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ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

5 FAIRFAX MANSIONS,
FINCHLEY ROAD (Corner Fairfax Road),
LONDON, N.W.3
Telephone: MAIda Vale 9096/7 (General Office)
MAIda 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.
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Robert Weltsch

ZIONISM IN THE PAST AND TODAY

The Zionist Congress which has just ended in Jerusalem has been a disappointment to many Zionists, but it could be a stepping-stone to a revision of organisational forms and of practical Jewish thought if the proper conclusions are drawn from it.

This would, of course, require almost super-human effort and moral courage such as are not to be found as a rule among people in a mass movement. It may be painful to old Zionists, but it is difficult to conceal that with the growth of Israeli realities the Zionist Organisation has ceased to be a forum for independent thought, or for an attempt to define and tackle the real Jewish problem of 1961. It is rather a battlefield of old-established interests, especially of the various political parties of Israel which apply to it a purely opportunist point of view. They are anxious to acquire additional power, or to get a larger share of the funds which the Jewish Agency has still the right to allocate in Israel, especially now that certain American regulations may put obstacles in the way of the direct handing over of these funds to the Government of Israel (as Ben-Gurion would naturally prefer).

I say the Congress could be a stepping-stone to reform, because its performance must have made it clear to all but the most cynical that in its present form it is out-moded and senseless, and its effect on onlookers repulsive. The so-called General Debate, in which an endless succession of shallow speeches, composed of party slogans and propaganda clichés, sounded like gramophone records, seemed singularly like a procedure adopted for the evasion of the real issues. The opening proclamation of "Aliyah from the West" as the main object of the Congress was a gesture intended to reconcile the now leading "anti-Zionist", Ben-Gurion, who wants to get rid of an organisation whose members call themselves Zionists without settling in Israel.

Curiously enough, the sharpest antagonism towards the organised Zionist Movement at present comes not from "assimilationists" but from the Prime Minister of Israel. The keynote of the Congress was cleverly chosen to avoid friction. Aliyah is not controversial, as nobody within the Zionist ranks would dare to contest the well-established system of values, even if expressed only in commonplace generalities. It is, however, an illusion to assume that simple exhortation to come to Israel can have any practical effect unless the conditions are realistically defined, and unless the reasons are convincing from the personal point of view of the would-be immigrant. Dr. Nahum Goldmann, who made solitary efforts to raise the level of the debate, was right when he pointed out that ten thousand Western immigrants, coming voluntarily, meant ten thousand individual problems. This should not be understood economically only. Are they really wanted as individual human beings, or is this merely customary phraseology? Some immi-

grants who had based their hopes on an unspecified invitation extended in platform speeches were disappointed on arrival. The establishment of a new department of the Jewish Agency will not solve the problem. One has also to consider the political and moral aspects. Public opinion in Israel might well ask itself whether some of the reproaches it levels might not rebound on itself. Several occurrences in Israel just while the Congress was sitting cannot be evaluated as strengthening the attraction of Israeli society for immigrants from free countries; by the way, these occurrences held the Israeli public much more spellbound than did the Congress.

These remarks are not intended to suggest that Western immigration to Israel is undesirable or impossible; it could be a blessing for Israel and perhaps for the Jewish people as a whole. But nothing is as dangerous here as over-simplification. The problem requires much more serious attention, within the framework of the Jewish situation in the 1960s. It should be approached honestly, in an analytical spirit which does not obscure the facts and does not appeal to sentiments rooted in a philosophy of the past.

Duties of a Zionist

The controversy as to whether Zionism implies the duty to settle in Israel or not, is by no means new. Zionism has often been criticised as hypocrisy, but the fact remains that from the very beginning of the Movement more than 60 years ago nobody thought that "Zionism" entailed the acceptance of obligations in actual life, not even in such relatively simple matters as the learning of the Hebrew tongue, let alone resettlement in Palestine. Such additional actions were admired, and sometimes treated to an indulgent smile. They were not regarded as concomitants of Zionism, which merely required recognition of the Basle programme, payment of the shekel, and fulfilment of the party's organisational duties. It was felt that a political movement could only be built up on some such loose structure, and not on demands which perhaps only an "élite" could meet. It was often said that Zionism is not a religious order, but a modern movement of the democratic age and one should not demand the impossible from the masses.

High tribute is due to those who, for idealistic reasons, left their comfortable homes in the West as pioneers to help in the development of a still semi-barbaric country. Not all the Zionists, however, considered this as their duty. The definition of Zionism was as controversial in those times as it is today. It is true that many emigrated to Palestine after 1933, but for reasons other than the view that a Zionist must live in Palestine or that one is not a Zionist unless he goes there.

Already after the Balfour Declaration of 1917 it was thought that people would flood into the country; but in reality only the Russian Jews came, fleeing from Bolshevism. True, in

the meantime the Zionist workers' movement had sounded the call to emigration, and the youth of war-weary Europe had responded with enthusiasm. There arose in Russia the Zeire Zion movement, in Galicia the Hashomer Hazair, and in Palestine every conceivable shade of socialist ideology, all demanding the establishment of a new order of society, at once national and socialist. These endeavours probably found their clearest expression in the memorable conference of the Hapoel Hazair at Prague in 1920, a meeting of Palestinian labour, East European Zeire Zionists and West European intellectuals. It had been summoned by Joseph Sprinzak (for Hapoel Hazair), Elieser Kaplan (for Zeire Zion), and Hugo Bergmann (West European intellectuals), and among its dominating figures were A. D. Gordon, Martin Buber, Chaim Arlosoroff. In those days the magic word was "realisation"—as opposed to the mere verbosity of current Zionism. Every kind of organisation was disparaged, every type of party formation rejected; what mattered was the individual life, the "salvation of the nation through the salvation of the individual" (Gordon). That this finally led to the formation of a party is only one of the paradoxes which confirm the inadequacy of the human will.

The terminological antithesis between Zionists and immigrants was even more evident later, when in times of want and persecution people sought asylum wherever it was to be found, and also in Palestine. It would be straining the truth to call these refugees Zionists; but it can be argued that convictions are unimportant and only the social reality matters which was emerging with the growth of the Yischuv. To expand the Yischuv at all costs was considered by many as more important than Zionist philosophy.

In the course of the years more and more influence was gained by the groups which identified Zionism with personal realisation. That their personal interests were closely bound up with life in Palestine enabled them to proceed with far greater energy and practical knowledge than the majority of Zionists, who were merely members of the Organisation. Although the idea of personal realisation gained the upper hand, especially in the youth movement, it cannot be overlooked that the original protagonists of such ideas were gradually transformed into groups which—at Congresses, for example—fought for influence and money. But that is the way of the world.

Even after 1948 the difference, characteristic of the whole inner history of Zionism, persisted between on the one hand, Zionists, whose attitude, in spite of their nationalist ideology, was in practice philanthropically orientated, and, on the other hand, pioneers of the unconditional, personal realisation of Zionist life through settlement and work in Palestine. The year 1948 saw the real debacle of the principle of "personal realisation", as Ben-Gurion rightly says; for while nothing stood in the way of mass immigration, it did not materialise. Zionism in the free countries remained unaffected; people had no intention

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ZIONISM IN THE PAST AND TODAY

(Continued from page 1)

to emigrate unless they were forced to. The leaders of the new State, anxious to increase the population at all costs and unable to count on the Zionist masses, had to organise immigration artificially from countries whose Jews had never heard of Zionism. The failure of the proclamation of the State of Israel to produce any radical change derived from hard social facts, against which ideologies are in vain. Incrimination and anger cannot get rid of this fact.

In the twelve years after 1948 a new situation has become stabilised, and the division of the Jewish people into Israel and the Diaspora is to all intents and purposes an accepted fact. As far as personal life is concerned, the Zionists in the Diaspora are in the van of Diaspora Jewry. And so it has always been, although the fact has frequently been hidden by a mist of hazy rhetorics. Ideologies, which have been the basis of powerful historical movements, have often been affected by the transition from generation to generation; it is always difficult to fit the old theories on to present reality. This purging process, however, is inevitable. The Zionist Organisation can only continue to exist if it looks facts in the face and does not pretend to be something it is not, and never was, namely a revolutionary migration movement embracing the lives of all its members (as was, for instance, the mystic movement in the era of Sabbatai Zvi). Zionism has always prided itself that it has nothing to do with romanticism of this kind, but demands rationalistic action, progressive in the modern sense (as the saying goes), in which institutions, and not passions, have the decisive voice.

It has become apparent that the Zionist Movement is not identical with Israel. It cannot be, since the structure of a State forbids a division of its citizens according to their views. From this fact the consequence should be drawn, Zionism should be defined as a movement of Diaspora Jews concerned with Israel. It is unnecessary to stress that Zionism implies a relationship with Israel. But it cannot fulfil its rôle if it does not keep its intellectual independence from Israel. As a conformist sycophant or as an unconditional "yes-man" a Zionist would be useless. Zionism can play a part, perhaps even a decisive one, if in due course it can put into practice what Ernst Simon calls "critical identification". Zionists in the Diaspora can create a standard in political, economic and, above all, moral questions, which will in the long run prove indispensable for the spiritual existence of Jewry. In order to do this, however, the Zionist Movement must first gain its inner autonomy. The Israeli parties and pressure groups have enough scope elsewhere. What is needed is a renewal of thought within Diaspora Zionism.

Perhaps this Congress at which also "affiliated" non-Zionist groups were present, has provided an incentive in this direction.

NEWS FROM GERMANY

GERMAN WAR CRIMES COMMISSION SUCCESSFUL

Since its inception two years ago, the Central War Crimes Commission in Ludwigsburg, established by the German authorities, has opened investigations against 764 persons. Four hundred cases have been turned over to the competent local authorities for prosecution. Two hundred and sixty cases have been attached to other investigations already in progress.

HAMBURG INVESTIGATES NAZI COURT FILES

Investigations of the files of the Nazi "Sondergericht" in Hamburg revealed that five judges who are still in office participated in proceedings and may be guilty of judicial murder. They have been advised by the Hamburg Senator of Justice to resign. Further investigations of the files are still pending.

DR. OBERHEUSER'S LICENCE WITHDRAWN

In Kiel, Dr. Herta Oberheuser, the former S.S. woman doctor at Ravensbrueck concentration camp, was instructed by the Schleswig-Holstein Minister of Interior to refrain immediately from any further medical practice. She has lodged an appeal against this decision.

NAZI SENTENCED

Accused of murdering more than 200 prisoners, Gottlieb Muzikant, former medical orderly at the Melk concentration camp during the war, was sentenced to hard labour for life by the Fulda court.

Muzikant told the court he did not consider enemies of the State as human beings. Witnesses described the defendant's unspeakable atrocities and the prosecutor said he was a mass murderer whose brutality could hardly be surpassed.

AUSCHWITZ TRIAL

Investigations by Frankfurt Prosecutor

According to the Frankfurt prosecutor, preliminary investigation of hundreds of Germans believed to have committed crimes at Auschwitz, may be completed in under six months. The trial will take place, if not this year, in 1962.

Ex-Commandant Baer Arrested

Richard Baer, the last commandant of Auschwitz, where 2,000,000 Jews lost their lives, has been captured in the Hamburg suburb of Dassen-dorf.

Baer went into hiding after his flight from Auschwitz, under the name of Carl Egon Neumann, and worked as an employee of the forestry at the Bismarck estate of Friedrichsruh. He was captured after a nation-wide search was begun and a reward offered for information leading to his arrest.

S.S. LEADERS ARRESTED IN BERLIN

West Berlin Police arrested the former S.S. Colonel, Oswald Schaefer, and the former S.S. Major, Wilhelm Wiebens. They are accused of having participated in the murder of Jews in Russia during the War.

PROGRESS IN INDEMNIFICATION

Up to the end of 1960 the Land Northrhine-Westphalia had settled 365,000 claims of the total of 607,000. This was stated by Mr. Duffhues, the Minister of the Interior of that Land. Altogether, so far 2,000 million DM. had been spent for indemnification payments in his district. The Minister stressed that a wide interpretation of the indemnification laws was not only legally and morally justified, but also a vital necessity for the Federal Republic as a genuine expression of Germany's readiness to try to undo the wrongs.

SENTENCE FOR SWASTIKA DISPLAY

Emil Lippeck was sentenced in Frankfurt to four months' imprisonment for publicly displaying a swastika on his coat last February.

TRIAL OF S.S. GENERAL

The Nuernberg Law Court opened the trial of former S.S. General Erich von dem Bach-Zelewski. He is charged with participation in mass executions near Minsk in 1940-42, and with complicity in the murders during the "Roehm Putsch".

WEIMAR FOREIGN OFFICE FILES

Research by International Commission

An International Commission of Historians met in Bonn to start scrutinising the files of the German Foreign Office during the period of the Weimar Republic with the view to using them for historiography. The initiative for the scheme had been taken by the Bonn Foreign Office. This is the first time that historical research of this kind is carried out by an international commission, and it is hoped that it will result in an unbiased description of the political events between 1918 and 1933. The commission comprises historians from France, Great Britain (Alan Bullock and Ronald Wheatly), the United States and the German Federal Republic (Prof. Hans Rothfels and Prof. Fritz Epstein).

SCHOOLCHILDREN CONDEMN NAZISM

In Lower Saxony, Hamburg and Bremen, 550 schoolchildren aged from 15 to 18 took part in an opinion survey conducted over the last two years. Most of them condemned the Nazi persecution of the Jews.

They deplored the fact that many adults failed to answer their questions on the past. Regarding anti-Semitism, a number felt that as it was hardly understandable why Jews should be opposed and persecuted the world over, they probably bore part of the guilt. Most of them criticised the older generation for having obeyed Hitler blindly. Only four pupils approved wholly of the Nazi persecution of Jews.

AUSTRIAN NAZIS SENTENCED

In Vienna, terms of imprisonment ranging from three to nine months have been meted out to four men for engaging in neo-Nazi activities, especially in youth organisations. The accused acted insolently in court, and unsuccessfully demanded the return of confiscated Nazi literature.

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HOME NEWS

T.V. BROADCAST BY REV. W. W. SIMPSON

"Seeing and Believing" was the title of a particularly impressive T.V. broadcast by the Rev. W. W. Simpson, General Secretary of the Council of Christians and Jews, on January 8th. The conception of the victorious church and the subdued synagogue, symbolised not only by the famous relief at Strassburg Cathedral but also by similar sculptures in this country, has dominated through many centuries, he said. It must be replaced by mutual understanding and co-operation on equal terms. The talk was enhanced by glimpses into a synagogue where the Ark and the Scroll were shown, by readings from relevant literature and by the recital of a Jewish and a Christian hymn.

