CONSTRUCTIVE TENSION

German Jewry in Retrospect

"Deutsche Juden—das war freilich problematisches und schicksalstraechtes anderes, Landes je ganz begreifen konnten."

These words by an outstanding German Jewish thinker, which describe German Jewry as a unique and peculiar phenomenon whose characteristics cannot easily be conveyed to the outsider, are quoted in the recently published Eighth Year Book of the Leo Baeck Institute. They could serve as the motto for any work of German-Jewish historiography.

During the three decades which have elapsed since German Jewry ceased to exist as an entity the former German Jews have attained their lives to their new environment. Consciously or unconsciously, our sense of values has changed and we regard our past with an increased detachment. This is both a blessing and a curse. It may save us from romanticizing our past, but it may also endanger our spiritual equilibrium by severing us from the roots of our existence.

There is hardly a single article in the new Year Book which does not remind us of the problematical relationship between Jews and non-Jews in Germany. One may argue that this relationship is also problematic in other countries, but in Germany the problems manifested themselves in a more intense way and in a wider sphere. German Jews were constantly faced with the need of coming to terms with their Jewishness and the Year Book also reminds us of many political vicissitudes they had to experience.

Drawbacks Outweighed by Achievements

Under these circumstances it appears legitimate to ask the question whether Jewish life in Germany from the emancipation until 1933 can really be considered as one of the high peaks of Jewish history. The answer has to be in the affirmative: the drawbacks were outweighed by the achievements. German Jews may feel more at ease after their emigration to countries with a liberal tradition like Israel may consider it an asset that they are no longer burdened with the problems arising from the minority status of the Jews in the Diaspora. Nevertheless, as far as the assessment of our past is concerned, denigration would be just as unrealistic as undue glorification. We should remember that the tension in which German Jews lived served to stimulate their creative powers. This is borne out anew by the contents of the latest Year Book.

The various spiritual forces at work are brought to life in the masterful essay by Wera Lewin which was the opening article in the Year Book.

... of the Stefan George Circle on German-Jewish Geistesgeschichte * (a term which escapes accurate translation) but which, in fact, is mapped out on a much wider scale. The Stefan George Circle attracted Jews because its aloofness from the masses coincided with their own position as members of a separate group barred from the majority population. It also satisfied their longing for new absolute values which Jewish writers ol whom we may be permissible to add, however, that for others the loss of their Jewish roots had the opposite effect: they underestimated the impact of organic units such as national entities and laid themselves open to the reproach of destructive ("zersetzende") activity. The authors also deals with the strange affinity between Germans and Jews: both suffer from "insecure brooding on their own existence and keep on questioning its specific value."

The participation of Jews in the Stefan George Circle is described in greater detail by Ernst Kahn in an article based on a lecture which he gave to the Friends of the L.B.I. in London shortly before his death. He states that Stefan George was opposed to nationalism and racialism. When, in 1933, the Nazis offered him the presidency of the German Academy, he commissioned one of his Jewish disciples, Ernst Morwitz, to convey his refusal to Minister Rust. Shortly afterwards he went into exile.

Another essay dedicated to the inter-relationship between Jews and Germans in the cultural sphere is that by S.S. Prawer on Jewish contributions to German lyric poetry. He reviews the wide range of works by Jewish poets by beginning with Heine and concluding with those who were to experience or to witness the fate of outcasts under the Nazis, such as Gertrud Kolmar, Nelly Sachs, Ilse Blumen-thal-Weiss and Paul Celan. In an attempt to detect the specific Jewishness of their creations, Prawer observes that Heine's approach was shaped by his position as an outsider and that Karl Kraus's criticism of Heine is, at least subconsciously, also motivated by Jewish self-hatred.

Self-hatred is also the keynote of Gershon Weiller's study of the painter Fritz Mauthner, who was well aware of the "Jewish duct in his brain", but averse to what he called "Jewish separatism". His anti-Jewish utterances are particularly distasteful when directed against Eastern Jews, a paradox in view of the fact that he himself was born in a small Bohemian town with a predominantly Jewish play population. He was a fervent admirer of Bismarck, whose personality he almost defied in his writings.

The essays mentioned so far dealt with the reaction of the emancipated and culturally assimilated Western Jews to their Jewishness. This is what before 1933 we called the subjektive Judenfrage. The objektive Judenfrage, i.e., the political and economic plight of Jews as a collective entity, seemed to be confined to the unassimilated and unemancipated Jewish masses in the East. It affected the Central and Western European Jews only indirectly, namely, as an obligation to help their "less fortunate brethren". Little did we know, when the "Hilfsverein der deutschen Volkswohnung" founded its offices in German cities would be visited not by homeless Eastern Jews but by German Jews anxious to emigrate. One man who did more than any other single person in the field of relief for Jews in Russia and other countries of oppression was a Jew from Munich, Baron Moritz von Hirsch (1831-96), about whom we learn much from the comprehensive essay by S. Adler-Rudel. What made Baron Hirsch so outstanding was not only the immense financial aid he rendered, but the vision with which he conducted his work. He rejected the system of alms-giving and pressed for constructive measures, especially retraining and resettlement. Contrary to other philanthropists and agencies, he did not see any prospects of improving the position of the Jews in Russia and other countries of oppression and therefore hankered after "in the Alliance Israelite for many years. The main country of resettlement was Argentina, and Adler-Rudel gives a vivid and well-documented description of the tremendous difficulties involved. Hirsch attributed these difficulties mainly to the lack of suitable administrators and managers. In fact he stated that the limited prospects of Jewish agricultural ventures in countries other than Palestine. The author also follows up the other relief schemes sponsored by the ICA and other agencies with which Baron Hirsch was actively associated. He rightly regrets that the life of this munificent and constructive benefactor has not yet been recorded in a comprehensive biography, but his own study is an important milestone towards this goal.

One generation after Hirsch, German Jews themselves were to experience the vicissitudes they had tried to alleviate amongst Eastern Jews. This is symbolised by an essay on the Nobel Prize Winner and leading German scientist, Fritz Haber, who is brought to life in the personal reminiscences of his friend, Rudolf Stern. These reminiscences portray the picture of a man who was not only outstanding in his professional field but who also had many interests and gifts. Above all, he must have been an amiable personality. He was baptised during his student days when he did not consider an academic career, and his decision was not motivated by anti-Semitism, but having neither religious nor national ties with...
Construtive Tenion

(Continued from page 1)

his community of origin, he considered it as the formal completion of the Jewish amalgamation with the majority population, thus following a trend of the time which was also advocated by other Jewish thinkers. A notable example is the pamphlet written by W. Breslauer about Jews in the City of Pozen in the middle of the nineteenth century. At that time the population consisted of 18,000 (mainly Polish) Catholics, 12,000 (mainly German) Protestants and 7,000 Jews. The election of German instead of Polish parliamentary deputies was only made possible because the Jews joined the German camp. The documents which the author holds in his possession, which are the starting-point of his essay, reveal the machinations by which the Germans, who in the majority were Conservatives, prevented the nominations of Democratic Jewish candidates, in spite of the official prohibition of such undertakings given to that effect. On the other hand, up to 1918 Jews were prominent in the Municipal Council.

Jews in Politics

The political difficulties with which German Jews were faced long before the Nazis came to power are of special aspect. One object of an interesting article by Robert Wachsmann about Jews in the City of Pozen is to discuss other solutions of this problem. Of course unsuccessfully, the publisher continued his efforts during the first months after the Nazis came to power. At that time the "racial" approach to the Jewish question had materialised. It is pathetic to read of Haber spending the last year of his life as a homeless wandering Jew. It is one of the twists of history that another Jewish scientist who stood in the forefront of the fight for the Jewish people and whose contributions to British scientific warfare during the First World War had been given the same field as Haber's on the German side, Chaim Weizmann, tried to help him. They had become friends and Haber's letters to Weizmann after his emigration are published as an appendix to Stern's article. On Weizmann's invitation, Haber planned to visit Palestine, but he died before this materialised.

The Year Book also carries assessments of two Jewish scholars. The first, written by Noah J. Jacobs, deals with the philosophy of Salomon Maimon (1754-1800), a Jewish thinker at the beginning of the emancipation period. The second assessment by Erwin Rosenthal is dedicated to the last representative of the "Wissenschaft des Judentums", Ismar Elbogen (1874-1938). In an article which reflects his reverence for that great scholar, the author describes Elbogen's life and work without omitting the disappointment he experienced because Jewish research work on the widest possible basis. In a well-documented and illustrated study on German synagogues in the early period of emancipation Helen Rosenau, amongst others, deals with the design of the Dresden synagogue by the famous non-Jewish architect, Gottfried Semper, which led to the adoption of the " Moorish " style by architects of many other German synagogues. The Year Book also carries a Liebeschütz's profile of Rabbi Dr. Paul Rieger (1870-1939); the addresses on the occasion of the presentation of the Erasmus Prize to Martin Buber (the major part of the award has been majored by Professor Buber to the L.B.I.); a brief article by Martin Graetz about the A.J.G.V. Fraternity and, as the previous volumes, a bibliography of recent publications on German Jewry compiled by the Wiener Library. Last but not least, the introduction by the editor, Robert Weltch, contains an estimate and amplifies the subjects dealt with in the articles and is also an important contribution in its own right. The book is enhanced by numerous interesting illustrations.

In conclusion, this reviewer wishes to extend an apology to the contributors of the Eighth Year Book. It is impossible in a single article to do justice to their institutions, each of which is the result of elaborate scholarly research work. This brief summary is not meant to be a précis of the Year Book. It has served its purpose if it encourages the reading of the book itself. Mutatis mutandis—and with considerably less effort required—the reader should be able to find in Voss's advice in the introduction to his Midrash Translation: "Dear Reader, learn Greek and throw this translation into the fire.”

