

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

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A WIDE RANGE OF TASKS

Report on AJR Board Meeting

More than 60 board members, including delegates from the provinces, attended the AJR Board meeting which was held in London on January 22nd. The comprehensive reports and the vivid discussion reaffirmed the variety of important tasks the AJR and its associated bodies have to cope with and the organisational strength on which these activities are based.

The meeting was opened by the Chairman, Mr. H. Reichmann, who in his introductory remarks paid tribute to the memory of Dr. Emil Kramer, a board member and former chairman of the AJR Richmond Branch, who had passed away a few months ago.

In his report on the general activities of the AJR Mr. W. Rosenstock, General Secretary, first dealt with the efforts aiming at the exemption from taxation of the "Renten" paid for loss of life and loss of career under the Federal Indemnification Law. These efforts are being made in various directions. In the legislative field several members of all three parties had moved exemption clauses to the Finance Bill, 1960, and all members who participated in the debate of the clauses strongly pressed for an exemption. Nevertheless, no change could be achieved on that occasion, but the efforts aiming at a change of the present legal position are still going on. In the judicial sphere a test case had been put forward. (See announcement on page 2 of this issue.—The Ed.)

Organisational Strength

The instance of the taxability of compensation payments, the speaker stated, illustrated anew the necessity of having a machinery which is always ready to take up the interests of our community. In this respect *AJR Information*, too, has an important function by putting forward the demands of our community. While, as an impartial paper, it restricts its comments to those events which are of specific relevance to our position, the paper, at the same time, substantially expanded its information service on general Jewish news.

Turning to the social work of the AJR the speaker stressed that the organisation has attained a widely recognised position *vis-à-vis* the public welfare bodies and voluntary organisations. The advisory activities of the social services department covered all questions with which people of our background are faced. Among persons in mental difficulties, unfortunately also members of the lower age groups had now to be attended to. The work also includes the services of the AJR Employment Agency (annually licensed by the L.C.C.), the AJR Handicrafts Group and the running of the most successful lending library. The AJR Club which meets at 57 Eton Avenue every day from Sunday to Thursday is attended by 30-35 people each day, and by 120-150 persons at the monthly functions.

The Revolving Fund, established for granting loans to persons whose compensation claims are still pending and who are in need of immediate help, has issued loans of a total of £25,000 (on the average £100 per person), of which, up to now, £22,000 has been repaid after the settlement of the claims.

As regards the financial position of the AJR the speaker stated that in 1960 the income had risen as the result of the appeal for a voluntary increase of the subscriptions. However, quite a few members who could also afford an adjustment of their payments had not responded so far. It was most essential to enlist their co-operation as well, because during the current year our

liabilities would become greater, especially in view of the expansion of the work for the new homes to be established. As a further and very important device of reducing the deficit, the AJR Charitable Trust has been established which can accept payments under covenant from which the charitable part of the AJR's activities are to be financed. The AJR Charitable Trust is also a suitable instrument for receiving bequests.

Mr. A. S. Dresel, Vice-Chairman, in his report on the Homes, jointly administered with the Central British Fund, stated that altogether 133 residents are accommodated in the three existing Homes, Otto Schiff House (41 residents), Leo Baeck House (43 residents) and Otto Hirsch House (49 residents). About half of them pay the full maintenance charges, the rest pay either reduced rates or come under the responsibility of the local authorities. There is a waiting-list of 300 applicants, of whom at least 75 are particularly urgent. New applications are steadily coming in.

A New Old Age Home

To relieve the position to a certain extent a further property at The Bishop's Avenue, "Greentrees", has been acquired by auction to be used for the erection of a fourth Old Age Home. By the conversion of the existing building and the erection of a new wing, accommodation for 50 residents will become available. After the completion of the fourth Old Age Home, which will bear the name of Heinrich Stahl, the Old Age Homes' scheme will be finalised.

A Home for infirm aged people, to be named Osmond House after Sir Osmond d'Avigdor Goldsmid, is to be erected on the site of Leo Baeck House. It will accommodate 37 residents (20 in four bed-wards, 4 in double rooms and 13 in single rooms). The building work has already started.

Unfortunately the total building programme is so far still incomplete, as the Flatlet Scheme has not yet materialised. One offer which had been under active consideration had to be turned down because planning permission for the number of units required was refused. Several other offers, the speaker stated, were followed up, but it was not possible to foresee the outcome at this juncture. He stressed that all those in charge of the preparatory work were aware of the urgency of the problem and constantly tried to achieve its solution.

In concluding the speaker paid tribute to the devoted services of the staff of the Homes. Thanks were also due to the members of the House Committees. It would not have been possible to run the Homes smoothly and in a spirit in keeping with our background, had not men and women from the ranks of the AJR come forward to work for the well being of the aged.

The third report at the meeting was given by the Chairman, Mr. H. Reichmann. Dealing first with questions of restitution and compensation, he stressed that the enactment of the necessary legislation was, to no mean extent, due to the constant initiative and vigilance of the AJR and its corresponding organisations abroad which, under the auspices of the Council of Jews from Germany, had been active in this matter throughout the years. In the field of restitution of identifiable property the work is practically completed. Indemnification legislation has been widened and improved in the course of time, and further efforts to this effect are still pending.

About 2,945,000 claims have been lodged under the Federal Indemnification Law (BEG) of which about 1,577,000 have been settled. The payments made are about 8,731 million DM and the total expenditure to be expected about 17,200 million DM. The work would probably not be completed by the end of 1962 as visualised in the Law.

The "Council" has proposed several improvements of the BEG which should be incorporated into a final law on indemnification (Wiedergutmachungs-Schlussgesetz), the enactment of which was intended by the German authorities but would probably be held over until after the election of the new German Federal Parliament.

With regard to the Federal Restitution Law (Bundesrueckerstattungsgesetz) the speaker stated that one of the decisive deficiencies was the ceiling of 1,500 million DM. This limitation had proved particularly detrimental to claimants owing to the inclusion of certain claims in the Federal Restitution Law which were originally not meant to be covered by that Law. Whilst these additional claims were certainly also justified, they were bound to result in a reduction of the quota of the original claimants as long as the ceiling was not increased or removed.

After protracted negotiations, the "Council" has also succeeded in obtaining a share in the heirless property recovered in the American Zone by the Jewish Restitution Successor Organisation (J.R.S.O.). These funds, and also a share in the heirless property recovered in the British Zone by the Jewish Trust Corporation, are used by the Council's member organisations for the implementation of constructive social schemes.

Lastly, by the establishment of the "Leo Baeck Institute", the "Council" has worked for the preservation of the cultural heritage of German Jewry. The American branch of the Institute has built up a unique collection of books, periodicals and documents referring to our history. A further achievement of the Institute is the publication of the Year Book under the editorship of Dr. Robert Weltsch; the fifth

Continued on page 2, column 1

Association of Jewish Refugees in
Great Britain

PUBLIC MEETING

on Tuesday, March 21, at 8 p.m.

at 51 Belsize Square, N.W.3

(between Swiss Cottage and Belsize Park
Underground Stations)

DER GEGENWAERTIGE STAND DER WIEDERGUTMACHUNG

SPEAKERS:

Dr. Otto Bental

Director of URO, Berlin

Dr. F. Goldschmidt

Senior Legal Adviser of URO, London

Admission Free

Doors open at 7.15 p.m.

AJR members and their friends are cordially
invited.

No further notice will be given.

A WIDE RANGE OF TASKS

Continued from page 1

volume is to be expected shortly. The Year Books and also the other publications of the Leo Baeck Institute have been widely recognised not only amongst Jews but also, especially in Germany, among non-Jews. At the initiative and with the help of the "Council", one room of the new house of the Wiener Library has been assigned as a Memorial Room incorporating books on Jewish communities and displaying portraits of outstanding German Jews.

Furthermore, the publication of a book commemorating the perished German-Jewish communal workers is being prepared under the auspices of the "Council".

Turning to organisational questions of the AJR the speaker expressed regret that, though every Jew from Germany or Austria directly or indirectly benefited from the work of the AJR, quite a few among them were not associated with our cause as members. It had turned out a decisive asset that the AJR and the "Council" had been in existence for a great number of years, and groups of Jewish immigrants from other countries had organised themselves only recently because they had come to realise they could not safeguard their interests adequately as long as they had no effective representative body.

The reports were followed by a concentrated but lively discussion. Mr. F. E. Falk asked the Board members to strengthen the newly founded AJR Charitable Trust by propagating the signing of Covenants and the bequests of legacies. Mr. A. Horwell expressed the need for the publication of a modern and popular history of the German Jews. Other speakers in the discussion were: Mr. W. Dux and Mr. H. Blumenau, the Chairmen of the House Committees for Otto Hirsch House and Otto Schiff House, Mr. J. Singer (Glasgow), Mr. A. W. Heller and Mr. S. Bischheim.

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COMPENSATION NEWS

TAXABILITY OF COMPENSATION PAYMENTS

Hearing of Test Cases

The hearing by the Special Commissioners of the appeals in the test cases concerning "Renten" for "Berufsschaden" and "Schaden an Leben" has been fixed, according to present arrangements, for the second half of April. We shall inform our readers on future developments.

BEAMTE UND GEMEINDEBEDIENTSTETE

Erhöhung der Versorgungsbezüge

Die Gehälter und Versorgungsbezüge der Bundesbeamten waren durch das Gesetz vom 8.6.1960 (Bundesgesetzblatt Nr. 28 vom 22.6.1960) mit Wirkung vom 1.6.1960 um 7 per cent erhöht worden. Jetzt ist durch das zweite Besoldungserhöhungsgesetz vom 23.12.1960 (Bundesgesetzblatt Nr. 71 vom 30.12.1960) mit Wirkung vom 1.1.1961 eine weitere Erhöhung von 8 per cent eingetreten. Durch die beiden Gesetze erhöhen sich automatisch auch die Versorgungsbezüge der Bediensteten juedischer Gemeinden.

Das Gesetz vom 23.12.1960 erhält eine neue Aufstellung der Besoldungsordnung. Die Neufestsetzung erfolgt von amtswegen. Eines besonderen Antrags bedarf es nicht.

Für eine Angleichung der auf Grund des Bundesentschädigungsgesetzes gezahlten Renten an die neu festgesetzten Versorgungsbezüge bedarf es einer besonderen Rechtsverordnung der Bundesregierung. Diese ist bisher noch nicht ergangen. Voraussichtlich wird durch diese Rechtsverordnung die Angleichung an die beiden Erhöhungen von 7 per cent und 8 per cent gemeinsam erfolgen. Um welchen Betrag sich die Renten im Einzelfalle erhöhen werden, wird erst bei Vorliegen der Rechtsverordnung ersichtlich sein.

CLAIMS AGAINST AUSTRIA

The Director-General of the Israeli Foreign Ministry presented an official Note to the Austrian Ambassador in Tel Aviv, drawing attention to previous Israeli representations on the matter of restitution claims. The Israeli Government has demanded that the Austrian Government give its urgent attention to the final settlement of restitution claims by Austrian Jews who suffered from Nazi persecution.

CLAIMS CONFERENCE ALLOCATIONS

The annual allocations meeting of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany, held in New York, was presented with a budget of \$10,102,154 to benefit more than 150,000 victims of Nazism in 30 countries.

Mr. Jacob Blaustein, Senior Vice-President, said that the Conference funds were scheduled to end in four years, and that Jewish communities and welfare funds relying on its grants would be called upon to shoulder, in ever growing measure, the cost of aid programmes for victims of Nazism. He explained that the budget contained two major components: \$7,789,617 for relief, rehabilitation and resettlement projects and \$1,904,037 for cultural and education reconstruction. He stated that some 400 organisations had applied for grants, calling for more than twice the sum available for allocation which is limited to \$10 million per annum.

About 90 per cent of the funds earmarked for relief and rehabilitation will be spent in Europe by Jewish communal and welfare agencies and the American Joint Distribution Committee. Conference funds will also aid in the emigration of victims of Nazism from Europe and their resettlement overseas.

Cultural and educational funds will be channelled into five major programmes which include education, research, and publications, scholarships and fellowships, upkeep of rabbinical schools, and the commemoration and documentation of the Nazi era. The programmes are addressed to the reconstruction of Jewish institutions and of spiritual and cultural centres, and rehabilitation of scholars, editors, writers and teachers.

Mr. Blaustein pointed out that allocations for capital projects are playing a life-renewing rôle in the rebuilding of Jewish communities that suffered from Nazism. The 1961 grants reached a record sum of \$1,400,000. These funds will be used for construction, expansion, equipment and repair for more than 120 homes for the aged, children's and youth homes, hospitals and clinics, community and youth centres, schools, kindergartens, summer camps, religious institutions and related undertakings.

IN PARLIAMENT

GERMAN TROOPS IN BRITAIN

Several M.P.s strongly protested against the proposal to station German troops in Britain, after Mr. Harold Watkinson, Minister of Defence, had stated that the Federal German Government recently concluded arrangements through Nato for storage and training facilities in other Nato countries which could not be met within their own territory. Mr. Watkinson said that discussions would shortly take place between the Germans and ourselves, under the auspices of Nato, to see whether similar facilities could be provided in this country.

Mr. Greenwood asked whether there was any hope of these discussions breaking down, or was Mr. Watkinson determined to go down in history as the man who succeeded where Hitler failed, and put German troops on British soil?

Sir Barnett Janner referred to the very serious anxiety the introduction of forces from Germany would cause to people who have suffered from the Nazis and are now in this country.

The Minister denied that there is serious public opposition to the project, but admitted it was "an emotional subject for most of us".

Mr. Watkinson also denied that the recent visit of former Hitler General Heusinger was connected with these discussions.

GERMAN NAVAL VESSELS

Referring to a possible raise of the maximum permitted tonnage of German naval vessels Mr. Allaun asked the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Heath, whether he would give the House an assurance that the Government would stop encouraging "this step-by-step removal of all the restrictions on the re-growth of German militarism and, in particular, the proposal to raise to 5,000 tons the maximum size of Germany's destroyers, which would allow them to carry missiles". Mr. Heath replied that, Germany being a member of N.A.T.O., any proposals which it makes would have to be considered in the Western European Union.

LENI RIEFENSTAHL

In answer to a question by Mr. Swingler, Mr. Hare, Minister of Labour, stated that he had received no application for a labour permit to employ Leni Riefenstahl in film production in Great Britain. In a supplementary question, Sir Barnett Janner asked whether, when considering these applications, the Minister would remember that very careful consideration should be given before people who have been identified with the Nazi movement were permitted into this country, in view of the terrible and brutal way in which that movement was run. Mr. Hare: "The Home Secretary also has duties in this respect, and clearly, both he and I would carefully consider any application of this sort".

HOME NEWS **ANGLO-JUDAICA****ALDERMASTON MARCH**

Jews have previously taken part in Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament marches, but as individuals, not as a group. This year's Aldermaston march may, for the first time, include a special Jewish contingent. Among those interested in organising such a group is Rabbi Dr. H. F. Reinhart, minister of the Westminster Synagogue.

