

ISSUED BY THE
ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

8 FAIRFAX MANSIONS, FINCHLEY RD. (corner Fairfax Rd.), London, N.W.3

Telephone: MAIda Vale 9096/7 (General Office and Welfare for the Aged),
MAIda Vale 4449 (Employment Agency, annually licensed by the L.C.C.,
and Social Services Dept.)

Office and Consulting Hours:

Monday to Thursday 10 a.m.—1 p.m. 3—6 p.m.

Friday 10 a.m.—1 p.m.

Norman Bentwich

THE REFUGEES ARE ALWAYS WITH US

Report of U.N. High Commissioner

The last periodical report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—who is a Swiss diplomat—illustrates the infinite variety as well as the constancy of the tasks of the international organ for co-operation in helping the millions of uprooted and displaced persons who for political reasons have left their home and their country. The incalculable optimism of the Assembly of the United Nations has led to the extension of the High Commissioner's appointment for very short terms; but this year, when his appointment would have expired, the office was prolonged till December, 1968. Of the old refugees in Europe less than 3,500 remained in July, 1963, under the High Commissioner's care. Of those 1,900 were in Western Germany, 780 in Italy, and 670 in Austria.

One of the main objects of the World Refugee Year was to rouse the conscience of the peoples to the plight of the hard core of the homeless victims of the Nazi war-machine, who were still lingering wretchedly in camps in Central Europe. The funds for resettlement of the able-bodied are amply provided by the result of the appeal. But a remnant which was hard to place was of the old, the sick and the incapacitated. They could be settled only in very small packets, two score in one country and a score in another. Since World Refugee Year, the numbers in Europe have dwindled from 33,000 to 3,000. The problem in Europe, however, will not totally disappear after the remnant has been absorbed, because every year an average of 10,000 men, women and children cross the borders in Europe and seek the help of the High Commissioner. What has been achieved is that the back-log from the war years and the post-war migration from Eastern Europe has been almost cleared; and the office can use its resources for the relief of fresh urgent crises which never fail.

The main sources of flight and the main centres of asylum are now in Africa and Asia. The Deputy High Commissioner, Prince Sadruddin, who is a Moslem and grandson of the late Aga Khan, is constantly on the move visiting the countries of Africa and Asia with their pockets of refugees. Algerians, in large numbers, fled to Morocco but have been repatriated. 150,000 Africans fled from the former Belgian mandated territory, Rwanda, to the neighbouring Urundi, Congo, Tanganyika and Uganda. Ghana's political fugitives have a temporary home in Nigeria. The United States has become again a major centre of refugees, by receiving 200,000 from Cuba seeking asylum, but it does not ask for international help in integrating them.

A remarkable feature of the High Commissioner's office is the modesty of his budget. For the year 1964 he has asked for a total contribution of \$2,600,000, of which the greater part comes from voluntary bodies, the Red Cross, Oxford Famine Relief and the like. Part is contributed by governments, and part by ingenious revenue sources like the sale of records and special issues of postage—not business—stamps. The greater proportion is allocated to specific projects of relief and resettlement of those who cannot be repatriated. A permanent and major care of the High Commissioner is the legal and quasi-consular protection of masses of refugees, who are deprived of the help of diplomats of their original country. An international convention on the status of refugees, adopted in 1953, provides for their civil rights and for the issue of a travel document which has nearly the same validity as a national passport. The convention is applied in any country which has ratified it; and the High Commissioner has a representative in the principal countries of emigration and immigration. The technical work of emigration is mainly organised by another International Commission, for European Migration (ICEM), which helps not only refugees but the normal national migrants. Of a total movement of 250,000 since its creation in 1951, nearly half are refugees within the High Commissioner's Mandate. For 1964 the programme is to move 70,000 Europeans overseas.

Co-operation of Voluntary Organisations

The continuing part of voluntary bodies in many countries is vital to the whole operation. In England the Red Cross and Oxford Famine Relief are prominent among the agencies. Australia, which has become one of the most important countries of reception, has established a Council of Aid for Refugees which represents all denominations.

A notable reduction of the responsibilities of the High Commissioner during 1963 was in Hong Kong. There, the stream of refugees from the Chinese mainland, which had flowed in tens of thousands, was stayed; and only 2,000-3,000 entered the British Colony. They could be absorbed; and a group of a thousand veteran emigrés from Northern Manchuria were received in Australia.

The High Commissioner's report has no word about the most intractable of present-day refugee problems. That is caused by the million Arabs from Palestine who are under the care of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, a separate and autonomous body which has been operat-

ing for 15 years. It spends large sums for the relief of the mass, which grows every year by the thousands of births in the camps. Little has been done in that period for repatriation or resettlement, and the reports of the economic commissions and of the late Secretary-General of the United Nations, recommending methods of integration, have remained a dead letter. Perhaps it might help if the High Commissioner's office, which has been faced with similar challenges in all parts of the world, were invited to use its experience in breaking the deadlock.

The work of the High Commissioner continues to be a beacon of light in the humanitarian sphere of the United Nations, a proof that the spirit of international co-operation can be awakened for suffering humanity without distinction of race, colour or creed.

CLAIMS OF VICTIMS OF NAZI PERSECUTION

Public Meeting in London

A meeting attended by more than 700 persons was held at Friends House, London, to deal with shortcomings of the drafts to the amendments to the Federal Compensation Law and to the Federal Restitution Law. The meeting was convened by the Jewish refugee organisations in England, comprising Nazi victims from various Continental countries. Apart from the AJR the function was sponsored by the following organisations: Association of Baltic Jews in Great Britain, Council of Jews from Czechoslovakia, Association of Jews from Polish Origin, Council of Jews from Austria (Jacob Ehrlich Society), Federation of Hungarian Jews and Polish-Jewish Ex-Servicemen's Association.

On behalf of the refugee groups Dr. S. J. Roth, the main speaker, pointed out that the existing laws and the drafts to the amendments did not provide adequate indemnification for Nazi victims from countries other than Germany. It was particularly unjust to deny adequate compensation to those refugees from Eastern Europe who had been unable to leave their countries of origin before the deadline of October 1, 1953. Most of them had undergone the sufferings of the concentration camps, many had lost husbands, parents and children or had suffered permanent damage to their health. They had only been able to emigrate when, after 1956, the revolution in Hungary and a relaxation of restrictions in Poland had made their departure possible. The "Hardship Fund" of £54 million which was envisaged in the amendment to the Federal Compensation Law was totally insufficient to indemnify these victims.

The speaker also referred to the provision of the Federal Restitution Law, according to which victims had to supply evidence that their confiscated assets had been transferred

Continued on page 2, column 1

CLAIMS OF VICTIMS OF NAZI PERSECUTION

Continued from page 1

to the Federal Republic or Berlin. Many claims had either not been lodged or had been rejected because claimants had been unable to prove such transfers. New evidence discovered in the archives after 1959 would now enable these victims to lodge and to prove their claims. Instead of allowing for the reconsideration of such claims all that was provided in the draft of the amendment to the Federal Restitution Law was a "Hardship Fund" of £36 million; this was half of the amount which the Indemnification Committee of the Federal Parliament had originally proposed, but which had been vetoed by the Minister of Finance. The Hardship Fund would result in payments of a maximum of £180 for loss of household goods and of £67 for valuables of gold, silver, etc.

Sir Barnett Janner, M.P., President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, underlined that the wrongs done by the Third Reich could, anyhow, not be atoned for by compensation. All the more, the material claims of the survivors should be met in a generous manner.

Mr. T. H. H. Skeet, Conservative M.P. for Willesden East, recalled that contrary to the Versailles Treaty after the First World War, no reparations had been imposed on Germany after the Second World War. She had also benefited to a high extent from Marshall Aid.

Dayan M. Steinberg, former Senior Jewish Chaplain of the Polish Forces in the Middle East, stressed the moral obligation of the Federal Republic to repair as far as possible untold damage which the German people had inflicted on the Jews.

The meeting adopted a resolution calling, *inter alia*, for adequate compensation to post-1953 refugees from Eastern Europe and for reconsideration of such claims where evidence of the transfer of assets to the Federal Republic or Berlin had now become available.

"We are conscious", the resolution states, "of considerable efforts which the German Federal Republic has made to indemnify the victims of Nazism. For this very reason we appeal to the German Federal Government and Parliament in this last stage of the historic work of indemnification to complete it by doing justice to those still without remedy, thus reaffirming Germany's continued determination to right the wrongs of the past."

The resolution was subsequently submitted to Dr. Rudolf Thierfelder, Minister at the German Embassy in London, by a delegation led by Sir Barnett Janner.

FROM THE GERMAN SCENE

WIEDERGUTMACHUNGSERLASS IN NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN

Vorwegnahme des Entschaeidungsschlussgesetzes

Das Land Nordrhein-Westfalen hat durch Erlass vom 12. Februar 1964 verfuert, dass die nach dem zu erwartenden Aenderungsgesetz in bestimmten Faellen unumgaengliche erneute Bearbeitung bisher erledigter Entschaeidungsantraege nach Moeglichkeit vorweg durchgefuehrt werden soll, soweit dies bereits nach dem geltenden materiellen Recht moeglich erscheint.

Bei aus Deutschland stammenden Verfolgten, fuer deren Ansprueche das Land Nordrhein-Westfalen zustaendig ist, unterliegen u.a. der erneuten Bearbeitung erledigte Antraege, soweit Entschaeidung nicht oder in geringerer Hoehe zuerkannt wurde, weil

1. bei einem Anspruch auf Freiheitsbeschraenkung (Par. 47 BEG) die Vermutung nicht beruecksichtigt wurde, wonach ein Leben unter falschem Namen einem Leben in der Illegalitaet unter menschenunwuerdigen Bedingungen entsprach,

2. bei einem Anspruch auf Ersatz von Aufwendungen infolge Auswanderung, Ausweisung und Rueckwanderung (Par. 57 BEG) der Nutzungsschaden nicht gemaess Par. 56 Abs. 2 BEG abgegolten wurde,

3. bei einem Anspruch fuer Berufschaden davon ausgegangen wurde, dass der Schaden ganz oder teilweise auch ohne die Verfolgung eingetreten waere (Par. 9 Abs. 5 BEG), obwohl dies nicht mit an Sicherheit grenzender Wahrscheinlichkeit feststand,

4. bei einem Anspruch fuer Berufschaden die ausreichende Lebensgrundlage bejaht wurde, obwohl dies auf Grund von inzwischen ergangenen Bestimmungen nicht der Fall war,

5. der Witwe und den Kindern des in unselbstaendiger Erwerbstaetigkeit geschaeidigten Verfolgten, der vor Ausuebung des Wahlrechts verstorben ist (Par. 98 BEG), die Entschaeidung in Hoehe von Rentenbezuegen eines Jahres, die ihnen auf Grund neuerer Bestimmungen zugestanden haette, nicht gewaehrt wurde.

Der Entschaeidungsanspruch ist nur auf Verlangen des Berechtigten neu festzusetzen.

REPRINTING PRAYER BOOK

The *Foreign Affairs Bulletin*, issued by the East German Foreign Ministry, reports that the Ratsdruckerei printing firm in Dresden is to reproduce the *Machsor Lipsiae*. The 68 most important pages of this two-volume Hebrew prayer-book, originally written on parchment at the beginning of the fourteenth century, will be reproduced in every detail. Most of these pages are illuminated and some of the lettering is in gold foil. The bulletin states that this kind of reproduction can only be done by photographic printing to ensure faithful reproduction of the original.

EAST BERLIN MINISTER

The new Deputy Minister of Justice in East Berlin is Herbert Gruenstein, a general of the East German "People's Police", who is of Jewish descent. He is said to be the son-in-law of the late Mrs. Anna Pauker, the former Rumanian Foreign Minister.

BROTHERHOOD WEEK IN GERMANY

Message of Federal President

To inaugurate this year's Brotherhood Week, the *Allgemeine Wochenzeitung der Juden in Deutschland* has published a special issue which carries messages from leading German statesmen, politicians and representatives of the Churches. Federal President, Dr. H. Luebke, stated "with feelings of gratitude that our Jewish fellow-citizens again have confidence in our people" and urged them to consider Germany as their homeland. Federal Chancellor, Dr. Erhard, pointed out that the horrors revealed at the Auschwitz trial should make the Germans even more conscious of their obligation to work for the establishment of brotherly relationships between human beings of all origins and creeds; he also welcomed recent indications of a new Christian approach to Judaism.

Mass rally in Cologne

More than 4,500 people attended a mass rally held in Cologne at the end of Brotherhood Week on March 15. The function was also meant to mark the termination of the impressive and comprehensive Monumenta Judaica Exhibition in that city. Among the prominent religious leaders present at the ceremony were Archbishop Cardinal Frings, of Cologne, and the Papal Nuncio in Germany, Corrado Bafle. The audience also included Dr. Siegfried Moses (Jerusalem), President of the Council of Jews from Germany and of the Leo Baeck Institute and a member of the "Ehrenausschuss" of the Exhibition, Mr. A. S. Dresel, Chairman, and Mr. W. Rosenstock, General Secretary of the AJR, and Dr. Robert Weltsch (London). The speakers were Bishop Professor Dr. Wilhelm Staehlin (Rimsting), Professor Dr. Ernst Simon (Jerusalem) and His Eminence Cardinal Augustin Bea (Rome). A full report on the important function and also on some features of the Exhibition will be published in the next issue.

BEN-GURION ON GERMAN-JEWISH RELATIONSHIPS

Mr. David Ben-Gurion, the former Prime Minister of Israel, wrote a message for a special issue featuring Israel of *Die Penne*, the magazine of the Freiherr Vom Stein secondary school at Fulda in Western Germany.

The interest which German youth was showing in the building up of Israel and in her difficulties, wrote Mr. Ben-Gurion, was a "good sign for the new Germany". This interest would help to build a new bridge in German-Jewish relationships.

ISRAEL'S INVESTMENT IN RUHR

In response to the policy of the Bonn Government to encourage foreign investment, an Israeli, Mr. Emmanuel Schnapp, is among the 100 foreign industrialists who have opened factories in the Ruhr Valley. The Bonn Government is offering inducements to foreign industrialists to help in the employment of 100,000 men displaced by mine closures.

Gorta Radiovision Service

(Member R.T.R.A.)

13 Frognal Parade,
Finchley Road, N.W.3

SALES **REPAIRS**

Agents for Bush, Pye, Philips,
Grundig, etc.

Refrigerators, Washing-Machines Stocked

Mr. Gort will always be pleased to
advise you.

(HAM. 8635)

Your House for:-

**CURTAINS, CARPETS, LINO,
UPHOLSTERY**

SPECIALITY

**CONTINENTAL DOWN
QUILTS!**

ALSO RE-MAKES AND RE-COVERS

ESTIMATES FREE

DAWSON-LANE LIMITED

17 BRIDGE ROAD, WEMBLEY PARK

Telephone: ARN. 6671

Personal attention of Mr. W. Shackman.

HOME NEWS

MOVE ON GENOCIDE CONVENTION

In a new effort to persuade the Government to accede to the United Nations Convention on Genocide which outlaws attempts at race extermination Sir Barnett Janner, M.P., tabled a question to Mr. R. A. Butler, the Foreign Secretary. He asked: "In view of the new evidence regarding the policy of genocide as carried out by Hitler's government and the decision of the London Sessions Appeal Court on February 7, 1964, that a man who uttered public incitement to genocide by shouting his approval of Hitler's policy was not guilty of an offence, would Mr. Butler now reconsider his policy regarding adherence to the U.N. Convention on Genocide?" Mr. Butler replied that the Government's decision not to accede to the Convention was unchanged.