W. ROSENSTOCK

NOVELLE ZUM BUNDESENTSCHAEDIGUNGSGESETZ
Anhebung der Verfolgtenverbaende durch Wiedergutmachungsausschuss


Sowohl die Verfolgtenverbaende in der Bundesrepublik wie die auslaendischen Verbaende setzten sich dafuer ein, dass die Novelle die gegenwoerige Rechtslage nicht verschlechtern durfe und dass auch denjenigen Verfolgten Rechtsanspruche gewahrt werden sollten, die erst nach dem 1. Oktober 1953 Laender hinter dem Eisernen Vorhang haetten verlassen koennen. Oberrichter Witkon (Israel), Dr. Roth (London) und Dr. van Dam, der Vorschaellage der deutschen Verfolgtenverbaende vertrug, waren sich in diesen Forderungen einig.

Auch Dr. Goldschmidt, der Vertreter des Council of Jews from Germany, trat dafuer ein, dass die Wuesche der Staatenlosen und Fluechtlinge und der Verfolgten aus den Vertriebsgebieten in moeglichst weitem Umfang gemacht werden sollten, betonte aber dabei, dass der Council personliche Angriffe gegen Vertreter der Bundesregierung bedauere und nicht glaube, dass solche Angriffe den Interessen der Verfolgten dienien.


In dem gleichen Sinne ausserzte sich Dr. Silberman, der Praesident der American Federation of Jews from Central Europe, der zugleich eine Normalisierung der Beziehungen zwischen Deutschen und Juden hoffen.


Die gleichen Grenzen mussen sich auch noch mit der Novelle zum Bundesrueckerstattungsgesetz, der Beratungen der Wiedergutmachungsausschuss bereits abgeschlossen hat, befassen. Diese Novelle wird aber bald eine gesetzesmogliche Ausfuehrung finden.

The Wiedergutmachungsausschuss ist sich bewusst, wie bedauerlich die Verzoegung der Gesetzgebung im Hinblick auf die Alterssicherung der Verfolgten ist.

Dr. HANS REICHMANN

on May 24, 1964.

Jews from Germany have lost one of their outstanding personalities and a life-long devoted fighter for their cause. Full tribute will be paid to him in the next issue.

The Executive of the AJR announces with deep regret the sudden death of DR. HANS REICHMANN on May 24, 1964.

Your House for—

CURTAIN'S, CARPET'S, LINO, UPHOLSTERY

CONTINENTAL DOWN

QUILTS

SPECIALTY

ESTIMATES FREE

DAWSON-LANE LIMITED

17 BRIDGE ROAD, WEMBLEY PARK

Telephone: ARN. 6671

Personal attentions of Mr. W. Shackman.
DR. JACOBS LEADS BREAKAWAY SYNAGOGUE

Members of the New West End Synagogue in Bayswater have formed a breakaway congregation under the leadership of Dr. Louis Jacobs, to be known as “The New London Synagogue.”

About half of the New West End congregation of 700 passed the resolution to establish an independent Orthodox congregation at a meeting in a London hotel. Only ten voted against the motion.

Until last year another appointment two years ago Dr. Jacobs was the minister of the New West End Synagogue. Despite the wishes of the synagogue’s Board of Management, Dr. Israel Brodie, the Chief Rabbi, refused to reappoint him to the synagogue this year.

The difference between the rabbis is that Dr. Brodie represents the truly Orthodox faction, which insists on literal acceptence of the Mosaic law. Dr. Jacobs, on the other hand, interpreted the law with regard to the modern world. The former insists on all Jews observing the nine biblical prohibitions on keeping kosher, while the latter, following the approach of the Reform rabbis, only enforced them in a spirit of ritual purity.

The Board of Management of the New West End Synagogue, on learning of the decision of its President, a member of the deposed Board, said that they would be only too happy to start negotiations again with the Chief Rabbi and the United Synagogue. The members of the new congregation had 10 minutes worshiping in a hotel annex and will continue to do so until a decision is taken on building a new synagogue.

EXODUS DOCTOR CASE

Dr. Wladislaw Alexander Dering, a former prisoner-doctor in the Auschwitz concentration camp, was awarded one half penny damages in the High Court for libel in the book “Exodus.”

He was the only Jewish patient to have given confessional evidence and he was named in a book by a former inmate. The paragraph in “Exodus” complained of read: “Here in Block X Dr. W. D. used women as guinea pigs. H. Mann, suffering from cataract and X-ray and Clandberg removed ovaries and Dr. Dering performed 17,000 operations on women without anaesthetics which, it is asserted, caused many to die.”

The defendants admitted that the paragraph was defamatory, but contended it was true — in fact, Dering had operated on women who had been given general anaesthetics which, in the years before the war, were used more often on the Continent.

When the defendants took them to the register of operations performed in Auschwitz in 1943. An official of the Polish Embassy in London testified this to be true for each day. It is the only surviving register of operations carried out at Auschwitz and is now kept in the British Museum. Dr. Dering, who now lives in Ealing, said he intended to continue his practice. Many patients were attending surgery in 9 Surrey Under Road, Holloway, where he has been practising since 1940, to obtain good wishes.

NEW JEWISH HOSPITAL

The new Jewish hospital planned for Stanmore is to be called the Bayswater Hospital. It is anticipated that the hospital, with 200 beds, will cost about £2 million. The foundation stone will probably be laid by the end of the year.

INSURANCE PREJUDICE ALLEGED

Mr. Leo Abse, Labour M.P., in the House of Commons alleged that discriminatory practices existed among some insurance companies. He suggested that the insurance companies act to avoid possible complaints because of the race of a party seeking to be insured.

COMMONS’ MOTION ON GERMAN COMPENSATION

An all-party motion asking for more liberal terms of the compensation draft Bills, especially to include the inclusion on equal terms of those victims who are excluded by the time limits under the present law, has been signed by more than 100 M.P.s. The three leading sponsors are Mr. T. H. Skeet (Con., Willesden E.), Sir Barnett Janner (Lab., Leicester N.W.) and Mr. Roderic Bowen (Lab., Cardigan).

FASCISM IN BRITAIN

At a meeting of Deputies meeting Mr. John Dight, in his report of the Defence Committee, stressed the participation of fascist and racist candidates in the elections. Although the percentages of the total votes which such candidates obtained in the Greater London Council election were below those of previous years “the large numbers of actual votes received by them are to some extent a matter of concern.”

Mr. Dight commented on the announcement that Mosley had decided to withdraw all Union movement candidates in the forthcoming election, but stated that it might also mean that the “thug element” in the movement would find their way to Colin Jordan’s group or to the British National Party.

ANTISEMİTISM IN RUSSIA

B.B.C. Broadcast by Rev. Simpson

The Rev. W. W. Simpson, general secretary of the Council of Christians and Jews, recently made an appeal on the B.B.C. programme on Bible and Christ. He said that Jews saw themselves as “fully informed as possible about the position of the Jews in the Soviet Union.”

Discussing the question of antisemitism in Russia, Mr. Simpson said that the temptation should be avoided of indulging in “a campaign of hatred against the Soviet Union, which can help neither ourselves nor, much more important, the Jews.”

Mr. Simpson, when assessing the significance of recent anti-Jewish moves, said that there is a deep-rooted tradition of anti-semitism in Russia and particularly in the Ukraine.”—(J.C.)

STUDY GROUP ON RUSSIAN JEWRY

At a Council meeting of the Anglo-Jewish Association at the Dollis Hill Synagogue, London, during an exhibition of Jewish religious appurtenances by the Willesden branch of the United Synagogue, Mr. Edelman referred to the abortive negotiations carried out by the Jewish Agency to examine the situation of Jews in the Soviet Union. He stressed the need for ever-increasing joint responsibility of the Liberal and Reform movements. Reference to these negotiations may lead to the college becoming the joint responsibility of the Liberal and Reform movements. Reference to these negotiations was made at the annual conference of the Union held in Birmingham.

Future of Leo Baeck College

Negotiations are taking place between the councils of the Union of Liberal and Progressive Synagogues and the Leo Baeck College which may lead to the college becoming the joint responsibility of Liberal and Reform movements. Reference to these negotiations was made at the annual conference of the Union held in Birmingham.

Hebrew Seminar

Over 130 young people attended the spring Hebrew Seminar held by the Agency for Jewish Education Department and the Friends of the Zionist Federation Educational Trust at Tynemouth House. This was the 57th seminar of its kind and the theme was “Aspects of Jewish History and Literature.” About 40 per cent of those present were attending their first seminar, but the majority had never missed a seminar.
NEWS FROM AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICAN JEWRY

Professor Julius Lewin, professor of African law and administration at Witwatersrand University, in a speech at a Warsaw Ghetto Commemoration Conference in Jerusalem in 1961, said it was "high time that Jews realised that appeasement of the National Party does not pay. He stated that Jews had become half-conscious victims of political blackmail. Nationalist leaders wanted to keep ordinary Jews so insecure that they would refrain from law and administration at Witwatersrand for that period without a charge for which they must suffer."

"Antisemitism", said the Cardinal, "can never find a basis in the Catholic religion, which stresses our common origins and the ties which bind us together". In defence of Pope Pius XII, who has been accused of "not speaking out", Cardinal Spellman recalled a broadcast he made at the late Pontiff's behest urging Hungary's wartime leaders to "protest at the bloody persecution of Hungarian Jews". He also recalled Pope Pius XII's Christmas message of 1942 decrying the Nazi persecutions and his statement that "there is some kind of continuing guilt which is transferred to any group for those who suffered under the barbarism of Nazi persecution. Bishop Prinzip sharply condemned the acts of neo-Nazi activities in the Argentine and called on the Government to take immediate action to curb "pro-vocative and provocative" activities in the country. He ended with an expression of admiration and enthusiasm for Israel, which he visited at the end last year, when returning from the Ecumenical Council in Rome.

Colonel Kurt Brenner, former police chief in the province of Santa Fe, in a television interview said that Tacuara (the outlawed neo-Nazi organisation) was "a threat to national security."