POLISH JEWS IN BRITAIN

Polish Jews in Britain, who number about 50,000, have formed a new organisation to be known as the Association of Jews of Polish Origin in Great Britain, sponsored by the Association of Polish-Jewish Ex-Servicemen, the Federation of Polish Jews and the Nahum Sokolow Society.

Unlike the newcomers from Germany, Austria or the Baltic States, Polish Jews in this country have been split into a variety of small "landschaften" and into the three organisations which have now decided to sponsor a joint representative body. Because of that lack of unity, the voice of Polish Jewry and its interests have been ignored on important occasions and in important matters, such as the Jewish Claims Conference.

LORD MAYOR AT BEVIS MARKS

On February 4th, the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen, will attend the Sabbath morning service at the Bevis Marks Synagogue.

JEWISH J.P. FOR SOUTHEND

The first Jewish person ever to become a magistrate in Southend is Mrs. Judith Joy Harris, who has been appointed a Justice of the Peace.

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NEW YEAR HONOURS

Knighthood for Barnett Janner

Mr. Barnett Janner, M.P., has been made a Knight Bachelor in the Prime Minister's List of the New Year Honours. He received the award as President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews. This is the first time a President of the Board of Deputies has been created a knight in connection with that office.

Sir Barnett, who is 68, is also President of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland. He has been a Labour Member of Parliament since 1945, but previously he was the Liberal Member for Whitechapel and St. George's from 1931 to 1935.

Prince Philip sent a telegram of congratulations to the new knight. Sir Barnett, who was at the time attending the Zionist Congress in Jerusalem as a member of the British delegation, was also publicly congratulated by the Chairman, Mr. Moshe Sharett.

The AJR, in its congratulatory message, expressed its gratitude for Sir Barnett's constant interest in the specific questions of the Jews from Germany and Austria in this country and the effective help he has rendered them on numerous occasions.

Two Jews from Germany Awarded

Two Jews from Germany were included in the list of New Year honours. Professor Ernest Walter Julius Simon, Emeritus Professor of Chinese at the University of London, was made a C.B.E. Professor Simon was born in Berlin in 1893 and became Extraordinary Professor at Berlin University. He came to London in 1934, where he became lecturer at the School of Oriental Studies. He was appointed Reader in Chinese in 1938 and Professor in 1947.

An O.B.E. was awarded to Dr. Max Gruenhut, lately Reader in Criminology at the University of Oxford. Prior to his emigration Dr. Gruenhut was Professor at Bonn University.

Other Awards

The awards also include a knighthood for Professor Alexander Oppenheim, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Malaya. He was born in Salford, Lancs, in 1903.

Mr. Maurice Ashkanasy, Q.C., of Melbourne, Australia, received the C.M.G. in recognition of his public and legal services. Mr. Ashkanasy is a Director of the Claims Conference and the United Restitution Office and has represented Australian Jewry at international conferences.

Mr. James Frederick Kapnek received the C.B.E. for services to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Mr. Leslie David received an O.B.E. for services to commerce in the State of New South Wales, Australia. Mr. William Woolf Harris also received an O.B.E. for political and public services in London. Mr. Harris is a Chairman of the Bench at Bow Street Magistrates' Court. He is a member of the National Executive and a former Treasurer of the Trades Advisory Council and is a member of the Liberal Jewish Synagogue.

Honour for Impresario

Mr. Sol Hurok, the American impresario, has been made an honorary Commander of the Order of the British Empire "for services to Anglo-American relations". Mr. Hurok was born in Russia in 1890 and emigrated to America at the age of 15. He has been responsible for many celebrated artists and companies appearing in the United States.

DUBLIN ROYAL COLLEGE CHOIR

Dr. Mervyn L. Abrahamson, of Dublin, has been elected Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics at the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland. The chair was formerly occupied by his father, Professor L. Abrahamson.

ANGLO-JUDAICA

Britain's Donation to University

An amount of approximately £50,000 has been raised by British Jewry to help establish the new Rabbi Israel Brodie Chair of Education at Bar-Ilan University in Israel. The inauguration was held in the presence of Chief Rabbi Dr. Brodie, the British Ambassador to Israel, and Mr. Barnett Janner, M.P., President of the Board of Deputies.

Cancer Fund Gift

Mr. Lawrence Kostoris, a member of the Council of Manchester and Salford Jews, has donated £5,000 towards a fund for fighting cancer. The gift was made to the Christie Hospital, South Manchester, where Mr. Kostoris is a patient, as an expression of gratitude. Three years ago Mr. Kostoris also donated a considerable amount for a veranda at the children's ward of the hospital.

Christmas Help for Hospitals

Volunteers of Ajex relieved hospital staffs so that they could go on leave for a few hours on Christmas Day. At the Hackney Hospital alone 129 people placed their services at the Matron's disposal. Members of the Youth Association of Synagogues in Great Britain also undertook hospital duties.

"The Jewish Chronicle" Lauded

At the opening in Jerusalem of the preparatory conference of the proposed World Union of Jewish Journalists Mr. Ben-Gurion, in an impromptu speech, cited only *The Jewish Chronicle* as an example of a good Diaspora newspaper. This was mentioned when the Israeli Premier joined issue over complaints that Israeli newspapers paid insufficient attention to happenings in the Jewish world.

Jewish Hospital to be Modernised

Work on the modernisation and development of the out-patient and casualty departments of the London Jewish Hospital, which will take about a year to complete, has started. The cost of the scheme will be about £60,000, of which £25,000 has been donated by a grant from the Wolfson Foundation and the rest from the hospital's own funds.

Hebrew Seminar

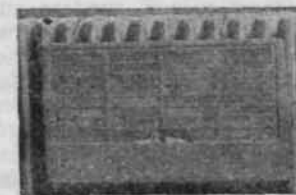
This year's winter Hebrew Seminar at Carmel College, under the joint auspices of the Friends of the Zionist Federation Educational Trust and the Jewish Agency Education Department, is being attended by as many as 240 young people. A few of the lectures are being given in English, which is proving a popular concession.

Film Premiere for J.N.F.

The world premiere of the Dmitri de Grunwald production, "Mr. Topaze", is to be held at the Carlton Theatre, Haymarket, on March 20th, in aid of the Jewish National Fund and the National Playing Fields Association. Peter Sellers, who is starred in the title rôle, also makes his debut as a director. The Duke of Edinburgh is to attend the premiere.

New Wing for Irish Home

The Chief Rabbi of Ireland, Dr. Isaac Cohen, has stated that in view of the waiting list for the Old Age Home, it is expected that a new wing will be opened in the near future.



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IM SPIEGEL NEUESTER STATISTIKEN

Juden in Deutschland

An drei Stellen, unter drei Gesichtspunkten ist im neuesten "Statistischen Jahrbuch für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (im Verlag W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart und Mainz, herausgegeben vom Statistischen Bundesamt, Wiesbaden) von der jüdischen Bevölkerung die Rede.

Der Abschnitt "Wohnbevölkerung nach der Religionszugehörigkeit" ist für die Betrachtung des gegenwärtigen Standes deshalb von geringerem Interesse, weil hier Ziffern genannt sind, die vor 10 Jahren, aufgrund der Volkszählung vom 13. September 1950, ermittelt wurden und somit, wenigstens teilweise, überholt sind. Nur in ihrem Vergleich mit Ziffern von heute (oder vorgestern) besagen sie etwas. Glücklicherweise enthält das "Jahrbuch"—in anderem Zusammenhang—ein Kapitel "Jüdische Gemeinden" nach dem Stand vom März 1960, gestützt auf Angaben des "Zentralrats der Juden in Deutschland" (Düsseldorf) und der "Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden in Deutschland" (Frankfurt a.M.). Wenn man die Ziffern für 1950 (jüdische Wohnbevölkerung) und für 1960 (jüdische Gemeinden) länderweise gegenüberstellt, ergibt sich folgendes Bild:

Land	September	März
	1950	1960
Schleswig-Holstein	195	103
Hamburg	936	1,367
Niedersachsen	997	692
Bremen	106	119
Nordrhein-Westfalen	2,311	4,149
Hessen	2,142	3,239
Rheinland-Pfalz	387	625
Baden-Württemberg	1,442	1,280
Bayern	8,600	3,477
Saar	439*	414
West Berlin	4,858	6,178
Total	23,413	21,643

* November 1951.

Etwa gleichgeblieben sind die Ziffern für Bremen und das Saarland, wohingegen im übrigen z. T. beträchtliche Veränderungen, "ups" and "downs", zu verzeichnen sind. Bei der Aufwärtsbewegung fallen am stärksten die Länder Nordrhein-Westfalen, Hessen (d.h. wohl im wesentlichen Frankfurt a.M.) und Rheinland-Pfalz sowie West-Berlin ins Auge, hervorgerufen wahrscheinlich durch eine gewisse Rückwanderung im Lauf der Berichtsperiode. Der Rückgang der jüdischen Bevölkerung in Bayern im Zeitraum 1950/60 dürfte durch die Auswanderung noch verhältnismässig vieler Juden aus D.P.-Lagern und Gemeinden in den Jahren unmittelbar nach 1950 zu erklären sein.

Wenn auch die Gesamtziffern für 1950 (23,413) und für 1960 (21,643) "benachbart" geblieben sind, so hat sich "dahinter" und "dazwischen" doch Wichtiges und Schicksalhaftes entwickelt und vollzogen. Das hat einerseits mit Erscheinungen nicht nur der Auswanderung (nach Israel und anderen überseeischen Ländern) zu tun, sondern auch mit Erscheinungen der Rückwanderung (aus der Emigration) und der Binnenwanderung (vom Lager in die Stadt). Zum ändern hängt es sicher auch mit dem Sterbeüberschuss zusammen, der sich aus der grösseren Sterbeziffer im Vergleich zur kleinen Geburtenziffer ergibt. Denn charakteristisch für das Jahr fünf, beginnend mit dem 1. April 1955 und endend mit dem 31. März 1960, ist, dass—was nicht aus dem "Jahrbuch" hervorgeht—in der Bundesrepublik (einschl. West-Berlin) 239 Juden zur Welt kamen, während im gleichen Zeitraum 1,466 jüdische Todesfälle gemeldet wurden.

In Wirklichkeit dürfte die Gesamtzahl der in der Bundesrepublik lebenden Juden erheblich grösser sein, als die offizielle Statistik ausweist, weil sich nicht alle Juden bei den jüdischen Gemeinden registriert haben und daher statistisch nicht "erfasst" sind. Ob es, über die 21,000 oder mehr für 1960 hinaus, sich um 5,000, 10,000 oder gar mehr handelt, gehört ins Gebiet der spekulativen Schätzung.

Aufschlussreich und bemerkenswert, als Faktum und als "trend", sind die Ziffern, die in einer anderen kleinen, gedrängten Tabelle des "Jahrbuchs", "Eheschliessungen 1958 nach der Religionszugehörigkeit der Ehegatten" (Bund, ohne Berlin), zusammengestellt sind. In diesem einen Jahr, 1958, wurden 63 volljüdische Ehen registriert. Ihnen stehen 213 jüdisch-christliche Ehen gegenüber, und zwar 107 Ehen eines jüdischen Mannes mit einer evangelischen Frau, 90 mit einer katholischen Frau, ferner 6 Ehen einer jüdischen Frau mit einem evangelischen Mann und 10 mit einem katholischen Mann. Damit wird eine keineswegs neue und auch nicht allein auf Deutschland beschränkte Erscheinung angedeutet, deren Entstehung und Wesen seit vielen Jahrzehnten Gegenstand auch wissenschaftlicher Betrachtung und Beobachtung ist und deren Problematik allenthalben, auch z.B. in England und U.S.A., immer wieder zu ernstern Erörterungen Anlass gibt.

E.G.L. (Frankfurt a.M.)

JEWISH SCHOOL IN GERMANY

At a meeting in Paris of the Executive of the European Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, a report was given of the progress made in the establishment of a Jewish boarding school in Sobernheim, Germany. It was stated that the support of the Zentralrat der Juden had been enlisted for this project.

JEWISH HOSPITAL IN HAMBURG CONSECRATED

The new Jewish Hospital in Hamburg was consecrated recently. At the ceremony, addresses were given by Hamburg's Mayor, Max Brauer, the Medical Director, Dr. Hans M. Landecker, and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the "Kuratorium", Mr. Felix Epstein and Mr. Eric M. Warburg. The Hospital has a capacity of 112 beds, but it is expected that by spring 1961 190 beds will be available. Speakers referred to the longstanding tradition of the Hamburg Jewish Hospital, the first building of which in St. Pauli was erected in 1843 from an endowment by Salomon Heine.

THE FATE OF WUERZBURG JEWS

The Chairman of the Wuerzburg Jewish Community, Mr. David Schuster, is engaged in tracing the fate of the perished Jews who had been resident in and near Wuerzburg and who were deported to Theresienstadt, Auschwitz and Buchenwald. His research is based on the files of the Wuerzburg Gestapo which were found after the war in Oberursel (Taunus).

MEMORIAL TABLET IN NEUWIED

To commemorate the foundation of the Jewish Community in Neuwied a Memorial Tablet was fixed in front of the building in which the Jewish School was accommodated until 1938. It was unveiled by representatives of the municipal authorities who had initiated its creation.

ERICH LUETH ON HEINRICH HEINE

Under the auspices of the Heinrich Heine Society in Duesseldorf, Mr. Erich Lueth (Hamburg) gave an interesting talk about "Heinrich Heine in Hamburg".

Towards Understanding

CONFERENCE IN LONDON

The sixth conference of the Working Group of the World Federation, on the "Diminution of Prejudice", was held at King's College, Strand, and was sponsored by the Council of Christians and Jews.

The President of the Conference, Dr. J. R. Rees, Director of the World Federation of Mental Health, likened racial and religious prejudices to the spread of a malaria epidemic. He was, he said, concerned about the problem of prejudice because he regarded it as more in the sphere of mental health than in any other field. Prejudice was a killer disease—it had killed six million people in Europe and it was killing people in many countries at the present time. It was a problem of enormous practical urgency.

Although he did not believe prejudice would ever be entirely eradicated, it could be diminished. Children were never born with prejudice yet they became infected. Methods must be devised to influence children so that, through them, their parents could perhaps be influenced and at least be brought into the field of concern, interest and enlightenment.

WORLD ACADEMY ESTABLISHED

A "World Academy of Arts and Sciences" has been established in Jerusalem, with Professor Einstein as the "spiritual father". Lord Boyd Orr, the British physiologist, is the President, and charter members include Bertrand Russell and other outstanding personalities. Professor G. O. Boyko, of Israel, President of the International Commission for Ecology, is the Secretary-General.

The aim of the Academy is to serve as an "informal world university on the highest scientific and ethical levels, within which deep human understanding and the fullest sense of responsibility shall meet". It will also "provide a meeting ground for all who are interested in fighting hunger, sickness, waste, destruction, intolerance, ignorance, resignation and fear", on a human basis.

