

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

8 FAIRFAX MANSIONS,
FINCHLEY ROAD (Corner Fairfax Road),
LONDON, N.W.3
Telephone: MAlda Vale 9096/7 (General Office)
MAlda Vale 4449 (Employment Agency and Social Services Dept.)

Office and Consulting Hours:
Monday to Thursday 10 a.m.—1 p.m. 3—6 p.m.
Friday 10 a.m.—1 p.m.

FROM STRENGTH TO STRENGTH

The AJR General Meeting on May 17, reported briefly in our June issue,* provided an opportunity to assess the development of the diverse activities carried out by the AJR during the past year under review. The work centred mainly around the establishment and administration of Homes, the activities of the Social Services Department, the AJR Employment Agency, efforts regarding the taxation of compensation annuities from Germany and the edition of *AJR Information*. Various steps have also been taken to increase the organisational strength of the AJR. In addition, under the auspices of the Council of Jews from Germany, of which the AJR is the British constituent, the general interests in the field of restitution and compensation have been safeguarded.

In his report the General Secretary, Dr. W. Rosenstock, stated that for the past two years three Old Age Homes, accommodating 140 residents in all, had been operating. The public authorities had on several occasions expressed their appreciation of the high standard of the Homes and of the spirit in which they were conducted. The Homes were managed jointly by the AJR and the Central British Fund, and the co-operation of the two organisations was most satisfactory. Apart from the general administration, a great number of voluntary activities had been carried out by the committees in charge of the selection of the residents and of the day-to-day work in the Homes. It was to the credit of the AJR that over 40 of its honorary officers devoted much of their spare time to the Homes. There was a very long waiting list of about 350 persons, amongst whom at least 100 were urgent and a further 50 were in desperate circumstances.

Plans for the establishment of a fourth Old Age Home were under consideration, but the extent to which this might make it possible to relax the admission policy would depend on the position at the time the new Home was ready. Owing to the building work involved, the project could not materialise for some time.

Future Plans for Homes

Experience had shown that a number of applicants and residents, though not hospital or nursing home cases, required more care and attention than could be given in an ordinary Old Age Home. For these, a special Home was to be erected on the site of the Leo Baeck House. The preparation of the plans had insofar not been easy as comparatively few Homes of this kind exist from the experience of which one could benefit. The desire of many applicants to have the privacy of their own rooms, against the scarcity of nursing staff, had to be taken into account. After long deliberations, it had been decided to compromise by providing 5 four-bed wards and, apart from one or two double rooms, 13 single rooms. The plans had been arranged to make it possible to convert the wards into single rooms if, due to insufficiency in nursing staff, it should become necessary to use the Home as an ordinary Old Age Home.

Whilst there had been considerable progress regarding the establishment of Old Age Homes of various types, it had so far not been possible to surmount the difficulties in implementing the flatlet schemes. These flatlets were visualised for old and indigent persons who were still able to manage their own households but who were at present inadequately and expensively accom-

* For technical reasons it was not possible to publish the above full report in last month's issue.

modated in furnished rooms. Each unit should consist of a bedsitting room and a kitchenette, with bathrooms to be shared between several parties where necessary. More than a hundred properties had been viewed during the past year. In a great number of cases the houses did not lend themselves to conversion, some were too far from shopping centres and in other instances the number of units which could be obtained was too small. In one case where detailed plans had already been prepared, the town planning authorities had refused permission for development. It might perhaps be less difficult to find a property in the country, but this did not appear feasible as prospective residents would wish to remain in close contact with relatives and friends in London. In spite of all the drawbacks experienced, the AJR was still looking for a suitable property. Although at best a flatlet home could only satisfy the great demand to a limited extent, it was hoped that in this sphere as well, the efforts would meet with success.

Housing difficulties also involved considerable work for the AJR Social Services Department. The number of persons seeking accommodation had increased because the houses in which they had lived for many years at reasonable rents had been sold. The Department also cared for sick and lonely people, paid visits to hospital cases and helped them to find convalescent homes. Whilst it was impossible to enumerate all the manifold social services rendered, special reference had to be made to the AJR Employment Agency (annually licensed by the L.C.C.) which, amongst others, was particularly anxious to place elderly men and women with good experience, in part-time work.

AJR Information had continued in its efforts to be a topical periodical, not only in the choice of its articles but also by expanding its news service. Whilst, in this respect, the stress was as before on events relating specifically to the Jews from Germany and Austria, it was found that general Jewish news was also appreciated by readers, most of whom did not peruse other Jewish papers. Reports on Germany could not be restricted only to the Jewish aspect; general trends, both in favourable and unfavourable directions, could not be ignored, especially as they were bound to have some bearing on the Jewish position.

In trying to balance the news, the paper was anxious to give an unbiased and undistorted picture. Usually comments were only made on those matters closely connected with the position of the community, such as demands in the field of compensation or the recent swastika daubings. It was realised that in other spheres opinions amongst the community were as divided as they were amongst the Jewish community in general or amongst other sections of the population. Whether this "neutrality" was justified or not had come under discussion on various recent occasions in the Jewish press and within Jewish organisations, for example in connection with the "Apartheid" policy in South Africa. The speaker queried whether *AJR Information* and the AJR should retain this "neutral" attitude, or whether a stage had been reached where, notwithstanding its manifold and important welfare activities the AJR, within certain limitations, had also to fulfil a function in the political sphere in the present troubled times.

On the question of finances, the General Secretary stated that in 1959 expenditure had amounted to about £10,000 and the income from subscriptions to slightly over £6,000. These were the same

figures as for 1958. However, there had been some reshuffling within the items of expenditure. On the one hand there had been some saving on *AJR Information*, especially as some of the work previously done by outside workers had been taken over by the staff. On the other hand, expenditure for social services had increased due to the expansion of the work involved in administering the Homes. The deficit was covered by an allocation out of the proceeds from the heirless Jewish property in Germany, administered in this country by the Allocations Committee under the auspices of the Central British Fund.

It was, however, essential to work for the elimination or at least a substantial reduction of this deficit in future years. As the representative body of the Jews from Germany and Austria, the AJR should be financially independent. Fortunately, many members were now in a better financial position due in some measure to restitution and compensation received as the result of the general efforts, in which the AJR as a constituent of the Council of Jews from Germany had played a decisive part. They should therefore consider it their duty to see to it that the AJR could base its work on membership subscriptions. An appeal for a voluntary increase of contributions sent out to all members a few months ago had met with heartening response, but there were still many members who had so far not followed suit, although it would not be difficult for them to do so. At the same time, the organisation should be strengthened by the enrolment of those who, though benefiting from the work of the AJR directly or indirectly, still stood aloof. Several members had been helpful in this respect by sending in the names of friends who had been successfully approached. However, with the help of our friends, much more could be done in this respect.

Dr. F. E. Falk amplified on the AJR's work in the field of taxation.

Restitution and Compensation

A summary of the present position in the field of restitution and compensation was given by Dr. F. Goldschmidt, who represents the Council of Jews from Germany on the Legal Committee of the Claims Conference. He stated that up to December 31st, 1959, altogether 2,700,000 compensation claims had been submitted. Of these, about 1,000,000 cases had been dealt with, 63 per cent by positive decisions, 23 per cent by rejections and 14 per cent in various other ways.

Dr. Goldschmidt stressed that the implementation of the compensation programme was due to the joint efforts of the Government and the Opposition parties in the Federal German Republic. One of the measures—the increase of the maximum amounts for loss of profession from DM 600 to DM 630 per month—had been the result of various negotiations conducted by the Council of Jews from Germany. It did not seem likely that a final law incorporating certain of the persecutees' demands could be expected under the legislature of the present Federal German Parliament, which was due to expire in autumn 1961. However, there were a number of shortcomings which could be overcome by administrative arrangements between the Länder (Laendervereinbarungen).

The reports at the General Meeting covered a wide field. The diversity of the problems under discussion testified to the essential activities of the AJR, and reaffirmed the need for a strong organisation which can speak and act on behalf of the community it represents.

RESTITUTION AND INDEMNIFICATION

AUSTRIAN FAILURE CRITICISED BY DR. NAHUM GOLDMANN

The failure of the Austrian Parliament, before adjourning for the season on July 14, to enact compensation measures for Nazi victims from that country, "has shattered our confidence in Austrian good will for dealing with the subject of indemnification", it was stated in New York by Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the Committee for Jewish Claims on Austria. Dr. Goldmann spoke in the name of the 23 national and world-wide Jewish organisations making up the Committee.

"The Austrian Government has neglected to enact so far the measures essential for even minimal compensation, among them the obligations it shouldered under the terms of the state treaty which granted it independence in 1955 and freed it from occupation by the four major powers", Dr. Goldmann pointed out.

Over the past five years, Austrian government representatives have given Committee members assurances on many occasions that the necessary legislation would be enacted, at an early date. The most recent, Dr. Goldmann pointed out, were given him in May, 1960, when he conferred with Austrian government representatives in Vienna. They assured him that their government was resolved to get a comprehensive indemnification law through the Austrian Parliament by July 15, the adjournment date. "It is a tragic disappointment that these assurances have not been honoured," Dr. Goldmann stated.

Dr. Goldmann stressed that Nazi victims from Austria, in the scores of thousands, have received no compensation whatsoever from the Austrian Government for losses and injuries suffered in that country over twenty years ago. Thousands of others from Austria have received merely minimal benefits by way of compensation. "The bitterness of spirit with which Nazi victims from Austria will greet the newest development is fully understandable," Dr. Goldmann concluded.

The Committee for Jewish Claims on Austria was set up in 1953. Its principal objective is the improvement and implementation of Austrian measures for the compensation of Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

PROTEST AT COMPENSATION DELAYS

At the recent meeting of the Claims Conference Executive Committee held in Paris, "deep concern over the lagging pace at which the adjudication of claims for individual indemnities was proceeding" was recorded.

The Federal German Indemnification Law should be implemented at the end of 1962, but less than one-half of the claims filed have been settled to date.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann said that many of the German States were demanding documents which it was practically impossible to provide. This was contrary to the spirit of the Federal Law, which demands that only reasonable proof be given.

The Committee, on the other hand, expressed gratification at the German decision to recognise the eligibility of the claims for indemnification of victims of persecution in Rumanian provinces under Nazi influence during the war. About 40,000 people now living outside Rumania will be affected by this decision.

INDEMNIFICATION FOR GERMANS

General directives for the granting of loans to needy victims of post-war restitution and compensation have been passed by the German Federal Government. These loans will be advance payments on future State indemnification to these persons. The issue has been under discussion for several years, but no final legal settlement has so far been reached.

Principally, the German Federal Government is prepared to pay indemnification to all Germans who suffered undue economic losses as a result of post-war restitution and compensation programmes. Needy claimants, including so-called "loyal purchasers" of former Jewish properties restituted after the war, are to receive loans of up to 50,000 DM. to cover the period until the enactment of the proposed law. The approval of the Federal legislative bodies is still required before the first loans can be made.

ERHOEHTE PENSIONEN FUER BEDIENSTETE JUEDISCHER GEMEINDEN

Die Gehaelter und die Versorgungsbezeuge der Bundesbeamten sind mit Wirkung vom 1.6.1960 ab durch das Gesetz vom 8.6.1960 (Bundesgesetzblatt Nr. 28 vom 22.6.1960) um 7% erhoehet worden. Dadurch erhoehen sich automatisch auch die Versorgungsbezeuge der Bediensteten juedischer Gemeinden um 7%.

Die Neufestsetzung erfolgt von amtswegen. Eines besonderen Antrages bedarf es nicht.

Fuer eine Erhoehung der Renten auf Grund des Bundesentschaedigungsgesetzes bedarf es einer besonderen Rechtsverordnung der Bundesregierung, die noch nicht ergangen ist. Erst diese Verordnung wird die Erhoehung der im Bundesentschaedigungsgesetz festgesetzten Renten bestimmen.

RUMANIAN PERSECUTEES QUALIFY FOR INDEMNIFICATION

The eligibility of persecutees from Rumania for indemnification has been clarified by a joint statement of the authorities of the German Länder. All measures taken in Bukovina, Bessarabia, and Transnistria between June 20 and October 31, 1941, are to be regarded as having been taken by the Germans. Measures described as retaliation against partisans are also to be treated as persecution measures within the meaning of the Federal Indemnification Law. Anti-Jewish actions by the Rumanian authorities after August 30, 1941, are deemed to have been initiated by the Germans, if they took place in Bukovina, Bessarabia and Transnistria. If they took place in other parts of Rumania, it has to be ascertained in each case whether they were initiated by the Rumanians or by the Germans.

NAZI BAN ON RITUAL SLAUGHTER WAS ILLEGAL

According to recent decision of the German Federal High Court, the Nazi Law forbidding ritual slaughter is to be regarded as an illegal National Socialist action within the meaning of Par. 1 and 2 of the Federal German Indemnification Law.

SIEMENS REFUSES PAYMENTS

The International Auschwitz Committee has announced that the West German industrial firm of Siemens-Schuckert has refused to pay indemnification to former inmates of Nazi concentration camps who were forced to work in their factories during the war.

The management of Siemens-Schuckert, when asked by the Committee whether it was ready to indemnify former slave workers on the basis of payments which are being made by the I.G. Farben trust and Krupp, replied that there was no valid reason why the firm should pay any indemnification. There was no legal basis for such payments and the case could not be compared with that of Krupp or I.G. Farben since the circumstances concerning the employment of prisoners had been altogether different. The Auschwitz Committee has now asked the firm to give a more detailed and precise explanation of their attitude to indemnification.