President Arthur Illia received a delegation led by Dr. Isaac Goldenberg, president of Duia, the central representative body of Argentine Jewry. The delegation expressed to the President the community's satisfaction with the Government's declarations and measures against antisemitic manifestations and the draft of a new criminal law on the subject presented in the Argentine Parliament. Dr. Goldenberg drew President Illia's attention to a renewed anti-Jewish campaign whipped up by foreign groups, among them the N.A.A.C.P. and the Negro Y.M.C.A. in the area where the Lubavitcher Yeshiva is situated, called "murderous" by colourful people who have condemned the attack as a "shocking revelation of the corroding effect of racial and religious fanaticism", he said. An appeal was made to the community to remain united and to look serenely to the future, he said.—(J.C.)

NEWS FROM THE ARGENTINE

For the first time a public statement has been made by an Argentine bishop strongly condemning Nazi activities. Monsignor Enrique Principe, the Bishop of Santa Fe, 300 miles from Buenos Aires, spoke at a meeting there commemorating the 21st anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. Members of the provincial executive, legislature and judiciary heard the Bishop say that his presence on the platform must be interpreted as symbolising his personal support and sympathy at all times for the Church, for those who suffered under the barbarism of Nazi persecution. Bishop Principe sharply condemned the acts of neo-Nazi activities in the Argentine and called on the Government to take immediate action to curb "provocative activities" in the country. He ended with an expression of admiration and enthusiasm for Israel, which he visited at the end last year, when returning from the Ecumenical Council in Rome.

Address by Rabbi Spellman

Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York, a leading Catholic figure in America and one of the cardinals closest to the Vatican, told the American Jewish Committee's annual meeting yesterday that "the attack on Rusk did not discuss the concerning relations between the Catholic Church and the Jews only because of lack of time. This was stated by Cardinal Bea, head of the Secretariat for the Promotion of Christian Unity, in an article published in a recent issue of "Civitas Catholicorum", the organ of the Jesuit Order. In general, stated Cardinal Bea, the prolonged exchange of ideas on a matter which was given the status of a "standing question" had been "furthered by further clarification. It was also better to avoid an impression of a hurried and insufficiently considered study."

While the revised text of the schema, which has been made in the last few months, had to remain a secret, it was significant that it was voted almost unanimously after thorough study and discussion, stated the Cardinal. "We have every reason to thank the Lord for having brought this work to a conclusion and to look serenely to the future," he said.—(J.C.)

ITALY

Jewish War Heroes Remembered

Rome and Turin at ceremonies commemorated two Jewish heroes of the Italian Resis­tance — rescued from death by the Germans 20 years ago.

A memorial meeting in Rome honoured Ruperto Cosani, a 17-year-old Turin student who had always been a militant opponent of fascism. He was in 1943 caught in an irregular train and captured by the Gestapo for his clandestine newspaper Italia Libera, handed over to the Germans and tortured to death. The death of Artom is said to have inspired the brilliant young scholar who had been a militant opponent of fascism. He was in 1943 captured by the Gestapo for his clandestine newspaper Italia Libera, handed over to the Germans and tortured to death by the Gestapo for his clandestine newspaper Italia Libera, handed over to the Germans and tortured to death.

Tributes to Jules Isaac

Professor Jules Isaac, the famous historian who worked for improved relations between Christians and Jews and who died last September, would have been commemorated by a conference in Florence.

Professor Giorgio La Pira, the President of the Commission of the Christian-Jewish Friendship Association, who is also the Mayor of Florence, is mainly responsible for this tribute. He has described the late Professor Isaac as "the founder and apostle of Hebrew-Christian friendship" and called for the conference to be thrown open to Jews, Christians and Moslems. Representatives of the Council of Christians and Jews attended the Florence conference.

In Aix-en-Provence, where the Jewish historian and writer lived, an Association of the Friends of the late Jules Isaac, under the presidency of the writer, Armand Lannel, Members of the group intend to ensure the publication of a number of essays, "Professor Isaac's writings", which have not previously appeared.

Fascist Hooligans

Guido Sacerdote, a Jewish student and the nephew of the late Senator Carlo Levi, was assaulted, together with a Jewish teacher, while they were on their way to a Naples mass meeting to commemorate the anniversary of Italy's liberation in the last war. Fascist students attacked them, shouting " Jew " and they were arrested by the police, who later released four. Signor Sacerdote was taken to hospital with injuries.

SYNAGOGUES IN GERMANY

New synagogues are to be built in the towns of Baden-Baden and Karlsruhe in South-West Germany to replace those destroyed by the Nazis in 1939.
CZECH REHABILITATION

Mr. Shimon Orenstein, a former Israeli diplomat, has finally been rehabilitated by Czechoslovakia. The Supreme Court in Prague has exonerated him from the charges of treason for which he was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1953.

In 1953, during one of the Stalinist purge trials involving Rudolf Slansky and other prominent Czech-Jewish Communists, Orenstein was arrested and brought to trial in 1953. Mordecai Oren, a Mapam politician, was also arrested during a visit to Prague at the same time as Orenstein. Oren was released and returned to Israel some time ago and was later cleared. Orenstein was released in 1956 and returned to Israel.

At a press conference in Jerusalem Mr. Orenstein, the Supreme Court held that Zionist activities in Czechoslovakia were legal (Zionist activities formed the basis of the charges against Orenstein, Oren and Slansky). It is believed that the Prague Supreme Court's statement is the first official Communist acknowledgment that Zionism is legal.—(J.C.)

POLAND

Prosecution of War Criminals

The Polish Government has announced that it will not recognise the West German statute of limitations on the prosecution of war criminals, explaining that it is appealing to Jews throughout the world to launch a campaign against the West German Government's intention to declare amnesties of Nazi war criminals in May of next year.

Tribute to Yiddish Author

A conference in Warsaw of Jewish writers, actors and artists, and a festival of Jewish drama, are the two main events proposed in November to celebrate the centenary of the publication of some of the works of Mendele Mocher Sforim, the Hebrew and Yiddish author. These events have been recommended by the Cultural and Social Union of Polish Jews and have been announced in "Folks-Sztyme" the Warsaw Yiddish newspaper. Scripts. Special lectures will be given on Yiddish literary themes and Jewish institutions such as schools, clubs and the adult education centre will also take part in the celebrations.

Pilgrimage to Treblinka

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, president of the World Jewish Congress, headed the organisation's delegation to the unveiling of the Treblinka monument in Poland on May 10. It will be a slighted platform. Everyone connected with the pilgrimage was invited to the theatre of the newly completed Galus Community Centre. The hall is divided into two by a wooden railing, with 142 chairs for visitors. Everyone connected with the court is seated on the other side on a slightly raised platform.

Arthur Miller, the American playwright, has been among the spectators taking notes, and probably the trial will be reproduced on a Broadway stage some time in the future.—(J.C.)

S.S. DOCTOR BANNED

The Muenster administrative court has ruled that Dr. H. Baumkoepter, former chief S.S. doctor at Sachsenhausen concentration camp, is unworthy to be a practising physician today.

The court decision upholds that of the Medical Association in Muenster which had consistently refused Baumkoepter's requests for a licence. He now works as a sales agent for a pharmaceutical firm.

GERMANY

WAR CRIMES TRIALS

At his trial in Eil旺盛, Ernst Heinrich Schultz, a former Nazi police officer, was accused by a woman of shooting her 16-year-old son as he sat at a table, and of also shooting his father about six months later. Schultz, who has denied the murder of 14 Jews at Komarow, near Lublin, in 1941 and 1942, admitted shooting his father — "he had tried to run away" but denied shooting the father.

Former S.S. Captain Otto Hunsche, who was Eichmann's wartime legal expert is on trial in Hamburg together with former S.S. Colonel Hermann Krumen. They are charged with complicity in murdering more than 400,000 Hungarian Jews deported to Auschwitz in 1944. Hunsche claimed that he had been an "unimportant" figure in Eichmann's organisation in Hungary and that he did not know the object of the Nazis' "final solution of the Jewish problem". He also told the court that in 1945 he and Eichmann bid in the Austrian Alps with a hoard of food, money and gold, planning to wash until the "invading Americans changed their ideas and advanced against Russia with the Eastern units of the S.S.".

But one day Eichmann disappeared with the food and gold. He himself, he said, passed through a series of internment camps, was finally released, and in 1954 started to practise as a lawyer in Becklinghausen.

AUSCHWITZ TRIAL

The court for the Auschwitz trial recently moved from the municipal council room at the town hall to the theatre of the newly-completed Galus Community Centre. The hall is divided into two by a wooden railing, with 142 chairs for visitors. Everyone connected with the court is seated on the other side on a slightly raised platform.

The court decision upholds that of the Medical Association in Muenster which had consistently refused Baumkoepter's requests for a licence. He now works as a sales agent for a pharmaceutical firm.

GERMANY

WAR CRIMES TRIALS

At his trial in Eil旺盛, Ernst Heinrich Schultz, a former Nazi police officer, was accused by a woman of shooting her 16-year-old son as he sat at a table, and of also shooting his father about six months later. Schultz, who has denied the murder of 14 Jews at Komarow, near Lublin, in 1941 and 1942, admitted shooting his father — "he had tried to run away" but denied shooting the father.

Former S.S. Captain Otto Hunsche, who was Eichmann's wartime legal expert is on trial in Hamburg together with former S.S. Colonel Hermann Krumen. They are charged with complicity in murdering more than 400,000 Hungarian Jews deported to Auschwitz in 1944. Hunsche claimed that he had been an "unimportant" figure in Eichmann's organisation in Hungary and that he did not know the object of the Nazis' "final solution of the Jewish problem". He also told the court that in 1945 he and Eichmann bid in the Austrian Alps with a hoard of food, money and gold, planning to wash until the "invading Americans changed their ideas and advanced against Russia with the Eastern units of the S.S.".

But one day Eichmann disappeared with the food and gold. He himself, he said, passed through a series of internment camps, was finally released, and in 1954 started to practise as a lawyer in Becklinghausen.