VATICAN SUB-COMMISSION

According to Mr. Pucci, an expert on Vatican affairs, the Secretariat of the Union of Christians may establish a special sub-commission to deal with possible relationships with the Jews.

UNESCO ON DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION

The text of a Convention and recommendations on various aspects of discrimination in education were adopted by the Unesco Programme Commission in Paris.

Discrimination is defined as including "any distinction, exclusion, limitation or preference which, being based on race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, economic condition or birth, has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing equality of treatment in education".

It is agreed that it is essential to respect the liberty of parents to choose for their children institutions other than those maintained by the authorities, and to ensure the religious and moral education of the children in conformity with the parents own convictions. It is also stressed that no person or group of persons should be compelled to receive religious instruction inconsistent with their own convictions. At the same time, States would recognise the rights of members of national minorities to maintain schools and to teach in their own language.

FUND FOR JUDAISM IN ASIA

Under the terms of the will of Dr. Solomon Emanuel Speelman, of Johannesburg, a fund is to be created to enable non-Jewish students, especially Japanese, to study Judaism in Israel and afterwards propagate it in Africa and Asia.

The late Dr. Speelman's estate is valued at £82,000. He was born in Amsterdam and died in Johannesburg last November. The fund will also help Jewish orphans to study in any faculty of the Hebrew University.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

UNITED STATES

Presidential Inauguration—Jewish Representative

Rabbi Dr. Nelson Glueck, President of the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati, participated in the inauguration of Mr. John F. Kennedy as President on January 20th. He was chosen as the representative of the Jewish faith and gave the benediction at the inaugural ceremony following. Prayers were also said by a Roman Catholic Cardinal, a Greek Orthodox Archbishop and a Protestant Minister.

Nazi Party's Libel Action

The Washington District Court has dismissed a \$200,000 libel action by George Lincoln Rockwell, leader of the American Nazi Party, against the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and its Washington bureau chief, Mr. Milton Friedman.

Rockwell claimed he was libelled in a J.T.A. news story. The case was dismissed after he had failed to post \$250 security for court costs. A further suit by Rockwell is pending against the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Secretary of the Interior, the anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith and its staff members in Washington.

Hate Placards

When Sammy Davis Junior, the Negro-Jewish entertainer, appeared at New York's Jewish-owned Copa Cabana Night Club, two American pickets carried hate placards, protesting against the marriage which took place between him and Mai Britt, the Swedish actress. Mrs. Davis is expecting a baby in August.

"Father of Atomic Submarine"

Vice-Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, of the U.S.A. Navy, who is a Jew, is considered the "father of the atomic submarine". He received a medal from the U.S.A. Navy at special ceremonies on the atomic submarine "Nautilus" on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the U.S.A. atomic navy.

CANADA

Jews Elected in Toronto

Mr. Nathan Phillips, Q.C., has been elected Mayor of Toronto for the fifth time. He has served for a longer period than any other mayor in Toronto's history. Fourteen other Jews were also elected or re-elected in the municipal elections.

Canadian Nazi Deported

Immigration officials in Washington have ordered the deportation of a Hungarian-born Canadian citizen, John Pall, because he joined George Lincoln Rockwell's American Nazi Party after his arrival in Washington as a visitor from Canada.

The District Deputy Immigration Director said that the basis for the order was Pall's "participation in activities seeking to foment hatred of certain individuals or against a race or religion".

ANXIETY ABOUT MOROCCAN JEWS

The disaster at sea in which 41 Moroccan Jews lost their lives is not only a tragedy in itself; it also reflects the present plight of the Jews in that country. The outburst of anti-Jewish sentiments which started when President Nasser visited Morocco recently has resulted in the arrest and interrogation of about 2,000 Jews. Strong complaints were made by a Jewish delegation at a meeting with the Moroccan Prime Minister, Prince Moulay Hassan. The delegation expressed profound disappointment at the way in which the Government's policy of co-existence between Moslems and Jews was operating. The desire to emigrate, the delegation pointed out, was largely due to the Moroccan attitude to the Jews.

In a statement the Board of Deputies of British Jews called on the Moroccan Government "to restore and maintain the rights of their Jewish citizens". Legal emigration, the Board said, had been virtually stopped; communication with Jews abroad had been broken off; and many Jews had lost their jobs and are now destitute.

AUSTRALIAN WELFARE SOCIETY

According to the Australian Jewish Welfare Society's annual report, about 1,000 Jewish immigrants, the majority from Eastern Europe, are expected to be catered for during the next twelve months by the Society.

More than 20,000 new immigrants have been brought to Australia by the Society since the war, the majority of whom have become successfully integrated, although a small number, mainly victims of Nazism, still require care and attention.

ARGENTINA CONDEMNS ANTI-SEMITISM

When the Minister of the Interior in the Argentine invited a deputation of D.A.I.A.—the representative body of Argentine Jewry—to meet him, he told them that the Argentine Government strongly condemned the recent anti-Semitic outbursts in the country. He said the Government would adopt the strongest measures to stamp out such outbursts, would not tolerate anti-Semitic activities of any kind, and would deal severely with those promoting such activities.

BRAZILIAN APPOINTMENTS

Two Jews have been elected to the Legislative Assembly of the newly established State of Gunabara in Brazil. Snr. Francisco has been appointed First Vice-President and Snr. Gershon Berger, President of the Zionist Organisation of Rio de Janeiro, is a member of the Assembly.

REPATRIATION OF POLISH JEWS FROM RUSSIA

The Soviet and Polish Governments have confirmed an agreement for the repatriation of all Jews of Polish origin still remaining in Russia who wish to return to Poland. Between 8,500 and 10,000 people are affected. Those with relatives in Poland will have priority in leaving Russia.

According to Polish regulations, any of the returnees who wish to emigrate can only do so after two years.

RUMANIAN PERMIT CANCELLED

The permit the Rumanian authorities previously issued for Israeli passenger ships to call at the port of Constanza, has now been cancelled. No reason has been given.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Cases of Arrested Jews to be Investigated

The newly appointed Czech Minister of Justice, Mr. Alois Neumann, and the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Rudolph Darak, have set up a judicial commission in Prague to investigate the cases of all Jews still interned for political reasons. The commission will ascertain their guilt or innocence and discover if any alleged confessions were made under duress. Any anti-Semitism on the part of police officers who interrogated the prisoners will also be investigated.

Some 200 police officers who were recently dismissed are said to have taken part in the trial of Rudolph Slansky, who was executed in 1952.

More than 30 Jews were released some months ago under a political amnesty, including Richard Slansky, the brother of Rudolph Slansky and former Ambassador to Warsaw. The former Czech Minister in Israel, who was also released, is one of the few Jews to be reinstated. The rest are believed to have been given jobs in the mines and building trades. Prominent Zionists are included amongst those who have benefited from the amnesty.

Subsidies for Synagogue Repairs

In its 1961 Budget the Czech Government has allocated about £500,000 for repairs to religious buildings, including synagogues. This concerns only synagogues in the larger towns. The Government is also making enquiries about synagogues no longer in use, in order to convert them to other purposes. Any objects of historic value from these synagogues would be transferred to the Jewish Museum.

NETHERLANDS

German Grant for Anne Frank Home

The West German Government has offered a second gift of 40,000 DM. towards the restoration of the "Backhouse", the home of Anne Frank in Amsterdam.

Tercentenary of Rotterdam Congregation

The Rotterdam Jewish congregation recently celebrated its tercentenary. The Mayor of Rotterdam and other civil authorities were present at the special service held, which was televised in both Holland and Belgium.

Today only 780 Jews remain in Rotterdam of the 13,000 who lived there in 1939.

SYNAGOGUE DESECRATION—YOUTH SENTENCED

A 16-year-old boy appeared in the Children's Court, Dublin, charged with breaking into the Terenure Synagogue and defacing the premises with anti-Semitic slogans and symbols, stealing silver and other articles, and doing damage to a value of approximately £650.

He stated he had been reading anti-Jewish literature since the age of eleven and had got some of his ideas about Jews from books in a Dublin Public Library, as well as from anti-Jewish pamphlets.

When the Justice reminded him of the atrocities committed to Jews in Germany which had started with the same things, the boy said that although he did not approve of concentration camps, the Jews should be put in a place by themselves. They should not, he said, be here at all.

In sentencing the youth to two years in a reformatory, the Justice said that Ireland had itself suffered from religious persecution and, apart from the gravity of the offence, the severe sentence was imposed as a deterrent. Any attempt to persecute or humiliate anyone because of religion, race or colour could not be tolerated.

On behalf of the boy and his parents, the defendant's solicitor expressed regret to the Dublin Jewish community.

PARIS SYNAGOGUE ARSON ATTEMPT

A police enquiry was instituted in Paris to ascertain whether an attempt to set fire to the synagogue of the Rue Pavée was an act of hooliganism or had anti-Semitic motives. Passers-by found oil-soaked newspapers burning at the door of the building and extinguished the flames before any damage was done. A similar incident occurred a few weeks previously near the offices of the same synagogue.

ITALY

Anti-Semitic Article

In Florence, the Union of Italian Jewish Communities has asked the Chief Magistrate if the author of an anti-Semitic article distributed by the news agency "Orbis" would be prosecuted for inciting hatred and condoning genocide. The author, Luigi Misciano, had attributed to the Jews crimes of which the Nazis were guilty. The political department of police headquarters in Florence stated that the article constituted incitement to hatred and condoned crime and that any further action was the concern of the Florence magistrates.

Naples Swastikas

Police ordered the immediate removal and investigated the daubing of five swastikas and anti-Jewish slogans on walls in Naples recently.

JEWISH REPRESENTATIVE FOR TURKISH ASSEMBLY

Mr. Erol Dilek, a 36-year-old Jewish lawyer, who serves as legal adviser to the Grand Rabbinate in Istanbul, has been named as a representative to the new Turkish Constituent Assembly.

The appointment was made by General Cemal Gursel, the Turkish Head of State, who has authority to appoint twelve representatives. He named one representative for each minority—Greek, Armenian and Jewish.

Herbert Freedman (Jerusalem)

A CONGRESS OF RETREAT

The 25th Zionist Congress was the Congress of the "evasive action": it shirked the issue, namely the choice between Ben-Gurion's or Goldmann's brand of Zionism; it failed to draw the long overdue demarcation lines between State and Zionist functions; moreover, it was a Congress of retreat—retreat of the Zionist Organisation in the face of heavy pressure by the governing bodies and parties of the State.

The theme was set by Israel's Prime Minister, weeks before Congress started, when he denied the Zionist Congress the right to call itself Zionist. According to his conception, a Zionist must fulfil his obligations by settling in Israel, which, in essence, means reducing the ranks of the movement to a small band of idealists, a group of *élite*. In contrast, Dr. Goldmann envisages an enlarged Zionist Organisation on a broader basis which he had already widened by co-opting representatives of fraternal and associate bodies, at the price of losing Zionist substance but of gaining greater moral and political influence.

Ben-Gurion, the protagonist of the all-powerful State, denies to the "mother" of the State, the Zionist Movement, any infringement of its sovereignty. If Zionists want to take part in Israeli affairs, let them immigrate and become citizens. Therefore he wants to transform the Zionist Organisation into a small and select "order" of prospective "olim". On the other hand, Dr. Goldmann feels that he can counter the ever-growing authority of the State only by calling in millions of so far "unattached" Jews, through a collective representation of their communal and institutional bodies, in Congress.

The conflict between State and Movement is not only a clash of personalities but a conflict of political alignments. At the root of what seems to be an ideological struggle lies the bid for power. With world Jewry in the free countries in its majority belonging to the "bourgeois" camp, Israel's governing circles see in the Zionist Organisation a potential challenge to their authority. They can counter this threat by occupying all its key positions or by reducing its usefulness. After this Congress, it seems that the trend is towards the latter.

Before the beginning of Congress, Dr. Goldmann had several talks with the Prime Minister on his attacks on Zionists and their Movement which on previous occasions had embittered delegates, especially those from the United States. Also his colleagues in the Cabinet had urged him, when speaking in the name of the Government, to desist from acrimonious remarks. Helped by "special circumstances", the gentlemen's agreement worked. The "special circumstances" though were to be found outside Congress, namely in the personal feud between Ben-Gurion and the Secretary-General of the Histadruth, Pinkas Lavon, which split the ranks of Mapai leadership and brought about a party crisis. As an experienced strategist, Ben-Gurion was careful enough not to wage "war" on two fronts simultaneously.

In the circumstances, Dr. Nahum Goldmann in his presidential address set the keynote: immigration and education. Zionism, he said, was based on three principles: the solution of the Jewish problem; the concentration of the Jewish people in one territory; and the forging of the instrument to achieve these goals.

As to the first principle, the survival of the Jewish people was not yet safeguarded. Although the danger from outside had diminished, the danger from within had grown. In many parts of the world Jewry was facing total disintegration as a distinct group, through de-Judaization and assimilation. While calling for neutrality of the Jewish people in the cold war, he was firm in his demand for the fundamental right of every Jewish community to remain Jewish. "If a Jew has to pay for equality as a citizen by ceasing to be a Jew, he is not equal", Dr. Goldmann declared. His appeal to Russia "let my people go!" was incorporated in one of the political resolutions. The second Zionist principle—concentration in one homeland—was far from being achieved, Dr. Goldmann continued, as only one fifth of the Jewish people was residing in Israel.

As regards the third principle—the instrument to reach these goals—Israel has become this instrument but her political and economic problems were pressing.

With the three basic aims of Zionism unattained, the tasks of the Movement were still ahead: *aliyah* and Hebrew education. Dr. Goldmann himself for the first time in Congress spoke in Hebrew, a free, fluent, persuasive Hebrew that impressed the audience, especially the Israelis (a simultaneous translation service consoled the others). On *aliyah* he made an interesting suggestion: as nothing was stronger in Jewish life than family bonds, each family should be tied up with Israel at least through one or two of its members.

The same theme was taken up by the Prime Minister when he addressed Congress the morning following the opening. He also called for personal bonds with Israel, even in the form of visits or investments, and he proposed that American Jewry and other Western Jewries should send to Israel every year tens of thousands of young people to study for at least one year. He warned delegates that Israel's limited capacity would not suffice to solve her problems unless she received educated immigrants, imbued with a pioneering spirit, from the highly developed countries, to make up in quality what she lacked in quantity.

The general debate took up the question of how to go about *aliyah*, how best to stimulate immigration from the West and how to integrate it. The necessary machinery will have to be set up, both in the Diaspora and in Israel, to guide and educate prospective immigrants, and to ease their absorption. Here, through the back door, a successful attempt was made to divest the Jewish Agency of this important function and a Joint Authority will be established to deal with Western *aliyah* in which the State will have an important say.