IN PARLIAMENT

ACTIVITIES OF EX-NAZIS

The United Arab Republic and the Irish Republic were described by Dr. A. Thompson as the main centres of ex-Nazi propaganda activities. About 15 ex-Nazis and SS war criminals, usually using Middle East names, were "beaming out propaganda in terms identical with that used by Hitler, which constituted a threat to international peace before the war"; the Nazi propaganda unit operating in the Irish Republic "was not even troubling to live under assumed names." Dr. Thompson asked the Foreign Secretary if he would instruct the U.K. representative on the Peace Observation Committee of the United Nations about the extent to which these propaganda activities were contributing to international tension. In his reply, Mr. Robert Allan, Foreign Under-Secretary, said that the incidents, "deplorable though they are," did not come under the terms of reference of the Peace Observation Commission. In a supplementary question, Mr. S. Silverman referred to public speeches by Dr. Adenauer, threatening activities designed to restore East Prussia to the German Reich. "No one has ever accused Dr. Adenauer of being an ex-Nazi," the Under-Secretary replied. Mr. Janner said that something should be done, of working in collaboration with the Home Secretary, against the spreading of the vicious propaganda of ex-Nazis, and Mr. P. Noel-Baker reminded the House that in the 1930s propaganda of this kind had been extremely dangerous in the Arab world and a major contributory factor to what happened there.

FASCISTS LEAFLETS IN PHONE BOXES

On July 6, Mr. C. Pannell asked the Postmaster-General whether his attention had been drawn to a leaflet, published by a Fascist body, copies of which were deliberately left in telephone boxes in the City of Leeds. Miss Pike, on behalf of the Postmaster-General, replied that their attention had been drawn to the leaflets and the proper authorities were keeping a close watch on the distributors and on their offensive propaganda, and would take action if there was any contravention of the law.

The matter came up again on July 12 when Mr. Pannell reported that, with reference to his question in the House, he had received a threatening letter from the "British National Party", which, *inter alia*, reads: "It appears that, in return for the £1,000 p.a. which you receive from the British taxpayers ostensibly for the promotion of their interests, you are perfectly agreeable to see their land flooded with negroes and dominated by Jews." The House decided to refer the matter to the Committee of Privileges.

CLOSURE OF AVIGDOR SCHOOL

The reasons for the withdrawal of state aid from the Avigdor School in Stoke Newington were given by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education, Mr. Kenneth Thompson. The matter had been raised by Mr. David Weitzman, in whose constituency the school is situated. Mr. Thompson stated that since the operation of the 1944 Education Act it had never been found necessary to hold a public enquiry and that the Ministry had obtained all the relevant information before the decision was taken.

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HOME NEWS

MR. ANEURIN BEVAN

Mr. Aneurin Bevan evinced a warm friendship for the Jewish people throughout his life and was a forthright opponent of racial or religious prejudice.

In 1954 he visited Israel, and he said that the days he spent in the new Jewish State were among the most fascinating in his life. The social experiment taking place there was the most exciting in the whole world. "If British Labour leaders want to renew their faith in Democracy and Socialism, let them go and live for a few weeks in a kibbutz." He visited Israel again in 1957 and frequently spoke in support of just treatment for Israel.

The death of this dynamic personality is also a loss to the Jewish people all over the world.

STATEMENT AGAINST RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

A statement, issued by the National Council for Civil Liberties, expresses concern that the police made no effort to prevent the insults directed at the American Negro Jewish entertainer, Mr. Sammy Davis, and his fiancée, Miss Mai Britt. A letter was being sent to the Commissioner of Police asking for his comments, and the statement went on that if the police were powerless to act in such circumstances, this reinforced the demand from the Council for legislation to prevent racial incitement.

The annual meeting of the Council has passed a resolution calling for legislation against incitement to race hatred and racial discrimination.

ANTI-SHECHITA BILL

The R.S.P.C.A., at its annual meeting, unanimously adopted a resolution calling on the General Council to bring about further changes in the law regarding ritual slaughter. The Society hopes to promote a Parliamentary Bill making shechita illegal. A speaker stressed that the demand was not anti-Jewish but anti-cruelty, although many M.P.s would oppose legislation because they would be afraid of offending world Jewry.

THREAT TO FORMER PROVOST

Sir Patrick Dollan, former Lord Provost of Glasgow, has received a letter threatening his life from the British Movement International Neo-Nazi Organisation. The letter also stated that two former M.P.s had been "condemned".

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BRITAIN AND U.A.R.

Parliamentary Group Formed

Fifteen M.P.s of all parties have formed an Anglo-United Arab Republic Group in Parliament. The Group is not intended to be a policy-making body concerned with Middle East politics. Mr. William Yates, M.P., stated that the Group did not conflict with the desire for friendship between Israel and the Arab States. The Group is the British counterpart of the Group formed in Cairo in 1957 by Egyptian politicians, and is to be affiliated to the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Attempt to Extend Israeli Boycott

It is learned that members of the United Arab Republic trade mission, which spent a fortnight in Britain as the guests of the Board of Trade, attempted to extend the anti-Israeli boycott.

In their talks with British business men and industrialists, whilst exploring ways of promoting trade between the two countries, the Egyptian delegation is reported to have urged co-operation in the Arab boycott of Israel through the cessation of trade relations.

It is emphasised that Britain has in the past deplored the boycott, and British official sources point out that they cannot be held responsible for the views of foreign guests.

The U.A.R. hope to increase Egyptian imports to Britain, which have already nearly doubled their 1959 figures.

FASCISTS JEW-BAITING AGAIN

Mosley's fascist Union Movement is now paying increasing attention to British Jewry and Israel, after concentrating their energies on fighting the "coloured menace". The Movement's latest issue of *Action* is devoted to insidious attacks on Jewry and Israel.

PROTEST AGAINST "TWINNING" WITH GERMAN TOWN

Mr. Isaac Woolf, a member of the Hayes Chamber of Commerce, made an unsuccessful attempt to prevent the Borough of Hayes, Middlesex, from "twinning" with the West German town of Schleswig. Mr. Woolf presented a written complaint at a meeting of the Chamber, and asked his colleagues to use their influence against the Borough having any association with Germany. The Chamber of Commerce members rejected Mr. Woolf's suggestion, which they felt was narrow-minded. Mr. Woolf had stressed that Martin Fellenz, a member of the delegation from Schleswig, which recently visited Hayes, is suspected of being a wartime murderer of Jews, and is now awaiting trial in Germany (see p. 4).

YIDDISH POET IN LONDON

Nineteen years ago Elchanan Wogler (Rozhanski), the Yiddish poet, left his home town, Vilna, and after spending the war years in the Soviet Union, went to Paris. He is now visiting London for a short time, where he has addressed several Yiddish gatherings on literary subjects.

Mr. Wogler stressed that although in the past Paris was for a time the home of several great Yiddish writers, and although today it has more Yiddish speaking institutions and newspapers than London, the latter had a much deeper tradition of Yiddish culture. London, too, had been immortalised by the Yiddish classics. The paradox of Jewish history and the destruction of East European Jewry, said Mr. Wogler, had combined to make Hebraic Israel into the focal point of creative Yiddish literature and a main centre of the Yiddish language.

VISIT BY ILYA EHRENBURG

The Russian Jewish writer, Ilya Ehrenburg, recently visited London for talks with individuals on the world peace and nuclear disarmament movements. At a private meeting attended by 22 people, which included J. B. Priestley and his wife, Jacquetta Hawkes, he stated that the Eastern bloc would support a "non-governmental" disarmament conference convened by the West. It was agreed at the meeting that a conference be called next spring.

ANGLO-JUDAICA

Central Religious Authority Proposed

Rabbi Dr. S. Lehrman, speaking to the B'nai B'rith North London Lodge, stated that unless Judaism acquired a central religious authority its voice would continue to remain silent on such important issues as nuclear weapons, birth control, and euthanasia.

Such a council could also bring Judaism up to date. There were many aspects of Judaism which required altering, he said.

Dedication of Jewish Day School

The Henry and Fanny Davidson Primary School, a section of the Rosh Pinah School endowed by Miss Clariça and Mr. Fred Davidson in memory of their late parents, was recently dedicated. Mr. Israel M. Sieff, Hon. President of the Zionist Federation, presided at the ceremony and the consecration was conducted by the Rev. Saul Amias.

Jewish Peace Society

At a meeting held in Woburn House, it was suggested that the Jewish Peace Society should affiliate to the Wyndham Place Trust, a non-political, non-sectarian organisation founded a year ago for the purpose of research into the problem of world peace. Miss M. Wingate, a Trustee of the W.P.T., urged that Jewish zest and originality of thought would be invaluable assets to her organisation. However, it was decided that the Society, although co-operating as closely as possible with the W.P.T., should not give up its own separate existence. Professor Norman Bentwich, Chairman of the Society, presided at the meeting.

Care of the Aged

The annual meeting of subscribers to the Jewish Board of Guardians discussed the welfare of old people and future plans for their comfort and accommodation. It was announced that plans for the erection of one-room flatlets and some with larger accommodation at Hemel Hempstead were nearly complete. It was also planned to build a new home adjoining the flatlets for those old people who were unable to care for themselves. There were also plans on hand for a home to house senile old people.

Jewish Mayor

Councillor Harry Langer has been installed as the first Jewish Mayor of Tottenham. The Mayor appointed the minister of the Tottenham Synagogue, of which he is a member, as his chaplain.

Doctorate for Harriet Cohen

The famous pianist, Miss Harriet Cohen, recently visited Dublin to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Music of the National University of Ireland. She was the guest speaker at a reception given in her honour by the Regional Council of Women Zionists of Ireland, and later visited Cork where she addressed a meeting arranged by the Daughters of Zion, attended by many non-Jewish local notabilities.

British Academy Fellowships

Lord Nathan, Professor E. H. Gombrich, the art historian, and Professor R. F. Kahn, the economist, are among those upon whom Fellowships of the British Academy has been conferred.

Olympic Games

Great Britain will be represented in the Olympic Games by three Jewish fencers.

Help to Combat T.B. in Israel

The New Marguerite Society has presented a cheque for £2,500 to the Friends of the Anti-Tuberculosis League of Israel. During the past ten years, the Society has collected over £30,000 for this purpose.

SHADOWS OF THE PAST

TRIALS

A list comprising the names of 325 to 350 residents in Western Germany, who are suspected of having committed crimes against Jews, has been handed over by the Israeli Government to the "Zentralstelle zur Bekämpfung von Nazi-Verbrechen" in Ludwigsburg, where it will be investigated. A spokesman of the German Federal Government stated that so far the work of the "Zentralstelle" in Ludwigsburg has resulted in proceedings against more than 1,000 persons.

New evidence against the former SS-Obergruppenführer and General of the Waffen-SS, von dem Bach-Zelewski, was handed over by the Polish judge, Leszczynski, to Landgerichtsrat Dr. Bender (Nuernberg), who is in charge of the investigations. According to the documents, on several occasions Jews and Poles were shot by order of the SS-General. Von dem Bach-Zelewski has been under arrest in Nuernberg for several months.

In Kassel investigations have been started against two former police officers, Lechthaler and Papenkort who are suspected of having put Jews to death most cruelly in Sluzk (White Russia).

The Police Chief of the former "Wartegau", SS-Obergruppenführer Wilhelm Koppe, has been under arrest in Bonn since the beginning of the war. This has only now been stated by the authorities because his identity could not be ascertained before. Koppe lived under the name of Lohmann which, it is learned, he adopted in 1944 with the permission of the Ministry of Interior. The "Frankfurter Rundschau" writes it would be interesting to learn how many prominent Nazis were given new names and new identity papers in order to make it easier for them to go underground.

Atrocities in the Concentration Camp Gross-Rosen (Lower Silesia) have been brought to light by the Hanover public prosecutor, who has opened proceedings against Albert Lauer, a former SS guard in the camp.

The former Gestapo official, Friedrich Knochen-doeffel, is accused of murders committed in the Kolomea Ghetto. Witnesses claim to have heard him say he could never enjoy his breakfast until he had killed 15 Jews. Knochen-doeffel is under arrest in Berlin.

The bestialities of a former SS-Oberführer, Wolfgang Seuss, were described by a number of witnesses in a trial against him before the Munich Criminal Court. He was found guilty of the death of a Jewish prisoner in Dachau, Kurt Riesenfeld of Breslau, and sentenced to lifelong forced labour.

Martin Fellenz, a Free Democratic member of the Schleswig Borough Council, is suspected of having participated in the killing of Jews in Cracow in 1942.

Dr. Ludwig Hahn (Hamburg), a former SS-Standartenführer, has been arrested in Hamburg. He is suspected of having taken a responsible part in the liquidation of the Warsaw Ghetto and in the mass exterminations in the Treblinka Camp.

GOVERNMENTAL PUBLICATIONS ON NAZI ATROCITIES

A spokesman of the "Bundeszentrale fuer Heimatsdienst", the Federal German Governmental Information Office, stated that there was sufficient material about the political happenings up to 1945 which was suitable for educational purposes. Books and pamphlets could be obtained from their office free of charge. Copies of "Flucht in den Hass", by Eva Reichmann, had also been distributed. Recent publications included brochures entitled "Unsere juedischen Mitbuenger", "Die Reichskristallnacht", and "Dokumente zur Massenvergasung". The West German Broadcasting Station had arranged two features programmes for schools: "Die Rolle der Hitlerjugend" and "Die Volkspolitik der SS im Generalgouvernement Polen".

LORD RUSSELL TO BE AT EICHMANN TRIAL

Lord Russell of Liverpool is to attend the Eichmann trial. He may write a book on the affair. It will be recalled that Lord Russell was forced to resign his post as Assistant Judge Advocate at the War Office six years ago because he refused to withdraw his book, "The Scourge of the Swastika", dealing with the Nazi war crimes.