The march starts on March 31st. Because of Passover, the proposed Jewish contingent would join in the final stage on Easter Monday.

FINANCIAL BACKING FOR MOSLEY

New financial backing seems to have been received by Mosley's Union Movement. *Action*, its monthly journal, which was believed to have had monetary difficulties, has now started publishing fortnightly.

Action's January issue contained what appeared to be a policy statement on the attitude of the Movement towards the Jews. It says: "We attack no man for what he is born, only for what he does; we are therefore not anti-Semites who believe Jews are bound to do wrong because they are born Jews; we establish a system which brings to an end the power of international finance and also terminates the internal corruption of the financial power; these laws of the system will apply equally to Jew and Gentile. Those who do not obey the law will go to gaol or leave the country. . . . No Jew should complain of this unless he means to break the law. . . . And no anti-Semite should complain because to the extent his view is true this policy will solve his problem".

RABBIS' COMPLAINT AGAINST EDITOR OF JEWISH CHRONICLE

The Editor of *The Jewish Chronicle*, Mr. William Frankel, appeared before the Beth Din in connection with a complaint made by several rabbis regarding a report and editorial comment on mixed dancing which appeared in the paper.

Mr. Frankel stated he had attended as an act of courtesy to the Chief Rabbi and his Court. The matter, however, involved the freedom of the Press and he could not submit to the jurisdiction of that tribunal.

In a letter to the Editor of *The Jewish Chronicle*, the rabbis had stated that the leading article referred to was defamatory, and they requested an unqualified apology and retraction and, in addition, asked for the submission of an offer to pay a "suitable and substantial sum in compensation for the damage caused".

In his reply, Mr. Frankel stated that, having initiated a public discussion on a controversial issue, the rabbis concerned had invited public comment. The leading article to which exception was taken was precisely such a comment and the facts on which it was based were true and, in his view, it was a fair comment on a matter of undoubted public interest to the whole of the Jewish community. The request for an apology, a retraction and substantial damages was therefore unacceptable.

MR. ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD

The death occurred in London on February 5th, at the age of 73, of Mr. Anthony de Rothschild, senior partner of the London banking firm of N. M. Rothschild and Sons. He was the youngest son of the late Mr. Leopold de Rothschild and a nephew of the first Lord Rothschild.

Anthony Gustav de Rothschild started becoming active in Jewish communal work in 1913. He was elected President of the West Central Jewish Men's Club and a member of the committee of the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum (now known as the Norwood Home for Jewish Children). He was chosen as Bradford representative at the Board of Deputies, which elected him Vice-President after the First World War. He was President of the Jewish Orphanage from 1918 until his death.

Our community has added reason for remembering Mr. de Rothschild with feelings of deep gratitude. He rendered signal services in the work of helping refugees from persecution, and, for 17 years, was Chairman of the Council of the Central British Fund for Jewish Relief and Rehabilitation, from which position he retired in 1957 owing to ill-health.

Charities, both Jewish and non-Jewish, benefited by Mr. de Rothschild's support and he continued the Rothschild interest in the Jews' Free School, of which he was President.

INQUIRY INTO GOLF CLUB

Mrs. Joyce Clyne, at a meeting of the Middlesex County Council, followed up a motion proposed by her last year which called on the Council to recommend that the lease of the Moor Park Golf Club, the site of which was purchased with the aid of public money, be terminated if allegations of discrimination against Jewish applications for membership were found to be justified.

In reply to her query as to whether Rickmansworth District Council had replied to the County Council's request last May that they inquire into these allegations, it was stated that Rickmansworth had replied that they do not permit, and do not intend to permit, any racial or religious discrimination in the administration of the public services provided under their control.

HABIMAH IN LONDON

The repertoire for the Habimah Theatre's visit to London this summer will include "The Dybbuk", "The Marranos" and "Arvot Hanegev", an Israeli play based on the Israeli-Arab war. After its London tour, Habimah will proceed to Paris to participate in the "Theatre des Nations" season.

There is a possibility that Russia and other East European countries will be included in the tour.

JEWS' TEMPORARY SHELTER

The annual meeting of the Jews' Temporary Shelter was told that, since the Shelter's £75,000 appeal was officially launched last November, approximately £28,000 had been raised.

The net deficit for the year ended October, 1959, amounted to over £4,000 and the ordinary subscription income fell far short of the Shelter's normal annual requirements.

Presenting the report for the year under review, the Senior Hon. Secretary pointed out that night lodgings provided had amounted to over 6,000. Those assisted had mainly comprised refugees and transmigrants from Aden, India, Egypt and other Eastern countries, but help had also been extended to arrivals from European and Iron Curtain countries and to immigrants from Israel who had returned after finding it difficult to integrate. An extra burden had been placed on the Shelter by the fact that the United Hias Service, which had done much to assist emigration, had now closed its London office.

Business Men Cautioned

At a symposium on "Business Ethics" organised jointly by all London lodges of the B'nai B'rith, Anglo-Jewish business men and financiers were cautioned to exercise restraint—for their own sake, for the sake of the community, and for the sake of doing the right thing. Although the Chairman said that the question of ethics in business did not specifically concern the Jewish community but was a national problem, some of the speakers thought that Jews particularly should be careful of their conduct in business matters.

Non-Jews Support Synagogue

As a result of a burglary at Brixton Synagogue, when ritual silver worth £200 was stolen, many letters of sympathy have been received from both Jews and non-Jews, particularly clergymen. Some of the letters contained cheques.

Institute of Jewish Studies

The transfer of the Institute of Jewish Studies from Manchester to London, where the academic facilities of London University have been made available to it, has given fresh impetus to the Institute. The annual report states that official links were established last year with University College, London, and with the Hebrew University. University College now accommodates the Institute within its precincts. The Hebrew University granted the Institute's request for official recognition, and two Professors of the University were appointed to the Academic Advisory Board. The report goes on to say that the Institute's position is now firmly established in the international academic field.

Mental Rehabilitation

The Board of Guardians is to establish a home in Ealing for the rehabilitation of former mental patients. The building has already been acquired and the cost will be defrayed out of money raised by a number of the aid committees associated with the Board.

New Synagogue in South Hampstead

The foundation-stone for a new synagogue for the South Hampstead Congregation has been laid. It will stand at the corner of Eton Villas and Eton Road, N.W.3, on the same site as the old temporary building, which has been demolished.

The cost of the project is £52,000, of which the United Synagogue has advanced £27,000. A large part of the remainder was given by Mr. Kirk Lawton, who performed the stone-laying ceremony. Mr. Lawton has been asked to become President of the synagogue.

Rabbis' Moral Leadership

Speakers at a brains trust organised by the Anglo-Jewish Association in conjunction with the Chelsea Jewish Society accused rabbis in Britain of lacking moral leadership. One of the questions was whether the Jewish "fight for survival" in this country was due to the absence of moral leadership, especially on such issues as nuclear disarmament and the apartheid problem.

Ajex Gift to Cheshire Home

The Ilford branch of Ajex presented a £200 cheque to the Seven Rivers Cheshire Home at Great Bromley. Group Captain Leonard Cheshire, V.C., in accepting the cheque said that he realised the Jewish people had their own problems and their own charities. "Yet you give this money to us. It is really wonderful." He also expressed the view that the Jewish people had one great gift to offer the world—the gift of keeping together as a family.

Mendele Mocher Seforim Anniversary

The Friends of Yiddish celebrated the 125th anniversary of the birth of the Hebrew and Yiddish writer, Mendele Mocher Seforim, at the Bernhard Baron Settlement, Berner Street, E.1.

Extracts were read from the writer's works, and tributes were paid to his memory.



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AFRICA IN TURMOIL

THE FLIGHT OF MOROCCAN JEWRY

Prince Moulay Hassan, the Prime Minister of Morocco, has kept his pledge to punish those responsible for maltreating Jews in Casablanca during Nasser's visit there and has taken disciplinary action against a Police Commissioner and about twenty policemen. The Federation of Jewish Community Councils have noted the Crown Prince's action with some satisfaction but, in general, Moroccan Jews do not feel reassured.

The Moroccan Press has launched a general attack on "Zionist activities" in Morocco. The Minister of Information has attacked Zionists as "criminals" and has declared the status of Moroccan Jewry is "enviable" compared with the position of Jews in other countries. In a statement he saddled Zionists with responsibility for the disaster at sea when 41 Jews were drowned off the coast of Morocco. Zionists, he said, were responsible for inculcating the spirit of desertion. The sole justification for leaving the country would be discrimination against Jews. "The fact that Jews have no special status in Morocco proves they are indistinguishable from the general population and are fully fledged citizens", he said. The Minister denied that police maltreated yeshiva pupils in Casablanca during Nasser's visit.

Mrs. Golda Meir, the Israeli Foreign Minister, has declared that the Moroccan authorities were responsible for the disaster at sea. A quarter of a million Jews lived in a state of continuous insecurity, she said, and were deprived of elementary rights. It was hardly surprising that many of them tried to escape to Israel. Moroccan Jews, said Mrs. Meir, should know that they were not alone. She appealed to all countries to assist in securing for Moroccan Jews the elementary right to possess exit and entry permits.

Britain's synagogues held prayers for those who had perished in the disaster. As already reported in our previous issue, the Board of Deputies of British Jews called on the Moroccan Government "to restore and maintain the rights of their Jewish citizens".

Since the yacht disaster, more groups of Moroccan Jews have escaped secretly from Morocco. The head of the Jewish Agency Immigration Department in Jerusalem has expressed his thanks to the British, Canadian, French and Scandinavian Governments for making clear to the Moroccan authorities what they thought of the "sealed gates policy". The American Government had failed to react to the yacht disaster, but this was probably due to the change in the administration.

Jewish homes in Rabat received copies of a printed tract calling on the community to unite in observing two minutes' silence to mark the thirtieth day of mourning for the 41 refugees who were drowned. The tract declared that this action would be the first demonstration against anti-Semitism in the country. Although King Mohammed might not be personally responsible for the trouble, said the tract, and although anti-Semitism was against the principles of Islam, "there are elements in existence who have secretly decided to hunt and humiliate us".

Crif, the representative organisation of French Jewry, has passed a resolution expressing anxiety about the fate of the Jewish community in Morocco. The World Jewish Congress is appealing to the U.N. Secretary-General to intervene on behalf of Moroccan Jewry.

Emigration Ban to be Lifted

When this issue went to press it was learned that the Moroccan King has promised a Jewish delegation that all restrictions on Jewish emigration will be lifted. The delegation, which was received by the King at his own invitation, included the former Cabinet Minister, Dr. Leon Benzaquen, and the Secretary-General of the Council of Jewish Communities, David Amar. The King's aides told the delegation, however, that "foreign" organisations will not be allowed to work in Morocco either in order to assist the emigrants or to propagate the emigration.

The King's decision has brought great relief to the 200,000-strong Jewish community and thanksgiving services were held in all synagogues.

AFRICAN CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

Two resolutions were passed at the African "summit" conference recently held in Casablanca, attended by Colonel Nasser and the heads of States of Ghana, Mali, and Guinea. One resolution was on the "Palestine question" and the other on nuclear tests, which also referred to collusion between France and Israel.

The conference insisted on "the necessity to have a just solution to the (Palestine) problem, in conformity with the U.N. resolutions and the Asian-African resolution of Bandung to restore to the Arabs of Palestine all their legitimate rights".

The conference also noted "with indignation that Israel has always taken the side of the imperialists each time an important position had to be taken concerning vital problems about Africa, notably Algeria, the Congo, and the nuclear tests in Africa, and the conference therefore denounces Israel as an instrument in the service of imperialism and neo-colonialism not only in the Middle East but also in Africa and Asia".

The U.A.R. delegation appealed for outright condemnation of Israel and the breaking off of diplomatic relations. This was obviously aimed at Ghana and Mali, who not only enjoy diplomatic relations with Israel, but who have technical assistance agreements with the Government.

Israeli public opinion has been shocked by the fact that for the third time in a few months African States have adopted anti-Israel resolutions. Israel's envoys in Ghana, Mali, and Guinea were instructed to express Israel's "disappointment and profound perturbation" to these three Governments.

Dr. Nkrumah, the Ghanaian President, emphasised to Mr. Moshe Bitan, the Israeli Ambassador in Accra, that he still favours friendly relations with Israel. He promised to give a full explanation of his action in supporting the resolutions.

Mr. Mobido Keita, President of Mali, told the Deputy Director-General of the Israeli Foreign Ministry that he backed the Casablanca resolution but saw no reason why political statements should affect normal relations with Israel. A different attitude is not expected from Guinea, which is known to adopt an anti-Israel attitude.

Israeli Foreign Ministry circles are much embarrassed at this development and claim that Israel will soon "reassess" her African policy. Until such a reassessment is made, however, Israel will fulfil all her obligations towards these countries.

MOSLEY TO VISIT SOUTH AFRICA

Sir Oswald Mosley, the British Union Movement leader, is to visit South Africa. The visit will coincide with the formal launching of his European National Movement. The Movement started shortly after Mosley's visit to the Union in 1959. It aims, among other things, at rallying English-speaking South Africans and immigrants from Western Europe behind the South African Republic and apartheid.

Mr. Derick Alexander, a British-born former school-teacher, who is a friend of Mosley's and a member of the South African Nationalist Party, has returned to South Africa after a visit to Britain, Belgium and Germany.

TROUBLE IN ALGERIA

The five days of rioting in Algiers which occurred during General de Gaulle's visit ended in the hoisting of the F.L.N. flag on the roof of the largest synagogue. Its walls were daubed with swastikas and many ritual objects were desecrated. The Great Synagogue was built at the time of Napoleon III and contained many splendid ritual objects of historical value.

The remains of desecrated ritual objects were buried in a solemn ceremony at the Jewish cemetery of Saing Eugen near Algiers. This was the first ceremony of its kind since France occupied Algeria 130 years ago and was attended by a large gathering. The day was proclaimed as one of fasting and mourning for all Algerian Jews.

Reports have been received that Moslems also attacked Jewish merchants. A number of Moslems, however, offered refuge to their Jewish neighbours during the height of the riots and no Jews were murdered.

The Algerian rebel organ published in Tunis has denied that the desecration in the Algiers Casbah was perpetrated by Algerian nationalists. They describe the Jewish Algerian organisation as "accomplices of French colonialism".

A Jew was murdered and another stabbed in Algeria in a new wave of terror during January. Mr. Sylvain Temin, a salesman from Algiers, was stopped by rebels in his car. His skull was smashed with iron bars and the car set on fire.

At Constantine Mr. Max Attali was stabbed by a Moslem terrorist, and was taken to hospital.

U.A.R. PROPAGANDA

According to the European Office of the American Jewish Committee, the United Arab Republic and the Arab League are promoting racial anti-Jewish propaganda on an international scale, and will shortly intensify their efforts.