AUSCHWITZ TRIAL

The court for the Auschwitz trial recently moved from the municipal council room at the town hall to the theatre of the newly-completed Galus Community Centre. The hall is divided into two by a wooden railing, with 142 chairs for visitors. Everyone connected with the court is seated on the other side on a slightly raised platform.

Arthur Miller, the American playwright, has been among the spectators taking notes, and probably the trial will be reproduced on a Broadway stage some time in the future.—(J.C.)

S.S. DOCTOR BANNED

The Muenster administrative court has ruled that Dr. H. Baumkoepter, former chief S.S. doctor at Sachsenhausen concentration camp, is unworthy to be a practising physician today.

The court decision upholds that of the Medical Association in Muenster which had consistently refused Baumkoepter's requests for a licence. He now works as a sales agent for a pharmaceutical firm.

GERMANY

WAR CRIMES TRIALS

At his trial in Eil旺盛, Ernst Heinrich Schultz, a former Nazi police officer, was accused by a woman of shooting her 16-year-old son as he sat at a table, and of also shooting his father about six months later. Schultz, who has denied the murder of 14 Jews at Komarow, near Lublin, in 1941 and 1942, admitted shooting his father — "he had tried to run away" but denied shooting the father.

Former S.S. Captain Otto Hunsche, who was Eichmann's wartime legal expert is on trial in Hamburg together with former S.S. Colonel Hermann Krumen. They are charged with complicity in murdering more than 400,000 Hungarian Jews deported to Auschwitz in 1944. Hunsche claimed that he had been an "unimportant" figure in Eichmann's organisation in Hungary and that he did not know the object of the Nazis' "final solution of the Jewish problem". He also told the court that in 1945 he and Eichmann bid in the Austrian Alps with a hoard of food, money and gold, planning to wash until the "invading Americans changed their ideas and advanced against Russia with the Eastern units of the S.S.".

But one day Eichmann disappeared with the food and gold. He himself, he said, passed through a series of internment camps, was finally released, and in 1954 started to practise as a lawyer in Becklinghausen.

AUSCHWITZ TRIAL

The court for the Auschwitz trial recently moved from the municipal council room at the town hall to the theatre of the newly-completed Galus Community Centre. The hall is divided into two by a wooden railing, with 142 chairs for visitors. Everyone connected with the court is seated on the other side on a slightly raised platform.

Arthur Miller, the American playwright, has been among the spectators taking notes, and probably the trial will be reproduced on a Broadway stage some time in the future.—(J.C.)

S.S. DOCTOR BANNED

The Muenster administrative court has ruled that Dr. H. Baumkoepter, former chief S.S. doctor at Sachsenhausen concentration camp, is unworthy to be a practising physician today.

The court decision upholds that of the Medical Association in Muenster which had consistently refused Baumkoepter's requests for a licence. He now works as a sales agent for a pharmaceutical firm.

GERMANY

WAR CRIMES TRIALS

At his trial in Eil旺盛, Ernst Heinrich Schultz, a former Nazi police officer, was accused by a woman of shooting her 16-year-old son as he sat at a table, and of also shooting his father about six months later. Schultz, who has denied the murder of 14 Jews at Komarow, near Lublin, in 1941 and 1942, admitted shooting his father — "he had tried to run away" but denied shooting the father.

Former S.S. Captain Otto Hunsche, who was Eichmann's wartime legal expert is on trial in Hamburg together with former S.S. Colonel Hermann Krumen. They are charged with complicity in murdering more than 400,000 Hungarian Jews deported to Auschwitz in 1944. Hunsche claimed that he had been an "unimportant" figure in Eichmann's organisation in Hungary and that he did not know the object of the Nazis' "final solution of the Jewish problem". He also told the court that in 1945 he and Eichmann bid in the Austrian Alps with a hoard of food, money and gold, planning to wash until the "invading Americans changed their ideas and advanced against Russia with the Eastern units of the S.S.".

But one day Eichmann disappeared with the food and gold. He himself, he said, passed through a series of internment camps, was finally released, and in 1954 started to practise as a lawyer in Becklinghausen.

AUSCHWITZ TRIAL

The court for the Auschwitz trial recently moved from the municipal council room at the town hall to the theatre of the newly-completed Galus Community Centre. The hall is divided into two by a wooden railing, with 142 chairs for visitors. Everyone connected with the court is seated on the other side on a slightly raised platform.

Arthur Miller, the American playwright, has been among the spectators taking notes, and probably the trial will be reproduced on a Broadway stage some time in the future.—(J.C.)

S.S. DOCTOR BANNED

The Muenster administrative court has ruled that Dr. H. Baumkoepter, former chief S.S. doctor at Sachsenhausen concentration camp, is unworthy to be a practising physician today.

The court decision upholds that of the Medical Association in Muenster which had consistently refused Baumkoepter's requests for a licence. He now works as a sales agent for a pharmaceutical firm.
GERMAN SCIENTISTS IN EGYPT

Mrs. Golda Meir, the Israeli Foreign Minister, has condemned the postponement by the West German Government of a decision to ratify an amendment to the Passport Law. This would authorise the Government to recall German scientists working on the production of arms abroad.

Israel was not claiming that the Bonn Government had been a party to any of these activities and would thus deter other Germans, particularly the younger generation, from joining the experts in Egypt.

The postponement by the West German Cabinet of a decision on the draft amendment was welcomed by a prominent member of the opposition, Dr. Georg Federer.

The West German Foreign Ministry has pointed out that an Egyptian refusal to accept Dr. Federer would be regarded as unfriendly and it is expected in Bonn that the Egyptian Government will reconsider its attitude.—(J.C.)

ESCAPED S.S. IN CAIRO

Hans Zech-Nenntwich, the former S.S. officer and hydrogen bomb expert who recently escaped from a Brunswick prison, was found in Cairo by the Hamburg weekly illustrated magazine. The former S.S. lieutenant, who had foiled police, has since also disappeared.

German television showed pictures of the former S.S. lieutenant, who had been sentenced to 14 years imprisonment for complicity in the war-time murder of Jews in Russia.

German television showed pictures of the former S.S. lieutenant, who had been sentenced to 14 years imprisonment for complicity in the war-time murder of Jews in Russia.

It is thought that the escape was engineered by "Odessa", a clandestine organisation of former members of the S.S. held responsible in some quarters for the apparent suicides of three former Nazis awaiting trial for war crimes. The "Sueddeutsche Zeitung" said that the "sister network" seemed to have confederates in almost every class, and expressed the hope that it would be uncovered.

A spokesman of the West German Government stated that a request had been sent to the Egyptian Government asking for the extradition of Zech-Nenntwich. Officials in Bonn have pointed out that similar requests in previous cases had gone unanswered and they were not optimistic about the Egyptians handing back the escaped Nazi war criminal.

Zech-Nenntwich has since also disappeared from Cairo, together with his girl friend.

EGYPTIAN NUCLEAR MISSILE?

After reports of an Egyptian "nuclear breakthrough" involving the production of small missiles with a limited radioactive fallout, the Israeli Knesset passed a unanimous resolution voicing displeasure at the fact that the "damage caused by Israeli agents" has not yet been taken any effective action to prevent the activities of German scientists abroad.

The Knesset called on "enlightened public opinion in the world to exert its influence in order to bring to an end this activity by German scientists". The resolution was passed after a statement by the Foreign Minister.

Mrs. Meir told the House that the "German Government will reconsider its attitude to the fact that 19 years after the fall of the Hitler regime, which caused the destruction of millions of Jews, members of the same people are involved in actions aimed at helping Nasser to attack the State of Israel in which the survivors of the Holocaust and the destruction have gathered".

In the House of Commons here questions were asked concerning the possession of nuclear weapons by any Middle East country. The Prime Minister said he there was no evidence to support the suggestion.—(J.C.)

ISRAEL

Collaboration Charge

The Supreme Court in Jerusalem has allowed the appeal of Hirsch Barenblat, chorus master of the Israel National Opera, against his conviction by the Tel Aviv court for crimes under the Law for the Punishment of Nazis and Nazi Collaborators. He had been sentenced to five years imprisonment. The court will hand down its reasoned judgment at a later date.

The West German Foreign Ministry has pointed out that an Egyptian refusal to accept Dr. Federer would be regarded as unfriendly and it is expected in Bonn that the Egyptian Government will reconsider its attitude.—(J.C.)

Khruschev's Son-in-Law Invited

Mr. Alexei Adzhibuli, editor of "Izvestia" and Mr. Khruschev's son-in-law, has agreed "in principle" to accept an invitation to visit Israel, but will not be able to undertake the journey for at least six months because of pending engagements.

The invitation was issued by the Israeli Economic Mission, and said that Khruschev had told him that he would advise you.

Erhard on Diplomatic Relations

In a radio interview in Berlin Professor Ludwig Erhard, the German Chancellor, stated the time was not yet ripe for establishing full diplomatic relations between Israel and Federal Germany. Dr. Erhard said he believed Israel understood Germany's problems and he fully understood Israel's desire to make better progress in her negotiations with the Common Market, in which efforts he would give every support.
THE DIARY

At least every twenty-five years, I think, one should go through the papers, letters and photographs that have accumulated, throw away the useless debris of the past and rummage through pages which time has rendered irrelevant. So much happens in a lifetime, so much may be forgotten for ever if it is not rescued from oblivion by our periodic inspections.

Sifting a pile of photographs from the time just before the outbreak of the war a quarter of a century ago, when most of us had only just arrived in this country, I came across a picture that puzzled me quite a while. It seemed rather older than the rest, and the two people it showed had unfamiliar faces. One was that of a smiling young man with a dashing little moustache, pince-nez and neatly parted dark hair, leaning on the shoulder of a typical Eastern European peasant girl: pretty, with a friendly round face, neatly parted dark hair, leaning on the shoulder of a typical Eastern European peasant girl: pretty, with a friendly round face.