ARGENTINA AND WAR CRIMINALS

In Bonn, President Frondizi of Argentina stated that if West Germany could produce sufficient proof that Josef Mengele, who has been charged with responsibility for medical experiments at Auschwitz, was hiding in Argentina, his Government would be prepared to extradite him to Germany.

It is reported that, meanwhile, Mengele has fled to Brazil and that the German Government is to ask Brazil for his extradition.

President Frondizi also told a Press conference that the amount of compensation Israel is to pay for abducting Eichmann is to be arranged by negotiations between the two countries. He said that Argentina condemned Eichmann's crimes but could not approve violation of her sovereignty.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST JUDGES

Debate in Hesse Landtag

Questionnaires sent by the Hesse Ministry of Justice to 30 judges and prosecutors were described as unconstitutional by the Free Democrat member of the Hesse Diet, Karry. Recipients of the questionnaire were asked for information about their activities under the Nazi régime, especially with regard to their employment with "Sondergerichte" and their participation in the promulgation of death sentences. Karry requested that the Ministry should not make use of the information obtained in this way. In his reply, the spokesman of the Ministry of Justice pointed out that it was highly essential to follow up any allegations made against the officials. It was also in the interest of the officials themselves that they should be given the opportunity of getting their records cleared in case the attacks against them turned out to be unfounded. The speech by Deputy Karry was particularly resented by the Social Democrats, one of whom, Dora Platiel, lodged a violent protest against it.

Investigations in North Rhine-Westphalia

According to a statement by the Minister of Justice for Land North Rhine-Westphalia, Dr. Flehinghaus, investigations have been started against officials suspected of having committed judicial murder as judges and prosecutors of the "Sondergerichte". In April the number of cases involved amounted to 15, but it has grown since then.

HORST WESSEL SONG AT BOY SCOUT MEETING

Ten young people, alleged members of the German boy scout movement, were arrested near Bergzabern after a Midsummer Night Celebration, at which they sang the Horst Wessel Song and other Nazi songs. They carried with them Nazi and SS emblems.

IMPRISONMENT FOR ANTI-SEMITIC REMARKS

The former S.S.-Obersturmführer, Werner Teichert, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the Darmstadt Law Court. He was found guilty of having greatly offended a Jewish citizen in a restaurant.

KARLSRUHE SCHOOL INSPECTOR SUSPENDED

Regierungsschulrat Kurt Knitter (Karlsruhe) has been suspended, pending investigations concerning him. The International Auschwitz Committee maintains that, as instructor of the camp guards, Knitter propagated the extermination measures.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER'S PARTICIPATION IN NOVEMBER POGROMS

Investigations have been started against Studienrat Dr. Fritz Winter (Berlin), 61, who is suspected of having participated in actions during the pogrom night in 1938 by helping to set the Fasanenstrasse and Franzensbader Strasse Synagogues on fire.

ACCUSED'S SUICIDE

Friedrich Karl Simon, a policeman accused of shooting 15 Auschwitz prisoners brought to Gleiwitz in 1945, committed suicide in his prison cell.

GUILTY OF PERSECUTEE'S DEATH

The Munich Law Court sentenced a former Nazi Party member of long standing, Hans Geu, to two years' hard labour. In 1942 Geu denounced his landlady, a Rumanian half-Jewess, in order to force her to reduce his rent. Fearing the consequences the landlady took her life.

LITIGATION ON PRESENT TO GOERING

A picture by Lucas Cranach, "Madonna mit dem Kinde", has become the object of a lawsuit between the Municipality of Cologne and Edda Goering, the daughter of the late "Reichsmarschall". The picture had been presented in the name of the city by the Nazi Mayor, Dr. Schmidt, to Edda Goering on the occasion of her baptism in 1938. It was then worth about RM. 50,000. After the war the city claimed the return of the picture and the Law court decided in its favour. However, the Higher Law Court, to which Edda Goering appealed, has reversed the decision. Though it agreed that the views on the personality and the activities of Hermann Goering had changed and that the present had been rather extravagant, the Higher Law Court did not decide that the donation was against public order ("gegen die guten Sitten verstossend") within the meaning of Par. 138 BGB, because donations to personalities in high positions had always been customary. The Cologne Municipality has decided to lodge an appeal with the Supreme Court.

BORMANN'S ASSETS CONFISCATED

The Berlin Denazification Court confiscated DM 35,000, the major part of the assets left by the former Deputy Leader, Martin Bormann. In 1946 the Nuremberg Tribunal had tried him *in absentia* and sentenced him to death for crimes against humanity. Later on the Berchtesgaden Law Court issued a death certificate, according to which Bormann was supposed to have died in Berlin on May 2, 1945. His actual fate has, however, never been ascertained beyond doubt.

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GESTURES OF GOOD WILL

AN EXHIBITION IN BERLIN

An exhibition of the history of the Jews in Germany to commemorate the "Unbewaeltigte Vergangenheit" was arranged in the Congress Hall by the Berlin section of the League of Human Rights. One of the large walls of the Hall was dedicated to the Jewish contribution to the civilisation of Germany, illustrated by 62 portraits of German Jews from Moses Mendelssohn to Kurt Tucholsky. On the opposite wall was a gigantic panorama of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Camp.

The displays included facsimiles of documents, old and new, wood-cuts, and photographs illustrating modern history. Many pictures, including some from the Hitler period, had never been shown before: almost unbearable photographs of trains, stations, faces, the burning of the synagogues, the books and the destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto. Facsimiles of letters in favour of the Jews written by Bishops in the year 1000 were contrasted with Photostats of the Nuremberg Laws. Documents from the early history of the Jews in Germany reflected the amazing tolerance of Charlemagne and the higher clergy of that period. True, the Jews were then considered second-class citizens, but citizens all the same. The exhibition showed the change during the Crusades: the Jews were then to be the first victims of religious fanaticism, of superstition and envy. Other displays were shown under the following headings: The Emancipation and the Beginning of Modern Antisemitism; Hatred as "Weltanschauung"; Antisemitism as a Political Programme; From Wild Terror to Terror by Law; The Foundation of Civilisation Destroyed; "Der Geist ins Exil getrieben"; War against the Helpless and Innocent; Europe a Test Tube for Inhumanity; A Government of Criminals; The "Endloesung der Judenfrage"; The Death Factories; For the Jews of Europe all Trains go to Auschwitz; The Suffering of the Survivors; The Answers of the Guilty Ones. There was also a form referring to the gold teeth taken from prisoner No. 27644 Israel Ejenbaum, Auschwitz, 21.5.1942

Other pictures described the history of the Jews in Frankfurt and other German towns. Whilst the exhibition was on, films revealing the plight of the Jews, e.g., "Ehe im Schatten", were shown free of charge. On leaving the exhibition, an old Berlin worker was overheard saying: "Nobody who viewed this exhibition can leave it as the person he was before." ("Niemand, der diese Ausstellung gesehen hat, verlaesst sie als dieselbe Person.") However, I wonder whether he was one of those for whom conversion had been necessary.

GABRIELE TERGIT

HAMBURG YOUTH DISCUSSES JEWISH QUESTION

Under the auspices of the newly erected "Jugend-Europa-Haus" in Hamburg, the bookseller Mr. Alfred Katz spoke to an audience of young people on the subject: "The failure of the elder generation and the dangers of the future." In the course of a lively discussion listeners displayed a particular eagerness to learn more about the specific position of the Jews, and to find ways and means by which a recurrence of the past happenings could be avoided.

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DISPLAYS OF DOCUMENTS

Mannheim

Under the heading "Zeitgeschichtliche Filme", Dr. K. J. Fischer, organiser of the "Mannheim Week", assembled a number of documentaries dealing with Nazi crimes and the history of the Hitler era, which were shown to German film people, educationists and youth leaders, assembled in Mannheim for the ninth International Festival of Documentaries.

Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia and Italy were represented by stirring documentaries, some never before seen outside their country of origin.

A three-hour discussion followed the films, from which it was plain that liberally minded Germans are not in an easy position in the Federal Republic. However, a number of anti-Nazi documentaries are regularly shown and discussed despite this.

It is learnt that a letter arrived from the Ministry of National Economy to the effect that the Polish picture "Under the same Sky" must not be shown as it was unsuitable for screening in the Federal Republic and West Berlin. The film was, however, shown as the letter arrived too late.

Frankfurt

Under the heading "Night Over Germany" an exhibition of Nazi documents was held in the Frankfurt Paulskirche under the auspices of the City Council's Educational Department and of the Association of Frankfurt Youth. Its object was to make the young generation aware of the atrocities of the Nazi terror régime, and, according to press reports, the exhibition has left a deep impression on the great number of young people who visited it.

Oberhausen

Under the heading "Aufstand des Gewissens" the "Ring politischer Jugend" and the Federal Ministry of Defence arranged an exhibition in Oberhausen (Rhineland) in which photos and documents recalled the heroism and the plight of German resistance fighters against the Nazi régime.

RALLIES AT BELSEN

More than 3,000 Roman Catholics from Hannover, Berlin, and the Harz held a service on the site of the Belsen Camp (which was conducted by the Bishop of Hildesheim) to honour the memory of the victims.

There was also a Youth Rally under the auspices of the Society for Christian-Jewish Co-operation and the Hamburg "Jugendring". A Hamburg journalist, Ben Witter, told the boys and girls what he had seen when the Belsen Camp was liberated in 1945.

ANNE FRANK VILLAGE COMPLETED

The fourth German Anne Frank Village was completed recently. It is situated near Wuppertal and is designed to house 20 families with children, most of them refugees from Eastern countries. The settlement was built under the auspices of the "Hilfe fuer heimatlose Auslaender in Deutschland", on the initiative of the Belgian priest, Dominique Pire, who dedicated half the Nobel Prize for Peace awarded to him towards the scheme.

PEACE PRIZE FOR VICTOR GOLLANZ

This year's Peace Prize of the Association of German Book Traders was awarded to Victor Gollanz, in recognition of his services to the cause of peace and, especially, of his work for Germany immediately after the end of the war, when, as initiator of the "Save Europe Now" movement, he helped to build up a new relationship between the victorious Allies and defeated Germany.

MUNICH HONOURS MARTIN BUBER

Martin Buber was awarded this year's Cultural Honour Prize of the City of Munich. At the ceremony, state and municipal speakers referred to Professor Buber's achievements and to the great contributions made by Jewish citizens to the cultural life of Munich before the Nazis came to power.

JEWISH THEMES ON BERLIN RADIO

Two German-Jewish poets were the subjects of recent talks broadcast by the West Berlin Broadcasting Station. One lecture in the series "Einkehr bei den Dichtern" was dedicated to Karl Wolfskehl; the speaker was Professor Hans Wolffheim. A school broadcast dealt with the life and work of Stefan Zweig.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DISCRIMINATION

Under the auspices of the organisation of German returnees a conference of members of the ex-servicemen age group was held in Bad Godesberg. It was attended by delegates from fourteen countries. In his welcoming address Secretary of State Ritter von Lex declared that in the light of past tragic experience Germany was under a special obligation to promote the idea of mutual respect between members of different races and religions, and to work for the removal of prejudice and discrimination.

JEWISH INSTITUTE AT FRANKFURT UNIVERSITY

Preparations are under way for the formation of an Institute for Jewish Studies at the Frankfurt University, and a comprehensive library will be attached to the Institute. This statement has been made by Dr. E. J. Cohn, London, honorary professor of law at the Frankfurt University. A lecture on "Graetz and Jewish History" was given by Dr. Cohn in the series of lectures on Jewish topics regularly held at the University.

YIDDISH TRANSLATIONS FOR GERMANY

Three German and Israeli publishers in Recklinghausen, West Germany, have formed a committee to promote the publication of Jewish literature in German, as a contribution to German-Jewish understanding.

GOLO MANN ON ANTISEMITISM

In an address to the members of the Rhein-Ruhr-Club, Professor Golo Mann, the son of Thomas Mann, expressed the view that the Nazis had been successful, not because of their anti-semitic propaganda, but in spite of it. He described the persecution of the Jews throughout the centuries as a delusion comparable with the delusion which resulted in witch hunts.

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NEWS FROM ABROAD

WORLD INTELLECTUALS' CONFERENCE ON SOVIET JEWRY

On the initiative of several leading personalities an International Conference of Intellectuals will be held in Paris in September, at which Mr. Richard Crossman, M.P., and Mr. Wolf Mankowitz will be among the British delegates. Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Jewish Congress, has stated that the main object of the Conference was to draw public attention to the fate of Soviet Jewry.

Dr. Goldmann stated that the initiators were making a special point of inviting only those considered as friends of the Soviet Union, or at least as hostile to the cold war. "We do not want our move to be interpreted as an anti-Soviet one. We will ask the Russian authorities to give Soviet Jewry similar treatment to that accorded to Jews in the popular democracies—that is, the right to live as Jews in an organised community with its own cultural activities."

He added that he did not believe the Soviet authorities were anti-Semitic or that Soviet Jewry was persecuted. He felt, however, that it suffered from a certain amount of discrimination and from a lack of liberty in the exercise of its religious and cultural activities.

Many leading intellectuals have agreed to participate, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt may also be coming. Arthur Miller and Charles Chaplin have not yet replied to the invitations.

FRANCO AND SEPHARDIM

Representatives of the World Sephardi Federation and Spanish scholars were recently received by General Franco, in order to acquaint him with their plans for the establishment of an Institute for Jewish-Spanish culture. The General stated he was pleased to meet the delegation, and assured them that the Spanish Government felt a deep satisfaction at having been able to perform the humanitarian task of saving lives during the last war. Spaniards, he said, were deeply moved by the desire of Sephardim to strengthen their relations with Spain.