In the midst of ambitious programmes, a down-to-earth warning was sounded by the Treasurer, Dr. Dov Joseph. True, he said, during the past twelve years, the Jewish Agency had spent over \$1,300 million on its work, and he wondered whether historians could point to any other movement based entirely on voluntary effort that had raised such a sum in such a short time. On the other hand, he could not help coming to the conclusion that world Jewry as a whole had not given its financial support in a manner commensurate with the State's needs or in keeping with its own capacity. Only 53.5 per cent of the Agency's income derived from donations, and the percentage had shown a startling decline to 35 per cent in the year 1959/60.

Dr. Joseph warned Congress that unless the Agency's income increased, it would be necessary to curtail some vital activities. The Agency had, since 1948, brought in almost one million immigrants, established 480 settlements with a population of 30,000 families, and when there was no choice, the Agency went into debt rather than hold up immigration for lack of funds. "We had no alternative but to mortgage our future income", he said, estimating that urgent needs for clearing the Ma'abaroth, the economic rehabilitation of the Ma'abara dwellers and repayments of debts due in the coming financial year would require £150 million, without any new commitments.

But these new commitments cannot be shelved. Levi Eshkol, speaking not as Minister of Finance but as head of the Agricultural Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency, revealed that the development of the country was held up for lack of manpower. The present rate of immigration was insufficient to meet the needs for people in agriculture and industry. It was an open secret that there were new villages without a population, and many development projects had to be postponed for want of settlers. Even houses, ready with furniture, water and electricity, were waiting for tenants to move in. Here, indeed, was a challenge which no previous Congress had ever to meet.

There were highlights that drew huge audiences,

such an Dagania's Jubilee celebration, Henrietta Szold Centennial Session and, above all, the evening devoted to the fraternal delegates. Some delegates called it Dr. Goldmann's show of strength, *vis-à-vis* the "kiss of death" by the State (a reference to Ben-Gurion's remark that Judaism in the free countries was facing the "kiss of death"—a slow and imperceptible decline into assimilation). "The present session has no precedent in the Zionist Movement", stated Dr. Goldmann in his introductory remarks. It was, indeed, an impressive and illustrious array of speakers, representing millions of Jews and bringing the greetings of their organisations and communities.

But behind the splendid façade hard bargaining went on, and each of the large departments of the Jewish Agency had to yield some of its functions to the Government—only one remaining untouched and unimpaired: the Agricultural Settlement Department headed by Levi Eshkol, member of the Cabinet.

Despite the allegations by some Hebrew papers, led by *Ha'aretz*, that hardly an Israeli under 60 is interested in the Congress, 12,000 people applied for tickets to the opening session when only 3,000 could be accommodated. An *enquête*, arranged by the daily *Lamerhav* among readers under the age of 40, almost all of them Sabras, revealed that 75 per cent were well informed about Zionist problems and called themselves Zionists (only 7.7 per cent answered in the negative) and 66 per cent were of the opinion that the liquidation of the Zionist Organisation would be a blow to the State of Israel.

Nevertheless, this 25th Congress, held in Herzl's centenary year, will go down as a stepping-stone on the road to the self-liquidation of the Zionist Organisation. The Zionist Organisation is in essence a Diaspora body, the representation of world Jewry towards Israel. Diaspora Jewry could have formed the largest bloc in Congress, but it was badly split as the two Confederations of General Zionists did not see eye to eye. As a consequence, Israeli political groups whose first allegiance is to the State yielded the decisive influence.

If Dr. Goldmann's analysis proves correct that the three fundamental Zionist aims have not yet been reached, then this Congress will hardly have helped towards their realisation.

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"WHAT OF GLORY AND FAME?"

New States, New Anthems

A MINIATURE MIRROR OF WORLD HISTORY

Some time ago Arthur Koestler raised the question of the origin of the Israeli national anthem, the *Hatikvah*. In an article published in the *Observer* he mentioned that the tune of this song originated in Smetana's symphonic poem *The Moldau*, which he took from a Swedish folk-song from the Värmland while he was staying in Göteborg. There followed some correspondence on this matter, and one letter to the Editor suggested that the simple sequence of notes which the *Hatikvah* shares with the *Moldau* occurred in quite a number of folk-songs from many countries, and that even *Baa, Baa, Black Sheep* could be included in the list.

It seems that there is no authoritative source about the origin of Israel's national anthem. By an interesting coincidence two collections of the world's national anthems have just been published, one in England—"National Anthems" (Blandford Press, London, 42s.)—and one in Germany ("Nationalhymnen," Philipp Reclam, Stuttgart, DM. 1.50, paperback edition, DM 0.65). Although they both agree that the words of the *Hatikvah* were written by Naftali Herz Imber (1856-1909), the English book says that the melody is "traditional," while the German one notes that it is "usually attributed to Samuel Cohen".

Be this as it may, the two books will help to cure some of the headaches which beset the chiefs of protocol at a time when new States, each of them with a new national anthem, are appearing all over the globe. Some months ago there was a curious incident in the Indonesian capital, Djakarta, when the police band was required to play the anthems of a number of countries, whose statesmen had just arrived for an official reception. First the band played the Indonesian anthem; but then the musicians only went through the movements of playing, while behind them a gramophone blared out the new anthems of India, Pakistan, Burma, and Ceylon.

Complete Collections Published

From now on there will be no excuse for such anthem antics. The English collection of melodies and lyrics is as complete as it can be in our fast-moving epoch; it was begun by the musicologist Dr. Martin Shaw shortly after the war, and completed after his death by Dr. Henry Coleman, an experienced arranger. The 330-page book gives the complete piano scores, while the Reclam edition, which was widely used during the Olympic Games in Rome, restricts itself to the singing parts.

Perhaps some of the new States have not yet found time to get suitable verses written for their anthems; at any rate, a number of them—the United Arab Republic (which uses a Verdi theme), Guinea, Morocco, Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia—have no words. The Vatican, too, which made Gounod's *Marcia Pontificale* its anthem in 1949, has no text to it.

It must, indeed, be difficult to write an original text for a national anthem. Most of these verses do little else beside praise the countries' beauty spots like the prospectus of a tourist bureau, while some make the singer swear that he will defend his country's liberty to the last drop of blood. Perhaps the most bloodthirsty of all anthems are the South

American ones, written during the wars of liberation a century and a half ago.

In a few cases amateurs have tried their hand at supplying the lyrics. Liberia uses a text written by her third President, Daniel B. Warner; Thailand's lyrics are by her King Rama VI; and Malaya even set up a "special committee" to compile new and patriotic words for a popular love song called "Moonlight". India, however, adopted the words of no lesser a poet than Tagore. Japan's anthem has a text written as far back as the ninth century, and Nationalist China sings "lyrics" which are, in fact, nothing else but Sun Yat Sen's famous "People's Three Principles". Finland's text may sound strange to us; it begins with the words "Oi Maamme," but this is just Finnish for "our country".

The Longest and the Shortest

It is impossible to visualise an occasion at which the patriotic Greeks have time to sing all the verses of their anthem, as there are altogether 158 of them. Burma has only one stanza, but "at the end of the anthem it is customary for the singers to give a slight bow". Kenya is not yet independent, but it has already an anthem which is sung at all sports events; this is the explanation for the unusual line, "What of glory and fame? We'll just stick to the game!"

Not only the independent new African States have each their own anthem but there is also a Pan-African anthem for the whole Continent, originating with the South African Bantus, but sung throughout Africa in various languages.

There are some surprises in store for those who take the trouble of looking at the melodies. It is, of course, well known that the British anthem—"Origin of both words and melody obscure," says the English collection, "by either John Bull or Henry Carey," notes the German one—has turned up on the Continent as "*Heil Dir im Siegerkranz*" and as the anthems of Liechtenstein and Switzerland ("*Rufst Du, mein Vaterland*"); but who would have thought that the Albanian anthem, introduced in 1912, starts off very much like the German film-song hit of the 'twenties, "*Das ist die Liebe der Matrosen*"? Bulgaria replaced its famous old anthem, "*Shumi Maritza*", in 1946 by a new one and its composer is no other than George Dimitroff, the hero of the *Reichstagsbrand-Prozess*; his example is also commended in the text, which was written by a poetess. It must have been a strange coincidence that made Andorra, the miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, adopt the tune of "*Ueb immer Treu und Redlichkeit*" for its anthem.

Poland and Yugoslavia share the melody of their anthems, the old Slav folk-song "*Hey, Slovane*", which was already sung by the Polish legionnaires during the Napoleonic wars. The oldest European tune is probably Holland's "*Wilhelmus van Nassouwe*," composed around 1570.

The composing and writing of national anthems has not always been a peaceful occupation rewarded by fame and money. It brought death to the two men who wrote Venezuela's anthem; they were both shot during their country's struggle for liberty in 1814.

Old Acquaintances

Home News: Richard Duschinsky, the Austrian playwright who during the war worked for the B.B.C. German section, has returned for good to Vienna.—Hans and Edda Tasiemka became London correspondents of H. Kindler's illustrated weekly *Revue* in Munich.—Arnold Marlé is in "The Masterpiece", starring Anton Walbrook at the "Royalty".—Lotte Lenya, the former Viennese dancer and widow of Kurt Weill, came from the States to be in "The Roman Spring of Mrs. Stone", starring Vivien Leigh. She has not been in front of a camera since "Dreigroschenoper," 1930.

Milestones: Josef Gielen, a former director of Vienna's "Burg", who put on productions at the "Teatro Colon" in Buenos Aires during the war, is 70.—Siegfried Arno celebrated his 65th birthday in the States; this lovable comedian returned to Germany for a time, but prefers to work in the new country.—Ludwig Koerner, an actor and president of the actor's trade union in Berlin, is 70 years old.—Dr. Siegfried Nestriepke, the chairman of Berlin's "Volksbuehne", is 75.

Leni go home: Because a British company, "Adventure Films", wants to produce a remake of the German picture "Das blaue Licht" and foreigners have to get a labour permit, Leni Riefenstahl gave a Press reception in Wardour Street to "whitewash" herself. It was an embarrassing affair with tears and sobs. Defending her past, she denied everything ever written about her or quoted to have been said by her. "It's all lies and forgeries", she said, "I never spoke a word of politics. I have never seen a concentration camp or a massacre. I was never a Nazi or a P.G. I never said Hitler was wise and he never called me a perfect example of German womanhood. I produced the Olympic Games film on order, and "Triumph of the Will" was directed by Walter Ruttmann. . . ." Nobody was convinced or impressed and the *Evening Standard* wrote: "She is clearly unwelcome here." Leni had cried in vain and afterwards in Germany she said how disappointed she was to find so much resentment in London.

News from Everywhere: Rudolf Frank received Basle's literary prize for his autobiography "Spielzeit meines Lebens", published by Lambert Schneider in Heidelberg.—Curt Riess has finished scripting a Swiss film and is writing a series for Axel Springer in Hamburg.—Lilli Palmer and her husband, Carlos Thompson, have returned from the States; she will star in a screen version of Maugham's "Theatre".—Munich ex-editor Werner Friedmann will take over *Abendzeitung*.—Heinz Goldberg, who a few years ago returned to Germany from London, is working in Munich for radio and TV.

Double Success: "Clear, intelligent, subtle, witty, swift, strong, eloquent", wrote New York's *Time* about Otto Preminger's "Exodus". "Taken as a whole it's a terrific show, and O.P. is at the top of his form in every department." One day after the first performance of his Israel picture Preminger's production of Ira Levin's "Critic's Choice", with Henry Fonda in the lead, triumphed on the stage on Broadway. London will probably see this play, too.

Obituary: The painter, Bruno Krauskopf, who in 1933 went into voluntary exile in Norway and returned only four years ago from the States, has died, aged 68 years, almost forgotten, in Berlin.—Lotte Medelsky, who was a member of the "Burg" for nearly sixty years, has died, aged 81 years, in Vienna.—Gregory Ratoff has died in Switzerland. He started his career after the First World War in Berlin's cabaret "Schall und Rauch", and later became an actor, producer and director in Hollywood.—In Berlin, where she played in "Die Perser", the first lady of the German Theatre, Hermine Koerner, has died, aged 78.—R. K. Weil, who wrote under the pen-names "Homunkulus" and "Poldi Huber" until '38 in Vienna and was author of a Robert Stolz biography, has died in New York.

Letters to the Editor

FONTANE UND DIE JUDEN

Es tut mir leid, aber ich möchte doch einiges zu dem Artikel über Fontane und die Juden von Paul Wohlfarth, in der Januar Nummer der "AJR Information," ergänzend sagen. Die Romane Fontanes treten ganz allgemein für Toleranz und gegen Vorurteile ein. In den "Poggenpuhls," die in dem Artikel nicht erwähnt werden, bekommt die adelstolze antisemitische Tochter immerzu unrecht, und die Lieblingsfigur hat am Ende den Lebenswunsch: "Flora selbst bleibt meine Freundin. Das ist das, was ich haben will". Als Hauptwunsch einer Manon von Poggenpuhl gegenüber der Jüdin Flora Bartenstein mehr ein Wunschtraum des sonst so realistischen Fontane. Ueber diese Berliner jüdischen Bankiers Bartenstein schreibt er: "Bei Bartenstein war der Kronprinz (später Kaiser Friedrich), Bartenstein ist rumänischer Generalkonsul, und bei Bartensteins waren Droysen und Mommsen (ja, einmal, kurz vor seinem Hinscheiden, auch Leopold von Ranke), und sie haben in ihrer Galerie mehrere Bilder von Menzel, ich glaube einen Hofball und eine Skizze zum Krönungsbild. . . Die Verwandtschaft, die sich allsonntäglich bei ihnen versammelt, ist immer wie aus zwei Welten: der eine Onkel war vielleicht dreissig Jahre lang in London oder Paris, der andere dreissig Jahre lang in Schrimm. Und das macht denn doch einen Unterschied". Ich persönlich finde das eine ganze Welt in wenigen Zeilen.

Was zweitens Fontanes Briefe angeht, so gibt es eine sozusagen offizielle Aeusserung über die Juden: Nach einer Interpellation im Preussischen Abgeordnetenhaus wegen der Agitation gegen die Juden und einer Petition, nach der die Juden von obrigkeitlichen Stellungen ausgeschlossen werden sollten, schrieb Fontane an Graf Philipp zu Eulenburg: ". . . Was das Staatsministerium gestern (Berlin, 21. November 1880) geleistet hat, ist mir denn doch zu wenig. Ich liebe die Juden, ziehe sie dem Wendisch-Germanischen eigentlich vor denn es ist bis dato mit letzterem nicht allzuviel, aber regiert will ich nicht von den Juden sein".