I set out to find him; not only to return the diary to his owner, but it was written in German, and there were no clues to the writer's name. A friend of his, a customs officer, had given it to me after some great mass of packets, consignments and personal belongings which the diary might be found, and brought it home with an old leather-bound diary. The young lieutenant from Vienna has been posted with his unit in a village. There, the young lieutenant from Vienna has been posted with his unit in a village. The diary ends. It is, of course, indiscreet to read other people's private notes, but I had been furnishing articles with a good excuse. Right from the beginning, I was living in "hospitality" with an English gentleman, probably a grandfather by then. I apologised for having read his diary but he did not mind. I asked him what had become of Wanda.

"I wish I knew", he answered. "I never saw her again. Soon after returning from my leave I was sent to Albania with the regiment. I have often wondered what became of her. It was all such a long time ago."

A few days later we met again, and he gave me that old snapshot as a souvenir. Another quarter of a century has passed since. He is still in England, I think—an elderly gentleman, probably a grandfather now. I am sure he will smile and remember if he reads these lines. I still have his old photograph.

VIENNA THEATRE INCIDENT

During a performance of "Nathan der Weise" at the Vienna Burgtheater, there was an uproar from a group when the line, "Tut nichts, du verwahrloser Mann!" was spoken. Professor Häussermann, director of the theatre, said afterwards, "every antismotic demonstration is a little madhouse is commended by the Austrian Minister of Education, Dr. Piff-Percevic, who called for a report on the incident. The Minister stated that he fundamentally and unequivocally rejected anti-Jewish manifestations of any kind." (J.C.)

MUSEUM IN ROME

Rome's Jewish museum has been officially inaugurated, although many members of the Rome community have already seen the display. Plays depict the 2,000-year history of Rome's Jewish community with exhibits of ancient manuscripts, silver, tapestries, ritual furnishings and objects d'art. Various Papal edicts and other documents show that the living conditions of the Jews in Rome depended upon the personality of the Pope in power. During the Renaissance, when other Italians witnessed a flowering of all the arts and sciences, the position of the Jews deteriorated markedly. The ghetto was established.

GENUINE SLIMMING

Dr. Max Eschelbacher

"Der Fromme, Palmens gleich bluete er, gleich der Zeder auf dem Libanon wuchs er empor, als Rabbiner wirkte, hat er seinen badischen Massenversammlungen sogleich kenntlich; er empor. Gepflanzt im Hause des Ewigen, Er wandte sich zunaechst dem Kind seiner Eltem; auf ihn folgten vier Tochter. Er wandte sich zunaechst dem

Noch im hohen Alter treiben sie Frucht, sind gleich der Zeder auf dem Libanon wächst frueh mit seinen Eltern ueber als Rabbiner wirkte, hat er seinen badischen Massenversammlungen sogleich kenntlich; er empor. Gepflanzt im Hause des Ewigen, Er wandte sich zunaechst dem Kind seiner Eltem; auf ihn folgten vier Tochter. Er wandte sich zunaechst dem

Seine Geburtsstadt Bruchsal wählte ihn als zweiten Nachfolger seines Vaters zum Rabbiner; fuer kurze Zeit bekleidete er das gleiche Amt in Freiburg i. Br. und von 1913-1936, also ein volles Vierteljahrhundert, in Duesseldorf. Dort konnte es ihm eigenen Gaben voll entfalten, als Prediger, der durch eine ungewöhnliche Redegebung und durch die Verbindung von toarah im derech ertz, von religiöser und weltlicher Bildung seine Zuhörer zu belehren und zu fesseln wusste, als Lehrer, der seinen Schülern vorlebte was er lehrte, als Soel-sorger, der jedem Mitglied seiner Gemeinde in jeder Lage und zu jeder Zeit sich selbst verleugnend zur Verfuegung stellte. (Lange Jahre hat er als zweiter Rabbiner, zumal in seelisgerischer Taeetigkeit, Dr. Sieg- fried Klein bewahrte, der schliesslich mit seiner Frau nach einem Vernichtungslager deportiert worden war.) Das Haus Eschelbacher stand jedermann gaitlich offen. Es war naechst dem Hausherrn das Verdienst seiner Gattin, die zugleich ihre Kunst war; sie besass etwas von der Klugheit, Tuchtigkeit und Liebenswürdigkeit ihrer Schwiegermutter und erfreute sich in ihren Kreisen durch eine ungewöhnliche Redegebung und durch die Verbindung von toarah, liess er nicht ab zu lernen und zu lehren.

Dr. Max Eschelbacher

(Continued from page 8)

stressing that “thou shalt do what is right and good” within the confines of statutory law. He used to argue that “in Judaism ethics temper legal strictness by considering the “well-being of the World” (tikkun ha-olam) or the “ways of peace” (darche ha-shalom).

In his concept of history he went beyond Zunz’ assessment of Jewish history as a history of suffering. He stressed that “thou shalt do what is right and good to live and to proclaim the workings of God. The detractors of Judaism could see in Jewry only the eternal migrating companionship which was broken when...”

THE RABBI OF DUESSELDORF

May I, as a “Düsseldorfer” add a few lines to the obituaries published in this issue. Dr. Max Eschelbacher succeeded Dr. Leo Baeck in the office of the Rabbis of the Community in Düsseldorf. He soon won respect and admiration for his great learning and his outstanding intellectual and ethical gifts; and he inspired affection by the sincerity and interest he took in the personal fortunes of the members of his community. His sermons were always memorable.

I was one of his pupils at school and vividly remember the impression he made on us by his great devotion to his task, his patience and his strength of character and personality and his general personality of the subjects taught. He had a special gift of lucid and eloquent speech, faith and ability, Judaism became a living force which we understood. “Religionssünde” was something we looked forward to.

Dr. Eschelbacher’s work and influence extended far beyond the Jewish community in Düsseldorf. He lectured with great success to many institutions of learning and became a distinguished figure of German Jewry.

In England, he never ceased to be active in lecturing and writing, and to take a deep interest in and in people connected with Jewish affairs. Only a fortnight before his death I heard him lecture at the Leo Baeck Lodge in London, of which he was an active member, on Hochhuth’s play “The Representative”. His eloquence and vigour and the clarity of his analysis of the age of 64, would have been remarkable in a much younger man. He died in harness and that must have been his wish.

The Eschelbachers had a hospitable home in Düsseldorf where their children grew up in a happy atmosphere. There was a Jewish home in the best tradition. His wife was distinguished in her own right and greatly loved by him. Dr. Eschelbacher derived much of his strength from their perfect companionship which was broken when Bertha passed away in about two years ago. All former Düsseldorfer grieve for their late rabbi and extend their sincere sympathy to his surviving son and daughter.

DR. F. E. FALK.

OBITUARY

DR. JULIUS S. NETTER

It is learned with deep regret that Dr. Julius S. Netter, Chairman of “Self-Aid of Refugees”, passed away on the 28th of October. He was born in Berlin, and after taking his legal examinations, became a partner in the firm of his father-in-law, Kommerzbank Dr. h. c. Goldschmidt, Leo F. Netter, Wolf Netter and Jakobi, one of Germany’s leading enterprises in the metal industry. He also took an active part in the work of Jewish organisations. He was a Board member of the Central-Verein, a Warden of the Kaufmanns-Synagogue, and a trustee of several Jewish charitable endowments. In this country he joined the firm of British and International Addressing Ltd. (BIA). It testifies to his adaptability and energy that, assisted by his son, he developed BIA from small beginnings into one of the most important publicity agencies in the U.K. During the war he was a founder-member of the voluntary work of the Emergency Society of German Scholars in Exile, which, under the directorship of Dr. F. Benjamin, took important contributions to the war effort.

Dr. Netter was a founder-member of Self-Aid and served as its Secretary. He was a strong and active man, and his outstanding intellectual and rhetorical gifts characterised its owner of whom we can truly say: Lauter, gütig und fromm, so hast du das Leben gemeistert.

Was du an Weisheit uns gäشت, strahlt von Geschlecht zu Geschlecht.

DR. O. LERHMANN (Oxford).

MISS HANNAH ROOS

We received the following tribute in memory of Miss Hannah Roos, who passed away in London on April 20: Hannah Roos was one of the founders of the “Jüdische Krankenhilfe” in Frankfurt/M., which, due to her devotion and organizing talent, grew to an important social institution in the pre-war years. When she came to this country in 1938, the first task she undertook was to find homes for children from Germany. In her independent way and with energetic efforts she was responsible for the emigration of a large number of children. By personal contact she assured herself in each case that the chosen family was the most suitable for the respective child and provided happiness for the young refugee.

In addition to her work in various hospitals as a qualified medical assistant she was active in many other charitable spheres. People who do not appeal to official organisations but were in need of help knew they could confide in Hannah Roos, who would respect their feelings. Tacitly, she found ways and means of obtaining assistance for them and kept an eye on their well-being. Her graceful consideration for her family and friends was admirable, and very many will cherish her memory with respect and gratitude.
BIRTHDAY TRIBUTES TO S. ADLER-RUDEL

Shalom Adler-Rudel, today at 70 a Jewish public figure of distinction, well known to all who participated in Jewish life in Germany, was born on June 23, 1894, in the eastern part of the Austrian Empire which then was a unique region of multi-national cultural combinations. During the First World War, when the Russians overran Galicia, he came to Vienna, like thousands of other Jews. From this time on Rudel was closely involved in Jewish social work of one kind or another.

The decisive force in his character and therefore in his life is his sense of justice and his public figure of distinction, well known to all. During the First World War, when the remnants of the Nazi catastrophe had to be wound up, Rudel again became active as a representative of central Jewish organisations. He worked with Unraa, with the Jewish Relief Unit, with HICEM, with Joint and the Jewish Agency, especially in the very difficult period when their contributions and organising migration to countries of resettlement, particularly Palestine. He was always primarily interested in an achievement, not a narrow party man, because the important thing for him was to help human beings. His conciliatory character enabled him to co-operate successfully with all kinds of Jewish organisations and personalities, including those whose views he did not share. A relation of mutual respect was always maintained.