The Haham, Dr. S. Gaon, in his address said that he hoped that, following the successful Sephardi Exhibition in Madrid, the proposed Institute would be an additional bond between the Jewish and Spanish peoples for the benefit of humanity.

Anglo-Jewish members of the delegation included Mr. Denzil Montefiore, President of the World Sephardi Federation, and Mrs. Montefiore.

MOROCCAN GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER JEWISH SCHOOLS

A report has been received that, according to Moroccan official circles, the Moroccan Government has decided to take over the entire network of schools belonging to the Alliance Israélite Universelle. It is understood that the Jewish schools will be subject to the Moroccan laws applying to non-Jewish schools. It is learned from reliable sources that negotiations between Moroccan and Alliance officials are being conducted in an excellent atmosphere.

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APARTHEID AND SOUTH AFRICAN JEWS

The Bishop of Johannesburg, Dr. Ambrose Reeves, expressed the view that the Jews of South Africa are being lulled into a false sense of security by their Government's protestations of friendship for the State of Israel. It was likely that the policy of apartheid would one day be extended to engulf them as well.

Dr. Reeves was speaking on "Apartheid and South African Jews" at the A.J.A. Luncheon Club recently. He felt that the South African Government was following a course of deliberate insincerity. There was so much incipient anti-Semitism in the Government that he was surprised that the Jews were taken in. The Jewish community was inclined, on the whole, to stand aloof from the whole problem of apartheid. Certain of the Jews of Johannesburg were among his staunchest supporters in his struggle against apartheid, and it was significant that there was a high proportion of Jews amongst those arrested recently under the emergency laws. However, the main section of the Jewish community tended to ignore the whole problem, in common with the rest of the non-nationalistic white group.

BRAZIL

"Arrest All Foreign Agents"

The arrest of all foreign agents seeking Germans accused of war crimes has been ordered by the Governor of the Brazilian province of Rio Grande do Sul. The Federation of Jewish Institutions in Brazil has protested, asking why the Governor did not ask instead for the arrest of the German war criminals. A large German colony has settled in this province, and it is believed that they include many war criminals.

Protest Against Ex-Nazi's Naturalisation

A resolution has been passed by the Rio de Janeiro municipality to ask the Brazilian Minister of the Interior not to grant Brazilian nationality to Herbert Cukors, the former leading Nazi official now living in Sao Paulo.

ACTION AGAINST AMERICAN NAZI

After numerous protests, the Mayor of New York forbade George Lincoln Rockwell, the notorious anti-Semite and self-styled leader of the American Nazi Party, to hold a rally in New York on July 4th, American Independence Day.

The Mayor described Rockwell as a "halfpenny Hitler" and said there was clear evidence that he intended inciting people to riot by preaching race hatred and violence in a city where peoples of all races lived peacefully together.

Rockwell was expelled from New York and put aboard a plane to Washington. He had to be protected by police from hostile crowds on several occasions.

EX-NAZIS IN EIRE

A spokesman of Eire's Department of Foreign Affairs has commented on the recent allegation in Tel Aviv by Joel Brand, war-time Hungarian Jewish leader, of an undercover Nazi movement in the Republic of Ireland. "This is just another of those stories that some people feel peculiarly free to peddle around about Ireland without the need for seeking the slightest foundation for their statements," he said.

A West German Embassy official stated that he had never heard of any neo-Nazi activities in Ireland. An official of the Irish police pointed out that a year or two ago when it was decided to intern the leading members of the I.R.A., the police took into custody some 200 members of this supposedly secret organisation.

The general feeling in Eire is that if Joel Brand had ever visited the country he would not have made his statements. There are people like Baron Alexander Doernberg, Hitler's *chef de protocol*, and Herr Peter Bielenburg, a former high-ranking German civil servant, living in Ireland as gentlemen farmer, but they are well known for what they are. (cf., page 2 "In Parliament".)

DEATH OF FORMER RUMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Mrs. Anna Pauker, the former Rumanian Foreign Minister and the first woman ever to hold that office, has died in Bucharest at the age of 66. She was the daughter of a Rumanian rabbi. As a member of the outlawed Communist Party in Rumania, she was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and her only son was born in gaol.

She was released shortly before the war and settled in Moscow, returning to Bucharest with the Red Army in 1944. She was appointed Foreign Minister in the first Rumanian Communist Cabinet, and held this office until her dismissal in 1952. Her downfall was attributed to the anti-Semitic trend in the Kremlin.

Anna Pauker, although the daughter of a rabbi, never showed special interest in Jewry, but she was helpful in arranging Jewish emigration to Israel. After her downfall, she lived in humble circumstances on the outskirts of Bucharest, where it is reported she has written her memoirs.

POLES IMPRISON JEW BAITER

A Polish business man has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for insulting and attacking two Jews who spoke Yiddish in a Lodz street. The Polish prosecutor asked the court to remember that it was in Poland that the Jewish people suffered their greatest losses. "It is indeed a terrible thing for the accused to come today, 15 years after that terrible period, and insult survivors in the street of a Polish city", he said.

JEWISH WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

The International Council of Jewish Women recently held the largest convention in its 50-year history in Basle, attended by about 130 delegates representing more than half a million Jewish women in 19 countries.

Discussions were concentrated on plans for expanding the social work programmes of affiliated organisations, including plans for help in education, medicine, geriatrics, youth welfare, mental health, etc.

"NO JEWISH RACE"

Mr. Harry L. Shapiro, Chairman of the Department of Anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, has written a book contending that there is no such thing as a Jewish race, and that so-called Jewish physical characteristics do not stand up to analysis.

In different parts of the world, he states, Jews tend more closely to resemble the surrounding population than any general Jewish type. He adduces statistics in support of this, based upon biological research from a large number of sources. Mr. Shapiro reports that Jewish blood group samples show practically the same distribution as samples from non-Jewish groups.

His book concludes with the statement: "We may now witness in Israel the beginnings of a new chapter in the biological history of the Jews."

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ZWEI DEUTSCH-JUEDISCHE PARLAMETARIER

IN MEMORIAM LUDWIG HAAS

Zu seinem 30. Todestag

Am 2. August sind 30 Jahre verstrichen, seit Ludwig Haas, der ausgezeichnete Parlamentarier, Redner und Anwalt des Rechts gestorben ist, und noch ist in den demokratischen Kreisen, besonders Sueddeutschlands, die Erinnerung an diesen aufrechten Mann lebendig, eine der reinsten und vornehmsten Persoenlichkeiten der deutschen Demokratie. Haas wurde am 16. April 1875 in Freiburg geboren. Waehrend seiner juristischen Studien in Heidelberg, Freiburg und Muenchen war er eines der prominentesten Mitglieder der Deutsch-Juedischen Studentenorganisation K.C. Seine politische Laufbahn begann, sobald er sich als Rechtsanwalt in Karlsruhe niedergelassen hatte. Im Jahre 1908 wurde er in den Stadtrat gewaehlt, und 1912 wurde er Mitglied des deutschen Reichstags.

Im Kriege stand er an der Front, erwarb fruehzeitig im Schuetzengraben das Eiserne Kreuz II. und I. Klasse und war waehrend der letzten Zeit im Generalgouvernement Warschau taetig. Nach der Revolution von 1918 trat er in die provisorische republikanische Regierung Badens ein. Als Staatsrat an der Spitze des



badischen Innenministeriums sorgte er dafuer, dass die Staatsumwaelzung in seiner Heimat in ruhigen Formen verlief und Baden als erstes Land nach der Revolution sich eine republikanische Verfassung geben konnte. Im Reichstag, dem er bis zu seinem Tode ununterbrochen angehorte, hat er sich durch die Sachlichkeit, den Ernst und den Humor seiner Reden weit ueber die Kreise der Deutschen Demokratischen Partei Beachtung verschafft.

Ein unermuedlicher Arbeiter, war er zugleich ein Lebenskuenstler von seltener Lebenslust. Als wir den Fuenfzigjaehrigen feierten, rief er; "Diese Jahre von 50 bis 60 will ich noch recht geniessen!" Es war ihm nicht beschieden. Im Anfang des Jahres 1930 entzog ihn ein schweres Leiden, den Freunden frueher erkennbar als ihm selbst, dem oeffentlichen Leben und seinem Anwaltsberuf. Die Demokratie war ihm nicht nur Sache des Gedankens sondern des lebendigen Mitfuehlens und Miterlebens. Er, der ueberzeugte Pazifist, trat leidenschaftlich mit kaempferischem Temperament fuer das Recht und die soziale Gerechtigkeit ein. Der Offizier aus dem ersten Weltkrieg stand auch im Reichsbund juedischer Frontsoldaten in der vordersten Front; an der Schaffung des Reichsbanners Schwarz-Rot-Gold, sowie an der Ausgestaltung und Erziehung der Reichswehr zu einem zuverlaessigen Instrument der Republik, hat Ludwig Haas entscheidend mitgewirkt. Persoenlich war er von aeusserster

Bescheidenheit und trat immer hinter der Sache zurueck. General von Seeckt haette ihn gern als Wehrminister gesehen. Aus Gruenden des Takts konnte Ludwig Haas sich jedoch nicht entschliessen, dieser Anregung Folge zu geben. "Ein Jude kann nicht Wehrminister sein" aeusserte er. Begegnete man ihm im Reichstag so hatte man den Eindruck, in eine hoehere Klasse versetzt zu sein.

Er war in der aelteren Generation einer der wenigen, die auch bei der demokratischen Jugend immer Vertrauen und Gehoeer fanden. Dieser ueberzeugte Pazifist hatte in seinem ganzen Wesen etwas Soldatisches. Er war ein Kaempfer fuer den Frieden. Schon vor dem Ersten Weltkrieg hatte er in enger Verbindung mit Friedrich Nauman und Ludwig Frank fuer eine deutsch-franzoesische Verstaendigung gestritten, und in seiner Eigenschaft als Parlamentarier sowie als fuehrendes Mitglied des Central-Vereins foecht er unerschrocken fuer Voelkerversoehnung und den Friedensgedanken.

Ludwig Haas ist zu frueh gestorben. Trotz des Leides und der Enttaeuschung, die die unmittelbar bevorstehenden Ereignisse auch ihm bereithaetten, haette er noch Grosses leisten koennen. Er wird allen, denen, die ihm begegneten, unvergesslich bleiben.

ERNST FEDER

EDUARD LASKER

Eine Doktor-Dissertation

Es ist als ein Fortschritt zu begruessen, dass die deutsche Geschichtswissenschaft neuerdings auch Parlamentarier zum Gegenstand ihrer Forschung macht, selbst wenn sie niemals Minister geworden sind. Sie werden sogar das Thema von Dissertationen, mit denen junge Historiker sich den Doktorgrad erwerben. Eine solche Dissertation ueber Eduard Lasker hat Richard A. Dill der Universitaet Erlangen vorgelegt, unter dem Titel: "Der Parlamentarier Eduard Lasker und die parlamentarische Stilentwicklung der Jahre 1867-1884. Ein Beitrag zur Geistesgeschichte des politischen Stils in Deutschland".

Mit dem Problem des politischen Stils brauchen wir uns hier nicht zu beschaeftigen; es hat den Verfasser zu allerlei Exkursen verleitet, deren Erheblichkeit zu bezweifeln ist. Uns interessiert hier der juedische Parlamentarier Lasker. Heute wird es vielen fast un glaublich erscheinen, dass einmal ein Jude nicht nur der fuehrende Sprecher des Deutschen Reichstags, sondern auch sein populaerstes und beliebtestes Mitglied war. Den Gipfelpunkt seines Ruhms erklimmte er, als er am 7. Februar 1873 im Preussischen Abgeordnetenhaus den Schwindel, der mit Eisenbahn-Konzessionen getrieben worden war, enthüllte. Was dem Publikum so imponierte, war nicht nur der Mut, mit dem Lasker auch hochgestellten Personen die Maske herunterriss, sondern auch, dass er ganz auf sich allein gestellt, durch muhselige Durchforschung der allen zugaeenglichen, aber bisher von niemandem beachteten Handelsregister-Akten ein Material zusammengestellt hatte, vor dem das Preussische Ministerium einfach zusammenbrach. Das Haupt der gelehrten Kathedersozialisten, Professor Gustav Schmoller, schrieb damals an Lasker: "Ihre Rede, Ihr Mut, Ihr Angriff sind ein Segenswerk . . . für die, die nicht begreifen konnten, dass endlich einmal ein Berufener das erlösende Wort spreche: Hier ist etwas faul".

Wenn Lasker diese Popularitaet im Laufe weniger Jahre einbuessete, so lag dies einmal an der persoenlichen Abneigung, die Bismarck gegen den ihm in seinem Wesen unverstaendlichen Mann hegte, und an dem Antisemitismus, der Ende der siebziger Jahre aufkam. Die fruehste Aeusserung dieser Richtung kam von katholischer Seite, naemlich von niemand geringerer als dem Bischof von Mainz, Ketteler. Er versuchte schon die Identifizierung von Liberalismus mit Judentum, die ein Haupttrumpf der antisemitischen Agitation geworden ist: "Das deutsche Volk geht jetzt zu den Juden und lässt sich von ihnen belehren, was deutsches Wesen ist", rief Ketteler im Anfang des

Kulturkampfes aus. Dieser Angriff ist umso unentschuldbarer, als Lasker im Kulturkampf eine Sachlichkeit und Grundsatztreue gezeigt hat, die ihm zuweilen Dank auch aus den Reihen des Zentrums eintrug. Als er sich von seinen national-liberalen Freunden trennte, um gegen das Jesuitengesetz zu stimmen, weil es ein Ausnahmegesetz sei, dankte ihm der Zentrumsabgeordnete P. Reichensperger, am 8. Juli 1872, dass er "unbeirrt durch den *ardor civium prava jumentum*" die Sache des Rechts und der Freiheit gewahrt habe.