Zehn Jahre spaeter, am 25. Januar 1890, schrieb er an Herrn und Frau Gutmann: ". . . Im letzten Sonntagsblatt der 'Vossin' hat mich der Artikel über Henriette Herz interessiert. Als literarische Leistung ist er keineswegs hervorragend, aber er hat mich wieder mit der Nase auf die Tatsache gestossen dass das gesellschaftlich höher potenzierte Berliner Leben immer nur ein Juden-, will sagen Jüdinleben gewesen ist. Eine Bourgeoisfrau oder-tochter hat hierlandes nie was gesprochen, um das man sich hätte kümmern müssen. Und der Adel, seitdem er fromm und noch sonst einiges geworden ist, versagt auch. Aus diesem Fakt erklären sich einige der wichtigsten unserer wenig erfreulichen Zeiterscheinungen. . ."

Was nun drittens den Satz über den Berliner Hausbesitz anbetrifft, so schrieb fünf Jahre nach der Judenemanzipation in Preussen die Frau des Hauptförderers der Emanzipation Wilhelm von Humboldt am 29. März 1816: "In Berlin ist es sehr auffallend, wie jetzt, wo ein grosser Häuserverkauf wieder stattfindet, unter vieren gewiss drei von Juden aquiriert werden. . . Das Vermögen des Staates ist grösstenteils in ihren Händen, ein nicht unbedeutender Teil des Grundeigentums in allen preussischen Staaten". Darauf Wilhelm von Humboldt: "Häuser mögen sie wohl besitzen, Güter sehr wenig bis jetzt, Itzenplitz neulich hier, konnte mir nur einen Fall nennen". Darauf seine Frau: "Herr von Itzenplitz muss sehr ununterrichtet sein, der dir gesagt hat, bis jetzt sei ein einziger Grundeigentümer. . . Was Berlin anbetrifft so haben sie ein Viertel der Häuser und zwar der besten im Besitz. . ." Diese Sage zog sich durch die ganze Emanzipationszeit hin bis zu den Nazis. Es ist mir nie herauszufinden geglückt, was an dieser Legende daran ist.

Noch ein vierter Punkt: Fontane war Theaterkritiker. Meine jüdischen Kollegen, z. B. Fritz Engel, konnten nie genug die herzliche, immer bereite Freundschaft und Förderung von Fontane rühmen, und noch Georg Hermann, der jüdischste der Berliner jüdischen Romanciers, ist mit seinem

ersten Manuskript, wie er mir erzählt hat, bei Fontane gewesen und hat den Ritterschlag von ihm erhalten.

Es sei hinzugefügt, dass es kaum einen deutschen Dichter der vergifteten Epoche seit 1880, als es zum guten Ton gehörte Antisemit zu sein, ja wo man, um es modern auszudrücken seinen Status mit Antisemitismus erhöhen konnte, also dass es kaum einen deutschen Dichter gab, der nicht auch antisemitische Aeusserungen getan hat, sei es Liliencron oder Dehmel, oder Juden wie Paul Lindau, den P. Wohlfarth zitiert, oder der Jude Georg Brandes: "Ich habe eine Antipathie gegen Juden, bin in meinem Leben wie alle Menschen fünfzigmal verliebt gewesen. . . aber nie in eine Jüdin". Klingt nicht sogar manches von Scholem Alechem heute antisemitisch?

Es gab und gibt genug böse Antisemiten, einen grossen Dichter dessen Werk—in den Grenzen seiner Epoche—Menschenliebe atmet, sollten wir nicht in diese von Miasmen erfüllte Luft ziehen.

GABRIELE TERGIT.

315, Upper Richmond Road,
London, S.W.15.

In Ihrer letzten Nummer haben Sie einen Aufsatz ueber "Fontane und die Juden" veroeffentlicht, der mich sehr interessiert hat, weil ich ein grosser Verehrer von Fontane bin und alles, was er geschrieben hat (bis auf die Kriegsbuecher, die ich nie zu sehen bekommen habe) immer wieder mit neuem Vergnuegen lese; vor allem seine Briefe, die ich nach Eckermann's Gespraechen mit Goethe fuer das interessanteste Buch in deutscher Sprache halte.

Ich glaube nun, dass der Verfasser des Aufsatzes doch Manches fortgelassen hat, was fuer eine guentigere Stellung Fontane's gegenueber den Juden spricht. Er zitiert ja das Gedicht zum 75. Geburtstag des Autors mit dem Schluss "Kommen Sie Cohn", aber er laesst z.B. fort, was in Jenny Treibel ueber das "feine juedische Gesetz" gesagt ist, welches verbietet, "jemanden zu beschaemen". Auch der alte juedische Geschaeftsmann in "Stechlin" ist eine hoechst sympathische Figur und kann mit dem alten Moses in Reuters "Stromtid" verglichen werden. So haessliche juedische Typen, wie wir sie in Freytags "Soll und Haben" und Raabes "Hungerpastor" finden, gibt es bei Fontane niemals.

In dem Roman "Adultera" ist der beguenstigte Freund der schoenen Melanie der juedische Bankier Rubehn, ein hoechst vornehmer und sympathischer Charakter, dem ein Bankier Simon aus Koenigsberg als Vorbild gedient haben soll, und in "Jenny Treibel" wird von dem juedischen Zeichenlehrer Friedeberg gesagt, "er habe der Sitten Freundlichkeit aus dem Semitismus mit heruebergenommen".

Dazu kommt Fontanes Vorliebe fuer juedischen Verkehr. Amtsgerichtsrat Friedlaender war ja trotz der Taufe von Abstammung ein Jude. Die Juedin Frau Sternheim war Fontanes beste Freundin, und er nannte sie "die normalste und liebenswuerdigste Frau, die ihm je begegnet ist" (oder so aehnlich). Sein Testamentsvollstrecker war der juedische Justizrat Meyer, ein Bruder von Frau Sternheim. Goldstein in "Stine" ist ein besonders humaner juedischer Arbeitgeber. Ich glaube, die Bemerkungen ueber die Juden, die Herr Wohlfarth auffuehrt, sind nicht als Zeichen der Abneigung gegen die Juden aufzufassen. Ich erinnere mich, von juedischen Bekannten aehnliche Beobachtungen gehoert zu haben, und ich habe sie damals auch selbst gemacht. Solche Beobachtungen draengten sich damals gerade solchen Personen auf, die fuer juedische Dinge interessiert waren, namentlich in Badeorten. Ein Antisemitismus Fontanes ist dadurch jedenfalls nicht bewiesen.

CURT ROSENBERG.

59 Colinton Road,
Edinburgh, 10.

80th ANNIVERSARY OF F.W.V.

Sir,—The F.W.V. (Bund Freier Wissenschaftlicher Vereinigungen an Deutschen Hochschulen) will celebrate its 80th anniversary on Saturday, 24th June, 1961.

A dinner-dance will be held at the Kensington Palace Hotel on that date, where members of our fraternity from all over the world are expected.

I am most anxious that all our friends and their families from Great Britain should be present on this occasion.

All able to come, please contact me.

Dr. ERIC GOULD,
Chairman, F.W.V., London.

18 Old Manor Court,
Abbey Road, London, N.W.8.

REVIVAL OPERA COMPANY

Sir,—In connection with the appeal that we have just made to the Jewish community at large to support the Moses Mendelssohn Arts Centre through Corporate and Associate Membership of the Revival Opera Company, which has now been well established for almost three years and by which the Arts Centre is administered and financed, I am especially addressing myself to those members of the community who, like myself, originate from Central Europe.

Performances rendered over the last three years by the Revival Opera Company have been highly acclaimed by the National Press. They have proved what can be done even on the most slender resources and virtually single-handed, and the company has set new operatic standards in Britain in the tradition of other European countries.

Members of a community which in Germany built up the Jewish Kulturbund, should particularly lend their sympathetic support to achieve this by helping to secure a solid and permanent basis for the Revival Opera Company.

We already have the patronage and support of many of the prominent members of the Jewish Community, and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh has graciously expressed his interest in this venture and asked to be kept informed about its progress and development.

I ask then for your readers' support, large and small, towards the creation of the First Arts Centre in Britain, so that it may be recognised as a Jewish contribution which will be of the greatest value to the cultural life of this country.

Yours, etc.,

PETER FOSTER,
Director,

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GRUENSPAN AGAIN

A Curious Court Case in Munich

The trial of Michael Count Soltikow began in the Criminal Court of Munich in the middle of last November, amidst an atmosphere of tension and expectancy as though sensational revelations were about to be made. But it laboured its way through six weeks of boredom and absurdity, ending with a formal sentence. There were no sensations, but some rather curious sidelights on recent German history—and some curious witnesses.

Count Soltikow, a writer, was charged with having slandered the memory of a dead man: Ernst vom Rath, Third Secretary at the German Embassy in Paris, who was killed on November 7th 1938, by 17-year-old Herschel Gruenspan—the event which served the Nazis as a pretext for the *Kristallnacht* and the beginning of the mass persecution of the Jews. Those familiar with the Gruenspan affair (see *AJR Information*, November, 1959) will recall that the Jewish youth was never brought to court by the Nazis, and that according to Goebbels' diary the Hitler régime avoided a show trial for fear that suggestions of homosexual relationships between the dead man and Gruenspan might be discussed. In fact, it appears that this was nothing but a clever line of defence invented by Gruenspan's lawyer, Maître de Moro-Giafferi; but it served its purpose. Gruenspan himself gave as the reason for his act that he wanted to take revenge for the deportation and persecution of his family in Germany.

Soltikow, however, revived the story of vom Rath's homosexuality in a Nuremberg periodical, *Wochenend*, and vom Rath's brother brought a charge of slander against him.

It was a motley procession of witnesses which passed through the Munich court-room, some of them called by the prosecution but most of them by Soltikow, who maintained that he himself had been a member of the German *Abwehr*, the secret security service, under the famous Admiral Canaris (who was murdered after the July 20th putsch), and that he had been allowed access to the Gruenspan file in Paris in that capacity. A former attorney of the People's Court who prepared the case against Gruenspan, Dr. Ernst Lautz, was called by Soltikow and declared that the Jewish youth had mentioned "private reasons" for his deed. A former Secretary of State in Goebbels' Propaganda Ministry, Gutierrez, said that he had warned Goebbels not to stage a show trial because "if Gruenspan says some-

thing about homosexual affairs we'll all be red in the face."

Raab, an engineer now living in Italy, said that George Bernhard, the editor of the German refugee paper, *Pariser Tageblatt*, had told him in 1938 that vom Rath had moved in homosexual circles. Karl Wittig, a journalist, claimed that he had been in the Sachsenhausen concentration camp with Gruenspan in 1941, and that Gruenspan had told him how the "homosexual" story had been invented and how he had maintained it for his own protection. He, Gruenspan, had refused to admit to the Gestapo what they wanted to hear from him: that he was the "tool of an international Jewish conspiracy".

The two most prominent witnesses were the present German Federal Ambassador in Ceylon, Theodor Auer, and a former collaborator of Admiral Canaris and member of the anti-Nazi Resistance, Hans Bernd Gisevius. Auer, who was vom Rath's superior at the Paris embassy, denied that vom Rath had any homosexual tendencies; nor did he at the time believe in the "all-Jewish plot". But the court files contained some utterances of Ambassador Auer, allegedly made some years ago, which were at variance with his new statements.

Gisevius made an interesting point. As a member of the Resistance circle around General Oster, also an *Abwehr* official, he believed that there was a possibility that Gruenspan had been bribed by the Nazis to shoot vom Rath so as to furnish an excuse for the persecution of the Jews. But Gisevius also believed that the Nazis would have "liquidated" Gruenspan without fail if there had been the slightest indication of a homosexual relationship with the victim.

The most curious personality among the witnesses, however, was a 55-year-old businessman from Hamburg by the name of Ben Zadeck who claimed that he had been a member of the *Abwehr* from 1924 (when his age must have been 19) until the end of the Hitler régime. He said that he had been "infiltrated" into the International Brigade in Spain and had in Paris gained access to the lists of volunteers for the Brigade, who included Gruenspan. He, Zadeck, had also been permitted to listen, from an adjacent room, to an examination of Gruenspan by the French police. Gruenspan's personal relations to vom Rath, said the witness, were "only too well known" in Paris, and

vom Rath had paid money from German official funds to Gruenspan. The witness regarded as possible that the files used by the People's Court in preparation of Gruenspan's trial were faked or at least exchanged. Zadeck caused another little sensation when he asked the court, "Why don't you call Gruenspan himself as a witness? "We"—he did not elaborate who "we" was—"could help you to bring him here."

Soltikow took up the cue and asked for Gruenspan to be called as a witness. But he could not tell his address, except that he now lived under the name of Otto Schneider somewhere in Germany after having left France a short while ago, and the court turned the suggestion down. In the end Soltikow was found guilty of slander, and given a suspended prison sentence of five months' duration. The bewildered observers of the trial left the courtroom with the impression that the mystery of the Gruenspan affair was still as unexplained as before.

E.L.

COUNCIL OF JEWS FROM GERMANY

Bulletin for Affiliated Organisations

For more than a year the "Council of Jews from Germany", of which the AJR is the British constituent, has issued bulletins, "Council Correspondence", at about quarterly intervals. They are edited by Mr. Heinz Gerling (Jerusalem). The fourth number became available recently. Like its predecessors it gives a vivid picture of the life of Jews from Germany in various countries and, above all, testifies to the strong sense of solidarity and the constructive work arising from it all over the world. Describing the position in France, Dr. Curt L. Lang (Paris) recalls that the pre-war population of 40,000 German Jews has dwindled down to not more than 8,000 who have survived the horrors of the second persecution during the German occupation. The Council's French affiliate, "Solidarité" has not only taken up the legal interests of those in their charge but also embarked on several social schemes, above all, by the creation of flatlet homes. In Israel, too, the community of Jews from Central Europe has rendered help in various spheres, and the article by Manfred Sturmman (Jerusalem) reveals that the "Solidaritaetswerk" built up by the Council's affiliate, the Irgun Oley Merkaz Europa, has raised among its supporters not less than one million pounds since its inception in 1941. A comprehensive survey of current legislative questions in the field of restitution and compensation is given by Dr. Walter Breslauer (London). His article confirms that the Council closely follows up all developments in this important sphere and safeguards the interests of the community effectively. The issue also carries interesting material about Old Age Homes in Israel and Great Britain.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS

WOLFSKEHL'S COLLECTED WORKS

When Karl Wolfskehl's poems "Die Stimme spricht" reached the Jewish public soon after 1933, this work was a remarkable event in many respects. It recalled the voice of the prophets of old and it delivered the psalmodic message of "Comfort My People". It also led those who had gone astray back to their heritage, of which many of them had only become aware because it was forced upon them by the politics of the day. Wolfskehl made them "acquire" it. However, the poetic value of the poems was not confined to the situation.