Devotion to Leo Baeck Institute

Adler-Rudel had an opportunity to become acquainted in the most intimate way with all sections of German Jewry and perhaps we may say that he also became aware of their valuable qualities (beyond the often quoted deficiencies). In fact, Adler-Rudel, who has always been a proud and conscious Ostjude, fell in love with German Jewry (and with Jews) because his knowledge of our background was a great asset to the organisations built up in those days for the refugees. However, at an early stage he realised that there was also need for an organisation of the refugees which would serve as a link between their sufferings and the rescuers they had already had a warm feeling for. This goal started soon after the outbreak of war. Then interment intervened, but in 1941 this representative body was established under the name "Association of Jewish Refugees." Rudel was one of its founder-members and belonged to its Executive until he re-emigrated to Palestine a few years after the end of the war. His contribution to the work of the Executive was particularly valuable, because more than any of its other members, he was familiar with the set-up of the various refugee committees and relief organisations and knew many of their leading personalities. His constructive ideas of resettlement and integration were based on a sound political instinct, a quality of particularly during those war years when we were newcomers and "enemy aliens." Yet above all, we liked him as a very good colleague.

The bonds of personal friendship between him and many in our midst have not been affected by geographical distance. At the same time, it is particularly fortunate that the continuity of cooperation has been secured by the responsible position he now holds in Jerusalem under the auspices of the Leo Baeck Institute. In gratitude and affection we wish Rudel many happy returns of the day.

ROBERT WELTSCH

G. L. EDGAR ELECTRICAL LTD.
CONTRACTORS
and SUPPLIERS
65 MILL LANE, N.W.6 HAM 8000

AJR INFORMATION June, 1964

GREETINGS FROM LONDON

An appraisal of S. Adler-Rudel's achievements in this Journal would be incomplete if it did not also refer to his activities in this country where he lived and worked for several years. During the critical period of the last pre-war years he served as a liaison officer between the organisations in Germany and the British and international Jewish relief organisations in London. He thus took an active part in the work for the rescue of Jews from Europe which reached its peak after the November Pogroms. Many of us also gratefully remember the personal guidance received from him. When, after our arrival in this country, one of our first calls was to his office at Woburn House.

Co-Founder of AJR

His knowledge of our background was a great asset to the organisations built up in those days for the refugees. However, at an early stage he realised that there was also a need for an organisation of the refugees which would serve as a link between their sufferings and the rescuers they had already had a warm feeling for. This goal started soon after the outbreak of war. Then interment intervened, but in 1941 this representative body was established under the name "Association of Jewish Refugees." Rudel was one of its founder-members and belonged to its Executive until he re-emigrated to Palestine a few years after the end of the war. His contribution to the work of the Executive was particularly valuable, because more than any of its other members, he was familiar with the set-up of the various refugee committees and relief organisations and knew many of their leading personalities. His constructive ideas of resettlement and integration were based on a sound political instinct, a quality of particularly during those war years when we were newcomers and "enemy aliens." Yet above all, we liked him as a very good colleague.

The bonds of personal friendship between him and many in our midst have not been affected by geographical distance. At the same time, it is particularly fortunate that the continuity of cooperation has been secured by the responsible position he now holds in Jerusalem under the auspices of the Leo Baeck Institute. In gratitude and affection we wish Rudel many happy returns of the day.

W.R.

JULIUS J. FEIG 80

On June 7 Mr. Julius J. Feig will celebrate his 80th birthday. In Berlin, where he lived prior to his emigration, he was a partner of the old-established cigar factory of L. Neumann. He came to this country only a few days before the outbreak of war and, like many in our midst, had to struggle hard during the first years after his arrival. After his arrival in this country he and his wife, Dr. Edith Feig, who is a House Committee member of Otto Hirsch House, have been associated with the work of the AJR since its inception. He was a founder-member of the AJR Richmond branch and has been a Board member for many years. We wish Mr. Feig health and happiness for many years to come.

GOLDEN DOCTOR JUBILEE

To mark the Golden Doctor Jubilee of Dr. Sali Feibelman, the Law Faculty of the University of Wuerzburg renewed his Doctor Diploma on April 29. Dr. Feibelman was a lawyer in Landau (Pfalz). In March, 1933, when his arrest was imminent, he fled to England and, together with his wife, has been living in Manchester since.
F. Reinach

TWO GERMANIES

I recently met a German colleague of mine, a grammar school master from a small town near Bremen, and our conversation naturally turned to German affairs. He admitted he had been a Nazi once, but said he was a Social Democrat now; he had come to this country with a group of young boy scouts, full of the best intentions. Yes, he personally felt guilty for what had happened in the Third Reich, and on his return he sent me two thoughtful and impressive little books on contemporary German life.* Both deal with life in West Germany, but the two pictures they draw differ to a degree which gives cause for further reflection and anxiety.

"Glück und Geld", edited by a journalist specialising in economic affairs, provides us with a rational analysis of the so-called "German economic miracle", which was, of course, not really a miracle. We are introduced to the life and work of Germany's present employers of industry, but also many names are only too well known to us from pre-1945 days; this applies particularly to the heavy industry of the Ruhr, where concentration of power in the hands of comparatively few families is even greater than before the war. There are, however, many newcomers to trade and industry, in fact, too many to mention by name. They have usually worked their way up from the ranks, whereas they started as technicians or small traders. They are dynamic, tough, open to unconventional ideas frequently borrowed from America and also quite often extremely socially minded. There have been built up vast enterprises or considerably extended already existing ones as, for instance, Rudolf Oetker, grandson of the famous producer of Dr. Oetker's custard powder. The newly created Oetker Trust, not satisfied with the making of custard powder, now owns aeroplanes, a shipping fleet, breweries, banks and insurance companies. Undoubted business skill, combined with a favourable economic climate, has brought about Germany's economic rise, and it is small wonder that a general tone of optimism and confidence pervades this booklet.

On turning to Weyrauch's symposium on life in the Federal Republic we soon begin to realise that "lack and money" have an opportunity not yet added up to happiness. The contributors belong to a new post-war generation of German writers and some of them have been silent during the Hitler period leading a life of "inner emigration"; they are, of course, less well-known than their famous predecessors. Men and women have put their thoughts on paper, and their almost unanimous opposition to the present set-up is disturbing. As moreover the same critical observations appear in most of the essays, some general deductions can be made.

There seems to be a real and deep gap between German society and the literature that it produces. Writers are not just critical of certain aspects of contemporary society, as they are in most countries, but they do not feel as if they belonged to it, and their opposition to bourgeois life is basic and comprehensive. Martin Walser, a man still in his thirties, not only refers to an inner and outer exile, which is voluntarily imposed, but even to the first signs of a kind of second generation exile. Intellect or "Geist" is no longer a force in public life and present-day writers retire into their own shell, unless they prefer to live abroad.

The only counter-charge is made by J. Gaitanides, a writer of rather more conservative tendencies, who seems to have published his first books of any importance in the nineteen-fifties. He admits that contemporary German literature is ineffective, but puts the blame at least partly on the writers. As the nineteen-thirties were a vacuum in the literary life of Germany, these writers are trying to catch up on the past by repeating the general intellectual experience of that epoch, while the social and economic life has meanwhile progressed; in this way a discrepancy has been created. Moreover, writers have failed to produce anything very significant. For instance Ger­man is no longer prepared to listen to anything radical or merely polemical, especially if the writers are not prepared to acknowledge solid achievements in the economic and political field.

Conformity Criticised

The picture of the average German drawn by these writers is of considerable importance. We hear time and time again of an overwhelming desire for material possessions, for comfort, pleasure and security to the exclusion of any idealistic pursuits. There is nowadays a general lack of any constructive criticism and too much conformity and mediocrity. People are concerned with their living standards and they worship money. Western Germany is compared to mid-nineteenth century France, when the citizen King Louis Philippe advised his people: "Enrichissez-vous! Get rich!" A resur­gence of militarism is mentioned several times and a rise of aggressive nationalism is noted by at least one, who would have preferred complete pacifism in the case of Germany. Instead of a spiritual catharsis, a cleansing from the past, a material "restora­tion", a return to the Biedermeier age, has taken place. But the past, though suppressed, reaches into the present, worries people and sometimes leads to strange feelings of guilt and introspection.

One writer has heard abroad remarks like: "Ce sont des Allemands, mais très gentils—they are Germans but very nice." Her ads: "(but) and notes a strange instinctive dislike of the Germans, which he compares to German antipathy towards the Jews. Another writer wants to know why the old-fashioned German School and University system has not been reformed, and why German youth is not taught more about conditions in Eastern Europe, especially Eastern Germany and also about its recent past.

Ignorance about the Jews amongst the young people is mentioned several times. One contributor comments on the need for a positive picture of the Jews rather than legislation and punishment in individual cases of antisemitism, and in this task the schools and universities still frequently fail. The 15-year-old daughter of a writer with many Jewish friends abroad who frequently come to see him asked him one day: "What do Jewish people look like?"

From our own point of view, the most interesting story is perhaps related by Geno Hartland, born in 1913 in Mannheim, and now living as a free-lance writer in Frankfurt. After the war he met again twice, at Heidelberg, an old friend, a German-Jewish doctor now settled in the American State of New Mexico. At their first meeting just at the end of the war, when the doctor was still in the uniform of a U.S.A. soldier, both friends are still hopeful that things will really change. However, when the American returns for the second time twelve years later, they see the students again with the ribbons and caps of their students association, they hear the sentiment­al old students' songs again, whilst watching prosperous-looking business men with elegant ladies getting out of their cars in order to admire the sights for five minutes. This smacks too much of the past for both, and they feel that their earlier hopes for a radical change have been disappointed. The émigré no longer feels sentimental about the old town of his former student days, but prefers to return quickly to "the dry heat and red steps of New Mexico."