Kettelers Bemerkung ist natuerlich nur ein schwaches Vorspiel des Geschimpfes, in dem sich im Jahre 1880 die sogenannte Berliner Bewegung austobte. Lasker hatte mit am schwersten darunter zu leiden. Aber als Berthold Auerbach, der deutsche Patriot und Volksdichter, ihm unter Traenen klagte, dass man ihm "Hepp, Hepp" nachgerufen hatte, tröstete ihn Lasker mit den Worten: "Wollen Sie einem Kranken einem Vorwurf daraus machen, dass er die Cholera hat? Der Antisemitismus ist eine Epidemie, welche diese Leute befallen hat." Schaefer schrieb Ludwig Bamberger im November 1880 an Lasker: "Ich verschone Sie und mich mit den schoenen Sachen, die wir hier in der Stoekerei erleben. Man begreift, warum die Deutschen bei allen anderen Nationen verhasst sind. . . ."

Bismarcks Gegnerschaft

Aber das Verhaengnisvollste für Lasker war der Widerwille, den Bismarck gegen ihn empfand. Lasker war einer der Fuehrer der national-liberalen Partei, die den Reichskanzler unterstuetzte; aber dieser Fuehrer nahm sich heraus, seine Unterstuetzung zu versagen, wenn sein Gewissen es ihm gebot. Dann amendierte er die Regierungsvorlage und dieses Amendement Lasker hat Bismarck, wie er behauptete, die Suppe regelmassig versalzen. Besonders ging dem Kanzler das ethische Pathos, in das Lasker leicht verfiel, auf die Nerven. So antwortete er ihm auf politische Opposition mit einer persoenlichen Gereiztheit, die, ob gerechtfertigt oder nicht, seinen zahllosen Anhaengern gefiel und ihr Urteil ueber Lasker bestimmte. Bei der Debatte ueber den Zolltarif von 1879, der Bismarcks grosse Schwenkung markierte, erlaubte sich Lasker gegen die Brotverteuerung durch die Getreidezölle zu polemisieren. Darauf antwortete Bismarck mit seiner schaeffsten Invektive: Lasker sei "einer der Herren, von denen die Schrift sagt, sie saen nicht, sie ernten nicht—und doch sind sie gekleidet. Die Herren, die unsere Sonne nicht waermt, die unser Regen nicht nass macht, wenn sie nicht zufaellig ohne Regenschirm ausgegangen sind". Und er warf Lasker vor, er treibe "die Finanzpolitik der Besitzlosen". Was heute ein Lob waere, galt damals dem grossen Kanzler und vielen seiner Anhaenger als schwerer Tadel.

Selbst Laskers Tod konnte den Eisernen Kanzler nicht besaenftigen. Am 5. Januar 1884 starb Lasker, der inzwischen aus der national-liberalen Partei ausgetreten war, fern von der Heimat in New York. Das amerikanische Repraesentantenhaus hatte darauf eine Resolution gefasst, in der es seinen Tod als einen "loss for the lovers of liberty throughout the world" bezeichnete. Den Versuch, diese Resolution dem Deutschen Reichstag zuzustellen, verhinderte Bismarck. Mehr noch, er hielt am 13. Maerz, wie Dill schreibt, "ein furchtbares Totengericht ueber Lasker ab. Endlich einmal kann der Kanzler, von allen Hemmungen befreit, seinem Groll ueber die echte und eingebildete Gegnerschaft des verhassten kleinen Juden Luft machen" (S.202). Ob es dem Andenken des "kleinen Juden" auf die Dauer geschadet hat, erscheint auch angesichts dieser nach Unparteilichkeit strebenden Dissertation sehr zweifelhaft; dass es nicht zu den Ruhmesblaettern Bismarcks gehoert, werden heute auch seine Bewunderer zugeben.

ERICH EYCK.

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THROUGH GENTILES' EYES

"DAS TRAGISCHE MISSVERSTAENDNIS"

Friedrich Wilhelm Foerster, *Die jüdische Frage*. Herder-Bücherei Band 55. 139 S. Verlag Herder, Freiburg i.B. 1959.

Auf dem Umschlag dieses kleinen Buches steht in grossen gelben hebräischen Buchstaben: "Haschaalah Hajehudith. Die jüdische Frage," und darunter: "Vom Mysterium Israels."

Der grosse Ethiker und Erzieher Friedrich Wilhelm Foerster war seit Jahrzehnten allbekannt als einer der vornehmsten Sprecher einer religiösen Bewegung jenseits der Konfessionen, der Ethischen Kultur. Aber in diesem seinem Alterswerk spricht er als ein Katholik, erfüllt von dem Geheimnis seines Glaubens, der Menschwerdung Gottes. Nach der Lehre der Kirche hat Gott in dem Sohne eines jüdischen Weibes Menschengestalt angenommen. Warum gerade in einer jüdischen Mutter, einem jüdischen Manne. Auf diese Frage gibt Foerster seine Antwort. Er erfährt in unserer hebräischen Bibel "den Drang der Schöpfung zum Schöpfer" (S.33). Dort entdeckt er beides, "den Einbruch der Gotteswelt in die menschliche Geschichte und das leidenschaftliche Verlangen nach Befolgung des göttlichen Willens mitten im irdischen Leben". So bekennt er in zwei Sätzen seine Einstellung zum Judentum und zugleich seinen katholischen Glauben: "Christus fiel nicht in die hebräische Welt wie ein Meteor aus einer anderen Wirklichkeit und ohne Zusammenhang mit dem Geiste dieser Geschichte. Nein, er war und ist die höchste Logik der ganzen jüdischen Entwicklung". (S.25). Und damit sucht und findet er eine Brücke zwischen Judentum und Christentum. "Die Kraft des göttlichen Willens wirkt hinab bis zum äussersten Saum der niedersten Kreatur" lehrt Salomo Ibn Gabirol. Mit Berufung auf diesen unseren grossen Dichter, dessen Hymnus, "Die Königskrone" wir in der Nacht zum Jomkippur lesen, will Foerster zeigen "dass die sogenannte Fleischwerdung des Wortes zweifellos in der jüdischen Gotteslehre ihre gewichtigen Hinweise besitzt". (S.33). Im Rahmen dieser, seiner Ueberzeugung betrachtet er Juden und jüdische Geschichte. Er spricht u.a. über den deutschen Juden und den deutschen Nationalismus, über jüdische Fehler und ihre weltgeschichtlichen Ursachen, über jüdisches Gesetz und jüdische Frömmigkeit, über das weltgeschichtliche Rätsel

der jüdisch-christlichen Verfeindung, über zwei Typen des modernen ökonomischen Judentums und noch von manchem anderen drängenden Problem. In grossen Zügen gibt er ein Bild der jüdischen Geschichte in den vergangenen zweitausend Jahren, bis auf die Gegenwart, in Spanien, in Deutschland und im slawischen Osten. Er zitiert dabei ungewöhnliche Quellen. Erschütternd ist vor allen anderen der Brief, in dem ihm ein österreichischer Offizier, ein Augenzeuge, die Vernichtung von 15,000 Juden in Rowno im November 1941 schildert. (S.112). Foerster überschreibt dieses zentrale Kapitel: "Die Märtyrergeschichte des jüdischen Volkes".

Höhepunkte unserer Geschichte

Als die Höhepunkte unserer Geschichte erscheinen ihm die Momente, in denen das Volk bereit war, für das Gebot: "Du darfst dir kein Bild machen und keinerlei Gestalt . . ." für Gott als reinen Geist, nicht verkörpert in irgend einer Form, sein Leben hinzugeben. Das ist in den Tagen der Makkabäer geschehen und auch zweihundert Jahre später, als Caligula gebot, dass seine Statue im Tempel in Jerusalem zur Anbetung aufgestellt werde. Foerster gibt den Bericht von Josephus darüber wieder und deutet ihn: "Hier bringt ein ganzes Volk sich selbst, seine Jugend und sein Vaterland zum Opfer dar, um dem unsichtbaren Gott die Treue zu halten". (S.29). Damit begründet er aber schon sein Urteil über den Prozess Jesu. "Der Prozess gegen den Gottessohn entsprang einem mehr als tragischen Missverständnis; er kam aus der gleichen gewaltigen religiösen Treue und Leidenschaft, die das jüdische Volk zum äussersten Widerstand gegen die göttliche Verehrung der Cäsaren in Bewegung gesetzt hatte. . . . Es war verständlich, dass sie dem Todesurteil gegen denjenigen beistimmten, der sich offen als Gottessohn bekannt hat. Und hier liegt das ungeheure, tragische Missverständnis, das von jener Stunde an bis zum heutigen Tage Judentum und Christentum von einander getrennt hat". (S.31).

Diese Sätze sind für den Juden der Höhepunkt des Buches. Sie sind wahrhaft eine Apologie von Juden und Judentum in den jüngsten zweitausend Jahren. Sie sind zugleich ein Denkmal, das Foerster sich selber gesetzt hat. Hier erscheint

der Christ, der inbrünstig an die zweite Person der Dreieinigkeit glaubt und doch zugleich aus tiefer Einsicht dem Judentum gerecht wird, das diesen Glauben nie gehabt und immer abgelehnt hat. Hier offenbart er sich als der Verkünder des wahren Friedens, der hinter allen Kämpfen in der letzten Tiefe doch die Einheit schaut und verkündet, die in Judentum und Christentum zu uns spricht.

Das Buch ist in der Herder Bücherei erschienen. Voraus geht ihm da G.K. Chesterton's Biographie "Der heilige Franz von Assisi", und ein Messbuch "Alle Messen für Sonn- und Feiertage in Deutsch" soll ihm folgen. "Die Judenfrage" ist also ein Werk katholischer Theologie und katholischen Glaubens. Nach dem Willen seines Autors soll es "nichts als ein bescheidenes Zeugnis persönlichen Dankes für alles, was die Christenheit vom Judentum her erhalten hat, sein, ein Versuch einer geistigen Reparation des dem jüdischen Volke zugefügten unbeschreiblichen Unrechts". (S.14). Es ist aber auch "dem deutschen Volke gewidmet weil dasselbe länger und intimer mit dem jüdischen Volke zusammengelebt und zusammengearbeitet hat, als andere Völker und ihm gegenüber in schwerere Schuld gefallen ist, als irgend ein anderes Volk". (S.13). Foerster ist vor wenigen Monaten neunzig Jahre alt geworden. So ist dieses Werk seines hohen Alters der erneute Ausdruck einer ungewöhnlichen Kraft des Geistes.

M. ESCHELBACHER.

THE SWORD OF GIDEON

A Wingate Biography

Orde Wingate, the organiser of the Haganah, the "man of genius who might easily have become a man of destiny", as Churchill said of him shortly after Wingate perished in a plane disaster, died when he was just forty-one years of age. The new Gideon has not been forgotten in Israel. Streets, hospital, whole villages are named after Wingate—the man who came to Palestine because he knew Arabic so well that he had read the Koran in the original language.

He was the son of an old Scotch family and had grown up in a Puritan home where the Bible was the favourite book. Now he read and reread the Bible and soon became an ardent Zionist, who wanted to help the Jews fulfil the prophecies of the ancient sages and prophets. When a Jewish friend drove him through the Valley of Jesreel—the "Emek" as it was called—he was heard muttering and growling: "He was a fool . . . he ought to have won that battle!" And when his friend asked him what he meant Wingate answered: "King Saul! He ought to have won the battle of Gilboa!" "Does that matter so much today?" asked his friend. "Of course it does", answered Wingate. "Saul was the King of a unique people . . . the people who discovered God. . . ."

It is most amazing to learn from the scholarly and careful book which the Oxford don, Christopher Sykes, wrote about Orde Wingate,* that he came to Palestine after his brilliant campaign in the Sudan as a friend of the Arabs. It was mainly through closely reading the Bible that he became a friend of the Jews. His brilliant technique of guerrilla warfare—the "Wingate Raiders"—was one of the most efficient weapons against Arab terrorists.

At first the Israelis were suspicious, but later Wingate became one of Dr. Weizmann's closest friends. He fought a violent battle near Tiberias in order to protect the Lake of Kinnereth. After it was won he first found out that there were no Jewish casualties then he said: "Now you can take me to the hospital. . . ."

Wingate was severely wounded and he had to return to England to recuperate. He never saw Israel again. He was sent to Ethiopia, where he helped Haile Selassie, and then to the Far East. But the highlight and climax of his short life remained his campaign in Israel. In one of his last letters to Weizmann he wrote: "May God bless you and help you in your work for Israel". Wingate was one of the sincerest friends the Israelis have had—he should not be forgotten.

BERTHA BADT-STRAUSS.

* Orde Wingate, a biography by Christopher Sykes. Collins, London. 35s.