PLEDGE BY HAROLD WILSON

Mr. Harold Wilson has declared that if Mr. Fenner Brockway's Bill against racial incitement had not become law by the general election, a Labour Government would take it over, turn it into a Government measure and legislate it through the House. This pledge was given at the annual J.P.A. dinner of the Pioneer Women of Great Britain, where Mr. Wilson and the Israeli Ambassador, Mr. Arthur Lourie, were guests of honour.

WARNING AGAINST FASCIST DANGER

Addressing the Board of Deputies, Mr. John Dight, chairman of the Jewish Defence Committee, gave a sharp warning that the policy of restraint on the part of the Jewish community and the Board of Deputies in face of continued fascist provocation and Government complacency might end.

Mr. Dight referred to the latest statement by the Home Secretary that the Government did not intend to introduce any legislation against racial hatred and racial incitement. He also mentioned the successful appeal by Martin Webster, press officer and section leader of the National Socialist Movement, against his earlier conviction for shouting that "Hitler was right" while distributing the *National Socialist*. He added later that "we have come to the end of the road" as far as the previous policy was concerned and he would consult his committee about recasting "our thoughts and plans" for the future.

HANNAH ARENDT'S EICHMANN BOOK
English Translation of "Council" Brochure

When, several months ago, the Council of Jews from Germany published a brochure, refuting the allegations of Hannah Arendt's book "Eichmann in Jerusalem", several AJR members expressed regret at the fact that the brochure was written in German, because they would have liked to bring it to the notice of English friends of theirs. We are glad to inform our readers that, under the heading "In the Wake of the Eichmann Trial", an English translation of the publication has now become available. Copies (6s.) may be ordered from the AJR. The publication carries contributions by Siegfried Moses, Kurt Lowenstein, Adolf Leschnitzer, Hans Tramer, Ernst Simon and a postscript by Martin Buber.

Feuchtwanger (London) Ltd.

Bankers

BASILDON HOUSE, 7-11, MOORGATE, E.C.2

Telephone: METropolitan 8151

Representing:

I. L. FEUCHTWANGER BANK LTD.

FEUCHTWANGER CORPORATION

TEL AVIV : JERUSALEM : HAIFA

60 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK, 17, N.Y.

JEWISH MARTYRS COMMEMORATED

Memorial Meeting on April 5

As readers will have seen from last month's announcement, this year's meeting in commemoration of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising and of the Six Million Jewish Martyrs will be held on Sunday, April 5, at 2.30 for 3 p.m., at the Shaftesbury Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2. The speakers will include Lady Gaitskell, Professor Alan Bullock, Sir Barnett Janner, M.P., Colonel Bean and Mr. Michael Cliffe, M.P. As in previous years, the AJR is one of the sponsoring organisations, and it is hoped that, in memory of their nearest ones, many AJR members will attend the function.

MR. HOGG ON ANGLO-JEWRY'S
ACHIEVEMENTS

Mr. Quintin Hogg, Minister for Science, has said that Anglo-Jewry's achievement in the past 100 years had "suffered from under-estimation". The occasion was the Minister's address to the Anglo-Jewish Association annual meeting recently. He paid tribute to the "immense effort and sense of responsibility on the part of British Jews", recalling Jewry's care of their impoverished and oppressed brethren from Central and Eastern Europe "of which the victims of Nazi persecution were only the last and the most pitiful". They had undoubtedly added to Britain's professional, scientific, commercial and artistic life.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY COMMITTEE

A new committee to look into the problem of juvenile delinquency in this country was appointed by the Home Secretary of State for Scotland. Frankie Vaughan has been chosen as one of the members, who were selected for their personal qualifications and for their first-hand knowledge of young people. Mrs. S. B. Dimson, former chairman of a Jewish Welfare Board's hostel and a member of several L.C.C. welfare committees, is also on the committee.

C.B.F. GRANTS

The Allocations Committee of the Central British Fund has made grants totalling over £90,000 during the past twelve months. These include £5,000 to the AJR for the promotion of the organisation's social programme; £27,000 to Self-Aid of Refugees; £7,833 to the Wiener Library; and grants for Jewish schools and towards scholarship schemes, the care of transmigrants through Europe, the cost of sending parcels to needy Jews in Eastern Europe and various other allocations for religious and cultural purposes.

TRIBUTES TO ZANGWILL

A meeting to commemorate the centenary of Israel Zangwill's birth was held in London, arranged by the British Section of the World Jewish Congress and the Association of Jewish Journalists. Tributes to the author and his works were paid by Mr. Joseph Leftwich, Mr. Josef Fraenkel, Mr. A. Rollin and Mr. A. N. Stencl, all of whom spoke in Yiddish.

ANGLO-JUDAICA

"Call" to Dr. Jacobs

The board of management as well as the selection committee of the New West End Synagogue, London, have unanimously recommended the recall of Rabbi Dr. Louis Jacobs as minister. Dr. Jacobs served the congregation from 1954 to 1960, when he left to become tutor and lecturer at Jews' College. The Rev. Dr. Chaim Pearl, who succeeded him, is leaving to take up an appointment in New York.

At the time of going to press the Chief Rabbi had decided to withhold his consent to the recall, owing to the views which Dr. Jacobs has expressed. A letter strongly protesting against the Chief Rabbi's decision was sent by the board of management of the synagogue to Sir Isaac Wolfson, president of the United Synagogue.

Advice Bureau

The Anglo-Jewish Association's advice bureau for members of the community seeking information on voluntary services at home or abroad is now operating. The principal aim of the bureau is to make it possible for those desiring information on any aspect of social and welfare voluntary services in Britain and abroad to find it quickly. On a wider field it will assist those anxious to give voluntary help. The Government is making moves to provide the requisite money for the cost of such voluntary service and the bureau's main job will be to direct applicants to the appropriate agencies.

Deputy Resigns

Alderman Harold Sebag-Montefiore, who has represented the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogues on the Board of Deputies since 1955 and was vice-chairman of its Law and Parliamentary Committee, has resigned from the Board. His resignation was in protest at the refusal of the Board to participate in the communal conference which the Chief Rabbi endeavoured to convene to discuss the supply of matzot to Russian Jews.

Death of Sir Maurice Bloch

Sir Maurice Bloch, the philanthropist and one of the leaders of Scottish Jewry, died at his home in Glasgow. Almost every Jewish charitable, educational and synagogal organisation in Scotland and several farther afield, including Israel, benefited from Sir Maurice's gifts, which totalled well over half a million pounds.

Aid for Small Communities

A meeting of the College Council approved a course at Jews' College for the training of ministers to serve the small communities. The course was recommended in a report of the College smaller communities sub-committee, set up to consider what contribution the College could make towards resolving or mitigating the problem of the smaller and scattered Jewish communities. Besides recommending the course, the sub-committee suggested that students at the College be encouraged to visit the small communities and that College graduates might be directed to them either at the start of or during their ministerial careers. It was also suggested that senior students might be invited to conduct services and preach on Sabbath in congregations which had ministers, to allow those ministers occasionally to visit the small communities.

Ajex Parade

Suggestions that the Association of Jewish Ex-Service Men and Women should abandon its annual parade were strongly criticised by Colonel Marcus J. Sieff when he spoke at the Ajex annual dinner and ball. Colonel Sieff, a vice-president of Ajex, said that the parade was a reminder of the part played by Jews in defence of freedom in the Second World War. He also referred to Ajex's services to the community at large, particularly the hospital aid scheme conducted at Christmas.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

UNITED STATES

Catholic-Jewish Relations

Cardinal Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, who is close to Cardinal Bea, head of the Vatican's Secretariat for the Promotion of Christian Unity, spoke at the annual New York Brotherhood Luncheon of the National Council of Christians and Jews. He said that he was personally confident that the third session of the Ecumenical Council will adopt declarations on Catholic-Jewish relations and religious liberty when it convenes in September. The Cardinal added that he had experienced "great personal disappointment" when the Council did not approve the two schemas on religious liberty and the Catholic relation to the Jews at its previous session.—(J.C.)

Ghetto Uprising Memorial Day?

Senator Kenneth Keating reintroduced to Congress his resolution for a day of observance in America on April 9 to recognise the courage of the victims of the Nazis in the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising in 1943. April 9 was recommended because it corresponds with Nisan 27 in the Jewish calendar and it marks the twenty-first anniversary of the uprising.

PRAYER FOR "HOLY INNOCENTS"

The suggestion of the poet Senhor Frederico Schmidt, a member of the Brazilian Academy of Letters, that the Jewish children murdered in the last war should be included in the prayers said for the "Holy Innocents" has met with favourable response. These prayers are offered on December 28 in memory of the children believed to have been murdered by King Herod.

Senhor Tristao de Atayde, the Brazilian Catholic thinker, linked up the suggestion with the "ecumenical spirit" for the reconciliation between Jews and Gentiles, and the Rev. José del Nero, Anglican Church minister, also welcomed the suggestion.

Dr. Frederico Pinkuss, Liberal rabbi of the Congregacao Israelita Paulista, whose members are of German origin, is quoted in the press as saying that the Jewish religion does not know the principle of "the transformation of martyrs into angels", but it was a "magnanimous gesture".—(J.C.)

ARGENTINE JEWRY

President Arturo Illia of Argentina received Mr. David Kessler, chairman and managing director of the *Jewish Chronicle*, and Mr. Moises Goldmann, president of the Argentine Section of the World Jewish Congress, together with Mr. Nissim Elnecape, *Jewish Chronicle* correspondent in Buenos Aires.

In a statement sending greetings to Anglo-Jewry, the President said: "I confirm the Government's decision fully to maintain in force all the principles of our fundamental charter, among them the one which establishes that, in the Argentine nation, all its inhabitants are equal before the law. Equality for all human beings of the world who dwell in our territory, whatever their race, nationality, ideology or creed, is protected by the liberties granted by our National Constitution."

Mr. Kessler was also received by the Primate of the Argentine Church, Cardinal Antonio Caggiano, who indicated his warm support for all efforts aimed at improving Christian-Jewish relations as well as every endeavour to eliminate hatred between peoples.—(J.C.)

DUTCH HONOUR RABBI

Haham S. Rodrigues Pereira, the Sephardi Chief Rabbi of Holland, has been appointed a Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion. The ceremony was held at a reception on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the receipt by the Haham of his rabbinical diploma.

SURVEY OF ANTISEMITISM

A year-long survey of organised anti-semitism in 11 European and South American countries has been carried out by the American-Jewish Committee's overseas offices. One of the conclusions reached is that few of the several hundred neo-Nazi, fascist and anti-semitic groups now in existence pose any sort of threat.

According to the survey's findings which have been summarised in a 36-page booklet issued by the Committee, public opinion in Britain has condemned the three small neo-fascist movements in existence there. In France, organised antisemitism has not become entrenched, although some anti-Jewish journals are published.

Openly neo-Nazi and antisemitic groups in West Germany are on the decline, although neo-Nazi publications are gaining circulation. Antisemitism there is far from dead. Nazi influence is particularly strong in youth organisations in Austria, and surveys there have shown substantial antisemitism among the younger generation.

There are about 20 antisemitic organisations in Sweden, but their total following is small. As far as South America is concerned, Argentina gives most cause for concern.—(J.C.)

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

Without dissent, the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations has agreed to add an article condemning antisemitism to the draft of the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. The draft, when completed, will go to the Economic and Social Council for approval. If passed it will be submitted possibly in the autumn, to the General Assembly of the United Nations, which would then have before it for the first time an international instrument condemning antisemitism.

The Russian delegate supported the article provided that Nazism was also condemned. Chances are that this reference, which had previously been removed from the preamble of the draft, will be restored.

While observers of the Jewish organisations are pleased, they also have reservations because no provision is included to implement either the article on antisemitism or the whole draft convention.—(J.C.)

CANADIAN LEGISLATION AGAINST HATRED

Canada ratified the United Nations Genocide Convention in 1952, but the Government has not yet undertaken to pass legislation to enforce it. In the present session of the Canadian Parliament, Mr. Milton Klein, Q.C., the Montreal Liberal M.P., hopes to introduce legislation against all forms of incitement to hatred, with the object of prohibiting group libel in Canada.

The Canadian Jewish Congress states that it has been asking the Canadian Minister of Justice for ten years for changes in the criminal code to outlaw the distribution of hate literature. Mr. G. Eamon Park, chairman of the Toronto Labour Committee for Human Rights, declared at a meeting in Toronto that distributors of race-hate literature should be compelled to print their names and addresses on pamphlets. He told the Toronto Labour Conference on Human Rights that his committee intended to press the Ontario Government for a law that would force the purveyors of antisemitic literature to identify themselves.

This proposal arose from the appearance in Toronto of thousands of copies of a pamphlet that says in part: "Our beloved President J. F. Kennedy was assassinated by Marxist Lee H. Oswald, who was silenced by a Jew, Jacob Rubenstein, before he could expose that Communism is Jewish."—(J.C.)

GERMAN SCIENTISTS IN EGYPT

A spokesman of the Federal Ministry of the Interior has said that it is hoped soon to submit to the Cabinet the Federal Government's plan to introduce into the passport laws "the right to recall" German citizens from abroad. The proposed amendment is mainly aimed at the German technicians and scientists taking part in the development and production of offensive weapons in Egypt.

The Government's "right of recall", said the spokesman, would not violate the principle of free movement as guaranteed by the Constitution. Refusal to return would be punishable, but the spokesman did not go into details.

Herr Willy Brandt, Chief Burgomaster of West Berlin, whilst on a visit to New York, told Dr. Chaim Shoskes, of the Yiddish daily, *Tog-Morgen Journal*, that certain statements he had made at a Cairo press conference had been misreported. Herr Brandt denied voicing approval at the conference of the activities of German scientists in Egypt. He told Dr. Shoskes that what he said was that he was not opposed to German scientists co-operating with the Egyptians, but only for peaceful purposes and not for the production of war material. President Nasser was not planning a war against Israel, continued Herr Brandt. The Egyptian President's great desire was to finish construction of the Aswan Dam, and his great fear was that the dam would be the first target of the Israelis in the event of a war.—(J.C.)

KILLING IN SYRIA

The recent stabbing of two young Jewish brothers in Damascus, together with new official decrees, has caused anxiety among Syria's Jewish community, numbering less than 4,000.

An eye-witness of the incident reported that when the assailant was led away by the police he shouted repeatedly: "Let me go—don't you see that I have killed a Jew for you." This was the first time the thug—a 20-year-old Moslem, a known prowler in the Jewish quarter who has previously attacked Jewish girls—had been arrested.

One of the brothers died immediately. The killing has thrown the community into deep mourning and an atmosphere of despair is reported. The economic situation of Syrian Jews has gradually worsened and many are living in a state of misery because of their inability to make a living. Jews are being dismissed from all positions of responsibility and Damascus banks have now got rid of their last five Jewish employees. A recent decree has also limited their freedom of movement to a radius of about only 2½ miles from their homes, and those who go beyond this limit are liable to severe punishment.—(J.C.)

EASING OF SPANISH DISABILITIES

Since the expulsion of Jews from Spain in 1492, the tiny remnant of 3,000 Jews still living there have been subjected to varying disabilities and forms of discrimination also suffered by Spain's Protestant minority of some 30,000 families. This includes discrimination in the Army and Civil Service and that no religious building other than Catholic is allowed to be distinguished by any sort of symbol.

Last year Señor Castiella, the Foreign Minister, pointed out that, although the 1945 Charter of the Spanish People contained "a general statement of tolerance", Spanish law embodies nothing more positive than this statement "which has never been clarified through the enactment of subsidiary laws and regulations".

This situation is likely to be considerably ameliorated if the Spanish Parliament passes a draft statute guaranteeing the rights of the country's non-Catholic minorities. The statute has already been approved at a private session of the Council of Twelve Spanish Archbishops.

