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Dr. Robert Herrmann

ZUM WIEDERGUTMACHUNGS-SCHLUSSGESETZ

Wuensche der "Vertriebenen"

Wie den Lesern aus dem Artikel von Dr. W. Breslauer ("AJR Information", Dezember, 1961) bekannt ist, besteht Aussicht, dass gewisse Haerten und Luecken des BEG in seiner Fassung von 1956 durch ein Schlussgesetz beseitigt werden duerften, mit dem der neugewahlte Bundestag sich hoffentlich bald beschaeftigen wird. Herr Dr. Breslauer hat in seinem Artikel die Wuensche des Council of Jews from Germany hinsichtlich dieses Schlussgesetzes auseinandergesetzt. Der Zweck der heutigen Ausfuehrungen ist, jene Haerten des bestehenden Gesetzes hervorzuheben, die sich gegen eine der im BEG behandelten "Besonderen Verfolgten-Gruppen" auswirken, naemlich gegen die sogenannten Vertriebenen.

Es darf wohl als bekannt vorausgesetzt werden, dass das BEG zwar in erster Linie die EntschaeDIGUNG der aus Deutschland stammenden Opfer der Nazi-Verfolgung zum Gegenstand hat, dass jedoch in einem gewissen Ausmass auch die sogenannten "Vertriebenen" entschaeDIGUNGS-berechtigt sind. Vertriebene im Sinne dieser Gesetzgebung sind—soweit es sich um den uns interessierenden Personenkreis handelt—Juden, die dem Deutschen Sprach- und Kulturkreis angehoren und in einem Lande ihren Wohnsitz hatten, aus welchem nach dem letzten Krieg Deutschsprachige aus dem Grunde ihrer Deutschsprachigkeit allgemein vertrieben wurden. Hierbei bedarf es zur Anerkennung der Vertriebeneneigenschaft nicht des Nachweises, dass der Betreffende selbst tatsaechlich von dem Nachkriegs-Regime in seinem Heimatland als Deutschsprachiger vertrieben wurde. Die Voraussetzungen sind vielmehr auch dann erfuellt, wenn der potentielle Vertriebene das Vertriebensgebiet wegen ihm drohender oder gegen ihn veruebter Nazi-Gewaltmassnahmen verlassen hat. (Diese Darstellung gibt den Gedanken des Gesetzes nur andeutungsweise wieder und erhebt keinen Anspruch auf Vollstaendigkeit. Das Gleiche gilt fuer die uebrigen Ausfuehrungen dieses Artikels, denn es ist unmoeglich, diesen nicht einfachen Fragenkomplex im Rahmen eines kurzen Aufsatzes erschoepfend zu behandeln.)

Doppelt Verfolgte

Es liegt auf der Hand, dass der "Vertriebene" sich in einer ganz besonders prekaeren Lage befindet: Er wurde erst vom Nazi-Regime verfolgt (sei es als Jude oder als politischer Gegner) und dann erst recht wieder vom Nachkriegsregime als Deutscher entrechtet. Es verdient sicher unsere Anerkennung, dass die Deutsche Regierung dieser besonderen Notlage Rechnung getragen hat, indem im BEG eine "Besondere Verfolgtengruppe" der Vertriebenen geschaffen wurde, die in einem gewissen Ausmass EntschaeDIGUNG gegenueber der Bundesrepublik beanspruchen kann. Was allerdings das Ausmass dieser EntschaeDIGUNG anbetrifft, so hat die Deutsche Regierung den Rahmen leider sehr eng gesteckt (mit Ausnahme bloss jener Vertriebenen, die in der Bundesrepublik ihren Wohnsitz genommen haben und die Verfolgten aus Deutschland gleichgestellt sind, eine Gruppe, mit der sich diese Ausfuehrungen naturgemaess nicht zu befassen haben). Abgesehen davon, dass der Rahmen der EntschaeDIGUNG Vertriebener, wie gesagt, an sich eng gezogen ist, sind verschiedene Bestimmungen des Gesetzes derart gefasst, dass eine erhebliche Anzahl von Faellen, die nach der Absicht des Gesetzgebers sicherlich nicht ausgeschlossen werden sollten, der Beguenstigungen des Gesetzes nicht teilhaftig wird.

Es waere natuerlich die weitaus wuenschenswerteste Loesung, wenn die Vertriebenen den Verfolgten aus Deutschland im Gesetze gleichgestellt werden wuerden, auch wenn sie nicht den Wohnsitz im Gebiet der Bundesrepublik genommen haben, doch wird kein realistisch denkender Mensch heute mit einem solchen Vorschlag an die Deutsche Regierung herantreten. Dagegen hoffen die Verfolgtenverbaende, dass jene Haerten und Luecken, die haeufig darauf zurueckzufuehren sein duerften, dass den Autoren des Gesetzes die tatsaechlichen und rechtlichen Verhaeltnisse in den Vertriebensgebieten nicht genuegend bekannt waren, durch das Schlussgesetz in weitgehendem Masse werden beseitigt werden.

Maengel des Gesetzes

Um klar zu machen, worin diese wesentlichen Luecken und Maengel bestehen, muessen die Bestimmungen des gegenwaertigen Gesetzes kurz dargelegt werden:

1. *Schaden am Leben*, also der Anspruch der Witwen und Waisen eines von den Nazis Getoeten: In dieser Schadenskatgorie sind Vertriebene den Deutschen im wesentlichen gleichgestellt, allerdings mit der Massgabe, dass der Nachzahlungsanspruch erst am 1. Januar 1949 beginnt. Hierdurch ist die Mehrzahl der Waisen ueberhaupt ausgeschlossen, oder in ihren Anspruechen auf ein Minimum beschaenkt: Am 1. Januar, 1949, standen die meisten in das Ausland geretteten Kinder der im Konzentrationslager umgekommenen Vaeter bereits im Erwerbsleben, denn nur wenigen war die Moeglichkeit einer laengeren Berufsausbildung gegeben. Wenn nur fuer die Zeit vor dem 1. Januar 1949 keine Waisenrente gewahrt wird, so gehen diese sicher besonders beruecksichtigungswuerdigen jungen Menschen, die fruehzeitig des Vaters beraubt wurden, leer aus. Warum hier eine Diskriminierung gegenueber deutschen Verfolgten gemacht wurde, ist unerfindlich.

2. *Gesundheitsschaden*: Hier besteht grundsaeztlich keine Benachteiligung der Vertriebenen gegenueber Deutschen.

3. *Freiheitsschaden*: Auch hier gilt das vom Gesundheitsschaden Gesagte, allerdings mit der Massgabe, dass der Schadensanspruch nicht vererblich ist, wenn der Verfolgte im Konzentrationslager gestorben ist, also den Krieg und die Zeit der "Allgemeinen Vertriebung" nicht erlebt hat. Dieser Benachteiligung liegt der Gedanke zugrunde, dass derjenige, der den Zeitpunkt der Allgemeinen Vertriebung nicht erlebt hat, kein "Vertriebener" ist, daher selbst keinen Anspruch auf Freiheitsschaden erworben hat und einen solchen daher auch nicht vererben konnte. Es mag moeglich sein, eine solche Logik einem Juristen verstaendlich zu machen, doch ist es mir noch nie gelungen, dieselbe einem wenn auch noch so intelligenten Laien begreiflich zu machen. Vom moralischen Standpunkt aus scheint mir dass die Benachteiligung der Vertriebenen in diesem Punkt nicht zu rechtfertigen ist.

4. *Berufsschaden*: Dieser ist bei Vertriebenen nur in ganz beschaenktem Masse vorgesehen, naemlich im allgemeinen durch eine einmalige Zahlung von DM 10.000, an deren Stelle eine monatliche Rente von DM 200 (mit nachfolgender Witwenrente von DM 150) verlangt werden kann, wenn der Betreffende im Zeitpunkt der Entscheidung das 65. (bei Frauen das 60.) Jahr erreicht hat oder mit mehr als 50 per cent in seiner

Arbeitsfaehigkeit reduziert ist. Diese Ziffern stehen weit hinter jenen zurueck, die deutsche Verfolgte beanspruchen koennen. Obgleich, wie schon gesagt, Gleichstellung mit Deutschen nicht erwartet werden kann, so ist es doch jedenfalls notwendig, die folgenden bestehenden Haerten zu beseitigen:

a) Der Berufsschadensanspruch steht nur dann zu, wenn der Verfolgte das Vertriebensgebiet vor der Allgemeinen Vertriebung verlassen hat. Wenn man nun annimmt, dass die Allgemeine Vertriebung der Deutschen in den meisten in Betracht kommenden Gebieten schon im Jahre 1945 begann, und wenn ferner diese Bestimmung zu ungunsten des Antragstellers so ausgelegt wird, dass die Auswanderung vor Beginn der Allgemeinen Vertriebung stattgefunden haben muss, so werden alle diejenigen ausgeschlossen, die z.B. im Konzentrationslager waren, dann nach Kriegsende in die fruehere Heimat repatriert wurden und erst nach einiger Zeit auszuwandern in der Lage waren. Ein Mann, der von 1942 bis 1945 in Theresienstadt und Buchenwald war, im Mai 1945 nach Prag transportiert wurde, dort noch einige Monate krank im Spital lag und dann etwa 1946 oder 1947 endlich in ein westliches Land auswandern konnte, soll also von der EntschaeDIGUNG ausgeschlossen sein, die jenem gewahrt wird, der rechtzeitig vor dem Krieg in das Ausland entkommen ist und sich dort waehrend des Krieges, wenn auch meist mit schwerer Muehe, eine Existenz schaffen konnte! Auch hier mag es moeglich sein, diese Anomalie einem Juristen verstaendlich zu machen, sicher aber niemandem, der an das Problem bloss mit seinem gesunden Menschenverstand und seinem natuerlichen Gefuehl fuer Recht und Billigkeit herantritt. Es erscheint daher durchaus geboten, die Bedingung der Auswanderung vor den Allgemeinen Vertriebensmassnahmen fallen zu lassen. Das Mindeste waere eine Bestimmung dahingehend, dass nur jene von der EntschaeDIGUNG ausgeschlossen sind, die ueber die Zeit der Vertriebensmassnahmen hinaus aus freiem Willen den Wohnsitz in einem Vertriebensgebiet behalten haben, oder in ein Vertriebensgebiet in der Absicht, sich dort dauernd niederzulassen, zurueckgekehrt sind.

b) Auch hier gilt, aehnlich wie im Falle des Freiheitsschadens (siehe 3) der Grundsatz der Unvererblichkeit, falls der Vertriebene den Zeitpunkt der Vertriebensmassnahmen nicht erlebt hat. Auch hier scheint es durchaus unbillig, diese Verfolgtengruppe gegenueber deutschen Verfolgten zu diskriminieren.