Thrown into a spiritual ghetto, Jews in Germany experienced what had happened so often before in Jewish history. As to the Jewish literature produced in those Nazi days, a certain "lowering of standard" cannot be denied; quite a number of writers, however well-meaning in their efforts, did not attain works of value. What was even worse, there was sometimes some insincere striving for topicality. Wolfskehl's poems set the example that great Jewish poetry was still possible in the German language. The Jewish theme gave it a special appeal, but its intrinsic value did not depend on it.

Before 1933 he was best known as a loyal disciple and interpreting prophet of Stefan George. Yet he was already then interested in Jewish matters. In his introduction to Wolfskehl's letters, Fritz Usinger pointed out that the poet Wolfskehl was much more independent of George's influence than had been generally realised. We can verify this statement now when we read his earlier poetry (which was unobtainable for such a long time) in the two volumes of his "Gesammelte Werke" (Claassen Verlag, Hamburg 1960: 407 and 609 pages—DM.48). His own voice was quite articulate, but there was a certain affinity to George. Both poets had deep roots in the Rhinish landscape. Wolfskehl took some pride in having the Jewish family of scholars, Kalonymos, as his ancestors, and was always aware of the fact that Charlemagne made them settle at his Court. Both George and Wolfskehl went back to the deepest layers of the German language, the quest for "Urworte", unspoiled by wear and tear, was natural to both.

"Die Stimme spricht" was not Wolfskehl's first Jewish poem. He was particularly aware of one of his earlier moving creations, the drama "Saul".

The Collected Works have been edited, together with Claus Victor Bock, by the editor of his letters, Margot Rubens. She became his secretary as a young student in Italy, followed him in the same capacity to New Zealand and, growing in stature as his confidante, remained his faithful companion until he died. It is mainly due to her that his work has been preserved. Thanks are also due to the publisher and the Leo Baeck Institute, who made her scholarly task possible.

Italy, Wolfskehl's first country of emigration, was still a sort of home for him. The poet loved the Mediterranean area and the wine country, because it was the native country of his family, which had lived in Lucca before it was transplanted into German soil centuries ago. The re-emigration to New Zealand was a different matter. The decision was typical of the author's temperament: he who had become "europamüde" thus left a Continent, to which, like Stefan Zweig, he felt inseparably attuned.

"Die Stimme spricht" had opened up new depths of the poet's personality. In his New Zealand poetry he became the representative poet of exile to whom a god gave the gift of song. One may think of Ovid's laments from the Black Sea, of Dante's wrath against the party through which he lost his home, and Heine's unbroken fundamental love of his native country.

One of Wolfskehl's material losses was the sale of his library. Everyone who has been forced to part with books knows that this also involves a grave spiritual loss. We can imagine its size and quality when we are told that Salman Schocken, who acquired it, bestowed an annuity on Wolfskehl which enabled him to "live". Yet, however generous the Jewish philanthropist may have been it was a rather precarious living at the end.

Among the works which have been restored to us—besides more recent publications such as "Hiob" and "An die Deutschen"—are his translations from the oldest German poetry and from other languages and the essays he contributed to German newspapers and periodicals. A characteristic selection of those essays had been published as a book, "Bild und Gesetz," which has been out of print for a long time. "Bild und Gesetz"—Image and Law; a suitable title for the whole publication, which is one of the most welcome ones in our time. We gain the "image" of a poet who was a master of language and of profound thought, and of a writer whose scholarship was of a wide range, hardly surpassed by any contemporary author. He could not be "law" for anyone, because "law" is something which can be learned and imitated. Wolfskehl was a law in himself. He comes to life again for those who knew him personally, and he appears as a "Gestalt" of veneration to those who were so unfortunate as to miss him.

✓ LUTZ WELTMANN.

NEW NOVEL ON ANGLO-JEWRY

Intrinsically, "Set on Edge"* deals with the guilt complex felt, especially by Jewish children, towards their parents. The keynote is the opening paragraph: "The trouble with family relationships is conscience, which is nearly always guilty." The title is taken from Ezekiel, 18.2: "The fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth are set on edge." The theme must set up sympathetic vibrations in many readers.

Bernice Rubens seems to have the makings of a fine writer and the book holds the reader's attention throughout. The story is, however, at least half completed before Miss Rubens seems to allow her own very good style to come out.

One feels that the book, instead of being a mere 222 pages, should have been a family saga. The authoress has so many ideas which she picks up, examines for a fleeting and even brilliant moment, and then discards. The characters are too lightly sketched in and their surroundings have not been filled in enough to make them come alive properly. The reader is tantalised by glimpses—Julie, a grandchild, appears in a vivid scene, only to be completely dropped a few pages later; other grandchildren are mentioned casually and then as rapidly swept off the scene.

Miss Rubens has at times tried to deal with particularly nerve-racking situations in the distinctive humorous yet heart-rending style of the old Yiddish writers, but this does not quite come over. There is a scene in a mortuary where a man finds himself left for dead amongst corpses but the reader is untouched by the terror. Some of the situations, too, do not quite ring true such as that the heroine, Gladys, at the age of 60, unattractive, dull, is sought by a rich man who, however odious and, indeed, perhaps because of that odiousness, could always manage to find a more attractive partner.

The predominant feeling, however, is that books like "Set on Edge" leave one slightly embarrassed, like a Jewish joke told amongst non-Jews. It gives this reviewer the impression that its characters are but uneasy and recent arrivals to these shores, unaccustomed to "civilised" ways. Why is it that the sudden spate of books on Anglo-Jewry deals mainly with the "seamy" and unpleasant side? Of course this is a facet and an important one in Anglo-Jewish life. But in English literature, for each "Angry Young Man" there are hundreds of others depicting various aspects of English life. Books like this should certainly be written, but where are the writers who will put them into their proper perspective? Perhaps when the Anglo-Jewish writers have written this particular aspect out of their systems, they will then be able to write books of a less one-sided nature.

✓ ANNE RUBIN.

* Set on Edge, by Bernice Rubens. Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., London. 16s.

STORY OF THE SINNER WHO BECAME A SAINT

J. B. Singer is undoubtedly one of the most gifted men among present-day Eastern Jewish poets. We owe the perfect portrayal of a "shlemiel" to him in his "Gimpel the Fool", and now in his novel, "The Magician of Lublin"*, he gives us an unforgettable picture of the vanished world of Polish Jewry. Yasza Mazur, his "magician", is a man who with his monkey, his parrot and his Catholic sweetheart, Magda, travels from fair to fair performing his card-tricks, his sword-swallowing and other "miraculous deeds". He earns a great deal of money one day and loses it all the next "wining and wenching", and has long ago become estranged from Jewish customs and religions. At last he is stony broke; so much so that he decides to steal the cash of an old miser who lives alone in his house with a deaf servant girl.

From then on Heaven puts all sorts of obstacles in his path; at first he forgets to bring his "magic key" which opens every lock for him; then on the way back from his luckless efforts he stumbles and breaks his ankle. Limping home he finds his sweetheart dead after having killed all his animals, and at this point the magician perceives that this is not the right way to live; so he decides to turn over a new leaf. He returns to his wife, Esther, begins to study the Holy Books, Talmud and Midrash, and instead of "Yasza the Magician" he becomes "Reb Yaakov the Penitent". He builds a windowless hut in the backyard of his house and decides to dedicate all his days to penitence. The Rabbi, who at first is opposed to his plan, at last becomes convinced of his sincerity and leaves him with "God bless thee, my son!". From all over the country the cripples and poor crowd to Yaakov's hut and return comforted.

This strange story is written with so much soul-searching and strength that one is reminded of a Jewish Dostoevsky; we look forward to Singer's future books with great expectation.

✓ BERTHA BADT-STRAUSS.

* J. B. Singer: "The Magician of Lublin". Noonday Press, New York.

A DOCTOR'S MEMOIRS

Gerhard Stroomann, Medical Director of Buehlerhoehe, was born on 6.7.1887 and died 10.4.1957. Whilst originally he wished to become a writer, he decided to study medicine and to choose the university-hospital career; however, due to financial circumstances he took over Buehlerhoehe. He was blessed and damned by the possession of too many talents and often wondered whether he had, eventually, done the right thing. From the recently published "Aus meinem Roten Notizbuch",* one feels he went the way that was the most appropriate one for him. The book contains extracts from his many and various notes, sketches, essays, poems, articles. They show the author as a shrewd, warm-hearted and never satisfied person, whose young and yearning heart remained faithful up to his death to the pre-Hitler culture of Germany. He talks about medical life, art, literature, music and the theatre in Germany. He describes university professors, doctors, nurses and hospitals. He dwells time and again on the problem of the doctor and his relation with his patient. He shows us statesmen, scholars, writers, poets, musicians, actors and many others of German or international reputation, most of whom had been visitors of Buehlerhoehe. Although Stroomann was possibly not a very original man, he was a thoughtful one. This book is for people who have their roots in the past; a book to be read on a journey, at a spa, in the evening before one switches off the light. It is most likely not a very important book, yet, having read it, one has the feeling that one has not wasted one's time.

H.H.F.

* Gerhard Stroomann, Arzt auf Buehlerhoehe: "Aus meinem Roten Notizbuch". Societaets-Verlag, Frankfurt a/M. 1960.

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PERSONALIA

LEON ZEITLIN 85

Am 23. Februar 1961 wird Leon Zeitlin 85 Jahre alt. In voelliger geistiger Frische und bemerkenswerter koerperlicher Ruestigkeit hat er sein hohes Alter erreicht, ist er im hoechsten Masse aktiv geblieben; wir sehen ihn gern bei Vortraegen, Tagungen, gesellschaftlichen Veranstaltungen, immer frisch, immer freundlich und voller Ideen und Einfaele.

Zeitlin stammt aus russisch-juedischer wohlhabender und durch Generationen gebildeter Familie. Er ist in Dresden erzogen worden, hat in Leipzig den Doktor phil. an der Universitaet erworben, als naeher Schueler von Professor Stieda, dem Nationaloekonomen, und Wilhelm Wundt, dem Philosophen, und er ist dann als U.S.A.-Konsular-Agent in das Berufsleben eingetreten. In diesem Rahmen war er mehrere Jahre in Gera taetig. Von 1904 bis 1907 lebte er in Frankfurt am Main, beschaeftigt mit der Verwertung des literarischen Nachlasses von Boerne und Schnapper-Arndt.

Im Jahre 1907 liess er sich in Berlin nieder, wo er bis zur Hitlerzeit als "free lance" Schriftsteller taetig war. Seine ueberaus vielseitige Arbeit kam namentlich zwei Gebieten zugute: der Wahrnehmung der Interessen der Beteiligten im "Schutzverband der deutschen Schriftsteller" und der Fuersorge fuer Wirtschaftsverbaende der Textilbranche und des Einzelhandels. Der Bundespraesident Heuss aeusserte sich ueber seine Arbeit im Schutzverband: "Sie gehoerten zu den nicht sehr zahlreichen Menschen, die begriffen haben, was die rechtliche und sozial-wirtschaftliche Stuetze in dieser Zeit den Menschen bedeuten musste. . . so stehen Sie vor mir als einer der ehrenamtlichen Leute, auf die man sich im Hin und Her der Richtungsstreite 'verlassen' konnte." Der fueh-

rende Einzelhandel in den Berliner Spezial-geschaeften, wie Seidenhaus Michel und Rosenhain, verdankte Zeitlin besonders viel. Als Vertreter der Schriftsteller kam er in den Reichswirtschaftsrat; den ausgezeichneten Wirtschaftler sandte die demokratische Partei in das preussische Abgeordnetenhaus.

1922 heiratete Zeitlin die Witwe des suedafrikanischen Politikers und Kaufmanns Langermann; sie ist eine geborene Schidrowitz, Tochter eines hervorragenden Zeitungsmannes amerikanisch-englischer Praegung. Frau Zeitlin, die neben anderen Talenten eine schoene und hoechstgeschulte Stimme besass, war ihrem Manne eine unermuedliche aufopferungsvolle Gefaehrtin; ihr Haus in Berlin war gesellschaftlich ausgezeichnet geleitet. Unter den hervorragenden Gaesten, die man dort traf, waren die Schriftsteller zahlreich; Walter von Molo war ein intimer Freund.

1935 fluechtete Zeitlin vor dem braunen Terror nach London. Es war nicht leicht fuer ihn, sich hier mit dem Ertrag seiner Feder zu erhalten. Er war Mitarbeiter des *Economist*, des *Guardian* und der *Times*, 1941-52 Berater des Institute of Export. Die Royal Society of Economists hat ihn zu ihrem fellow gemacht.

In der hoechst lebendigen Ideenwelt, die Leon Zeitlin in Aufsuetzen und Vortraegen darbot, spielte waehrend des letzten Jahrzehntes die Verstaendigung zwischen Juden und Deutschland eine wesentliche Rolle; dabei verlangte er von der deutschen Seite Reue, Bekenntnis und Wiedergutmachung. Er ist bei Verhandlungen und mit Vortraegen auch in Deutschland hervorgetreten. Der deutsche Bundesminister Lemmer sagt, dass er "als einer der Ersten fuer die Verstaendigung zwischen Juden und Deutschen in England oeffentlich eingetreten ist. . . noch bevor die offiziellen

Verhandlungen zwischen Nahum Goldmann und der Bundesrepublik begannen".

Zeitlin hat viele Freunde in der neuen Heimat, und das kann mit Sicherheit behauptet werden—keine Feinde. Der warme Wunsch, dass ihm ein schoener und Nutzen spendender Lebensabend beschieden sein moege, wird sicher von vielen und beachtlichen Lebensgefaherten geteilt.

F.D.

MARY BEETON 85

For many in our midst the name of Mary Beeton is inseparably linked up with memories of pleasant days of recreation. An invitation to "Handsmooth", her beautiful country seat, was for a great number of former refugees a ray of light during the first difficult years of our stay in this country. There were always two or three refugee guests in her house, and, in the course of the years, between 1938 and 1945, about 75 people must have enjoyed her hospitality. Many of them were asked to come again, after they had become her friends. It was Miss Beeton herself who created the atmosphere of the house, and everybody who was permitted to visit her was bound to be impressed by the cultural standard of "Handsmooth". Considering the primitive circumstances in which refugees lived in those days this was a particular blessing.

Miss Beeton, who now lives in London (59 Carlisle Mansions, S.W.1), is still interested in all matters of cultural and social importance, and it is an indication of her attitude that she, a non-Jewess, is a member of the Society of Friends of the Hebrew University.

Miss Beeton's 85th birthday on March 4th gives me the opportunity of expressing to her, with feelings of deep gratitude, my sincerest congratulations.

—NELLY WOLFFHEIM.

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Bertha Badt-Strauss

EINE BLINDE

(Aus: "Breslauer Profile")

"Und doch, mir ist: als ob nach einem Uebergang Sie nicht mehr gehen wuerde, sondern . . . fliegen".