Egyptian newspapers have informed their readers that the U.A.R. now possesses the sole copy of the notorious Nazi film "Jew Süß", and that the film will be shown over national TV networks.

JOHANNESBURG SYNAGOGUE DAMAGED

A wing of the Wolmarans Synagogue in Johannesburg was seriously damaged by an explosion which rocked buildings in the vicinity and blew in hundreds of window panes in surrounding flats. The damage runs into thousands of pounds. English and Afrikaans church leaders joined in expressions of horror at the outrage.

This was the fourth Johannesburg place of worship to be damaged in one week. Burglaries occurred in a Dutch Reformed Church, a Methodist Church and a Baptist Church, but there is no evidence of any connection between these burglaries and the explosion.

Seven experts who were asked by the police to investigate the incident, stated that high explosives caused the damage. The police have accepted their findings and have intensified their investigations.

NAZI VICTIM HELPS CONGO

A German-Jewish victim of Nazism, who fought for 15 years to get a pension of £12 4s. monthly from the West German Government, is now giving up this pension to the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief. His gesture was prompted by the fact that the starving Congo children reminded him of his life in Buchenwald.

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THE EICHMANN CASE

INVESTIGATIONS AND TRIALS IN GERMANY

TRIAL AND ERROR

The great trial against Adolf Eichmann is to start next month. Something has changed since the days when the sensational news about his capture stirred public opinion. In the months between the atmosphere has definitely cooled towards the trial, and many have had second thoughts about its advisability. Mr. Ben-Gurion, though, still declared, in an interview with the Jerusalem correspondent of the *New York Times*, that he was not interested in the verdict, but only in the fact that the trial takes place in Israel. It is just this fact that is being viewed with growing doubt, and not a few fear the whipping up of pain and passion in the wake of the proceedings, not to speak of political embarrassment and mounting costs.

Regardless of the doubts of Eichmann's rôle as history's crown witness, declared Pinchas Rosen, the Minister of Justice, the Eichmann case is to be treated as an historical trial, and not as a show. Therefore the 750 seats available in the new "People's House," which will serve as the courtroom, will be allocated to diplomatic and legal observers, journalists—350 foreign and local correspondents—and to representatives of various anti-Nazi organisations, rather than to the general public.

The clashes between the prosecution and the defence counsel started long before the actual commencement of the trial. Dr. Robert Servatius several times threatened to resign from his appointment, and once he left the country in protest—although he returned after a week, together with an assistant and a secretary. Dr. Servatius complained that for security reasons he had no opportunity of seeing his client in private and out of earshot of any third party and that he had not been handed the notice of charges which outlines the charges against Eichmann. In the meantime, permission for private talks has been given and the notice of charges has been handed to Dr. Servatius.

In the opinion of Dr. Robert Kempner, formerly Chief U.S. prosecutor in the Nuremberg trials, who spent a week in Israel as guest of the Attorney-General, Dr. Servatius is an excellent defence counsel and a great legal fighter. Asked for his opinion on Servatius's statement that he would dispute the validity of the Israeli law for the punishment of Nazi war criminals, Dr. Kempner said that a number of Servatius's Nazi clients were tried under the London Charter of 1945, which in substance was the same. "Objections to it have been overruled by dozens of courts all over Europe."

As to Servatius's claim that Eichmann's abduction was illegal, Dr. Kempner pointed out that American and British precedents had already established that the manner of bringing the prisoner to court was immaterial as long as he received a fair trial. He thought that the advocate's statement that "Eichmann would admit the facts, but plead not guilty," was "a very clever line of defence." At Nuremberg some of the defendants had taken "the very stupid line" of denying everything, and were subsequently proved liars.

"If my client is condemned to death, I shall immediately appeal against the verdict," said Dr. Servatius to the Press. The death penalty was made possible by the passing of the Courts Bill (which has come to be known as the Eichmann Bill) by the Knesset. It is expected that the trial will begin between April 10th and 15th.

HERBERT FREEDEN (Jerusalem).

CHARGES HANDED TO LAWYER

A list of 15 charges against Adolf Eichmann has been handed to Dr. Servatius, Eichmann's counsel, by the Israel Attorney-General. Eichmann is charged with committing crimes against the Jewish people and crimes against humanity, and with having been a member of Nazi organisations.

He is accused in the first count of having, with others, caused millions of Jews to be killed in extermination camps, in local concentration camps and in labour camps in Germany and German-occupied territory where Jews were enslaved, starved and tortured; and through mass deportations carried out under inhuman conditions in Germany and 17 other countries, including Soviet Russia and the Baltic States.

The second and third counts state that Eichmann, together with others, caused serious physical harm to millions of Jews by enslaving, starving, deporting and persecuting them, and by detaining them in ghettos under inhuman conditions.

In the fourth count Eichmann is charged with having devised measures for the sterilisation of Jews as a first step in destroying the Jewish people. In six other counts he is accused of persecuting Jews on national, racial, religious and political grounds.

He is further charged with deporting half a million non-Jewish Poles from their homes to make way for German families. He is accused of crimes against humanity by deporting hundreds of children from the village of Lidice, in Czechoslovakia, to Poland, and murdering them there; by deporting 14,000 Slovene civilians to the Serbian area of Yugoslavia, using brutal methods, and by deporting thousands of gypsies to East Germany and murdering them.

GERMAN REACTIONS

During an interview in Hamburg for ITV's news programme, "This Week", six Germans expressed emphatic views on Eichmann. "Put him in a gas chamber" . . . "hang him" . . . "cripple him" . . . "keep him in a prison for the rest of his life", were some of the opinions stated.

Erich Lueth, leader of the movement for "Peace with Israel", thought it was quite fair that after both Germany and Argentina had failed to catch "this brutal beast", Eichmann should be brought before an Israeli court, where he would certainly obtain a fair trial. Sixty million Christians had failed in Germany to protect a small minority of Jews whom they should have regarded as their older brothers.

The five other Germans interviewed on the programme, several of them youngsters, agreed it was right that Eichmann should be tried in Germany. They all demanded that Eichmann be severely punished.

When the young Germans were asked whether their parents and teachers had told them about what happened during the Hitler period, one said that members of his family had themselves been in a concentration camp; another admitted that the older generation preferred not to speak about the past and another thought that their elders were reluctant to answer questions about the Third Reich in case they should be asked what their rôle had been at the time.

ARREST OF ASSOCIATE

The Viennese police have arrested Franz Novak, one of Eichmann's closest war-time associates. Novak is understood to have played a leading part in the extermination of Hungarian Jews.

A reward of DM 10,000 was offered for information leading to Novak's arrest. He was apprehended only a few hours after an announcement by the Chief Prosecutor in Frankfurt that he was wanted as an accomplice of Eichmann.

The former German police captain, Helmut Saur, was arrested in Nuremberg. He is charged with having participated in the murder of 1,200 Russian Jewish children and invalids during the war. Up to his arrest, Saur held a position as a police clerk in Furth, Bavaria.

In Ansbach the trial was opened against the former SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Karl Chmielewski. He was Commandant of the Concentration Camp Gusen I, a section of the Mauthausen Camp, and is accused of murder in 297 cases. Several witnesses described the brutal way in which prisoners of the camp were put to death.

A former guard of the Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp, August Kolb, is charged with the murder of two prisoners. The trial takes place before the Nuernberg Court.

Five former S.S. officials are awaiting trial in Hanover, on charges of complicity in the murder of thousands of Jews in the Nazi-occupied territories in the East. According to the prosecutor, they invented and built mobile gas chambers used by the Nazis for the mass execution of Jews during the first years of the war. Twenty to thirty of these were used by the execution squads in Poland.

Investigations have been started against the President of the Administrative Court of Brunswick, Friedrich Knost. He is accused of participation in the drafting of the Nuremberg laws. Knost is joint author of the commentary Loesener-Knost on these laws.

The former S.S. Major, Georg Michalsen, was arrested near Hamburg. He is suspected of complicity in the murder of Jews in Treblinka and other death camps. Michalsen had been residing in a Hamburg suburb and had worked as a bookkeeper until the German Central War Crimes Commission began a world-wide search for him.

Proceedings have also been started against the following persons: Arthur Gosberg, formerly Deputy Commandant of a camp near Radom (Poland); a Bochum police official, Kraiker, accused of having participated in the killing of Jews in the Ukraine; Oberregierungsrat Herbert Lumm of Bremen on account of his S.S. activities in Lemberg; and the former S.S. Leader Erich Ehrlinger.

POSTHUMOUS FINE ON NAZI

The West Berlin denazification court imposed a fine of DM 175,000 posthumously on Dr. Georg Thierack, Nazi Minister of Justice in the last years of the war.

HEYDE TRIAL

The trial of Dr. Heyde, charged with mass murder under the Nazi "mercy killing" programme, is likely to begin next autumn. Herr Boehne, Dr. Heyde's predecessor as head of the central agency for the Nazi euthanasia programme, is also awaiting trial in Frankfurt. Investigations have been started against the former First Prosecutor in Flensburg, Bruno Bourwig, who is suspected of having known that Heyde had lived under the assumed name of Sawade. Bourwig is at present "Regierungsdirektor" in Kiel.

MARTIN BORMANN

According to informed circles, a letter written by Walter Leuchtenberg, a former S.S. officer, was received by the Kiel Public Prosecutor. The letter stated that Martin Bormann, the former Nazi leader, travelled from Southern Germany to the northern area of the country in June 1945, a month after his alleged death. The Belgian Nazi leader, Leon Degrelle, is said to have accompanied him. Leuchtenberg stated that Bormann and Degrelle were now living in Spain under assumed names.

It is suspected that Bormann's name is on a list in the possession of a German baroness, Tilla von Jena, who lives on the Island of Sylt. This is a complete list of the names of former S.S. personnel who were or still are members of Hiag, the organisation of former Waffen S.S. men. It is likely Bormann receives constant aid from Hiag.

NEWS FROM GERMANY

ALMANAC ON COMMUNITIES IN GERMANY

DER ENTDECKER DER BOXHEIMER DOKUMENTE

In Frankfurt a.M. ist, 72 Jahre alt, Regierungsdirektor i.R. Ferdinand Mührdel gestorben, ein Mann, der, als Kriminalrat, im Spätherbst 1931 bei der Entdeckung und Bekanntgabe der geheimen nationalsozialistischen "Boxheimer Dokumente" mitwirkte und zwei Jahre später von den Nazis, zu sieben Monaten Gefängnis verurteilt, aus dem Staatsdienst entlassen wurde. Er war 1945 für kurze Zeit Polizeipräsident in Frankfurt und leitete von 1946 bis 1949 das hessische Landes-kriminalamt. Die "Boxheimer Dokumente" (so genannt nach dem, einem führenden hessischen Nationalsozialisten namens Wagner gehörenden Boxheimer Hof) enthielten ein Sofortprogramm der NSDAP für den Tag der "Machtergreifung", eine SA-Proklamation im Falle einer kommunistischen Erhebung und, nach deren Niederschlagung, Vorschläge für drastische Massnahmen einer vorläufigen Nazi-Regierung (Abschaffung von Privateinkommen und—vermögen, Lebensmittelrationierung, Ausschluss der Juden von der Arbeitsdienstplicht und damit vom Lebensmittelbezug, Hinrichtungen u.a.m.).

Im Zusammenhang mit Ferdinand Mührdels Ableben soll und muss eines verdienten deutschen Juden gedacht werden, der als einer der ersten Kenntnis von jenen berüchtigten "Dokumenten" erhielt, später von den Nazis verfolgt, verurteilt, mehrfach ins KZ gesperrt, schliesslich, im November 1942 von Berlin aus mit Frau und zwei Kindern in die Ungewissheit des Ostens deportiert wurde, ohne dass ihm jemals irgendwo in der jüdischen Öffentlichkeit ein Wort ehrenden, dankbaren Gedenkens gewidmet worden ist: wir meinen den 1889 in Würzburg geborenen Rechts-anwalt Dr. Martin Marx, der zwischen den beiden Kriegen als Syndikus des Landesverbandes Hessen-Nassau und Hessen des C.V. in auf-reibungsvoller Arbeit unendlich viel Gutes für die Juden in Frankfurt a.M. und den vielen grösseren und kleineren jüdischen Gemeinden des aus-gedehnten Hessenlandes getan hat.

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S.P.D. URGES GLOBKE'S RESIGNATION

A spokesman for the German Social Democrat Party declared in Bonn that there was no doubt that Dr. Globke had played a prominent part in the enactment and implementation of Nazi racial laws. If he remained in office it would cast a slur on Dr. Adenauer's personal policy regarding the consequences of the Nazi régime.

The party has again urged that Dr. Globke should resign his post until the charges against him have been investigated.

ROYALTIES FOR GOEBBELS' HEIRS

The diary of Joseph Goebbels will be published shortly by the Institute for Contemporary History in Munich. It is expected that it will contain a number of undisclosed facts concerning the anti-Jewish persecutions. The author's royalties will be paid to Goebbels' sister, Frau Maria Kimmich, and the children of his two deceased brothers.

PENSIONS FOR EX-NAZIS

The Hesse administrative court in Kassel has ruled that two former Nazi mayors of Frankfurt. Dr. Krebs and Joseph Kremmer, are entitled to receive regular State pensions in accordance with their former status and rank in the civil service. Their claims had been turned down by the municipal authorities at Frankfurt, on the grounds that they had actively supported the Nazi régime.

AWARD TO "UNSONG HEROES"

Sea Captain Gustav Pietsch and his wife Gertrud were awarded the Diploma of the "Unsung Heroes". This diploma, which also carries a monetary award, had been created by the Berlin Senate for people who courageously assisted their Jewish fellow-citizens during the years of persecution. When the Nazis came to power, Pietsch opened a navigation school near Danzig at which young Jewish would-be emigrants were trained. He helped many Jews to escape illegally, and it is estimated that, in this way, he rescued about 400 persecutees. He and his wife also hid Jews in their house. Pietsch was repeatedly arrested and beaten up by the Nazis. In 1938, the couple had to flee and ultimately went to Israel (then Palästine). There, Captain Pietsch played an important part in building up the seaport of Elath. The couple returned to Berlin only two years ago, because Mrs. Pietsch could no longer stand the climate of Israel.

LEAGUE BANNED

The State of North Rhine-Westphalia has banned the League of National Students (Bund Nationaler Studenten) as anti-democratic and unconstitutional.

SUCCESS OF "SYNAGOGA" EXHIBITION

The exhibition of Jewish sacred art, "Synagoga", held in Recklinghausen, which was open for about two months, was visited by over 30,000 persons.

FORMER DACHAU INMATES' PILGRIMAGE

A pilgrimage to the Dachau camp site is being planned for next May by the International Committee of Former Inmates of Dachau Concentration Camp, which has its head office in Brussels.

