion und Schonung uns bemuehen, auch in diesen Faellen im Rahmen der bestehenden Moeglichkeiten Erleichterung zu schaffen.

Mitteilungen bitten wir schriftlich zu richten an: Mr. Ernst Berent, Council of Jews from Germany, 183/189, Finchley Road, London, N.W.3.

ASSOCIATION OF WIENER AND PARKES LIBRARIES

An association is shortly to be formed between the Wiener Library in London and the Parkes Library (created by the Rev. Dr. James Parkes), which is situated in the village of Barley, Herts, about 14 miles from Cambridge. Both libraries are custodians of the history of anti-Semitism and both are dedicated to the task of creating a deeper understanding and a more harmonious relationship between Jews and Christians.

Although the libraries will retain their separate identities and addresses, they will henceforth pool their resources and co-operate in all aspects of the work by means of the newly formed "Wiener-Parkes Association". This will be governed by a specially elected Council, to be presided over jointly—in the first instance—by Mr. L. G. Montefiore and Mr. I. M. Sieff.

At a dinner given by Mr. Sieff to celebrate the launching of the new project, he described the libraries as centres of study and research for the purpose of discovering the historical causes of distortion in the Jewish-Christian relationship. Since the two libraries were complementary in their aims and activities, it was hoped that the association would lead to greater efficiency and a certain degree of "streamlining" in the administration of both institutions. It would also enable assistants to be trained who would eventually succeed the present directors. Mr. Sieff said that an annual joint income of £26,500 was required, of which only £7,500 was at present available. It should be possible to find sufficient Jews and non-Jews to raise £20,000 annually.

Dr. James Parkes commented drily: "All the money Christians ever spend on the Jews is for the purpose of converting them. It is about time we provided money for this kind of educational work." Dr. Parkes declared that it was one of the shames of Christendom that the Jews were forced to bear the burden of combating anti-Semitism. The sooner the Christians were persuaded to accept their responsibility for what was basically a Christian problem, the more pleased he would be.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Births

Garfield.—To Hella and Herbert Garfield, a son, on March 19th.—28 Belvedere Court, Lyttelton Rd., London, N.2.

Deaths

Michelsohn.—Marie Michelsohn (formerly Berlin), 4 Adamson Road, London, N.W.3, passed away peacefully on February 26th, in her 88th year.

Valfer.—Lily Valfer (née Koch), formerly Mainz, passed away peacefully on March 5th, in her 84th year. Dearly beloved mother of Flory and William Blum, 13 Maple Grove, Fulford Road, York. Deeply mourned.

Veit.—Anna Veit (née Kaufmann), formerly Offenburger, passed away peacefully on March 14th after long suffering, just before her 86th birthday. Deeply mourned by her sons and families, Sao Paulo, Brazil, and her daughter, Mrs. G. Aufseesser and granddaughter. May her dear soul rest in peace.—41, The Ridgeway, London, N.W.11.

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MISSING PERSONS

Enquiries by AJR

Mr. Heumann, architectural student at the beginning of the war, and his sister, **Anneliese Heumann**, formerly of Dessau. Information required for restitution purposes.

Senia (Josef) Sirkin (formerly Waehringerstrasse 76, Austria), believed to have emigrated to England in 1938/39. Last-known addresses 34 Norfolk Square, London, W.2; 78, Sutton Road, Erdington, Birmingham. Required for compensation claim.

MISSING PERSONS

Personal Enquiries

Kurt, Walter and Gunter Blumenthal, formerly of Castrop-Rauxel (Westfalen), emigrated to Holland in 1938 or 1939. Believed to be in London now. Whereabouts sought by Adolf Friedmann, Haifa. Any information to M. Caspi, 1 Cleve Road, London, N.W.6 (MAI. 9013).

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OBITUARY

RABBI S. GALLINER

Rabbi Dr. Siegfried Galliner has died in London at the age of 85. Dr. Galliner, who was born in East Prussia and studied at the Orthodox Rabbinical Seminary in Berlin, was Rabbi of the Gelsenkirchen community in Westphalia for 25 years. From 1933 Dr. Galliner promoted the emigration of Jewish children to Palestine and, during a most difficult period in Germany, he was Chairman of the Jewish Communal Committee in Gelsenkirchen. He escaped to England in 1939.

PROFESSOR VICTOR KLEMPERER

Professor Victor Klemperer, the philologist, has died in Dresden at the age of 78. He survived the war in Germany because of his mixed marriage. He published a book, "LTI" (*Lingua Tertii Imperii—Sprache des Dritten Reiches*), in which he also recorded his experiences as a persecutee. After the war he was, for several years, director of the Romanic Seminar at Halle University.

PROFESSOR ERICH KUZNITZKY

The dermatologist, Professor Dr. Erich Kuznitzky, has died in New York in his 76th year. He was a professor in Breslau and was head of the Allerheiligen Hospital's dermatological department of that city.

After incarceration in a German concentration camp, Professor Kuznitzky first came to England and later emigrated to the United States. After several appointments he established himself in practice and was active in his profession up to his death.