(Rilke, An eine Blinde)

"Wenn Ihr sonst niemanden haettet als Eure Blinde und Euer Buckelchen . . . auch dann muesstet Ihr Gott schon auf den Knien danken", so sagte vor etlichen Jahrzehnten eine junge Englaenderin, die von ihren Eltern nach Breslau geschickt worden war, um sich in dieser Stadt, wo die Leute zwar nicht uebermaessig viel Geld, aber desto mehr Bildung hatten, wie man ihr erzahlt hatte, "hoehere Kultur" anzueignen. Das Buckelchen . . . nun das war, wie allgemein bekannt, der ebenso witzige wie gelehrte Orientalist der Breslauer Universitaet Professor Sigmund Fraenkel, der im Aeusseren etwa dem Philosophen Moses Mendelssohn glich, welcher einst in Friedrichs des Grossen Zeiten die Geister von Berlin bezauberte. Aber die Blinde war . . . Luise Freyhan (1878-1932), die am Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts wohl eines der geistigen Zentren des gebildeten Breslau verkoerperte. Da war keine "hoehere Tochter", die nach Absolvierung der hoeheren Maedchen-Schule, etwa der Augusta oder der Viktoria-Schule, fuer vollkommen ausgebildet galt, wenn sie nicht ausserdem noch ein bis zwei Jahre an den Privat-Kursen von "Fraeulein Lieschen" teilgenommen hatte, sich in Literatur und Philosophie weiter ausgebildet . . . und dabei Denken gelernt hatte.

Ein jedes Kind in Breslau kannte die hochgewachsene Gestalt der schlanken Frau im schwarzen Kleide, die mit raschen, energischen Schritten durch die Strassen Breslaus streifte, Ihre Augen waren niedergeschlagen, aber ihr Schritt war so rasch, dass sie manchmal die kleinere Begleiterin mit sich zog, sodass man oft nicht wusste, wer fuehrte und wer gefuehrt werden musste. Luise Freyhan war nicht immer blind gewesen. Manche Freunde erinnerten sich noch lebhaft des jungen schlanken Maedchens, das mit hellen Augen in die Welt blickte und mit vollgepackten Marktkoerben am Arm ihrer frueh verwitweten Mutter zur Hand ging. Das hochbegabte Kind war eine Vorzugs-Schuelerin der Gleimschen Maedchen-Schule und der erklarte Liebling des alten Direktors Gleim. Spaeter bestand sie mit Glanz ihr Lehrerinnen-Examen—das war ja fast der einzige Beruf, der Toechtern der gebildeten Haeuser damals offen stand.

In diesen fruehen Jahren war das Freyhansche Haus fast ein Mittelpunkt der Breslauer Geselligkeit. Die gastliche, feinsinnige Mutter brachte es zuwege, dass man in Breslau sagte: Ein Butterbrot bei Freyhans—das schmeckt besser als ein Gaensebraten anderswo. Und Luise selbst war nicht etwa sentimental schwaermerisch wie damals viele ihrer Genossinnen, sondern mit raschem Witz und einem echt "schlaeschen" Humor begabt, sodass sie bald der Mittelpunkt eines geselligen Kreises wurde. Zumal die jungen Theologen und angehenden Rabbiner, die zu jener Zeit in das schlichte Haus in der Wall-Strasse stroemten, um dort in dem weitberuehmten Fraenkelschen Seminar zu studieren, wussten die Gastlichkeit des Freyhanschen Hauses zu schaeetzen.

Aber nicht lange dauerte die frohe Zeit. Frueh starb der Vater; und Luise selbst wurde krank. Man sagte sie habe sich mit Spitzen-Arbeiten, wie sie damals beliebt waren, die Augen verdorben; viel wahrscheinlicher ist, dass eine in ihrer Familie schon vorhandene Neigung zu Augenkrankheiten durch die feinen Arbeiten noch verstaerkt wurde. Nichts wurde unterlassen, um das junge Maedchen zu heilen. Vom besten Augenarzt der Stadt wurde sie operiert. Aber

bald erfuhren die Freunde, dass die Operation erfolglos geblieben war: voellige Blindheit trat ein.

Es ist bezeichnend fuer dies tapfere Leben, dass Luise Freyhan spaeter den Tag ihrer Operation feierte. "Er raubte mir das Augenlicht", sagte sie, "aber er brachte mir dafuer meine Freunde, die stets bereit waren, mich mit der Kraft ihrer Augen zu unterstuetzen, wenn ich sie brauchte". Zunaechst aber ging die Blinde selbst an die Arbeit, um sich einen Zugang zur Welt zu schaffen. Sie liess sich von einem Tischler ein einfaches Holzgestell machen. Nun legte sie den Briefbogen unter das Gestell, so dass die einzelnen Zeilen sich reliefartig abhoben—so war sie faehig, ihren Freunden leserliche Briefe zu schreiben. Gewiss, damals war die segensreiche Einrichtung der "Sprechenden Buecher" noch unbekannt, die es auch dem Blinden ermoeeglichen, an dem kulturellen Leben seiner Zeit teilzunehmen. Aber dafuer richteten nun die vielen Freunde und dankbaren Schuelerinnen Luise Freyhans einen festen, zu bestimmten Stunden bei ihr erscheinenden Turnus ein, der es uebernahm, der Blinden die wichtigsten Neuerscheinungen der Buecherwelt zugaenglich zu machen. Maenner und Frauen wechselten sich in diesem Liebesdienste ab. Meine eigene Mutter gehoerte zu diesem Kreise; oft hat sie mir erzahlt, dass sie sich noch heute des ersten Buches erinnerte, das sie der Blinden habe vorlesen duerfen: es war Mignet's Geschichte der Franzoesischen Revolution. Und genau wusste sie noch, wieviel sie selbst durch die Fragen und Bemerkungen der Blinden dabei gelernt habe.

Auch auf eine Taetigkeit im Haushalte wollte Luise nicht allzurasch verzichten. Wenn sie an den Geburtstagen der Kinder zu uns kam, dann war es ihr hoechstes Vergnuegen, den Geburtstags-Kuchen selbst zu backen. Dabei durfte ihr keiner helfen; da sie genau in unserer kleinen Kueche Bescheid wusste, ist ihr auch niemals ein Unglueck dabei passiert—und die Blinde war beglueckt. Nur auf Eines wollte sie in ihrem Unglueck freiwillig verzichten. Als sie erblindete, war sie heimlich schon verlobt mit einem jungen Theologie-Studenten, der nachher ein weit beruehmter Rabbiner geworden ist. Als sie die Schreckens-Nachricht vom Misslingen der Operation erhielt, gab ihm Luise sein Wort zurueck und bestimmte ihn spaeter, sich ihrer Schwester Anna zu naehern, mit der sich der junge Mann nach geraumer Zeit verlobte und vermaehlte. Noch heute erinnere ich mich ihrer bildschonen, schlanken Nichte Trudel, wie sie am Versoehnungstage die geliebte "Tante Lisel" in die Synagoge begleitete. Uns Kindern fiel dann die Ehrenpflicht zu, so viel wir konnten, der Blinden die Gebete fluesternd vorzulesen, was manchmal eine Art heilsamen Zwanges auf uns ausuebte, wenn wir ueber dem Siddur ins Traeumen verfallen wollten.

So verlief das Leben dieser aussergewoehnlichen Frau, "still und bewegt", wie einst Rahel Levin von dem ihrigen sagte. Noch immer war ihr bescheidenes Haus ein geistiger Mittelpunkt des juedischen und christlichen Breslau. Wer etwas auf dem Herzen hatte, der kam zu ihr, und die Blinde wusste manchen guten Rat, um den sich die Sehenden umsonst bemueht hatten. In vielen Herzens-Angelegenheiten war sie die einzige Vertraute des heimlichen Liebespaares . . . Und dann kam das Alter mit seinen Gebrechen, die auch sie nicht verschonten. Immer aber blieb der Eindruck, den der Besucher von der schlichten, immer noch hohen Gestalt im schwarzen Kleide mit dem weissen Haar erhielt, der gleiche: Hier ist ein Mensch "der seinem Schicksal gewachsen ist".

Music Notes

KLEMPERER ON TV

Fittingly introduced by the opening of Beethoven's "Eroica", Otto Klemperer made his first television appearance in "Face to Face" on January 8th; it was also his first public interview in this country. Questioned about his life he emphasised the overwhelming impression he had received from Mahler's conducting; in fact, to him Mahler—his "spiritus rector"—was a far greater conductor than Toscanini. Asked why his London programmes tended to concentrate on the classics he hinted at box-office pressure and also at the lack of those State subsidies which, prior to 1933, had enabled him to sponsor contemporary music.

Klemperer did not conceal his feelings about the German attitude against "born Jews"; he had gratefully accepted American citizenship but had now settled in Zürich since the American way of life did not agree with him. England was his "second fatherland", and he spoke warmly of the response which he had from the Philharmonia Orchestra, and of the fairness of English audiences. Although he had from the very beginning wanted to be a conductor, he most definitely found an even deeper satisfaction in composing. Reading was his main relaxation: especially Goethe, Shakespeare, Heine and Nietzsche. He touched but briefly on the severe illnesses through which he had passed since he left Germany; viewers will have realised to what extent these have left their mark on him. Nevertheless, in summing up his life, Klemperer concluded: "Happy? Yes—very much up and down—generally, it was all right, thanks to God."

H.W.F.

BROADCAST OF MAHLER'S TENTH SYMPHONY

To commemorate the Mahler centenary the B.B.C. broadcast, during 1960, all of Mahler's published works. Furthermore, it commissioned Deryck Cooke to prepare the unfinished Tenth Symphony, Mahler's last work, for performance. Two of its movements, the opening Adagio and the "Inferno", were fairly complete and have previously been heard; the remaining movements exist only in sketches (the Facsimile has been published). On December 19th Berthold Goldschmidt, who had assisted Deryck Cooke in his extremely exacting task, conducted a broadcast performance of almost the whole Symphony—almost, because Mr. Cooke wisely refrained from "inventing" where Mahler's sketches gave too little hint of his intentions and rather decided to leave a few gaps. Mr. Cooke provided an excellent introduction into the work itself and into the problems which had confronted him, and one can hardly be grateful enough to him and the B.B.C. for thus "rescuing" the torso of what might have become one of Mahler's greatest works, showing a further departure from his earlier style and a definite approach towards the musical language of the twentieth century.

H. W. FREYHAN.

DEATH OF TWO ARTISTS

Elena Gerhardt

The great lieder singer, Elena Gerhardt, died in London, aged 77. She was born in Leipzig and came to this country in 1934, together with her husband, the late Dr. Fritz Kohl, a former director of the German Rundfunk who, for some time, had been arrested by the Nazis. During the last years of her life, Elena Gerhardt curtailed her appearances as a singer and gave lessons to private pupils in her home. In an appreciation, published in the *Guardian*, Neville Cardus writes: "She seemed to sing as though the music—and the words—were animating her whole being, set into vibration at one stroke of the music."

Eric Hollaender

The musician Eric Hollaender passed away in the United States, at the age of 77. In Berlin he taught at the well-known "Sternsche Konservatorium", the Director of which was his father, Gustav Hollaender. He also was a conductor at Max Reinhardt's "Deutsches Theater".

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EXHIBITION AT QUEENSWOOD GALLERY

There is something striking and very likeable about the Queenswood Gallery. First of all, it is not in the West End. As so many other things, art tends to be centralised in an area which would not only attract the greatest number of visitors and buyers but also the wealthiest ones, and they are not necessarily the most candid and genuine lovers of paintings or sculpture. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, the Directors of the Queenswood Gallery, 214 Archway Road, London, N.6, pointed this out to me right at the beginning. They stressed that when they started their venture about a year ago, it was their aim to give an opportunity to artists whose work might have been neglected because it has no snob appeal. The second thing which is so pleasant at this Highgate gallery, is its utter simplicity. The work of art has to speak for itself and the visitor is not distracted by any unnecessary frills. Its bareness reminds one of those theatre performances in the 'twenties, when the classics were played in grey gowns devoid of any elaborate scenery so that, without extraneous effects, word, emotion and gesture had to carry the burden of the evening. Thus, from the grey walls, the colours and forms stand out in poignant contrast.

The exhibition, which will be open until March 1, includes pictures by Mr. Sanders himself, Frederick Feigl, Erich Kahn and Alfred Harris. Mr. Sanders seems to love the glow of bright colours. No wonder that he visited Italy several times; from there he brought back sundrenched skies, hills and fruits. Sanders was born in Dresden, son of the antique dealer Salomon. Every Sunday, his father took him to the Gemaelde-Galerie. However, his training is due to the Hornsey School of Art.

Frederick Feigl comes from Czechoslovakia

and in Prague was the founder of the Fauve group "The Eight." When he went to Paris, he found many friends among the artists of the same school. In his landscape "Shanklin Beach" one can recognise the subdued colouring which gives his painting the dramatic effect, as it did with Vlaminck's dynamic canvases, whereas in his "Judgment of Paris", a comparison with Marees is hardly avoidable. The static qualities of the figures are not without a classicistic note.

Erich Kahn is the exact opposite. *AJR Information* reported on him in the previous issue. He does not mind being called a "non-figurative expressionist". His "Comedy" reminded me of the backdrop of a stage setting, only it has much more intensity. His joyful experience of things seen, felt and dreamed cannot help shaking off the chains of well defined forms and explodes in a crescendo of riotous forms and streaks of paint. He seeks to transpose the feeling of music and poetry into light and colour. A very personal and romantic art.

Again a complete contrast, Paul Hamann. His little sculptures are classical stillness itself. He was born in Hamburg but worked in Berlin. In 1910, he was a pupil of Rodin. He reveres Maillol as one of his masters. These influences make him keep the wholeness of the human form and his work is infused with a deeply felt humanism.

All the above mentioned artists originate from the Continent but in conclusion, I should like to mention a young Jewish painter, Alfred Harris, who was born in London. His semi-abstract landscapes reveal a sure sense of colour. His dark greens and browns had a most soothing and relaxing effect on me.

— A. ROSENBERG.