c) Eine weitere Unbilligkeit liegt darin, dass in den Faellen, in denen der Verfolgte gestorben ist, bevor er das Wahlrecht auf die Rente ausgeuebt hat, dieses Wahlrecht als erloschen angesehen wird. Dadurch wird es z.B. der betagten Witwe eines vor der Entscheidung ueber den Berufsschaden verstorbenen Mannes unmoeglich gemacht, die ihr zustehende lebenslaengliche Rente in Anspruch zu nehmen. Ich moechte nicht entscheiden, ob diese Auslegung des Gesetzes richtig ist, doch entspricht der Ausschluss des Wahlrechtes in diesen Faellen der Praxis der EntschaeDIGUNGS-behoerden, und es ist daher notwendig, im Schlussgesetz eindeutig festzustellen, dass das Rentenwahlrecht im Falle des Todes des Verfolgten vor Ausuebung desselben seinen Hinterbliebenen zusteht.

d) Die EntschaeDIGUNG fuer Berufsschaden Vertriebener bezieht sich nicht auf Angehoerige des Oeffentlichen Dienstes, wobei offenbar davon ausgegangen wurde, dass diese nach dem Gesetz ueber die Wiedergutmachung fuer Angehoerige des Oeffentlichen Dienstes entschaeDIGUNGS-berechtigt sind. Nun bezieht sich jedoch das letztere Gesetz

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nur auf Oeffentliche Beamte in den an Nazi-Deutschland angeschlossenen Gebieten sowie im Protektorat Boehmen und Maehren. Infolgedessen sind Oeffentliche Beamte in allen anderen Vertriebsgebieten (Polen, Slowakei, Ungarn, Rumanaenien, etc) von jeder beruflichen Entschaeudigung ausgeschlossen. Es ist klar, dass diese Luecke geschlossen werden muesste.

e) Es ist nicht einzusehen, warum die fixen Rentenbeträge von DM 200 bzw. DM 150 nicht der gleichen, seit 1956 eingefuehrten prozentuellen Erhoechung wie andere Renten unterliegen sollen, und es ist zu hoffen, dass in diesem Punkt grundsaeztliche Gleichstellung der Vertriebenen mit anderen Verfolgten Gruppen Platz greifen wird.

f) Es waere ferner wuenschenenswert, dass die im allgemeinen vorgesehene Aufrechnung von Renten fuer Schaden im beruflichen Fortkommen und fuer Schaden am Koerper und Gesundheit bei Vertriebenen unterbliebe; die Berufsschadensrente ist so niedrig, dass eine weitere Reduktion durch eine solche Aufrechnung die Schadensgutmachung fast voellig illusorisch machen wuerde.

Entschaeudigung fuer Sonderabgaben

5. Schaden durch Zahlung von Sonderabgaben: Dieser Anspruch besteht im Falle von Vertriebenen, allerdings—ebenso wie der Berufsschaden—nur unter der Voraussetzung der Auswanderung vor der Allgemeinen Vertriebung. Es sollte sicherlich diese Einschraenkung auch bei dieser Schadenskategorie fallen, obwohl dieselbe praktisch von geringer Bedeutung ist: In den Vertriebsgebieten haben die Nazi-Behoerden sich nur selten der Muehe unterzogen, Juden durch Auferlegung von Sonderabgaben zu berauben, denn man hatte bereits gelernt, dass die Beraubung sich einfacher vollziehen liess, naemlich durch direkte Beschlagnahme des ganzen Vermoegens.

6. Ausbildungsschaden: Diese Schaeden koennen Vertriebene nach dem gegenwaertigen Gesetz ueberhaupt nicht geltend machen. Es ist nicht einzusehen, wie diese Diskriminierung gegenueber deutschen Verfolgten gerechtfertigt werden kann.

7. Es haben sich mehrfach Zweifel ergeben, von welchem Zeitpunkt angefangen Juden in den Vertriebsgebieten als bedroht zu betrachten waren. Es empfiehlt sich hier, einen Zeitpunkt eindeutig festzustellen. Mir scheint der 11. Maerz, 1938 (Besetzung Oesterreichs) der gegebene Zeitpunkt zu sein, wobei es im Einzelfall dem Antragsteller freistehen sollte, den Nachweis zu erbringen, dass die Bedrohung bei ihm bereits in einem fruerehen Zeitpunkt gegeben war.

Selbst wenn alle vorstehend angefuehrten Maengel des Gesetzes beseitigt werden, was ich hoffen will, so wird noch immer nicht gesagt werden koennen, dass das BEG die Schaeden, welche den deutschsprachigen Juden aus Mitteleuropa im Zuge der Naziverfolgung zugefuegt wurden, mit vollen Haenden beseitigt, die nach dem gegenwaertigen Stand der Dinge in jedem einzelnen Betroffenen ein berechtigtes Gefuehl der Bitterkeit ausloesen und die den schon aus der Praeambel des Gesetzes hervorleuchtenden loeblichen Grundgedanken des Wiedergutmachungswerkes ueberfluessigerweise beschatten.

HEIRLESS PROPERTY IN AUSTRIA

Agreement on Distribution of Proceeds

According to a communiqué issued by the Austrian Minister of Finance, agreement on the distribution of the proceeds from heirless and unclaimed assets has now been reached between the boards of the two collecting agencies—"Sammelstelle A" for Jewish assets and "Sammelstelle B" for assets which were owned by victims of Nazism who were not members of the Jewish community prior to the "Anschluss".

In addition to representatives of the boards of the collecting agencies, the Federal Ministers of Finance and Justice, Members of Parliament belonging to both coalition Parties, representatives of the Jewish communities in Austria and of the persecutees' associations had participated in these discussions.

On the basis of the agreement, the Austrian Parliament will shortly pass a law approving the quotas of distribution.

SHADOWS OF THE PAST

AUSCHWITZ MURDERS TRIAL

The Frankfurt District Court has opened preliminary proceedings against 26 persons charged with complicity in Nazi mass murders in the Nazi concentration camp at Auschwitz. The principal accused is Richard Baer, the last Commandant of Auschwitz. The other accused include physicians, dentists, chemists, medical aides, members of the Gestapo and S.S. officers.

The German police are still seeking twelve persons responsible for mass crimes in Auschwitz, including Josef Mengele, the chief S.S. doctor at the camp who, it is reported, is in hiding in South America.

The trial will open either at the end of 1962 or early in 1963. It will be the biggest post-war trial of Nazi criminals before a German court. Investigations were started about two years ago, when the Federal Supreme Court handed over the Auschwitz case to the Frankfurt legal authorities. The Chief Prosecutor explained that investigations had taken up so much time because most of the material on the case was in the hands of the Allied Powers.—(J.C.)

INVESTIGATIONS AGAINST HIGH NAZI JUDGES

According to a statement of the Ministry of Justice of the Land Baden-Wuerttemberg, for some time investigations have been pending against all former "Oberlandesgerichtspraesidenten" and "Generalstaatsanwaelte" under the Third Reich. None of them, it was said, still holds an appointment with the judicial authorities of Western Germany. The main object of the investigation concerns the reproach that they had not protested against the Euthanasia programme though the Nazi Government had submitted it to them for their comments.

WITNESSES AGAINST GESTAPO OFFICIALS

Witnesses are being sought against four Nazis who were aides of Heinrich Hamann, whose grim record of Jewish persecution has been unfolded in Germany and who is about to be brought to trial.

Hamann is a former S.S. Hauptscharfuhrer and Criminal Commissioner for Nowy Sacz in Poland. He is accused of crimes committed between 1940 and 1942 in Nowy Sacz, Old Sacz, Limanowa, Grybow and Mszana-Dolna. The crimes include robbing, beating and killing thousands of Jews; shooting, drowning, burying alive 300 individual Jews and other atrocities.

The investigation has now been extended to include George Urban, a former police lieutenant in Limanowa; Egbert Brock, a Criminal Assistant in Nowy Sacz; Guenter Labitzke, a Gestapo officer in Nowy Sacz; and Josef Rouenhoff, a Criminal Assistant, at one time in charge of the Jewish section of the Gestapo.

Persons who can identify the accused or have any information about the crimes they are charged with should contact Landgerichtsrat Dr. H. Froese, Landgericht Bochum, Victoriast. 14.

NEO-NAZIS IMPRISONED

A Berlin court has sentenced to imprisonment four leading members of the West Berlin branch of the neo-Nazi German Society. They were convicted of neo-Nazi propaganda and of having insulted and defamed the Western Occupation Powers and local democratic Government institutions. Willi Grunack, Guenter Garn and Wolfgang Roeder received sentences ranging from six months to one year and Grunack was also fined 200 marks. The fourth defendant received a suspended sentence of six months. A fifth was acquitted.

It was also stated that the accused produced and circulated a news sheet in the past few years glorifying the Nazi régime and trying to revive Nazi tendencies and ideas among the population of West Berlin.—(J.C.)

NAZIS GET MILD SENTENCES

Three leading officers of a Nazi Einsatzkommando, who were convicted by a Karlsruhe court of mass executions of Jews in Eastern Europe, received sentences of hard labour. Four others were acquitted.

Erich Ehrlinger, head of Einsatzkommando 1b, was convicted of responsibility for the murder of at least 1,045 Jews and the attempted murder of one other Jew, and sentenced to twelve years' hard labour. Dr. Hans Schumacher was convicted of complicity in the murder of 240 Jews and sentenced to four years' hard labour. Reinhold Bruenner, Ehrlinger's former Adjutant, also received four years' hard labour.

The courts stated that the fact that many witnesses were unable to recall important details of war-time events, thereby often giving inadequate testimony, was the reason why the relatively mild sentences had been arrived at.—(J.C.)

FORMER AUSCHWITZ OFFICER ON BAIL

Robert Mulka, a former S.S. officer and adjutant to Rudolf Hoess, Commandant of the Auschwitz concentration camp, has been released from custody on bail of 50,000 marks. He is charged with complicity in the murder of an unknown number of prisoners in the camp, and was in charge of the transport department at the camp, which provided transport for prisoners despatched to the gas chambers.

Mulka was first arrested in November, 1960, but set free last March. He was rearrested in May following the Frankfurt Public Prosecutor's protest.—(J.C.)

S.S. OFFICER SENTENCED

The Munich District Court has sentenced Franz Josef Hofmann, a former S.S. officer at the Dachau concentration camp, to hard labour for life for the murder of two Jewish prisoners at Dachau in 1938.

S.S. DOCTOR'S ESTATE CONFISCATED

The estate of the late Dr. Ernst Grawitz was confiscated by the Berlin "Spruchkammer". Grawitz, formerly Generalarzt of the S.S., was found guilty of having taken a leading part in the organisation of medical experiments on K.Z. prisoners. The Spruchkammer described him as "a doctor without a conscience". Together with his wife, Grawitz committed suicide in April, 1945.

