

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.

LIMITS OF INTEGRATION

This month *AJR Information* enters its 19th year of existence. Compared with the brief publication periods of most Jewish periodicals in this country this continuity is itself an achievement and thanks are due to the members of the AJR who have made it possible. It is particularly encouraging that, especially during the recent months when new developments in the field of restitution and compensation were announced, quite a few new members have enrolled in order to receive *AJR Information* regularly.

We take this opportunity of recalling that the first issue, published in January, 1946, carried a statement by the Home Secretary also entitling those refugees from Nazi oppression who had been admitted to this country before the war on a temporary basis to stay permanently and to apply for naturalisation. Thus one of the major objects for which the AJR had fought since its foundation in 1941 was achieved, and there are few in our midst who at that time expected that almost two decades later the AJR would still be functioning and going from strength to strength. The fight for a just final settlement of the restitution question and the care for the aged are but two examples of the manifold tasks with which we are confronted.

However, as far as the personal status of the former refugees is concerned, many first thought that naturalisation would solve all their problems. Only gradually they came to realise that this was a fallacy—not only because their different background was bound to be noticed by their British-born fellow citizens, but also because they themselves became increasingly aware that in many ways they were still, to a certain extent, different even after acquiring British citizenship. By this we do not want to imply that integration into a new environment is impossible, but we have to recognise that there are limitations.

The Younger Generation

Surprising as it may seem, this does not only apply to the older generation. Only recently the *Observer* published an article by a young woman who had come to this country with a children's transport in 1939. Her past was constantly on her mind and she felt the urge to visit the town where she was born and where her parents lived until they were deported. Only after visiting her birthplace did she feel that she had "overcome" her past. The interesting part of this story is not the way in which she—rightly or wrongly—seems to have solved her problem, but the psychological tension under which she had been living, although she had spent most of her formative years in this country.

From this angle we have to consider the question of the younger generation. By "younger generation" we mean those who are now between 30 and 45 years of age. We can-

not include those who came over as infants or were born in this country, and it would be unrealistic to assume that like the Sephardim, the Jews from Germany would remain an identifiable group for several generations. Yet, in full recognition of our transitory position under a wider historical aspect, it is the lesson of many observations that the comparatively younger ones also belong to "us". It is certainly no accident that the Board of the British Section of the Leo Baeck Institute includes young university teachers who are professionally integrated into their environment but for whom research work on the German-Jewish past is a task which they do not carry out in a detached way, but with which they thoroughly identify themselves. It will be equally necessary to enlist the co-operation of the "younger" ones for the social work which will have to go on for a very long time to come. A rejuvenation of the various committees in charge of the Old Age Homes or other activities of the AJR by the co-option of younger members will have to become part of our policy.

Kennedy's Fight for Minorities

Integration was one of the keynotes in the life of the late President Kennedy, whose tragic death is mourned by the whole world and to whom tribute is paid in this issue. His fight for the integration of the coloured citizens of the United States resulted from a passionate sense of justice and a deep understanding of the under-privileged minorities. It was in the same vein that in his book, "A Nation of Immigrants", published first in 1958 under the imprint of the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League, he pleaded for the liberalisation of the U.S.A. immigration regulations. Having experienced the effects of the rigid application of the quota system by which many Central European Jews were barred from leaving their countries of persecution before the outbreak of war, we have special reason to remember this great statesman under this aspect as well.

The question of integration also came up in connection with the enforced resignation of Lord Mancroft as Chairman of the London Advisory Board of the Norwich Union. It would simplify the issue if we described the actual causes of the resignation as antisemitism in the usual meaning of the word. Antisemitism is a phenomenon arising from the minority status of the Jews in the Diaspora, whereas in this case the action was ultimately directed against the State of Israel which, like every sovereign State, is bound to have both friends and foes in the forum of international politics. Therefore, as one Israeli paper pointed out on the occasion of another recent incident, it would be tantamount to the preservation of a ghetto mentality if any antagonism against Israel were at the outset branded as antisemitism. Yet, having said this, it must be stated that once the Arab States deem fit

to use boycott as a political weapon, it is appalling that unlike most British firms the Norwich Union yielded to pressure. The leading Jewish organisations and their spokesmen have made this clear in a dignified and effective way. However, even more important is the fact that public opinion is aware of the wider issues involved and strongly condemns this act of blackmail and its consequences. It is equally reassuring that at least one paper, the *Evening Standard*, took the opportunity to remind its readers of the precarious situation in which, even in this country of political maturity and tolerance, Jews must sometimes find themselves, and strongly raised its voice against the discrimination they have to face in various spheres. The public condemnation of such discrimination is at least as important as the fact that it exists; it should be taken into account when we try to arrive at a balanced assessment of our position.

W.R.

FORDERUNGEN ZUM BUNDES RUECKERSTATTUNGS-GESETZ

Anhoerung der Verfolgtenverbaende in Bonn

Zum 4. Dezember 1963 hatte der Wiedergutmachungsausschuss des Bundestags in Bonn die Verfolgtenverbaende zu einer Ruecksprache ueber die Vorschlaege der Bundesregierung fuer eine Novelle zum Bundesrueckerstattungsgesetz eingeladen. Die Sitzung wurde von dem Vorsitzenden des Ausschusses, Rechtsanwalt Martin Hirsch, geleitet.

Der Gesetzentwurf der Bundesregierung sieht u.a. die volle Befriedigung der von den Oberfinanzdirektionen durch Bescheid festgestellten Ansprueche wegen Entziehung feststellbarer beweglicher Vermoegensgegenstaende (z.B. Wertpapiere, Hausrat, Lifts, Schmucksachen, Pelze, Briefmarken usw.) vor. Ansprueche bis zur Hoehe von DM 40.000 und Ansprueche in Hoehe von 50 v.H. des DM 40.000 uebersteigenden Betrages sollen sofort befriedigt werden, hoehere Betraege in Abstufungen in den Jahren 1964-1967. Betraege, die am 31. Dezember 1967 noch nicht gezahlt sind, sollen vom 1. Januar 1968 ab verzinst werden. Die Zinsen sollen 1 v.H. fuer jedes angefangene Vierteljahr betragen.

Auch Entziehungen in Ost-Berlin sollen entschaedigt werden, wenn die Verfolgten oder ihre Rechtsnachfolger zu irgend einem Zeitpunkt zwischen dem 30. Januar 1933 und dem 8. Mai 1945 ihren Wohnsitz oder dauernden Aufenthalt in Gebieten hatten, mit deren Regierungen die Bundesrepublik Deutschland diplomatische Beziehungen unterhaelt oder die sie—wie Israel—so behandelt, als ob mit ihnen diplomatische Beziehungen unterhalten wuerden.

Der Gesetzentwurf laesst ferner einen Antrag auf Haerteausgleich zu, wenn ein rueckerstattungsrechtlicher Anspruch wegen der Entziehung von Hausrat in den ehemals besetzten Westgebieten oder wegen der Entziehung von Schmuck—und Edelmetall—Gegenstaenden in den ehemals besetzten oder

Continued on page 2, column 1

ZUM BUNDESRUECKERSTATTUNGS-GESETZ

Continued from page 1

eingegliederten Gebieten rechtskraeftig zurueckgewiesen oder zurueckgenommen oder nicht rechtzeitig angemeldet worden ist und nach Fristablauf oder nach Rechtskraft der Entscheidung oder nach der Ruecknahme des Antrags allgemeine Beweisunterlagen bekannt geworden sind, die eine guetliche Einigung oder eine ganz oder teilweise zuerkennende gerichtliche Entscheidung ermoeoglicht haetten. Fuer die Gewaehrung von Haerteleistungen soll ein Fonds in Hoehe von 400 Millionen DM errichtet werden.

Alle Verfolgtenverbaende—ohne Unterschied, ob sie ihren Sitz in der Bundesrepublik oder ausserhalb haben—erhoben gegen den Ausschluss von Berechtigten, die ohne ihr Verschulden die Anmeldefrist versaemt hatten und ihre Abfindung durch Gewaehrung von Haerteleistungen aus einem Fonds von nicht mehr als 400 Millionen DM schwere Bedenken.

Dr. W. Breslauer, Vize-Praesident des Council of Jews from Germany, der mit Herrn A. Dresel und Dr. F. Goldschmidt den Council in der Sitzung vertrat, fuehrte dazu u.a. folgendes aus:—

Die Bestimmung des § 5 des Bundesrueckerstattungsgesetzes, die durch die Errichtung des Haertefonds ergaenzt werden sollte, erscheine auf Grund der Anwendung, die sie in der Praxis erfahren habe, unhaltbar. Die Verfolgten, denen Vermoegensgegenstaende in der Bundesrepublik oder in West-Berlin entzogen worden seien, haetten reichlich Zeit gehabt, Ansprueche anzumelden. Ganz anders aber liege die Sache bei Berechtigten, denen Vermoegensgegenstaende ausserhalb der Bundesrepublik entzogen worden seien. Fuer diese Faelle muesse ein Weg gefunden werden, der ueber die in Aussicht genommene Regelung hinausgehe. Es sei von der Bewilligung von Pauschsuetzen gesprochen worden, und vielleicht koennte auf diesem Wege geholfen werden. Zwei Wuensche seien aber hier vorzubringen: Man sollte davon absehen, eine Formulierung zu waehlen, die zwischen verschiedenen Verfolgtengruppen, z.B. West-Juden und Ost-Juden, unterscheide. Ferner koennten noch Dokumente gefunden werden, aus denen sich ergebe, dass doch aus irgend welchen Ostgebieten Hausrat nach West-Deutschland verbracht worden sei. Es stehe sogar bereits fest, dass in gewissem Umfange eine Vermutung der Verbringung entzogener Schmucksachen aus Ost-Deutschland nach Berlin bestehe. Es muesste auch eine Regelung getroffen werden, die vermeide, dass die Berechtigten, wie es bei dem Haertefonds der Fall waere, erst etwas erhalten koennten, wenn alle Anmeldungen durchgefuehrt seien und danach ein Gesamtbetrag festgestellt worden sei. Fuer die Reihenfolge der Befriedigung der Ansprueche sollte eine Regelung erfolgen, bei der insbesondere die Berechtigten hoeheren Alters auch hinsichtlich der letzten 25% frueher befriedigt werden sollten als dies nach dem Entwurf der Fall sei.

Rechtsanwalt Martin Hirsch schloss die Sitzung nach Anhoerung der Verfolgtengruppen mit der Erklaerung, dass der Wiedergutmachungsausschuss die Vorschlaege der Verbaende, insbesondere in der Richtung der Bewilligung von Pauschsuetzen fuer Ansprueche, die ohne Verschulden verspaetet angemeldet worden seien, pruefen und sich bemuehen werde, die Novelle zum Bundesrueckerstattungsgesetz so schnell wie moeglich zu verabschieden.

F. GOLDSCHMIDT.

ERWEITERUNG DER RICHTLINIEN FUER VORAUSZAHLUNGEN

Herabsetzung der Altersgrenze

Am 30. Juni 1961 sind Richtlinien fuer Berechtigte, denen unter das Bundesrueckerstattungsgesetz fallende Ansprueche (z.B. wegen Entziehung von Wertpapieren, Hausrat, Lifts, Schmucksachen, Pelzen, Briefmarken usw.) zustehen, bekannt gemacht worden. Die Beguenstigten mussten zur Zeit der Antragstellung das 65. Lebensjahr vollendet haben. *Diese Richtlinien sind jetzt dahin erweitert worden, dass auch Personen beruecksichtigt werden, die im Zeitpunkt der Antragstellung das 50. Lebensjahr vollendet haben.*

Im folgenden werden die Voraussetzungen fuer die Vorauszahlungen nochmals mitgeteilt:

Voraussetzungen

1. Personen, denen Ansprueche aus dem Bundesgesetz zur Regelung der rueckerstattungsrechtlichen Geldverbindlichkeiten des Deutschen Reiches und gleichgestellter Rechtstraeger (Bundesrueckerstattungsgesetz—BRueG—) vom 19. Juli 1957 (Bundesgesetzbl. I S.141) zustehen, koennen ueber die Leistungen nach § 32 Abs. 2 und 3 BRueG hinaus nach Massgabe der folgenden Bestimmungen Vorauszahlungen zur Befriedigung dieser Ansprueche erhalten.
2. Vorauszahlungen werden auf Antrag gewaehrt. Der Antrag ist an die Behoerde zu richten, die den Bescheid nach § 38 BRueG erteilt hat.
3. Vorauszahlungen koennen nur an Personen gewaehrt werden, denen ein Bescheid nach § 38 BRueG erteilt worden ist.
4. Vorauszahlungen koennen nur an natuerliche Personen gewaehrt werden, die im Zeitraum der Antragstellung das 50. Lebensjahr vollendet haben. Steht ein Anspruch einer Personenmehrheit zu, so genuegt es, dass eine der an der Personenmehrheit beteiligte Person das 50. Lebensjahr vollendet hat. Der Nachweis der Vollendung des 50. Lebensjahres ist durch Einreichung einer amtlichen Urkunde zu fuehren.
5. Vorauszahlungen koennen bis zu folgender Hoehe gewaehrt werden:
 - (a) Betraegt der im Bescheid nach § 38 BRueG fuer den einzelnen Berechtigten insgesamt festgestellte Betrag mehr als 20.000 DM, aber weniger als 40.000 DM, so kann eine Vorauszahlung bis zu 50 v.H. des 20.000 DM uebersteigenden Betrages gewaehrt werden.
 - (b) Betraegt der im Bescheid nach § 38 BRueG fuer den einzelnen Berechtigten insgesamt festgestellte Betrag mehr als 40.000 DM, so kann eine Vorauszahlung bis zu 25 v.H. des im Bescheid festgestellten Gesamtbetrages gewaehrt werden, jedoch nicht ueber einen Hoechstbetrag von 100.000 DM hinaus.
6. Ist ein Anspruch ganz oder teilweise kraft Gesetzes oder auf Grund Rechtsgeschaeftes auf einen Dritten uebergegangen, so kann eine Vorauszahlung an den Antragsteller nur mit Zustimmung des Dritten gewaehrt werden.

Die Gewaehrung von Vorauszahlungen an Berechtigte, zu deren Gunsten bereits ein Bescheid einer Oberfinanzdirektion ergangen ist, ist danach nur von dem Nachweis des Alters von 50 Jahren abhaengig und nicht etwa—wie in frueheren Richtlinien ueber Gewaehrung von Darlehen—von der Beduerftigkeit des Berechtigten.

F.G.

GERMANY AND ISRAEL

Dr. Ludwig Erhard will not press for diplomatic relations with Israel for fear that the Arabs recognise the Communist régime in East Germany. The Chancellor also stated, when he met newspaper correspondents recently in Bonn, that he would not introduce legislation barring German scientists from working in Egypt because "a careful investigation" had revealed that only two scientists "with a Nazi past" were involved. Diplomatic contacts between Germany and Israel, he said, played only a secondary role to the question of reparations for Nazi crimes, which was of foremost importance.