BROADCAST ON CHRISTIAN-JEWISH RELATIONS

Under the auspices of the South German Radio (Stuttgart) a series of broadcasts are being held under the heading "Jews-Christians-Germans". The broadcasts started in January and will go on until May. One section of the broadcasts entitled "Portraits", includes, amongst others, talks on Else Lasker-Schüler (by Werner Kraft), Sigmund Freud (by Ernst Simon), Franz Rosenzweig (by Hermann Levin Goldschmidt), and Leo Baeck (by Karl-Heinrich Rengstorf).

To mark the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Jewish National Fund (J.N.F.) and the Barmitzvah Year of the State of Israel, the Section for Germany of the J.N.F. plans the production of an Almanac which will be mainly dedicated to the history of the previous and present Jewish communities in Germany. Any readers who possess interesting material about the communities of the pre-war period are asked to put this at the disposal of the editor, M. Karin-Karger, Juedischer Nationalfonds E.V., Landeszentrale fuer Deutschland, Duesseldorf, Fischerstr. 19.

MEMORIAL IN SACHSENHAUSEN

The East German Government has decided to erect a memorial on the site of the Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp. The memorial will be consecrated on April 23. Between 1936 and the end of the war about 200,000 persons were prisoners in Sachsenhausen.

ASYLUM REFUSED TO CONVERTS

Two Jewish converts to Catholicism were refused asylum in the Federal German Republic, in a test case before the Ansbach administrative court.

The plaintiffs stated they had married Catholic Polish women after the war, adopted the Catholic faith, and emigrated to Israel in 1957. They left Israel in 1958 because of discrimination against them.

Although the court decided that the plaintiffs' fears of persecution for religious reasons were justified, asylum could not be granted because the Geneva Convention on Refugees of July 1951 provided that racial, religious or political persecution must have taken place or originated before 1951.

A spokesman of the Israeli Mission at Cologne said that the plaintiffs' story was ridiculous. Over a quarter-million non-Jews lived unmolested in Israel with no religious persecution at all.

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NEWS FROM ABROAD

UNITED STATES

Jews in Kennedy Administration

Apart from Mr. Abraham Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in the Kennedy Cabinet, and Mr. Arthur J. Goldberg, who are the first Jews in United States history to have been sworn in as Cabinet Ministers, Mr. Kennedy has appointed several other Jews to high positions in his administration.

A remarkable feature of these appointments is that they are, in the main, young men between the ages of 32 and 45.

There are 13 Jews out of the 537 members of both houses of Congress, 422 Protestants, 98 Catholics and four others. Of the 13, two are in the Senate and eleven in the House of Representatives.

Bomb Outrages

The Anshei Emet Synagogue, the largest Conservative synagogue in Chicago, was damaged by a bomb explosion recently. The damage was estimated at over \$2,000. The Mayor of Chicago ordered a full-scale police effort to find those responsible, and called the outrage shocking.

Mr. Victor Anfuso, a member of the U.S.A. House of Representatives, has introduced a Bill in the new Congress, which would make the bombing of a church, synagogue or other public building punishable by death. He considered present laws too "soft" to deter potential criminals, particularly after the bombing craze in the South last year.

Golf Club Discrimination

After an announcement by a Protestant Episcopal rector that parishioners who had sanctioned the barring of a convert from Judaism at a club ball would not be welcome to Holy Communion, the Scarsdale Golf Club in New York stated that members may entertain guests regardless of race, colour or creed.

Revision of Immigration Laws Urged

A resolution passed unanimously by the annual meeting of Hias in New York has called for a revision of the United States immigration and naturalisation laws "in keeping with the humanitarian and democratic traditions of our country". A speaker urged that discrimination and bigotry should be erased from the laws.

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U.N. RESOLUTION ON RACE PREJUDICE

A resolution condemning "manifestations of anti-Semitism and other forms of racial prejudice and religious intolerance of a similar nature" was unanimously adopted by the 14-member United Nations Sub-commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

The resolution called on the Human Rights Commission to adopt a resolution calling for specific measures to combat such manifestations through legislative enactments by member-governments of the United Nations.

DISCRIMINATION IN CANADA

The Director of the Canada Fair Employment Practices Division of the Department of Labour, has accused Canada's nine chartered banks of discrimination against Jewish applicants for jobs. He claimed that Jews were not found above the lower levels of responsibility.

Although the banks made prompt denials, it is well known that such discrimination exists. The Executive Director of the Jewish Vocational Service said that since 1947, when the Service was organised, they had never succeeded in placing applicants in a chartered bank.

Despite a certain amount of legislation, job discrimination still exists in Canada.

AUSTRALIA

Problems of Assimilation

Rabbi Dr. Israel Porush, Chief Minister of the Great Synagogue, Sydney, speaking in London recently, stated that many Jewish communities in the smaller towns of Australia had disappeared. The forces of assimilation were relentlessly advancing and taking away some of Australian Jewry's best minds and best sons and daughters.

There was no vocal anti-Semitism in Australia, said Rabbi Porush, and the community was happy and prosperous. In these circumstances Jews were tempted to allow themselves to be absorbed in the general population. Since 1938, however, the community had more than doubled and new blood and new values had strengthened it. Because of the tragedy which had befallen world Jewry, estranged Jews had returned to the community and many gave generously to refugee funds. The growth of Jewish education was helping to combat assimilation.

Rockwell Visit Cancelled

An invitation by the Australian Nationalist Workers' Party to George Rockwell, leader of the American Nazi Party, to visit Australia has, it is reported, been withdrawn.

The Australian Minister for Immigration stated that a visit by Rockwell to Australia would be most unwelcome.

The Victorian Jewish Board of Deputies issued a statement that if Rockwell were admitted he would stir up racial provocation and hatred. There are, stated the Board, a large number of Jewish and non-Jewish survivors of Nazi concentration camps in Victoria, who would not tolerate Rockwell's presence.

New Polish-Jewish Immigration

A further group of over 60 Jewish immigrants from Poland arrived in Sydney. This is the largest of the many Polish-Jewish groups of immigrants who have arrived in Australia recently.

ANTI-JEWISH SLOGANS IN THE ARGENTINE AND BRAZIL

Beach huts at an Argentine seaside resort, belonging to prominent Jewish leaders, were daubed with black swastikas and anti-Semitic slogans. It is feared in Buenos Aires that, when the Eichmann trial begins, there will be a renewal of anti-Semitic outbursts.

Jewish organisations in Rio de Janeiro have received mysterious telephone calls warning them of an imminent revival of the swastika epidemic. Anti-Semitic acts, they were told, would start on the anniversary of last year's swastika-daubing incidents, and they should take precautions.

DEATH OF RUMANIAN COMMUNAL WORKER

Mr. Israel Bakal, President of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Rumania, died in Bucharest at the age of 50.

Mr. Bakal, a lawyer by profession and a Communist since his student days, played a leading part in the general and Jewish life of the post-war People's Republic of Rumania. He was actively concerned in promoting many of the Yiddish cultural institutions, a state theatre and a publishing house in Rumania. He represented Rumanian Jewry at the plenary session of the World Jewish Congress in Switzerland in 1948, and participated in several other international Jewish gatherings.

BELGIAN AWARDS

The Belgian Vice-Premier, M. Albert Lilar, has presented awards to a number of Jews who have been members of the Diamond Bourse in Antwerp for more than 40 years.

SWEDISH ANTI-SEMITE GAOLED

The 70-year-old Swedish anti-Semite, Einar Aberg, was sentenced in Stockholm to three months' imprisonment for distributing abroad pamphlets containing anti-Semitic statements.

SWASTIKAS IN NORWAY

Swastikas and red paint were daubed on the monument of the Norwegian war hero, Lauritz Sand, one of Norway's outstanding Resistance leaders. Police investigated the incident.

DEATH SENTENCE IN FRANCE

Francis Reimeringer, an Alsace-born German citizen who acquired Guinean nationality, has been sentenced to death by a military court in Paris for his campaign against Jews and the French Resistance during the Second World War.

DANISH NEO-NAZI

Sven Salicath, the Danish neo-Nazi leader who was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment some months ago for publishing anti-Semitic comments, had the sentence increased to 20 days after appealing to the Copenhagen County Court.

During the trial it was learned that the neo-Nazi magazine which published the comments only has 40 readers.

THREAT TO TURKISH SYNAGOGUES

A three-man Chief Rabbinate delegation, which was received by the Turkish Minister of the Interior, stated that the existence of some synagogues in Turkey is threatened by the decentralisation of Jewish communal life, and pleaded for the resumption of the previous system. The activities of the synagogues and other institutions were formerly centralised through various communal councils. Now each synagogue or institution must have an independent council. Financial and administrative problems are thus created which might lead to the closing of some of these institutions.

The Minister showed sympathy for the problem.

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ON THE THRESHOLD OF A NEW ERA

Some reflections on two new books

It is gratifying that Sir Leon Simon, lifelong disciple and interpreter of Achad Haam, now approaching his 80th year himself, has published his Achad Haam Biography in London in an English edition, beautifully produced by the East & West Library.⁶ It may be assumed that Achad Haam is now less read by the younger generation than he was in Eastern and Central Europe in the first quarter of this century, and many of the subjects to which he devoted his famous articles now appear as obsolete (although they are not, on closer examination). Achad Haam's concept of a regenerated Judaism with a spiritual centre in Palestine was based on the reality of Jewish existence in Europe and especially in Russia and—later—in Russia's successor States of 1918. American Jewry had not yet emerged as the mainstay of the Diaspora during his life-time, nor, of course, was there a State of Israel. In our days Achad Haam's theory of "centre-periphery" relationship has to be tested with Israel and American Jewry as protagonists.

Achad Haam was a typical man of the nineteenth century and a representative of the Russian bourgeois class of that time. His Jewish nationalism was inseparable from the ideals of humanism. The idea of a Jewish ethical mission, which was proclaimed by the leaders of the Reform movement and by assimilationist Jewish philosophers in Western Europe, was opposed by him, not because he objected to the idea itself but because he was convinced that it could be fulfilled only by restoring the Jewish nation as a spiritual entity. For similar reasons he also opposed purely political nationalism that would make the Jews "like all the nations" instead of putting the ethical and spiritual task in the centre of their collective life.

Sir Leon's book gives a full outline of Achad Haam's life and of his activity as a publicist and a Jewish public figure. As editor of *Hashiloach* he held a position of authority rarely achieved in the Jewish world. Odessa was at that time the spiritual centre of Jewry, and the new generation of Hebrew writers looked to Achad Haam for guidance. His criticism of Jewish activity in Palestine and of the conduct of the immigrants, his warning against popular misunderstandings of Zionism, his absolute devotion to the truth, cannot fail to impress even today when the external circumstances have changed.

Achad Haam in England

Who does not know much of Achad Haam should acquaint himself with the great man by studying this book. Before the First World War Achad Haam lived in London as representative of the tea firm of Wissotzky, but he was very disappointed with Jewish life here. British Jewry was at that time divided into two almost watertight compartments; the old families aristocracy and the Yiddish-speaking immigrants of the East End. Achad Haam found no common ground with any of them and remained almost isolated throughout all these years. He was, however, in contact with some Zionist intellectuals, like Leon Simon himself, and later became a close collaborator of Dr. Weizmann, who consulted him on many occasions. He was also a member of the Board for the erection of a Technical Institute in Haifa, which had been initiated by the "Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden" and especially its director, Paul Nathan. Together with the Zionists he fought for the adoption of the Hebrew language as the general language of instruction, but, characteristically enough, this Hebraist was less radical than the political leaders. When the "war of the languages" was launched in Palestine itself he strongly opposed, as a matter of principle, holding teachers' strikes and drawing schoolchildren into a political controversy. Achad Haam was also worried about the complacency of Jewish colonists to the Arab problem. He was not enthusiastic about collective Jewish settlements. He doubted the wisdom of the slogan of "conquest of labour" ("Kibbush Avodah"), which had been coined by the Jewish workers' parties. The idea behind it was the aspiration of Jews doing manual work and

not management only; but Achad Haam saw in it a grave moral mistake as it was inevitably linked with an enforced boycott of Arab workers—in a country mainly inhabited by Arabs! Such a Jewish policy was unbearable for Achad Haam.

Sir Leon rightly underlines Achad Haam's intellectual integrity and his attention to the moral side of all steps connected with colonisation. But perhaps he underestimates some of Achad Haam's pronouncements in this respect. For instance, he does not do full justice to the impact of the Introduction to the new edition of "Al Perashat Derachim" of 1920, which could be called Achad Haam's testament. It was the first sincere interpretation of the Balfour Declaration. Achad Haam, who had taken an active part in the preparatory negotiations when Dr. Weizmann was in steady consultation with him, clearly defined the limits to which the British promise would go. He gave the outline of a bi-national State in Palestine, but his wisdom was not heeded any more than on previous occasions. It is no secret that Sir Herbert Samuel later relied on that interpretation when he tried to harmonise Jewish and Arab aspirations.

Protest Against Terrorism

Another serious omission, in the view of this reviewer, is the rather casual way in which Sir Leon mentions (on page 270), Achad Haam's Letter to the Editor of the newspaper *Haaretz*, expressing his horror at a Jewish act of terrorism. This letter is one of the most important and tragic documents, and in it the voice of conscience is raised in a most moving way, culminating in that historical exclamation: "If this is the Messiah, let him come, but I do not wish to see him". (The letter of September 1st, 1922, is printed in Hebrew in "Igroi Achad Haam", Tel Aviv, 1925, Vol. VI, pp. 204-6; a German translation appeared in *Jüdische Rundschau*, Berlin, 19.9.1922). It shows more impressively than mere assurances that Achad Haam belongs to the prophetic tradition of Jewish humanism and ethical nationalism.

The course of events has completely changed the situation in Palestine since Achad Haam's days. The starting-point of the new era was the Balfour Declaration, by which the British War Cabinet promised, on November 2nd, 1917, to facilitate the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine. Today we are taking for granted what happened in those days and later, but considered on its own merits it appears almost incredible that one of the mightiest empires in the world should have decided on such a completely new approach to the Jewish problem. How has this miracle been achieved? This whole story, an absorbing story indeed, has been told now by one of the men closely connected with the events of the time, Mr. Leonard Stein.† Within the limits of a review it is impossible to give even an approximate account of the very complicated negotiations and activities in many countries, and naturally in the first place in England, which Mr. Stein describes in full detail and with thorough documentation. Even those who know something of Zionist history and who themselves were in fairly close contact with some of the leaders who played a decisive rôle in the drama, will learn a great deal of new facts which Mr. Stein has carefully assembled from innumerable sources. This book is more than a monography on a single problem of importance. It is a vast canvas of the political world as it revealed itself in the First World War. Against this background the Jewish position and the attitude of Jews in many countries are shown in all their configurations. It also indicates how the Jewish question, unobserved by many, was a latent reality in the minds of many more people of influence than was generally assumed, and how general politics and especially war-time considerations brought about a fundamental change in the psychological situation. This was also reflected inside the Jewish community. For this reason, and because of the extraordinary interest of some of the personalities involved, this book sometimes reads not as an analysis of historical documents but as a great dramatic story of human impact. The short personal character-

† *The Balfour Declaration*. By Leonard Stein. Vallentine Mitchell, London, 1961. 681 pp. Index. 63s.

istic which Mr. Stein gives of Dr. Weizmann is one of the finest and most striking known to this reviewer.