INNSBRUCK DESECRATORS CAUGHT

The desecrators of the Innsbruck cemetery have been found and arrested. They are two medical students, Schrafl, of Bozen, and Porsche, of Bad Hall. Both have admitted their crime.

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HOME NEWS

ANGLO-JUDAICA

IN MEMORY OF LEONARD G. MONTEFIORE

By the unexpected death on December 23rd, 1961, in London of Leonard Goldsmid Montefiore, at the age of 72, British Jewry has lost one of its most eminent leaders, and the former German Jews in the United Kingdom one of their great friends. The name Montefiore belongs to modern Jewish history. In many a home in Germany, and especially in Eastern Europe, one saw the picture of Sir Moses Montefiore, who was Leonard Montefiore's great-grand-uncle. Claude Montefiore, an exponent of the religious philosophy of Progressive Judaism, was his father. Out of esteem for German scholarship, the father sent his son for some years to school in Germany, and it was in Hanover that Leonard Montefiore acquired not only a perfect knowledge of the German language, but also his love for German literature. There was hardly any reception or public meeting in the circle of former

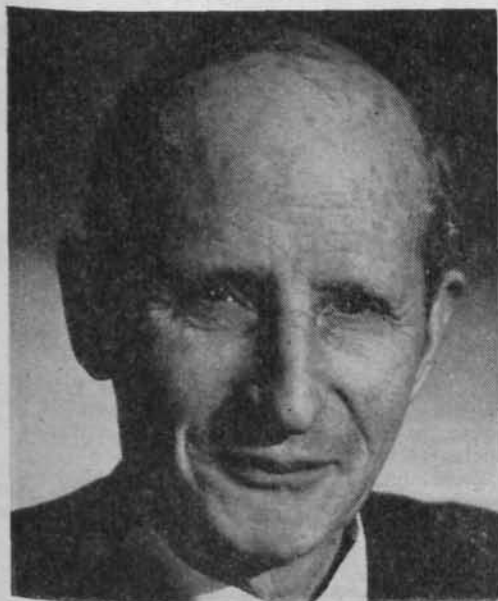


PHOTO: "THE JEWISH CHRONICLE"

German Jews at which Leonard Montefiore did not quote from German classical literature, often with a twinkle in his eye. I still see Thomas Mann's expression of pleased surprise when he was addressed by Mr. Montefiore, in the Wiener Library in 1949, with "Mit Euch, Herr Doktor, zu spazieren—Ist ehrenvoll und ist Gewinn." The audience, too, was delighted. On that occasion, as always, there was laughter and happiness around Leonard Montefiore, who brought these qualities everywhere he went.

Leonard Montefiore considered his family's tradition of public service an obligation which he fulfilled in a great number of self-imposed, sometimes strenuous tasks in the social, political and cultural spheres.

We Jews from Germany have special reason for gratitude to this outstanding man. From the early days of 1933, almost immediately after the establishment of the Nazi régime, Leonard Montefiore felt called upon to come to the help of German Jewry. Together with the late Otto Schiff, Judge Laski and Lord Cohen, he approached the Home Office in 1933, pleading for the admission of Jews from Germany, and at the same time guaranteeing on behalf of British Jewry that the arrivals would not become a public burden. The Central British Fund for Relief and Rehabilitation was founded to raise the necessary funds.

More than that, he foresaw the danger of National Socialism to the world at large earlier than many a professional politician. From 1933 until the outbreak of the war he observed closely the National Socialist scene and continuously warned the British authorities as well as the Press of the approaching crisis.

When in 1939 the Wiener Library moved from Amsterdam to London, its Director, Dr. Alfred Wiener, found in Leonard Montefiore not only an understanding and magnanimous protector, but a scholarly collaborator. He became the President and promoter of this institute, which in wartime was a unique and valuable source of information on the common foe. The President was not satisfied with representing the Library and contributing generously to its finances; he worked day by day in it up to the end and was one of the best-informed specialists on the tragic events of the "Final Solution".

This work in the field of historical research had its counterpart in social care for the most helpless victims arriving on these shores after the war. Leonard Montefiore volunteered for the burdensome post of guardian to orphaned children who had survived Nazi concentration camps and ghettos. Again, with his sense of responsibility and benevolence, he did not consider this office a formal duty, but acted like a father towards many a sick child, sitting by the bedside of a girl suffering from tuberculosis, or bringing some little boy much-coveted stamps for his collection.

In the councils of British Jewry nobody spoke with deeper respect and greater knowledge of the achievements and the historical importance of German Jewry than did this English gentleman. He admired personalities like James Simon and especially Leo Baeck and was proud to call himself a friend of the latter. With his innate dignity, his genial manner and his sense of responsibility for the general and the Jewish community, he seemed to us the personification of the ideal English Jew. He was a Jewish aristocrat and a man of abounding goodness.

HANS REICHMANN.

NEW YEAR HONOURS

Mr. Isaac Wolfson was made a Baronet in the Prime Minister's List of the New Year Honours. A congratulatory cable was sent to him by Mr. Ben-Gurion, the Israeli Premier.

Mr. Leon Bagrit, Chairman of Elliott Brothers (London) Ltd., was made a Knight Bachelor. Mr. Bagrit was born in Kiev. His family moved to Germany three years later and to England in 1914.

The D.B.E. was awarded to Miss Marie Rambert for services to ballet. Miss Rambert (Mrs. Ashley Dukes) was born in Warsaw. She is the founder and director of the world-famous Ballet Rambert Company.

The O.B.E. was awarded to: Rabbi Dr. Herman M. Sanger, Chief Minister of the Temple Beth Israel, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. Rabbi Sanger was born in Breslau and is a member of the governing body of the World Union for Progressive Judaism;

Miss Anna Pollak, who was born in Manchester of Austrian Jewish parents and has been one of the principal mezzo-sopranos with the Sadler's Wells Opera Company; she has also sung at Covent Garden and Glyndebourne;

Mr. Jeffrey Shombrot, Senior Civil Engineer to the Admiralty; Mr. Alfred A. Collins, Glasgow, who has been Chairman of the Jewish Old Age Home for Scotland for the past ten years.

M.B.E.s were awarded to: The Rev. Dr. Israel Slotki, Hon. Publicity Officer, Salford, North-Western National Savings Region. Dr. Slotki is one of the foremost Jewish educationists in Britain, is Emeritus Director of Education of the Manchester Central Board for Jewish Education, has contributed to the Soncino Talmud and Bible and is the author of a number of scholarly works;

Mr. Samuel Krantz, Convener and Hon. Almoner of the Glasgow Jewish Board of Guardians. Mr. Krantz was born in Odessa and has been actively associated with the Board for some 35 years;

Mr. Emanuel Morris, Senior Executive Officer at the Air Ministry;

Miss Fanny Cohen, for services in education in the State of New South Wales. Miss Cohen is a former headmistress of a girls' high school and a braille teacher assisting the Royal Blind Society.

Immigrants' Bill

Three committees of the Board of Deputies communicated to the Board their unanimous decision that there appears to be nothing in the Commonwealth Immigrants' Bill now before Parliament which would adversely affect the Jewish community. The report, however, reiterated the Board's views expressed on previous occasions, that it was opposed to racial or religious discrimination in whatever form it might appear.

Race Bill Again Rejected

Mr. Fenner Brockway's Racial Discrimination and Incitement Bill has been denied a second reading. This is the seventh occasion on which Mr. Brockway has put in a Bill to make discrimination an offence on the grounds of race, religion or colour.

When Mr. Brockway brought the Bill forward, he appealed to those who opposed it to come into the open and allow it to be debated instead of rejecting it on a technicality, but it has now gone back to the bottom of the list of Private Members' Bills, where its chances of progress are practically non-existent.

Mr. Brockway had obtained influential support from Members of all three political parties in the House, but without Government backing his Bill stands little chance of becoming law. M.P.s were hoping the Bill would be allowed through as a counter to the Government's Commonwealth Immigrants' Bill, which seeks to control immigration from Commonwealth countries.

Anti-Jewish Slogans Again

Fascist elements in the London area renewed their anti-Jewish activities, during the resumption of the Eichmann hearing.

Posters demanding the release of Hitler's former deputy, Rudolph Hess, were plastered in many places. These posters are published by the so-called "Northern European Ring", of which the extremist British Nationalist Party is a member. Anti-Jewish slogans have appeared on "stickers" in the London Tube.

Four people were arrested for putting up posters in the City. Three were fined and one remanded.

Police searched the premises of *The Jewish Chronicle* after a telephone call had been received that a bomb had been placed there, but nothing was found.

Jews' College Resignations

Rabbi Dr. Louis Jacobs has resigned from his position as Tutor and Lecturer at Jews' College. Sir Alan Mocatta, Chairman of the College, the Joint Treasurers and two other members of the Council have also resigned.

This followed on a decision by the Council, at the request of the Chief Rabbi (the *ex officio* President of the College), to defer the consideration of Dr. Jacobs's appointment as Principal of the College until the Chief Rabbi's return from Australia in April.

Dr. Jacobs has refused to withdraw his resignation, stating that the appointment of a Principal to such an institution as Jews' College could not be made in this undignified fashion. He felt that self-respect and his regard for the College prevented him from accepting an offer if it could be made only after lengthy deliberations as to his alleged suitability.

New Home

A new home for about 20 mental patients requiring long-term rehabilitation is shortly to be founded under the auspices of the Board of Guardians. It was decided that the Board's only existing mental rehabilitation home in Daleham Gardens, N.W.3, should henceforth be given over to short-term patients. A sub-committee, set up to investigate mental health among Jews, also recommended that occupational therapy facilities at Daleham Gardens should be increased and made available to non-residents.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

MOROCCAN "EXODUS" STOPPED

Following the intense Press campaign calling on the Moroccan Government to put an end to the Jewish "exodus", reliable sources have confirmed reports that the emigration of Moroccan Jews was stopped before December 31st. Some time ago the Jewish community had been given certain assurances that Jews could leave the country freely during a limited period; this period was due to come to an end at that date.

Mass departures of Jews started in October, and it is believed that 5,000 of them left the country in the first two weeks of December alone. Several hundred were on the point of emigrating when the ban was imposed. The arrest of alleged Zionists in a number of Moroccan towns is reported to have been the signal for the stoppage of emigration.

The Opposition Press in particular was violently critical of the emigration, which is described as "high treason". The argument used was that Morocco was "virtually in a state of war with Israel", and membership of the Arab League obliged the Government to prevent Jews from leaving the country.—(J.C.)

ALGERIAN JEWS

M. Jacques Soustelle, a former Minister but now one of the foremost opponents of General de Gaulle's Algerian policy, at a Press interview in Paris questioned the future of Algerian Jews. He said that "when guarantees to be given in an independent Algeria are discussed, the term 'Algerians of Metropolitan Origin' is used. The question I ask is: 'Is the Jewish community of Algeria included in this term, as well as the Moslems who wish to remain French?'"