Several years ago the Federal Republic had shown understanding about why Israel was not prepared to establish full relations with Germany. He was hopeful that Israel would now understand the German position. The question, he said, was not whether formal diplomatic ties should be established between the two countries, but when. The Federal Republic was determined to continue her friendly relationship with Israel.

In London Israeli sources have described Chancellor Erhard's comments on the activities of German scientists in Egypt as "incredible". They remarked particularly on his reference to scientists with "a Nazi past", and asked whether this justified the participation by scientists without such a past in the creation of rockets and other offensive weapons for Egypt.—(J.C.)

CHURCHES' GUILT

Dean Heinrich Grueber, the West German Protestant leader, addressing a meeting of the Association for Christian-Jewish Co-operation at Tutzing, urged the churches to admit their mistakes and their failure to act during the Nazi régime. Germans were still highly susceptible to the twin viruses of Nazism and militarism, he said, and as an example cited the extremist *Deutsche National-Zeitung und Soldaten-Zeitung*, which had referred to German opponents of Hitler as "the biggest traitors in German history".

The other main speaker, Professor Willehard Eckert, a Dominican from Cologne, declared that the Catholic Church had never put up any united resistance against Nazism. The opposition from individual church leaders and Christian groups had been too little and too late. He criticised Pope Pius XII who, he said, had evinced "a certain sympathy for authoritarian régimes". Rolf Hochhuth's play, "The Representative", although it was unfair in some respects, was "not entirely unjustified".—(J.C.)

INVEST YOUR SURPLUS CAPITAL
IN

TRUSTEE INVESTMENTS

which are:

1. Fully secured on property.
2. Guaranteed at an Interest Rate of between 6%-8% per annum.
3. Insured against inflation by a unique built-in safeguard.

For further information contact:

Mr. P. Abbey (London Consultant)

BRICE, TARRY & CO., LTD.

Telephone: CHAncery 2345

Evening, WORdsworth 1148

Joachim Prinz

UNVOLLENDETE SYMPHONIE

Zum Tode von John F. Kennedy

John Fitzgerald Kennedy war vielleicht die grösste Hoffnung unserer Zeit. In der Aera der alten Männer, die die Welt regierten, de Gaulle, Ben-Gurion, Adenauer und Khrushchev, wurde er das Symbol des zwanzigsten Jahrhunderts.

Das war keineswegs nur eine chronologische Tatsache, sondern ein Programm. Jugend war das Zeichen seines Lebens. Die grosse Rede, die er vor weniger als drei Jahren in Washington am Tage seiner Vereidigung hielt, betonte, dass jetzt die in diesem Jahrhundert geborene, durch den Krieg erhärtete und die Probleme des schweren Friedens bewusst gemachte Generation die Geschichte Amerikas und der freien Welt übernimmt. Dieser hutlose, junge Mann, unzeremoniell, immer gelöst, lächelnd oder ernst und meditativ, war ein Mann eines neuen Stiles. Es war der Stil des intellektuellen im zwanzigsten Jahrhundert.

Das White House, ein ernstes Prunkstück, wurde zum Sammelpunkt der Dichter, Maler, Komponisten und Wissenschaftler, Statt der Militärkapelle gab es Kammermusik. Statt der simplifizierten direkten Tat gab es komplizierte Analyse. Das White House stand auf dem selben Platz, aber das Leben darinnen hatte sich völlig geändert.

John F. Kennedy war der erste katholische Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten. Seine Frömmigkeit war kein plötzlich angelegtes Staatsgewand. Alle Präsidenten gehen Sonntag zur Kirche. Es gehört zum Amt. Bei Kennedy waren es eine tiefe Ueberzeugung und Familientradition. Sein Erfolg bei der Wahl (sehr reduziert in der aktuellen Zahl der Majorität wegen seines Katholizismus) war ein grosser Sieg für uns alle. Es war ein Durchbruch, der von nun an allen nichtprotestantischen Kandidaten die Tür öffnet. Da alle fürchterlichen Prophezeiungen von den kirchlichen Einflüssen sich als unbegründet erwiesen haben, wird es jetzt für Katholiken, Juden und eines späten Tages auch für Neger möglich sein, die höchsten Aemter im Lande zu bekleiden.

Kennedy's Religiosität hatte politische Konsequenzen. Obwohl er ein praktischer Politiker war, hat er an moralischen Prinzipien festgehalten. Er hatte messianische Vorstellungen vom ewigen Frieden und von den moralischen Grundlagen des "amerikanischen Traums." Als wir, die zehn Führer des "March on Washington" am

28. August dieses Jahres mit ihm um den grossen Tisch im Kabinettszimmer im White House sassen, gab es Momente wo er nicht der Präsident sondern der leidenschaftliche Mitkämpfer in der grossen Frage der Gleichberechtigung war. All das war für ihn nicht nur eine legislative, sondern eine tiefe moralische Frage. Er war der Repräsentant des besten Amerika, der Traditionen Jeffersons und Walt Whitmans. Alles was in diesem Land gross und grosszünftig ist, alles was natürlich und ehrenhaft ist, hatte sich in ihm vereinigt.

Was sich in diesen Tagen an Tragischem ereignet hat, ist nicht zu erfassen oder zu beschreiben. Es erinnert an die klassische Tragödie der Griechen. Aber die Reaktion des Volkes in allen Schichten war eines der ergreifendsten Erlebnisse unseres Lebens. Mit keinem Tode haben sie sich so tief betroffen gefühlt. Das gilt für alle. Es gilt besonders für die jungen Menschen. Zum ersten Mal in der Geschichte des Landes haben die jungen Menschen einen Vertreter ihrer Generation gehabt. Zum ersten Mal hat der Mann in Washington ihre Sprache gesprochen. Kennedys Kampf gegen Armut und Krankheit, für Erziehung und Bildung, für Frieden und Gleichberechtigung, ist der Kampf der besten der jungen amerikanischen Generation. Der jüngste Präsident hat im Namen seiner Generation zu dieser Nation und zu der Welt gesprochen. Als er plötzlich und tragisch starb, blieb das Herz von Millionen Menschen stehen, hier und in der Welt.

Der da starb, war eine grosse Hoffnung. Eine Hoffnung, ein Traum, eine Idee, aber noch keine Erfüllung. Sein Leben war wie der einsame hohe Ton in Bachs letztem unvollendetem Werk, der wie ein Stern hoch oben am Himmel leuchtet, einsam und losgelöst vom grossen Sternenzelt. Es war wie Schuberts Unvollendete Symphonie. Vieles war begonnen. Alle Umrisse waren klar vorhanden. Die Melodie war da, das Leitmotiv, das für ein langes Leben bestimmt war.

Frühvollendete gibt es in dieser harten Welt der politischen Realitäten nicht mehr. In diesen nächsten fünf Jahren—wären sie ihm vergönnt gewesen—hätte es durch und mit John F. Kennedy einen neuen Frühling hier und in der Welt geben können. Est ist schwer zu verstehen und sich damit abzufinden, dass das nun nicht mehr sein wird.

("Aufbau," New York)

JEWS MOURN KENNEDY

Throughout the world Jewish communities joined in mourning the tragic passing of President Kennedy and expressed their deep sense of grief in synagogues, at public meetings, through organisational declarations and personal messages of condolence.

In Israel a three-day period of national mourning was observed and a special commemoration session of the Knesset was held. Synagogues all over the United States were packed when Jews in America answered President Johnson's call to prayer.

The Chief Rabbi, Dr. Brodie, sent a message of sympathy to Mrs. Kennedy on behalf of Anglo-Jewry. Special prayers were recited at synagogue services throughout Britain and the Commonwealth and Dr. Brodie delivered the address at the service at the Marble Arch Synagogue, which was attended by representatives of the United States Embassy and the Israeli Ambassador. Sir Barnett Janner, M.P., president of the Board of Deputies, paid tribute to the memory of President Kennedy on behalf of the Anglo-Jewish community.

The late President was widely regarded as a friend of the Jews. He not only showed general good will towards the community but enjoyed the company of Jews and brought many to work with him.

President Lyndon B. Johnson, in a message thanking the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. Eshkol, for his cable of condolence, stated that he intends to pursue President Kennedy's policy of friendship towards Israel.—(J.C.)

DEATH OF HERBERT H. LEHMAN

President Johnson, Mr. Robert Kennedy, Cabinet Ministers and Supreme Court Justices led more than 4,000 mourners at the funeral service at Temple Emanuel, New York, for Mr. Herbert H. Lehman, who died aged 85.

Herbert Lehman was born in New York City as the son of Jewish immigrants from Bavaria. From 1928-32 he was Lieutenant-Governor, and from 1932-42 Governor, of the State of New York. In 1942, at the request of President Roosevelt, he took over the direction of the Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations in the State Department, which led to his unanimous election by the United Nations to be Director-General of Unrra. He resigned in 1946. From 1950 to 1956 he was a Member of the Senate.

Herbert Lehman's busy political career did not prevent an active participation in many Jewish causes. He served the "Joint" as Treasurer, Vice-Chairman and Hon. Chairman. For a long period he was an active member of the American Jewish Committee, which elected him Hon. Vice-President in 1946. He also held responsible offices with the United Jewish Appeal and Ort. Israeli causes received his warm support.

Mr. Lehman died of a heart attack as he was preparing to leave for Washington to receive from President Johnson America's highest award—the Presidential Freedom Medal. The President made immediate arrangements to fly to New York for the funeral service, despite an effort by Mrs. Lehman, the widow, to dissuade him from making the journey on security grounds. The Governor of New York State, Mr. Nelson Rockefeller, has ordered a 30-day period of mourning throughout the State.

Gorta Radiovision Service

(Member R.T.R.A.)

13 Frogna! 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)

NEWS FROM ABROAD

SHADOWS OF THE PAST

He Arrested Anne Frank

Karl Silberbauer, an inspector in the Vienna police, has confessed that he was one of the Nazi police squad which arrested Anne Frank in her Amsterdam hiding place on August 4, 1944. It is understood that Silberbauer has been suspended from duty and an investigation ordered into his part in the arrest.

Ex-S.S. Captain Indicted

Erich Rajakovitch, the ex-S.S. captain who has been under arrest in Vienna since last April, has had a provisional indictment prepared against him by the State prosecutor's office.

It is known that Rajakovitch went to The Hague in 1941 as assistant to the Nazi Governor of Holland. The Dutch State Institute for War Documentation, it is understood, made material available giving "clear proof" that Rajakovitch personally ordered the deportation of Dutch Jews to the Auschwitz gas chambers. The State prosecutor's office, it now seems certain, will charge Rajakovitch with war crimes and the trial is likely to begin in March.—(J.C.)

WATCH ON NEO-NAZIS

The State Minister of the Interior, Herr Heinrich Schneider, replying to a question in the State Parliament, declared that during the past five years there had been 784 prosecutions for antisemitic incidents in the State of Hesse. Although there were still a number of parents who indoctrinated their children, nevertheless the Government had not observed any occurrence of widespread anti-Jewish feelings among the population. People guilty of antisemitic behaviour, said Herr Schneider, were punished with the full rigour of the law.

He stated that neo-Nazi groups in West Germany were negligible because of their growing disunity, despite their attempts to gain political influence. Just the same, the authorities were keeping a watchful eye on all their activities.—(J.C.)

CARE FOR GRAVES OF NAZI VICTIMS

The German Minister of the Interior will place a Bill before the Federal Parliament according to which graves of Nazi victims, particularly of inmates of concentration camps, will be permanently cared for out of German Governmental Funds. Practically all these costs are already defrayed now, but the promulgation of the Bill was found necessary to secure permanent care.

NO DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST HOFSTAETTER

As reported in our October issue, Professor P. R. Hofstaetter, Hamburg, expressed the view that the killings of the Jews by the Nazis were just actions of war and could not be regarded as murder. The Senate of Hamburg University has now decided to discontinue the disciplinary action which had been instituted against this irresponsible teacher of German students. It has, however, expressed its strong disapproval of "the manner in which in recent months Hofstaetter has dealt with burning problems of political group relations."

ADENAUER'S DONATION TO J.N.F.

Dr. Konrad Adenauer has informed Mr. William Wertheimer, the chairman of the special J.N.F. committee which is planting a forest in Israel in his honour, that he is donating £357 to the project.

Last year the former Chancellor awarded a special decoration of merit to Mr. Wertheimer for promoting better understanding between Jews and Germans.

AUSTRIAN JEWRY'S CLAIMS

At an 800-strong meeting of Jewish victims of the Nazis in Vienna, Dr. H. G. Van Dam, secretary-general of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, said that Austrian Jews were the most discriminated against of all victims of the Nazis.

The Austrian and German Governments should not blame each other but should compensate Austrian Jews fairly, said Dr. Van Dam. Before leaving Vienna, he stated that he would fight for equal rights for Austrian restitution claimants.

U.S.A. SCIENTIST REHABILITATED

President Lyndon Johnson, at a special White House ceremony, presented the Jewish physicist, Dr. I. Robert Oppenheimer, with the Enrico Fermi Award, the highest honour the American Atomic Energy Commission can bestow. The award carries with it a cash prize of £17,850.

Dr. Oppenheimer, now director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, was in charge of the development of the first atomic bomb. In December 1953 he was listed as a security risk. This decision was regarded as wrong by many and just before his assassination President Kennedy had announced that Dr. Oppenheimer would receive the award. The presentation is seen in Washington as clearing Dr. Oppenheimer's name.

TRIBUTE TO NEGRO LEADER

The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., at the United Synagogue of America's golden jubilee convention, received Conservative Jewry's highest award—the Solomon Schechter Award—for "translating the prophetic vision of Abraham Lincoln into reality".—(J.C.)

AIRBORNE ANTISEMITISM

A low-flying aircraft showered thousands of antisemitic leaflets on the centre of Toronto. The leaflets carried the Virginia address of the American Nazi party and proclaimed that "Hitler was right—Communism is Jewish".

George Lincoln Rockwell, leader of the party, stated he had no personal connection with the incident.

CHAGALL POSTAGE STAMP

France has honoured Marc Chagall, the Jewish painter born in Russia who has lived in Paris for many years, with the edition of a new French postage stamp. The stamp bears a reproduction of Chagall's famous picture, "Lovers of the Eiffel Tower".

ARGENTINA HONOURS NAZI

The press in Buenos Aires has given wide publicity to a protest by outstanding scientists, writers and academicians addressed to President Guido. They objected to the Ministry of Education's decision to name a high school after Gustavo Zuviria, a fanatical Nazi and antisemite who died a year ago.

Zuviria's books—written under the pen-name of Hugo Wast—formed the ideological basis for all extremist neo-Nazi movements in Latin America. As Argentina's Minister of Education in 1943 he was responsible for the expulsion from the universities of 250 democratic academicians, including a Nobel Prize laureate.—(J.C.)

URUGUAY BANS NEO-NAZI PAPER

After ten years an antisemitic scandal sheet, "La Escoba", appearing in Montevideo, has been banned by the Uruguayan Government. The authorities had been extremely reluctant to appear to be in any way infringing on the freedom of the press or freedom of expression.

JEWRY IN THE EAST

Atheist Seminary

The Yiddish Writers' Club in Moscow, which is a branch of the Soviet Writers' Union, has been invited to send a delegation to attend a special seminar organised by the Soviet Ministry of Culture for the training of atheist journalists, to be held at Yaroslavl. The seminar will be devoted to improving the methods of atheist propaganda in press, radio and television.