PROFESSOR E. P. PICK

The pharmacologist, Professor Ernst Peter Pick, has died in the United States at the age of 87. Prior to his emigration, he was head of the Vienna Pharmacological Institute. When he came to the United States in 1939, he was appointed Clinical Professor of Pharmacology at the Columbia University.

DR. PHILIP FRIEDMAN

Dr. Philip Friedman, Columbia University lecturer in Jewish history, author and expert on the Nazi treatment of Jews during and before World War II, has died in New York at the age of 59.

Dr. Friedman was one of the 870 Jews in Lwow, Poland, to survive in a pre-war Jewish population of 170,000. He wrote widely in Polish, German, Yiddish, Hebrew, English and Spanish and was the author, among other works, of "Their Brother's Keeper", a book on the help given during the war by non-Jews to Jewish persecutees. Dr. Friedman was a member of the American Historical Association, the Yivo Institute for Jewish Research, the Hebrew and Yiddish sections of the PEN Club in New York, and he was a director of the bibliographical division of the Yad Vashem Memorial in Jerusalem. He came to the United States in 1948.

MORITZ LEITNER

Moritz Leitner, senior director of the Ybbstaler Pappenfabriken Adolf Leitner & Bruder, has died in Vienna at the age of 79. He was for several decades a member of the Board of the Schiffschul and was also for some time a member of the Board of the Vienna Kultusgemeinde.

COMPENSATION NEWS

TERMS OF KRUPP AGREEMENT

Time Limit December 31st, 1960

The Compensation Treuhand GmbH, Staufenstrasse 29a, Frankfurt a/Main, Germany, has been designated to carry out the agreement concluded between the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany and the Friedrich Krupp Company, on December 23rd, 1959.

Former Jewish concentration camp inmates who can establish that they did forced labour during the war at Krupp factories (such as Essen, Berlin/Neukoelln, Fuenfteichen), and have not submitted applications to the Compensation Treuhand GmbH, whether directly or through their representatives, must do so no later than December 31st, 1960.

Informal applications should contain at least the following data: First and last names, maiden name, place and date of birth, exact present address, name of the Krupp factory where forced labour was performed and the length of service.

Applicants will then receive a questionnaire from the Compensation Treuhand GmbH, to aid it in checking the information contained in the application.

FREMD—UND AUSLANDRENTENGESETZ

Im Bundesgesetzblatt Nr. 9 vom 3.3.1960 ist das Fremdrenten und Auslandsrenten-Neuregelungsgesetz ("FANG") vom 25.2.1960 veröffentlicht. Durch dieses Gesetz ist die Regelung der Fremd- und Auslandsrenten auf eine vollkommen neue Grundlage gestellt.

Wir werden auf den Inhalt dieses sehr umfangreichen Gesetzes sobald als möglich zurückkommen.

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NEWS FROM ABROAD

GERMAN JEWS IN ISRAEL

The *Mitteilungsblatt*, organ of the Irgun Olej Merkaz Europa, the AJR's corresponding organisation in Israel, in its issue of March 26th. publishes an interesting article by Viktor Kellner on German Jews in Israel.

The author recalls that, after the emancipation, German Jews, including Zionists, to a high degree identified themselves with German culture, whereas their Jewish substance receded. In this respect, the immigrants from Germany differ from the Russian immigrants, who were deeply rooted in Jewish tradition. The intensity with which German-speaking Jews in Israel retain the language and culture of their country of origin is incomparable with that of other groups. There has never been a Russian-speaking press in Israel or Russian cultural functions.

The author states that integration into the newly built Israeli society cannot be achieved by the individual but must come through the national groups. On the other hand, it is regrettable that a great number of Jews from Germany have not yet found a relationship with the newly developing Hebrew culture. The influence of the German origin will certainly also affect the second and third generations. The author states that the present State of Israel is unthinkable without the contribution of the German Jews.

GERMANY AND ISRAEL

Erich Ollenhauer, Chairman of the West German Social Democratic Party, has called for the establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel. Herr Ollenhauer declared, at a meeting of the executive, that "this step would prove the good will of the Federal Republic".

AGADIR CATASTROPHE

In the catastrophic earthquake at Agadir, over 1,200 of Agadir's 2,500-strong Jewish community lost their lives. The quarter where the majority of Jews lived was one of the worst hit by the 12-second tremor, which killed from ten to twelve thousand people. Four synagogues were completely destroyed. In the Lubavitcher Yeshiva school only 14 of the 80 children escaped alive. Only two of the city's seven rabbis survived.

The city, once a bright and white-terraced town on the African Atlantic coast, was a silent tomb five days after the disaster, completely isolated from the outside world by a cordon of 3,700 troops behind barricades.

There are approximately 500 Jewish refugees still in the Agadir area. Seven hundred of the survivors are being cared for by the Casablanca Jewish Community Committee, while approximately 100 injured are being cared for at the Ose clinic in Casablanca.

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