However we look at these essays, this time the Jews cannot be blamed either for being Germany's "capitalist exploiters" or for supplying its "destructive intellects."
SELTSAME VERTEDIGUNG ZWEIER JUDENTAUFEN IM 18. JAHRHUNDERT

Ein Beitrag zur Mendelssohnforschung

Im Britischen Museum kam mir durch einen Zufall eine Schrift in die Hände, die den merkwürdigsten Charakter hat, den ich je gesehen habe. Ich will die Geschichte einer Tätigkeit erzählen, die von Mendelssohn in Gottingen zu Beginn des 18. Jahrhunderts durchgeführt wurde. Mendelssohn, der als Professor der Philosophie und als Geistlicher in der Synagoge tätig war, hatte die Aufgabe, die Jüdinnen und Jüdinnen zu verteidigen, die sich der Christenheit anschlossen. Er wählte die Methode, indem er die Arbeit der Jesusforschung und der Wiedererkenntnis der Wahrheit zur Verteidigung der Juden einsetzte.

Die Schrift, die ich gefunden habe, ist eine gottingerische Verlegerfirma, die den Titel "Theologische Beliebte Letzte Kandidaten" veröffentlichte. Die Verleger erklärten, dass sie die Schrift in einer komisch-feierlichen Art verfassten, um die Sympathie vieler Zeitgenossen zu gewinnen. Sie schrieben, dass die Schrift die taktlose Aufforderung ausserst geschickt und wider, in Erfüllung gegangen sei. Es war eine Art von Ehrenretter-Affäre, die die Konzession der Heiligen Schrift nicht verhinderte, sondern sie förderte. Es ist schwer zu sagen, ob die Schrift die richtigen Worte für die Verteidigung der Juden gefunden hat, aber es ist sicher, dass sie die Sympathie der Leser gewonnen hat.


Lavaters Schriften waren in der Tat sehr populär, und die Schriften von Lichtenberg waren auch sehr gelesen. Es ist schwer zu sagen, ob die Schriften von Lichtenberg die Takte des Lavaterschen Beweises überholten. Es ist sicher, dass sie die Sympathie der Leser gewonnen haben. Es ist auch sicher, dass die Schriften von Lichtenberg die Takte des Lavaterschen Beweises überholten. Es ist sicher, dass sie die Sympathie der Leser gewonnen haben.
On April 18th of this year the Jewish artist, Ludwig Meidner, celebrated his 80th birthday. The occasion was prominently noted in the German press. He received the Grand Cross of Merit of the German Federal Republic and the Johann-Heinrich-Merck award of the city of Darmstadt, where he now lives. A recent, large exhibition of his work at Recklinghausen was an unqualified success. After more than three decades of near-obscurity, Meidner is once again recognized and widely known representative of German art. Meidner had lived for fifteen years in London before he returned to Germany in 1953. Why did he return? “I am a man of the world as much as I am a painter”, he explained at the time. “I cannot breathe without a language—my language—German.”

That was part of the truth, but scarcely the whole truth. Language meant, indeed, much to him. He hated speaking in broken English, and he hated even more the insipid "Emigranto" of the German refugee. The force and artistry in his published prose works and in many private letters matches his mastery of line and colour. But as a draughtsman and painter he was no less an exile in London. Neither in the world of English art nor in the community of his fellow-Jews did his work find an echo. He lived in poverty and artistic isolation. That he failed then, and has largely failed to this day, to reach the eyes and minds of those who should appreciate him most is a sad reflection; and yet, it is not so very strange.

By the middle of the 1920s the tempestuous urge for self-expression which marked his first expressionist phase was almost exhausted. He experienced what he calls his "conversion" and he set out to become, in his own medium, a prophet of the Jewish people. The eternal, tormented, stubborn, never quite obedient, never quite faithless people of the Covenant were henceforth the major inspiration and object of his art; an art which was sometimes prophetic even in the popular meaning of the word. Long before the world was ready to believe that something like the Final Solution could ever happen, Ludwig Meidner depicted its full cataclysmic horror in a series of drawings, never exhibited, of breathtaking strength. Significantly, when later the reality and its gruesome details became known, and Meidner tried again to give it artistic form, he failed. There are depths of human experience which can be felt and communicated in visionary terms, but cannot be illustrated.

It is not easy to love prophets. They wrangle with God and scold their people. Their forebodings disturb our tranquility of mind, and even their ecstasies offend our sense of good taste and proportion. No wonder that people turned away from Meidner's profoundest and most demanding work.

German expressionism has been re-discovered as an important art movement, and with it Meidner as one of its great masters. As such, and as a portraitist of penetrating insight, his place is assured. But his most essential work is still hidden away in large portfolios. Meidner the prophet-artist has not yet been discovered by his own people.

ERHARD COMMEMORATES FRANZ OPPENHEIMER

Centenary Celebration at Berlin University

To mark the centenary of Franz Oppenheimer’s birth, a ceremony was held, under the auspices of the West Berlin University. Chancellor Erhard, a pupil of Oppenheimer, stated that many of his great teacher’s ideas had become guiding principles of his own policy. In accordance with Oppenheimer’s teaching he considered it his task to remove barriers between nations and to overcome the dangerous concept of an insincere and extreme nationalism. The main speaker, Professor Tiburtius, also a pupil of Oppenheimer stressed the unimpaired impact of Oppenheimer’s economic theories. In his opening address Deputy Mayor Albertz extended a special welcome to the guests from abroad. “We are anxious to meet again those who were expelled from our country. We ask for their criticism; their judgment is important to us. We want to come to an exchange of views with them, for as a people we have to re-establish relations with those who are an essential part of our own history.”

Whatever your figure whatever the occasion

Silhouette have the foundation for you

taste and proportion. No wonder that people turned away from Meidner's profoundest and most demanding work.

German expressionism has been re-discovered as an important art movement, and with it Meidner as one of its great masters. As such, and as a portraitist of penetrating insight, his place is assured. But his most essential work is still hidden away in large portfolios. Meidner the prophet-artist has not yet been discovered by his own people.

ERHARD COMMEMORATES FRANZ OPPENHEIMER

Centenary Celebration at Berlin University

To mark the centenary of Franz Oppenheimer's birth, a ceremony was held, under the auspices of the West Berlin University. Chancellor Erhard, a pupil of Oppenheimer, stated that many of his great teacher's ideas had become guiding principles of his own policy. In accordance with Oppenheimer's teaching he considered it his task to remove barriers between nations and to overcome the dangerous concept of an insincere and extreme nationalism. The main speaker, Professor Tiburtius, also a pupil of Oppenheimer stressed the unimpaired impact of Oppenheimer's economic theories. In his opening address Deputy Mayor Albertz extended a special welcome to the guests from abroad. "We are anxious to meet again those who were expelled from our country. We ask for their criticism; their judgment is important to us. We want to come to an exchange of views with them, for as a people we have to re-establish relations with those who are an essential part of our own history."
STORY WITH A DIFFERENCE

Ostensibly, the author of "Distant Strains of Triumph" is one of a former refugee from Germany, who at the age of 17 found shelter in this country. He left his parents and his relatives behind him in Berlin and was never to see them again. They met their fate in Eastern Europe while he survived. Survived—again like so many of his origin and generation (Werner Pelz was born in 1921)—as a farm labourer and internecine in Australia. After the war he got married to a refugee girl from Vienna. In short, a familiar pattern within the community of Central European Jews. In his way of life, however, Mr. Pelz does by no means run true to form. He has become a Lutheran pastor and for ten years was vicar in Bolton. Not only has he become a Christian, he is a very articulate Christian at that. Together with his wife, Lotte, he is the author of "God Is No More", a study of Christianity which in serious circles is regarded as biting even deeper than the famous "Honest To God" by the Bishop of Woolwich.

"Distant Strains of Triumph" is Werner Pelz's autobiography. I confess that I started the book with great expectations. If anyone of my generation, with the Jewish experiences of the last 30 years, travels that far, I want to know the motive for this urge and what made him do it. I want to know what moves a man who leaves the community whose fate he shared to the full and whose sufferings are of his own.

Mr. Pelz does not give an answer to any of these questions. He does not even make an attempt to tell us, unless we are to take his dislike of Rabbi Nussbaun (his teacher in Berlin who prepared him for Barmitzvah) as an intimation and unless he wishes us to understand that this rabbi's failure to convey the true meaning of "mitzvah" started it all.

But we are not told and somehow cannot stop why this man who developed a highly inquisitive mind never returned to the questions of his childhood which were left unanswered at the time.

He does not volunteer either the reason for his reticence. We are given a colourful account of his life, a vivid picture of the early years against a background of his Jewish family and the Hitler years. We get an interesting picture of his adolescence with all the emotional and intellectual struggles peculiar to youth of this particular period all over the world. His personal experiences could have been more real to Werner Pelz than anything else in those days that made history and transformed those who were granted survival into conscious members of their community. He appears to have lived through the War as a somewhat remote individual. This is, of course, the right of any adolescent and perhaps the privilege of those with outstanding perception and brilliance of mind.

No doubt the author has both these gifts. His book is excellently written.

The reason why it left me disappointed and even irritated is simply that he has not kept the promise of telling his life story—his real story. That is. After all, he made an outstanding decision. He must have gone through unusual experiences before he became a pastor. He is a man whose story has a basic difference worthwhile. He is a writer who could tell this story—he knows how to register and describe the slightest tremor of his sensitive soul. I cannot see why he only expressed what we had in common and omitted to say why he no longer counts himself as one of us.

GRATEFUL TO NORWAY

The Moshe Women's Society and Wizo in Ontario have now decided to give a monetary award to the Norwegian Resistance and to all who helped Jews and refugees in Norway when the country was overrun by the Nazi invaders in 1940.

The society's chairman paid tribute to "all the acts of kindness" Jews had received during the German occupation and presented tree certificates to the guests of honour, who included several former members of the Norwegian Resistance.

COLOGNE DESECRATION

On the 75th anniversary of the birth of Adolf Hitler, 62 gravestones were knocked over and a number smashed in an old Jewish cemetery in Cologne.

The Central Council of Jews in Germany has protested and the North Rhine-Westphalia State Government issued a statement deplo­ring the incident. The authorities have promised to make good the damage.