In Poland three Jews have been elected to the executive Council of the Society of Atheists. The Polish Yiddish press claims that there has been a growing tendency among Jews of late to join atheist groups and to take a leading part in their activities.

Atoms for Peace Prize

The first Russian scientist to win an Atoms for Peace award, Professor Vladimir Iosifovich Veksler, is a Jew. One of the many Jewish physicists working at the main Russian nuclear research laboratory in Dubna, he shares this year's award with an American scientist, Dr. Edwin McMillan. Professor Veksler was awarded the Order of Lenin and the Lenin Prize for his scientific work, rare distinctions to be won by any scientist.

Decline of Moscow Yeshiva

A visitor recently returned from Moscow stated that the yeshiva there had dwindled to five registered students and three instructors. Applications for registration made about six months ago by eight young Georgian and Central Asian Jews have been refused. It would be a miracle if the yeshiva continued to function at all by the end of next year.

The authorities have also refused to allow part of the funds, originally subscribed in 1957 by Moscow Jews for constructing a new yeshiva building, to be used for the repair of the present yeshiva and the synagogue building in which it is housed.

Discriminating Identity Cards

Professor Roger Quilliot, a member of the delegation of the French Socialist Executive which recently visited the Soviet Union, at a press conference stated that Jewish citizens there carry an identity card in which the word "Jew" is inscribed in red ink—a distinction made in no other case. The Professor said it had been hinted that, since the Jews had no territory of their own, it might soon be decided that in future their passports should bear the name only of the republic in which they live.

The delegation, which was led by M. Guy Mollet, had been informed that numerous scientists, deputies and other leading Soviet personalities were Jews and were given statistics in this regard. Professor Quilliot said that he had also been informed that Jews were not admitted in certain spheres—for example they cannot be official interpreters and certain diplomatic posts are closed to them. Jews also found more difficulties than non-Jews in obtaining passports for travelling abroad.

It was clear to him that antisemitism still lingered in the Russian mind. There was a certain distrust of the Jew, a suspicion of Zionist sympathies.—(J.C.)

Warsaw Old Age Home

The only Jewish Home for the Aged and the first established since the war, has been opened in Warsaw. The American Joint Distribution Committee provided most of the funds for the institution, with a contribution from the Central British Fund. The Home has a kosher kitchen and facilities for religious services.

Teachers' College in Breslau

According to "Folks-Sztyme," the Polish-Yiddish newspaper, Wroclaw (formerly Breslau), which has the largest Jewish community in Western Poland, is to have a new teachers' training college with boarding facilities.

HOME NEWS

THE MANCROFT RESIGNATION

The resignation of Lord Mancroft from the chairmanship of the London Advisory Board of the Norwich Union Insurance Societies has caused widespread comment and angry reaction. This is the first known case of a prominent member of the Jewish community being forced to resign from the board of a large business concern because of Arab pressure.

In a statement, made by Mr. Peter Thomas in the Commons and by Lord Carrington in the Lords, the Government expressed its strong disapproval of pressure from any source on British firms to discriminate between British subjects on any grounds. "We have made our views known to representatives of the Arab Embassies in London", the statement goes on. "In doing so, we have expressed our disapproval of action by these Embassies designed to bring pressure on British firms to comply with the Arab boycott of Israel and we have said that we hope these practices will not continue."

As readers know from the national press, Lord Mancroft has declined the invitation to rejoin the London Advisory Board of the Norwich Union. He has also decided to divide the compensation he has received from the Norwich Union between Jewish and non-Jewish home charities; one of the beneficiaries will be the Norwich Synagogue, with which his family has been associated for many generations.

In presenting the report to the Board of Deputies, Mr. S. Teff, Vice-President of the Board, stated that the "unfortunate episode" might in the event turn out to have good results, if only in bringing into prominence the methods used by the Arab States and in the reprobation of their pressure by both Government and public opinion in this country.

Sir Barnett Janner, M.P., President of the Jewish Board of Deputies, has strongly condemned the company for "surrendering to political boycott".

The Arab boycott office has announced that Mr. Patrick Hancock, British Ambassador in Norway, would be banned from Arab countries because of "Zionist sympathies". Mr. Hancock, who is not a Jew, was until quite recently British Ambassador in Israel for four years.

INSURANCE COMPANIES
DENY DISCRIMINATION

In a recent issue of the "New Statesman", Mr. C. Rolph commented that in some courts it could be a disadvantage to look too Jewish or to speak with a foreign accent. Some of the insurance companies, he said, actually charge a bigger motor insurance premium to an obvious foreigner or Jew because, when prosecuted for a driving offence, he makes a poorer showing in court. Mr. Rolph quoted the example of an Austrian-born professor living in Britain for 28 years who had only driven in this country, yet paid about 15 per cent more than his English colleagues for the same cover through the same broker.

The British Insurance Association, representing 254 companies in this country, in a statement issued to the *Jewish Chronicle*, has said that there is no prejudice against motorists in this country when they take out car insurance policies, whatever their colour, race or religion. It is pointed out that there are circumstances where a foreign national is charged more because it is felt that he does not have sufficient experience of driving in Britain.—(J.C.)

OUTLAWING RACE HATE

A pledge has been given by Mr. Anthony Greenwood, chairman of the Labour Party, that if Mr. Fenner Brockway's Private Members' Bill against racial discrimination, to be introduced by him for the tenth time, fails again, the next Labour Government will introduce its own legislation to achieve the same object.

WIDESPREAD LIABILITIES
OF C.B.F.

A greater number of Jews received assistance from the American Joint Distribution Committee and the Central British Fund in 1962 and 1963 than at any time since 1950. More than 277,000 people, many of them refugees from 26 countries, were helped in one form or another at a total cost of over £10 million.

Despite the valuable work the C.B.F. does in providing relief and rehabilitation for thousands of Jews all over the world, it seems that its public image in the Anglo-Jewish community is not as effective as it should be. At a meeting of the National Advisory Conference of the C.B.F., Sir Henry d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, M.P., said that the C.B.F. was a "flop" today. During the war years it had made an effort which, by comparison, was equal to that of the American Jewish community. Today, said Sir Henry, the Jewish poor in Britain, the blind and others in need were well supported by the community. What would awaken British Jews to a sense of responsibility to their brethren overseas and outside Israel? He suggested that one of the territories administered by the A.J.D.C. should be taken over by the C.B.F. so that it would have a special project to which British Jewry could be attracted.

The conference discussed ways and means of making Anglo-Jewry aware of the C.B.F.'s liabilities and of raising the funds required for its work.

The view was expressed that in the United States and in other countries it was found that more money was raised by everything coming under one heading and by having an umbrella organisation. But in Europe people were still operating their fund-raising on the lines of 25 years ago. Inevitably the stage would be reached of united fund raising and there was now a movement afoot towards this in Central Europe.—(J.C.)

FASCIST ACTIVITIES

Fighting broke out near the Town Hall in Kensington where Mosley was addressing a meeting. About 60 demonstrators outside the hall were distributing leaflets protesting against Mosley's Union Movement and fighting began when some of Mosley's supporters left the hall during the meeting.

A leaflet believed to have been printed by Colin Jordan's National Socialist Movement and bearing the name of that organisation, was found in Hertford. It called for a boycott of "Jewish goods" and claimed that Jews in Britain were taking over more and more British firms. Reference was also made to "Jewish atrocities in Palestine" which remained unpunished. "Israel plans further aggression in the Middle East" stated the leaflet.

CONFERENCE ON RUSSIAN
JEWRY PROPOSED

The Council of the Anglo-Jewish Association adopted a resolution at its meeting in London to approach the Chief Rabbi to convene a conference of communal organisations active in the field of foreign affairs and concerned with the plight of Russian Jewry. Several speakers during the discussion stressed that prominent national figures should be in the forefront of such action, which should not be limited to the Jewish community alone.

TRIBUTE TO GOLLANZ

The Mayor of the Bavarian town of Tutzing has announced that the town's gold medal for humanitarian action has been awarded to Mr. Victor Gollanz, the publisher, for the aid he afforded the German people in the immediate post-war years.

ANGLO-JUDAICA

Anglo-Jewish Information
Bureau

The desire of the Anglo-Jewish Association to co-operate and interact closely with all organisations with corresponding purposes, has been stressed by its president, Mr. Maurice Edelman, M.P. As a result of discussions among various committees of the A.J.A., it has been decided to set up an Anglo-Jewish Voluntary Services Bureau "to give guidance and information to those who would like to engage in voluntary service either at home or abroad." It had also been agreed in principle to establish an Anglo-Jewish Information Bureau about the institutions and institutional resources of the community.

Schemes for New Homes

The Leeds Jewish Housing Association has been one of the pioneers in the field of communal housing with its £270,000 Queenshill estate which has tackled the problem of rehousing Jews, many of them old and sick who were living often in deplorable conditions.

In London the Board of Guardians has set up a special sub-committee to consider ways of solving the problem. The building of flats and homes will shortly be completed and plans are afoot for further building. The Home for Aged Jews, Wandsworth, is planning further accommodation for the aged, and the Adath Yisroel Synagogue in North London will build a home for the aged as well. In Manchester a new home for the aged is also to be built and the Manchester Board of Guardians has been studying a number of proposals for a communal housing scheme similar to that in Leeds.

London Minister for U.S.A.

The Rev. Dr. Chaim Pearl is giving up his post as minister of the New West End Synagogue, London, to become spiritual leader at the Riverdale Conservative Synagogue, New York, and expects to move to America just before next Pesach.

Kennedy Scholarship

Carmel College has created a scholarship endowment fund in the name of the late President Kennedy. About £15,000 has been raised for the scholarship fund. Each £8,000 invested will provide a scholarship for one boy throughout his stay at Carmel College.

Scottish Judge

Mr. Manuel Kissen, Q.C., of Edinburgh, has been appointed a Senator of the College of Justice, and becomes the first Jew to be made a judge in Scotland. Judge Kissen was called to the Bar in 1946 and was made a Q.C. in 1955. Three years ago he became a member of the Law Reform Committee for Scotland and a year ago was appointed chairman of the National Health Tribunal in Scotland. He served with the R.A.F. during the war and was mentioned in dispatches.

Remembrance Parade

The national chairman of the Association of Jewish Ex-Service Men and Women has replied to those who have criticised the need for holding a separate Jewish ex-Servicemen's remembrance parade. Mr. de Wolfe stated that Ajax did not intend altering their arrangements unless someone came forward with other ideas which would incorporate all the features of the present parade. This now included a Jewish religious service and the parade provided an opportunity for old comrades from all over the country to meet each other again.

New Ajax President

The Hon. Peter Samuel, a son of Viscount Bearsted, is the new president of Ajax, succeeding Mr. Edmund de Rothschild who announced last March that he would not be able to continue as president. Mr. Samuel won the Military Cross at El Alamein and was also mentioned in dispatches.

Eva G. Reichmann

ANSWERING HANNAH ARENDT

As reported in the previous issue, a symposium was recently held in London under the auspices of the World Jewish Congress at which speakers from several Continental countries refuted the charges levelled by Hannah Arendt in her book, "Eichmann in Jerusalem". We publish below extracts from the address delivered by Dr. Eva G. Reichmann on that occasion.

After expressing her amazement at why Miss Arendt, authoress of highly reputed books, should have ventured on to a field of which she knew little and in which counter-evidence was abundant, Mrs. Reichmann went on to quote Hannah Arendt's remarks aimed especially at the German Jews: "The eternal and ubiquitous nature of antisemitism . . . must have been the cause of the otherwise inexplicable readiness of the German Jewish community to negotiate with the Nazi authorities during the early stages of the régime. This conviction produced a fatal inability to distinguish between friend and foe; the German Jews underestimated their enemies because somehow they thought all Gentiles were alike." This is one of the passages, Mrs. Reichmann continued—but not the only one—which is followed by her wholesale accusation of the "submissive meekness with which the Jews went to their death, arriving on time at their transportation points, walking under their own power to the places of execution, digging their own graves", etc., etc.

Later on Miss Arendt has this to say: Eichmann expected Jewish co-operation, "and, to a truly extraordinary degree, he received it. . . . Without Jewish help in administrative and police work—the final rounding-up of Jews in Berlin was done entirely by Jewish police—there would have been either complete chaos or an impossibly severe drain on German manpower" . . . "This role of the Jewish leaders in the destruction of their own people is undoubtedly the darkest chapter in the whole dark story" . . . "The whole truth was that if the Jewish people had really been unorganised and leaderless, there would have been chaos and plenty of misery, but the total number of victims would hardly have been between five and six million people."

Leo Baeck Reproached

One of the great figures of the time, our Rabbi Dr. Baeck, comes in for particularly severe strictures. He was, she says, "in the eyes of both Jews and Gentiles the 'Jewish Führer'". For "humane" considerations—in quotation marks!—he withheld from his

fellow-inmates in Theresienstadt the truth of what awaited them in Auschwitz, because it was his opinion—violently attacked by Miss Arendt—that "living in the expectation of death by gassing would only be the harder".

Let us deal with these points in turn. What she means by the "fatal inability to distinguish between friend and foe" allegedly produced by antisemitism, and which is supposed to have accounted for the German Jews' readiness to negotiate with the Nazi authorities, I frankly do not understand. I had the honour to know almost all of the Jewish leaders in Germany, some intimately, to watch their decisions from close quarters and share their work. They all knew very well who were their friends and who their enemies. I would even submit that in the whole of Germany it was the German Jews who were the first to recognise the Nazis as the universal enemies of mankind, long before the Republican politicians and the democratic parties took any notice of them. It was particularly one fraction of German Jewry, the one with which I served, the Jewish Central-Verein, which was alerted by the Nazi danger from its very beginnings and never ceased to fight them as long as it was possible.

What is "Co-operation"?

As regards her reproach of "co-operation", her criticism is more intelligible though by no means more justified. In the course of the last war the term "co-operation" has taken on a strong touch of abuse beyond its original meaning. Of this ambiguity Miss Arendt makes full use. If by "co-operation" is meant negotiations as conducted everywhere between rulers and dependents, even between victors and vanquished, she is quite right. In every prisoner-of-war camp, even in every concentration camp, there is "co-operation" between the gaolers and the inmates as far as the more or less primitive functions of life are concerned. It would, for the sake of argument, be quite elucidating to think of German Jewry after the Nazi advent to power as a gigantic concentration camp. The analogy is imperfect, as are most analogies. There was, e.g., still a limited possibility to escape through emigration. But this much of it is true that in a police state ruled by terror, the life of the Jewish minority, singled out for aggression by the new rulers, depended on the directives and authorisations of the government for its every action and move.