Being unable, as I said, to exhaust the contents of this book in a short review I propose to confine myself to some observations on a few points which may be of special interest to the readers of this paper. First, a general lesson on the Jewish question. It is revealed that most of the leading statesmen in liberal Britain, among them the most enthusiastic supporters of the Zionist cause, had a more or less uneasy feeling about the situation of Jews within the Gentile society. It would be utterly wrong to accuse these men of even a faint trace of anti-Semitism, still less to assume that they would maintain the slightest doubt about equal status of Jewish citizens; nevertheless they felt that even the assimilated Jew was something different and it would be advisable to tackle somehow the problems arising from this fact. In England there was perhaps not such an elaborate philosophy of the *persoenliche Judenfrage* as was disturbing intellectual Jews and Gentiles in German-speaking countries (I am not now alluding to aggressive anti-Semites); but in an undefined way even people of good will sensed something uncanny in their relations with the Jews. This was one of the factors, though certainly not the decisive one, which helped Dr. Weizmann to make himself understood when he appealed to British politicians to help in the restoration of an independent Jewish nationality. Without this irrational factor it would not be easy to understand that the Zionist leaders of 1917, without any real power behind them, without an army and navy and even without the support of the great majority of the influential Jews in the world, could pose as a political power. It also explains the fury of the assimilated Anglo-Jewish community who feared not only the purely political effect of the establishment of a Jewish commonwealth with its possible implication of dual loyalty but also were hurt by this imponderable element of dissociation on the part of the Gentiles.

German Zionists and Balfour Declaration

The second point of special interest for Jews from Central Europe, which is clarified by Mr. Stein more than it has been on any previous occasion, is the attention focused on the activities of German Zionists and of the World Zionist Executive, which at that time had its headquarters in Berlin, as a contributing factor in speeding up the Balfour Declaration. By a curious kind of political dialectics Zionists in both warring camps helped each other by demanding from their own government some spectacular declaration in favour of Zionist aims. There is nothing surprising in the fact that the German Zionists were the first in this field, as Palestine was a province of the Ottoman Empire, which was an ally of Germany. It was not yet clear at the beginning of the war that Palestine would cease to belong to Turkey, so it was perfectly logical that the World Zionist Executive in Berlin tried to exert influence on the Turkish régime by mobilising the help of the German ally on which Turkey depended to a great extent. It was also obvious, as Stein observes, that only through German intervention—and through the assistance of the neutral United States—the Jewish population of Palestine could be saved from destruction. Germany was also encouraged to adopt a pro-Jewish policy by the attitude of American Jewry which in 1914 was openly pro-German because it was passionately anti-Russian in view of the Tsarist oppression. All these facts did not remain unnoticed in Britain. Leonard Stein comes to the conclusion that "it was, as it turned out, greatly to the advantage of the Zionists that the Berlin Zionist Executive succeeded in interesting the German Foreign Office, and that Zionism was taken up by German and pro-German propagandists. When, in the autumn of 1917, the British War Cabinet was being pressed by the Foreign Office for prompt approval of the Balfour Declaration, one of the main short-term arguments was that the Germans were courting the Zionists and might at any moment come out with a pro-Zionist declaration of their own."

Mr. Stein's book is to be highly recommended to all serious students of recent Jewish history. It explains, among other things, how it was achieved that when the storm broke in 1933 many could find refuge in the British-sponsored Jewish national home.

⁶ Achad Ha-Am (Asher Ginzberg). A Biography by Leon Simon. East and West Library, London, 1960. 348 pp. Index. 30s.

Lutz Weltmann

ERICH FRIED'S FIRST NOVEL

"Ein Soldat und ein Maedchen"* is not the author's first book; a small volume of his verse was presented some years ago by the same publishers. Erich Fried is also well known as a translator of Dylan Thomas and T. S. Eliot, and his essays on these and other poets have appeared in German periodicals.

Fried was born in Vienna about 40 years ago and has lived half his life in this country. He claims that when he commenced this novel in 1946 he was the first writer to use the technique of the "open form", but had been superseded before the book appeared. In reality, this technique is much older than he thinks; one calls to mind André Gide's "Les Faux Monnayeurs" and its companion volume, "Journal des Faux Monnayeurs", or the works of Franz Kafka, to whom the author feels most akin and has devoted much study, to good effect.

The novel owes its origin to the impression made on the author by an actual happening. Shortly after the war there appeared in newspapers all over the world, including England, a photograph of the woman commandant of a concentration camp who had been sentenced to be hanged. To the surprise of many the face depicted had not a devilish expression, but was that of a pretty, almost beautiful, girl. There was an obvious discrepancy between her appearance and the deeds for which she had been condemned.

This event coincided with Fried's ruminations on the art of novel-writing, and is used as the basis of his story. In it "Helga"—as he calls the girl—gives no sign of repentance on hearing the verdict against her, an attitude in which she persists until the end. What Fried adds to these bare facts is an invention worthy of a Kleist. Asked for her last wish, she expresses the desire to sleep once more with a man, and her choice falls on an American soldier who does not even appeal to her as a man, and whose laughter during her trial she has misinterpreted.

This soldier is a Jewish intellectual, who had emigrated to the U.S.A. and returned with the American army to Germany. The girl's request is not an act of expiation, nor is it her intention to commit "Rassenschande" with the rôles reversed. This reversal of rôles, incidentally, is echoed by the two leading characters in themselves; the girl, from being a jailer, has become a prisoner, and the soldier, once a member of the persecuted community, now has become a sort

of jailer. However, Helga harbours a certain resentment against the Nazi régime as one of those who had been seduced by the Hitler creed in the "German Girls' League". Fried does not acquit her of guilt, though he deals in a postscript with the question of collective guilt. Helga's fate is of less interest to him than that of the soldier, whom he has made to state that she could not have atoned through a better life, and in whose eyes she is innocent at the time of hanging.

The author has made his soldier an "intellectual" and thus a mouthpiece. To enhance what would otherwise be a mere anecdote, he reports his observations while writing the novel. The extraordinary happenings in this modern tale not only reflect elemental emotions, but reflects a now obsolete custom—that of granting a prisoner's last wish. The soldier considered his collaboration as a charitable action carried out under some obsession, but in the eyes of his fellow-men he was bound to appear as a cynic motivated by sexual appetite. He therefore bribes a woman jailer with a pair of nylon stockings, which are passed on to Helga in the mistaken belief that they are meant for her. Helga, to whom such gifts are unknown, embraces the soldier when he enters her cell. Though not inexperienced in affairs with men she, as a member of the Hitler Youth and a Nazi functionary, has no feelings as a woman. The author does not describe Helga's last night with the detailed sensuality of a D. H. Lawrence. Enough to say that the girl has become a loving woman and the soldier, through his gift of identification with a suffering person, a compassionate man. "The Story of the Soldier", or "Death and the Girl", would also have been fitting titles for Fried's novel.

In the development of the action another obsolete custom is reflected, namely that a criminal may be saved if someone offers to marry him. Here it is the soldier who tries to save the woman. He tries in vain to rescue her by having recourse to a statement impossible to prove, namely that she is going to have a child. His desperate white lie is jeered at and rejected. The soldier's nerve breaks down and he is sent to a military mental hospital.

Taking this subject-matter, suitable for a short story, as his core, the author envelops it in fictitious writings by the soldier, whom he maintains he has met in London. The writings consist of parables and poems, dreams, childhood memories, fragments of inner autobiography, with comments by both the soldier and the author. In them the soul of the soldier is laid bare and we become witnesses of his subconscious life in the mental home, during days spent in his parents' house and during his futile attempts to settle down in America after Helga's death.

We get the clinical picture of a neurotic personality, who could not help reacting to the catastrophe of our time, and to the brief encounter with Helga, as the soldier did. Fried's technique may not lend itself to another novel. In the present case essential alterations would hardly have been necessary, had the author intended to make us believe that the whole love adventure was purely imaginary. Although Fried's prose style is by no means lyrical he writes, as do many poets, a good prose.

Old Acquaintances

Milestones:—Leonhard Steckel who survived the Nazi period in Zurich and for a time was director of Berlin's "Volksbuehne," is sixty.—Rochus Gliese, the stage designer, celebrated his 70th birthday.—Elsa Wagner was eighty last month. She was born in Russia and is probably one of the oldest members of Barlog's ensemble in Berlin.—F. W. Bischoff, who started as a Silesian writer and became one of the first intendants of the radio, celebrated his 65th birthday in Baden-Baden.—Willy Fritsch, Lilian Harvey's former partner in films, is sixty and still looks wonderful.—Dr. Erich Mosse, who writes under the pen-name Peter Flamm, was seventy in New York where he practises as a doctor.

Home News:—Peter de Mendelssohn is writing the history of the publishing house S. Fischer.—Fritz Lang arrived from Hollywood to script his next picture which will be produced in India.—Martin Miller will be in Paddy Chayefsky's "The Tenth Man".—German actress, Sonja Ziemann, will co-star with Terry Thomas in the British picture "A Matter of Who".—Agnes Bernelle sold one of her stories, "Mr. and Mrs. Smith", to I.T.V.—Brecht's "Berliner Ensemble" will come to London again in May.—Hans Wilhelm scripted his own story "Five Golden Hours" for Mario Zampi, starring George Sanders and Ernie Kovacs.—Heinrich Fraenkel who, together with Roger Manvell, wrote a Goebbels biography, is now working on a biography of Goering.—R. Rennert will produce H. W. Henze's "Elegy for Young Lovers" at Glyndebourne on July 13th.

Just a Story:—The Swedish film "Mein Kampf" is attracting large German audiences. Erwin Leiser, who collected the material and produced that picture, was born in Berlin 38 years ago; he is a journalist by profession and a naturalised Swedish citizen. Two Germans went to see this most impressive anti-Nazi film. As they left the cinema one asked the other how he liked it. Said the other: "You want my honest opinion? I liked the book better. . . ."

News from Everywhere:—Billy Wilder will produce his next film, based on Molnar's "Eins, zwei, drei", in Berlin and Munich with Horst Buchholtz in the lead and James Cagney in the part Max Pallenberg once played on the stage.—Gustaf Gruendgens and his ensemble played "Faust" in New York's City Centre sponsored by F. G. Gerstman, Gert von Gontard and B. E. Werner of the German Embassy. The American critics liked it very much; it was the first theatre performance with a German cast since Max Reinhardt in the twenties.

Germany:—Curt Bois will repeat his successful East-Berlin performance in Brecht's "Puntilla" on the stage in West Berlin; it is the first time that a Brecht play will be shown in West Berlin.—Edward Rothe, who survived the war in London, directed Shaw's "Man kann nie wissen" at Hamburg's Kammerspiele.—Hildegard Knef went on a German tour in "Born Yesterday"; her partner is her husband-to-be, the British actor, David Cameron.—W. Dieterle will direct Hauptmann's "Gabriel Schillings Flucht" on TV in Berlin.—Maria Schell and O. W. Fischer will star in a remake of "Four-posters" for A. Brauner in Berlin.

U.S.A.:—Richard Oswald and H. G. Luft will produce a Herzl film.—Henry Koster (formerly Kosterlitz) will direct "Flower Drum Song" for Fox.—Otto Klemperer's son, Werner, is playing the lead in "Operation Eichmann"; Rudi Feld is doing the décor for that film.

Obituary:—Rudolf Kurtz, and essayist of Jacobsohn's "Schaubuehne", has died in East Berlin. He started his career as one of the first publicity men in films when Max Mack produced pictures with Ossi Oswalda.—Guenther Stein died in London aged 61. He was on the staff of *Berliner Tageblatt* and became a foreign correspondent when the Nazis came to power.—Fritz Schwiebert, author of *Marguerite durch Drei*, died in Berlin aged 70.

PEM

* Erich Fried: *Ein Soldat und ein Maedchen*. Claassen Verlag, Hamburg, 1960. 236 pages. DM. 14.80.

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EXHIBITIONS AND MEETINGS

DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS

Alfred Brod Gallery

This exhibition is in some respects a new venture for the Alfred Brod Gallery. So far it specialised almost exclusively in Dutch art or rather in Dutch paintings. For the first time the Gallery devotes its whole space to drawings and watercolours not only from the Netherlands, but also from England, Italy and France. The time range has also been extended. The seventeenth century, it is true, still takes pride of place, but the following centuries up to our own are represented as well and the visitor gets an excellent opportunity for comparisons.

It would be too easy to say that former centuries reflect in their artistic production the slower pace of generations we tend to consider with nostalgia. No doubt the two delightful little portraits by Cornelius Visscher (1619-1662) depict a middle-class which seemed much more secure and sedate than our own bourgeoisie. Yet if you look more closely at Rembrandt's "Man seated, listening to a Sermon", you can feel the nervous tension in every stroke. Possibly, your own nervous tension will increase when you learn the price of this tiny drawing: £1,750.

A small French work by de Lavée-Poussin (1733-1793) with its sophisticated and graceful elegance forms an exciting contrast with the somewhat rustic and earthbound Dutch school. The Englishman Thomas Rowlandson (Jumping of the Toll Gate) is much nearer to it.

On the Continent the later nineteenth century is the time of the industrial revolution when the artistic refinement and good taste seemed to be blotted out by the smoke rising from ugly chimneys. But what a paradox!

Out of the grime emerge the luminous and joyful creations of the Impressionists; a shout for light, sun and air. A few French watercolours by Maurice Levis, Eugene Villon and others are happy reminders of those bygone days.

A. ROSENBERG.

THE MOST IMPORTANT JEWISH EXPRESSIONIST

An Exhibition of Drawings by Martin Bloch (1883-1954) at the Leicester Gallery

Martin Bloch emigrated from Germany to this country when he was 50 years of age and died here in 1954 at the age of 71. Already in Germany he was an established Expressionist painter who, for some time, shared his studio in Berlin with Schmidt-Rottluff. He imported, so to speak, to this country the German Expressionism which he conveyed to his numerous English pupils, and thus contributed to diminish the British animosity against a style so alien to the British character. But having been resident in England for many years, he added to the German Expressionism not only his innate Jewishness, felt even stronger after his transplantation to a foreign soil, but also some English qualities which were to be a complementary element to his Jewish passionate temperament. The clear and calm English landscape forced him to enrich his palette with cool and matter of fact colours without lessening their intensity. His forms became clearer and stronger. And through this unique fusion of opposite elements he became a powerful artistic personality of a very high order so that one might consider him as the most important Jewish exponent of Expressionism.

The drawings now showing in the exhibition at the Leicester Galleries, the most recent one of a good number of exhibitions in this country and in Germany, make one feel that he could express his great artistic power equally well in drawings, black and white and coloured ones which represent flowers, landscapes and nudes. They combine great strength with refined subtlety. Some of these works are really great masterpieces and will, I am sure, find their place in museums and in collections of discerning connoisseurs.