According to Señor Castiella, Spain is "legally obliged" to submit the "non-Catholic problem in Spain" to the Vatican. Since the Vatican appears to have given its "express agreement" to the draft statute, it may be expected that Spain will do something to improve the position of its Jewish minority.—(J.C.)

JEWRY IN THE EAST

Appeal to Khrushchev

A joint appeal on behalf of Soviet Jews sent to Premier Khrushchev on December 2 last has now been released in London. It was signed by Earl Russell, Queen Elisabeth of the Belgians, Dr. Max Born, Dr. Martin Buber, Mr. Ricardo Lombardi, M. Francois Mauriac, Mr. Otto Nathan, Lord Boyd Orr, Dr. Albert Schweitzer, Professor Linus Pauling, Mr. Norman Thomas and Professor Guiseppe Ungaretti.

The appeal stated: "Although aware and appreciative of the improvement in the lives of Jews in the Soviet Union through the abolition of the legal disabilities of Tsarist days, we are gravely concerned by the evident difficulties experienced by the Jews as a Soviet nationality."

No Communal Matzot Baking

According to latest news, it is almost certain that no matzot could be baked communally in Moscow for Passover because after repairs being undertaken to the bakery it appeared that the ovens were unfit for the preparation of matzot. As for private baking, with the acute shortage of meal, only a few were able to prepare their own matzot.

Nearly five tons of matzot have been sent to Moscow by American Jews, the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Israel Brodie, has sent 8,000 lb., and a further 4,250 lb. were dispatched by the Federation of Jewish Relief Organisations (London).

Newspaper Accuses Israeli Diplomat

Mr. Abraham Agmon, Counsellor at the Israeli Embassy in Moscow, has been charged by the Soviet Trade Union newspaper *Trud* with the crime of distributing political literature in the Central Synagogue. Observers of the Russian scene recall that this is not the first occasion when such charges have been made against Israeli diplomats. They have usually been intended to frighten off Soviet Jews from having contact with foreign visitors to their synagogues.—(J.C.)

Sentences

Six of nine men sentenced to death in Moscow for the illegal production and sale of knitted goods are believed to be Jews. A tenth man, a Jew named Shakerman and described as the leader of the gang, was earlier also sentenced to death. Altogether 23 men were tried, 18 of them Jews. Four were sentenced to prison terms of 15 years and ten received lighter sentences ranging from one year. They were alleged to have made £1,200,000 over a period of four years, using mental patients in a rehabilitation centre to produce knitted goods.

Lenin Prize Nominations

Professor Vitaly Lazarevich Ginsburg, a corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, has been proposed as a candidate for the Lenin Prize. Another Jewish professor, Professor Yevgeni Faynberg, has also been recommended for the Lenin Prize. Both men were said to have been recognised for "discovering important phenomena in the sphere of radio-communications, radio-physics and plasma physics".

Leningrad University Reception

Moscow radio reports that Leningrad University's medical faculty held a reception on the occasion of the 70th birthday of Professor Boris Broderzon. The professor has held the chair of medicine at the university for over 25 years, and has published almost 100 works on medical subjects. His contributions to medical science have earned him many State awards. The Soviet-Yiddish writer, Moshe Broderzon, was a brother of Professor Broderzon. The writer spent years in a Russian prison and labour camp, returning to Warsaw after Stalin's death, where he died some time later.

Note of Hope

Addressing eighty foreign correspondents representing Western and Eastern newspapers in Paris recently, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, president of the World Jewish Congress, said that if the signs indicating a positive change in the Soviet attitude towards Israel proved to be well founded, this would doubtless have an influence on the situation of Soviet Jewry.

Dr. Goldmann, whilst stressing the many disabilities still suffered by Jews and warning that the problem of safeguarding the identity of Soviet Jewry was as serious as ever, said that he felt optimistic that some Soviet leaders were awakening to the problem, realising that to grant religious and cultural facilities to Jews was in the best interests of peaceful co-existence. He revealed that a Russian diplomat had told him the number of Jews in the Soviet Union might be estimated at four million and said there had recently been a noteworthy increase in the number of Jewish emigrants from the Soviet Union. Last year the figure reached several hundreds, not exclusively old people.

He also noted with satisfaction that protests against anti-Jewish allusions in Russian reporting of economic crimes trials appear to have had results and the tone had changed. He stressed that Jews must never be allowed to forget that the Russians had saved hundreds of thousands of Jews from the Nazis or allow themselves to be drawn into anti-Russian crusades. He himself, he said, would like to visit the Soviet Union to discuss with Soviet leaders the problems of Soviet Jewry.

Cemetery Closure

An article by M. Blumel in an issue of *Naje Presse*, the Yiddish Communist newspaper in Paris, gives the first official Communist confirmation of the closure of the Jewish cemetery in Moscow. M. Blumel states that Moscow municipality has rejected the request for separate Jewish burial facilities. He denies that anti-Jewish motives are involved and believes that "the difficulties arose because municipal officials did not understand the problem". He also believes there will be a positive solution.

Book of Hate

Mr. Morris B. Abram, new president of the American Jewish Committee, told a press conference in New York that he would bring the book "Judaism Unmasked" to the attention of the Soviet representative on the U.N. The book was produced as proof that anti-semitism is the officially endorsed policy of the Soviet Union. Published by the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and written by M. K. Kychko, its 192 pages contain "Stuermer-type" descriptions of Jews, their history and religion, together with antisemitic cartoons and attacks on the State of Israel. Mr. Abram charged that the Soviet Union was engaged in a campaign of cultural genocide against its Jewish population and declared that it was seeking to extirpate Jewish culture and its language.

It is noted that this is the first time that the Academy of Sciences has allowed its imprint to appear on so antisemitic a volume, the like of which has hardly been seen in the Soviet Union since pre-Revolutionary days.

Moscow Chief Rabbi's Birthday

Leading Russian Christians joined with Moscow's Jews to celebrate the 70th birthday of the city's Chief Rabbi, Rabbi Yehuda Levin, in the Central Synagogue. After a service which began with a prayer for peace, leading members of the congregation offered their congratulations.

POLAND Awards

The names of twelve Jews are included in a new list of 36 people awarded medals by the Polish Government for their revolutionary activities and services to the Polish Communist Party and the State. Among these are two Jewish women who served long terms of imprisonment in Poland before the war for Communist activities. Also included is the name of Moshe Hecker, of Lipsko on the Vistula, for founding and operating with others a secret printing press.

Gdansk Community

There is a revival of the Jewish community of Gdansk (formerly Danzig), although its present size, just over 100, does not compare with the pre-war figure of 1,000. The nucleus is made up of a few Polish Jews working in the harbour, in factories and in State enterprises, as well as some on the staff of the university founded in Gdansk after the war. The dean of the medical school, Professor Penson, is a Jew, as are more than twelve professors in other departments.

The Warsaw Yiddish newspaper, *Folks-Sztyme*, gives these facts and reports that the community has its own social club and youth centre. A considerable programme of cultural activities has been organised by older members as well as a number of young people and women's organisations.

Remains of Early Jewish Settlement Discovered

Polish archaeologists digging in the grounds of the medieval synagogue in Plotsk, in Western Poland, believe they have found remains of one of the earliest Jewish settlements in the country. They estimate that it dates back to the beginning of the eleventh century.

STATISTICS ON RUMANIAN JEWRY

According to official statistics, Rumania's Jewish population totalled 145,000 at the end of last year, with 60,000 Jews living in Bucharest, the capital. Other statistics show that only 15,000 or so Jews are now employed in State industrial and commercial undertakings. A further 6,000 are working as doctors, dentists, engineers and oil technicians. This means that a large proportion of Rumanian Jewry are not gainfully employed and authoritative experts maintain that this proportion is as high as 70 to 75 per cent.

MEMO

Next time see
PELTOURS
first

Peltoours offer you a comprehensive, dependable travel service for all Rail, Steam-ship and Air bookings at the official rate. No additional booking charge.
* Personal service is our pleasure.

PELTOURS
29 DUKE ST. LONDON W.1.
WELbeck 9943/7

TRIALS IN GERMANY

AUSCHWITZ TRIAL

Evidence was given at the Auschwitz atrocity trial in Frankfurt of a war-time German plan to transport millions of European Jews to Madagascar as hostages to extort millions of dollars from American Jews. Professor Helmut Krausnick, an historian at the Munich Institute of Modern History, told the court that this was never implemented because the Nazis wanted to exterminate all Jews.

Dr. Krausnick said the Jewish people had been persecuted at many periods of history but never so remorselessly or diabolically as under the Nazis. Antisemitism was an essential part of Nazi ideology and was enshrined in the Nazi legal system as a "people's defence against an inferior racial group". Hitler's hatred of the Jews had had an emotional basis, but he had neither invented antisemitism nor added anything fundamental to it. The Nazi atrocities against the Jews were a "natural, evolutionary development of German history. Hitler was not an accident but the result of centuries of antisemitism in Germany".

During the evidence of Dr. Otto Wolken of Vienna, the first Jewish witness, who said that the Auschwitz concentration camp was a "hell on earth" and guards had acted like "Stone Age animals which had suddenly tasted blood and liked it", one of the nine judges collapsed. A court official said Judge Hummerich had been overcome by what they had been hearing. The judge had had a tonsil operation the previous day.

At the end of one court session one of the defendants, Robert Mulka, a former Auschwitz adjutant, was arrested in connection with new murder charges.

The choice of Auschwitz to implement Hitler's final solution of the Jewish question was described to the court by Dr. Hans Buchheim, scientific assistant at the Institute of Contemporary History at Munich. He said that Heinrich Himmler, the supreme S.S. chief, met Rudolf Hoess, the commander at Auschwitz, in the summer of 1941 and ordered him to build gas chambers capable of killing large numbers of Jews. Auschwitz was chosen as the main camp because it could be reached easily from all parts of Europe and it could be extended.—(J.C.)

INDICTMENTS FOR HATRED PROPAGANDA

The Duesseldorf public prosecutor has opened proceedings against the Egyptian information service in West Germany in connection with the distribution of anti-Jewish propaganda material in the country.

A spokesman of the Federal Ministry of Justice, announcing this in answer to a question from a Social Democrat Deputy in the West German Parliament, said that the distributors of this material would be indicted for incitement to hatred of the Jewish minority in West Germany.

Among the pamphlets, about the circulation of which the Bonn Government had learnt only recently, there was one dealing with the Arab refugee question and openly encouraging antisemitism. The West German Foreign Ministry, said the spokesman, would be advised to take diplomatic action to prevent the further circulation of antisemitic propaganda in West Germany by the Arab League.

In reply to a question as to whether Bonn intended to continue economic aid to countries threatening to destroy Israel over her Jordan water diversion plans, a Government spokesman said that it was West German policy to endeavour to maintain peace and order and decrease tension. This governed economic aid to underdeveloped countries.

Answering a question regarding Dr. Joseph Mengele, the former Auschwitz death camp doctor, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the search was being continued.—(J.C.)

ANOTHER MYSTERY DEATH

The death of Edo Osterloh, Schleswig-Holstein's Minister of Education, whose body was fished out of Kiel harbour, is the fourth in the current series of mysterious deaths of West German personalities. Although he was said to have been on sick leave for exhaustion and overwork and only just returned to the Ministry, even the West German press found Herr Osterloh's sudden disappearance and drowning hard to swallow as another suicide. It seems most likely that his death is yet another murder by O.D.E.S.S.A.—the secret Organisation of Former S.S. Members.

Herr Osterloh's death is related to the current trial in Limburg of Dr. Hans Hefelmann for "mercy" killings. The chief accused in this trial, Professor Heyde, who it was reported committed suicide eleven days before Herr Osterloh's death, lived and practised for several years in Schleswig-Holstein. In 1959 a "Frankfurter Rundschau" writer got himself jailed for slander for suggesting that there was some link between Minister Osterloh and Professor Heyde. When Heyde gave himself up in 1960, Herr Osterloh helped set up an official committee to inquire into Heyde's protectors and no fewer than 22 prominent Schleswig citizens were named.

The day before Heyde's death another of the accused, Dr. Tillman, was reported to have fallen from an eighth-floor window. A little earlier Chancellor Erhard's personal bodyguard, Ewald Peters, was alleged to have hanged himself in jail.

Since then it has emerged that the top security jail where Heyde died is more or less run by former S.S. concentration camp men.

"MURDER SCHOOLS" FOR S.S.

Mr. Simon Wiesenthal, who resigned from the Vienna Jewish Documentation Centre and set up his own, and who was one of those most closely connected with the hunt for Adolf Eichmann, gave a Press conference in Vienna recently. He stated that the Nazis trained selected S.S. men in mass extermination at four "murder schools", and that it had taken him eight years of research to collect the evidence. One of the schools had been at Hartheim, near Eferding in Upper Austria and the others had been at Hadamar, Grefenegg and Sonnenberg in Germany. Graduates of the schools, said Mr. Wiesenthal, applied their training at three camps in Poland, Treblinka, Belzec and Sobibor. Between 1942 and 1944 some 1,500,000 Jews were killed in these camps.

A large dossier containing the results of his research on Hartheim plus documentary evidence against 14 Austrians trained there who were still alive and free had been handed to the Austrian Minister of Justice, said Mr. Wiesenthal.

Mr. Wiesenthal estimated that from 22,000 to 30,000 people were killed at Hartheim during the war. The Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Gorbach, had been among those originally picked for execution there, but had been spared to do an office job.

Describing the training of the "professional murderers", Mr. Wiesenthal said they had to live near a crematorium to get used to the smell and their first victims were Austrians or Germans as a "psychological inurement", with alcohol and women offered as rewards.

HIMMLER WITNESSED MASS EXECUTION

The trial is proceeding in Kiel of Hans Graafls, a former S.S. captain, charged with responsibility for the murder of more than 1,500 Jews in White Russia in 1941. A witness has stated that four hundred Jews were shot with rifles and machine guns in a "parade execution" in front of Heinrich Himmler, the head of the S.S., at Minsk in Western Russia in June, 1941.

S.S. CAVALRY MEN ACCUSED

Five former S.S. cavalry officers are on trial in Brunswick on a charge of having participated in the mass murder of 5,200 Jews at Pinsk in White Russia in 1941.

One of the defendants, Hans Zech-Nenntwich, is also accused of having shot at least seven Jewish women and youths. He claims that he was sentenced to death by an S.S. court in 1943 and sent to a Gestapo prison to await execution. He escaped to Sweden and later went to Britain and helped to make subversive broadcasts to German troops. After the war he returned to Germany and worked first as an investigation officer with the British occupation forces and then as a liaison officer between the Government of North Rhine-Westphalia and the British Military Government. He said he saved the life of a young Jewess during a mass execution in the Pripet marshes in Poland by aiming away from her.

The four other men facing trial are accused of having participated in carrying out an annihilation order from Heinrich Himmler, head of the S.S.—(J.C.)

EVIDENCE AGAINST EX-NAZI JUDGE

The Yad Vashem Memorial has sent confirmation to Dr. Elmer Herterich, the 37-year-old German neurologist, of the Nazi past of Dr. Rudolf Bilfinger, president of an administrative court in Mannheim, West Germany.

Dr. Herterich has for the past few years conducted a private campaign against ex-Nazi lawyers and judges who still hold office in West Germany. Documents in the Jerusalem archives are claimed to show that Dr. Bilfinger joined the S.S. in 1933 and the Gestapo two years later. He was mentioned at the Eichmann trial as having taken part in the discussions on the "Final Solution".—(J.C.)