It is believed that M. Louis Joxe, Minister for Algerian Affairs in the French Government, gave assurances during his meetings with Dr. Nahum Goldmann that all the guarantees to be given to Frenchmen in Algeria will apply equally to Jews.

The deep anxiety felt by the Jewish community about its status should Algeria become an independent Moslem State is evidenced by a Jewish demonstration which occurred in Oran. The demonstrators were singing the Marseillaise and chanting "Algérie française". A French Army patrol opened fire and killed three young Jews and injured several.

Six Jews, including a pregnant woman, are reported to have been killed in Oran during fierce communal riots in one week.—(J.C.)

JEWS IN THE CONGO

According to refugees arriving in Salisbury, only 70 men, four women and five children of the Jewish community, which originally numbered 700 persons, remain in Elisabethville, the Katanga capital. The refugees are being cared for by both the Ashkenazi and Sephardi communities and have been accommodated in various Jewish homes.

The refugees stated that the synagogue in Elisabethville and the home of Rabbi Moshe Levi were damaged by bombs when U.N. troops attacked the residential area of the city.

ITALY

Judge Acquitted of Militant Antisemitism

The President of the Turin Jewish community and 50 other members of the community brought an action—the first of its kind in Italian history—against an Italian judge, Signor Giovanni Durando, of Turin.

The judge is the editor of the magazine *Voce della Giustizia*, which published an article about the Eichmann trial last May. The article stated that the Jews must be considered as God-killers and are totally lacking in morality. "The permanent authors of Christ's crucifixion must be deprived of the possibility of judging those not belonging to their progeny."

Acquitting the accused of "militant antisemitism", a Genoese court ruled that the facts did not constitute an offence and that there was lack of evidence. The prosecution is to appeal to a higher court.—(J.C.)

Germans at Jewish Ceremony

For the first time since 1943, when the Nazis raided the "Rome Ghetto" and deported more than 2,000 persons, German officials entered a Jewish institution in Italy, to attend the laying of a cornerstone of the new Rome Jewish kindergarten.

Members of the West German colony in Rome, Protestant and Catholic clergy, the Israeli Ambassador and the Italian Minister of Public Works were also present.

Herr Manfred Kleiber, the West German Ambassador, said that the "crimes the Germans committed against the Jews during the Nazi domination fills every German with deep sadness and shame". They would not be forgotten by future generations of Germans. For many years Western Germany had been endeavouring to repair, at least partially, the immense damage suffered by the Jews, and he was glad to see that "its efforts were appreciated by the Jewish people".—(J.C.)

BOMB ATTACK ON FRENCH ZIONIST

A plastic bomb was exploded outside the flat of M. André Blumel, former Chairman of the French Zionist Federation. Although the building was damaged, no one was hurt.

M. Blumel stated that he told the commander of the Paris police that he believed the outrage to be the work of a neo-fascist antisemitic group. The police commander thought that M. Blumel had been selected for the attack because of his Zionist activities and not because of his moderate Left-wing political views.—(J.C.)

CATHOLIC SETS EXAMPLE

Signor Lanza del Vasto, an Italian Catholic author and pacifist, on a visit to Argentina erased daubings on a wall in Buenos Aires. Neo-fascists had daubed the name-plate of a street named after the State of Israel and Signor del Vasto borrowed a ladder and a brush to erase the black marks.

"Non-violence", he declared, "is not just passivity—we must oppose violence without resorting to it and defend justice by correct means".—(J.C.)

BULGARIAN CHIEF RABBI SENTENCED

Dr. Asher Hananel, Chief Rabbi of Bulgaria, has been sentenced to three-and-a-half years' imprisonment for "speculating and smuggling" by a Sofia court after a two-day trial. A Bulgarian news agency stated that Dr. Hananel was accused of having for many years engaged in "speculative and illegal trade".

It is also learned that the Sofia synagogue has been converted to a museum. The reason put forward for this is poor attendances.—(J.C.)

JEWS IN AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT

Two Jews, both representing the Labour Party, were elected to the new Australian Federal Parliament in the last General Election.

Mr. Sydney David Einfeld, President of the Executive Council of Australian Jewry, was elected to the House of Representatives. This is the first time in twelve years that a Jew has sat in the House. Mr. Sam Cohen, Q.C., President of the Jewish Council to Combat Fascism and Antisemitism, was elected to the Senate.—(J.C.)

BELGIAN AWARD

The "Prix Victor Rossel," the highest Belgian literary prize, has been awarded to Mr. David Scheinert for his novel *Flamand aux Longues Oreilles*. The prize is awarded every year by the Belgian newspaper *Le Soir* to the best Belgian novelist.—(J.C.)

CHICAGO BOMB EXPLOSION

A bomb explosion which occurred in Chicago damaged the foundations of a synagogue and shattered its doors. No one was injured.

BRAZIL EX-PRESIDENT ON ISRAEL

Dr. Juscelino Kubitschek, the former President of Brazil, addressed a banquet given in his honour at Belo Horizonte by the B'nai B'rith, to celebrate his return from Israel.

Dr. Kubitschek spoke of Israel's achievements in glowing terms, but expressed the view that Diaspora Jewry should abandon its separate identity and assimilate.—(J.C.)

TURKISH CHIEF RABBI INDUCTED

Rabbi David Asseo has been installed as Chief Rabbi of Turkey, at a ceremony held in Istanbul. The induction was attended by senior Turkish officials headed by the Governor of Istanbul, members of the Diplomatic Corps and representatives of the Christian and Moslem congregations. Hundreds of Jews who were unable to enter the synagogue lined the street to cheer their new Chief Rabbi as he left the building. The new Chief Rabbi will visit Ankara soon for talks with Government officials.—(J.C.)

EXODUS OF COCHIN JEWS

Between 300 and 400 Cochin Jews are expected to arrive in Israel shortly. This will complete the exodus of the community, which once numbered 3,000, of whom more than 2,000 have already settled in Israel.—(J.C.)

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FRIENDS AND ENEMIES

Two Books that Recall the Past

"In October, 1943, Denmark's Jewish population numbered about 7,000 souls", says Julius Margolinsky, Librarian of the Jewish Community of Copenhagen, in his postscript to "Oktober 43".* "Our immediate peril began already in November, 1942, when the deportations of Norwegian Jews started and about 700 of our brethren were taken away by German freighters, soon to end their lives in the gas chambers of the concentration camps. Fortunately, however, about half of the Norwegian Jews managed to save themselves by escaping to Sweden. But it was doubtful whether the Danish Jews, if faced with a similar peril, could manage to get away, especially as the coastline of their country was being closely watched by the German conquerors. But when the catastrophe happened during the night from October 1st to 2nd, 1943, the Danish Jews succeeded, contrary to all pessimistic forecasts, to escape to Sweden. This unique episode was full of dramatic incidents, and everywhere abroad it was regarded as one of the few rays of light in the darkness of a fate which brought death to six million Jews. In the history of Denmark the action that saved her Jews will testify for all time how the entire Danish people united to fight, single-minded and without fear, the powers of evil, helping their Jewish countrymen in their hour of need, as a glowing protest against tyranny. Ninety-three per cent of the Danish Jews were brought to safety on the other side of the Sound, mainly due to the immediate action of several groups and many personalities of the Resistance movement, working in an incomparable spirit of self-sacrifice and determination. . . ."

One of the Resistance leaders, Rektor Aage Bertelsen, has now given his own account of that action in "Oktober 43". It is an almost incredible tale of courage and human endeavour, told with modesty and humour. No Hollywood film could surpass in inventiveness the story of the innumerable ways in which the German authorities were outsmarted by the Danes, who led the Jews right under the noses of the Gestapo to the ships that took them to safety.

The book has a preface by Sholem Asch which points the moral of what he calls the

* Aage Bertelsen: *Oktober 43: Ereignisse und Ergebnisse während der Judenverfolgung in Dänemark*. Ner Tamid Verlag, München. DM. 14.

"Jewish Dunkirk", which would have been impossible without the devoted help of people of all social strata. "Our patriarch, Abraham, bargained and haggled like an old Jewish hawker with God for the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah", says Asch. "We, too, in our own time, must bargain and haggle with ourselves to maintain our faith in humanity. Aage Bertelsen's book will help us here."

A Fascinating Study

For the Jews of Denmark it must have been a wonderful experience suddenly to realise that they were living among a nation of friends. We who lived in Germany in the years of Hitler's rise to power frequently felt that we were surrounded by enemies—open and latent, noisy and silent enemies. The emotional relationship between victim and persecutor has rarely been probed in modern literature. Kafka felt it as an irrational, nightmarish experience; Bridget Boland, in her play and film, "The Prisoner", scaled it down to the basic level of two men's love-hate relationship. Hans Keilson, a Jew from Germany who is now a psycho-analyst in Holland, has developed the theme in a strange and bewildering novel.† Some readers may find it irritating that in dealing with his delicate subject, Keilson refrains from calling a spade a spade. It is the story of a victim's life, and it begins in early youth when his father explains to him that "B." is their enemy, "yours and mine, and that of many others as well".

"But why?" I continued my questions. "What harm did we do him?"

"We are . . ." my father replied. "Silence."

The word Jew is never mentioned in the book. The name of Hitler is reduced to the letter "B.". The term "Nazis" never occurs. Yet the details of Jewish life in the shadow of Hitler and the Nazis are recalled in almost photographic detail. Out of the book's 200 pages, for instance, nearly 30 are devoted to a minute-by-minute account of the desecration and devastation of a cemetery—a Jewish cemetery, of course, by S.A. hooligans. We who know need not be told who the victims and the perpetrators are, but an English reader might be puzzled. Still, it is a psychologically fascinating study, with flashes of poetic insight, and it is brilliantly translated by Ivo Jarosy.

† Hans Keilson: *The Death of the Adversary*. Oswald Wolff, London. 18s.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE HYMAN KAPLAN

Nothing is easier and cheaper than poking fun at the pathetic attempts of wretched foreigners to master the intricacies of a tongue alien to them and to mock at their awkward accent and intonation. Most refugees from Central and Eastern Europe had the fortune to be treated with indulgence by their British hosts who, as a rule, adopted an attitude of neutral tolerance when observing the struggle with and sometimes against the English language.

None of us, however, was treated with so much tenderness and affection as Leonard Q. Ross showered on his creation Hyman Kaplan, the irrepressible pupil of the "American Night Preparatory School for Adults". Thousands of Americans and Britons have become acquainted with the explorations into the mysteries of English, undertaken by Hymie and his fellow students under the patient guidance of their teacher, Mr. Parkhill.

A pocket edition of "The Education of Hyman Kaplan" should still widen the circle of admirers of a comic character approaching the stature of Don Quixote and of the Good Soldier Schwejk. Like these great figures, Hymie Kaplan does not provoke ridicule but evokes sympathy and respect. F.L.B.