Martin Bloch died at a ripe age. But death comes too early even to an old man when he is a great artist. And Martin Bloch's death was a great loss for the art of three peoples: The Germans, the British and above all the Jews.

R. SPIRA.

GERMAN JEWS IN VICTORIAN ENGLAND

Lecture at the Leo Baeck Institute

The history and achievements of the German Jews in Victorian (and Edwardian) England have hitherto scarcely been investigated. While there has been detailed research on the life of nineteenth century Jewish immigrants from Germany in the United States, this chapter of the Jewish past still awaits the analysis of the historian. This point was repeatedly stressed by Mr. C. C. Aronsfeld, Assistant Director of the Wiener Library, who on February 1st delivered a lecture on "Deutsche Juden im Viktorianischen England" under the auspices of the Leo Baeck Institute.

It was but a small group, probably no more than five thousand Jews who, during the past century, came to these shores from Germany to seek their fortunes and to enjoy a freedom largely absent in the land they had left behind. Yet, however small a community, they played a significant part in their adopted country of an importance out of all proportion to their numbers. (Indeed, the frequent appearance of German-Jewish characters in the Victorian novel bears ample testimony to this. Above all, Trollope, and amongst others, Thackeray, here come to mind.)

Of these German Jews many have merged into English life to the point of total integration; and not infrequently one encounters the reluctance of descendants to disclose facts about these alien ancestors of theirs. Many became converted to Christianity, and it is an interesting phenomenon that there was also amongst them a marked predilection for Unitarianism, then a most progressive movement in England and moreover with a philosophy with which the Jews must have found it more easy to come to terms.

The German Jews founded many business enterprises and industries; their share in the development of the British chemical industry would appear to be particularly noteworthy. Their interest in social welfare work was pronounced and they instituted many reforms in their own factories. They maintained a flourishing cultural life and they were the propagators of German music and literature in England. Indeed the musical life of the country owes them a considerable debt. One need only recall the Hallé Orchestra in this context. As teachers, scholars and rabbis, German Jews had a lasting effect on English Jewry, in the Orthodox congregations as well as in Reform Judaism. Their contribution to civic life, too, was one of distinction. A great many rose to be the mayors of the towns they had come to live in; two became Members of Parliament.

That these former German Jews should become the protagonists of Anglo-German amity is not surprising. Consequently, when the wave of chauvinism swept through every country at the outbreak of World War I, they were amongst its foremost victims in England, blamed for appeasement and intrigues on behalf of the enemy. Their former services were not remembered, loyal citizens though they were, they had become transformed in the mind of the multitude into traitors to their country and spies for Germany. Such is the irony and tragedy of Jewish fate.

Today this is an almost forgotten episode and forgotten too are most of those who then figured in the news and whose distinguished career was interrupted. However, a solid record of German-Jewish achievement in Victorian England remains of which Mr. Aronsfeld gave a fascinating survey. He can justly claim to have done pioneer work in this field.

A.P.

CHRISTIANS AND JEWS

The Rev. W. W. Simpson, General Secretary of the Council of Christians and Jews, gave a talk on "Christians and Jews in a Divided World" at a meeting held in New College, Hampstead, the Divinity School of London University. The Rev. Dr. I. Levy, when he proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Simpson, said that Christians and Jews should combine to fight for moral values and to strengthen the ties of home life.

CONGRESS OF POLISH JEWS

About 200 delegates representing organisations of Polish Jews now living in 16 different countries, recently gathered in Israel to attend the first Congress of Polish Jews.

Decisions to make a claim against Germany for a global sum as compensation for all communal and private property taken away from Jews in Poland, and to create a permanent monument to preserve the religious, cultural and other treasures of the 3.5 million Polish Jews murdered by the Nazis, were the two main results of the Congress. The sum for the claim may well be more than a thousand million pounds sterling.

The World Council of Polish Jews which was formed, was entrusted with working out the exact lists of Jewish property taken during the six years of German occupation. It will also seek the immediate adjustment of the German reparation laws to meet the demands of Polish Jews.

A small executive committee is starting the registration of individual claims. A suggestion which met with much support was the demand for a global sum to be paid by Germany on the lines of the Reparation Agreement with Israel now in operation.

One of the projects submitted for discussion by the Congress was the building of a "new Warsaw" in the Negev, to be populated by Polish Jews, with a museum containing all the documents relating to the thousand-year history of the Jews in Poland. Another project submitted was the creation of a special Chair at the Hebrew University to deal with the cultural and economic history of Polish Jewry and its destruction by the Germans.

Plans are also to be worked out for an institute on lines similar to the Leo Baeck Institute, bearing the name of Polish Jewry.

Despite the boycott by the Warsaw Jewish community's leaders, the Congress sent warm greetings to all Jews in Poland and also sent a special message of greeting to the Polish Government, expressing gratitude for their attitude in granting equal rights to all citizens and in permitting reunification of Jewish families in Poland with their relatives in Israel.



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IN MEMORIAM

ARTHUR HELLMER

Arthur Hellmer who died last month in Hamburg, aged 81, was one of the first producers of the works by Georg Kaiser, Carl Sternheim, Lion Feuchtwanger, and Oskar Kokoschka when he was the director of Frankfurt's "Neues Theater". During his directorship, he also discovered many actors; Eugen Kloepfer, Albers, de Kowa, Lingen, Kaethe Dorsch, and Marianne Hoppe, belonged to his ensemble. When the Nazis came to power, Hellmer returned to his native Austria and took over Vienna's famous "Theater an der Wien" where he produced operettas. It was on the occasion of the performance of "Axel an der Himmelstuer" that Zarah Leander got her first chance. Max Hansen who played the lead recommended her as his partner and she was a hit overnight and made a career for herself. From Vienna, Hellmer came to London shortly before the war and, some time after his arrival, produced "Nathan" with Arnold Marlé. However, he more or less waited for the day when he might be able to return to Germany. He was one of the first returnees and took over Hamburg's "Schauspielhaus". There his first production was Carl Zuckmayer's "The Devil's General". After his retirement, he lived in Hamburg as an honoured elder theatre man. If the history of the German theatre during the first part of our century will be written, Arthur Hellmer's name will play a prominent part in it.

PEM.

DER DRUCKER DES PHILO-VERLAGES

Zum Tod von Ludwig Lichtwitz

Er hatte Handwerk und Geschäft von Grund auf gelernt und seinen vom Vater ererbten Beruf und Betrieb wirklich lieb gewonnen. Wenn man die Zeit der Verfolgung in Berlin, in deren Verlauf er dem Vollzug der über ihn verhängten Todesstrafe wie durch ein Wunder entging, und der Vernichtung des Unternehmens abrechnet, hat Ludwig Lichtwitz, der unlängst, etwa 59 jährig, in seiner Heimatstadt gestorben ist, fast vier Jahrzehnte im graphischen Gewerbe gestanden. In der Periode zwischen den Kriegen gehörte zu den jüdischen Auftraggebern der 1862 etablierten Firma Max Lichtwitz vor allem der Philo-Verlag (Berlin), der Buch- und Zeitschriftenverlag des Central-Vereins deutscher Staatsbürger jüdischen Glaubens. Wieviel gute jüdische Literatur trug den Druckvermerk "Max Lichtwitz, Berlin SW 19" (später: Berlin-Schöneberg), zum Beispiel das "Philo-Lexikon" (1935/37), das "Philo-Zitaten-Lexikon" (1936), der "Philo-Atlas" sowie die Monatszeitschrift "Der Morgen" (1925/38), und die vierteljährlich herausgekommene "Zeitschrift für die Geschichte der Juden in Deutschland". Hierzu kommt eine in die hundert gehende statliche Reihe von Monographien und Broschüren zur Zeitgeschichte und zur Vertiefung jüdischen Wissens (und damit zur Stärkung jüdischen Bewusstseins).

Eine "driving force", unermüdetlich, in ernster, schwerer Zeit unverdrossen und mutig, hat Ludwig Lichtwitz das Werk seiner Familie und all seiner eigenen Kraft bis in das bittere Ende weitergeführt. Und dann, nach einer gewissen Unterbrechung, wiederaufgebaut, zweimal, zuerst im Ostsektor Berlins und, als es da nicht mehr "ging" im Westen, seit 1958 sogar mit eigenem Verlag, durchweg erfolgreich und in Wirtschafts- und Behördenkreisen höchst anerkannt.

Stets ist von diesem Betrieb so etwas wie eine fachliche Sicherheit ausgegangen, die Solidität, Zuverlässigkeit und—Geschmack in sich schloss, aber ohne die verbindliche, doch straffe Wesensart von Ludwig Lichtwitz nicht denkbar gewesen wäre: die Qualität war entscheidend! Umso echter ist die Trauer um den frühen Heimgang dieses tapferen Treuen.

E.G.L.

DR. SIEGFRIED GUGGENHEIM

Wenn der Bundesausenminister Dr. Heinrich von Brentano, in den letzten Jahren sich offiziell in New York aufhielt, stattete er oftmals dem ehemaligen Sozius seines Vaters (des Geh. Justizrats und späteren hessischen Ministers Otto von Brentano), Dr. Siegfried Guggenheim, einen Besuch ab—ein Akt der Pietät, ein Zeichen der Ergebenheit. Ein solches Wiedersehen wird nun nicht mehr möglich sein; denn Dr. Guggenheim, der noch am 12. Oktober 1958 in guter Rüstigkeit seinen Fünfundachtzigsten feiern konnte, ist am 31. Januar in Flushing, N.Y., gestorben.

Wormser von Geburt, war er von 1900 an volle 38 Jahre in Offenbach a.M. ansässig, in seinem Beruf hochangesehen, als Freund der Künste und Wissenschaften und als Förderer auch jüdischer Künstler geschätzt, als jahrzehntelanges Vorstandsmitglied und zuletzt, in schwerer Zeit, als Erster Vorsitzender der Israelitischen Religionsgemeinde im jüdischen Leben nicht allein dieser Stadt massgebend und anerkannt. Er war ein feingebildeter Mann, dem nichts Jüdisches fremd war, ein mutiger Verteidiger der jüdischen Ehre. Ihm sind der Druck der "Offenbacher Haggadah" des Jahres 1927 und manche historische Betrachtung über die Offenbacher Juden (darunter die Schrift "Aus der Vergangenheit der Israelitischen Gemeinde zu Offenbach am Main") zu verdanken. In jahrelanger Arbeit hat Notar Guggenheim wesentliche Stellen der Pessachhaggadah ins Deutsche übersetzt, den hebräischen Text der Lieder in deutscher Schrift zusammengestellt, Erklärungen in den Text eingefügt und für eine künstlerisch besonders schöne Gestaltung des Werks gesorgt. Im vergangenen Herbst erschien in beschränkter Auflage (als Privatdruck) eine Neuausgabe dieser Haggadah. Guggenheim, ein Bibliophile ersten Ranges, war mit dem Offenbacher Schriftkünstler Professor Rudolf Koch eng befreundet. Seit 1948 war der Verstorbene Ehrenbürger von Offenbach.

E.G.L.

DR. WILLY MAYER-GROSS

The outstanding psychiatrist Dr. Willy Mayer-Gross died in Birmingham, aged 72. He was born in Bingen and, prior to his emigration, Professor of Psychiatry at Heidelberg University. During the past ten years he was Senior Fellow in the Department of Experimental Psychiatry in the Medical School at Birmingham and head of a research unit. His scientific work was especially devoted to the origins of psychological symptoms in physical disorder of the brain. Dr. Mayer-Gross was a selfless adviser to many of his fellow-refugees and also acted as "Obergutachter" in compensation claims. His funeral at the Jewish cemetery in Birmingham was attended by many members of the medical profession—several doctors interrupting a Congress in London to pay him their last respect.

DR. KARL ROSENBAUM

Dr. Karl Rosenbaum, London, formerly an advocate in his home town, Bratislava, died on February 7th at the age of 63. A descendant of a famous family of rabbis and scholars, he continued the tradition of his family as a communal worker. He arrived in this country after the fall of France, where he had been caught on the outbreak of war while attending an emigration conference of his home community. For many years he, a man of impaired health, was employed as a manual worker, till in 1953 he was able to return to his profession as legal adviser of U.R.O. In this capacity he won the affection of his many clients, especially his compatriots from Hungary who, together with his colleagues, mourn the death of this saintly man. He leaves a widow and three children.

RABBI DR. A. KLEIN

Rabbi Dr. Abraham Arnold Klein died in Haifa at the age of 86. Prior to his emigration, he was forty years Rabbi of the Orthodox Essenweinstrasse Synagogue in Nuernberg. Dr. Klein was also one of the founders of the Agudas Israel.

THE MAGNITUDE OF INTOLERANCE

Is it impossible to be tolerant? Tolerance is neither easy nor is it amusing. It is no use denying that Judaism and Christianity are basically intolerant religions and for centuries they have behaved accordingly. It is true to say that Christianity had a much wider scope and more freedom of action to put its intolerance into practice. The dilemma consists in the fact that both religions are firmly convinced that they hold the truth, the absolute truth which was revealed to them by God Himself. Why should they tolerate anybody who is either too stubborn, too stupid or too evil to recognise, to accept, this indubitable truth.

I was reminded of this disturbing state of affairs when I attended the Annual General Meeting of the Council of Christians and Jews which took place in Church House, Westminster, on February 1st. It was a most impressive occasion. All ranks of the Anglican hierarchy were represented in strength and there was a good number of outstanding Jewish personalities. For the first time a Lord Mayor of London was present, Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen.

The Archbishop of Canterbury Speaks

The Archbishop of Canterbury was Chairman of the meeting. He called this function his "swan song" as a Joint President of the Council. It is therefore appropriate to say a few words about his attitude to the Jewish community. A few years ago I happened to be present when the Tercentenary of the readmission of the Jews to England was celebrated at Lambeth Palace. Then Lord Samuel thanked the Archbishop for the very active part he had taken in the work of the Council of Christians and Jews. I shall never forget Dr. Fisher's reply: there was nothing to thank him for, on the contrary, he had to thank God that He had given him the grace to enjoy the company of his fellow-men. It was impossible for him to distinguish among people according to their race or creed. Everyone of God's creatures was near and dear to him.

I can say in all honesty that I believed every word of the Archbishop's statement. It could not have been otherwise for anybody watching him a few weeks ago at the Annual Meeting. Dr. Fisher felt completely at home among his audience of Christians and Jews. He said tolerance was such a pale, such a negative word. One ought to affirm in a positive way "be interested more in the other person than in yourself". This is the primary virtue of all human relations.

These are strong and encouraging words from the spiritual head of the great Anglican community.

The Provost of University College, London, Sir Ifor Evans, spoke at the meeting on "The Magnitude of Intolerance". As the most telling example of modern times he mentioned National Socialism in Germany. From there it was only a small step to pointing out "how precarious a thing is this which we call civilisation". We have lost the sense of individual responsibility which might become our undoing. But is the individual not too insignificant and too powerless to influence the march of history? Sir Ifor reminded us of Zola and his single-handed fight for Alfred Dreyfus, which changed the course of the trial and perhaps of French history.