"MERCY KILLING" TRIAL

Dr. Hans Hefelmann, who is charged with complicity in the killing of 73,000 people under Hitler's euthanasia programme during which 200,000 people were killed, is now facing trial before a court at Limburg. He said that the programme began at the end of 1938 or the beginning of 1939 when the parents of a German child, born mentally abnormal and with three limbs missing, wrote to Hitler's private party secretariat asking for a "mercy death" for the child. Hitler's personal physician, Professor Brandt, authorised the killing after consulting the head of the Leipzig clinic where the child was being treated.

Hefelmann said he had made himself an expert on mercy killing after watching the unbearable sufferings of his paralysed mother. He also said Martin Bormann, who became Hitler's deputy after Rudolf Hess went to Britain in 1941, "initiated" the euthanasia programme. (The programme had, however, by then been in existence for at least two years.)

Bormann became Hitler's master and after that "it was impossible to escape evil deeds". The régime turned criminal and Bormann was "the grave-digger of the Reich".

Dr. Fritz Bauer, the Hesse State prosecutor, has stated that Dr. Bernhard Bohne, who is charged with complicity in the "mercy killing" of 15,000 people, has been arrested in Buenos Aires. He had been arrested at West Germany's request and the Argentine Government had been asked for his extradition. Bohne escaped from West Germany last summer when he was waiting to be tried with three other men. Of these, Dr. Hefelmann is the only one to appear on trial.

The Argentine authorities have agreed to extradite Bohne.—(J.C.)

VICTIMS' GRAVES

The West German Government is to introduce a Bill in the Federal Parliament giving the graves of victims of Nazi persecution the same status as that accorded to all war casualties. The Bill makes the State responsible for maintaining and protecting the burial places of victims of the Nazis on its territory.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN 75

Living in Mannheim shortly after the end of the First World War, where I worked in a bank, I often crossed the bridge to Ludwigshafen, at that time still occupied by the French, to get Dutch chocolate and English cigarettes unobtainable in our part of Germany. There I also saw the first Chaplin films, a name completely unknown to us, and to be quite frank I was not really impressed. Of course, I laughed, but not more than at the pictures with Max Linder or Maurice Prince I remembered from before the war.

Born on April 16, 1889, in Kennington, one of the poorer districts of London, Charles Spencer Chaplin spent his childhood south of the Thames. His father, also called Charles, was a comedian; his mother, a singer known on the stage as Lily Harley. It has been said on the stage as Lily Harley. It has been said Chaplin is a Jewish name, but Charlie has never bothered to confirm or to deny this; perhaps we shall read the truth in his forthcoming autobiography. At the time of his birth his parents were touring with their act and the new baby and his older half-brother, Sidney, were taken with them. The early death of the father brought the family to the depths of poverty—Lily Harley could not act alone and had no regular income. Charlie and Sidney made some money by selling newspapers and dancing for pennies in the streets. When the mother's nerves broke down she was taken to a hospital and, to escape the charity of the authorities, the two boys said they would stay with an aunt. In reality they often slept in parks and lived on fruit snatched from stalls; for a time they were sent to an institution. Chaplin's desperate childhood made a deep impression on his entire life.

The date of his first stage appearance is not certain, but at the age of eight he was a member of a troupe and when he was eleven he played a part in "Sherlock Holmes". It is said he could not read properly at that time. His teacher was Fred Karno, who also had an American company travelling the music-halls. So Chaplin went to the States, joined the Keystone production and adapted his acting to the screen. He invented the famous tramp personality with bowler hat, boots, baggy trousers, walking-stick and the little moustache, already in 1914 starring in not less than 35 films. By 1920 he had become so rich that he could join Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks Sr. to form United Artists. First, he did not notice the extent of his fame; only when visiting New York and later on, Europe, he saw his name in lights and noticed that children imitated his walk in the streets, thus he learned how famous and popular he was and realised that now he could do as he liked and choose his work. He was afraid that his universal appeal might vanish with the "talkies", feeling that his special art was only effective in complete silence. But in 1931 came "City Lights", with his own musical track added, and "Modern Times", five years later, was not a "talkie" either.

Many believed Chaplin would not survive sound, but though "Circus", "Gold Rush" and "The Kid" are still the best of his pictures, they were wrong. Of his more important films only "The Great Dictator" during

the war was a failure because the screen dictator—Hitler—lacked the sympathy essential to a Chaplin character.

Today, Chaplin lives peacefully with his fourth wife, Oona (whose father was playwright Eugene O'Neill), and his large family in Switzerland. Forgotten are his damnation as a pro-Communist by the un-American Activities Committee, the Senate demanding his deportation, and his paternity law suit. Next to Walt Disney he is probably the only artist who created something new only possible on the screen. Chaplin is a genius, and he knows it. He once said: "I am an internationalist and a paying guest of America", and even at 75 he will not stop making films because his life in films and in reality are identical.

PEM

SPRING EXHIBITION AT BROD

GALLERY—March 12 to April 24

It has been said that "during the seventeenth century more painters of high technical gifts appeared in Holland than have ever appeared in any European country in so short a time since the beginning of modern painting". There lies the difficulty of doing justice in a short review even to such a comparatively small exhibition of paintings from the Netherlands.

There is "Dunes near Haarlem" by Jacob Ruysdael, one of the most accurate observers of nature. A "romantic" picture by this pure landscapist. In the right corner of the foreground rises a weather-worn tree trunk, like a long-dead beast against the dark clouds, reminiscent of Graham Sutherland's uncanny tree monsters. Kerstiaen de Keuninck (Wooded Landscape) is represented by a very personal, almost mystical landscape. The peasant houses in the background bathed in the vivid light which comes through the trees take on a life of their own as if they were growing out of the soil. Here, too, much later developments are anticipated, e.g., expressionism. The unity, even of the most surprising developments in art, amazes us again and again. Jan Brueghel the Elder (Flemish Landscape) allows us a glimpse along a canal into a little village. The colouring is a blue of a dreamlike quality.

Astonishing how these Dutch painters had a craving for the heroic scenery their own country lacked so sadly. Joost de Momper builds up rocks and ravines in the best Italian manner.

We find, of course, a number of charming Dutch still-lives.

But this exhibition is not restricted to paintings from one country only. It also includes some examples of late medieval German art. From the collection of Baron Thyssen-Bornemisza comes a fifteenth-century Lamentation of the School of Avignon. And, last but not least, there is a Spanish still-life by Pedro de Campobin. It draws our attention to the fact that the Spanish *floreros* and *bodegones* of the seventeenth century are very often superior to their better-known Dutch counterparts.

A. ROSENBERG.

Old Acquaintances

Milestones: C. F. W. Behl, author, editor, friend of, and expert on, Gerhart Hauptmann, turned 75 in Munich.—Dr. Arnold Fanck, of "Piz Palu" fame and teacher of Louis Trenker and Leni Riefenstahl, is also 75.—The eternal rebel, Ludwig Marcuse, author of many books and, until recently, professor at the University of California, is 70 years old, as is Elisabeth Castonier whose play, "Sardinischer", helped Luise Rainer make a name for herself in Berlin. She has lived on her farm near London since the end of the war.—The following have celebrated their 60th birthdays: Actor Viktor de Kowa, Ernst Ginsberg who acted in Zürich during the war, Bodo Uhse, the East Berlin writer, and Hugo Wiener, the Viennese librettist, once of "Femina" and now of "Simple".

News from Everywhere: Erika Mann has sold the film rights of her father's "Death in Venice" to José Ferrer.—Hans Sahl will adapt Arthur Miller's new play, "After the Fall", into German.—Rainer Litten, the last of the three Litten brothers, directed "Charley's Tante" in Munich.—Marcel Ophuels, son of the late Max Ophuels of "La Ronde" fame, directed his first full-length film, "Heisses Pflaster", with Jeanne Moreau in Paris.—Julius Gellner went to the States with the "Habimah".—At the Max Reinhardt Memorial Meeting in New York an address was delivered by Kurt Pinthus and Ludwig Roth recited Thomas Mann's speech in honour of Reinhardt.—Georg Turner, for the last 15 years senior Information Officer in Berlin and host to all British artists, has become director of the Anglo-German Association in London.—Introduced by Martin Miller, Austrian playwright F. Th. Csokor lectured to the Anglo-Austrian Society in London.

Obituary: Rudolf Kayser, editor of S. Fischer's monthly *Neue Rundschau* from 1924 to 1933, has died in New York. He was a professor at the Hunter College.—Willy Schmidt-Gentner, who started as a conductor at Berlin's Alhambra and at Hanns Brodnitz' Mozartsaal, and who wrote the music for "Maskerade," has died in Vienna at the age of 70.

Germany: Erich Ebermayer is adapting Dr. Alsberg's play, "Konflikt," for the stage.—Annemarie Hase will appear in John Arden's "Workhouse Donkey" at Piscator's workshop in Berlin.—Artur Brauner is producing "Der brave Demokrat Schwejk" with Hans Rühmann in the lead.—Peter Zadek is adapting and producing Norman's "Fings Ain't Wot They Used T'be" for production in Bremen.—Ludwig Berger directed his own play, "Ottliens Tollheiten" in Giessen.—Camilla Horn is acting in "Gigi" in Duesseldorf.—Tilla Durieux will appear in "Logierbesuch" at Berlin's Berliner Theater.

Books and Authors: Gabriele Tergit's "Die Effingers," the story of a German-Jewish family, has been published as a paperback by Lichtenberg-Verlag at the price of 9.80 DM.—Erika Mann, who is collecting letters written by her late brother, Klaus, asks owners to contact her at Kilchberg am Zuercher See, Alte Landstrasse 39.—Hans Lamm is editor of "Theodor Heuss und die Juden," which carries a preface by Karl Marx and is published by "Econ-Verlag" in Duesseldorf.

Austria: Hans Jaray directed his own adaptation of "Herr im Haus" with Grel Schoerg and Hans Unterkirchner at Theater an der Wien.—Romy Schneider's father, Wolf Albach-Rety, appeared in Lernet-Holenia's "Glastueren" at the Akademie-Theater.—Fritz Hochwaelder's new play, "1003," featuring Hannes Messemer, was successfully produced at the Burg.—Ernst Deutsch will play next in "Professor Bernhardt" in Vienna.—Heidmarie Hatheyer-Riess and Will Quadflieg are in "Macbeth," directed by Rennert, at the Burg.

PEM

EDGAR CONSTRUCTION Co
CENTRAL HEATING and DECORATING
65 MILL LANE, N.W.6 HAM 8000

Heidi Heimann

ZEHN SCHICKSALSJAHRE IM SPIEGEL VON THOMAS MANNS BRIEFEN

Der zweite Sammelband von Thomas Manns Briefen ist erschienen.* Er umfasst die Jahre 1937-1947 und enthält 580 engbedruckte Seiten Briefe, nebst beinahe 200 Seiten Anmerkungen und Indices. Ein dritter Band mit Briefen aus den sieben letzten Lebensjahren wird folgen. Für diese Erweiterung schuldet man der Herausgeberin, Erika Mann, Dank, denn ich jedenfalls, und es geht, wie ich weiss, vielen andern ebenso, kann garnicht genug davon zu lesen bekommen. Danken muss man auch für die vorzügliche Auswahl, die wieder ein vielseitiges komplexes Bild von Thomas Mann spiegelt. Die Anmerkungen sind so kapriziös wie schon im vorigen Band, von pedantischer Ausführlichkeit auf der einen Seite, von beklagenswerter Lückenhaftigkeit auf der andern; z.B. würde man doch gerne wissen, welche Unverschämtheit sich Kästner wohl geleistet hat, die Thomas Mann so verärgert (9.6.46); stattdessen erhalten wir Kästners Werke aufgezählt ohne Hinweis auf diesen besonderen Text. Aehnlich unbefriedigend sind die meisten Eintragungen; gleichviel, es bleibt eine dankenswerte Ausgabe.

Der Band ist ungeheuer bewegend. Er vermittelt sowohl eine detaillierte Lebenschronik von Thomas Mann als auch eine Zeitchronik von höchster Bedeutung. In Thomas Manns Leben sind es die Jahre seiner fortgesetzten Schweizer Emigration, seiner Uebersiedlung nach den Vereinigten Staaten, seiner Einbürgerung ebendort während des zweiten Weltkrieges sowie seines ersten Europa-Besuches nach Beendigung des Krieges. Um welche Epoche es sich handelt und welche Ereignisse im Vordergrund stehen wird sofort klar durch den ersten Brief in diesem Band: es ist der berühmte "offene" Brief an den Dekan der philosophischen Fakultät der Bonner Universität nach Aberkennung des Ehrendoktorats, in dem Thomas Mann Gelegenheit nimmt, sich prinzipiell zum Nazi-Deutschland zu äussern und der mit den beschwörenden Worten endet: "Gott helfe unserm verdüsterten und missbrauchten Lande und lehre es, seinen Frieden zu machen mit der Welt und mit sich selbst". Der wesentlich kürzere, konziliante Brief zehn Jahre später (28.1.47), worin Thomas Mann nach vorheriger vorsichtiger Anfrage aus Bonn sich bereit erklärt, die Ehrung wiederum anzunehmen, nachdem er inzwischen vielfacher Ehrendoktor ausländischer, vor allem amerikanischer Universitäten geworden war, steht auch noch in diesem Band.

Die Sammlung enthält ferner die wichtige Antwort an den sowjetischen Schriftstellerverband (5.4.37), in der er seine Stellung zum Kommunismus klar legt und von der Ehrfurcht spricht "vor dem gewaltigen sozialen Experiment, das die russische Revolution bedeutet, einer Ehrfurcht, der es, wie billig, nicht an Schauder fehlt". Auch der grosse Absage-Brief an Walter von Molo vom Jahre 1945 (7. 9.) ist wieder abgedruckt, begründend, warum er nicht gewillt sei, nach Deutschland zurückzukehren und in dem er fragt: "Sind diese zwölf Jahre und ihre Ergebnisse denn von der Tafel zu wischen und kann man tun, als seien sie nicht gewesen? Schwer genug, atembeklemmend genug war Anno dreiunddreissig der Verlust . . .", wo er aber auch von den unzerreissbaren Banden spricht, die "mich denn doch mit dem Lande verknüpfen, das mich 'ausbürgerte'".

* Thomas Mann Briefe 1937-1947. S. Fischer Verlag 1963. 766 Seiten. DM. 36 (£3 8s.).

Dies sind bereits bekannte Brief-Manifeste, die unbedingt zum Bild dieser Jahre gehören und das Fundament bilden. Was aber über alle Massen erregend und selbstverständlich ganz neu ist, sind die hunderte von Briefen an Familienangehörige, Freunde, Bekannte und Unbekannte, denen er Rede steht, die er zu trösten, denen er in diesen allerschwersten Jahren zu helfen sucht. Denn er entzieht sich nicht; er stellt sich allen Anforderungen mit wahrhaft heroischer Bereitwilligkeit. Unermüdlich setzt er sich mit den Geschehnissen auseinander und verfolgt Hitler und seine Komplizen mit eingestanden "tödlichem Hass". Sorge und Kummer verlassen ihn nie. In einem Brief an Hermann Hesse vom Ende 1938, nach dem Münchner "appeasement", bekennt er, er habe "gelitten wie ein Hund", und dabei war das doch erst der Anfang, die Besetzung der Tschechoslowakei, der Krieg mit Hitlers Anfangs-Siegen, der Einnahme von Belgien, von Holland, von Frankreich folgen; der Qual ist kein Ende, der Angst um Nahe, um Nächste. Sein Bruder Heinrich und sein Sohn Golo sind in Frankreich . . . Es ist erschütternd zu lesen, wie er auf Alles reagiert. Er hat es ganz durchgelitten für uns alle mit. Wir, die wir befangen in drückenden Alltagssorgen darauf bedacht sein mussten, uns durchzuschlagen und selbstverständlich ohnehin nicht wie er befähigt waren, die Probleme zu übersehen und durchzudenken, für uns Alle stellvertretend tat es Thomas Mann. Es wird jetzt ganz deutlich, was ich seit Jahren gefühlt habe: die Emigranten, die gewiss schwer zu kämpfen hatten, waren dennoch vom Glück begünstigt, weil sie Thomas Mann als leidend tätigen Fürsprecher auf ihrer Seite hatten.