German Jews were not "expected" to offer their co-operation. They were summoned to it. I happened to take the telephone call from the Chief of the Gestapo in March, 1933, which ordered that the President of my organisation and Chairmen of other Jewish bodies appear before Goering. Otherwise, I was told, there would be no guarantee for the safety of any German Jew. There was no alternative. From one day to the other during the first stages of Nazi rule thousands of Jews lost their livelihood. There were mass dismissals from the professions as well as among employees. People were perplexed and desolate and on the brink of starvation. But there was one, and only one, harbour of refuge: "The Jewish Community" ("Die Gemeinde"). "Let's go to the community" people would say with a

sigh of relief. And they went, not only to the community offices, but to all the other offices that existed in that highly organised body that had been German Jewry: the Central-Verein, the Zionist Organisation, the Palestine Office and the Jewish Hilfsverein which advised on emigration, and later on the Reichsvertretung based on them all. If all those organisations and associations, ill-equipped as they were for a desperate emergency, had thrown up the sponge and stopped working—hunger and despair would have seized our people, and the number of suicides, already shocking, would have surpassed any imagination.

By putting the main emphasis from the beginning on emigration, primarily of the young, later of all age groups, German Jewry succeeded in rescuing about half of its original number of 550,000. More would have been able to leave but for the restrictive immigration laws in nearly all countries of refuge. Of these emigrants, a high proportion was well trained or retrained owing to the establishment of training centres, through "co-operation", for artisans and agriculture. Others were enabled to transfer some money through the Haavarah agreement with Palestine, of which Miss Arendt severely disapproves. Children could continue to study abroad with the help of a transfer agreement for this purpose. When, after the November pogrom of 1938, England enacted generous rescue measures, 3,500 men were provisionally accommodated in the Richborough Camp and many more children and adults were admitted at the last hour. If the Council for German Jewry, which was founded in London for all these purposes, had not been able to address itself to an opposite number in Germany how could it possibly have done its splendid work?

From the archives yielding their secrets after the war we know that a rushed, unorganised, unprepared emigration, i.e., what would have occurred without the ominous "co-operation", was exactly what the Nazis would have wished to happen. It was one of the devilish devices of their foreign policy. In a circular to all diplomatic and consular representatives on "The Jewish Factor in Germany's Foreign Policy" they stated expressly that the influx of great numbers of pauperised Jews into foreign countries would serve to spread anti-semitism there and create sympathy for the Nazi ideology in general.

Of what happened during the final stages of the "Final Solution" I was not an eye-witness. I would therefore rather not make myself an accomplice of sitting in judgment on my unhappy fellow-workers who stayed behind

Your House for:—

**CURTAINS, CARPETS, LINO
UPHOLSTERY**

SPECIALTY

**CONTINENTAL DOWN
QUILTS!**

ALSO RE-MAKES AND RE-COVERS

ESTIMATES FREE

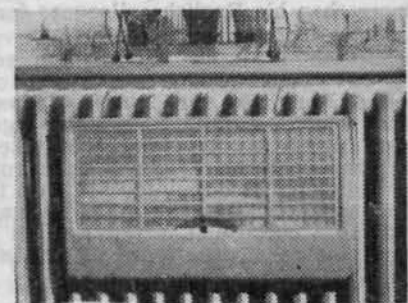
DAWSON-LANE LIMITED

17 BRIDGE ROAD, WEMBLEY PARK

Telephone: ARN. 6671

Personal attention of Mr. W. Schachmann.

Don't suffer from the effects of DRY AIR caused by
Central-Heating



INSTALL A HUMIDIFIER

on your Radiator and be free from an unpleasant
and unhealthy atmosphere.

INEXPENSIVE—NO RUNNING COSTS

Ask for details from:

The Humidifier Co.

25 Bridge Road, Wembley Park, Middx
ARNold 7603

Answering Hannah Arendt

and met their doom. I would only say this: all of them were to become martyrs, not loosely speaking, but in the full sense of the word. They all would have been able to leave Germany in time, many of them with excellent prospects of resettlement. With not a few of them did I discuss this possibility. However, when I heard of their decision not to desert their flock, even in that hour of utter hopelessness, I was silenced. I admired them and felt like a deserter myself. Little did I then expect that one day I would have to defend those high-minded men and women because they knowingly chose the way that would lead to their supreme sacrifice.

Martyrdom of Communal Workers

Their last years of work must have been sheer inferno. In the face of certain death they still tried to help to the best of their painfully restricted ability. Whatever they did it was now only a choice between horror and horror. When in October, 1942, two members of the Jewish Community administration in Berlin went into hiding, eight Jewish functionaries were shot as hostages.

About Miss Arendt's suggestion of "how they enjoyed their power", words fail me to express my contempt.

Of all of them, only one survived by what amounted to a miracle: Rabbi Dr. Baeck, our revered and beloved spiritual head, not our "Führer", as Miss Arendt disgraces herself to call him. His kindness towards the most humble of his Jewish brethren, his fearlessness in the face of his deadly enemies, his dignity and his wisdom will outlast any attempt to besmirch his blessed memory.

Miss Arendt also reproaches us for what she considers our unfounded optimism during the first few years of Nazism. What she fails to understand is that, at the time, we had rather valid reason for an indeed very limited optimism. "If they"—meaning the Nazis—"stay", we used to say, "we shall have to go; but if they go, we shall be able to stay". It was the doubt "if" they would be able to stay which we shared not only with that substantial part of the German people that had never voted Nazi while still free to express their opinion, but with most Jews abroad, notably also in this country, whom we used to consult. Dr. Baeck, for one, was in constant touch with the anti-Nazi resistance in Germany who used to encourage him with well-founded hopes for an impending coup d'état. And the judgment of history is by no means yet passed on what might have happened to the Nazi régime if, in 1938, the Western Powers had not deemed it necessary to grant Hitler his bloodless triumph in Munich.

Nobody who has not lived through those years of treacherous political twilight, swayed between despair and hope against hope, should arrogate to himself the right to con-

demn us. Our attempts to ward off the fate which was not in all phases a pre-ordained necessity, and all the time relentlessly to plan for the rescue of the greatest number, was the most conscientious and honourable decision then available to human frailty. Its results, though remaining lamentably behind our desires, do not make Miss Arendt's alternative of turmoil and chaos a possible choice, not even in the light of hindsight. That she dares to ridicule the spiritual Jewish revival of those first few years of persecution can be mentioned only in passing.

If all the rabbis, spiritual and lay leaders had followed Miss Arendt's advice and "done nothing", if they had thought only of saving their skin and leaving their less adaptable fellow-Jews to their fate—I wonder what kind of book Miss Arendt would then have written.

At a time when even in Germany an "agonising reappraisal" is stirring in some enlightened circles and when moving gestures are being made to honour the memory of the victims, it is torture to hear it said, with reference to Miss Arendt, that after all the Jews themselves seem to have been guilty of their own destruction.

Our dead cannot plead for themselves. But as long as our stricken generation is here, we should not tire of bearing witness for their honour and dignity. Their final vindication we may leave confidently to the verdict of history.

POGROM REMEMBRANCE MEETING IN NEW YORK

Under the auspices of the American Federation of Jews From Central Europe (the AJR's sister organisation in the U.S.) and the *Aufbau*, a meeting was held in New York to commemorate the Pogroms of November, 1938. The main speaker was Dr. Nahum Goldmann who dealt with a number of basic principles concerning the Jewish attitude towards Germany. Neither Jew nor German, he stated, could or should forget the crimes of the Nazi period; only thus could the recurrence of such happenings be made impossible. The existence of Germany and its increasing importance in world affairs were objective facts which the Jews could only try to ignore to their own disadvantage; it had, therefore, been the correct policy to negotiate with Germany on indemnification not only because thus relief could be given to tens of thousands of Nazi victims, but also because Germany was thus given an opportunity to rehabilitate her reputation. Finally, Dr. Goldmann stated, attempts aiming at the establishment of normal diplomatic relations between the State of Israel and Germany should be continued.

Dr. Friedrich S. Brodnitz stressed that the remembrance of the past sufferings should inspire work for fraternal co-operation amongst the living.

Rabbi Dr. Max Gruenewald was in the chair.

Old Acquaintances

Milestones: Lily Kann, well known to many of our readers as a former member of Berlin's Jewish Kulturbund ensemble, recently celebrated her 70th birthday. She started her career in this country in 1942, when she appeared with Martin Miller in "Awake and Sing". Since then she has appeared regularly on stage, screen and TV.—Karl Farkas, M.C. of Vienna's "Simpl" Cabaret and author of "Die Wunderbar" and several other librettos, has also turned 70; he survived the Nazi regime in the United States but returned to Austria shortly after the war.

Austria: Hans Winge, film critic of "Die Presse", has become associate director of Vienna's School for Film and TV which has as teachers Lindtberg, Steinboeck and D. Haugk.—Berlin-born Ulrich Baumgartner has been appointed director of Vienna's Theatre Festival, to take place this year from May 23 to June 21.—Hans Thimig directed "The Aspern Papers" at Josefstadt, in which his sister Helene appeared with Vilmar Fegischer.—Robert Stolz has now recorded all his famous hit tunes.

Home News: Peter Illing appears in Peter Howard's "Diplomats" at the Westminster.—Milo Sperber produced three one-act plays by Anouilh, Genet and Ionesco at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art.—Lilli Palmer exhibited some of her abstract paintings in the Crypt of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.—Marianne Deeming-Kupfer and Albert Lieven are in Carl Foreman's "The Victors" in the role of screen parents of the German starlets Elke Sommer and Senta Berger.—Henry Koster, formerly H. Kosterlitz, is on a visit from Hollywood to make preparations for his forthcoming film "Erasmus with Freckles".—Vicky, the cartoonist, opened the Juliet Pannett exhibition at the Ben Uri Gallery.

Germany: Tilla Durieux, Lucie Mannheim, Curt Bois and Ernst Deutsch were awarded the title of "Staatsschauspieler".—Trude Kolman produced "Stop the World I Want to Get Off" in German at Munich's kleine Freiheit.—Peter Zadek is directing Erich Fried's adaptation of "Henry V" in Bremen.

Obituary: Hans Jacobi who scripted most of Heinz Rühmann's films after the war has died in Zurich at the age of 58.—Josef Gluecksmann has died in Vienna at the age of 63. He was a director of the Burgtheater, having returned from the States several years ago.—Prague-born poet and journalist, Hans Natonek, has died in Tucson, Arizona, aged 71, after a long illness.—The German author, Otto Flake, who had many successful novels to his credit, has died in Baden-Baden, at the age of 83.—The 64-year-old editor of "Englische Rundschau", Hans Bermann, who during the war worked for the German section of the B.B.C., has died in Bonn.

News from Everywhere: Hans Wallenberg, son of the former editor of "B.Z. am Mittag" and himself a former editor of "Neue Zeitung", has succeeded Hans Zehrer as editor of Hamburg's "Die Welt".—Max Colpet wrote the lyrics for a new German film starring "pop" singer Freddy Quinn.—Hilde Spiel, who left London to take up residence in Vienna, where she became cultural correspondent for the "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung", gave a lecture in Berlin on the British theatre.—Anton Walbrook went to Berlin to co-star with Heidemarie Hatheyer in Molnar's "Leibgardist" at the Renaissance-Theater.—Vienna-born authoress Annemarie Selinko, who wrote the best seller "Desiree", is to come to London with her husband, Erling Kristiansen, who has been appointed Danish Ambassador.

PEM

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.

Erich Eyck

IN MEMORIAM THEODOR HEUSS

Die Welt ist um einen guten und grossen Menschen armer geworden, als Theodor Heuss am 12. Dezember 1963 gestorben ist. Wenn seine Freunde sich das Bild des Verstorbenen vergegenwaertigen, so denken sie zunaechst nicht an den vielseitigen Mann der Wissenschaft und den hervorragenden Politiker und Staatsmann, sondern an den reinen und herzugewinnenden Menschen, der jede Stunde zur Wohltat machte, die man mit ihm verbringen durfte. Er war ein Liberaler nicht nur im politischen, sondern in jenem hoeheren geistigen Sinn, der durch "reine Menschlichkeit" charakterisiert wird. Zu dieser Eigenschaft des Geistes und des Herzens gesellte sich ein urwuechsiger Humor und Witz, der ein Gesprach mit Heuss stets anziehend und fesselnd machte. Ich darf aus Erfahrung sprechen. Es ist mein Glueck gewesen, durch mehr als ein halbes Jahrhundert mit ihm in Freundschaft verbunden zu sein. Auch die räumliche Trennung, die durch unsere Emigration bewirkt wurde, hat die menschlichen Bande, die uns zusammenhielten, nicht zu zerreißen vermocht.

Kaempfer fuer Demokratie

Wenn ich jetzt die Tatsachen ins Gedächtnis zu rufen suche, die Heuss' historische Stellung bestimmen, so muss ich zunaechst des Mannes gedenken, von dem er seinen Ausgang genommen hat und den er stets als seinen Lehrmeister verehrte: Friedrich Naumann. Er war ein Mann voll von eigenen Gedanken, die er unermuedlich mit seiner volkstueemlichen, oft hinreissenden Beredsamkeit in die Koepfe besonders der Jugend, speziell der akademischen Jugend, einhaemmerte. Er gehoerte zu jenen "Weisen, die durch den Irrtum zur Wahrheit reisen". Wurde er doch, nachdem er als junger Mensch von dem "Verein deutscher Studenten" und Adolf Stoecker ausgegangen war, spaeter der Kampfgenosse von Theodor Barth, dem Vorsitzenden des "Vereins zur Bekämpfung des Antisemitismus". Fuer seine Lehre war Heuss um so empfaenglicher, als er bei Lujo Brentano in Muenchen studiert hatte, dem Meister des Katheders, der freie Gesinnung mit einem seiner Zeit vorausseilenden Verstaendnis fuer die sozialen Probleme verband. Wenn Naumann schon dem jungen Studenten die Leitung des schoenwissenschaftlichen und kuenstlerischen Teils seiner Wochenschrift "Die Hilfe" uebertrug, so zeugt das nicht nur fuer die Reife, die Heuss schon frueh erworben hatte, sondern auch fuer die Weite seiner Bildung und den Umfang seiner Interessen. Dass er binnen weniger Jahre zur Leitung des politischen Teils uebergang, entsprach seiner staerksten Neigung, die ihn auf den Weg der politischen und parlamentarischen Aktivitaet draengte.

Es dauerte aber noch bis zum Jahre 1924, bis er, nun vierzig Jahre alt, in den Reichstag eintreten konnte. Wohl galt er in seiner schwaebischen Heimat als der beste Kopf der juengeren Generation. Aber die Alten, die bisher die wuerttembergische

Demokratie gefuehrt hatten, liessen sich nicht so schnell bei Seite schieben. "Kronprinzen muessen warten koennen", sagte der alte Payer, ein Mann von wirklichem Verdienst, zu Heuss. Die Deutsche Demokratische Partei, der Heuss angehorte, war eine Minderheitspartei, die nur wenige Sitze im Reichstag zu erringen vermochte. Ein Abgeordneter einer solchen Partei muss durch sein geistiges Gewicht ersetzen, was ihm an Zahl von Gefolgschaft abgeht, und es spricht fuer die Persoenlichkeit von Theodor Heuss, dass auch seine politischen Gegner ihn anerkannten, soweit sie nicht durch Hass verblindet waren.