But he admitted that today formidable obstacles have arisen in the path of individual action: the development of the mass media of opinion. We are a generation suffering from spiritual lethargy and moral defeatism. Sir Ifor quoted Bertrand Russell's terrifying words: "I do not think that the sum of human misery has ever in the past been so great as it has been in the last 25 years." The Provost of University College gave as his own opinion: "Man through evil and through intolerance is a self-destructing animal. . . Its inevitable consequences over the period of the next 50 or a 100 years might be the termination of human life as we know it."

To come back to the beginning. The opinion I have just quoted seems to me one of many valid reasons why we should stop hating and persecuting each other. The magnitude of intolerance concerns humanity and not just the relationship of Christians and Jews.

ALFONS ROSENBERG.

THE NEW HOMES BUILDING SOCIETY, EAST TWICKENHAM

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BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

DOROTHY F. BUXTON 80

80. GEBURSTAG VON ERNST FEDER

Geboren am 18. März 1881

So mancher von der älteren Generation von Berlinern wird sich noch an die Zeit des Endes der wilhelminischen Epoche erinnern. Tiefer-schütter kehren wir heim von einem unseligen Krieg, durchdrungen von der Notwendigkeit, eine Kampffront aller freiheitlich gesinnten Kräfte gegen die Feinde der Demokratie zu bilden. Die rührigste Gruppe war der Gross-berliner Demokratische Jugendverein. Wir fanden einen "Kameraden ohne Fehl" (wie ihn von Unruh nannte): Ernst Feder. Er war restlos bei uns und für uns. Ob als der Innen-politiker des Berliner Tageblatts oder als Stadt-verordneter (er war ein genauer Kenner der Berliner kommunalen Probleme) oder als Werber für unsere Sache bei seinen Freunden —Männern wie Theodor Barth, Walther Rathenau, Hugo Preuss (auf den Feder am 28. Oktober 1925 für den Jugendverband die Gedächtnisrede hielt), Friedrich Naumann— Feder verband ausserordentliche politisch-historische Kenntnisse mit Ideen für eine höhere sittliche Ordnung. Er war niemals in seinen Vorträgen dogmatisch, immer praktisch und gab stets lebendige Beispiele. Und das machte seinen Vortrag so interessant. Er kannte keinen Kleinmut und unsachlichen Ehrgeiz und war einer der Eifrigsten in der praktischen Kleinarbeit der Wahlhilfe.

Feder verliess Berlin bereits im Jahre 1933, da er die Atmosphäre von Grausamkeit und Gemeinheit nicht ertragen konnte. Wo immer er sich dann im Ausland aufhielt und nieder-liess, ob in Frankreich oder in Brasilien, die Ehrlichkeit seiner Gesinnung und seines Glaubens an das Prinzip des Rechts und sein Kampf gegen jede Ungerechtigkeit als Journalist oder als Schiedsrichter oder als Präsident von Vereinigungen schaffte ihm überall Freunde und hohe Anerkennung. Feders Wirksamkeit in Brasilien war deshalb so besonders interessant, weil es ihm in relativ kurzer Zeit gelang, sich bei einer grossen Anhängerschaft durchzusetzen. So hielt er über Goethes Gegenwart eine Ansprache zur Feier des Dichters 200 jährigen Geburtstags im August 1949 in Rio de Janeiro. In dieser Rede fand seine geistige Grundhaltung beredten und klaren Ausdruck. Den Deutschen von Auschwitz und Buchenwald stellte er den deutschen Dichter Goethe gegenüber; hin zu Goethe und fort von den Barbaren: wie der Dichter die Deutschen einmal nennt, nicht ahnend, dass "sie so tief sinken würden wie nie zuvor ein zivilisiertes Volk".

Und obwohl er sicherlich überzeugt war, dass die grossen politischen Entscheidungen der nächsten Jahrzehnte in Südamerika, Indien und Afrika fallen werden, folgt er einem Ruf zur Rückkehr nach Berlin. Denn die deutsche Kampffront zur Bekämpfung eines Neo-Nazismus und die Stärkung der wahren demokratischen Kräfte benötigten seine Mitarbeit.

Feder hat in seinem Buch "Begegnungen" am Schluss ausgeführt, wie sein Freund Stefan Zweig zu weich für diese Zeit war und kein Kämpfer. Das Schaffen, das er so liebte, wurde sinnlos, weil er sehr, sehr müde geworden war. Feder fühlt aber ihm gegenüber seine eigene Stärke, "die Optik der Erlebnisse verkleinern zu können, damit wir überleben können" Und er zitiert dann Zweigs Verse:

Doch erfrischt neue Lieder,
Steht nicht länger tief gebeugt,
Denn der Boden zeugt sie wieder,
Wie von je er sie gezeugt.

Mögen Ernst Feder und seiner tapferen Lebensgefährtin noch viele Jahre unermü-dlichen Kämpfertums beschieden sein.

DR. LEO ENGEL.

DR. ADOLPH ASCH 80

Der ehemalige Berliner Rechtsanwalt und Notar, Dr. Adolph Asch, feierte am 27. Februar in voller geistiger und körperlicher Frische seinen 80. Geburtstag. In Posen geboren, entstammt er einer angesehenen Familie. Sein väterlicher Urgrossvater begründete im Jahre 1816 die bekannte Drogenfirma Adolph Asch Söhne, und sein Urgrossvater mütterlicherseits war der Gründer der Bankfirma H. Mamroth in Posen. Dr. Asch schlug die juristische Laufbahn ein und wurde im Jahre 1908 Rechtsanwalt in Berlin. Während seiner Studienzeit war er ein eifriger K.C.er.

Von 1914 bis Ende 1915 war er Justitiar des Handelsvertragsvereins. Nach dem Kriege, an dem er als Frontsoldat teilgenommen hatte, wurde er Vorsitzender des Schlichtungsausschusses Gross-Berlin, Justitiar des Rumaenischen Konsulats und Justitiar fuer Rumaenisches Recht im Reichsverband der Deutschen Industrie. Er war auch Vorstandsmitglied des Vereins fuer Bodenreform und des Vereins der Kammergerichtsanwälte.

Auf wissenschaftlichem Gebiete hat sich Dr. Asch ebenfalls einen bedeutenden Namen geschaf-fen. Zu seinen weitbekanntesten Werken gehören: "Handbuch des Erbrechts" (1925), "Grund-stückskauf", welches in den Jahren 1926-29 drei Auflagen erlebte, zwei Kommentare des Wert-zuwachsstuerrechts (1929 und 1931) und "Das Hypothekengeschäft" (1932). Sodann war er Mitarbeiter der Juristischen Wochenschrift und verfasste auch zahlreiche Abhandlungen in den anderen Fachorganen.

Die Hitlerdiktatur brachte ihm, ebenso wie den anderen jüdischen Kollegen, eine Einschrän-kung seiner Berufstätigkeit und bei der Verhaf-tungswelle im November 1938, wurde er in das K. Z. Sachsenhausen eingeliefert. Er verdankte es den Bemühungen seiner Schwester, der Witwe des ehemaligen britischen Generalkonsuls Mr. Boyle in Berlin, dass er bald entlassen wurde und nach England auswandern konnte. Hier arbeitete er zunächst vier Jahre lang als Packer in einem Warenhaus in Manchester, doch gelang es ihm späterhin, drei Jahre lang wissenschaftlich Studien an der Universität Manchester zu betreiben. Vor einigen Jahren ist Dr. Asch mit seiner Frau zu seinen Kindern, nach London, übersiedelt.

Wer auch immer Dr. Asch kennt, seine zahl-reichen alten und neuen Freunde, schätzen ihn aufs höchste wegen seines aufrechten und starken Charakters, wegen seiner ständigen Hilfsberei-tschafft und seines menschlichen Verstehens. Wieviele hat er uneigennützig aus seiner grossen Erfahrung heraus beraten und wievielen war er ein Vorbild in Zeiten höchster Gefahr.

Auch heute noch ist der Jubilar seinen alten Idealen treugeblieben und er nimmt in register Weise an allem Zeitgeschehen Anteil. Weiterhin betätigt er sich auch noch zuweilen als Schrift-steller und wir verdanken ihm manche interessante Studie der jüngeren Vergangenheit.

Unsere besten Glückwünsche gehen zu ihm und zu seiner Familie und wir wünschen ihm noch viele Jahre bester Gesundheit und Schaffenskraft.

T.Z.

MAX COHEN-REUSS 85

The Social Democratic politician, Max Cohen-Reuss, celebrated his 85th birthday recently. After the 1918 revolution he was a member of the "Vollzugsrat der Arbeiter-und Soldatenräte", the activities of which included the preparation of the German National Assembly at which the Weimar Constitution was adopted. Cohen-Reuss was also a member of the Reichstag and of the Reichwirtschaftsrat. He emigrated to France in 1934 and still takes an active interest in political affairs.

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Some years ago, in a book "Uncommon People —A Study of England's Elite", the author, Paul Bloomfeld, described the origins and inter-relations of a number of English families whose members rendered outstanding services to their country through many generations. One of the chapters, dedicated to the Buxtons, a Quaker family, records the work of Charles Roden Buxton (died 1942), "a scholar and gentleman who, in the prime of life, was one of the Labour Party's advisers on foreign and colonial affairs", and of his wife, Dorothy F. Buxton. The 80th birthday of Dorothy Buxton on March 3 gives us the happy opportunity of expressing to her anew our deep feelings of gratitude for all she has done for the cause of the victims of Nazi persecution.

One of the first female university graduates in this country, Mrs. Buxton's life has always been designed by selfless services to her fellow-men. The uprise of the Nazi tyranny filled her with horror to an extent as, in those early days, was seldom to be met among persons not directly affected by it. Since then, work for the refugees has played an ever-increasing part in her life. To overcome prejudice among the British public, she wrote, together with Sir Norman Angell, a book "You and the Refugee". Causes which appeared to be lost and for which there was little interest because the number of people concerned was comparatively small, were particularly important to her, and we gratefully remember her untiring fight for the admission of refugee dentists with German qualifications to the profession.

Mrs. Buxton's widespread activities in the interest of our community have also resulted in personal bonds with many in our midst. After a full and active life, she now lives in retirement, but she follows up the general happenings and the personal lives of her former charges with undiminished interest. In the name of all those among us who, directly or indirectly, have benefited from her work, we extend in gratitude our sincerest birthday wishes to Dorothy Buxton.

W.R.

GLUECKWUNSCH FUER ELSA HERZOG

Das waere ja nun einfach kindisch, wenn man "der Herzogin" auf Englisch zu ihrem 85. Geburtstag gratulieren würde. Wenn wir auch nicht gerade Murmeln miteinander gespielt haben, so haben wir doch fuer dieselben Berliner Leser geschrieben, und das verbindet. Als wir am 5. März 1956 ihren Achtzigsten feierten, hatte Elsa Herzog fünfzig Gäste zum Tee geladen. Zum Abendessen blieb noch ein Dutzend ihrer Freunde; und als ich erschöpft gegen Mitter-nach Hause wankte, tanzte die Jubilarin noch frisch und munter. Wie ich sie kenne, hat sie sich auch diesmal ein neues Kleid schneiden lassen; denn Elsa hat ihr Lebelang nicht nur ueber die Mode und gutes Essen geschrieben, sondern ihre Artikel, Buecher und Kochrezepte den Zeitgenossen vorgelebt. Sie hat einigen Generationen beigebracht, wie man sich geschmackvoll anzieht und benimmt; immer ist sie mit der Zeit gegangen. Die Berlinerin ging in ihrer neuen "Kluft" nur auf den Presse-Ball, um am naechsten Morgen von Elsa Herzog beschrieben zu lesen, was sie angehabt hatte. Wir Maenner erfuhren durch sie, ob wir in der naechsten Saison unsere Damen kurz oder lang, mit oder ohne Busen, eng oder weit berockt sehen würden. Ob erst bei Ullstein oder spaeter bei Scherl oder heute in der *Eleganten Welt*, Elsa Herzog war und ist tonangebend. Und bei Hartnell heute so zu Hause wie einst bei der Friedlaender, Hammer oder Drescoll. Die hoechste Stufe ihres Fachs hat sie erst mit fortgeschrittenen Jahren erreicht—sie ist mit Grazie und Anstand alter geworden, was bekanntlich nicht einfach ist. Hin und wieder faehrt sie in die ehemalige Heimat, um nach dem Rechten zu sehen; aber da sie London schon kannte, bevor es viele von uns aufnahm, bleibt die Herzogin an der Themse. Sie weiss, dass man alte Lieben nicht aufwaermen kann. In diesem Sinne: bis zu Hundert.

PEM.

ORGANISATIONAL NEWS

AJR MEETING ON COMPENSATION

As readers will have seen from the announcement on the front page of this issue, a public meeting about questions of compensation will be held on Tuesday, March 21, at 8 p.m., at 51 Belsize Square, N.W.3. Dr. Otto Bental, the Director of the Berlin office of URO, will give first-hand information about the settlement of claims pending in Berlin. Dr. F. Goldschmidt (London), Senior Legal Adviser of URO, will speak about the general position both with regard to the implementation of the existing laws and to hopes and demands in the legislative field. The talks will be given in German. The meeting with its expert speakers will be of particular interest to all our friends.

JEWISH DAY CENTRE FOR THE OVER SIXTIES

The B'nai B'rith Leo Baeck Lodge recently opened a Jewish Day Centre for the over sixties, on the premises of the New Liberal Jewish Synagogue, 51 Belsize Square, London, N.W.3. The Centre is open twice a week, Monday and Thursday, from 11 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. It provides many amenities and its varied and stimulating programme includes short lectures, followed by discussions, musical afternoons and film shows. It has also started several handicrafts activities and endeavours to look after the physical health of the elderly by advising them how to economise on their physical strength. The mild form of physical exercise which is being taught should help to keep

their general well-being. Excellent kosher mid-day meals and afternoon teas are provided at reasonable charges.

The new venture will be greatly welcomed by all those who have been active in looking after elderly people in our midst, as has also been done by the promotion of the AJR Club which, with its 260 registered members, has just completed the fifth year of its existence. The facilities of the new Day Centre are also open to the members of the AJR Club and there is no overlapping of the activities of the two Clubs as they meet at different times.

THE HYPHEN

The March programme of The Hyphen includes a talk on "Mental Health and the Citizen" by Miss D. McClellan, Assistant General Secretary of the National Association for Mental Health, to be held on Sunday, March 26th, 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.

BACK NUMBERS OF AJR INFORMATION

The Library of Congress, Washington, which since 1957 regularly receives copies of AJR Information, has asked us whether we can supply them with a full set of the issues 1946-1956. It would be greatly appreciated if any readers who have a full set or part of it, would kindly send it to the AJR, 8 Fairfax Mansions, Finchley Road, London, N.W.3.