* Pan Books, London. 160 pages. Price 2s. 6d.

Old Acquaintances

The King and Marlene: On the 25th anniversary of the abdication of Edward VIII, the late Hannen Swaffer, "the Pope of Fleet Street", disclosed: "On being shown the headline 'King may abdicate today' Marlene Dietrich said to Douglas Fairbanks Jr.: 'Douglas, let us drive down to Fort Belvedere; we must persuade the King to change his mind'. The reply, 'Don't be silly, Marlene', did not dissuade the star. When day came she drove down on her own—naturally to be stopped at the gates". This fact, Swaffer says, was not disclosed until years later.

Good News: Hilde Spiel-de Mendelssohn received the German Cross of Merit, First Class; her "Fanny Arnstein" biography will be published by S. Fischer. She has been commissioned by C. H. Beck to write a book about Vienna.—Dr. Hans Sahl, of New York, who adapted "The Wall" into German and wrote a refugee novel, has married Melinda Albrechtova.—Billy Wilder's new film, "One, Two, Three", based on Molnar's play, which appeared in divided Berlin, has proved a tremendous success. The gifted director, who started as a dance partner in Berlin's Eden Hotel, produced the film in Germany. It stars James Cagney, Horst Buchholz, Lieselotte Pulver, Leon Askin, Peter Capell and Pamela Tiffin.

News from Everywhere: In Berlin, Fritz Kortner will direct "Andorra", the new play by Swiss Max Frisch. As reported in our previous issue, the play, first produced by Kurt Hirschfeld in Zürich, met with great success there.—Ernst Deutsch is to appear in "Nathan" and Hauptmann's "Vor Sonnenuntergang" in New York between March 5th and 19th.—Curt Bois appeared in Molière's "Scapins Schelmenstreiche" at Vienna's Josefstadt.—Lilian Harvey made a comeback in Heidelberg in Rattigan's "Love in Idleness" at the end of last year.

A New Publication: Bernard Grun, who wrote the music for "Balalaika", "Old Chelsea" and Gruendgens' "Manor House" production in Düsseldorf, has published his "Kulturgeschichte der Operette" with Langen-Mueller, Munich. The comprehensive book consists of 600 pages written wittily by a man in the know. Illustrated with numerous and wonderful old photos, it traces the ways and lives of the composers from the *comedia dell'arte* to the musicals of today.

Milestones: Carl Zuckmayer celebrated his 65th birthday in Saas Fee (Switzerland) and was made an honorary citizen of that little place.—Dr. Ludwig Berger has celebrated his 70th birthday. The theatrical producer and playwright survived the war years underground in Holland.—Dr. Alfred H. Unger, who in 1929 received the 10,000-mark Prize for Drama, celebrated his 60th birthday in London last month. Born in Cologne, his first work was a remarkable religious novel; his plays were published by S. Fischer. Since 1937 he has been in London and has made a name for himself as a translator of Rattigan, Charles Morgan and N. C. Hunter.—Fritz Schrecker, who turned 70 last month in London, began his career as an actor in Vienna, where he was born. With Gisela Werbezirk, he came to Berlin in the 'twenties and directed several productions with her. In London he was one of the founder-members of the Austrian cabaret "Laterndl" and created the "Gefreiter Hirschal" on the B.B.C. during the war. Now he is busy on stage, screen and TV.

Home News: Martin Miller will appear in "Phantom of the Opera".—Max Frisch's "The Fire Raisers" was successfully produced by Lindsay Anderson at the Royal Court Theatre.—Peter Herz played to full houses during his visit to London over Christmas. He has now returned to Vienna.

Obituary: Paul Richter has died in Vienna at the age of 64. He was the "Siegfried" of Fritz Lang's "Nibelungen" film. Later he appeared mainly in Ganghofer pictures.—Aribert Waescher has died in Berlin at the age of 66, after a long illness; he was not only a leading actor on stage and screen since 1919, but also a charming poet and the author of several books.—Actor Friedrich Domin died in Munich, aged 59.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS

"GERMAN-JEWISH DESTINY"

A Catalogue of Post-War Literature

Under this title a bibliography was issued a year ago by the publisher, Joseph Melzer (Cologne), which is a guide to the literature in the German language of the 15 years from 1945 to 1960 on the subject of Jewry and Judaism. Joseph Melzer himself undertook this arduous and meritorious labour of love with the help of a few collaborators, of whom he specially mentions Dr. D. Feinberg, Cologne, Ernst Loewy, Frankfurt, and Ingrid Sommer, Munich. The work has grown into something more than a useful, perhaps indeed indispensable, book of references. The bibliography reflects the thought that inspired its publisher, namely—as he writes in the Introduction—to describe "the enquiry into the human and cultural interchanges that in the past left their imprint on German-Jewish relationships and which may perhaps take a new, though different form in the future".

In line with this guiding thought all the relevant subjects, not only of contemporary, but also of historic interest, are dealt with and clearly arranged. The headings under which the extensive and varied material is grouped and collected in ten chapters, are quoted here, as they give a better idea of the subjects: Israel's Legacy (Religion, Theology, The Old Testament, Discoveries in the Dead Sea Caves). The Orient and the Israel of Antiquity (History, History of Culture, Geography). The Jewry of the Diaspora, Jewish History. Languages and Literatures of the Near East. The State of Israel and the Surrounding Countries. The Jewish Question—a Question to the Jews. Philosophy, Trends of Thought, Memoirs, Biographies. Literature and Art. The Years of Terror (Antisemitism, Concentration Camps, The Nuernberg Trials). The Other Germany (Resistance, Indemnification).

The bibliography lists no less than 1,551 books, papers and essays with a bearing on these diversified and far-reaching themes, which appeared between 1945 and 1960 either as new, or republished works by Jewish and non-Jewish, German and non-German authors. Their cata-

loguing aroused so much interest and gratitude that Joseph Melzer felt able to publish a supplement a year later, a paper-back containing names of a further 1,112 works on Jewish subjects.

The imposing, but by no means complete number of 2,663 contributions on the subject of the Jewish destiny and, even more, the fact that more and more people in Germany are now feeling themselves involved in it and are taking more opportunities to inform themselves about it may now be regarded as a hopeful sign that—to quote Joseph Melzer's Introduction once more—"the German public wants to answer for the terrible misfortune into which the Hitler régime plunged the world, and for the catastrophe which it thus conjured up for Germany itself; it wants to come to terms with those values which in 1945 had either been destroyed or of which—especially as far as the younger generation is concerned—practically nothing is known".

FRIEDRICH WALTER.

MARTIN BUBER'S WRITINGS

Bibliography Published

It may be of interest to some of our readers that a bibliography of Martin Buber's writings which had been compiled on the occasion of his eightieth birthday by Moshe Katan in Israel has now appeared, beautifully printed, under the auspices of Mossad Bialik (Bialik Institute) in Jerusalem. It comprises a period of 60 years and contains 852 items.

Buber's first publications, according to this booklet, were contributions to a Polish weekly, *Przegląd Tygodnowy*, in 1897, when Buber was 19; there were four essays on Peter Altenberg, Hofmannsthal, Arthur Schnitzler, and Hermann Bahr. The next items, in 1899, are already concerned with the Jewish question, and were published in the Zionist organ *Die Welt*, of which he was editor for a while. These articles from Buber's pre-Chassidic period will be of special interest to many students. His first major work on Chassidism, "Die Geschichten des Rabbi Nachman", appeared in 1906, published by Rütten and Loening, Frankfurt/M.

All the numerous books that Buber wrote are enumerated in this long list. Their originals are in German, and after 1940 often in Hebrew, and many of them were translated into other languages, preponderantly in English. The particulars of the books, essays, articles and other pronouncements, and partly also speeches which were printed later are carefully recorded in this most useful bibliography, which gives an impressive picture of the immense literary and philosophical achievement of one of the greatest Jewish thinkers of our time.

ROBERT WELTSCH.

LETTERS AS AN HISTORICAL SOURCE

Bulletin of Leo Baeck Institute

The extent to which letters—even if they are merely the outcome of personal impressions and experiences, of subjective reflections, of observations and perceptions—can supplement and enrich historical research, is shown by the contents of the latest issue of the German-language "Bulletin" which is edited by Dr. H. Tramer (Tel Aviv) for the Leo Baeck Institute (Jerusalem/London/New York) and printed in Israel. As Tramer puts it in his short introduction: "Historians have long realised the value as documents of the pages of a letter." He rightly draws attention to the immense store of knowledge about their intellectual, and often just their factual background, about their relationships and contacts, which are gained by us from collections of letters.

Almost two-thirds of this "Bulletin" are composed of "Travel Letters of Uhde Veit in 1833"

from Prague and Vienna, from Germany, Holland, England and Belgium. These affectionate letters, written by him to his father and mother, have been compiled by a great-grand nephew, Theodor Zondek. He has introduced them by a short informative family history and has added more than 50 explanatory and supplementary notes.

Veit comes from the old Jewish family of that name in Berlin which, admitted there round about 1670, formed with a few other families the original stock of the Jewish community. A characterisation of Uhde Veit—obviously no ordinary man—has been handed down to us in a speech which one of his descendants, Justizrat Hermann [Veit-Simon] made in 1909 at a family celebration.

The remaining contents of the new L.B.I. "Bulletin" are also concerned to prove that letters may be regarded as valuable historical and documentary sources. Thus Josef Unna contributes hitherto unpublished letters of the Liberal Rabbis Dr. Leopold Stein and Dr. Abraham Geiger, dating from the years 1843/74 and emanating from the estate of the Frankfurt orientalist, Raphael Kirchheim (1804-1889).

The contents of this paperback are rounded off by a few miscellanies, together with references to relevant literature and forthcoming publications of the Leo Baeck Institute.

E. G. LOWENTHAL.

MARTIN BUBER ON TV

Professor Martin Buber was interviewed in the B.B.C. TV programme "Viewpoint". The interview, entitled "A Whole Man", was filmed in Jerusalem.

"I must confess", said Professor Buber, "that I don't like religion very much and I am glad that the word is nowhere to be found in the Bible." It was not religion but holiness that counted, he went on to say, and holiness meant that everything in life is subject to the kingly rule of God.

Professor R. Gregor Smith, translator of "I and Thou", a pamphlet Professor Buber wrote 25 years ago which caused a stir among British theologians, also took part in the programme. He gave a brief sketch of Professor Buber's life and works and added that his most distinctive quality is his remarkable combination of human interests with a passionate concern for his Jewish traditions.—(J.C.)

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CHRONICLE OF A GALICIAN-JEWISH FAMILY

The Descendants of J. B. Lauterbach

The ingenious system of "The Feuchtwanger Family" has induced yet another "mishpochologist" to arrange the genealogy of his family in a similar way. This time it is "The Chronicle of the Lauterbach Family, Descendants of Jacob Bezalel Lauterbach of Drohobycz, 1800-1960", in its new (fourth) edition,* compiled by Dr. Leo Lauterbach, of Jerusalem.