Auseinandersetzung mit Deutschland

Für seine unablässige Auseinandersetzung mit Deutschland und den Deutschen finden sich viele erschütternde Zeugnisse. Davon nur ein paar Proben. Die Schreckenstat von Lidice nötigt ihm die Worte ab: ". . . das Meer von Scheusslichkeit . . . Das ganze Meer von Elend auszudenken, das die Canaille über die Welt gebracht hat und weiter über sie bringen wird, weil die gesittete Menschheit zu dumm und egoistisch war, ihn beizeiten zu stoppen, ist keiner Seele möglich, und doch fühlt man sich gewissermassen dazu verpflichtet. Ich bin doch sonst kein Menschenfeind und kann mit Joseph sagen, dass wir, die Menschen und ich, 'meistens einander lächelten'. Aber dass die civilisierten Staaten dies gross werden liessen, nein, gross zogen, das ist meine eine grosse, bittere Enttäuschung mit der Menschheit, und den Groll darüber werde ich mit ins Grab nehmen" (27.6.42). Und wie freut er sich, wenn er endlich einmal Zustimmung aussprechen kann: ". . . die jüngste Rede Churchills—prachtvoll, really heartening! Und welche Sprache, welcher bissige Humor, welcher lustige Glanz des Wortes! Zu schade, dass die Deutschen das nicht vergleichen können mit dem Mist, den man ihnen bietet. Nietzsche sagt einmal. . . 'Die Schwachen haben mehr Geist.' Aber der Geist, der bei der Schwäche ist, war mir immer eher fatal, und ich glaube auch nicht, dass er sonderlich zum 'Ueberleben' hilft. Aber die Stärke, die Geist hat, das ist das Wahre, das ist ein Fest, und ohne Geist gibt es auch wohl gar keine wahre Stärke" (12.5.42).

Es kann selbstverständlich auch nicht ausbleiben, dass er sich in diesen Jahren mehrfach über Judenverfolgung und Juden äussert. Die Gleichschaltung Italiens auf diesem Gebiet kommentiert er folgendermassen: "Armes Italien! Dass Deutschland ihm auch den Rassismus oktroyiert, statt sich an der eigenen Reinheit genügen zu lassen, ist der beste Beweis dafür, dass es sich beim Rassismus überhaupt nicht um Rasse, sondern um ein Zersetzungsmedium handelt, geeignet, bei der Verwirrung und Auflösung der Weltordnung revolutionär zuzuhelfen. Wenn einem nur nicht das Wort 'revolutionär' noch immer zu gut wäre für diese nihilistische Schweinerei" (18.1.39). Und dann einmal allgemeiner, unabhängiger von den Zeitereignissen: "Besonderen polemischen Spass hat es mir immer gemacht, das deutsche mit dem jüdischen Schicksal zu konfrontieren. Die Deutschen sind aus sehr ähnlichen Gründen bewundert und verhasst wie die Juden, und der deutsche Anti-Semitismus beruht gewiss Teils auf dem Gefühl einer Situationsverwandtschaft. Was man bei allgemeiner Anschauung des jüdischen Phänomens ausspricht, mag, auf den Alltagsjuden angewandt, zweifelhaft und selbst komisch wirken. Und doch hat auch das Durchschnitts-Individuum immer irgendwie teil an der Grossartigkeit und dichterischen Merkwürdigkeit der Gesamterscheinung, und ich habe immer gefunden, dass noch im kleinsten jüdischen Literaten etwas vom Geist der Propheten steckt" (21.1.42). Aehnliches, wenn auch nicht ganz so scharf pointiert, lässt er Goethe in "Lotte in Weimar" sagen.

In diese Bezirke seines Wirkens gehören seine vielen Vorträge und Aufsätze und seine Radio-Ansprachen, aber das ist nur eine Seite und nicht die bedeutendste seiner Tätigkeit. Daneben und eben doch als die Hauptsache, fördert er sein Werk unermüdlich, unablässig. Er setzt es durch, vollbringt es allem zum Trotz. In diesen Jahren entstehen—es ist kaum zu glauben: "Lotte in Weimar" (1939), "Die Vertauschten Köpfe" (1940), "Joseph der Ernährer" (1943) und endlich "Dr. Faustus" (1947). Es scheint schier unmöglich, und doch hat er es möglich gemacht. Er staunt selbst über diesen Konflikt, diese Spannung; nach Beendigung des Joseph z.B. mitten im Krieg: "So ist es also getan und möge

Ackermans Chocolates

De Luxe

IN BEAUTIFULLY
DESIGNED
PRESENTATION
BOXES

MARZIPAN
SPECIALITIES
DIABETIC
CHOCOLATES



43, KENSINGTON CHURCH ST.,

LONDON, W.8

WES. 4359 and

9. GOLDHURST TERRACE,
FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.6

MAI. 2742

THOMAS MANNS BRIEFE

dastehen als ein Monument der Beharrlichkeit und des Durchhaltens, denn dergleichen sehe ich viel eher darin, als etwa ein Monument der Kunst und des Gedankens. Der Auffassung, dass die Kunst nur eine ethische Erfüllung meines Lebens sei, habe ich schon in den 'Betrachtungen' Ausdruck gegeben und sehe mein Werk noch heute ganz vorwiegend unter diesem Gesichtspunkt. Es ist eine Lebensangelegenheit. Dass es darüber hinaus, objektiv, etwas taugen möge, ist eine Hoffnung, keine Behauptung von meiner Seite" (5.1.43). Er kann sich mit Recht rühmen, "dass die Freiheit und Heiterkeit meines gemächlichen Werkes völlig unberührbar ist durch die äussere Welt, so lange sie mir eben nur Leben und Freiheit gönnt, das hat sich doch wohl seit vielen Jahren erwiesen" (8.3.42).

Diese Sätze stehen in Briefen an eine Gönnerin und Freundin, mit der er in diesen Jahren eine lebhaft Korrespondenz führte: Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, die Gattin von Eugene Meyer, dem Besitzer der bedeutenden Tageszeitung "Washington Post", in deren Haus er mit seiner Frau Katja häufig zu Gast war und die an seinem Leben und seinem Werk offenbar den wärmsten, tätigsten Anteil nahm. Es sollen über 300 Briefe von Thomas Mann an diese Frau existieren, von denen in diesem Band 110 abgedruckt sind, und es steht zu hoffen, dass eines Tages dieser Briefwechsel vollständig als Sonderpublikation vorgelegt wird. Die Briefe an diese Frau sind deshalb so ergiebig, weil Agnes Meyer Einfluss nehmend auf das politische Geschehen der Zeit mit Aufsätzen und Ansprachen fürs Rechte und Gute zu wirken suchte, noch mehr aber, weil sie, von deutschen Eltern stammend, das Deutsche beherrschte und von Thomas Manns Werk ergriffen, davon in Besprechungen und Vorträgen Zeugnis ablegte, auch eine grössere Arbeit über sein Werk plante. Wiederholt wendet sie sich deshalb um Auskünfte an ihn, und auf diese Weise

erhalten wir laufend Berichte über den Fortschritt seiner Arbeit. Für sie, angeregt durch eine Frage von ihr, entwirft er ein interessantes Bild seiner Mutter. In einem Brief an sie findet sich auch der erste Hinweis auf den *Erwählten*, freilich noch nicht mit diesem Titel.

Am Faustus arbeitend, berichtet er, dass Leverkühn dem alten Fabel- und Legendenbuch "Gesta Romanorum" einen Stoff entnimmt: "Es sind Geschichten, wenigstens eine, die ich ihm (d.h.: Leverkühn) am liebsten wegnähme, um selbst eine merkwürdige Novelle darauszumachen. Ein unväterliches Verhalten! Aber mit gewissem Vergnügen stelle ich fest, dass ich mir immer noch neue und aufregende Creationen vorstellen kann". So 1945 mit 70 Jahren! (25.10.45). Hier bricht ein Ton heiterster Selbst-Verspottung durch, wie man sich überhaupt diesen Band trotz alles überschattender Sorge keineswegs nur düster und bitter vorstellen darf. An vielen Stellen kommt sein ununterdrückbarer Sinn fürs Komische durch, nicht nur wenn er meisterhaft eine Geschichte vom kleinen Moritz erzählt (23.9.46), sondern vor allem in den charmanten, in einem ganz persönlich-scherzhaften Stil abgefassten Briefen an sein "Lieblingskind", an seine Tochter Erika. Auch an Bruno Walter, an den er stets mit besonderer Herzlichkeit schreibt; so wenn er ihm den Plan zu dem neuen Roman "Dr. Faustus" erzählt und sich folgende witzige Voraussage erlaubt: "... ich habe beschlossen, dem Kriege *noch* einen Roman lang Zeit zu geben, sodass Bermann (sein Verleger: Bermann Fischer) nachher mit 4 unbekanntenen Büchern von mir durchs Brandenburger Tor einziehen kann" (6.5.43).

Eine Fülle von äusserst aufschlussreichen Bemerkungen über sich und sein Werk, wie er es selbst auffasst und von andern aufgefasst zu sehen wünscht, finden sich in dem Band verstreut. Eine eigentümliche Mischung von

echter Bescheidenheit und berechtigtem Stolz zeichnet sie aus, so wenn z.B. zum 1166-70sten Tausend der deutschen Ausgabe von den Buddenbrooks anmerkt: "Wenn ich denke, wie blutjung und gemütskrank ich war, als ich es schrieb! Brav gehalten hat man sich, über das eigene Erwarten" (2.10.45). Oder wenn er verwundert fragt: "Wenn ich nur wüsste, wie es kommt, dass ich den Eindruck olympischen Anspruchs mache! Ich möchte im Grunde ja nur die Leute zum Lachen bringen und bin im Uebrigen die sich bemühende Bescheidenheit selbst", (17.7.44), was man, da es deutlich zur Belustigung der Freundin so formuliert ist, mit Schmunzeln lesen wird. Wie er sich selbst einschätzt, gibt er anlässlich des "Joseph" zu verstehen: "Ich kann garnicht genug 'Faust' lesen und was dergleichen sonst getan ist, denn schliesslich habe ich eine Art von Weltgedicht unter den Händen, wenn auch nur ein humoristisches und bizzares. Ich habe mich nie für gross gehalten, aber ich liebe es mit der Grösse zu spielen und auf einem gewissen Vertraulichkeitsfuss mit ihr zu leben" (31.12.41).

Verstimmt und irritiert, lässt er sich einmal zu folgendem Geständnis hinreissen: "Ich habe die längste Zeit die Erde gedrückt... glauben Sie mir, ich bin meiner oft gründlich müde und sehe mit Zuneigung der Zeit entgegen, wo nur noch das von mir da sein wird, womit ich den Menschen Freude zu machen und ihnen 'leben zu helfen' versuche." (12.3.41) Das schreibt er *vor* der Beendigung des "Joseph," *vor* dem "Faustus," *vor* dem "Erwählten" und *vor* dem "Krull!" Wie dankbar müssen wir sein, dass er noch so viel länger aushielt; wieviel ärmer an Freude und Lebenshilfe wären wir ohne diese Bücher. Dasselbe gilt von diesen Briefen, wenn sie auch garnicht in dieser Absicht verfasst wurden. Auf jeder Seite blitzt es von Einsicht, von Weisheit, von Humor, den Freunden von Thomas Manns Werk neue Einblicke vermittelnd und manchen, die mit dem Werk noch nicht vertraut sind, neue Wege dazu bahrend. In der Tat: Lebenshilfe und Freude in Fülle.

STRAUSS & CO.
(Fabrics)
LIMITED

76, Wells Street,
London, W.1

**PASMAN FABRICS
LIMITED**

18 Ramillies Place, W.1.

Telephone: GERRard 6291/2/3

**SCHWARZSCHILD
OCHS
LIMITED**

Walmar House,
296, Regent Street,
London, W.1

Telephone: LANgham 4069

Fritz Friedlander

FRANZ OPPENHEIMER

Centenary of His Birth

The life and work of Franz Oppenheimer cast a light on the opportunities as well as the limitations of a German Jew in modern times. Born in Berlin on March 30, 1864, he was the scion of a Jewish family whose members prided themselves on having lived on German soil for many centuries and who, after the emancipation, felt completely German. Oppenheimer's father was an ardent patriot who taught his son the sentence: "Ich bin ein deutscher Mann, treu und wahr und ohne Luege". However, outside his parental home, young Franz soon noticed that the surrounding German world hesitated to receive Jews as fully qualified Germans. The eminent philologist, Ernst Voigt, who was one of his teachers at the Berlin grammar school he attended, conscious of his pupil's talents wanted to direct him to the field of historiography or philology. But the young Franz Oppenheimer, already painfully aware of the fact that, as a Jew, he was neither wanted as a high-school teacher nor as a university scholar, decided to become a physician.

Start as a Physician

Franz Oppenheimer never regretted this, for his medical activity was a preparatory stage for his ultimate mastership in the field of sociology and social policy. As a physician he learned the misery of the working-class in North Berlin as well as the wretchedness of the farm-hands in the former Province of Posen. From this experience originated the fundamental idea of his later system of social science: the realisation that the expropriation of the free farmer by agrarian capitalism, represented by the big estates, is one of the worst social evils of modern times.

Driven by his impetuous temperament Franz Oppenheimer was not content to observe only, he wanted to exert an influence on those conditions which he thought overdue for a change. The physician became a political journalist as well as a scholarly writer; as editor-in-chief of the "Welt am Montag" he criticised the disastrous policy of Wilhelm II which, as he pointed out, was bound to result in war. Of course, this did not make him popular in official quarters; however, the far-sighted publisher, August Scherl, gave him employment that left him ample time to pursue his scientific studies. When he finally got a chair for political economy at the University of Frankfurt a.M. in 1919, he was already acknowledged as one of the leading scholars in his field.

Though in the first place his mind was occupied by his penetrating social studies, he never lost sight of the Jewish problem. When he studied at the Berlin University he was forced to see how Treitschke's antisemitic agitation attracted large numbers of German students. It was also a dreadful experience for him that Eugen Duehring, a thinker and social scientist to whom he owed decisive scientific suggestions, in his later years turned

to a most crude kind of antisemitism. Franz Oppenheimer could not fail to see the detrimental effect which antisemitism exerted on the modern Jew in the Diaspora. He realised with dismay that it prevented the Diaspora Jew from behaving in an unrestricted "natural way", and forced him to exaggerate each activity in order to prove his usefulness to an unfriendly non-Jewish environment.

Though, like most scholarly critics, Franz Oppenheimer rejected Sombart's thesis that the Jews mainly contributed to the uprise of modern capitalism, he conceded to Sombart that in the Middle Ages the Jews could only take hold in the gaps and fissures of the society and that thus they acquired qualities which enabled them to win fresh ground in the modern economy. However, as Oppenheimer observed, the non-Jewish world rarely welcomed these qualities, but reacted to them with envy and hate. For instance, when in consequence of Oppenheimer's initiative a co-operative settlement, named Baerenklau, was founded and prospered, antisemitic propaganda tried to defame it as a "Judenwirtschaft". At the next general meeting of the settlers Franz Oppenheimer declared, this enterprise was indeed intended to be a "Judenwirtschaft", i.e., in the spirit of the Jew Jesus Christ.