Mut in der Verfolgungszeit

Mit dem Ausbruch der nationalsozialistischen Gewaltherrschaft hatte diese parlamentarische Taetigkeit natuerlich ein Ende. Dass Heuss und seine wenigen Fraktionsgenossen 1933 fuer das beruechtigte Ermaechtigungsgesetz stimmten, kann nur der begreifen, der die damalige Stimmung des Parlaments kennt. Jedenfalls ist die Abstimmung durchaus kein Zeichen dafuer, dass Heuss der nationalsozialistischen Flut je irgendwelche Zugestaendnisse gemacht haette. Stets stand er ihr mit unzweideutiger Ablehnung gegenueber. Es fiel ihm garnicht ein, in seinem Verkehr irgendwelche Konzessionen zu machen. Er hatte stets juedische Freunde gehabt, und er hielt ihnen die Treue, als sie von den Machhabern verfehmt und verfolgt waren. Das konnte selbstverstaendlich den Spaehern der Gestapo nicht verborgen bleiben, die sich denn auch beeilte, ihn vorzuladen. Auf die Frage, ob er immer noch mit Juden verkehre, gab er die Antwort, er habe schon in der Schule gelernt, dass Treue eine spezifisch deutsche Tugend sei. Das verbluefte die Gestapo-Schergen so, dass sie schleunigst das Verhoer abbrachen und den Delinquenten nach Hause schickten. Verfolgungen blieben ihm natuerlich nicht erspart und es ist fast erstaunlich, dass er trotz allem in dieser schweren Zeit mehrere gewichtige Biographien schrieb, unter denen die von Friedrich Naumann den ersten Platz einnimmt. Eine unvergleichliche Stuetze war ihm seine tapfere und kluge Frau, die Tochter Georg Friedrich Knapps, des geistvollen, von allen Nationaloekonomen verehrten Professors an der deutschen Universitaet Strassburg. Das aus ihren nachgelassenen Briefen und Aufzeichnungen entstandene Buch "Elly Heuss-Knapp, Buergerin zweier Welten" (Tuebingen 1961) gibt ein fesselndes und ergreifendes Bild der von echter Religiositaet und staerkstem Ethos erfuellten Frau, die im Fruehjahr 1933 einer "nichtarischen" Freundin schrieb: "Ich erstickte fast am kollektiven Schuldgefuehl."

Als es nach dem Ende der nationalsozialistischen Schreckensherrschaft und des von ihr angezettelten Weltkrieges galt, Deutschland wieder aufzubauen, war eine politische und parlamentarische Kraft wie Heuss nicht zu entbehren. In dem "Parlamentarischen Rat", welcher die Verfassung der Bundesrepublik auszuarbeiten hatte, fuehrte er die Freie Demokratische Partei, aber er gewann auch den Beifall der Abgeordneten der anderen

Parteien, die sich ueberzeugten, dass er der rechte Mann fuer das Amt des Praesidenten dieser Bundesrepublik war. Nach den boesen Erfahrungen, die man mit dem Reichspraesidenten von Hindenburg gemacht hatte, hielt man es fuer richtig, diesem Amt politisch enge Grenzen zu ziehen, sodass der kuenftige Praesident darauf angewiesen war, weniger durch politische Befugnisse als durch die Kraft seiner Persoenlichkeit zu wirken. Dass Heuss hierfuer der richtige Mann war, erwies sich sehr bald durch die ausserordentliche Volkstueemlichkeit, die sich unzweideutig kundgab. Wenn der Bundespraesident in seinem Wagen ueber Land fuhr, hoben Vaeter ihre kleinen Kinder in die Hoehe, damit sie sich ihn ansehen und sein Bild einpraegen konnten. Sie spueren, dass er in dem Deutschland, das Hitler vorher regiert hatte, dem Gedanken der Humanitaet wieder einen Platz schaffte, dass er nicht nur, wie einst Ludwig Uhland vorausgesagt hatte, "mit einem vollen Tropfen demokratischen Oels gesalbt war", sondern dass er mehr als irgendeiner, der vorher an der Spitze Deutschlands gestanden hatte, dem Reiche des Geistes angehorte.

Treue zu den Freunden

Dass ein solcher Mann das Unrecht, das in der Zeit der Barbarei veruebt worden war, soweit gut zu machen versuchte, wie Unrecht ueberhaupt wieder gut gemacht werden kann, versteht sich von selbst—und so wissen auch die ihres juedischen Glaubens oder ihrer Abstammung wegen aus Deutschland Vertriebenen ihm Dank fuer das persoemliche Interesse, das er ihnen gewidmet hat. Wie bezeichnend, dass er nach dem offiziellen Besuch, den er hier in London der britischen Koenigin abstattete, sich in die Wiener Library fuehren liess, um die Druckschriften zu besichtigen, welche die Nazi-Verfolgung dokumentierten, und mancher wird sich erinnern, wie er auch in diesen Blaettern wiederholt seiner tiefen Verbundenheit mit Leo Baeck und Otto Hirsch Ausdruck gegeben hat.

So wuenschen wir denn, dass in dem Volk, dem wir einst angehorte haben, der Geist, den Theodor Heuss so vorbildlich vertrat, der Geist der Humanitaet, der Freiheitsliebe und Toleranz sich siegreich behaupten moege.

DEATH OF RABBI SILVER

Rabbi Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, the world Zionist leader, died in Cleveland, Ohio, at the age of 70. More than 2,500 people attended the funeral and world and national leaders of Zionism joined Federal, State and local high officials at a service where the El Molé Rachamim was intoned by Richard Tucker, the renowned opera singer.

In addition to Rabbi Silver's great work as a Zionist organizer and orator, he was a very influential factor in the Jewish life of America through his leadership of its largest Reform congregation, the Cleveland Temple, which he built up into a national institution, and through his contributions to Jewish scholarship and his services to Jewish relief movements. As president of the Zionist organization of America and chairman of the American Section of the Jewish Agency, in 1947 Rabbi Silver presented the Jewish case at the United Nations.

A leading member of the Republican Party, he was born in Neinstadt, Lithuania, and came to the United States with his parents at the age of nine. He was the author of many important works on Judaism and comparative religion.

Hans Jaeger

PROFILES OF GERMAN POLITICIANS

Erich Eyck's New Book

Erich Eyck's publisher presents this volume* on a very suitable occasion, the 85th birthday of the great historian. The book is a form of anthology, carrying in its first part ten profiles of German parliamentarians and, in the subsequent chapters, essays on Germany's latest history. The publication once more shows Eyck's masterly skill and, even more, it reflects again all his personal characteristics. He is objective and moderate in his assessment; he does not accept any taboos, prejudices or clichés; he does not follow the crowd but explores for himself. Only few historians can claim such qualities; many subconsciously take long-standing formulas for granted and do not trouble to test their truth.

Eyck has the passionate sense of justice of a real humanist, and this is refreshing and encouraging at a time full of hatred, and theses which must not be questioned. He can afford it, because behind his work is a lovable personality. Besides, one cannot but admire his creativeness and strength of a man who at his age re-examines what he had written long ago and, with a sense of duty and responsibility, questions whether it still holds good.

Social Changes and Parliament

One might argue about a minor point raised in his introduction. Referring to the profiles of the parliamentarians, Eyck maintains that there is a certain difference in the composition of Parliament in the nineteenth and in the twentieth century. In the past century, he says, parliamentarians belonged to the upper and wealthy classes, whilst now the secretaries of organisations prevail. The author certainly does not want to imply by this statement that only the affluent section of the nation produces personalities of high standing. The name of Bebel refutes that, and it is also refuted by another example given by Eyck himself: Stresemann, a great personality, was the secretary of an organisation. There are also personalities among parliamentarians of our days, and if their number should be less than before it may be due to the fact that, as far as human standards are concerned, our proud twentieth century lags behind the nineteenth century. However, this has nothing to do with the altered position of the upper classes which may degenerate too, nor has it anything to do with wealth. The fact that other classes found their way into Parliament is due to social changes and to the general franchise. As far as the representation of interests (vested or others) is concerned, it also existed in the nineteenth century. It was only slightly more disguised. For some time the industrialists themselves took seats in Parliament—Stinnes is a case in point. Later they sent their syndics, their managers, their directors, who are the counterpart of organisation secretaries. Their rise is the outcome of the managerial society in which we live.

Yet these are only comments on a question raised in the book in passing, although the time may come when we may have to investigate the paradox of a narrowing Liberalism which still retains a function recognised even by those who do not adhere to the ideas of Liberalism in the economic sphere.

The series of profiles presented by Eyck begins with Bennigsen, who started as an anti-

Prussian, later submitted to accomplished facts and eventually became a more or less frustrated man. Eyck also describes Eduard Lasker, who agreed to the second draft of the Bill against Socialists—as a consistent Liberal. Eyck does not hesitate to call this Lasker's gravest mistake—but who finally broke with Bismarck on account of his protectionism. There are profiles of Ludwig Bamberg, who fell out with Bismarck when the Chancellor turned to the Right, and of Eugen Richter, who courageously fought against the personal régime but who, according to Eyck, made mistakes which harmed Liberalism.

However, the author does not restrict his profiles to Liberals. He also erects a monument to Ludwig Windthorst. This essay is classical and pithily assesses the essentials of a certain period of Germany's history. Windthorst, a man probably unknown to the present young generation, stated in 1887 that he began to despair of the future of a nation which allowed its best friends to be defamed.

Later on Eyck deals with personalities who are more familiar to the present generation. There is Wilhelm Kahl, who spoke against capital punishment; to this Liberal who was, however, an outsider, all non-Liberals paid their tribute: he was actually above parties.

Finally Eyck recalls two of his political masters: Theodor Barth and Friedrich Naumann. With regard to Friedrich Naumann the present writer has, with due respect, to express his disagreement with Eyck's assessment. It is known that Naumann had a large following on account of his courage, his incorruptible democratic attitude and his social approach to the cultural problems. However, we have also to remember his pan-Germanic concept which is so often overlooked or belittled by his admirers. It was Naumann who introduced this brand of Nationalism into the ranks of the leftists, into the ranks of those who otherwise fought for social progress, and we must not disregard this aspect of his activities only because he has merits in other spheres. He broadened the basis of nationalism and this later on encouraged forces which otherwise had nothing in common with his ideas.

Another set of essays deals with Frederick III, of whom posterity knows little because he reigned for only 99 days, and with his British wife who has always interested Eyck.

The subsequent chapters are for historical gourmants. We learn about the intensity with which Bismarck manoeuvred William I into the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, and about Holstein's fight against Bismarck. Eyck also pays tribute to Lujo Brentano and to Ignaz Jastrow, two of his academic teachers. Brentano turned against Naumann when the latter agreed to a Bill banning the Polish language at meetings. Yet was that only a trifle? It is a point for Brentano and, naturally, against Naumann.

The last chapter deals with Kapp, the leader of the reactionary putsch of 1920, and his ancestors, and here we learn things generally little known. One of the ancestors was the friend of Ludwig Feuerbach, Gottfried Keller and Berthold Auerbach, and Kapp's father was a Democrat and a Republican, who left Germany after the failure of the 1848 movement and lived in the United States until 1870.

Altogether, this anthology is admirable, and its publication just at this time may be one of the best birthday presents for our old friend.

25 YEARS EUROPEAN JEWISH COMMUNITY IN CHILE

Twenty-five years have passed since the events of November, 1938, robbed the Jews of Germany of their last hopes and illusions and brought home even to the most hesitant ones among them, that their only salvation lay in speedy emigration. During the first five years of the Nazi régime, emigration had been an individual undertaking, carefully prepared and sometimes almost leisurely executed. Things changed drastically overnight after the *Kristallnacht*: in their desperate attempt to leave Germany as quickly as possible, they could no longer go to countries of their choice but had to leave for any place where they were admitted. Many emigrated to parts of the world of which they had hardly ever heard before, in which they did not know a single person, the language of which was entirely unknown to them and about whose economic and social conditions they knew positively nothing.

It is fascinating to read now, how they managed not only to survive but to integrate themselves into their new environment and how, without losing their identity as Jews from Central Europe and without hurting the susceptibilities of their new countrymen, they became useful citizens in their country of adoption. The Jubilee number of the "Boletín Informativo"—a paper very similar to our own—illustrates this evolution from many angles. It is the monthly publication of the "Sociedad Cultural Israelita B'ne Jisroel", the organisation of Jews from Europe in Chile. From a small "Chewra", founded by a handful of refugees in 1938, it has grown into a large association supported by 1,400 families with a head office in Santiago and branches in all major Chilean cities. It is but natural that in a country so far away and so entirely different from their land of birth, these refugees should have formed a closely-knit community, feeling foremost as Jews and taking a burning interest in the building of Israel. However, side by side with this strong sentiment of Jewish solidarity, these former German Jews have made a sustained, and obviously highly successful, effort to become part of the Chilean society and to make their contribution to the industrial and spiritual advancement of their country of adoption.

Readers of the same background cannot peruse the jubilee publication without feelings of pride in what our brethren in distant Chile—as in so many other countries of refuge—have been able to achieve and how, against great odds, they have preserved their human dignity.

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
28 DUKE ST. LONDON W.1.
WELbeck 9943/7

* Erich Eyck: Auf Deutschlands politischem Forum. Deutsche Parlamentarier und Studien zur neuesten deutschen Geschichte. Eugen Rentsch Verlag, Erlenbach-Zürich und Stuttgart. 184 pp. 15 DM.

Egon Larsen

A REFUGEE BEHIND THE POLITICAL SCENE

Churchill, "Focus", and Eugen Spier

In periods of political crises and scandals we would all give much if we could only get some idea of what really goes on behind the scenes in those high places where history is made. The older ones among us will remember only too vividly how we kept our ears pricked and our eyes skinned for some hint or portent in those fateful pre-war days when our own personal destinies depended on Britain's attitude to Hitler: we were pining for any scrap of information. Now, for a mere guinea, we can buy a whole chunk of revelations, written by a man who did his utmost to turn the wheels of history in the direction in which he felt they ought to roll.

The book is called "Focus, A Footnote to the History of the Thirties" (Oswald Wolff Ltd., 160 pp., 21/-), after the political grouping he helped to found, and although our interest in pre-war events is, of course, somewhat dimmed, the story—with Winston Churchill as its centre-piece—is still fascinating enough. It has never been told before. The author, Eugen Spier, certainly deserves the description *Alémigrante* as he has been living in England since 1922. Besides Churchill, the protagonists of the Focus group included Lady Violet Bonham Carter (who has written an introduction to Spier's book), Sir Austen Chamberlain, Wickham Steed, Sir Robert Waley-Cohen, Sir Norman Angell, Commander Locker-Lampson, and many other prominent people, and we get some revealing glimpses of a number of British and Continental statesmen of the 1936-39 period.

"Focus in Defence of Freedom and Peace" was the full name of the group. "We had at the outset no material and little moral backing," writes Lady Violet. "We were a small group of like-minded individuals swimming against the tide . . . Tranquillity, Safety First, Appeasement — these were the watchwords behind which the British people marched, or rather crawled, through the 'Thirties.' Churchill was in the wilderness, and any demand for his recall to Westminster was

ridiculed. "Why not make a job of it and have Vic Oliver too?" quipped *Truth* only a few months before the outbreak of the war. It was this kind of attitude which Focus attempted to break; the group "recognised in Winston Churchill the spearhead of our salvation, the voice which could arouse the sleeping conscience of our people both to their honour and their peril. It was our aim to . . . set his light upon a candlestick . . ."; in short, they wanted to get him back to power.