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KINDER WOHLBEKANNTER ELTERN

Berliner Erinnerungen

Es war im Jahre 1914, kurz nach dem Beginn des ersten Weltkrieges, dass mich Therese Schnabel bat, für ihren Sohn Karl Ulrich, Karuli wie er damals im Familienkreise genannt wurde, einen Spielkreis einzurichten. Natürlich tat ich dies gern, zumal ich annahm, dass der Krieg meine schriftstellerische Tätigkeit unterbrechen würde. Ausserdem war ich nicht wenig stolz darauf, den Sohn des schon damals sehr berühmten Arthur Schnabel bei mir zu haben. Etwas bange war mir zwar, wie der zu Hause recht verwöhnte Junge sich in einen Kinderkreis einfügen würde. Als aber am ersten Tage der etwa 5½ jährige Karuli mit seiner Freundin Lore bei mir erschien, ging alles glatt, selbst die Trennung von seinem Baby-Bruder Stephan, dem heutigen Schauspieler, war schnell verschmerzt. Und dann geschah etwas Merkwürdiges: Plötzlich sprang Karuli an mir hoch, gab mir eine schallende Ohrfeige und sagte dabei freudestrahlend "Es ist doch zu schön hier". Wenn auch etwas schmerzhaft, so war es doch ein grosses Kompliment für mich! Ein anderes Kind eines berühmten Vaters kam in diesen meinen ersten Spielkreis, aus dem allmählich ein international besuchter Kindergarten wurde. Es war Eugen d'Alberts Tochter Bambi, deren Mutter, die frühere Frau von Ludwig Fulda, mir das Kind zuführte. Bambi war hübsch und nett, hatte aber das Pech, dass manche der anderen Kinder sie nicht leiden mochten. Es war nutzlos, hier vermitteln zu wollen, denn schon die Vier- oder Fünfjährigen haben ihren ausgesprochenen Geschmack.

Nach und nach fanden sich auch andere Künstlerkinder bei mir ein. Elfriede (wenn ich mich auf den Vornamen richtig besinne), war die Tochter eines der beiden Brüder vom Klingler-Quartett, Trudie Goth, deren Mutter literarisch tätig war. Eine schmerzliche Erinnerung habe ich an die zarte, reizvolle Tochter eines noch jetzt recht bekannten Schauspielers. Es war ein uneheliches Kind, deren junge Mutter ich später auch oft auf der Bühne sah. Das Mädchlein starb nicht lange nachdem sie in meinen Kindergarten gekommen war. Besonders verbunden mit dem Kindergarten waren die beiden Töchter Ruth und Rahel von Leo Kestenbergs. Kestenberg war damals Pianist und in späteren Jahren—wenn mich meine Erinnerung nicht täuscht—Direktor der Berliner Hochschule für Musik. Die beiden Mädchen hingen so an mir, dass sie an unserem Haus nie vorbeingingen, ohne mich ziemlich energisch ans Fenster zu rufen, und da dies häufig geschah, beschwerten sich die anderen Hausbewohner darüber; ich aber

liess sie sich beschweren, denn wenn es auch für mich oft eine Störung war, so fasste ich es jener oben erwähnten Ohrfeige vergleichbar als Kompliment auf. Sehr erfreut war ich als treue Leserin der "Weltbühne" durch die Anmeldung von Siegfried Jacobsohn's kleinem Sohn Peter. Frau Jacobsohn hatte später einen Verlag im Grunewald und brachte in deutscher Uebersetzung die so bekannten und beliebten Doolittle-Bücher heraus.

Der damals achtjährige Sohn Paul der Rezitatorin Johanna Meyer hatte keine Lust zu mir in einen Handfertigkeitskursus zu kommen, für den er angemeldet war. Ich hörte ihn auf der Treppe voller Ablehnung sagen: "Wenn ich schon ein Handwerk lernen soll, will ich wenigstens zu einem richtigen Handwerker gehen." Nun, wir wurden aber bald gute Freunde, und seine Mutter musste sich ein besonderes Schränkchen einrichten, um die von Paul für sie angefertigten Geschenke darin "auszustellen", denn zur Benutzung wurden es schnell zu viele.

Zu den Kindern aus den Kreisen der Geistesarbeiter gehörte auch der Sohn von Professor Frischeisen-Köhler, dessen philosophisch-psychologische Vorträge und Schriften ich sehr schätzte. Als Gast kam des öfteren der Sohn von Melanie Klein, der berühmten Psychoanalytikerin, der einmal sogar heimlich von zu Hause fortging und den weiten Weg von Zehlendorf bis zu mir nach Halensee allein zurücklegte, wo er zwar reichlich übermüdet ankam, aber vergnügt ein paar Stunden bei uns blieb, bis man den kleinen Ausreisser zurückholte. Manchmal kam auch die Psychoanalytikerin Ada Müller-Braunschweig mit ihrem damals noch einzigen Sohn zu uns in den Kindergarten. Ich erinnere mich, dass sie die freiheitliche Erziehung des Kindes so weit durchführte, dass sie ihm erlaubte alle Kirscherne mitzuessen, was die anderen Kinder empört, doch neidvoll beobachteten.

Leid und Zwiespalt

Der auffallend jüdisch aussehende Sohn eines christlichen Ingenieurs hatte darunter zu leiden, dass ihn andere Jungen in seiner Strasse "Judenjunge" riefen, ein bemerkenswertes Geschehen damals, etwa im Jahre 1918. Problemreich war auch die Kindheit von Erika. Die Mutter, eine gebürtige Deutsche, hatte einen englischen, wie man mir sagte, höheren, Offizier geheiratet. Sie war zu Besuch mit der Tochter in Deutschland, als der Krieg ausbrach, und konnte und wollte nicht mehr zu dem "feindlichen Ausländer" zurückkehren, wodurch das Kind in eine ihr unverständliche Situation versetzt wurde.

Der Name Moritz von Egidy's wird kaum noch jemandem etwas sagen. Er war Offizier gewesen, gab aber seine Karriere auf, um seine ethisch betonten politischen Ideen offen vertreten zu können. Ende des vorigen Jahrhunderts waren seine Schriften und Reden für mich und für viele junge Menschen Richtung gebend. Als sein Sohn mir den Enkel Moritz von Egidy's in den Kindergarten brachte, war dies für mich wie eine besondere Ehre.

Zum Schluss dieser meiner Erinnerungen möchte ich noch Hanno Günter's gedenken. Die Eltern des Jungen führten in Charlottenburg eine Buchhandlung mit dem Namen "Jugendbüchereistube". Unter den linksgerichteten Jugend des Berliner Westens waren Herr und Frau Günter recht bekannte Persönlichkeiten, da es in ihrem Laden nicht nur gute Bücher, sondern auch durch politische Diskussionen manche Anregung gab. Hanno wuchs in diesem Kreise auf und zeigte schon früh im Kindergarten den Beginn einer selbständig denkenden Persönlichkeit. Als Hanno etwa elf oder zwölf Jahre war, besuchte er mich, um mir mitzuteilen, er sei in die Hitler-Jugend eingetreten. Dies war zu einer Zeit, als der Beitritt noch nicht obligatorisch war. Auf meine sehr erstaunte Frage, warum er dies getan hätte, sagte der Junge, er wolle dort anti-Nazi Propaganda treiben. . . . Nach Ende des zweiten Weltkrieges bekam ich aus Deutschland einen Kalender zugeschickt, in dem ich ein Gedenkblatt für Hanno Günter fand, der mit etwa 21 Jahren von den Nazis erschossen worden war.

Old Acquaintances

Home News: Tom Maschler, son of Erich Kaestner's publisher, has succeeded Luise Rainer's husband, Mr. Knittel, as managing editor of Jonathan Cape here.—Wolf Rilla's new film, "Village of the Damned", with George Sanders, was successfully shown in London.—Rudolph Cartier will next produce again Zuckmayer's "Devil's General", with Marius Goring, on B.B.C. TV.—Erna Pinner's book, "Born Alive", published by Cape in London, will appear in a German translation by Paul Zsolnay.—Hollywood agent Paul Kohner has visited London.—Karel Stepanek was in the "Night of the Big Heat" on ITV.—Ferdie Mayne is in "The Brides of March" at St. Martin's.—Otto Preminger has returned from Israel and Cyprus to cut and score "Exodus".—Vicky, *Evening Standard* cartoonist, went to San Francisco for the democratic convention.—Vienna-born Hans Welser, now working for the Foreign Office, received the O.B.E.

Austria: Hans Jaray became director of Vienna's "Reinhardt-Seminar".—Heinrich Schnitzler directing Gorki's "Nachtsyl", with Annie Rosar, at "Josefstadt".—Karl Farkas will next direct Oscar Straus's "Eine Frau, die weiss, was sie will", with Zarah Leander in the Fritzi Massary part, at "Raimund-Theater".—Axel von Ambesser is directing "The Good Soldier Schweik", with Heinz Rühmann, at "Rosenhügel" studios.—Vienna has named a street in Grinzing after Gustl Waldau.

Milestones: Arthur Hellmer, the former director of Frankfurt's "Neues Theater" and Vienna's "Theater an der Wien", who survived the Nazi régime in London, celebrated his 80th birthday in Baden-Baden. He returned early after the war to Hamburg, where he ran the "Schauspielhaus" for a short time.

News from Everywhere: Hans Jacob, the well-known Balzac translator and international interpreter, became an officer of the Legion of Honour in Paris.—Curt Riess adapted Jean Canolle's comedy, "Anna von Cleve", for the German stage.—Wolfgang Wilhelm, who lived in London during the war, joined Munich's TV. His brother Hans will direct his first film, "Ganovenhahn", in Berlin.—Paul Morgan's widow, Josa, spoke about her friendship with the late Lady Mountbatten on Radio Hamburg.—Berlin-born Hans Lefebvre resigned from his job with "United Artists" in Paris and opened his own art gallery in New York.—Hamburg's daily, *Die Welt*, will award each year a "Theodor Wolff Prize" worth 30,000 D.M. to journalists.—Friedrich Hollaender closed down his own little theatre in Munich.

Germany: Wilhelm Thiele, who returned from Hollywood a year ago, will direct "Der letzte Fussgaenger" with Blandine Ebinger, Werner Finck, and Christine Kaufmann in Goettingen.—William Dieterle produced a TV play with Lil Dagover in Berlin and will direct Jeffer's "Medea" with Hilde Krahl on tour.—Paul Verhoeven became chief of production for Ufa.—Peter Zadek will direct O'Casey's "Der Rebell, der keiner war" in Ulm.—Jack Bilbo, who used to run an art gallery during the war in London, is taking over the "Tingeltangel" cabaret in Berlin.—Peter Capell and Stefan Schnabel, two returnees, are in "The Counterfeit Traitor", starring Lilli Palmer and William Holden, currently in production in Hamburg and Berlin.

Obituary: In Berlin 78-year-old Otto Kermbach has died, the popular conductor of dance music who used to play also in "Sportpalast".—Shortly after his 85th birthday actor Jakob Tiedtke died in Berlin.—Viktor Janson, actor and director of many Ossi Oswald films, died in Berlin after a stroke three years ago at the age of 75.

U.S.A.: Peter Lorre will appear on Broadway in "A Night at Madame Tussaud's".—Peter Kortner, Fritz's son, acquired the TV rights of Ludwig Bemmelmann's "Hotel Splendide".—After a five-year run, "The Threepenny Opera", by Brecht and Weill, is still going strong off Broadway.—Sigi Arno's wife, Kitty Mattern, is playing "Nina" on the stage in Santa Barbara.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

JUDEN IN MAGDEBURG

In der schönen Würdigung des Oberrabbiners Kurt Wilhelm (AJR Information, Mai, 1960) findet sich ein Satz, der Erinnerungen an unsere gemeinsame Geburtsstadt Magdeburg weckt und der mir nicht zutreffend erscheint. Es heisst dort dass der Gefeierte in einer ganz persönlichen Anstrengung den Weg zum religiösen und nationalen Judentum fand. Gewiss galt Magdeburg immer als eine "trefene" Gemeinde, neben der es übrigs immer eine kleine orthodoxe Schul gab. Die Gemeinde gehörte auch nicht zu den reichen oder wagemutigen. Das musste schon mit Bedauern Max Eyth feststellen, als er in Magdeburg seine grosse Landwirtschaftliche Ausstellung veranstaltete, für die ihm die klugen jüdischen grossen Kaufleute fehlten. Aber diese verhältnismässig zur Gesamtbevölkerung der Stadt stets kleine Gemeinde legte immer Wert auf gute religiöse Führer. Nach Ludwig Philippson war es der spätere Wiener Oberrabbiner Güdemann, ihm folgte der Talmudgelehrte Moritz Rahmer, dem die Gemeinde eine gute Bearbeitung des liberalen Breslauer Gebetbuches von Joel verdankte, bis zum letzten, in England verstorbenen Rabbiner Wilde. An der jüdischen Religionsschule wirkten Dr. Moritz Spanier und der Schriftleiter der jüdischen Lehrzeitung Steinhart. Diese Aufzählung ware aber unvollständig, wenn nicht des 2. Rabbiners zu Dr. Rahmers Lebzeiten gedacht würde, der einen besonderen Einfluss auf die Jugend haben sollte, Dr. Grzymisch. Zwar war er, weil er zweiter Rabbiner war, nach der Auffassung unserer Väter nicht geeignet, den frei werdenden Posten des 1. Rabbiners zu erhalten, dafür aber wirkte er durch seine einfache Art auf uns, die junge Generation. Ich kenne keine jüdische Gemeinde Deutschlands, aus der so viele jüdische Gelehrte hervorgingen. Während die grossen Gemeinden oft ihre Rabbiner aus dem Ausland berufen mussten, stellte Magdeburgs junge Generation bei einer kleinen Bevölkerung (etwa 3,000 Seelen) neben Dr. Wilhelm nicht weniger als drei:

Dr. Winter, früher Steglitz, Reinhold Lewin (zuletzt Königsberg), Pinkus in Heidelberg. Noch während seiner theologischen Studien starb der junge Hadra. Tiefes jüdisches Wissen besass daneben Dr. Arthur Spanier, Bibliotheksrat der Berliner Staatsbibliothek und Lektor an der Lehranstalt, dem viele Beiträge für jüdische Standardwerke zu verdanken sind. Und zu diesen jüdischen Gelehrten kamen weitere, die am jüdischen Leben mitarbeiteten, nicht nur in ihrer Heimatstadt, sondern hernach draussen. Freilich immer mit eigener Prägung als "conscientious dissenter," wie es in jenem Artikel heisst.