MUNICH AWARD FOR ANNA FREUD

This year's Cultural Prize of the Municipal Council of Munich has been assigned to Dr. Anna Freud (London). The Prize carries a monetary award of DM15,000. Anna Freud, a daughter of Sigmund Freud, is an outstanding psychiatrist, especially in the field of children's treatment. Since 1938 she has been in charge of the Hampstead Child Therapy Clinic.

SHEFFIELD HILLEL HOUSE

RTOR OR BOTH,复古银和旧中国，想要由澳大利亚收集。写信在信心，Box 480。

Personal

ATTRACTIVE PROFESSIONAL WOMAN, for­ries, seeks non-Jewish English speaking husband, for­ties/seventies, view friendship/marriage. Children any age welcome.

Box 424.

FOR DAUGHTER, aged 26, German/Jewish background, inde­pendent, sweet natured, home lover, adaptable, intelligent as well as pretty, wanted loving and responsible husband of cultural background with secure future. Discretion assured. Box 424.

AJR Attendance Service

WOMEN available to care for sick people and invalids, as companions and sitters-in; full- or part-time, non-residential.

Phone MAL 4449.

MISSING PERSONS

Enquiry by AJR

Swimming Bath at Stoeppel See. Parents sought who witnessed the Gestapo raid on swimming baths at Stoeppel See (owned or managed by a Russian lady) in 1937 or 1938 during which Jewish visitors were arrested.

THE HOUSE ON THE HILL

Nursery and Kindergarten

5 NETHERRAIL GARDENS, N.W.3
Rudolf Rafael Levey

ISRAEL: AN INTERESTING COMPREHENDUM

No time could be more fitting to discuss a comprehensive book on the State of Israel than the end of the period determined by the dominating personality of David Ben-Gurion who, with minor breaks, guided the policies of his country for fifteen years from the day of its foundation.

In his book*, Berendsohn, professor of history of Israel at the University of Hamburg until 1933 and professor at Stockholm from 1934, bases his description of the establishment and living reality of the country and its inhabitants on many visits of investigation. Although this is not the first book and certainly not the only one to be written about the State of Israel, it is distinguished by the fact that the author lets his warm emotions emerge from behind the factual presentation. After an initial quotation from Ben-Gurion: "Belief in miracles is a necessary part of the politician," the reader is presented with a comprehensive description supported by many photographs.

"The dominating figure in the political life of Israel is undoubtedly Professor Ben-Zvi. The author mentions him very often in his book, but confesses that it is "a hopeless task to give a short but embracing picture of his strong, original, very complicated personality." Of course, he, too, has his limitations and human weaknesses, but he embodies the quintessence of the Zionist Movement and the great spiritual traditions of Judaismin." Other leading personalities are also characterised, Weizmann, of course, but also Nahum Goldmann, Only President Ben-Zvi gets a rather cursory and colourless mention.

It is worth noting that the book begins with a chapter entitled "Spiritual Foundations", which indicates that "science is the basis of the development of the country", although a later chapter, "Culture is Essential", gives a detailed account of all branches of cultural life. The subjects dealt with include education, archaeology, museums, architecture, literature and the theatre. "Every musician, conductor or soloist who performs in Israel is deeply impressed by the great part that music plays in the cultural life of the people." The author mentions that there are 25,000 subscribers (now more than 30,000—R.R.L.) to the regular concert series of the Philharmonic Orchestra. "This figure, expressed as a percentage of the population, gives Israel a world record, which proves that a passionate love for music is the most conspicuous aspect of Israel culture."

Looking at other aspects of the picture, the description of the defence machinery takes up a considerable amount of space. The report on the Sinai campaign is rather too full when viewed in the context of an over-all survey. In the section on "The educational tasks of the defence forces" Berendsohn describes the typical Israeli "melting-pot" side of military education. There can be no doubt that the army, in which the youth of both sexes are trained and educated together, is of outstanding importance for this. "I was informed time and again," writes the author, "that after a single term of conscription are broken the tensions resolved and an organic community established in many fields, which means far more because of its spiritual and cultural content than the usual comradeship of military associations."

The author also deals thoroughly with the economy of the country, both in the collective and private sectors, without at any time losing sight of its economic development as a whole. The real problems to be faced are dealt with by Berendsohn in a final section of the book entitled "Israel and the World."

When discussing "Israel and the Arab States", the author agrees with Abba Eban that "behind the glittering façade of national freedom there often lurks social indifference, the old economic incompetence, the old misery, poverty, illiteracy and religious fanaticism, untouched by the passage from colonial rule to national sovereignty, indeed, here and there even intensified by the removal of Western control."

"Israel's political status in the world will in the long run be enhanced by its relationship to the Asiatic and African States. "Israel's political status in the world will in the long run be enhanced by its relationship to the Asiatic and African States."

Berendsohn's views on Israel's relationship to the United Nations end with the observation: "Despite bitter experiences with the United Nations, Israel clings fast to its basic political concepts, believing it to be an essential intermediate stage in the road to universal social justice and peace on earth, and that constructive work is already being done despite the massive resistance of traditional political powers."

The author thoroughly analyses the meaning of Israel for world Jewry and comes to the conclusion: "The effect of all these imponderables is to strengthen the ties of most Jews outside, making them walk more uprightly and no longer so easily inclined to humble themselves and accept humiliations in order to continue the fight for existence; widespread assimilation is slowly but surely on the decrease and Jewish consciousness on the increase. The work of reconstruction in Israel affects the whole of Jewry all over the world."

Berendsohn thus manages to sketch the essential problems of Israel in a clear and lively fashion. An impression is, however, left that in his efforts to impart the latest and most detailed information the author is tempted to make his presentation too diffuse and lose sight of his objective.

Nevertheless, Berendsohn's book is most suitable for outsiders since it gives a colourful and human picture of the establishment and present position of the State of Israel.
ORGANISATIONAL NEWS

MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE COUNCIL

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services (Interco) was held in London on Friday, May 1. It was presided over by Mr. H. Oscar Joseph and attended by representatives of the American Jewish Joint, the Central British Fund, I.C.A., Hias and World Orts. The proceedings were principally devoted to a review of the relationship between the International Council and the United Nations and its special committee, A.I.A.

Particular note was taken of the inclusion of an International Council statement in the official United Nations Document on "The right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country." The document contained the comments of the Member Governments and the non-Governmental organisations to a draft resolution on that subject currently being considered by the Human Rights Commission. It was especially noted that the only reference in the official United Nations Document on "The right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country." was the Interco statement which was reproduced in extenso.

The International Council also addressed itself to the role it was asked to play with other non-Governmental organisations in the World Campaign against Hunger, Disease and Ignorance in accordance with a recent Resolution of the General Assembly.

Furthermore, a decision was reached at this meeting that the International Council should participate in the 12th International Conference on social work taking place in Athens next September.

EXHIBITION PRIZE FOR LEO BAECK HOUSE

Many residents of the five Homes, jointly run by the AJR and the C.B.F., regularly participate in the various exhibitions of works of handicraft of Old People's Homes. In a great number of instances first and second prizes have been won by them for their beautiful exhibits. Now, for the first time, one of the Homes has been awarded the trophy for the best exhibits. At the recent Finley Handicraft Exhibition the trophy was won by Leo Baeck House. It is a magazine rack, bearing the plaques of the institutions which had held it before. The trophy will remain in Leo Baeck House for two years, when it will be assigned to the next winning Home. The residents of Leo Baeck House who contributed to this outstanding success deserve sincere congratulations.

LEGACY FOR AJR

Mrs. Kate Hilda Meyer, of Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.5, who died in January, left £6,370 (net, £5,708). Subject to a family legacy, she bequeathed the residue to the AJR. Both Mrs. Meyer and her late husband, the architect, Mr. Hans Meyer, were interested members of the AJR since its inception. The legacy will be administered by the AJR Charitable Trust, which, at present, is involved in two substantial building schemes: the Communal Centre at Adamson Road and the Flatlet Home in Highgate. As the costs for both schemes are considerably higher than the income in question, the bequest will be particularly beneficial. At the same time, the late Mrs. Meyer's strong sense of solidarity with her fellow-refugees and her appreciation of the AJR's efforts expressed in her most generous gesture will be added reason for keeping her memory alive with feelings of deepest gratitude.

EX-GERMAN JEW INVITED TO MUNICH

At a meeting of the Notting Hill Liguists' Club, Mr. Benno Weill (Long Eaton), a member of the AJR, described the National Opera House of Munich which was reopened last November. Mr. Weill attended the celebrations of the opening at the invitation of Dr. Vogel, Lord Mayor of Munich, because he is a relative of the famous conductor Hermann Levi, who was principal musical director of the theatre for 24 years.

THE HYPHEN

The Hyphen group carries on with its weekend activities of At Home functions, theatre, opera visits, rambles/car outings. Prospective members are welcome. Details may be obtained from hon. secretary Miss Marion Koppel, 3a Westbourne Terrace, London, W.2.

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH CONFERENCE

The International Youth Centre of the Anne Frank Foundation, which holds its annual youth conference between August 1 and 8 in Amsterdam, on the theme "Emancipation." In its outline of the programme the Centre emphasises the importance of balance in the development of the different aspects of emancipation, the breakthrough of some lost of freedom.

The objects of the International Youth Centre of the Anne Frank Foundation are to foster understanding among the young people of all nations. Above all, it seeks to impart insight to overcome difficulties in international co-operation as the greatest contribution towards building a better world order. — (J.C.)

HIGHEST PRICES

paid for

Ladies' and Gentlemen's cast-off ornaments, clothing, suits, trunks, etc.

We go anywhere, anytime

S. DIENSTAG

(HAMpstead 0748)

FRIEDLAND INTERIOR FITTINGS

Built-in Furniture, General Woodwork, Furnishing fabrics

99 FRANKSTON ST., N.W.8

(Off Edgware Road)

*Phone : PAD. 3114/GLA. 8917

GERMAN BOOKS

Bought by Continental Book Supply

Phone MAI. 6932 or

written offers only

42 Commercial Road, London, E.1

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