Eugen Spier had his own special reason for working towards this end. Although he felt "that it was wrong to concentrate on the sufferings of the Jews" under Hitler, in his opinion "antisemitism was being used as a veil to cover an attack on all God-fearing people in general and upon democracy in particular." He therefore responded readily when he was invited to the first meeting of what was to be "a loose association of like-minded people" in June, 1935.

Sixteen people attended, among them Lady Violet, Churchill, and Wickham Steed. Afterwards, Steed reported to the other members: "Mr. Spier made a good impression . . . he is very shrewd . . . he does not yet think in English dimensions . . . in talking he needs an interpreter to other English people . . . structure of his mind is German . . . may be very useful in the work to be done and to the government . . . must be shepherded . . ."

At that time, Eugen Spier had been in Britain for 13 years, maintaining "personal and business ties with Germany", and had not applied for naturalisation. Some time later, at lunch, Churchill asked him whether he would be proud to be a British subject. "I would be very happy to be one, and I am very proud to be breaking bread with you," said Mr. Spier. "Some bread," remarked Churchill, glancing at the chicken before him. But Mr. Spier applied for naturalisation only after the war, and Churchill supported his application.

From the meeting in 1935, Focus developed as an active ginger group. At first the whole thing was secret, and when Mr. Spier told his wife about it he agreed with her that "to avoid leakage of information . . . we vowed never to mention Churchill's name in this connection, and for added secrecy we agreed to refer to him in conversation as *Oscar*. *Oscar* means 'the spear of God'."

Mass Meeting at Albert Hall

But code names were not necessary for long. Early in December, 1936, the group organised a mass meeting in the Albert Hall, with many prominent speakers. Sir Walter Citrine made the opening speech, followed by Lady Violet Bonham Carter and A. M. Wall, secretary of the London Trades Council, who spoke of Hitler's victims whom Focus intended to help. Then Churchill got up: he wanted to "stop this war, of which we had heard so much talk." Sir Stafford Cripps, however, "wished Britain to be conquered by the Nazis in order to urge them into becoming Bolsheviks" reports Spier. "Lastly there were the absolute non-resisters like Canon Sheppard and George Lansbury. They were pious men, but they would lead the country to ruin even more surely than all the others."

Now Focus pulled out all the stops. Approaches to the Chamberlain government were made, pamphlets published and distributed; the creation of a Ministry of Information was demanded to carry out a "moral

blockade" against Hitler. Another mass meeting took place in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, and a "Manchester Manifesto" was solemnly adopted, calling for Britain's leadership in a Europe freed of fear. The Manifesto was also sent to Hitler, who acknowledged its receipt and thanked the senders. But the echo in the British Press was weak or even hostile. Focus failed to become a mass movement: it had to go on working behind the scenes. Eden praised its aims, but refused to do anything for it or even sign a telegram to Chamberlain at Munich, which Churchill suggested sending.

In March, 1939, Eugen Spier met Dr. Weizman, who "was impressed" but did not think anything could come of the work of Focus. "During our conversation he was called to the telephone to take a long-distance call," writes Spier, "but to my surprise he came back within two minutes in a state of great indignation. He said that he had refused to talk on the telephone for the lines were always being tapped. I was shocked and said: 'But there is no Gestapo in England'. Yet he insisted and stated that he had reliable evidence that his conversations were being monitored by government agents. . . . In his opinion Whitehall was a Central Office for the liquidation of the British Empire."

On September 1, 1939, Churchill accepted Chamberlain's offer of a seat in the Cabinet, and "Focus had won a decisive if belated victory", reports Spier. On the same day, he was "arrested as an enemy alien" by two Scotland Yard men. At the internment camp he was greeted by Hitler's playboy, Putzi Hanfstaengl: "I became No. 2 prisoner of war, although war had not yet been declared."

The book, illustrated with a number of portraits, may not be reading matter for entertainment, but it contains valuable material for the historian as it gives many conversations, letters, speeches, newspaper articles, book quotations, etc., verbatim. As to the author's personal *Weltanschauung*, I found some attitudes akin to those of the Moral Rearmament movement, but I may be wrong. Churchill, says the author, wanted the material published only after his death, but Spier felt "that I ought not to wait, and that it was important that this story should be recounted now when similar issues face us".

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



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

ECUMENICAL COUNCIL POSTPONES DECISION ON JEWS

During its November meetings, the second session of the Vatican Ecumenical Council discussed the Fourth Chapter of the draft decree on Ecumenism which deals with the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church towards the Jews. Whilst the overwhelming majority of the Council Fathers was in favour of the ideas underlying the draft, a formal vote on it has been postponed to the next session scheduled for September of this year.

The German-born Cardinal Bea of the Curia, in explaining the draft, stressed that it had been most carefully prepared during the last two years and had its origin in a personal wish of the late Pope John XXIII. For certain reasons of policy it had been somehow delayed, although it did not deal with any national or political questions. Still less was it meant to pave the way for the recognition of the State of Israel by the Vatican. Its objects were entirely religious.

The decree was meant to bear witness to the debt which the Church owed to the people of Israel in view of the Word of God in the Old Testament, the Law and the descent of Jesus. The Church had originated from its midst and in a way was the continuation of the Chosen People. Christians were Children of Israel, not in flesh but in spirit. This should be clearly explained in the proposed decree which was meant to express the gratitude of the Church to the people of Israel.

The Jews could not be held responsible for the death of Jesus. If Jesus had judged the Jews harshly, he had done so with the purpose of changing them; he had prayed for them and, on the Cross, pleaded that they might be forgiven. After the terrible orgies of anti-

semitism, particularly in Germany, and after all the despicable hatred and anti-Jewish propaganda—of which Roman Catholics also had been guilty—it should be made amply clear that antisemitism did not have its roots in the teachings of the Church. It had no basis in the Gospels which only knew the weapons of peace, patience and love.

As regards the objections raised by Arab States, these States, Cardinal Bea declared, had been informed that the Council was exclusively concerned with religious problems and not with Zionism. The late Pope John XXIII had seen the draft in September, 1962, and fully approved of it; but he had wished to leave the decision to the Council. In conclusion, Cardinal Bea said that much as all members of the Council revered the late Pope, they should ultimately be guided in their decision by the forgiving love of Christ—a sentiment which was greatly applauded by the assembly.

However, several Spanish and Italian Cardinals as well as Patriarchs from Arab countries criticised the draft very severely and asked for its complete removal. The Syrian Patriarch, Ignace Gabriel Tappouni, declared, in the name of all Syrian bishops, that it was highly inopportune to deal with this matter. In many countries, he continued, it would only cause confusion in the minds of the Faithful and create difficulties for their bishops. Even if the objects of the decree were purely religious, there was a danger that it might be misinterpreted for political purposes. Moreover, many Mohammedans would not be able to understand why the Council had concerned itself with this question.

Another opponent of the decree was the Coptic Patriarch, Stephanos Sidarouss, who resides in Cairo. According to him, the statements about the Jews were out of place and could only do harm to the Faithful in many countries. Care should be taken not to complicate their situation any further as they would have to suffer the consequences of such a decree.

The Latin Patriarch, Alberto Gori, Jerusalem, pleaded for the elimination of the Chapter on the Jews as it constituted a danger for Christian minorities in several nations. He was supported by the Armenian Patriarch, Ignace Pierre Batanian who, while approving of the contents of the draft, was of the opinion that it fitted ill into this particular scheme.

Patriarch Maximos IV, the spiritual head of the Melkites, also objected: if anything had to be said about the Jews, it should be done in the Chapter "On the Fruitful Presence of the Church in the World of Today" and reference should then be made also to Islam. Moreover, not only antisemitism but any racial persecution should be condemned.

Cardinal Ernesto Ruffini, of Palermo, pointed out that the Fourth Chapter contained a whole page on relations to the Jews but only a few lines on those to other non-Christians. The Spanish Cardinals, Benjamin de Arriba y Castro (Tarragona) and Jose Maria

Bueno y Monreal (Seville), also demanded that the question of the Jews should not be treated in this context.

Cardinal Joseph Elmer Ritter, of St. Louis, U.S.A., on the other hand strongly welcomed the Chapter. According to him, pronouncements by the Council on the Jews were no reason for friction between Catholic and Mohammedan Arabs. The draft was not guided by any political considerations but exclusively by theological motives, and the negative attitude of Oriental heads of the Church was, therefore, unintelligible.

Pope's Visit to Holy Land

In this connection, the unexpected and exciting news of the forthcoming visit of the present Pope to the Holy Land, scheduled this month, is naturally of the greatest importance. As the Holy places which he proposes to visit are situated partly in Jordan and partly in Israel (such as Nazareth), he will sojourn in both countries. Since his is a purely religious pilgrimage, he will travel as a spiritual leader and not as a Head of State, and the controversial question of diplomatic relations between Israel and the Holy See will thus not be involved. From the Jewish point of view, the Roman Catholic Church's emphasis on the origin of its faith is of great significance.

In an official statement the Israeli Cabinet welcomed the "unique and memorable event" of the forthcoming visit. Arrangements for the visit are to be handled by an inter-ministerial committee headed by the Prime Minister. Both Egypt and Jordan have launched a press campaign "warning" the Pope not to become involved in the Arab-Israeli dispute. But the official Vatican newspaper, "Osservatore Romano", which has quoted statements welcoming the Pope's decision, pointedly abstains from mentioning the anti-Israel comments in the Arab press which, in the word of one Vatican source, created a "painful surprise".

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

LIBRIS

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

38a BOUNDARY RD., LONDON, N.W.8
Telephone : MA1. 3030



BLOSSOM

LTD.



LONDON, N.W.

PROBLEME DER DEUTSCHEN SOZIALVERSICHERUNG

Das Bundessozialgericht in Kassel hat in seiner Rechtsprechung stets die Fuersorgepflicht der Behoerden in den Vordergrund gerueckt und insbesondere fuer die besonderen Verhaeltnisse der Verfolgten ein grosses Verstaendnis gezeigt.

Erst allmaechlich setzen sich diese vom Bundessozialgericht entwickelten Grundsaeetze in der Praxis der Landesversicherungsanstalten und der Bundesversicherungsanstalt fuer Angestellte durch. Doch ist diese Praxis leider noch keineswegs einheitlich, und bei manchen Problemen wird eine voellige Klaerung zugunsten der Verfolgten erst durch kuenftige Entscheidungen des Bundessozialgerichts herbeigefuehrt werden koennen.

I. HOEHE DER VERSICHERTENRENTEN

Bis zum Inkrafttreten des Arbeiterrenten-Neuregelungsgesetzes (ArVNG) vom 1.3.57 und des Angestelltenversicherungs-Neuregelungsgesetzes (AnVNG) vom 23.2.57 waren die massgeblichen Faktoren fuer die Berechnung von Renten und Altersruhegeld die Dauer der Versicherungszeit und die hierfuer gewaehrten Steigerungsbetraege. Auch fuer Ersatzzeiten wurden Steigerungsbetraege gewaehrt. Nach den neuen Gesetzen sind die Faktoren fuer die Rentenberechnung Versicherungszeit und Werteinheiten. Ersatzzeiten dienen der Ausdehnung der Versicherungszeit. Doch werden grundsaeztlich fuer sie keine Werteinheiten bewilligt.

In seiner Entscheidung 1 RA 38/60 vom 16.9.1960 hatte das Bundessozialgericht u.a. ausgefuehrt:

„Aus dem erkennbaren Sinn und Zweck des Verfolgtenengesetzes muss gefolgert werden, dass der Gesetzgeber die Verfolgten in versicherungsrechtlicher Hinsicht denen gleichstellen wollte, die—anstatt eine Verfolgung zu erleiden—eine rentenversicherungspflichtige Beschaeftigung oder Taetigkeit ausgeuebt haben“.

Auf Grund dieses Rechtsprinzips ist eine Gleichstellung nur moeglich, wenn fuer die Ersatzzeiten bei Gewaehrung von Rente oder Altersruhegeld auch Werteinheiten bewilligt werden. Dies geschieht heute durch die Bundesversicherungsanstalt fuer Angestellte, die Landesversicherungsanstalt Berlin und die Landesversicherungsanstalt Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg. Die LVA Rheinprovinz und LVA Muenchen lehnen die Gewaehrung von Werteinheiten nach wie vor ab. Die Praxis der uebrigen LVAs ist mir nicht bekannt. Es ist zu hoffen, dass sich allmaechlich eine einheitliche Praxis durchsetzt, die den Belangen der Verfolgten gerecht wird.

Die Gewaehrung von Werteinheiten durch die BfA, LVA Berlin und LVA Hamburg erfolgt etwa seit der 2. Haelfte April 62. Soweit Bescheide in der Zeit zwischen dem 1.3.57 und 30.4.62 ergangen sind, beduerfen sie der Ueberpruefung, da den vorstehenden Grundsaeetzen entsprechende Aenderungsbefehle nicht automatisch, sondern nur auf Antrag erlassen werden. (Dies gilt auch fuer die Bescheide, durch die eine Umstellung von Rente oder Altersruhegeld vom alten Recht auf die Bestimmungen der neuen Gesetze vom 1.3.57 und 23.2.57 vorgenommen oder abgelehnt wurde.)

II. VERSPAETETE ANTRAGSTELLUNG

Es ist haeufig vorgekommen, dass Antraege auf Altersruhegeld verspaetet gestellt wurden oder bei Rentenanaegungen wegen Berufs—oder

Erwerbsunfaehigkeit sich herausstellte, dass Berufs—oder Erwerbsunfaehigkeit schon lange Zeit vor Antragstellung vorlag. Grundsaeztlich wird Rente erst von dem Ersten des Monats an gewaehrt, in dem Rentenanspruch bei der Behoerde gestellt worden ist. Der Grosse Senat des Bundessozialgerichts hat aber in seiner die Deutsche Kriegsopferversorgung betreffenden Entscheidung vom 9.6.61 (GS 2/60) ausgefuehrt, dass die Anmeldung eines Versorgungsanspruches binnen einer bestimmten Frist zwar der Verwaltung einen Ueberblick ueber den Umfang der Versorgungslast ermoegliche, vor allem aber die Verwaltung davor schuetzen sollte, dass Anspueche gegen sie zu einer Zeit erhoben werden, zu welcher der Sachverhalt nur unter groessten Schwierigkeiten aufzuklaeren sei. Das Urteil faehrt dann fort:

„Ist dieses Ziel der Vorschrift aber nicht gefaehrdet, weil die Voraussetzungen des verspaetet angemeldeten Anspruchs zweifelsfrei gegeben sind, dann laesst die Funktion der Fristvorschriften es nicht zu, sie anzuwenden“.

