

ISSUED BY THE
ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

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

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

Office and Consulting Hours:

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

Friday 10 a.m.—1 p.m.

W. Rosenstock

WOUNDS AND SCARS ON THE CONTINENT

A Jewish Travelogue

If a Jew from Germany says that he has made a trip to "the Continent", without specifying the country or countries he visited, more often than not it means he has been to Germany. The circumscription serves to disguise his feelings of guilt for having travelled in a country whose inhabitants perpetrated or condoned the destruction of European Jewry. His instinct tells him that the ban imposed on Spain after the expulsion of the Jews may have been a more consistent and more dignified reaction. On the other hand, he may argue, the comparison with Spain does not hold good: in our days the representative bodies of the Jewish people hold no grudge against those Jews who are now permanent residents of Germany, and it is one of the paradoxical features of contemporary Jewish history that these include not only German Jews who survived in Germany or returned there after 1945, but also non-German Jews who were inmates of the D.P. camps or even immigrated many years after the war.

People in Germany, when they hear that you come from England, sometimes express surprise at your idiomatic German. It should, however, not be so difficult for them, at least for the older ones, to know the reason. The well-meant but thoughtless compliment is certainly more painful than its often experienced equivalent in this country: "But your English is excellent!"

Scenic Variety

Life on the Continent—and here we use the term in its true sense—has always had its attractions for inhabitants of this island. The climate instills a certain *joie de vivre*, encourages city dwellers to stroll in the evening through the main streets and engenders a spirit of conviviality in the open-air cafés and restaurants. There is also the great scenic variety against a background of mountains and rivers. Most medium-sized and smaller cities are organic entities, each with distinct traits. In this connection it is interesting to note that in Germany many cities which were destroyed have been rebuilt in accordance with their previous pattern. Thus towns like Freiburg or Worms have preserved, or rather recaptured, their atmosphere. Yet for us, here the continuity ends. As far as the Jewish past is concerned the links have definitely been severed.

The first of the places we revisited was Seesen (Harz). There, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, one of the champions of Jewish emancipation, the philanthropist Israel Jacobson, founded and

endowed the first school to be attended by both Jewish and Christian pupils. He also erected the first synagogue equipped with an organ. The headmaster of the school used to be a Jew and, for several generations, the alumni included children of Jewish families from all over Germany. In the course of time the institution developed into a local day-school. The boarders' residence, no longer necessary, was, in the late 'twenties, taken over by "Reichsausschuss juedischer Jugendverbaende" which comprised the Jewish youth organisations of all religious and Jewish political shades. Seesen became the focus of Jewish youth life. Zionists and non-Zionists, Liberals and Orthodox, Westerners and Easterners got to know and to understand each other. Notwithstanding their differences they were united by the urge to reshape the life of their communities. They felt that the denominational approach to the Jewish problem was not in keeping with the real position. Their conferences in Seesen left their impact especially in the field of social work.

At the same time Palestine was within the orbit of their thoughts: for the Eastern Jews as the land of their ultimate resettlement, for the Western Jews as a source of spiritual and cultural inspiration. Little did the founder of the school realise that, 120 years later, the walls of the buildings would echo with Hebrew and Yiddish folk-songs.

All this was over in 1933. The property was confiscated and, in 1938, the synagogue was burnt down. Now a memorial stone recalls the munificence of Israel Jacobson and the site of the destroyed synagogue. The school is an ordinary municipal school and the street, for twelve years called Adolf Hitler-Strasse, has been renamed Jacobsonstrasse.

An Unused Synagogue

We proceeded to a town whose Jewish history commenced many centuries before that of Seesen and which was one of the oldest Jewish settlements on German soil: Worms. The large area of the ancient Jewish cemetery, fenced in but open to the public during the day, has remained unaffected by the upheavals of history. The tombstones bear witness both to illustrious and to lesser-known men and women who, many centuries ago, lived and worked in this flourishing centre of Jewish life and learning. At the other end of the town, in the Judengasse, is the synagogue. The plate bearing the name of the narrow street in Gothic characters is old and rusty. It is the only real link with the past, for

the synagogue itself is a replica of the original building which was destroyed by the Nazis. Thanks to the local custodian, the plans were preserved and the building was reconstructed with the help of the municipality. Thus we can see the synagogue as it was when it was still regularly used as a house of prayer, as well as the Raschi-Kapelle and the Mikvah. The visitors' book includes not only names of emigrated German Jews but predominantly German visitors, among them school classes and other groups who view the building under expert guidance. The caretaker, who lives next door, was already in charge before the war. Today only a handful of Jews, most of them post-war immigrants, live in Worms, and the synagogue is just a museum piece. The situation is symbolised by the fact that, this year, a service was not even held there during the High Holy-days.