The background of the Lauterbachs of Drohobycz differs greatly from that of the Feuchtwangers (or the Auerbachs, or the Löwenthals, for that matter); the "Chronicle" therefore, opens up completely new ground.

The Lauterbach family may at some time during the eighteenth century have lived in one of the many places called Lauterbach in Germany or Austria, but Galicia was the country of origin of 565 out of the 930 persons to which the "Chronicle" refers.

In assembling the biographies of eight generations of his family Dr. Lauterbach had to contend with much greater difficulties than the compilers of genealogies of German-Jewish families: The great majority of his relatives were born in countries in which official records have either been destroyed or have become inaccessible. On the other hand, Dr. Lauterbach had issued three previous (mimeographed) editions of the "Chronicle" (1941, 1948 and 1955), based on a genealogical table which he began to compile in 1927 with the help of his father, who died in Haifa in 1937, having lived to celebrate his diamond wedding.

The "Chronicle" is headed by Jacob Bezalel Lauterbach, who is supposed to have been born in 1800, moved to Drohobycz, settled in Safed in 1865 and died there in 1870. No member of the following generations had more than eight children; that fact enabled Dr. Lauterbach to

* The Lauterbach Family Fund, Jerusalem, 1961.

simplify his genealogical numbers and to put, e.g., 5.5211 (instead of 5.5.2.1.1.), because 5.10.2.1.1. would not occur.

The children of Jacob Bezalel Lauterbach and their descendants are the main topic of the "Chronicle", which does not content itself with giving the dates of birth, marriage, death, etc., but—wherever available—adds some description of the members' personalities. In the case of some 30 members the descriptions are amplified by "Memoirs and Autobiographies"; this chapter, covering 50 columns, is one of the most attractive parts of the "Chronicle" and distinguishes it from its predecessors.

The dire fate which befell the Galician Jews is strikingly illustrated by the "Roll of Martyrs" which names

140 persons	murdered by the Nazis,
13 "	who perished under the Nazis, and
19 "	deported to, or perished in, Russia.

172

The number of family members still alive when the Nazis took over is not given but 172 represent 35.6% of the deceased members as against 17.4%, 21% and 18.8% in the case of the families Auerbach, Feuchtwanger and Löwenthal respectively. As the author states, the tragic eclipse of the Galician main stock of the Family and, on the other hand, the rallying of those saved from extinction in Western countries and in Israel, represent a contribution to the Jewish history, sociology and martyrology of our times.

Two members of the family, of the third generation, have hebraised (Lottar) or anglicised (Lauder) their family name. The continuance of the name Lauterbach now theoretically depends on six members of the fifth generation, but one of them, born 1922, has remained a bachelor,

whilst his two married cousins have so far produced only daughters.

For the reasons stated above the statistical part of the "Chronicle" is not as complete as might be desirable. Still, many of the tables show an improvement over those attached to the Feuchtwanger, etc., genealogies. The Marital Status, e.g., is shown by generations, and the table "Occupations" distinguishes between male and female members—a very useful innovation. Five hundred and sixty-five members out of a total of 930 were born in Galicia, which now forms part of Russian Ukraine; 318 died in Galicia. Of the 447 living members, 133 live in Israel and 166 in U.S.A., whereas the remaining 148 are spread over 19 countries.

Dr. Lauterbach has also shown the incidences of mixed marriages and baptism, a delicate subject; other genealogists have shrunk from publishing the result of their investigations.

The author of the "Chronicle" is a member of the fourth generation, born at Drohobycz, from where he was moved at the age of three and a half years. In 1919 he joined the office of the Executive of the Zionist Organisation in London under Dr. Weizmann and became its Executive Secretary. He moved with his office to Jerusalem in 1936 and retired in 1956. His work will be greatly appreciated not only by the Lauterbach family but also by all those who are interested in Jewish genealogy.

The "Chronicle" has been printed in Israel by Hadassah Apprentice School of Printing, in cloth covering and adorned by photographs of the ancestor, Jacob Bezalel Lauterbach, and the author. It is very handsomely produced, and though Dr. Lauterbach himself claims that many printers' errors have occurred, this does not become obvious to the reader who is not familiar with the individual dates. It is, of course, an ironical coincidence that the author's date of birth is given as 7.I.1886 (instead of 7.V.1886). Such errata are unavoidable and in no way detract from the immense value of the work.

S. M. AUERBACH.

Fonds zur Abgeltung von Vermögensverlusten politisch Verfolgter. Wien II. Taborstrasse Nr. 2-6

Der Fonds zahlt im Rahmen seiner Statuten, welche am 2. Juli 1961 im Amtsblatt zur Wiener Zeitung veroeffentlicht wurden, Entschaedigungen fuer konfiszierte Guthaben auf Bankkonten, fuer Wertpapiere, Bargeld und Hypothekarforderungen und fuer die Entrichtung der Judenvermoegensabgabe und Reichsfluchtsteuer.

Andere Vermoegensverluste koennen nicht beruecksichtigt werden.

Formulare fuer Antragsberechtigte in Gross-Britannien sind bei der Oesterreichischen Botschaft, 18 Belgrave Mews, London, S.W.1, oder beim Austrian Desk der United Restitution Organisation 183/189 Finchley Road, London, N.W.3, zu erhalten.

Alle Interessenten werden gebeten ihre Antraege moeglichst bald zu ueberreichen, da der Fonds, abgesehen von Zahlungen an Personen, die das 70. Lebensjahr vor dem 31. August 1962 erreicht haben werden, erst leisten kann, wenn alle Antraege bearbeitet wurden. Wer seinen Antrag verspaetet ueberreicht, verzoegert die Auszahlung an sich und an alle anderen Antragsteller.

Die Anmeldefrist endet am

31. August 1962.

Sie wird auf keinen Fall verlaengert werden.
Antraege, die nach dem 31. August 1962 einlangen werden, koennen nicht mehr beruecksichtigt werden.

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OBITUARY

IN MEMORY OF DR. RUDOLF PECHEL

On December 28th Dr. Rudolf Pechel, the former editor of the *Deutsche Rundschau*, died in Switzerland, where he had been resident during the past three years. He was 78 years old.

Rudolf Pechel was one of the few German writers and editors who did not keep silent under the impact of the events from 1933 onwards. Sometimes he had to express himself in a round-about way lest he might be caught and compelled to discontinue his work. However, those who were able to read between the lines realised Pechel's hostility against the Nazi régime, against the strangling of the Press, against cultural barbarism and, above all, against the treatment of the Jews.

The Nazis had put him on their black list as soon as they obtained power. Nevertheless, he got permission to pay a visit to England in 1939. While in London, he was shadowed by Gestapo agents, who also took a photo of him when he walked through Hyde Park together with his Jewish friend, Dr. Monty Jacobs. Three years later when Pechel was arrested the photograph was used as evidence of his "treasonable" activities. On the occasion of his stay in London influential politicians offered him hospitality in this country. However, in spite of the dangers involved, he preferred to continue his oppositional activities at home.

In January, 1942, he was arrested and thrown into the Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp. In July, 1944, his wife was also arrested and sentenced to six years' penal servitude for high treason. Pechel himself was put on trial shortly afterwards. Although, surprisingly, he was acquitted, he was not discharged and had to stay in Sachsenhausen until the end of the war.

During the post-war years Pechel was honoured in many ways. He was appointed President and, later on, Honorary President of the Deutsche Akademie für Sprache. He was also one of the first on whom the Great German Federal Cross of Merit was bestowed by President Heuss.

Throughout his life Pechel was a quiet, modest and unassuming personality. However, by his widespread intellectual interests and his upright character, all who met him were bound to be attracted by him. He was a courageous fighter for democracy, freedom and humanity, and a determined and far-sighted political thinker.

W. STERNFELD.

PHILIPP HERGESELL

On January 8, the author and journalist Philipp Hergesell passed away in Tankerton (Kent); he was almost 87 years old. The best known of his works is the play "Der Hund von Baskerville", which he wrote jointly with Richard Oswald. He was also the author of several novels and, for some time, edited the literary monthly "Jung-Deutschland" and the "Monatshefte fuer Innen- und Aussenarchitektur". Though Hergesell was not endangered for political or "racial" reasons, he left Germany when the Nazis came to power and voluntarily took upon himself the hardship of exile which was particularly grave for him as a German-speaking writer.

PROFESSOR OTTO LOEWI

The pharmacologist Professor Dr. Otto Loewi, who was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1936, died in New York at the age of 88. Professor Loewi was born in Frankfurt/Main and received his medical degree at the University of Strasbourg. In 1909 he became Professor of Pharmacology in Graz, a position he held for 29 years. He was arrested by the Nazis in 1938 and arrived in the United States in 1940. From 1940 onwards he was Professor at New York University. The Nobel Prize was awarded to him for the discovery that nerves could transmit signals to muscles by the use of chemicals. Professor Loewi always took an interest in Jewish affairs and was a member of the Advisory Board of the "Aufbau".

DR. FRITZ CORSING

Dr. Fritz Corsing died in New York, aged 73. Under the Weimar Republic he was Ministerialrat in the Prussian Ministry of State and one of the closest collaborators of Ministerpraesident Otto Braun. He survived the war in Berlin by going into hiding. After the end of hostilities he was, for some time, Ministerialdirektor under the late Minister Eugen Schiffer. In 1947 he went to New York, where he worked in the interest of the Federal German Ministry of Finances and also as an author and translator of books.

PROFESSOR REINHOLD RUEDENBERG

The scientist Professor Reinhold Ruedenberg died at the age of 78 in Belmont, near Boston. Prior to his emigration in 1936, he was Professor at the Berlin "Technische Hochschule". In the U.S.A. he taught at Harvard University until he retired in 1952. Professor Ruedenberg has a number of important inventions and discoveries to his credit, the most important of which is the electron microscope.

JUSTIZRAT CARL OESTREICH

Justizrat Dr. Carl Oestreich passed away in London; he was 84 years old. Prior to his emigration he was a well-known and widely recognised lawyer in Munich. For many years he also held a leading position in the administration of the Jewish Kultusgemeinde. We extend our sincerest sympathy to his widow.

ISIDOR KIEFER

Mr. Isidor Kiefer (formerly Worms) died in New York, 90 years old. Prior to his emigration he was a Board Member of the Worms Jewish community. He always took a particular interest in the history of that ancient Jewish settlement and wrote a number of essays on this subject. The re-erection of the Worms Synagogue, about which we reported in our previous issue, is to no mean degree due to his co-operation and research work.