Wenn auch diese Entscheidung sich nicht auf Anspueche aus der Sozialversorgung bezieht, so sind doch die in ihr entwickelten Grundsaeetze von so allgemeiner Bedeutung, dass auch fuer verspaetet angemeldete Rentenanspueche aus der deutschen Sozialversicherung der Einwand des Fristablaufs meines Erachtens von der Behoerde nicht erhoben werden kann, wenn der „verspaetet angemeldete Anspruch zweifelsfrei gegeben ist“.

III. FREIWILLIGE WEITERVERSICHERUNG

In zahlreichen Faellen reichen die Versicherungszeiten und die Ersatzzeiten zusammen nicht aus, um den vom Gesetz geforderten Zeitraum von 180 Monaten zu erfuellen, der fuer die Gewaehrung von Altersruhegeld gefordert wird. Es besteht aber ein Anspruch auf freiwillige Weiterversicherung, wenn innerhalb eines Zeitabschnittes von 10 auf einander folgenden Jahren wenigstens fuer 60 Monate Beitrage entrichtet worden sind. Wenn man die zu 1) entwickelten Grundsaeetze beruecksichtigt, muessten die Verfolgtenersatzzeiten (die bei allen vor Kriegsausbruch ausgewanderten Verfolgten mehr als 120 Monate betragen) fuer den Anspruch auf freiwillige Weiterversicherung beruecksichtigt werden. Alle LVAs und die BfA haben, soweit mir bekannt, diesbezieghche Antraege abgelehnt. (Sie berufen sich fuer ihren Standpunkt teilweise auf eine Entscheidung des Landessozialgerichts Berlin.) Die LVA Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg hat aber in der Sache GB J 9265/62 WOLFF seinen bisherigen Standpunkt aufgegeben und das Recht zur freiwilligen Weiterversicherung auf Grund von Verfolgtenersatzzeiten anerkannt.

Dies ist von besonderer Bedeutung, da die LVA Hamburg auf Grund des deutsch-britischen Gegenseitigkeitsabkommens die Verbindungsstelle fuer Grossbritannien fuer alle Faelle der Arbeiterrentenversicherung (frueher Invalidentversicherung) geworden ist. Das LVA Hamburg hat vor wenigen Wochen mitgeteilt, dass auf Anraten des Bundesministers fuer Arbeit und Soziales die Verwaltungspraxis geaendert worden ist: die britischen Versicherungszeiten koennen jetzt bei Pruefung eines Anspruchs auf Gewaehrung eines vorgezogenen Altersruhegeldes nach § 1248 Abs. 3 Reichsversicherungsordnung mit

beruecksichtigt werden, sodass unter Umstaenden ein Rentenanspruch besteht. In allen Faellen, in denen die Versicherungsplus Ersatzzeiten die Zeit von 180 Monaten insgesamt nicht erreichen, kann dies von ausschlaggebender Bedeutung sein. Weiterhin besteht dann immer noch die Moeglichkeit, Antrag auf Gewaehrung der Ersatzzeiten zu stellen und freiwillige Weiterversicherung zu beantragen. Die Zweckmaessigkeit eines solchen Antrags ist in jedem Falle zu pruefen und dieses Recht muss gegebenenfalls im Prozesswege geltend gemacht werden. Auch hier ist zu hoffen, dass sich allmaechlich der hier eingenommene rechtliche Standpunkt allgemein in der Verwaltungspraxis durchsetzt, so dass die Durchfuehrung von Prozessen sich dann in Zukunft eruebrigen duerfte. (Ob fuer fruehere Bedienstete Juedischer Gemeinden eine freiwillige Weiterversicherung sinnvoll ist, muss in jedem Einzelfall gesondert untersucht werden.)

IV. GEWAEHRUNG VON ALTERSRUHEGELD AN FRAUEN BEI VOLLENDUNG DES 60. LEBENSJAHRES

Im Gegensatz zur britischen Sozialversicherung die normalerweise old age pension an Frauen bei Vollendung des 60. Lebensjahres gewaehrt, wenn sie nicht mehr berufstaetig sind, setzt das deutsche Altersruhegeld erst mit der Vollendung des 65. Lebensjahres ein. Die Ausnahme, dass Altersruhegeld schon bei Vollendung des 60. Lebensjahres gewaehrt werden kann, wenn sich die Versicherte in den letzten 20 Jahren davor ueberwiegend—d.h. mehr als 10 Jahre—in versicherungspflichtiger Beschaeftigung befunden hat, nuetzt selbst den vor dem 31.12.1936 ausgewanderten Verfolgten nichts, weil ihre Verfolgtenersatzzeiten am 31.12.1949 geendet haben.

V. WAISENRENTEN UND KINDERZUSCHUESSE NACH EHEFRAUEN

Nach den deutschen Sozialversicherungsgesetzen waren fuer Kinder von Ehefrauen, die Renten bezogen oder verstorben waren, Waisenrenten und Kinderzuschuesse nur zahlbar, wenn die Mutter ueberwiegend fuer den Unterhalt der Kinder gesorgt hatte. Das Bundesverfassungsgericht hat durch Urteil vom 24.7.1963—1 Bv L 11/61 u. 30/57—diese Bestimmungen als mit dem Grundsatz unvereinbar erklart. Ab 31.3.1953 sind daher solche Waisenrenten und Kinderzuschuesse auf Grund dieses Urteils von den Sozialversicherungsbehoerden zu gewaehren.

VI. EINE RENTE ODER ZWEI RENTEN ?

Nach dem deutsch-britischen Gegenseitigkeitsabkommen zur Sozialversicherung wird beim Vorliegen von deutschen und britischen Versicherungszeiten grundsaeztlich eine gemeinsame Rente gewaehrt. Der Versicherte hat aber das Recht, anstelle der gemeinsamen Rente die Zahlung von 2 getrennten Renten zu waehlen, wenn er nach dem Recht eines jeden Landes zum Bezug einer selbstaendigen Rente des einzelnen Landes berechtigt waere und sich bei Zahlung getrennter Renten guenstiger stehen wuerde.

Nach den zwischen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und Grossbritannien getroffenen Vereinbarungen soll den Versicherten eine gesonderte Berechnung zugehen, wieviel die gemeinschaftliche Rente und wieviel die Einzelrenten betragen wuerden. Bei den Verfolgten wird in der Regel die Wahl getrennter Renten zweckmaessig sein, da sich die britischen Versicherungszeiten und die bis zum 31.12.1949 gehenden Verfolgtenersatzzeiten in der Regel ueberschneiden werden.

DR. L. G. T. KING.

A. Rosenberg

JOURNEY INTO THE PAST

Everybody has his dream land. Once it was Italy, but how can one maintain a dream land which can be reached in a couple of hours. Thus in our small world we have to replace a dream land with a dream past. The book under review* will give many of its readers much food for thought back into the Germany of the first half of the nineteenth century, to Berlin especially and in particular to the first generation of emancipated German Jews.

Eduard Magnus (1799-1872) was a famous portrait painter in the Prussian capital. But unlike many other painters he was very well off and he could choose his sitters. These ranged from Prussian royalty to the upper crust of the bourgeoisie and a sprinkling of famous artists and writers. This monograph—the first of its kind—has grown out of a thesis for a doctorate. It is prepared with infinite care and, I am sure, it is thoroughly reliable. Dr. Glaeser has earned the gratitude of all who are interested in the history of painting in Berlin, in the history of its Jews (and non-Jews) as well as in the genealogies of the leading Jewish families and their relations with the Prussian aristocracy.

The painter's father, a wealthy Jewish cloth merchant, moved from Schwedt a.O. to Berlin. In 1807 he had his whole family (5 sons) baptised, clearing the way of his sons' rise to fame, honours and brilliant careers.

Eduard's brother, Gustav, held a chair for physics at the Berlin University and was its

* Eduard Magnus. Ein Beitrag zur Berliner Bildnismalerei des 19. Jahrhunderts von Ludwig Glaeser. Arani Verlags-GMBH. Berlin-Grünwald 1963, pp. 141, 37 Abbildungen. DM. 22.

Rector Magnificus. The artist himself was appointed a member of the Royal Academy, a professor and a Senator of the Academy. He received the Bavarian Order of St. Michael



Eduard Magnus: The Artist's Mother Marianne Magnus, née Fraenkel (1770-1848)

and the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle (Third Class). If I mention that one of the brothers was to become a "Freiherr", we must (reluctantly?) admit the baptism was, for them, worthwhile. . . .

So were the sitters: Graf Arnim, Graf von Bismarck-Bohlen, Anna von Borsig, Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Paul Heyse, Franz Krueger and Adolph von Menzel.

All the above-named portraits and many others are illustrated. The bibliography is excellent. A little book to be recommended to those who love to muse and dream.

75th BIRTHDAY OF WALTER DUX

On January 8, the chairman of the Otto Hirsch House Committee, Dr. Walter Dux, will celebrate his 75th birthday. This is a family event not only for his relatives but also for the House Committee members, the staff and the residents of Otto Hirsch House who too consider him as the head of their, rather large, family. Expressing our affection to him on this happy occasion we seem to know that the Home and all it involves is also very near to his heart. He inspires and guides the work of the Committee, and he understands the hopes and wishes of the residents. No sacrifice of time is too great for him, and he never loses his sense of proportion and his humour, when difficulties have to be smoothed over.

Much as he is involved in the day-to-day work of the Home, his interests do by no means end there. He is a well-known scientist who, as several of his lectures reveal, has also given much thought to the impact of science on the religious, cultural and political trends of our times. He is equally at home in the world of the Greek classics. Thus, endowed with widespread knowledge and practical experience, his is a full life. May he be granted strength and health for many years to come.

AJR CLUB
 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3
SUNDAY, JANUARY 19
 at 4.30 p.m.
CONCERT
 given by
KATINKA SEINER
 (soprano)
 Accompanied by
ADELA KOTOWSKA
 (Piano)
 and
LASLOW EASTON
 (Violin)
 Space donated by
TRADE CUTTERS LIMITED
 Britannia Works, 25 St. Pancras Way,
 N.W.1

ZION HOUSE LECTURES
THEODOR HERZL SOCIETY
 In conjunction with the
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
 (Extra-Mural Department)
JEWISH WRITERS
OF MODERN TIMES
TUESDAY, JANUARY 7
GEORGE MIKES:
 "The Author on his own Work"
TUESDAY, JANUARY 21
BERNARD KOPS:
 "The Writer and his
 Responsibility"
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4
RABBI JAKOB KOKOTEK:
 "From the World of Yiddish
 Classics"
 Lectures at Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue,
 N.W.3, at 8.15 p.m.
 Fees: Course 17/6, single lecture 3/6;
 reductions for members of the Theodor
 Herzl Society and for students.

WORLD-WIDE TRAVEL
 Through
BTC
BARON TRAVEL COMPANY
 15, EDGWAREBURY GARDENS,
 EDGWARE, MIDDLESEX
 Tel.: STOnegrove 5019 - 8626
 Cables: TRANSBARON, EDGWARE
 PROPRIETOR: J. G. J. BARON, M.T.A.I.
ALWAYS AT YOUR PERSONAL SERVICE
 MEMBER OF TRAVEL TRADE ASSOCIATION & BRITISH TRAVEL & HOLIDAYS
 ASSOCIATION

Paul Winter

THE JEWISH DIASPORA

In the correspondence columns of the *Observer* there has recently been a discussion about the beginning of the Jewish Diaspora. Mr. Patrick O'Donovan, replying to an earlier letter, expressed the view that the beginning of the Diaspora was "anyone's guess, ranging from the Babylonian captivity to the second revolt". He himself, however, preferred to think that the fall of Jerusalem in the year 70 C.E. was "the really traumatic and essential crisis". (*Observer*, October 27, 1963.)

This view is often held by Christians and, of course, by Jews in this country, who normally repeat 50 years later what they have heard Christians say. Yet it is wrong.

Neither the Babylonian captivity nor the defeat of Bar Kochba after the "second revolt" against Rome (in reality it was the third) marks the beginning of the Jewish Diaspora. The word "diaspora" denotes the establishment of Jewish communities outside the land of Israel, regardless of the causes that produced such settlements. The meaning of the word is not identical with a supposed, but unhistorical, expulsion of the Jews from Palestine. There is literary and archaeological evidence for the existence of Jewish communities in Egypt from a time before the Babylonians sacked Jerusalem. Hence the Diaspora dates back at least six centuries

before the time of Jesus of Nazareth. More Jews were living outside Palestine's boundaries in Jesus' days than within.

The national catastrophe of the year 70 brought about changes in the political administration of the country, but no change in the ethnographic composition of its population. Jews continued after the year 70 to inhabit all those towns and rural districts which they had inhabited before. After the suppression of Bar Kochba's revolt, in 135, Jews were prohibited from living in Jerusalem (Aelia Capitolina) and its immediate surroundings. They continued to live in numbers in southern Judaea (Darom) and east of the river Jordan, and they constituted the majority of the inhabitants of Galilee. At least from Septimius Severus (193-211 C.E.) onward, they again enjoyed a semi-autonomous status in the country under officials and patriarchs (ethnarchs) of their own. Under Christian rule around the year 425, the patriarchal office was abolished, and the infliction of civil disabilities and various acts of persecution caused the number of Jews in Palestine to diminish. Around the year 614 they rebelled, and reoccupied Jerusalem. Their revolt was crushed. Yet 24 years later Caliph Omar took Jerusalem from the Byzantines, and Jews were again admitted to the city. Owing to

the resettlement of the Bene Chaibar from around Yatrib (Medina) on the banks of the river Jordan, the number of Jews in the country increased under Arab rule. Decimated under Seldjucks and Crusaders, their numbers grew again after the expulsion of Jews from Spain, when the Ottoman Sultan granted them refuge. The Jewish population fluctuated in subsequent centuries and dwindled until, about 80 years ago, the B.I.L.U. movement set in. At certain times Jews formed a minute part of the population, but there never was a time in history for the last 3,500 years in which what we call "Palestine" was entirely without any Hebrew, or Israelite, or Jewish inhabitants.

DEATH OF DR. RICHARD ENGEL

It is learned with regret that Dr. Richard Engel passed away at the age of 73. As a member of the K.C. fraternity he was actively associated with Jewish organisations both in his home town of Breslau and, later on, in this country. When, after the events of November 1938, many of his fellow K.C.ers came to England, they enjoyed the hospitality he offered them in his house. It was in the same spirit that Richard Engel identified himself with the work of the AJR already at a time when many other earlier immigrants still stood aloof. He helped to build up this organisation and was an interested Board member since its inception. He was also one of the founders of the Continental Dentists' Association which made him an Honorary Member. We extend our sincerest sympathy to his wife and the other members of his family.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Birthday

Seidler.—Mr. David Seidler (formerly Brno, CSR) celebrated his 70th birthday on December 21.—5 Yorath Road, Whitechurch, Cardiff.

Steindorff.—Mr. E. J. Steindorff, 44 Ebrington Road, Kenton, Harrow, Middlesex, will celebrate his 78th birthday on January 31.

Deaths

Einstein.—Mrs. Rose Einstein (née Kunreuther), of 155 Edgwarebury Lane, passed away suddenly on November 22. Deeply mourned by her family and friends.

Freund (Frew).—Mrs. Clara Freund, of Vienna, passed away on November 12, aged 93 years. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by her sorrowing sons and daughter, son-in-law, daughters-in-law, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, relatives and friends, at home and abroad.—11 Pilmuir Ave., Glasgow, S.4.