ROBERT JUNGK'S LATEST BOOK

The Atom Bomb Threat

Robert Jungk's long expected new book "Strahlen aus der Asche", published in German by Scherz, is a sequel to his last one, "Heller als tausend Sonnen". Having first written the story of the man who split the atom, he now relates the fates of the Hiroshima victims. Jungk spent several months in Japan for research and to find out what happened to the victims. His deeply moving report is a passionate warning to the world, though not without hope, because the history of rebuilding and revival is vividly told. How the survivors live in fear with the past always invading the present, is the theme of his book. The author is a crusader against forgetfulness, reminding his readers what will happen to the world if we neglect the threat of the atom bomb

P E M

GERMAN ZIONISTS IN ISRAEL 1910-1930

The contribution of old-standing German Zionists who emigrated to Palestine long before 1933 is recalled in the Quarterly, issued by the K.J.V. (Kartell Juedischer Verbindungen) in Israel. Those mentioned in the publication include Georg Landauer, Siegfried Lehmann, Werner Senator, Arthur Biram, Elias Auerbach, Ernst Simon and Mosche Smoira. They, and others, had done spadework as engineers, agronomists, physicians, educationists and in various other capacities. The publication also reveals that the members of this "old" German-Jewish Yishuv had been not less critical towards the Polish "Fourth Aliyah" than those Polish immigrants had been to the "Fifth Aliyah" which comprised the German-Jewish newcomers from 1933 onwards.

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OBITUARY

DR. F. R. BENFEY

Dr. Fred Richard Benfey, passed away suddenly on December 31st at his home in Melbourne, Australia, at the age of 58 years. Dr. Benfey, who was born in Mainz, came of an old German Jewish family of bankers and scholars. Prior to his emigration to Australia in 1939, he took a keen interest in "Familienforschung" and was an active member of the "Verein für Jüdische Familienforschung". During the war years he took a leading part in founding the Association of Jewish Immigrants in Victoria and actively worked to establish the special status of German Jewish refugees. In later years, he was one of the leaders of the Zionist Movement in Australia, and held, amongst other positions, those of Treasurer of the Zionist Federation of Australia and New Zealand and of the United Israel Appeal in Australia. In 1959, he became Chairman of the Hachshara Department of the Australian Zionist Federation and in this capacity, completely reorganised the Australian Hachshara Farm and placed it on a firm working basis.

Dr. Benfey leaves a wife (Alice Benfey) and a daughter (Marlis Cohen). Mrs. Benfey, who is Federal President of Australian Wizo, was in Jerusalem at the time of her husband's death, as a delegate to the Zionist Congress.

ALICE WARBURG

Mrs. Alice Warburg, the widow of the late Max Warburg, died in New York at the age of 86. Her noble personality was of great direct and indirect influence on the widespread activities of her husband. Mrs. Warburg was also actively associated with the organisation "Help and Reconstruction", founded by the Jews from Germany in the U.S. for social work within their community.

DR OSCAR MEYER

Staatssekretär a. D. Dr. Oscar Meyer passed away in Berkeley (Cal.) at the age of 84. Until 1933, he was Syndikus of the "Industrie- und Handelskammer Berlin". He was also a member of the Prussian Diet and of the Reichstag and Chairman of the German Democratic Party. At the same time, he took an active part in the municipal work of the City of Berlin as a member of the "Stadtverordnetenversammlung". Dr. Meyer emigrated in 1933 and, in his new country of residence, was a prominent member of the "Berkeley Juristenkreis"; in this capacity he was also actively concerned with the legislative problems of restitution and compensation.

MAXIMILIAN MUELLER-JABUSCH

Dr. Maximilian Mueller-Jabusch died in Berlin at the age of 72. Before 1933, he worked for the *Berliner Tageblatt* as expert for foreign affairs and, as Press Officer, for the "Deutsche Bank". To escape persecution under the Nazi régime, he disguised his identity and worked as a station-master at a small place. During an absence from home for a few hours, his Jewish wife was arrested and ultimately killed in the Ravensbrueck Concentration Camp. After the war, he was editor of the Berlin paper *Der Abend*. Mueller-Jabusch was a polyhistor and an expert collector of books and works of art. The death of this outstanding personality is a grave loss for all his friends.

PROFESSOR ADOLF GUTMANN

The ophthalmologist Professor Dr. Adolf Gutmann died in Santiago de Chile, aged 83. Before 1933 he was Professor of Ophthalmology at Berlin University.

SELF AID REPORT

A printed annual report of the Self Aid of Refugees for the year ended February 28, 1960, has just become available. It reveals that during the period under review, about £24,000 could be distributed by way of individual grants and maintenance allowances. The necessary funds were derived partly from a substantial grant made from the proceeds of the heirless Jewish property in Germany, and partly from the Self Aid's own collecting activities.

The report states that with the steady rise in the cost of living, particularly with the rise in rent caused by the Rent Act, help was urgently needed by an increasing number of persons especially as it was also extended to a growing number of Austrian, Czech, Hungarian and Polish refugees from Nazi persecution.

THE HYPHEN

The February programme of The Hyphen includes a talk on "The Challenge of the World's Human Needs". The Rev. T. Madoc-Jones, O.B.E., B.A., travelling Secretary of the Inter-Church Aid and Refugee Service, will talk about the world refugee problem from first-hand experience, on Saturday, February 25th, at 7.30 p.m., at Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3. Further particulars about the programme are obtainable from the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. A. C. Winter, 8 Priory Mansions, Priory Park Road, London, N.W.6.

JEWISH EDUCATION

During the course of the meeting in Jerusalem of the Council of the Conference of Jewish Organisations, it was decided to call a world conference in Europe next year on Jewish Education. Sir Barnett Janner, M.P., is one of the three convenors and Dr. Nahum Goldmann and Mr. Label Katz, World President of B'nai B'rith, are co-Chairmen.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Birthdays

Loew.—Mrs. Elfriede Loew (formerly Berlin), of 80 Dartmouth Road, London, N.W.2, celebrated her 80th birthday on January 18th.

Deaths

Benfey.—Mr. Fred Richard Benfey, of 8 Hansen Street, Kew, Victoria, Australia, passed away suddenly on December 31st, at the age of 58. Sadly missed by his wife, Alice (née Flatow), and daughter (Marlis Cohen).

Culp.—Dr. Lisbeth Culp, 76 years old, of 22 Thanet Lodge, London, N.W.2, passed peacefully away on January 1st, after a long illness. Deeply mourned by her sister and family.

Goldmann.—Mrs. Alice Goldmann, née Mendershausen (formerly Leipzig), passed away in London on January 4th, at the age of 77. Deeply mourned by her children and grandchildren.

Levy.—Mrs. Helen Levy (née Thilo), of 2 Corringham Court, N.W.11, passed away on December 19th, 1960, after a long illness bravely endured, aged 50 years. Sadly missed by her husband and children, her relatives and many friends.

Littman.—Mr. Martin Littman, of 4 Bryanston House, Dorset Street, W.1, died suddenly on January 13th. Dearly loved by his wife and family.

Süsskind.—Miss Thea Süsskind, Glasgow, died suddenly on January 6th. Deeply mourned by her brother, Martin Süsskind, St. Louis, U.S.A., and her cousins, T. E. R. Friedenstein, 268 Kenmure Street, Glasgow, S.1.

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MISSING PERSONS

Enquiries by AJR

Paul Arnholz, formerly bank employee in Berlin, and his niece, daughter of Willi Arnholz, formerly of Duisburg-Hamborn. Sought by a friend of the family, Mrs. Else Jablonsky, France.

Ludwig Spitzer, journalist, born May 15th, 1884, in Dresden, believed to have died during the war. Last-known address: Breslau, Kaiser-Wilhelmstrasse 37. Anybody who knows particulars about his career should contact the AJR.

CULTURAL NEWS

BIRTHDAYS

FIRST HEBREW FILM

"They Were Ten", the first full-length feature film made in Hebrew, is soon to be shown in this country. It has already been shown in Israel and at the San Francisco film festival, where it was greatly praised.

The film crew was composed of Israelis, with the exception of three British technicians, and the main actors are members of local theatre companies.

The film recounts the struggles of a group of people to set up an agricultural colony on a desolate Galilee hilltop towards the end of the last century. It was written, produced and directed by Baruch Dienar, and was shot on location in Western Galilee.

JEWISH CANDIDATES FOR LENIN PRIZE

The list of scientists proposed as candidates for the 1961 Lenin Prize includes the names of at least 70 Jews engaged in research in various branches of Russian university and technical education.

AWARD FOR HUNGARIAN SCHOLAR

Professor Alexander Scheiber, Director of the Jewish Theological Seminary of Hungary, has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters from the Hebrew Union College Jewish Institute of Religion.

FRANZ ROSENZWEIG "REACTIONARY"

According to the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, an attack on Franz Rosenzweig is made by Michail Schachnowitz in a book published by the Soviet Russian Academy of Science under the heading "The Reactionary Outlook of Judaism". The author describes Rosenzweig as a "propaganda chief" of the Jewish reactionary philosophy whose outlook was a combination of Schelling's idealism, the Torah, Existentialism and the Kabbalah. Schachnowitz is known as a Russian-Jewish anti-religious writer.

DUTCH TV PLAY

Emile Van der Bosch, a photographer, made a successful debut in Holland with a TV play, "Where the Foxes Roam". The play, presented by the Dutch Liberal Protestant Broadcasting Organisation (V.P.R.O.), dealt with a Dutch-Jewish family in 1943, a few hours before their deportation. The actors were Jewish.

The play was considered deeply moving by non-Jewish critics, though Jewish critics expressed surprise that the subject should have been exploited on television only 15 years after the war.

It has now been learned that the author was a Dutch Nazi during the war. The V.P.R.O. were informed of this before the broadcast but claimed it was too late to cancel it. They also took into account that, by choosing this subject, the author had wanted to sublimate his guilt feelings. The cast were not informed of the author's identity until after the performance.

SOLOMON MIKHOELS REHABILITATED

According to a Soviet newspaper report, Solomon Mikhoels, the Yiddish actor and writer who died mysteriously in Minsk in 1948, has been officially rehabilitated in Moscow. He was believed to have been murdered.

A ceremony was held at the Soviet actors' central house in Moscow to mark the 70th anniversary of Mikhoel's birth, and an exhibition of his work and life was opened.

Mikhoels visited Britain in 1943, together with Itzik Feffer, the Yiddish poet, on behalf of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee in Moscow.

JEWISH PRESIDENT OF OLD TESTAMENT STUDY SOCIETY

Professor J. Weingreen, Professor of Hebrew at the Dublin University, has been installed President of the Society for Old Testament Study.

Professor Weingreen is the third Jewish President of the Society, the two previous being the late Dr. Claude Montefiore and the late Mr. Herbert Loewe. Hon. Members include Professor Morgenstern of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, and Dr. Mazar, President of the Hebrew University.

LUTZ WELTMANN 60

On February 15th, Dr. Lutz Weltmann will be 60. He is well known to our readers by his contributions to this paper which always reflect his wide knowledge in the field of literature. In Germany, Weltmann was a critic, producer and author. In this country, he has become a teacher by profession, but at the same time, he is a successful cultural intermediary between his country of origin and his new homeland. His works during the past decade include translations of Victor Gollancz's books, and his monographs on Christopher Fry and T. S. Eliot are due to appear in Germany shortly. He also writes for the German Press, especially as cultural correspondent to the monthly "Europa". We extend our sincerest congratulations to Lutz Weltmann and wish him success and happiness in his future work.

JAKOB RIESENFELD 80

The lawyer, Mr. Jakob Riesenfeld, will celebrate his 80th birthday on February 10th. In Breslau, where he lived prior to his immigration to this country, he was the partner of a well-known lawyers' firm. His legal knowledge and experience were also of greatest benefit for numerous members of our community with whose compensation claims he dealt in his capacity as a legal adviser at the United Restitution Office. At the same time, Mr. Riesenfeld always took an active interest in Jewish affairs, especially as a member of the B'nai B'rith Lodge both in his home town and in London. We wish our friend Riesenfeld, who now lives in well-deserved retirement, many happy returns of the day.

—LOUIS WILL 90

Mr. Louis Will, of 22 Dingwall Gardens, London, N.W.11, celebrated his 90th birthday on January 14th. Prior to his emigration, he lived in Schoenlanke. Mr. Will enjoys health and alertness to an extent which is remarkable for his great age, and he is still active in business. A great number of friends joined his birthday celebrations. Thanks are also due to Mrs. Jenny Nathanson (née Hobinstock), who has looked after Mr. Will for more than twenty years and who celebrated her own birthday at the same time.

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NEWS ABOUT ISRAEL

ATOMIC REACTOR

Reports in Israeli newspapers stated that the inhabitants of Beersheba have said that thousands of people had known of the existence of Israel's Negev atomic reactor. The installations could be seen from the main highway.

Press reports in Tel Aviv mentioned that American U-2 reconnaissance aircraft photographed the reactor a few months ago.

EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT

Mr. Heiman Shamir, Deputy Director-General of Israel's aircraft industry, has announced that Israel is negotiating with several under-developed countries for the export of the jet trainer aircraft "Fouga Magister", which are assembled in Israel under a special Franco-Israeli agreement. He said the Israeli aircraft industry had earned \$2 million last year through work carried out for other countries. The jets assembled in Israel were also being supplied to the local air force.

Mr. Shamir stated that new plans included the production of small jet aircraft, which would be made in Israel and would be offered for sale to the United States and to European countries.

GERMAN-BUILT FREIGHTERS LAUNCHED

A freighter named "Beersheba" was launched in Bremen by Mrs. Jeanette Lurie, wife of the Israeli Ambassador in London. Another freighter, "Har Sinai", was launched in Hamburg.

TARGET OF NATIONAL FUND

At the Keren Hayesod conference recently held in Jerusalem, at which forty countries were represented, it was stated that the Fund had raised the equivalent of \$750 million during the 13 years of Israel's existence, but another \$1,000 million was needed in the next decade.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann said that if Israel tried now to be self-supporting, its citizens would be reduced to the level of barefooted fellahin. If Jews abroad wanted to bask in Israel's glory, they must pay for the privilege. Israel would need funds for many years to come.

VISITORS FROM GERMANY

Recent visitors from Germany who went to Israel at the invitation of the Israeli Government included Mr. Rudolf Ullstein, the publisher, and Mr. Fritz Erler, a Board Member of the Social Democratic Party.

VISIT OF LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The London Symphony Orchestra, consisting of 93 members, completed a triumphant fortnight's tour of concerts in Israel. A possible outcome of this tour may be a visit to Israel in the near future of two instrumental ensembles formed by musicians in the Orchestra.

PATRIA VICTIMS COMMEMORATED

A ceremony was held in Haifa to commemorate the 240 refugees who lost their lives aboard the "Patria" on November 25th, 1940, when the vessel was blown up by Hagana personnel in Haifa Harbour.

The "Patria" was destroyed while loaded with some 1,800 refugees from Nazi-occupied Europe. Entry had been denied into Palestine by the British authorities, who planned to send the refugees to Mauritius. As a result of the Hagana action, the expulsion order was thereafter rescinded.

GERMANS ASSIST U.A.R. RESEARCH

It has been announced, after a meeting between the U.A.R. Minister of Education and German Government representatives in Bonn, that the German Federal Government will assist the United Arab Republic in atomic research projects and in the peaceful use of atomic energy.

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