FORUM ON EAST AND WEST

The World Jewish Congress (British Section) recently held a "Jewish Forum" to discuss "How far can East and West co-operate in a divided world?" Professor Hyman Levy, Mr. Emanuel Litvinoff and Dr. S. A. Miller composed the panel which opened the discussion. The speakers and the audience were very much divided on the issue.

Mr. Litvinoff stressed that the Jewish position in the various Communist countries was not uniform. But the Soviet Jews, the largest and most important Jewish community in Eastern Europe, were entirely "encapsulated in the Soviet régime". He suggested that co-operation today could take place only on the level and in the form of personal contact between visitors to the Soviet Union and the Jews they met there.

Dr. Miller said that the question of co-operation depended entirely on the decision of the governments of the Communist countries.

Professor Levy felt that what the Soviet and capitalist countries had in common was "a terrific fear of war, particularly atomic war". He suggested that if Jewish religious leaders in the West would publicly declare that atomic war was abominable, Soviet Jews would immediately respond in the same spirit. "Do that, and you will find co-operation".

SHAW PLAY ON BALFOUR DECLARATION

George Bernard Shaw's unknown play about the issue of the Balfour Declaration is soon to be published. It is part of a collection of unpublished writings by Shaw in the possession of Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P.

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CULTURAL NEWS

AUSTRIAN STATE PRIZE FOR MARTIN BUBER

Professor Martin Buber, who was born in Vienna, was awarded the Great Austrian State Prize. This prize is usually bestowed on persons who excel in the field of literature, music or art. As the wide range of Buber's activities as a scholar and author is not restricted to one particular field the distinction awarded to him was made by way of a special prize.

ILYA EHRENBURG: "I AM A JEW"

Ilya Ehrenburg, the Soviet writer, declared at a reception in Moscow given in his honour by the Union of Soviet Writers on the occasion of his being awarded the Order of Lenin: "As long as there is a single anti-semitic left in the world I will say 'I am a Jew.'"

He was, said Mr. Ehrenburg, happy to be a Soviet writer, but his passport described him as of Jewish nationality. He considered himself as a Russian author but would remain Jewish as long as any Jew was being pointed at by a Jew-hater.

SWEDES HONOUR CHAGALL

On a recent visit to Sweden Marc Chagall, the French Jewish artist, was appointed a Foreign Member of the Swedish Academy of Art.

HISTORY BOOKS PURGED

Professor Georg Eckert, director of the Brunswick International Schoolbook Institute, has announced that all history books in use at European schools have now been purged of biased material. This, he said, was accomplished during the past twelve years, with the co-operation of experts representing all interested European nations.

The treatment of the Nazi period was one of the main problems concerning German history books which was still outstanding.

Dr. Eckert stated that the European Council at Strasbourg had asked him to organise an international conference next autumn, at which books on geography in use at schools in the 15 member-States of the Council would also be examined and purged.

POLISH TRIBUTE TO WRITER

The Order of Merit has been awarded by the Polish Government to Horacy Safrin, a Jewish writer and actor, for his contributions to Polish-Jewish culture. Mr. Safrin is celebrating the 40th anniversary of his career as a writer and stage producer, as well as a translator of Shakespeare and other authors. Safrin has lately been translating some of the Yiddish classics into Polish.

Among the theatrical productions which gained him fame in Poland were "The Dybbuk", "The Golem" and Peretz's "On the Old Market Place".

UNSATISFACTORY U.S.A. TEXT-BOOKS

The B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League in America has published a study, "Text Book Treatment of Minorities". The conclusion drawn is that only one out of 48 text-books on social studies used in American high schools gives a satisfactory account of the Nazi persecution of the Jews. Nearly one-third of the books examined omit the subject entirely, while three-quarters minimise the persecution.

The study states that youth in the United States, as in Germany, appears ignorant of the nature and consequences of Hitlerism.

Regarding the results of an investigation into what American students are taught about Jews and immigrants which was also undertaken, the study says that not a single book was found which gave a rounded, comprehensive account. The text-books' treatment of the Jews suffered from over-emphasis on the remote past and the theme of persecution.

NATHAN STATUE IN WOLFENBUETTEL

A Nathan Statue in bronze will be erected in Wolfenbuettel, where Lessing wrote "Nathan der Weise" when he held the position of a librarian in that city. The sculptor is Erich Schmidt-bochum, who also intends to donate the original model to the State of Israel as a symbol of the spirit of tolerance advocated by Lessing.

PRIZE FOR YIDDISH WORK

The Jewish Cultural Union in Geneva is offering a \$1,000 prize from the Adolph Newmann Fund for the best (previously unpublished) work in Yiddish.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Deaths

Hartwig.—We regret to announce in deep sorrow the sudden death of Mr. Fritz Hartwig, of 30 Winchester Road, Kenton, Harrow, Middlesex, on January 23rd.—Gertrud and Hans Hartwig, Thomas N. Hardwick and family, U.S.A.

Liebling.—Dr. Karl Liebling, of 24 Greenhalgh Walk, London, N.2, passed away on February 1st, following the death of his wife, Gertrud Liebling, on May 3rd, 1960. Deeply mourned by their children and grandchildren.

Obenaus.—Mrs. Sabina Obenaus, of 70 Kingsway, Petts Wood, Orpington, Kent (formerly of Köln), died on February 6th, 1961, after an illness bravely borne. Deeply mourned by her children and grandchildren.

Tallert.—Mr. Manfred Tallert, of 1 The Link, Broadway, Fulford Road, York, died suddenly on February 1st after a short illness. Dearly loved by his wife and daughter.

Hönigsberg.—Mrs. Camilla Hönigsberg (née Herz), of 62 Oxford Gardens, W.10, passed away after a long illness, on February 11, 1961. Deeply mourned by her husband, Hugo Hönigsberg, and family.

In Memoriam

Weiss.—In memory of darling Tommy, who left us suddenly in March, 1956, not quite eleven years old. To the world he was only a grain of sand, to us he was the whole world.

CLASSIFIED

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MISSING PERSONS

Personal Enquiries

Ernst Porges (or Pauges/Panges). Came to England in 1938 from Chadau, near Karlsbad. Sought by Miss Anna Lorenz, of Schmidtsfelden, K. Wangen, Germany.

Herbert Steiner, who came to England from Vienna in 1942, sought by M/S Natalia Facchini, Via Caetano Capocci 18, Int. 5, Rome, who was a friend of his parents.

Enquiries by AJR

Mrs. Else Asch (née Schmoll) and her daughter, Eva. Supposed to have come to England from Leipzig before the war. Sought by Mrs. Gisela Klaiber (née Weiske).

John Antony Grenville (formerly Jacob Guter), born on February 22nd, 1913, in Cracow. He lived in Berlin until 1936 and is supposed to have come to this country via Danzig before the outbreak of the war. Sought by his sister in Israel.

Miss Meta Katz, born in Nehershausen, sought by Mrs. Ida Hirsch.

Eva Susan Schmulevitch, practising ear, nose and throat specialist, born 24.3.28 in Berlin, sought by her father, Mr. Max Schmulevitch, who last heard from her in 1939 from Liverpool.

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NEWS ABOUT ISRAEL

M.P. LAUDS ISRAELIS

Mr. George Brown, M.P., Deputy Leader of the Labour Party, on his return to London from a three-week tour of the Middle East, told a Press conference that he had been tremendously impressed by what the Israelis were doing and that he had told the Arabs outside Israel of his admiration for the work done in the Jewish State.

He said that Press reports that the Arabs had disliked what he had told them on the subject had been distorted. In fact, many of them had applauded him.

FENNER BROCKWAY'S WARNING

Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., Chairman of the British Movement for Colonial Freedom, addressing the "Friends of New Outlook", gave a warning that if Israel pursues her policy of alignment with France against the sentiments of African and Asian neutrals, she will forfeit the good will and admiration of both African nationalists and European Socialists.

By her internal achievements and by her constructive assistance to newly independent African and Asian nations, said Mr. Brockway, Israel had built up a tremendous fund of good will among them. But all the value of her example would be lost if she continued to follow a policy identified with France against the struggle for the liberation of the African peoples.

JANNER FOREST

To mark the knighthood bestowed on Mr. Barnett Janner, M.P., British Zionists will honour their President and his wife by planting a forest in Israel.

ROTHSCHILD PRIZES

Rothschild prizes for science worth £1,000 were awarded in Jerusalem to the biophysicist, Ephraim Katchalsky, and, posthumously, to the veterinary researcher, Avraham Komarov-Kimron.

Lord Rothschild presented the prizes, and stressed the need for Israel to ensure that her few outstandingly creative scientists were not sterilised by being turned into administrators.

YOUNG GERMANS HELP

Under the auspices of the "Aktion Sühnezeichen", a group of young Germans are to help build hospitals and synagogues in Israel. A special training centre is to be established in Cologne to prepare them for their stay in Israel, where they are expected to remain for up to twelve months.

A cable has been sent to the Federal German Foreign Minister, Dr. von Brentano, by the organisation of democratic youth groups in Bavaria, renewing the group's previous request that diplomatic relations be established between Germany and Israel.

The Stuttgart administration decided to buy \$50,000 worth of Israel Bonds.

SCHOOL COMPETITION IN VIENNA

A competition initiated by the Viennese Jewish Community Council is to be held for all Viennese secondary school children, with a flight to Israel as the first prize. A questionnaire on Israel and her history is the form of the competition.

The fullest possible support has been given to the scheme by the head of the Viennese Education Authority. The Austrian State Travel Bureau is providing the free flight.

RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

With the Turkish Government's promotion of its Chargé d'Affaires in Israel to the rank of Minister, diplomatic relations between Israel and Turkey have now returned to their pre-Sinai Campaign level. Mr. Moshe Sasson, the Israeli Chargé d'Affaires in Ankara, has also been promoted to the rank of Minister.

The Turkish Government's withdrawal of its Minister from Tel Aviv in 1956 just before the Sinai Campaign, was the result of strong pressure from the Iraqi Government, which was afraid Nasser would attack Iraq on the ground that her fellow-member of the Baghdad Pact was colluding with Israel against Egypt.

Efforts by Israel to resume normal diplomatic relations with Turkey had previously met with no success as Turkey feared the Arab reaction to such a move. The two Governments have now decided to promote their respective representatives, but without issuing an official communiqué.

PAVILION IN TEHERAN

Queen Farah Diba opened the Israeli Pavilion at the Women's Achievements Exhibition in Teheran. Despite constant Arab pressure and threat of boycotts, Israeli participation was ensured. The Shah's twin sister, Princess Ashraff was, it is understood, particularly interested in Israel's participation.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE

The Franco-Israeli commercial agreement for 1961 has been concluded in Paris. It authorises Israel to export goods valued at \$10 million to France and the African States which are members of the Communauté Française.

This is the first treaty between the two countries which has also been jointly signed by representatives of African States.

PROBLEMS OF GROUP INTEGRATION

Mr. Roy Elston, the non-Jewish journalist, for some time political columnist of the *Palestine Post*, said at a meeting of the Younger Members of the Anglo-Jewish Association in London, that there was no question of racialism in Israel. Indeed, he had found that the settled European Jews often had a greater affinity with the Arab than with the Jewish immigrants from the Orient or North Africa.

During his long stay in Israel, he knew of no religious conflict there apart from that between Jew and Jew. The social conflict between the Jews who had founded the State on an entirely European pattern and the primitive newcomers, would last at least until the older generation died out and the younger were integrated. The conflict between Arabs and Jews was not only social but, above all, national. It was however, neither religious nor racial.

HAIFA SCIENTIST SENTENCED

Professor Kurt Sitte, head of the Physics Department at the Haifa Technion, after a secret trial on charges of collecting secret information and handing it to the agent of an unnamed foreign Power, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, against which sentence he has announced he will appeal.

Professor Sitte, a non-Jew born in Czechoslovakia, was incarcerated in Buchenwald by the Nazis because of his liberal views and his Jewish wife. After the war he came to England and later worked in the United States and South America. He settled in Israel in 1954.

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FROM THE AUSTRIAN SCENE

"THE MURDERERS ARE STILL WITH US"

Following the production of documentary evidence by the Viennese Jewish community, according to which Leopold Schumm was personally responsible for shooting a large number of Jews in Lublin during the war, Schumm has been arrested by the Austrian authorities. The documents include a letter in which Schumm boasts that he shot four Jews and received praise from the authorities for this deed.

The Viennese Jewish community, at a special Press conference held in Vienna after his arrest, stressed that "the murderers are still with us". Austria, like West Germany, should offer rewards for information leading to the apprehension of Austrian war criminals, and the Austrian Ministry of Justice should pay the expenses of witnesses needed to give evidence at the trials of such criminals.

The spokesman for the community pointed out that Franz Murer, who was known as the butcher of Vilna Jewry, is not only at liberty in Austria, but has been appointed President of the Agricultural Council in Liezen. Murer, who had been severely incriminated of murderous activities by numerous eye-witnesses, had recently, in the presence of an Austrian Minister, been chosen to present awards to outstanding farmers. It

was also pointed out that out of the staff of 30 working with Eichmann on the "Jewish Solution", 13 had been Austrians and the whereabouts of seven of these men were unknown.

The Austrian Press has also been speculating a great deal about how Franz Novak, Eichmann's former associate who was recently arrested in Vienna, managed to stay at liberty for so long. He had been living and working in Vienna quite openly. An investigation is being carried out into the circumstances in which Novak regained his Austrian citizenship, of which he was deprived in 1938 for illegal Nazi activities. If it is proved he is not really an Austrian citizen, he will automatically regain his German nationality and be handed over to the German authorities.

The *Arbeiter Zeitung*, official organ of the Austrian Socialist Party, also comments in a leading article that "the S.S. murderers are still living in our midst, as though nothing had ever happened... the murky primitive spirit of anti-Semitism is with us again". The paper also comments that Eichmann's arrest has yielded results. The German and Austrian authorities had become tired and careless but now old documents were being searched through feverishly. People were ashamed and nervous but this was a healthy sign.

ANTI-SEMITISM AT INNSBRUCK UNIVERSITY

A fight started between Jay Schaross, a Jewish medical student at Innsbruck University, and Austrian students when Mr. Schaross was greeted with cries of "Pig-Jew, get out!" on entering a student café in Innsbruck.

The police had to intervene to stop the fight, but the local paper referred to the matter as trivial and stated that this was the first time a Jewish student at Innsbruck had been the subject of an anti-Semitic attack.

Another Jewish student, however, who is an American, said that he has experienced anti-Semitism at the university since he started studying there in 1955. On one occasion swastikas were smeared on his car, which was severely damaged, and, although he complained about the matter to the police, no action was taken.

The Austrian Ministry of the Interior has stated that the incident is being very carefully investigated.

NAZI SONGS

A programme of Nazi songs, many of which were popular during the war, was broadcast by Radio Linz, in Austria. An investigation was instituted to find out who was responsible for this Nazi propaganda.

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