Ich habe mich öfters gefragt, wieso das der Fall war, wieso "man" nicht alte Formeln unkritisch übernahm, nicht im kollektiven Handeln und Denken das Heil sah. Für mich selbst möchte ich die Frage aus dem lokalen Milieu beantworten. In einer geistig recht beweglichen Stadt waren wir eine unbedeutende Minderheit. Wohl jeder von uns musste für sich die jüdischen Probleme durchdenken, fast jeder war in seiner Klasse der einzige Jude. Das bedeutete, dass er, wollte er sich nicht aufgeben, Stellung zum Judentum nehmen, seine Werte erkennen und oftmals verteidigen musste, sei es im Vergleich mit den Werten des klassischen Altertums, sei es bei religiösen Erörterungen. Den Weg dazu zeigten uns unsere Lehrer, die den Besonderheiten einer prozentual kleinen (von 1-2%) jüdischen Gemeinde verständig Rechnung trugen.

R. A. DR. ALFRED KARGER

Casilla 668,
Quito, Ecuador.

EDMUND HUSSERL

Sir,—I was very pleased to see that a niece of Husserl wrote a letter to your journal. She is right on all points. I know, of course, that the name of the great man was Edmund, and the right name had been written in my original manuscript. It was later changed because, for unexplainable reasons, an important Jewish reference book which is usually reliable gives his name as Eduard.

ROBERT WELTSCH.

London, N.W.6.

NEWS IN BRIEF

PROSELYTE REBURIED

The strange fate of a German nobleman, Ernst von Manstein, who became an orthodox Jew at the end of the last century and endured the persecution together with his Jewish-born fellow-religionists, was recalled recently, when his body was reburied in the Wuerzburg Jewish cemetery. Von Manstein had bought the plot in 1941. Together with his wife, he had to live in the Wuerzburg "Judenhaus", Domerhofgasse. Whilst his wife who passed away in 1943 was put to her rest in the Jewish cemetery, the Baron himself, a relative of the Nazi Field Marshal, was buried in the Municipal cemetery at the instigation of his family and of the Nazi authorities. Now, the Wuerzburg Jewish community has arranged his reburial in the Jewish cemetery. The solemn service was conducted by Rabbi Dr. Lichtigfeld.

HAMBURG RABBI INDUCTED

The solemn induction of Rabbi H. I. Gruenewald, whose appointment as Rabbi for Hamburg, Lower Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein was reported in the previous issue, took place in the Kielortallee Synagogue, Hamburg, on June 8. The new Rabbi was introduced by Rabbi Dr. Lichtigfeld (Frankfurt). After the service a public reception took place, which was attended by representatives of the Hamburg Senate and of the Churches, as well as by a great number of members of the Hamburg Jewish community.

RED CROSS HONOURS GERMAN-JEWISH LEADERS

The Order of Merit of the German Red Cross was bestowed on three Jewish communal leaders in Germany, Dr. H. G. van Dam (General Secretary of the "Zentralrat" of the Jews in Germany), Mr. Heinz Galinski (Chairman of the Berlin Jewish Community) and Mr. Karl Marx (Editor of the "Allgemeine Wochenzeitung der Juden in Deutschland"). The distinction, it was stated, was meant as a recognition of their services to the cause of humanity and peace.

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Letter from Jerusalem

CONTROVERSY ON GERMAN LIEDER TEXTS

"We do not believe that the decision to use or not to use the German language in artistic cultural performances should be left to irresponsible groups who apparently desire to make capital out of a certain situation", writes the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra in a special note to its subscribers. Such an unusual step was indeed warranted. Sir John Barbirolli, as guest conductor, was to perform Mahler's 2nd Symphony with Klopstock's text, which had been rewritten by Mahler himself, when suddenly, "in consideration of the particular atmosphere prevailing in the country", pressure was exerted against the performance of the work in its original language.

In vain was it pointed out that German is not only the language of Eichmann, but of Herzl's "Judenstaat", not to speak of other works of genius that would have moved the extremists even less. Who are the pressure groups? A few newspapers, a few organisations of former partisans and ghetto fighters, groups within the political party Herut, and mere hooligans. The Orchestra further pointed out that "for over a decade, starting from the time when Jennie Tourel sang Mahler's 'Lied von der Erde', with Leonhard Bernstein conducting, the German text has been sung by our guest artists whenever artistic demands made it necessary. Since the opening of the new concert hall, German has been sung by Mittiwilda Dobbs, George London, and, more recently, Hilde Roessel-Majdan (Mahler's 'Kindertotenlieder' with Rafael Kubelik conducting). On no occasion was a voice among the audience raised in protest."

Indeed, no voice was raised in protest when Marlene Dietrich sang her nostalgic songs from

the early 'thirties in the German language, to sold-out houses in the major towns. It would be an understatement to call her tour a success—it was a triumph. People, especially the older generation from Central Europe, were not only delighted, they were moved, even stirred by the reminiscences which that great disease evoked. To meet Marlene Dietrich was to meet again their own past—and after thirty years the embodiment of that past, unchanged by age and the passage of time, was as charming, fascinating and beautiful as ever.

Marlene Dietrich and Richard Wagner

The great exception made in the case of Marlene Dietrich was not made for Richard Wagner, who is still banned from public audiences, as some people think, because he was a personal friend of Hitler and an active member of the Nazi party. Those who raise their voices loudest in protest know least about music and musicology. Nevertheless, a lecture on Richard Wagner, with illustrations from records, was arranged by the Tel Aviv municipality and more people came—300—than the small hall of the ZOA-House could accommodate. However, at the last moment the lecture was cancelled; those who wished could stay and listen to some records by Tschai-kowski. The threat of terror had gained the upper hand. Indeed, the request of the Philharmonic Orchestra that a proper government authority should be set up to deal with the question decisively seems the only way out of an unpleasant situation.

HERBERT FREEDEN.

TWO ARTISTS REMEMBER

"Vicky's World"

Vicky, the political cartoonist of London's *Evening Standard*, who started his career in Berlin, has published some of his best works under the title "Vicky's World" * "What Low did for the 'thirties, Vicky is in the process of doing for the 'fifties", writes Malcolm Muggeridge in his introduction. "Without any question he is the wittiest cartoonist now alive." Vicky's aggressive comments, collected in this little book, have survived the events, personalities and happenings of the day. It is a history of our times.

Willi Schaeffer's "Tingeltangel"

Willi Schaeffers calls his memoirs "Tingeltangel", † "a life for the Kleinkunst"; but the best part concerns his life as a pupil at Seesen. That unique school, founded by Israel Jacobson, tried to educate Jews and Christians together, and was dedicated to humanity. Schaeffers remembers the years in Seesen best and probably left it too late to write his life story as a compère and an actor. It is quite amazing how much he has forgotten of his years with Rudolf Nelson and Eric Charell in Berlin. With his knowledge and inside view he could have written a history of the German cabaret, but "Tingeltangel" is only a collection of personal reminiscences, sometimes funny, often uninteresting and boring. However, he manages to convey a glimpse of the old days.

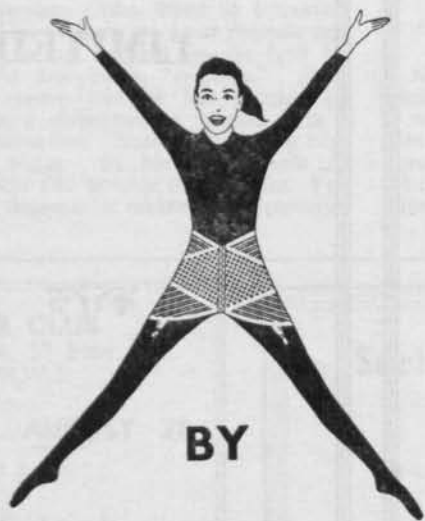
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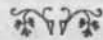
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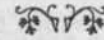
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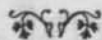
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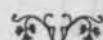
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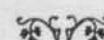
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FROM THE CULTURAL SCENE BIRTHDAYS

EXHIBITIONS

The Molton Gallery, at 44 South Molton Street, London, W.1, held an exhibition of aquatints by Friedlaender. The artist was born in Silesia and now lives in Paris. What do his strange, sometimes amusing, rather enigmatic shapes mean? The answer is not easy. We are presented with the private world of dreams, thoughts, imaginings of somebody we don't know, as if suddenly we had to decipher documents in a language we never heard before. Time is needed to assimilate the foreign symbols, to live with the artist's creations, until one day they yield their secret to our mind and eye. But this is, in fact, not feasible. Fortunately, Stephen Spender, when opening the show, dropped a few useful hints. Among the etchings I looked for those which permitted associations with things seen or remembered. There I saw "Arrow Birds." This looks almost mobile, an interplay of lines and wings that seems to be in permanent motion; it kindles our imagination and lets us experience the harmonious rhythm of line and shape.

This harmony is one of the most delightful impressions one takes away from the exhibition, achieved as it is by forms and blobs of colour placed with the surest sense of proportion on beautiful greyish or brownish paper.

Friedlaender's compositions are pure poetry. He distils the poetic essence from flowers, fishes, horses, hills and mountains. He is a master of his technique.

I was struck by the beauty of the Molton Gallery itself. Mrs. Stern and Mrs. Juda opened it in April, 1960. The exhibition room was built by Professor Bode, famous for his "Documenta" exhibitions in Kassel. In South Molton Street he succeeded splendidly. The new gallery aims at supporting contemporary artists of the highest quality, known or not yet known. The present show was preceded by two others: the Argentine, Pettoruti, and the young German sculptor, Miss E. R. Nele. I should like to congratulate the founders of the Molton Gallery on their courage, taste and enterprise.

A Sculptor from Frankfurt

Each year the Royal Academy holds the Diploma Exhibition of its School of Sculpture. I went to see it this summer because one of the graduates was Stephen Cohn, born in Frankfurt a. M. in 1931. His work shows great promise and the exhibition gave us a good insight into his development. At first he is "realistic." Some beautiful heads prove that he has learned his craft, that he is a conscientious worker with a good gift of observation. Soon he feels the urge to spread his wings. In his experiments he explores the depths and essence of sculpture. You can see how, by degrees, he makes new discoveries

about mass, texture and dynamics of form. Rodin and Henry Moore show him the way. This explains perhaps why Mr. Cohn does not believe in abstract sculpture. His draughtsmanship has undergone an astonishing development. After some rather groping beginnings he has recently made drawings which are a pleasure to contemplate.

For this year's summer exhibition the Royal Academy has again accepted a picture by Ph. Tuttnauer. It is called "Lugano"—looking towards the lake and Monte San Salvatore. It has all the qualities which we have already praised when discussing this doctor-painter's work. Perhaps his naïve-sophisticated dream world has become even more alluring and his sense of composition has gained in assurance.

A. ROSENBERG.

CAMPAIGN TO ENCOURAGE ARTS

Mr. Arnold Wesker, author and playwright, has launched a campaign to encourage trade union participation in the arts. He held a Press conference on the issue, and has written to every trade union executive, urging them to awaken their members' cultural interests. Mr. Wesker wants trade union-built theatres in industrial areas, trade union films and union sponsoring of folk-songs and work songs. He has also suggested that a national trade union orchestra be sponsored and that unions give grants to assist members' children who show talent.

SOLOMON J. SOLOMON CENTENARY

To mark the centenary of the birth of the painter, Solomon J. Solomon, R.A., a dinner was held by The Maccabæans, a society of Jews engaged in professional pursuits (est. 1891) of which Solomon had been the first President. The guest of honour was Sir Charles Wheeler, President of the Royal Academy, who paid tribute to the distinguished services rendered by the celebrated artist to the Academy.

NO WORK FOR LONDON YIVO

According to the Chairman of the Research Section of the London Yivo, the members of the section resigned *en bloc* because there is now no work for them to do.

RECITAL BY BLIND VIOLINIST

Mikulas Grosz, from New York, the only blind violinist giving concerts in Europe, recently gave a recital at the Wigmore Hall. Born in Czechoslovakia, Mr. Grosz lost his sight at the age of three and began to study the violin in Vienna when he was twelve years old. He spent some time in a concentration camp.

FRITZ (PERETZ) BERNSTEIN 70

The author and politician Fritz (Peretz) Bernstein recently celebrated his 70th birthday in Israel. He was born in Meiningen and, later on, lived in Holland, until he emigrated to Israel in 1936. He was twice a member of the Israeli Cabinet as Minister of Commerce. To Jews from Germany Mr. Bernstein is particularly well known by his widely recognised book "Antisemitismus als Gruppenscheinung" (1926).

SIMON BISCHHEIM 75

On August 11th, Mr. Simon Bischheim will celebrate his 75th birthday. Born in Frankfurt, where he lived until he was forced to emigrate, he has retained a deep attachment to his home community to which his family had belonged for many generations. As a matter of course, therefore, he takes a leading part in efforts aiming at preserving the history of the Jews in Frankfurt. However, this loyalty to his spiritual heritage does not imply that he is a man who lives in the past. On the contrary, he is one of those who, by their energy, initiative and experience, have succeeded in building up their lives anew in this country where his firm enjoys a high reputation in the textile trade. If it was one of the characteristic features of the Jews in Germany that they combined success in their work with an open mind for the cultural values of life in general and for Jewish tradition in particular, Simon Bischheim may be considered as the prototype of a German Jew in the best meaning of the word. The impressions he obtained on a recent visit to Israel made him aware anew of his deeply rooted Jewishness.