Turning to Zionism

Such experiences brought him near to the Zionist ideology. When he met Theodor Herzl he was deeply impressed by Herzl's wealth of learning, his fine taste, writing talents and exquisite manners. Oppenheimer became closely associated with the Zionist Movement, for it eagerly responded to his basic idea that the establishment of co-operative settlements is the best way of warding off the danger of agrarian monopolisation. As this idea tremendously appealed to the Zionists, they asked him to report on his theory at the Basle 6. Zionist Congress in 1903. In 1911 the Zionists put Oppenheimer's theory into practice with the Merhavayah settlement in Palestine and many kibbutzim were developed accordingly. This is Franz Oppenheimer's lasting contribution to Zionism.

On the other hand, this was the only link between him and the Zionists, for he let them know that he was completely "assimilated": inside he felt—as he put it—"99 per cent Kant and Goethe, and only 1 per cent Old Testament, and even this mainly through the agency of Spinoza and the Luther Bible". Furthermore, he did not find any contact with those Eastern European Jews who constituted the majority of the Zionist Movement: in his eyes these people, shackled by tradition, had not developed from the medieval stage. He gratefully acknowledged that they met him, the great scholar, with a deep respect and genuine affection, but this did not help him to overcome his feeling of strangeness towards them. Despite this, Oppenheimer's sense of duty compelled him, in the First World War, to take the chair of the "Deutsches Komitee zur Befreiung der russischen Juden". But gradually he became estranged from the Zionists in Germany, when—in his view—they gave vent to a bad spirit of modern nationalism, expressed by a racial arrogance which he considered as a "photographic negative of antisemitism" i.e., an act of "imitation par opposition". For this reason we cannot

agree with those who called him a "leading Zionist".

Like most German Jews, Franz Oppenheimer identified himself completely with the German cause in 1914 and had sincerely hoped that the new national solidarity would stamp out the evil of Jew-hatred. But when the war took an unfavourable turn for Germany, he had to see that all patriotic sacrifices of the German Jews did not save them from the outburst of vicious antisemitism. When in 1917 the Prussian War Ministry published its ill-famed "Judenstatistik", in which its author, General Ernst von Wrisberg, wrongly asserted that the Jews had shirked serving in the front line, the outraged Franz Oppenheimer proved scientifically that this was a malicious slander. Nevertheless, this calumny was repeated time and again. As early as 1918 when Germany's defeat was imminent, Oppenheimer gloomily foresaw the time in which "the madness of nationalism"—to use his words—would make the German Jews scapegoats of the approaching disaster. The history of the unhappy Weimar Republic gave ample evidence of his prophecy.

After Hitler's rise to power, Oppenheimer apparently shared the belief of many German Jews that they could continue in Germany on a limited scale. He placed himself at the disposal of the Jewish adult education and lectured at the Berlin Lehranstalt fuer die Wissenschaft des Judentums. In 1939, he left Germany and ultimately settled in Los Angeles. Despite the horrible experiences of that time he, who had already set great store in the idea of the League of Nations, did not abandon the hope for a new world unity which would guarantee the security and welfare of mankind and consequently of the Jewish people. Alongside with Albert Einstein and Bertrand Russell he kept to this creed, till his death on September 30, 1943.

LIBRIS

Wir kaufen Einzelwerke, Bibliotheken,
Autographen und moderne Graphik
Direktor: Dr. Joseph Suschitzky

38a BOUNDARY RD., LONDON, N.W.8
Telephone: MAI. 3030

★
J. C. Gilbert Ltd

COLUMBIA HOUSE

ALDWYCH

LONDON WC2

★

Robert Weltsch

DIASPORA AND ISRAEL

It is not easy to review a book of homilies. Sermons have their own purpose and are therefore necessarily epigrammatic and tied to an occasion. Nevertheless, the sermons by Rabbi Maybaum, collected in this volume,* are of special interest since many of them—as the title indicates—are devoted to a subject which most contemporary Jews prefer to evade: the meaning of the Diaspora and its relation to the State of Israel from a religious—though not Orthodox—point of view, in what the author calls the post-Zionist world.

Starting from various Biblical texts taken from the week's lesson, Maybaum tries to draw a moral for the life of the present Jewish generation. The main problem that emerges is that of Jewry's relationship with other nations, or, biblically, the relation between Jacob and Esau. The State of Israel, whatever its merits on the historical plane (which Maybaum generously extols), has not solved this problem nor, in any real sense, has it solved any other. Zionist ideology was reduced to its proper limits when the actual State disproved the exaggerations of nationalist messianic rhetorics. It has been revealed that a State cannot be the Kingdom of God which is the aim of the true messianic urge. But when Maybaum says (p. 214) that "Theodor Herzl was a false Messiah", he is unjust to the man who gave his life for the secular betterment of his people's life but—as distinct from Sabbatai Zvi—never claimed to be a Messiah.

Yet it is true that political "idealism" is apt to end in barbarism, as the German example shows (p. 99), though religious

* Ignaz Maybaum: *The Faith of the Jewish Diaspora*. Vision Press, London. £1 1s.

fanaticism also often did not escape this danger. The absolute idea of the Kingdom of God—the kingdom of justice, truth and hope, the kingdom of mercy and holiness—should not be confounded with temporal values, either as exist in the State of Israel or in other countries where Jews live and share the patriotism of their fellow-citizens. This warning often recurs in Maybaum's admonitions. It is encouraging to encounter an honest belief in the possibility of religious revival in the Diaspora, and Maybaum is justified in including also the State of Israel (which in this respect, he says, is only another part of the Diaspora) when speaking of this need. Many Israeli voices support him, such as the new monthly *Prozdor*, which is now adding an English summary to its Hebrew text. Also recently, on the occasion of the 80th birthday of Professor Hugo Bergmann, a young Hebrew writer (Boaz Evron) in the daily *Haaretz* identified himself enthusiastically with Bergmann's profession of faith which, he said, deeply moved even the atheists among his listeners.

Two Pertinent Questions

There are, however, two questions which Maybaum does not answer. Firstly, can the consciousness of a divine mission alone perpetuate Jewish existence, without a specific collective way of life, without a social structure (which existed in Eastern Europe) and without the tradition of learning? And, secondly, is a religious revival likely in a preponderantly agnostic world caring more for science and technology than for spiritual values? The Christians are facing similar problems. In

the case of the Jews, those who are eager to preserve a defined Jewish identity have recourse to nationalist or semi-nationalist values or contents. In the Diaspora they also use the State of Israel for that purpose. The collection of funds has taken the place of religion or of learning in many communities, especially in the United States. A symptom of this is the at times undignified manner of the so-called Kol Nidre Appeal, rightly criticised by Maybaum.

Maybaum forces his listeners to think for themselves and not to accept propaganda phrases or conventional simplifications uncritically. The reader of these sermons is awakened to some of the most burning—and, alas, unsolved—problems of modern Judaism.

JEWES AND CRUCIFIXION STORY

Mr. Benjamin Epstein, national director of the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith, at the annual meeting of the League in New York said the idea that the Jewish people had responsibility for the death of Jesus is "distressingly alive and a cruel, critical factor in perpetuating antisemitic prejudice".

He stated that a sample survey of Protestant Church members in the U.S.A. has revealed that 69 per cent believe that Jews were "the most responsible" for crucifying Jesus. Forty-five per cent agreed that "Jews can never be forgiven until they accept Jesus as the True Saviour". Mr. Epstein said that the study made clear that Christian leadership must undertake more actively the mission of rectifying the "centuries-old injustice of anti-semitism".

Senator Edward Kennedy, brother of the late President, praised the League for its work against racial discrimination. He said the finest memorial to his brother's memory would be for people to devote themselves to the principles for which he lived and to the eradication of the hatred and extremism which took him away.—(J.C.)

AJR CHARITABLE TRUST

These are the ways in which you can help:

CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER COVENANT

(in lieu of your membership subscription to the AJR).

*A Covenant commits the covenanter
for a period of seven years or during
his life, whichever period is shorter.*

GIFTS IN YOUR LIFETIME A BEQUEST IN YOUR WILL

Ask for particulars from:

The Secretary, AJR Charitable Trust, 8 Fairfax Mansions,
London, N.W.3.

Space donated by an Anonymous Donor

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

BARON TRAVEL COMPANY

has been amalgamated with

GRANGE TRAVEL SERVICE LTD.

3 PUMP LANE, HAYES, MIDDLESEX

Tel.: HAYes 5517-9 Cables: Grange, Hayes, Middx.

Still under the personal supervision of
MR. J. G. J. BARON, M.T.A.I., DIRECTOR & GENERAL MANAGER

ALWAYS AT YOUR PERSONAL SERVICE

FOR ALL TRAVEL, TOURS, CAR BOOKINGS & INSURANCE

Strohbach Ltd.

AJR CLUB

57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3

SUNDAY, APRIL 26

at 4.30 p.m.

LECTURE

given by

GABRIELE TERGIT:

GLUECKEL von HAMELN

Space donated by
TRADE CUTTERS LIMITED
Britannia Works, 25 St. Pancras Way,
N.W.1

Erwin Rosenthal

HEILBRONN'S JEWS REMEMBERED

For some time now a number of German cities have been publishing books in honour of their former Jewish citizens. These books are much more than "conscience money", much more than a shamefaced gesture offered at a time when one wonders whether this wave of philo-semitism is not too much of a good thing, and in a way just as dangerous as the former antisemitism to which it is heir. They are—as we learn from the *Geleitwort* of Heilbronn's humane, active and efficient Oberbürgermeister Paul Meyle to the book on the history of the Jews in that City*—to show "the significance of the Jews for the economic and cultural development of our city; the tragic fate of those former Jewish fellow-citizens which must not be lost from memory".

The book's author, Hans Franke, is neither a professional historian nor a statistician: he is a writer of considerable attainment, a poet of distinction and a perceptive, forward-looking critic who for many decades was the literary editor of Heilbronn's leading daily. Friends have recently expressed their respect and admiration for this upright fighter for humanity, freedom of spirit and love of mankind, in a moving tribute on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. Among its contributors are quite a few of Germany's leading minds of the pre-Nazi period.

First Settlement 900 Years Ago

Franke presents a complete history of Jews in Heilbronn from their first settlement—round about 1050—to the fearful days of their elimination from the city. He could base his book on two Jewish accounts—A. Tänzer's *Die Geschichte der Juden von Württemberg* and Oskar Mayer's *Die Geschichte der Juden in Heilbronn*. Yet he has added valuable new material.

With the help of the *Leo Baeck Institute* in Jerusalem Franke was able to establish the presence of Jews in Heilbronn more than two centuries before the first recorded settlement ending in the persecution of 1298, the first landmark of a chequered history, called by the author a pogrom. Between this date and the Emancipation Law of 1828, Franke traces the ups and downs of Jews who formed an important element of the city. The outstanding feature of this study is just this unmistakable evidence of the integration—not always smooth and quick—of the Jews in the life of the city, both economic and cultural. In this lies the value of the book for those for whose benefit it was written in the first place: the younger generation who know nothing of Jews from their own experience. Franke's book is an apt illustration of that essence of Jewish history which Ismar Elbogen never tired of stressing: that Jewish history is part of general history.

We can read the chapters dealing with the Middle Ages up to the emancipation with a certain detachment and an occasional nod when we find the familiar pattern of alternating admission to the city and expulsion from the Freie Reichsstadt, of chicanery and individual favouritism, of taxes and imposts amid Jewish resilience and tenacity, and despite all of a continuing communal life centring in synagogue, *mikvah* and cemetery. Everything is well documented and illustrated with

* Hans Franke: *Geschichte und Schicksal der Juden in Heilbronn. Vom Mittelalter bis zur Zeit der nationalsozialistischen Verfolgungen (1050—1945)*. Stadt Heilbronn Stadtarchiv, 1963.

photographs. Most Jews who came to Heilbronn were traders or money lenders. While the Freie Reichsstadt drove them out several times, they fared much better under the Deutschorde. But they had to wait for the Enlightenment and the French Revolution to be welcomed back to the city after 354 years' absence to help in its economic development at the time of industrialisation and expansion of the inland port.

According to the author, the Jewish community mirrors the development of the city from its concentration on viticulture and commerce to a thriving industrial city and an important transit port. In 1828, there were no more than two or three dozen Jewish families in Heilbronn. New arrivals date from about 1870 and the turn of the century. In 1933 Heilbronn counted 855 Jews among its inhabitants. No less than 225 became victims of persecution and extermination while more than 600 emigrated. Over 30 per cent of the deportees were between 60 and 70 years of age, children under ten and men up to 40 made up 16 per cent. This is carefully set out in lists of Heilbronn Jews disposed of when the *Endlösung* was in full swing. In this abominable process the Old Age Home (Landesasyl) in Sontheim—a small neighbouring town which once had a larger Jewish community than Heilbronn, wherefore its history is fully covered in the book—played a sad part. Franke has taken endless pains to ascertain the ascertainable facts and to produce as accurate a record of the "Final Solution" as possible. His task was the more difficult since important records were lost during devastating air-raids on the city in 1944 when the whole inner part was destroyed. It was after that destruction that a stone with a Hebrew inscription was discovered (Nathan haParnes) in Romance ductus, according to the Leo Baeck Institute in Jerusalem attributable to the second half of the eleventh century. It came from a room of the *mikvah*, clearly a sign of an organised Jewish community of some size.

Distinguished Jewish Citizens

The modern city counted among its most distinguished public servants a Jewish freeman (Ehrenbürger), the lawyer Max Rosengart, and another lawyer, Siegfried Gumbel, the close collaborator of Otto Hirsch, Executive Director of the "Reichsvertretung". Gumbel, an outstanding and courageous Jewish fighter, was President of the "Oberrat" in Stuttgart after Otto Hirsch had moved to Berlin. He also perished at the hands of the Nazis. Well-deserved tributes to Hirsch and Gumbel are also paid in a recent article in *Year Book V* of the Leo Baeck Institute (1960) by Leo Adler under the title *Israelitische Religionsgemeinschaft of Württemberg*.

Heilbronn's outstanding rabbis of this century receive full and sympathetic treatment as its teachers and doctors. One, Dr. Bachrach, is commemorated by a photograph on the title page of the *Heilbronner Beobachter* of May 17, 1930 (!). The headline reads "Jude Bachrach?" and is followed by an abusive article entitled "Jude Bachrach als Arbeitersamariter". There is also a report of a meeting addressed by an imported Nazi, complaining that, in local opinion, Heilbronn was not the place for National Socialism. This was before 1933, of course. One of the most interesting glimpses into the Nazi time

is the story of the *Einzelaktionen* against individual Jews and of the *Kristallnacht* against the synagogue (a picture of the burning synagogue is included) and all the remaining Jews, for it throws light on the uneasy relations between the Heilbronn police and the *Einsatzkommandos* (mostly reinforced with Nazis from other places).

Another distinctive feature of this book is a well over forty-page compilation of personal reports and letters by former Heilbronn Jews relating to personal experiences and general observations on the German-Jewish relationship.

The appendix to the fourteen chapters of the book deals with the anti-Jewish legislation with details of "early signs of anti-semitism", extracts from the Nazi press and statistics (lists of Jewish tradespeople in 1865, of Jewish house-owners in 1868, of Jewish firms in Industry and Commerce in 1931, of Jewish Community members in 1937, and of Jewish ration-card holders of February 1, 1941).

Lastly, the book carries particulars reflecting the fate of Heilbronn's Jewish citizens after 1933. One list enumerates the names of those who perished, especially in the deportation centres or by suicide. Another list enumerates those who emigrated. The book ends with a statement by the German Protestant Church issued on the occasion of the trials of high-ranking Nazis and stressing that Germans must not forget or condone these crimes because they are co-responsible for them.