Therefore, to attend the Rosh Hashana service we had to proceed to a city in the vicinity, whose former community was also one of the oldest in Germany. The services were held in the Betsaal of the community building which once housed the Home for the Aged. We were told that this was a temporary arrangement and that the municipality intended to arrange for the erection of a new synagogue on the adjoining vacant site. A considerable proportion of the about 120 congregants seemed to consist of newcomers. The chazan, who had a most beautiful voice, pronounced the Hebrew words in the Eastern Jewish way. It was a most dignified service.

In Heine's Footsteps

Later on, when driving along the Rhine, we were reminded of Heine—not so much of his "Lorelei" which equally testifies to his love of the beautiful Rhine scene and to his perception as a German poet, but of his "Rabbi von Bacharach". In this fragmentary novel he makes us aware that for him, as a Jew, the Rhenish landscape, shaped by its river and its vineyards, could not only be the object of romantic poetry but was also associated with the remembrance of the persecution his ancestors had to endure on this harmonious and lovely plot of earth. Yet the novel is more than a narration of past events: indirectly, it also reflects the poet's own feelings of insecurity as a Jew. He certainly did not cherish the view that "it cannot happen again". Otherwise his intuition would not have impelled him to write in one of his other works: "Und wenn ihr es einst krachen hoert, wie es noch nie in der Weltgeschichte gekracht hat, so wisst: der deutsche Donner hat endlich sein Ziel erreicht... Es wird ein Stueck aufgefuehrt werden in Deutschland, wogegen die fran-zoesische Revolution nur wie eine harmlose Idylle erscheinen moechte".

Heine also foresaw that this catastrophe would not be a merely domestic German

Continued on page 2, column 1

Wounds and Scars on the Continent

Continued from page 1

affair and that it would affect regions "as far away as the deserts of Africa". It directly affected those countries which were occupied by the Nazis during the war. Their Jewish communities have been destroyed. In a way they suffered even more than those in Germany, for their members had no opportunity to escape extermination by emigration. On the other hand, the small number of survivors in those countries includes a higher proportion of people who were saved by the courage of their Christian fellow-citizens.

We spent Yom Kippur in Luxembourg. The synagogue there was erected after the war, the old building having been destroyed by the Nazis in 1943. It is a beautiful edifice, and it was filled to capacity (about 600 worshippers) on Kol Nidre. The service was held in the Liberal fashion. The sermon, in which the congregation was reminded of the liberation 20 years ago, was delivered in French; however, the vernacular of most of the congregants is the Luetzelburg idiom. The cultured middle-class and mainly old-established background of the community seems to be similar to that of the pre-war communities in Germany. Yet the war has left its scars, and a memorial plaque reminds us of those Luxembourg Jews who perished under the Nazis.

The last station of the journey was Amsterdam, the scene of another depleted community. Many of the old buildings in the former Jewish quarter have been pulled down because of dilapidation. However, the Market is still operating, and Rembrandt's house at one end of the Jew Street still stands. So does the ancient Sephardic synagogue at the other end. At the Shabbat service there was hardly more than a minyan which was lost in the huge and high building, and there was not much of an atmosphere. From the architectural point, the synagogue—now almost 300 years old—is one of the most beautiful, with its spacious design, its fine proportions and its candle-lit chandeliers. Yet its glory belonged to the past already before the holocaust: for a long time members of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue had been outnumbered by the Ashkenazi community.

With some feelings of trepidation we made the pilgrimage to the Anne Frank House at the Prinsengracht. Would it not have been better, one first asks, to let the book speak for itself, instead of permitting strangers to view the scene of the actual happenings? Is the visit not an unnecessary and unjustified intrusion into the privacy of one no longer alive?

However, it turned out that these misgivings were unwarranted. The impact of the book is not diminished but increased if one gets a direct insight into the circumstances under which Anne and her family had to "live". The rooms, where the Franks and the other inhabitants of the "Achterhuis" were hidden, are on the upper floors. Having seen them we understand even better the feelings of claustrophobia and constant anxiety from which their inhabitants had to suffer and the dangers of demoralisation which they had to avert. On the lower floors documents referring to the persecution and deportation of the Jews in Holland as well as to

NOVELLE ZUM BUNDES RUECKERSTATTUNGSGESETZ

Das Dritte Gesetz zur Aenderung des Bundesrueckerstattungsgesetzes vom 2. Oktober 1964 ist im Bundesgesetzblatt Teil I, Nr. 51 vom 8. Oktober 1964, S. 809, veroeffentlicht. Es ist anzunehmen, dass die Alliierte Kommandantura die erforderliche Zustimmung zur Einfuehrung des Gesetzes in (West) Berlin bald geben wird.