Schlesinger.—Mr. Fred Schlesinger, beloved husband of Wally Schlesinger and brother of Erika Werber passed away on December 14.—6 Heathway Court, West Heath Road, N.W.3.

CLASSIFIED

Situations Vacant

Women

COMPANION-HELP for invalid lady, resident or otherwise, modern flat, St. John's Wood, driving licence advantage. Box 349.

CITY FIRM requires shorthand-typist/secretary. Knowledge of German and/or French desirable. Five-day week. Good salary. Permanent position. Box 357.

Situations Wanted

Men

BOOKKEEPING for small businesses, dealing with all sorts of books up to Trial Balance and beyond, also wages and P.A.Y.E. Preparing accounts for taxation. V. Z. Palmer, 15 Mandeville Court, Finchley Rd., N.W.3. HAMpstead 5769.

FORMER GERMAN LAWYER, 57, seeks post in compensation or other legal matters. Box 341.

HANDYMAN / PACKER, experienced in maintenance work, 51, versatile, seeks suitable work. Box 346.

VERSATILE, INTELLIGENT man, 37, experienced in general clerical work, storekeeping (electrical or telephone appliances), commercial artist, hotel receptionist, seeks suitable, partly sedentary position. Box 347.

MAN with scientific background, formerly own woollen export/import business in Hungary, later an official with the American Embassy in Vienna, seeks responsible position, preferably as German/Hungarian correspondent, interpreter, writer. Good references. Box 350.

GENERAL CLERK, some typing, versatile, 54, seeks part-time work, preferably with publicity firm or similar. Box 351.

Women

HOMEWORK WANTED by woman of 39, specialised in sewing buttons on coats. Other unskilled work considered. Box 352.

GENERAL CLERK, experienced in filing, postal work, records, some typing, no figure work, seeks full-time position. Box 353.

PART-TIME OR HOMEWORK wanted by German/English typist, experienced in filing and records. Translator for German/English/Czech/French. Box 354.

For Sale

ELECTRIC MINCER, hardly used, £10 or nearest offer. SPE. 8101.

FEATHER BED, £6. 'Phone MAIda Vale 4701.

Accommodation Vacant

ROOM TO LET, nominal rent, in exchange for two or three nights per week baby-sitting. 'Phone: ARNold 3568.

WIDOW (55) wishes to share her nice house with one or two ladies or married couple; 2 furnished rooms, own kitchen; near Golders Green. Box 345.

N.W.2. Furnished bed-sitting-room, h. & c. built-in kitchenette. 'Phone: GLAdstone 5771.

NICE, COTE D'AZUR. Modern studio flat to let; 2 persons; all found; off Promenade des Anglais; monthly or weekly. Box 355.

CAMBRIDGE. Super, modern pied-à-terre to let, week-ends; meals if desired; nr. station. Box 356.

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.

Personal

WIDOWER, aged 54, one son of 14, in good position, own house, wishes to meet lady of about 40-50. Object matrimony. Box 342.

YOUNG SWISS LADY, very good looking, divorced, 32, independent, polyglot, wishes to meet well-situated and educated gentleman, aged between 35 and 50, view matrimony. Box 343.

WELL-EDUCATED PROFESSIONAL LADY, 35, very good family background, wishes to meet cultured, tall gentleman up to about 45. View marriage. Box 344.

LADY, Continental origin, 56, own home, would like to remarry. Non-Orthodox gentleman with independent means up to 60 preferred. Box 348.

MISSING PERSONS

Enquiries by AJR

Bilinki (or Billinki).—Mrs. Selma Bilinki (née Dziobak), daughter of Elias and Rifka (née Schirr) Dziobak, and her son, Maurice Bilinki, wanted in connection with a restitution claim.

Sebba.—Mr. Leo Sebba, born September 15, 1888, in Wentspili, Latvia, pharmacist, owner of drugstore in Aizpute, Latvia and in Berlin. Last-known address: c/o Dulberg, Geisbergstr. 34, Berlin W.30, until May, 1945. Sought by his daughter, Mrs. Ekis, U.S.A.

Personal Enquiries

Drum.—Mrs. Lotte Drum (née Stein), daughter of Justizrat Stein, formerly Berlin, Wilhelmstr. Emigrated in 1939 together with her husband, Dr. jur. Drum from Zoppot, to Central America. Wanted by Dr. Annemarie Krille (2262), Leck, Schleswig-Holstein, W. Germany.

Fuer die Leitung unserer neuen und modern ausgestatteten koscheren Metzgerei suchen wir einen **tuechtigen juedischen Metzger**, der auch die Wurstherstellung beherrschen muss. Interessenten wollen sich direkt mit uns in Verbindung setzen. Israelitische Kultusvereinigung Wuerttemberg und Hohenzollern, Stuttgart-N., Hospitalstr. 36.

THE JEWISH SEMINARY IN BRESLAU

On August 10th, 1854, the Breslau Jewish Theological Seminary, the first Jewish Training College for rabbis and Jewish teachers, was inaugurated. It was an endowment of the great philanthropist Fraenckel. Eighty-four years later, by the end of 1938, it had to close its doors under the Nazi régime.

Professor Guido Kisch (New York), the famous historian of law, who, for some time, had taught at the Seminary as a guest professor, intended to mark the centenary of the Institute in 1954 by the publication of a commemorative work; he was supported in his efforts by Professor Isaak Heinemann, Dr. Albert Lewkowitz and Dr. Adolf Kober, all of whom have passed away meanwhile. Unfortunately the plan did not materialise, mainly because the former students of the Seminary did not display sufficient interest in the venture. To make up for this failure, at least to a certain extent, Professor Kisch devoted almost the entire October, 1954, issue of his periodical, "Historia Judaica," to the Breslau Seminary.

He felt, however, that a more permanent memorial was due to this famous institution and he has now published a book comprising monographs by various authors.* Kisch himself has contributed the introduction, "In Memoriam", and the three deceased Jewish scholars mentioned above are represented in the volume. Other famous Jewish scholars who once belonged to the Breslau circle, come to life again through reprints of papers written by them, e.g., Markus Brann (1849-1920), Ludwig

* Das Breslauer Seminar. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen.

Geiger (1848-1919), Ismar Elbogen (1874-1943), Hermann Cohen (1842-1918), Max Grunwald (1871-1953), Moritz Guedemann (1835-1918). One of the contemporary contributors, Rabbi Dr. Lothar Rothschild (St. Gallen), records the history of the Seminary during the last thirty-five years of its existence. Altogether, this period forms the background of many of the articles; on the other hand, the glorious history of the preceding fifty years is not neglected either. Professor E. J. Cohn, London, himself born in Breslau, writes on Heinrich Graetz; Dr. Solomon Grayzel, Philadelphia, the director of the well-known Jewish Publication Society of America, examines Dr. Graetz's "History of the Jewish People" from the American point of view. Dr. Israel Rabin (who died in Haifa in 1951), once a lecturer at the Seminary, is represented by an essay, "Stoff und Idee in der Juedischen Geschichtsschreibung". Rabbi Dr. Kurt Wilhelm, Stockholm, surveys the Seminary's monthly, "History and Science of Judaism."

These brief notes can only give an incomplete idea of the rich contents of the book. Sub-divided into four sections: "History of the Seminary; The Seminary and its Teachers in the Memory of Prominent Pupils; The Monthly; The Seminary's Teachers and Pupils and Their Publications from 1904 to 1938," it collects a vast amount of information which is both of historical and of personal interest. The belated Jubilee tribute will serve to keep the achievements of this great institution alive and to secure for it the place in the history of Jewish teaching which it has so richly deserved.

E. G. LOEWENTHAL.

DIAMOND INDUSTRY IN ISRAEL

Israel's diamond industry has steadily increased over recent years and become one of the main industries of the country. In 1962 the export of cut diamonds had reached the impressive total of 81 million dollars; it is expected that exports in the last year will reach the 100 million dollar mark. This means that diamonds are now the country's biggest export item, putting the exports of citrus fruit in second place; exports of these are expected to total 70 million dollars in 1963.

About 60 per cent of the raw diamonds are supplied to Israel by the International Diamond Syndicate in London; the remaining 40 per cent come mainly from various diamond-producing African countries. Of these, the Central African Republic is one of the main suppliers on the basis of a treaty according to which Israel looks after the development and exploitation of its diamond production.

During recent years Israel has not only occupied a leading position amongst the world's diamond cutting industries but has also become an important centre of the diamond trade. The transactions of the Diamond Exchange in Tel Aviv have reached such a volume that the present premises proved totally inadequate. A 23-storey building is under construction in Ramat Gan, near Tel Aviv, which will become one of the most modern diamond centres in the world. It will contain 850 safes and the offices of all important diamond cutters and traders.

NEW HANOVER SYNAGOGUE

A new synagogue and community centre was opened in Hanover for the 440-member congregation. Before the Nazis came to power the community in this city was among the ten largest in Germany.

'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

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 Exclusive
Salon de Corseterie
Mme H. LIEBERG
871 FINCHLEY ROAD
'Phone: SPeEdwell 8673
Ready-made and to measure
EXPERT & QUALIFIED FITTERS

PICARDY HOTEL
Bournemouth 20751
Come and enjoy a comfortable and restful holiday at specially reduced terms for AJR members.
Central heated throughout.
Two TV lounges. Licensed.
Bar lounge. Dancing. Lift.

THE DORICE
Continental Cuisine—Licensed
169a Finchley Road, N.W.3 (MAI. 6301)
PARTIES CATERED FOR

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.
Enjoy the winter months in warmth and comfort.
Friendly atmosphere.
Central heating throughout.
From 7 gns. per week.
MR. & MRS. H. SCHREIBER

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)

AMBASSADOR HOTEL
BOURNEMOUTH
EXCELLENT CUISINE,
COMFORT,
ENTERTAINMENT,
CONTINENTAL
ATMOSPHERE
Management:
Mr. & Mrs. E. Rubinstein
Kashruth Strictly Observed
'Phone: Bournemouth 25453

"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

THE JEWISH CONTRIBUTION TO GERMAN PHILOSOPHY

Leo Baeck Institute Lecture

On November 14 Professor F. H. Heinemann (Oxford) gave a lecture, under the auspices of the Leo Baeck Institute, on "Der juedische Beitrag zur deutschen Philosophie". Dr. Erwin Rosenthal (Cambridge), was in the chair.

As Professor Heinemann pointed out at the beginning of his address, the Jewish contribution to German philosophy is so complex and varied that a survey of it may easily lead to the temptation of compiling a catalogue. He therefore restricted himself to three men who highlighted the German-Jewish symbiosis and whose thoughts became *idees-forces*: Moses Mendelssohn, Karl Marx and Hermann Cohen.

Mendelssohn paved the way of the Jews in Germany from the ghetto to German and European culture. His greatest contribution, as a result of religious intolerance in the age of tolerance and reason, is, paradoxically, not the writings he dedicated to pure philosophy and *Schoene Wissenschaften*, but his "Jerusalem", which belongs to a series of lasting rationalist interpretations of religion in the spirit of enlightenment.

Marx towers above the German-Jewish philosophers because of his decisive influence on the course of world history. His greatest feat was the rousing of the class consciousness of the proletariat and he became the prophet of a messianic future for the labouring masses.

His interpretation of society may be radically dismissed or regarded as biased or insufficient, but his influence on the world of today remains all-pervading and crucial for our future. While Mendelssohn opened the gates of Jewish emancipation and was the first Jew to penetrate the realm of German philosophical writing, Marx regarded Jewish emancipation as fulfilled and wished to bring about the emancipation of the German and the emancipation of mankind.

Compared with these two, Hermann Cohen is a professional philosopher and, moreover, the first German Jew to be appointed to a chair of philosophy. His reinterpretation of Kantian philosophy and of classical idealism too are considerable contributions to modern thought. Together with Paul Natorp, he founded the important Marburg School, which played an important role in the development of German and European philosophy.

It is significant that much of the lasting effect of these three German-Jewish philosophers was in each case due to a close friendship with a remarkable German: Mendelssohn and Lessing, Marx and Engels, Cohen and Natorp; a phenomenon which certainly deserves further analysis.

In his concluding remarks, Professor Heinemann touched upon the Edmund Husserl School of Phenomenology; the Neufries'sche School of Leonard Nelson and the Viennese

Circle of Neopositivists such as Otto Neurath and Friedrich Waisman; on Ernst Cassirer; the partly Jewish Max Scheler and on Georg Simmel.

In all these Jewish thinkers the German and the Jewish elements were fused to such an extent and their contributions had so deeply penetrated the cultural life of Germany, that no act of force or book-burning hooliganism could sever these links and cause a lasting separation. Indeed, the inherent danger of total identification with *Deutschtum* was later recognised by many Jewish thinkers. A reaction demanding a return to Judaism set in during this century. Martin Buber and Franz Rosenzweig were predominant in this conception. On the other hand, their own work testifies how fruitful the German-Jewish symbiosis has been, not only for German and world philosophy but likewise for Judaism. In this fruitfulness the achievements of these few generations of creative Jewish thinking in Germany are only comparable with those of the much longer period of Spanish-Jewish civilisation.

Professor Heinemann's lecture was much enlivened by his personal recollections as a student and as a professor of philosophy in Germany.

A.P.

FORTHCOMING L.B.I. LECTURE

The next lecture under the auspices of the Society of Friends of the Leo Baeck Institute will be held on January 9 at 8 p.m. in the Reading Room of the Wiener Library, 4 Devonshire Street, W.1. Dr. S. M. Auerbach will speak on "Dokumente zur Geschichte der Frankfurter Juden."

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
Ausgewaehiltes Lager seltener und vergriffener Buecher.

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

M. FISCHLER

INTERIORS

(Previously M. Fischler)

(Continental Upholstery)

ANNOUNCING THE OPENING OF A COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHING SERVICE

Come to us for your Carpets, Curtains and Upholstered Furniture.

17 Walm Lane, N.W.2

'Phone: WIL. 0762; evenings EDG. 5411

PHOTOCOPIES

QUICK and RELIABLE

GOLDERSTAT

25, Downham Road, N.1

'Phone: CLIssold 5464 (5 lines)

54, Golders Gardens, N.W.11

'Phone: SPEedwell 5643

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



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

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

COMFORTAIR

All Heating and Plumbing

SPE. 0615

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)

F. FRIEDLAND

INTERIOR FITTINGS

Built-in Furniture, General Woodwork, Formica work

99 FRAMPTON ST., N.W.8

(off Edgware Road)

'Phone: PAD. 3714/GLA. 8917

H. KAUFMANN

Painting & Decorating

Specialising in

High-class Interior Decorating

201 Wembley Hill Road, Wembley, Middx. (ARNold 5525)

G. B. ELECTRICS

All Types of Electric Fires and Appliances.

Light Fittings fixed free of charge to existing points.

Installations, Rewiring, Slot Meters.

61 WALM LANE, N.W.2

GLAdstone 9224

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

In order to ensure that you get your copy of "AJR Information" regularly, please be sure to inform us immediately of any change of address.