It is not surprising that this book should have been sponsored by the man who is at the helm of the municipal administration, for Oberbürgermeister Meyle has, for many years, tried to keep in touch with Heilbronners living abroad, sending out appropriate presents at Christmas—the season of good will—and giving them full reports on the growth and development of their Vaterstadt. He and Hans Franke deserve the warm appreciation of all men and women of good will who believe in and work for mutual understanding.



HALLGARTEN SELECTION

KING SOLOMON WINES

The Israel wines
for all occasions

Dry and Sweet White, Red and Rosé

10/- per bottle

Ask for them at your wine merchant and
favourite restaurant. Full information and
details of stockists from sole importers:

S F & O HALLGARTEN, 1 CRUTCHED FRIARS
LONDON EC3. ROYAL 9716

Birthday Tributes

MR. H. J. REIFENBERG 70

Mr. H. J. Reifenberg, who was 70 on March 20, started his career in Berlin, where he assisted the architect Schmehl in the creation of the Borsig building, the first skyscraper of that city. He also built some of the most up-to-date houses in Berlin Grunewald.

Together with his wife, Gabriele Tergit, authoress of "Kaesebier erobert Berlin" and "Die Effingers", he went to Palestine in 1933, where, amongst others, he built a house for his brother, professor at the Hebrew University, and several blocks of flats in Tel Aviv.

In London, where he has lived since before the outbreak of war, he designed the pavilion "Power and Production" for the 1951 Festival of Britain. However, his works particularly well known to former refugees are the synagogue of the New Liberal Jewish Congregation at Belsize Square and the two homes for elderly refugees, Otto Schiff House (Netherhall Gardens, Hampstead) and Heinrich Stahl House (The Bishop's Avenue, Finchley). It was the work for the homes which brought him into close and constant contact with many responsible members of the AJR and the C.B.F. His task was not an easy one; he had to adapt the existing buildings to their new purpose, and he had to decide on the position and designs of the additional new wings. In the difficult preparatory work he excelled by his imagination and his strong sense of detail. If now the residents of the Homes enjoy their pleasant and comfortable accommodation, they owe it to a high extent to the planning of Mr. Reifenberg.

Those who worked with him were bound to realise that he was guided by a deep understanding for the needs of his fellow-refugees whose well-being was very near to his heart. In gratitude, we extend our sincerest birthday wishes to our friend Reifenberg.

FRITZ FEIGL 80

On March 6 the painted Fritz Feigl, a well-known figure in Hampstead, celebrated his 80th birthday. He was born in Prague, where he attended the same high school as Franz Kafka and Franz Werfel. His father was a leading lawyer, one of his brothers was a journalist and gifted poet in Prague, and another one became the director of an art gallery in New York.

Fritz Feigl studied in Antwerp and in Paris, where he became associated with the famous "Fauves". After his return to his home town he founded a similar, progressive group in Prague. Later on he settled in Berlin. His works were shown in many special exhibitions, and numerous paintings of his were displayed in public galleries and private collections, both in Europe and in the United States.

Together with his wife, Feigl came to England as a refugee in 1939, and recognition in a foreign country was not easily to be won. However, several exhibitions in London bear witness to his ultimate success. This month, Ben Uri Art Gallery will open an exhibition of about sixty of his most recent works, reaffirming the untiring creative strength of the octogenarian master.

MINNIE WOOLF-SCHLESINGER 97

Mrs. Minnie Woolf, formerly Schlesinger, of 42 Nevern Square, London, S.W.5, will celebrate her 97th birthday on April 17. She was an English teacher in Berlin and will be remembered with gratitude and affection by her numerous former pupils. We extend our sincerest congratulations to her.

ANNIVERSARY OF "ARGENTINISCHE TAGEBLATT"

Though the *Argentinische Tageblatt* is not a refugee newspaper and not even published or edited by Germans or Austrians, the 75th anniversary of its foundation on April 29 deserves to be mentioned in our columns because this German language daily with strong anti-Nazi leanings has always been a friend of all Jewish émigrés in the Argentine and other South American countries. Founded by the Swiss Johann Alemann, the paper started as a weekly and had to overcome many difficulties before it was established. The day after the Reichstag fire the "A.T." denounced Hitler and said in a leading article that the Nazis were responsible for it.

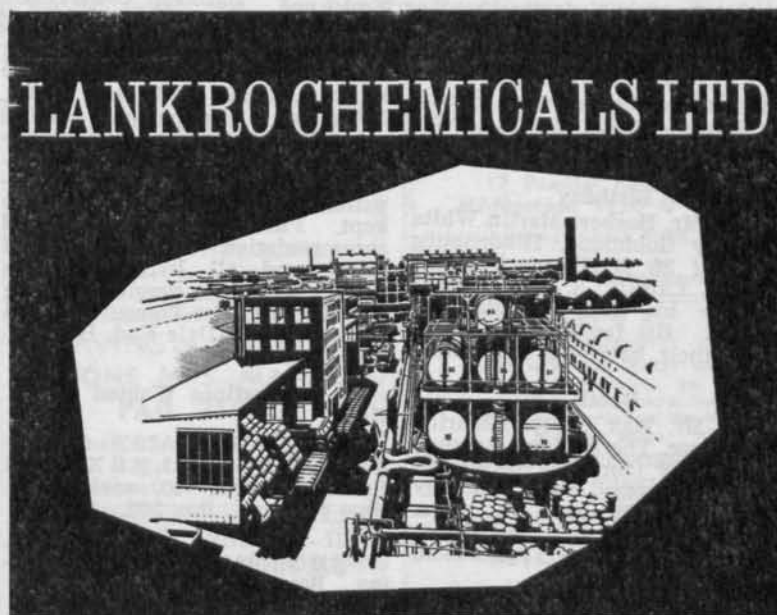
The Germans tried to boycott the paper and urged business men not to support it, but Dr. Ernst F. Alemann stuck to his convictions even when Hitler sued him. Undeterred by threats of bombs, he fought antisemitism in Buenos Aires and everywhere else. He lost his membership with the "Deutscher Klub" but is now again an honoured member. In his editorial work Dr. Alemann, whose son Roberto is Argentina's Ambassador in Washington, diligently keeps a watch on the underground activities of fascists in Buenos Aires.

Pem

Whatever your figure
whatever the occasion



have the foundation
for you



MANUFACTURERS OF

Plasticisers and Stabilisers for P.V.C.

Pigments, Finishes and Fatliquors
for Leather

Emulsifiers, Detergents and
Wetting Agents

Polyethers for Polyurethane Foams



ECCLES · MANCHESTER

TELEPHONE: ECCLES 5311/8 · TELEX 86730 · OVERSEAS ENQUIRIES ECCLES

CABLES: LANKRO ECCLES MANCHESTER

Rudolf R. Levy (Holon, Israel)

ISRAEL—LAND WITHOUT A CONSTITUTION

"At the present time Israel is a state without a constitution, and as things are, this situation is likely to persist for a considerable period". With this observation the reader of *Die Staatsordnung Israels* by Yehoshua Freudenheim is immediately made aware of the central problem of constitutional law in Israel; and by this the latter is also distinguished from many other democratic states.

In the book, published in its original Hebrew a number of years ago, the author, a Jerusalem lawyer, also deals with the Israeli basic laws which cover such matters as form part of the constitution in other states. He propounds two basic questions which go to the heart of the problem, namely (1) whether the constitution should cover fields in which there is irreconcilable conflict between rival viewpoints; and (2) what limitations should be placed on majority and governmental rule. The question is really directed at the place of religion in the State and what judicial control is needed to ensure that the activities of the legislature and executive conform to the basic constitutional principles.

Another peculiarity of the legal system of the State of Israel is that it is to a considerable extent derived from the code operating during the mandatory period.

Proceeding from Montesquieu's concept of tri-partite power, Freudenheim deals with the legislative power as embodied in the Knesset, then with the executive power, i.e., the statutory questions linked with the conduct of

* C. H. Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Munich and Berlin.

public business and, finally, the power of the courts, i.e., the legal set-up and the principles of the judicature. A separate chapter is devoted to the position of the President in a parliamentary democratic state.

Although there is as yet no specific legislative basis for the budget, the office of State Controller, including his duties, appointment and tenure of office, is determined by special legislation.

The author stresses the significance of the Law of Return and claims that it is one of the most important basic laws of the State of Israel because it clearly expresses that Israel belongs to the whole Jewish people. Citizenship rights are also discussed and in this connection emphasis is laid on the difficulty of defining the position of the Arab minority.

The most noteworthy aspect of Freudenheim's work is that it is not limited to a systematic description of Israel's legal system, but continually relates it to the basic laws of the Western democracies; this makes it easier for the external observer to obtain an insight into Israel's legislature.

DEATH OF RABBI DR. S. HANOVER

Rabbi Dr. Siegmund Hanover passed away in Haifa in his 84th year. He was born in Wandsbeck and, after having studied at the Berlin Rabbinical Seminary, became Rabbi in Cologne, and, after the First World War, in Würzburg. He emigrated to the United States, where he was appointed rabbi of the Shaare Hatikvah Congregation. He retired after 15 years' service and settled in Israel.

EIN DEUTSCHES BUCH UEBER DEN KIBBUZ

Joseph Baratz: "Siedler am Jordan"

Von dem 1954 in England erschienenen Buch "Village by the Jordan, The Story of Dagan", ist jetzt unter dem Titel "Siedler am Jordan" eine deutsche Uebersetzung erschienen (Verlag Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Goettingen). Es ist die Geschichte des ersten Kibbutz, seiner Entstehung und Fortentwicklung, urspruenglich auf Russisch erzahlt—nicht selbst aufgeschrieben—von Joseph Baratz, der 1906 nach Palaestina kam. Die deutsche Uebersetzung von Elisabeth Baeumer und Christoph Henn zeigt das Bemuehen, die Faerbung des gesprochenen Wortes zum Ausdruck zu bringen, was die Lektuere leicht und bei allem Ernst zum Teil unterhaltend macht.

Ein Hinweis auf diese Veroeffentlichung erscheint mir deshalb wichtig, weil das Thema des Buches manche unserer aelteren Leser interessieren wird, die das Lesen in ihrer Muttersprache auch heute noch der englischen Lektuere vorziehen. Dann aber finde ich es bemerkenswert, dass ein deutscher nicht-juedischer Verlag gerade dieses Buch herausbringt, in dem die Leistung und das idealistische Zielbewusstsein juedischer Pioniere geschildert wird, so dass in Deutschland die Leser erkennen werden, wie verfaelst die Vorstellung ist, die manche von "den Juden" haben. NELLY WOLFFHEIM.

HEBREW DICTIONARY SALES

The Communist-Jewish press reports that the Jewish community of Sverdlosk now numbers over 15,000, 11 per cent of whom gave Yiddish as their mother-tongue at the 1959 census. Despite the fact that most of them are Russian-speaking, the Hebrew dictionary published in Moscow last year has become a best-seller and the Sverdlosk bookshop sold 120 copies within a few days of publication, with many Jews ordering copies direct from Moscow.—(J.C.)

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Birthday

White.—Mr. Herbert Martin White (formerly Goldmann, Hindenburg O/S.), of 20 Marlborough Road, Penylan, Cardiff, S. Wales, will celebrate his 60th birthday on April 13. His family and friends extend their heartiest congratulations.

Death

Gump.—Mr. Max Gump, Heinrich Stahl House, The Bishop's Avenue, London, N.2 (formerly of Frankfurt A/M), passed away suddenly on February 25, aged 81 years. Deeply mourned by his widow, daughter, son-in-law, grandson, relatives and friends.

CLASSIFIED

Situations Vacant

EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER/WAGES CLERK with typing experience required. Knowledge of shorthand an advantage. High wages. 5-day week. Pleasant surroundings. Morton Leather Products, 16 Portland Road, W.11.

INTELLIGENT SECRETARY, English/German, wanted for interesting journalistic work. Part-time. Box 393.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

L. A. PREECE, Decorations

Please note that as from Thurs., March 12, my new address will be:

**67 HIGHVIEW GARDENS,
EDGWARE, MIDDLESEX**
Telephone: STOnegrove 5835

RESIDENT COUPLE WANTED to run small Orthodox hostel, Edgbaston, Birmingham. Wife's catering and supervisory ability essential. Husband to act as handyman gardener or follow own occupation. Additional domestic help kept. Furnished or unfurnished accommodation available. Good salary and all living expenses found. Reference required. Write for interview, The Treasurer, Hillel House, c/o 107 Dale End, Birmingham, 4.

Situations Wanted

Men

EXPERIENCED SALES CORRESPONDENT/CLERK, fluent French/German, 40, seeks part-time position. Box 392.

HIGH-CALIBRE EXECUTIVE, export/import, seeks suitable opening. Box 398.

Women

SECRETARY, English/German shorthand-typist, experienced in wages, bookkeeping, versatile, responsible, seeks position. Box 391.

RESTITUTION LAWYER'S GERMAN/ENGLISH SHORTHAND-TYPIST. Also direct dictation into the typewriter. Part-time. Box 395.

GENERAL ASSISTANT, experienced in filing, postal work, records, typing, no figure work, 17 years in last employment, seeks full-time position. Box 396.

Accommodation Vacant

N.W.11. Furnished bed-sitting-room, h. & c., built-in kitchenette, near tube and buses. Business woman only. Free May 1. Box 390.

COMFORTABLE DOUBLE/SINGLE ROOMS available for recreation/convalescence. Excellent Viennese cooking. Three minutes from sea. Very conveniently situated. Bookings taken. Mrs. Wheeler, 11 Palmeira Avenue, Hove, 3.

NICE, FRANCE. Studio flat to let off Promenade des Anglais. Two persons. Bath, sun terrace, fridge. May, July, first half August. Box 397.

Accommodation Wanted

FURNISHED FLAT, two to three rooms, North-Western district, for Israeli couple, from June to August or September. Box 389.

Miscellaneous

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR safely and permanently removed by qualified Physiotherapist and Electrolysis. Facials. Body Massage. Visits arranged. Mrs. Dutch, D.R.E., 239 Willesden Lane, N.W.2. Tel: WILlesden 1849.

GERMAN BOOKS purchased. Continental Book Supply, 42 Commercial Road, London, E.1. Nur schriftl. Angeb. od. Telephone: MAI 6892.

AJR Needlewoman Service

WOMEN available for alterations, mending, handicrafts. Phone MAI 4449.

AJR Attendance Service

WOMEN available to care for sick people and invalids, as companions and sitters-in; full- or part-time (not residential). Phone MAI 4449.

Personal

DOCTOR'S WIDOW (49), independent means, own house and car, self-supporting grown-up family, wishes to meet cultured gentleman interested in music, films and politics, with view to friendship in the first instance. Box 388.

HANDSOME GENTLEMAN, late twenties, excellent position, wishes to meet attractive young lady, good family background, object matrimony. Box 394.

ELDERLY WIDOWER wishes to meet lady for companionship. Box 399.

WIDOW, early 60, cultured, own home, good income, independent, wishes to meet elderly gentleman in similar circumstances. South Coast or near London. View friendship/marriage. Write in confidence to Box 400.

MISSING PERSONS

Personal Enquiries

Rosenthal.—Would any relative of Jenny Rosenthal, late of Otto Hirsch House, 2/4 Priory Road, Kew, Surrey, please contact Frederick Weil, LL.B., solicitor, "Tuffleigh", High Street, Banstead, Surrey.

Enquiries by AJR

Walton.—Henry Gordon Walton, born 14.2.1922 in Frankfurt a.M., formerly resident in Canada, between 1959 and 1.9.1961 in Frankfurt a.M. and Bonn, since then in London, sought in restitution proceedings Amalie Wolowicz.