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"JUDGMENT AT NUREMBERG"

This remarkable film* now showing at the Leicester Square Theatre (script by Abby Mann, directed and produced by Stanley Kramer) has been given wide publicity in the press. It should be of absorbing interest to readers of this journal. It was of poignant interest to me: during the years 1947-48 I served as a translator at the trials conducted by the Americans at Nuremberg, of which the film gives an example. At that time the spectacular International Nuremberg Trial against the major war criminals, jointly conducted by the four Allied Powers, was past history. During the trials staged by the Americans the face of world politics was changing. The split between the three Western Powers and their Soviet wartime ally became more pronounced month by month. This also affected the climate of the trials and the reaction to them both in America and in Germany.

The film is not a documentary and does not re-enact an actual trial. Even so, these proceedings "against Ernst Janning and others" are typical and representative of the trials at that time. This refers not only to the exterior trappings and background (courtroom, prison, the American mess at the Grand Hotel, bomb-shattered Nuremberg) but also to the formidable deeper problems involved.

Some of these problems I dealt with in previous issues of this journal, e.g., in an article on the International Nuremberg Trial, and in particular when reviewing that remarkable pronouncement by Guede, the present Chief Prosecutor in the Federal Republic, who assessed and acknowledged the collective responsibility (including his own) of those German judges and prosecutors who continued to serve under the Third Reich, and the individual guilt of those who rendered unjustifiable death sentences in the "Special" and "People's Courts". In the film judgment is rendered on such judges.

Can a judge who was covered by formal "laws" enacted as such by Hitler be held responsible and convicted as a criminal, if his verdicts and sentences clashed with the generally acknowledged standards of justice and with natural law? This question is even more thorny than that of "superior orders" alleged as a defence by other officials and soldiers (a defence put forward by Eichmann). The problem is given full treatment in the film. Arguments pro and con are proffered with vigour and conviction. The bench, too, exercise their minds over this decisive, difficult and double-edged question.

The task entrusted to Dan Haywood, the presiding judge, is by no means an easy one. Owing to the change in the political climate mentioned before, President Truman does not allow prominent Federal Judges to serve in these tribunals. Thus Haywood, a former judge in one of the backward States, is given the job in the Janning case. He is a lovable character, modest,

* Published also as a novel by Cassell's and as a paperback in the Four Square series. It is worthy of note that the film was shown in Berlin shortly before the London premiere.

retiring, simple in his manner, conscious of his limitations, his rugged personality reminiscent of Abraham Lincoln. The acting of Spencer Tracy in this part is a masterpiece. At first both the Americans and the Germans, prosecution and defence, are inclined to underrate Haywood's intrinsic strength, his learning, his powerful intellect and his forcefulness and authority, hidden by his extreme simplicity. He conscientiously and laboriously devotes himself to his thankless task. It is interesting to observe how he manages to imbue himself with the background of the case, the atmosphere of Nazi Germany during the war—a world utterly strange and repellent to him. But with him, to understand, to hear both sides (including the "man in the street"), does not mean to pardon. Just before the verdict and sentence are due, after many months of proceedings, the Berlin Blockade starts. Pressure is put on Haywood by the commanding general and by politicians, urging leniency as the new situation requires the goodwill and co-operation of the Germans, whom a severe sentence is bound to estrange. Even so, supported by Judge Norris, with the third judge dissenting, Haywood finds the defendants guilty, and they are sentenced to life imprisonment.

Of the four defendants, the outstanding character is Ernst Janning, who is depicted as a prominent legal scholar, a former judge and eventually Minister of Justice under Hitler. He is shown as a tragic figure and appreciated as such by Judge Haywood. At the beginning of the Nazi régime he remains in office in order to uphold some remnant of law and justice and to prevent the worst. In the long run, however, he becomes involved in some of the most shocking atrocities of legal perversion, including a case concerning the sterilisation of a so-called mental asocial. Another case is a trial for supposed "race pollution", culminating in the execution of the elderly Jewish defendant and imprisonment for perjury of his young "Aryan" woman friend. These two cases are fully developed in the film. In both, the verdicts were biased and the evidence inconclusive. Finally, Ernst Janning experiences a change of heart, breaks the silence maintained throughout the proceedings, and confesses his guilt in an impressive address, much to the discomfiture of his defence counsel. The other defendants in the film plead "not guilty" to the last, sheltering behind Hitler's "Laws".

When Schlegelberger, on whose actual trial the film is to some extent modelled (he, too, was a legal scholar of world fame and an outstanding official with an honourable past), delivered his last address from the dock, he did not find the way to repentance and confession.

Outstanding performances are given by Richard Widmark in the part of the devoted and single-minded prosecuting attorney, by Maximilian Schell as the able, forceful and uninhibited German defence counsel, by Burt Lancaster (Janning) and particularly by Montgomery Clift

and Judy Garland in two minor but important parts. The only character whom I found but sketchy was that of Frau Berthold, the widow of a German general convicted for war crimes by another tribunal and executed. Marlene Dietrich makes the best of this part.

I cannot too strongly urge readers not to miss this remarkable film, provided their nerves are steady. The background of post-war Germany in 1948, the legal and political cruces the tribunal has to cope with, the atmosphere of the courtroom, the conflicting attitudes among the occupying Americans (some with German girl-friends), the trappings and technicalities of the proceedings—all these are rendered convincingly and with penetration. Those who like courtroom drama will be gripped by the tense climate of the court and the clashes between counsels on both sides. Janning, very "German", full of inconsistencies as was Schlegelberger, does not lack a certain dignity, though he remains a conundrum to the last. Many minor figures, both American and German, emerge as living human beings, interesting both as individuals and exponents of their class and background. Altogether, the film is a major achievement. For the first time (apart from television, which can only give excerpts) and more strikingly than a book, the outsider gets the real "feel" of what those trials for crimes against humanity stood for, how they actually worked and what conflicting aspects were involved. When Judge Haywood finally gives his findings, the audience seems to hear the very voice of humanity and justice. It in no way detracts from the value of the film that, as an eye-witness of the actual tribunals, I noted one or two very minor inconsistencies.

It is significant that so many years after the actual proceedings such a film is still topical, and even sensational. This, again, shows the unique, the unheard-of character of the historical happenings underlying the trials.

It would exceed the limits of this article to discuss the relation between the Nuremberg trials and the Eichmann case. As to the verdict against Eichmann, I cannot see how one could consider it wrong, even if certain special aspects of that trial (such as the kidnapping abroad and questions of competence) may be open to some argument. As to the controversy whether or not Eichmann should be hanged, too much has, in my opinion, been written about this by Diaspora Jews. This should be left to the Israeli authorities.

One last remark may be added. At the end of the film a caption appears on the screen, stating that of all the defendants sentenced by the American tribunals to imprisonment (for life or otherwise), not a single one is still behind bars. This was jeered at by the audience when I attended. The statement is correct as far as it goes. However, of those defendants sentenced to death by U.S.A. tribunals, most were actually executed. The fact that those sent to prison were reprieved after a number of years does not impair the historical significance and the intrinsic justice of the judgments.

E. SCHAEFER.

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PERSONALIA

ELSE MEIDNER'S PAINTINGS

"Else Meidner", Max Osborn wrote after one of the early exhibitions of her work in Berlin, "shows a very strong and very original talent—landscapes and human faces emerge from a background of dark, moving shadows, speaking to us of the essence lying below the surface of appearances. But they are conjured up with such colourful intensity that the dream-like and



visionary elements acquire enduring form in the gripping, sensual language of the painter's art. . . ." The artist, who recently celebrated her sixtieth birthday, has remained true to the particular genius that inspired her work in those early days. To be sure, her artistic range has broadened. Her means of expression have gained more firmness and, at the same time, greater subtlety—the drawings, in particular, often show superb craftsmanship. Her compassion for human suffering, her understanding of the melancholic beauty of human existence, has deepened. In some of her works she captures the sheer, unquestioning joy in the loveliness of movements and texture, especially so in her nudes and flower-pieces. At other times she experiments with variations on a particular theme. But her most characteristic

works are still dreams retold in fluid shapes and colour, dreams in which the feelings and secret longings of the dreamer become inseparably merged with the impressions of her sensitive, visual perception.

Else Meidner's work has been shown all too seldom. She has gained the admiration of critics, fellow-artists and a comparatively small circle of art lovers; and if success on a wider scale has escaped her, the reason is not far to seek: hers is not an art which it is easy to appreciate at the first impact. It demands from us an initial effort, the willingness to submit to the strength of her highly personal imagination; but once this effort is made, we shall find it rewarding. L.K.

PROFESSOR EDGAR SALIN 70

Edgar Salin, Professor of Political Science at Basle University, will be 70 on February 10th. Born at Frankfurt and, on his mother's side, a scion of the well-known Schiff family, which has produced quite a few outstanding men, he spent his early youth at an excellent Grammar School in his native city. These happy years were recently described by him in a long article, "Goethe-Gymnasiast in der Goethe-Stadt 1901-1910", which appeared in a little book entitled "Unser Goethe-Gymnasium". The love for ancient Greek literature which he imbibed in that school has lasted right through his life and has found an expression in his translation of some of the dialogues of Plato into German.

Among present-day economists he must be one of the most many-sided ones, being the author not only of a book on the history of economic doctrine but also of valuable works on "Jakob Burckhardt und Nietzsche", a subject suggested by his life at Basle, and on Stefan George, to whose circle he belonged. His book "Um Stefan George, Erinnerung und Zeugnis" was first published in 1948 and saw a second, enlarged edition in 1954. Men and women interested in such remarkable German Jews as Friedrich Gundolf and Karl Wolfskehl will find in it interesting material about these friends of George's, based on Salin's personal knowledge and described with true penetration.

Salin did not reach Basle as a refugee from Nazi persecution but quite a few years before the catastrophe, when he was invited to occupy the chair of Economics in that venerable seat of learning. He is at present Rector of the University and inaugurated his year of office by a speech on "Beruf und Berufung", excerpts from which were printed in Basle's *National Zeitung*. May he be granted many more years of unimpaired strength and activity. W.M.

PROFESSOR ARTHUR NUSSBAUM 85

On January 31st Professor Dr. Arthur Nussbaum celebrated his 85th birthday in New York. His former pupils, now spread all over the world, gratefully remember his activities as a university teacher and outstanding lawyer in Berlin. After his emigration Professor Nussbaum was offered hospitality by the Columbia University in New York, where he continued his work as a legal scholar until he retired a few years ago. Professor Nussbaum has always taken an active interest in Jewish affairs. He was a Board Member of the Jewish Central-Verein.

DR. S. A. BIRNBAUM 70

The distinguished scholar and linguist, Dr. Solomon A. Birnbaum, has celebrated his 70th birthday. Dr. Birnbaum was born in Vienna and educated there and at Würzburg. He lectured in Yiddish subjects at Hamburg and taught in the Beth Jacob teachers' training seminary.