Das United Restitution Office (London) Ltd., 183/189 Finchley Road, London, N.W.3, teilt mit, dass es solchen Berechtigten, deren Ansprueche durch URO bearbeitet wurden, und solchen, die wirtschaftlich nicht in der Lage sind, einen Anwalt heranzuziehen, Auskunft ueber die neuen Bestimmungen erteilt und fuer minderbemittelte Berechtigte, soweit neue Antraege in Frage kommen, auf Wunsch die Bearbeitung uebernimmt. Die Erteilung telefonischer Auskunft ist nicht moeglich.

Neue Antraege—fuer welche gewisse Fristen bestehen—kommen insbesondere in folgenden Faellen in Betracht:

1. Entziehung feststellbarer beweglicher Vermoegensgegenstaende im Berliner Ostsektor, soweit nach bisherigem Recht kein Anspruch bestand.

2. Entziehung in der amerikanischen Besatzungszone, falls die Gegenstaende unter Zwang an Dritte veraeusert wurden, sowie bei Faellen der Einsetzung eines Treuhaenders, Abwicklers, Pflegers oder Liquidators.

3. Entziehung in der britischen und franzoesischen Besatzungszone, wenn die Gegenstaende durch das Reich an einen Nacherwerber veraeusert worden und in dessen Hand in Verlust geraten sind; in diesen Faellen jedoch nur, wenn die Ansprueche frueher angemeldet worden waren und zurueckgewiesen oder zurueckgenommen worden sind.

4. Entziehung von gewissen Vermoegensgegenstaenden ausserhalb Deutschlands, insbesondere von Schmuck—und Edelmetallgegenstaenden in den besetzt oder eingegliedert gewesenen Gebieten und von Hausrat in den besetzt gewesenen West-Gebieten (falls bisher nicht angemeldet, nur Anmeldung zum Haertefond; hierbei beschaenkte Vererblichkeit).

the resistance of the Dutch population are displayed. Rooms in the adjoining building serve as a youth centre, where young people from all over the world may meet.

The guide reminds the visitors that they must not consider Anne Frank as a single case but that she was one of six million murdered Jews. Yet as one example is always more convincing than an abstract figure, the Anne Frank House is not only a memorial shrine to an exceptional girl but also a reminder of the Jewish catastrophe. Perhaps it will also help to serve as a lesson for the future by making people aware of what group hatred of any kind may lead to. This cannot heal the wounds of the past or eradicate the scars which remain; having experienced the depths to which mankind may sink, any shallow optimism would be out of place as an incommensurate reaction. Yet, with all humility, it may not be unjustified to express the hope that, especially younger visitors to the Anne Frank House, will be inspired to try to live up to Anne's message: "I believe in the goodness of Man".

5. Unter gewissen Voraussetzungen Ueberleitung eines im Entschaedigungsverfahren angemeldeten rueckerstattungsrechtlichen Anspruchs in das Rueckerstattungsverfahren.

Eine eingehende Darstellung der Novelle ist als Sonderbeilage zu Heft 9 der AJR Information vom September 1964 erschienen. Sie kann von der Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain, 8 Fairfax Mansions, Fairfax Road, London, N.W.3, bezogen werden (1/6 zuzueglich Porto).

WITWENRENTEN FUER BERUFSSCHADEN

Antraege auf Haerteausgleich

Der von der Bundesregierung beschlossene Entwurf eines Zweiten Gesetzes zur Aenderung des BEG sieht vor, dass Witwen von Verfolgten, die Schaden im beruflichen Fortkommen erlitten haben, aber vor dem 1. Oktober 1953 verstorben sind, unter gewissen Voraussetzungen Ansprueche auf Gewaehrung einer Rente stellen koennen.

Leider wird es noch einige Zeit dauern, bis die Novelle zum BEG verabschiedet werden wird.

Wenn eine Witwe weder eine hohe Kapitalentschaedigung erhalten hat noch eine andere—nicht geringfuegige—Rente, z.B. wegen Gesundheitsschadens, bezieht, so empfiehlt es sich, in besonderen Haerte-faellen Gewaehrung einer Rente im Wege des Haerteausgleichs schon jetzt zu beantragen.