The AJR has, time and again, benefited from Mr. Bischheim's co-operation and counsel. By identifying himself with our cause, he has also inspired many of his friends to lend us their support. In gratitude for his unflinching services, we wish Mr. Bischheim many years to come of undiminished health and happiness.

HUGO SONNENBERG 85

On August 15th, Mr. Hugo Sonnenberg will be 85. He was born in Wetzlar and, in 1920, moved to Frankfurt. He was the owner of the firm of Sonnenberg & Engel, which, founded as early as 1838, was one of the oldest and best known wholesale, export and import enterprises in the hide and skin trade. Mr. Sonnenberg has always taken an active interest in Jewish affairs, especially as a member of the Marcus Horowitz B'nai B'rith Lodge (Frankfurt) and now as a member of the Leo Baeck Lodge in London. The AJR whose member he has been for many years, associates itself with his many friends in their good wishes for Mr. Sonnenberg.

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JERUSALEM'S "CITY OF HEALING"

The Medical Centre at the gates of Jerusalem, now in the last stages of construction, is growing into a veritable "City of Healing". The joint enterprise of Hadassah and the Hebrew University on Keren Kayemeth land high on the mountains above En Karem, is to be completed by the spring of 1961. Already now the semi-circular shape of the principal unit, visible from afar, has become a landmark on the mountain sides of Judea, adding a new feature to the landscape and making the ground-breaking ceremony of 1952 appear like distant history.

New Hospital

The imposing centre of the huge complex of buildings is the hospital to which Hadassah will transfer the dispersed hospital services and staff that have been operating in five old buildings in Jerusalem Town since Mount Scopus was sealed off from Israel. It is an eleven-storey high structure of which two storeys are subterranean: each ward gives out on a balcony overlooking one of the most breathtaking views. Portable partitions transfer the wards into smaller rooms. On lower floors are the operating theatres equipped with most modern facilities and a large dining-hall for the staff.

Together with a rectangular unit, the hospital will have 500 beds to which are to be added another 150 beds of the "Mother and Children Pavilion", which will occupy a separate building. Twenty-five million dollars, of which Hadassah raised 18 million and the Hebrew University 7 million, have been invested in this project. A centre of research and science, of teaching and learning is going up, which is to become the focus of pioneering in the field of medicine. Not just

another general hospital to Israel's hospital network is being added.

There will be a large out-patients' clinic extending over three floors which will be able to take care of 200,000 patients during the year. A staff of 1,300—doctors, nurses, house and kitchen aids and the administrative staff—will be required to run this project. If one adds the students who will come to learn, and relatives of the patients who will be there during visiting hours, then it is no exaggeration to say that the daily population of this "City of Healing" will amount to 6,000.

Immigrants Become Skilled Builders

It was not easy to recruit a labour force to tackle this giant building enterprise. Hadassah shared out this task equally between the co-operative and private sector. Six hundred labourers, many of whom were new immigrants with no previous experience in building work, have for years been at the job and have become highly skilled workmen—a fact of no small importance for the labour market of Jerusalem.

The structures are made up of two materials which supplement each other: one is the pink radiant Jerusalem stone and the other white and red bricks produced in the country. From the beginning there was the tendency to use as much as possible of Israeli products, and the order from a Haifa firm for the windows, framed in aluminium and equipped with air conditioning, amounted to one and a half million Israeli pounds alone.

The building which is the furthest advanced is the nurses' school, connected with the hospital through an underground corridor. In this cheerful three-storey structure indoor and outdoor facilities permit a pleasant flow from teaching units to library, from laboratories to demonstration class-

rooms, while in the upper floors there are residential facilities for 150 student nurses. Other buildings in various stages of progress are the medical school for 450 students, the school for dentistry and the school for pharmacy, all equipped with modern laboratories for bacteriology, biochemistry and pathology. The administration building where the head of Hadassah, Dr. K. Mann, will have his office, is nearing completion.

Stained-Glass Windows by Chagall

The father of this grandiose blueprint is an expert in the field of hospital architecture, Joseph Neufeld, Professor at the University of Yale. His permanent representative in Israel, Dr. Chapman, has the rare advantage of being both an architect and a physician. Dr. Dawson, who co-ordinated the erection of the U.N. Headquarters in New York, in Jerusalem also acts as co-ordinator of what is supposed to be the largest complex of buildings ever put up in the Middle East. Marc Chagall has been commissioned to design the stained-glass windows for the special edifice of a synagogue. On a "Wall of Healing", comprising a series of actual walls of Jerusalem stone, will appear the names of those who have helped to set up this centre.

There have already been enquiries from Greece, Burma, India and Turkey for post-graduate studies, and Ghana, which is also building a medical centre, is interested in taking over some of the features. In a few months' time the first of the institutes, the nurses' school, will be opened. Then, it may be timely to recall Ben-Gurion's words at the ground-breaking ceremony eight years ago, predicting that this "City of Science and Wisdom" will be the vanguard of many other centres for all branches of learning. "Jerusalem has been appointed by history to serve both as the capital of Israel and as a centre of learning, culture and science for the whole Jewish people", he then declared. H.F.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Deaths

Dreyfuss.—Paul Jacob Dreyfuss, 3 Foscoote Road, London, N.W.4, passed away on June 19th, 1960, aged 70 years. Deeply mourned by his wife and son.

Bernheimer.—Ernest Bernheimer, of Edgware (formerly Karlsruhe), passed away on July 14 after long suffering. Deeply mourned by his wife, his son, Gerard, daughter, Ruth (Kander), and family.

Rubner.—Dr. Richard Rubner, 25 Grange Court, Leeds 6 (formerly Vienna), passed away after a long illness on June 27th, aged 70, deeply mourned by his wife, daughters (Mrs. Lise Dunston and Mrs. Grete Swanson), sons-in-law, and grandchildren.

Weil.—Dr. med. Ludwig Weil, 42 Victoria Crescent, London, S.E.19 (formerly Stuttgart), passed away on July 6th. Deeply mourned by his wife, son, and family.

Thanks for Condolences

Schau.—The family of the late Mrs. Recha Schau thank sincerely all those who have shown such kindness and sympathy in their bereavement. Julius Schau, Otto Schiff House, 14, Netherhall Gardens, London, N.W.3.

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MISSING PERSONS

Personal Enquiries

Adolf Lewy, son of Louis and Berta Lewy, formerly of Berlin, since 1931 residing in Cairo. Please communicate with Margot Kohn, née Lewy, Thierschstrasse 25, Munich 22.

Enquiries by AJR

Alfred Sachs, formerly owner of Sachs & Schiedewitz (Breslau) emigrated from Germany to Holland subsequently to United Kingdom.

Hilde Older, last known address: "Buena Vista," Sleights, Yorks.

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ORGANISATIONAL NEWS

COMPETITION FOR POSTER DESIGN

C.O.R.R.A. (Combined Overseas Rehabilitation and Refugee Appeal) which co-ordinates the appeals of the three Jewish organisations concerned with refugees and overseas relief, the Central British Fund for Jewish Relief and Rehabilitation, British Ort and British Ose, needs a new poster. Instead of commissioning one, it has been decided to run a competition enabling artists to submit designs, portraying C.O.R.R.A.'s work. Among the adjudicators are leading designers Abram Games and George Him, and H. P. Juda, publisher and editor of the textile magazine "Ambassador".

This provides a chance for artists to help a worthwhile cause and at the same time compete for prizes of £100, £50 and £25. Further particulars may be obtained from: C.O.R.R.A., Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1 (Telephone EUSton 3925).

LEO BAECK PRIZE 1960

The Leo Baeck Prize, inaugurated by the "Zentralrat" of the Jews in Germany in 1956, will be awarded for the fourth time on November 2nd, the anniversary of Dr. Baeck's death. Irrespective of their denomination or nationality, those persons are eligible whose achievements, research work and personality are considered as displaying the humanitarian attitude characteristic of Leo Baeck. The prize carries a monetary award of DM 3,000. Applications must be submitted by August 15th to: Dr. Hans Lamm, Zentralrat de Juden in Deutschland, Düsseldorf, Fischerstr. 49; curriculum, particulars about 10, previous and intended research work and at least three references must be attached.

A.J.A. FELLOWSHIP

The 1960-1961 annual Anglo-Jewish Association Fellowship has been awarded to Dr. Samuel Werses, Instructor in the Department of Hebrew Literature at the Hebrew University. This Fellowship has been endowed to enable a member of the University to spend a year on research work in this country. Three other Israelis have benefited from A.J.A. awards and the A.J.A. has also made a grant to the World University Service towards the expenses of a Welsh student attending a seminar at the Hebrew University in August. A scholarship has also been awarded to enable a student from India to take up a course of architecture at the Regent Street Polytechnic.

CONGRESS OF JEWISH JOURNALISTS

At a meeting recently held in London, the Executive of the Association of Jewish Writers and Journalists decided to support fully the project for a Congress of Jewish Journalists in Jerusalem at the end of the year.

The Congress will discuss the formation of a World Union of Jewish Journalists.

The Executive also decided to approach Jewish journalists in Great Britain asking them for their views on the contents of a special volume on Jewish life in London which it is intended to publish.

THE HYPHEN

The Hyphen is a social group of people (aged 25-40), mostly originating from the Continent. We arrange rambles, musical evenings, at homes, visits to theatres, museums, etc. Visitors are always welcome. Programmes from the Hon. Secretary: Mrs. A. C. Winter, 8, Priory Mansions, Priory Park Road, London, N.W.6.

OBITUARY

DR. LUDWIG WEIL

Dr. med. Ludwig Weil has died in London at the age of 85. From 1901 till his emigration in 1936 he practised as physician specialising in abdominal diseases in his native Stuttgart. Because of his rich knowledge and his deep devotion to his patients he created a great reputation far beyond Stuttgart.

For many years Dr. Weil was chairman of the Berthold-Auerbach-Verein, member and President of the B'nai B'rith Lodge and Chairman of the Centralverein deutscher Staatsbürger juedischen Glaubens, Stuttgart branch.

Dr. Weil was a man of warmth and humour, vitality and high integrity, and he will be gratefully remembered by all who knew him.

MRS. RUTH LICHTIGFELD

It is learned with the deepest regret that the wife of Rabbi Dr. E. Lichtigfeld (Frankfurt/Main), Mrs. Ruth Lichtigfeld, has suddenly passed away at the age of 62. Born in Rumania, Mrs. Lichtigfeld grew up in Cologne and on her marriage in 1923 settled in Düsseldorf, where her husband practised as a lawyer. In 1933 the family emigrated to London. Here Dr. Lichtigfeld obtained his rabbinical qualifications and for several years officiated at the Cricklewood Synagogue. Since 1954, when Dr. Lichtigfeld accepted a "call" to Frankfurt, Mrs. Lichtigfeld took an active part in the work of the resuscitated community, for which her death means a grievous loss. We extend our sincerest sympathy to Rabbi Lichtigfeld and his family.

GEORGE URDANG

The pharmacist George Urdang died in Madison (Wis., U.S.A.) at the age of 77. In Germany he was the editor of the "Pharmazeutische Zeitung" and the founder of the "Gesellschaft fuer die Geschichte des Apothekerwesens". In 1939 he emigrated to the United States, where he established the "American Institute for the History of Pharmacy" and, in 1947, was appointed Professor of Pharmacy at Wisconsin University.

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NEWS ABOUT ISRAEL

FIRST ATOMIC REACTOR

According to Professor Ernst David Bergmann, Chairman of the Israeli Atomic Energy Commission, Israel's first atomic reactor at Nahal Sorek, west of Yavne, is working successfully. It costs £6 million and will be opened in a few months' time.

The reactor is to be used mainly for the training of Israeli scientists and technicians and the radioactive isotopes produced by the reactor will be used in Israel for medical and industrial purposes.

It is assumed that another reactor will have to be built before Israel can have her own atomic power station. With her phosphates, uranium and heavy water, Israel can probably operate her own power station independently of foreign sources. Israeli scientists have been studying the possibility of desalting sea water with the aid of an atomic reactor.

Israel is the only State in the Middle East to have a workable atomic reactor. It was purchased from the United States in 1955 under an agreement for the joint American-Israeli development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

PROFESSOR HEUSS ON HIS VISIT

In an interview on German Television, Altbundespraesident Heuss expressed his admiration for the achievements he had seen in Israel. He was also impressed by the calmness with which the Israelis faced their difficult position in the Middle East. Every Israeli worked hard and the distorted picture of the Jew who shirked manual work, the Jew of the caricature, had ceased to exist. The connection between the attempted total extermination of the Jewish people and the creation of the State of Israel was realised by every Israeli. For their own sake the Germans, too, must not forget what had happened under the Nazi régime.

NEW FREIGHTER LAUNCHED

The 15,000-ton freighter "Elat," built for the Zim Line under the German reparations agreement, has been launched in Hamburg. "Massada," her sister ship, is due to be completed in the same shipyard soon.

PURCHASE OF GERMAN GOODS FACILITATED

Israeli importers will in future be free to purchase machines and other equipment for use in the textile, leather and food industries directly from German manufacturers. Previously, the Israeli mission in Cologne did the buying for Israeli importers and German manufacturers.

ITALIAN SYNAGOGUE "IMPORTED"

A seventeenth-century synagogue in Leghorn is to be shipped, brick by brick, to Israel and rebuilt at Bat Yam, near Tel Aviv. The synagogue is a gift of the Leghorn Jewish community.

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