OBITUARY

KARL THEODOR BLUTH

Like Gottfried Benn, with whom he was compared in his younger days, Karl Theodor Bluth who died last month in London, aged 72, was a physician and a poet. He was nearly fifty years old when he had to undergo his examinations again in England. Today his name as a writer is only remembered by a few people in Germany. One of his plays was produced by Leopold Jessner at Berlin's State Theatre in 1924, and another one by Lindberg at the Schiller-Theatre in 1930.

Dr. Bluth practised at Notting Hill and often helped his fellow refugees without charging for his services. His last collection of poems was published in German in London in 1952—a typical and tragic example of the fate of an author in exile who was once as widely recognised in Germany for his creative style and diction as Benn and Becher.

Pem

ELSA HERZOG

Elsa Herzog, who died in London two days after her 88th birthday, was the doyenne of German fashion journalism. For nearly half a century she helped to form our taste; first for Ullstein, later for Scherl, she reported about the changing world of women's wear. No first-night or ball could and would take place without "die Herzogin" as she was called by friends and admirers. Her parties in Berlin were famous, and everybody who was somebody was invited. She was a wonderful hostess and an expert of cooking; her recipes will survive her.

Elsa Herzog was a personality and liked people; youngsters asked for her advice. Even in London she attended all fashion shows and premières, and wrote about them for German papers, for instance, for Koebner's *Elegante Welt*.

Pem

RABBI DR. FELIX ABER

Rabbi Felix Aber passed away in Ithaca (N.Y.) at the age of 68. He was the last Rabbi of Bremen, where he officiated from 1925-1939. After his emigration, he held offices with various congregations in the United States. He visited Bremen in 1952 to unveil the monument in memory of the perished members of his former community. Dr. Aber was the son-in-law of his predecessor, Dr. Leopold Rosenak.

DR. FELIX REICH

Dr. Felix Reich (Oldham, Lancs), the former director of the Israelitische Taubstummenanstalt Berlin-Weissensee, passed away in his 79th year. He was born in Fuerstenwalde, where his father, Markus Reich, was the founder and head of the school for Jewish deaf and dumb children, which, later on, was transferred to Berlin. Dr. Felix Reich was director of the school from 1919 to 1939. In summer, 1939, he accompanied children of his school to England and negotiated about the admission of further pupils. However, the war intervened and Dr. Reich stayed in this country where he worked as a biology teacher.

MR. ASCHER WOLFF

Mr. B. N. BERGMANN, Chairman of the AJR Glasgow Group, writes:

On February 11 we lost our loyal and long-standing member, Ascher Wolff, in his 71st year. All our festival celebrations were enhanced by his contributions to the traditional religious ceremonies. Born in Friedrichstadt, he later on settled in Dortmund, until he came to this country with his wife and daughter. Here, from small beginnings, he succeeded in building up his life anew. He will be greatly missed by his many friends, his daughter, son-in-law and two grandchildren.

JEW IN FRENCH ACADEMY

M. Joseph Kessel, the Jewish writer, was elected as a member of the French Academy to the seat previously occupied by the late Duc de la Force. The new member was born in Argentina of Russian parents in 1898 and came to Paris at the age of 15.

During the reception ceremony M. Kessel referred to his origins and said: "For those still suffering from discrimination and thirsting for equity and dignity, I am sure you, who form the oldest and one of the highest of all institutions in France, have symbolised that the origins of a human being have nothing to do with the judgment one has to make of him."

Replying on behalf of the Academy, M. Andre Chamson warmly welcomed M. Kessel, on "whose sword the Shield of David is twinkling in the blaze of its thousands of years of light."—(J.C.)

CONSULTATIVE STATUS FOR JEWISH WELFARE COUNCIL

The International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services (INTERCO), which links the Central British Fund, the Joint, the Jewish Colonization Association, the Standing Conference of European Jewish Community Services, Hias, and Ort has been granted consultative status with the World Health Organisation.

The decision was made in recognition of the diversified and widespread health activities in which the six INTERCO agencies are engaged. These include feeding programmes, mother-child care, care of the aged, chronically ill and handicapped, mental health programmes, prevention and cure of communicable diseases, etc. Conducted mainly in Europe, North Africa, Israel and Iran, these programmes serve some 250,000 beneficiaries.

Mr. H. Oscar Joseph, the Chairman of the C.B.F., is the President of the International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services.

'THE HOUSE ON THE HILL'

Nursery and Kindergarten
5 NETHERHALL GARDENS, N.W.3
Prospectus from the Principal, HAM. 1562

Catering with a difference

Foods of all nations for formal or informal occasions—in your own home or any venue.

Free consultations—please 'phone

Mrs. ILLY LIEBERMANN

WESTERN 2872

SIMAR HOUSE

The private Continental Hotel
10-12 Herbert Road
BOURNEMOUTH WEST

As always, the House with the home-like atmosphere and its beautiful gardens.

CENTRALLY HEATED

Open the whole year

DIETS on request

Within easy reach of Sea and Town Centre

Mrs. MARGOT SMITH

'Phone: Westbourne 64176

SHOE REPAIRS

RICH'S SHOE REPAIR SERVICE

(formerly REICH) now at

133, HAMILTON RD., N.W.11

(2 minutes Brent Station)

We collect and deliver

'Phone: SPE. 7463; HAM. 1037

The Exclusive
Salon de Corseterie

Mme H. LIEBERG

871 FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.11

'Phone: SPeedwell 8673

AND AT

9 QUEEN'S PARADE,
WALM LANE, N.W.2

'Phone: WILlesden 6817

Ready-made and to measure

EXPERT & QUALIFIED FITTERS

COMFORTABLE HOME FOR OLD LADIES

Moderate Terms

68 Shoot-up Hill, N.W.2

'Phone: GLA. 5838

HAVING A PARTY? 'PHONE MRS. MANDL PAD. 2593

Expert for Cocktail, Tea,
Dinner Parties.
Small or Large.

"THE CONTINENTAL"

9 Church Road,
Southbourne, Bournemouth
(Bournemouth 48804)

Facing sea.

2 comfortable lounges. TV

Dining-room (seats 30).

Central heating. Car park.

Large garden.

Dance band in season.

—Brochure—

MR. & MRS. H. SCHREIBER

PICARDY HOTEL

Bournemouth 20751

Continental Cuisine. Licensed.

Two TV Lounges. Entertainment.

Centrally heated throughout. Lift.

Come and enjoy a comfortable holiday at specially reduced terms for AJR members.

BOOK FOR WHITSUN AND YOUR

SUMMER HOLIDAY NOW

LUGGAGE REPAIRS

Large selection of all types of travel goods, especially Air Travel Cases. All travel goods repaired. Old trunks and cases bought.

FAIRFIELD & FUCHS

210 West End Lane, N.W.6

'Phone HAMpstead 2602

R. & G. (ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS) LTD.

(Incorporating Reissner & Goldberg)

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

199b Belsize Road, N.W.6

MAI. 2646

Agents for Hoover, Frigidaire, Kenwood

Thermadore Warm Home Specialists

ROSEMOUNT

17 Parsifal Road, N.W.6
HAMpstead 5856 & 8565

THE BOARDING HOUSE WITH CULTURE

A Home for you
Elderly people welcomed

HOVE

(BRIGHTON)

QUIET NEW LUXURIOUS VILLA

Single and double bedrooms, hot and cold water in all rooms. Central heating.

First-class Continental Board.

Moderate terms.

BRIDGEHOUSE RESIDENT HOME

1 WILBURY VILLAS, HOVE

'Phone: Hove 70547

THE DORICE

Continental Cuisine—Licensed

169a Finchley Road, N.W.3

(MAI. 6301)

PARTIES CATERED FOR

"HOUSE ARLET"

77 St. Gabriel's Road, N.W.2

'Phone: GLA. 4029

Visitors to London are welcomed in my exquisitely furnished and cultured Private Hotel.

Central Heating, Garden, TV.

Good residential district.

MRS. LOTTE SCHWARZ

Do you want comfort and every convenience, First-Class Accommodation

room with own bath, excellent Continental food, TV, lounge, gardens?

Mrs. A. WOLFF,

3 Hemstal Road, N.W.6

(MAI. 8521)

JEWRY IN THE POST-KENNEDY ERA

London Address by Dr. Joachim Prinz

Many Jews from Germany attended a public meeting in London at which Dr. Joachim Prinz spoke about "American and World Jewry in the Post-Kennedy Era". The meeting was held at the end of the Biennial Conference of the World Jewish Congress, British Section.

Based on first-hand knowledge, Dr. Prinz gave a brilliant description of the late John Kennedy's personality. Kennedy was the first intellectual to hold the highest office of the United States. He had won the election in spite of three obstacles: his adherence to Catholicism, his wealth and his New England origin. His was an analytical mind, and he always made it his task to base his decisions on thorough personal research work. Kennedy was not the "Father of the Nation", as was usually expected from the President, but he was considered as the nation's best son. He was an intellectual Liberal. His and his wife's cultural leanings had changed the atmosphere of the White House.

As one of the ten leaders of the "March on Washington" on August 28, Dr. Prinz recalled his meeting with the late President on that occasion. Turning to the wider issue involved the speaker stated that the Negro revolution was a religious revolution. It was from this angle that the Jews had to associate themselves with this fight, realising their own position as Jews and members of a minority group. However, so far, the Jewish contribution had been made from the pulpit rather than from the pew: the Jewish laymen did not always identify themselves with the stand taken by their rabbis.

Minorities, Dr. Prinz stated, were bound to be victims of prejudice. The American-Jewish leaders had recognised that prejudice could not be fought. However, what could be fought by legislative action was discrimination and this was the line now taken by the minorities in the U.S.A.

Turning to the incidence of mixed marriages Dr. Prinz described it as futile to imagine that there was a remedy against it. In a free society with free social contacts between various ethnic and religious groups it was unavoidable. On the other hand, the proportion of mixed marriages should not be over-estimated. It did not impair the creative continuity of Jewry as an identifiable group. The synagogue was a focal point for American Jews, both in the religious and in the secular sphere.

The audience greatly appreciated the vivid description of some of American Jewry's problems, given by a man whose achievements in Germany were unforgotten and who had attained stature as one of the Jewish political leaders of his country of adoption.

PIUS XII'S NON-INTERVENTION

In a dispatch from Rome to the "Sunday Express" from its correspondent, John Steadman, a report was made of an entry in the late Pope John's "secret diary", in which he noted the decision of Pope Pius XII not to intervene on behalf of the Jewish victims of the Nazis.

According to Steadman "Pope John, then Archbishop Roncalli, was in 1943 made the intermediary of an appeal from Dr. Herzog, the Palestine Chief Rabbi, to the Pope. He passed it on to Pope Pius, who regretfully decided that he could not intervene or even receive Dr. Herzog in Rome. Archbishop Roncalli then met Dr. Herzog secretly in Cairo. He himself sent letters to Roman Catholic leaders all over Europe urging them to hide Jews in monasteries and homes. And in this way thousands of lives were saved".

Steadman said that the diary was in the archives of a Vatican dignitary who is the executor of Pope John's will and who stated that the diary would not be published in his lifetime.

A letter recently found in the Italian Govern-

ment's files and published in a German magazine shows that Cardinal Tisserant, the 79-year-old French dean of the College of Cardinals, was highly critical of the Vatican's attitude to the Nazis during the war. Written to the then Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Suhard, the letter said: "Our superiors do not want to comprehend the nature of the true conflict. . . I fear that history will have to reproach the Holy See with having pursued a policy of convenience for itself and not much more. . ."

The authoritative Vatican newspaper "Osservatore Romano" continues to give a great deal of space to defending the late Pope Pius and refers to a number of letters and messages. Earlier the newspaper published other articles on the subject. One said that, judging by the reports of German diplomats, the suspension of Jewish deportations in Slovakia in the summer of 1943 must be attributed to the pressure of the Holy See. As a result a quarter of the Jewish population there survived. A statement by the wartime Chief Rabbi of Rumania, Dr. Safran, is also quoted. It says the Pope's mediation through his Nuncio "saved us from disaster" when the deportation of the Jews had been decided on.

There is, however, no indication that the Vatican is planning to open its archives of the period, which alone could silence the critics of Pope Pius.—(J.C.)

"THE REPRESENTATIVE"

Performance in New York

When the play opened in New York, twenty-one people were arrested during demonstrations by Nazi groups outside the Broadway theatre.

Rolf Hochhuth has been refused permission to reside any longer in Basle and has appealed to the Basle Cantonal Government against this decision. His residence permit expired in December and his request for its renewal was refused. The Canton of Zug last year refused Hochhuth permission to live there on the grounds that his presence might disturb the confessional peace.

The German author has filed a \$1 million suit against Mr. Otto Preminger, the film director. Herr Hochhuth claims that Mr. Preminger falsely accused him of being "a very active and very violent Nazi" over the radio in New York.—(J.C.)

BRASSIERES, CORSETS AND CORSELETS

All made to measure
MRS. A. MAYER

'Phone No.: SPE. 1451

JEWISH BOOKS

of all kinds, new and second-hand. Whole Libraries and Single Volumes bought. Taleisim. Bookbinding.

M. SULZBACHER

JEWISH & HEBREW BOOKS (also purchase)
4 Sneath Avenue, Golders Green Rd., London, N.W.11. Tel.: SPE. 1694

DEUTSCHE BUECHER GESUCHT!

R. & E. STEINER (BOOKS)
5 GARSON HOUSE,
GLOUCESTER TERRACE, LONDON, W.2
'Phone: AMBassador 1564
Ausgewaehites Lager seltener und vergriffener Buecher.

For English & German Books

HANS PREISS

International Booksellers
LIMITED

14 Bury Place, London, W.C.1
HOL 4941

STANDARD SEWING MACHINE SERVICE Ltd. ELITE TYPEWRITER Co. Ltd



WEL. 2528
All Makes Bought, Sold & Exchanged.
Repairs, Maintenance.



18 CRAWFORD STREET, BAKER STREET, W.1

PHOTOCOPIES QUICK and RELIABLE

GOLDERSTAT

25, Downham Road, N.1
'Phone: CLIssold 5464 (5 lines)
54, Golders Gardens, N.W.11
'Phone: SPEedwell 5643

F. FRIEDLAND INTERIOR FITTINGS

Built-in Furniture, General Wood-work, Formica work
99 FRAMPTON ST., N.W.8
(off Edgware Road)
'Phone: PAD. 3714/GLA. 8917

COMFORTAIR

All Heating and Plumbing
SPE. 0615

H. WOORTMAN & SON

8, Baynes Mews, Hampstead, N.W.3
'Phone: HAMpstead 3974
Continental Builder and Decorator
Specialist in Dry Rot Repairs
ESTIMATES FREE

The WIGMORE LAUNDRY Ltd. CONTINENTAL LAUNDRY SPECIALISTS

Most London Districts Served

SHE. 4575 brings us by radio

Write or 'phone the Manager, 24-hour telephone service
MR. E. HEARN, 1 STRONSA ROAD, LONDON, W.12

HIGHEST PRICES

paid for

Ladies' and Gentlemen's cast-off
Clothing, Suitcases, Trunks, etc.
(Ladies' large sizes preferred)

WE GO ANYWHERE, ANY TIME

S. DIENSTAG

(HAMpstead 0748)

H. KAUFMANN

Painting & Decorating
Specialising in
High-class Interior Decorating
201 Wembley Hill Road,
Wembley, Middx. (ARNold 5525)

RABENSTEIN Ltd.

Kosher Butchers, Poulterers
and
Sausage Manufacturers
Under the supervision of the Beth Din
Wholesalers and Retailers
of first-class
Continental Sausages
Daily Deliveries
11 Fairhazel Gardens, N.W.6
'Phone: MAI. 3224 and MAI. 9236