In Britain he was headmaster of the Beth Jacob School under the aegis of the Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations. During the war, in Liverpool, the British Government utilised his prolific knowledge of languages to employ him in the censorship department. He was also Lecturer in Hebrew Palaeography and Epigraphy at the School of Oriental and African Studies and Lecturer in East European Jewish Studies, School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University of London. He is now in retirement.—(J.C.)

BIALIK PRIZE FOR MARTIN BUBER

The Bialik Prize for Hebrew writers was awarded to Professor Martin Buber by the Tel Aviv municipality.

The award was presented for the expanded edition of Professor Buber's book on Chassidic legends, "Haor Haganuz" ("The Hidden Light"), and for his philosophic work, "Teudah VeYaiud" ("Consciousness and Destiny").

The prize (worth £200) was awarded against the protests of Herut members of the Tel Aviv Town Council, who demanded that it be withheld from Professor Buber because of his intention to appeal for the death sentence on Eichmann to be commuted.—(J.C.)

RECTOR OF BERLIN UNIVERSITY

Professor Ernst Heinitz was elected Rector of the Free University, Berlin. Before 1933 he was a judge. After he had been dismissed by the Nazis he emigrated to Italy, where he obtained his Italian legal qualifications. During the war he joined the Resistance Movement and, in this capacity, was instrumental in the rescue of political and racial persecutees. He returned to Berlin when he was appointed Professor of Criminal Law in 1952.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Birthday

Sommer.—Dr. Leon Sommer (formerly Nuremberg) of 1 Palace Mansions, London, W.14, will celebrate his 90th birthday on February 20th.

Deaths

Brandt.—Mr. Fritz S. Brandt, formerly Berlin, passed peacefully away on January 11th, aged 81 years, at 43 Warwick Court, London, N.W.2. Deeply mourned by his relatives and friends.

Kranz.—Mrs. Paula Kranz, 83 Green-croft Gardens, N.W.6, passed away suddenly after an accident. Deeply mourned by her family and friends.

Ronsheim.—Miss Bertha Ronsheim, formerly Eschwege, peacefully passed away on January 17th, after a long illness. Deeply mourned and missed by her many friends.

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LADY HOUSEKEEPER wanted by elderly widower. Small flat. Char-women kept. Box 923.

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STOREKEEPER, experienced in textiles, reliable person, seeks position. Box 925.

BOOKKEEPER, elderly, experienced and conscientious, seeks full-/part-time or homework. Box 926.

SALESMAN, 26 years old, long experience in textiles. Speaking French, Italian, Spanish, Arabic and English. Good connections on the Continent. Willing to take job with firm exporting to Common Market countries or similar work. Box 929.

Women

MANAGERESS / Underbuyer / Sales-woman, experienced in Drapery and Children's Wear, 43 years old, seeks position. Box 927.

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MISSING PERSONS

Personal Enquiries

Henri Basch (born 1925), from Leipzig (Ritterstrasse, Bruehl), wanted by Werner Stecher, Coventry Cathedral.

Enquiries by AJR

Mrs. Selma Bielinki (née Dziobak), came to England in 1940 (formerly Berlin-Brussels), born April 4, 1886.
Mrs. Barbara Zakrzewska, last-known address, 9 Randolph Avenue, London, W.9.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHURCHES CONDEMN ANTI-SEMITISM

The International Assembly of the World Council of Churches, at its meeting in Delhi, adopted a resolution vigorously condemning anti-Semitism as "a sin against God and man", which Churches all over the world should resist wherever it was found.

The resolution on antisemitism was moved by teachings that might fasten upon contemporary Jewry "responsibilities which belong to our corporate humanity" for the events that led to the crucifixion of Jesus.

The Council adopted the resolution to considerable acclamation and applause, after a reference to the Jews as "God's chosen people" was deleted. Prominent churchmen feared that the reference would prevent the Council from issuing a "clear and simple word" against anti-Semitism which, they admitted, "continues to exist".

The resolution on anti-Semitism was moved by the Rev. Dr. John Bennett, Dean of Faculty at the Union Theological Seminary in New York. He warned that failure to speak out clearly against antisemitism would be a disaster. Anti-Semitism, he said, was not merely a race problem. "We are dealing with a deposit of centuries of religious feeling against the Jews."—(J.C.)

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY "WITHERING"

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has reported in Washington that George Lincoln Rockwell's "American Nazi Party" is "withering" away because of "a wave of defections by some of his closest aides". The report attributes the defections to the prosecutions and litigation in several cities where the group sought to have rallies.

As a result, morale in the group is at a low ebb, some of Rockwell's strongest supporters have left him and he has been unable to arrange any demonstrations recently.—(J.C.)

LEO BAECK INSTITUTE

Lecture by Professor H. Liebeschütz

On December 14th, 1961, Professor Dr. Hans Liebeschütz gave a lecture on "Judentum und Juden als Thema der Politischen Geschichtsschreibung in Deutschland", under the auspices of the Leo Baeck Institute in the crowded Reading Room of the Wiener Library.

In his penetrating survey Professor Liebeschütz stressed that the historians of the political school in nineteenth-century Germany were contemporaries to the establishment of a State, which was accepted as representative of national unification. Therefore the main interest in research and writing was concentrated on the problem of power and political organisation. But the impulse to see particular events and developments in the framework of universal history, which was derived from the world picture of German Idealism, was still alive. Consequently Judaism and Jewry, as factors of contemporary society, were never seen completely isolated from their origin in Antiquity, that period which had given birth to fundamental values of civilisation and therefore also to the deepest conflicts.

Professor Liebeschütz showed how Treitschke and Mommsen are differentiated by the emphasis placed on the one or the other aspect; moreover, they are strongly antagonistic to one another in their attitude towards the Jews as fellow-citizens. But the approach of both historians is dominated by the consideration that Judaism as a social force based on an ancient religious tradition contains the possibility of conflict with the secular state. Treitschke was afraid of the Jews as potential efficient adversaries of the monarchy developed by Prussia; Mommsen, reflecting on the origin of the Jewish wars waged by the Romans, had forebodings about the fate of German Jewry.

The fascinating talk of Professor Liebeschütz

was followed by a lively discussion. The function opened the third series of lectures organised by the Society of Friends of the Leo Baeck Institute. Further lectures on various aspects of German Jewish history since the emancipation are scheduled for March and May.

FRANKFURT B'NAI B'RITH LODGE

Own Home Opened

The B'nai B'rith Frankfurt Lodge, which was re-established in 1961, has acquired premises in Kaiserstrasse 75 which are to serve as the Lodge's centre. The consecration took place on the eve of Chanukah; the speakers included Rabbi Dr. Salzberger (London), Rabbi Dr. Lichtigfeld (Frankfurt) and Stadtrat Dr. Prestel as representative of the Land Hesse and the City of Frankfurt, both of which had also contributed to the costs.

MEMORIAL MEETING FOR SENATOR LIPSCHITZ

On January 21, a Memorial Meeting for Senator Joachim Lipschitz was held in London under the auspices of the Council of Jews from Germany, the Association of Democratic Lawyers and the AJR. The speakers were Rechtsanwalt Gerhard Jahn, M.d.B., and Dr. Hans Reichmann. Dr. J. Auerbach was in the chair. A report will be published in our next issue.

LECTURE ON RESTITUTION

At the next meeting of the Association of Lawyers from Germany Dr. L. A. Oppenheim will give a lecture on "New Legislation and Court Judgments in Restitution Matters". The meeting will take place on February 13, at 8 p.m., at 51 Belsize Square, London, N.W.3.

THE HYPHEN

The Hyphen Programme for February includes theatre visits, outings, and At Homes. Further particulars can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, Miss Marion Koppel, 23 Paddington Green, London, W.2.

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ISRAEL AND GERMANY

Debate on Cultural Relations

Large numbers of Israelis have received restitution payments, while the country's standard of living over the past years has been bolstered to a considerable extent by the receipt of German reparations. Commercial relations with Germany have also been extended and include trade in arms.

An Inter-Ministerial Committee was set up recently to look into the question of Israeli-German relations and lay down principles to be followed by the Government. But these principles are equivocal and, in any case, serve merely to confirm the existing state of affairs.

The Committee recognised that no diplomatic relations exist between Israel and Germany, although the Israeli Purchasing Mission in Cologne is accorded diplomatic status and Dr. Eliezer Shinnar holds the rank of Ambassador. It took note of the fact that there are 6,000 Arab students in German universities who promote anti-Israeli and anti-Jewish propaganda.

During a Knesset debate on Israel's relations with Germany none of the speakers seemed to favour unlimited cultural relations with Germany. They all agreed that responsibility for the annihilation of European Jewry lay squarely on the shoulders of the German people. On the other hand, all speakers seemed to take for granted commercial, economic and political contacts with Germany, questioning only whether and

to what extent cultural contacts between the two countries should be established.

The debate had been called by Mrs. Esther Raziel-Naor, who objected to the visit of a German clergyman to a Jerusalem school, where he had urged the children to establish contacts with German schoolchildren.

New Regulations Announced

The debate was wound up by Mr. Abba Eban, Minister of Education, who, on behalf of the Government, announced the following regulations as regards cultural relations between Israel and Germany:

Israelis will be allowed to participate in international events held in Germany, and Germans will be able to come to Israel for similar purposes. Visits by Germans to Israel are to be limited to approved categories, especially youth, students and young professionals. Performances by artists from Israel in Germany and vice versa are subject to special permission. No exchange of entertainers will be allowed. Israelis will not be encouraged to study in Germany. Post-graduate and research studies will be allowed only in matters vital to the State of Israel.

A motion by Heruth calling on the Government to cease all cultural relations was defeated by 37 to 25 votes. The proposal was supported by Mapam, the Communists and Rabbi Nurock (National Religious Party).—(J.C.)

MORE AMERICAN FUNDS FOR IMMIGRANTS

The General Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal announced in New York that a special appeal is to be made by the United Jewish Appeal for \$35 million over and above the normal annual target figure of \$60 million. The additional funds are required to cover Israel's increased expenditure resulting from the unexpected influx of 60,000 new immigrants in 1961 and the increased needs of the American Joint Distribution Committee, which derives most of its funds from the U.J.A.

"Ampal", the Histadrut's American fund-raising body, announced a new programme for \$50 million of loans and investments at its 20th annual meeting attended by 2,000 stockholders. Loans will be extended for immigrant housing, industrial and agricultural development, as well as participation in projects in various African and Asian countries.—(J.C.)

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR TANGANYIKANS

Two scholarships have been awarded by the Israeli Government to Tanganyikan journalists, to enable them to study newspaper techniques and production methods in Israel. They will be attached to the *Jerusalem Post* for two months.

Mr. Rafael Ruppin, the Israeli Ambassador to Tanganyika, announced this in Dar es Salaam, stating that the awards were made following a request as to whether Israel could train journalists.—(J.C.)

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