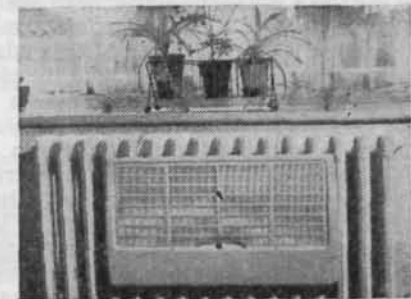
ERHOEHUNG DER RENTEN AUS DER SOZIALVERICHERUNG

Die Bundesregierung hat am 16.9.1964 beschlossen, die Renten aus der gesetzlichen Rentenversicherung vom 1.1.1965 ab um 9.4% zu erhoehen.

Diese Erhoehung erfolgt von Amtswegen. Ein Antrag ist nicht erforderlich.

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

Central-Heating



INSTALL A HUMIDIFIER

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

INEXPENSIVE—NO RUNNING COSTS

Ask for details from:

The Humidifier Co.

25 Bridge Road, Wembley Park, Middx

ARNold 7603

FROM THE GERMAN SCENE

NAZI CRIMINALS AND STATUTE OF LIMITATION

Dr. Ludwig Erhard declared in Bonn that the statute of limitations should not apply to any new cases of Nazi crimes which might come up after next spring, when the statute would take effect. "It would be unbearable to me if brutal and evil mass murderers could not be punished," said Dr. Erhard, pointing out that no decision on extending the time-limit for the prosecution of Nazi criminals had yet been taken by the West German Cabinet. The West German Minister of the Interior, Herr Hoecherl, has suggested that the statute of limitations should apply to murder only after 25 years and not 20 as now.

The Minister of Justice, Dr. E. Bucher, who, contrary to the Federal Chancellor and the Minister of the Interior, has so far been against a prolongation of the period of limitation, recently received the Director of the Haifa Documentation Centre for Nazi Crimes. The Minister stated that he might reconsider his attitude if he were given a list of the 2,000 German war criminals claimed to be still at large.

GERMANS APPEAL FOR INFORMATION

The Federal German Government has submitted urgent appeals to a great number of European and other governments as well as institutions and private persons to assist her with any material useful for indictment of Nazi criminals. As far as can be determined now, nearly 1,000 new trials will take place before German courts, including indictments against nearly 6,000 persons.

According to statistics published some time ago, about 10,500 Nazi criminals were sentenced in Western Germany up to December 31, 1962. Since then, the number has risen considerably, and further trials (e.g., the Auschwitz Trial in Frankfurt) have been opened.

In East Berlin, the Communist East German Parliament has passed a law suspending the statute of limitations. The new law also states that the East German authorities will give legal assistance to foreign States in the prosecution of Nazi criminals. East German courts have tried and punished a total of 12,087 Nazi criminals since the war. This was announced by the East German Minister of Justice, Mrs. Hilde Benjamin. Between 1959 and 1964 the East German legal authorities had helped their counterparts in West Germany in 113 cases concerning Nazi crimes.

Dr. Robert M. W. Kempner, a former United States prosecutor, said in Berlin that if punishment of Nazi criminals by West German courts were not possible after next May, such men who had left to hide in other countries would probably return. He demanded that the period of the statute should be extended beyond 1965 for Nazi criminals. He felt that there was no need for the West German Government to enact a law to abolish the statute of limitations because Nazi crimes would remain punishable under international law and the Human Rights Convention.

In Belgium, a draft Bill to extend the time-limit for the prosecution of former Nazi collaborators from 20 to 30 years has been submitted to the Cabinet by the Minister of Justice. The Belgian Parliament is expected to pass the Bill. During the past year Members of Parliament have shown concern that Léon Degrelle, the former leader of the pro-Nazi Rexist Party in Belgium, might be able to return if the statute of limitations becomes effective next May. Degrelle, who was sentenced to death by a War Crimes Commission in 1944 in his absence, is living in Spain. Other former Nazi collaborators are said to be living in South America and elsewhere.

In Prague, a Bill ruling out application of the statute of limitations to certain crimes was unanimously passed by the Czechoslovak National Assembly. The Ceteka news agency stated that the Government Bill deals with "crimes against peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity".—(J.C.)

"EXTERMINATION WAS NOT MURDER" Unprecedented Plea of German Lawyer

In the course of the Hanover war crimes trial of Adolf Schaub on a charge of murdering five Jews and complicity in the murder of a further 6,500, the Defence Counsel, Rechtsanwalt Gerd Heinecke (Hanover), 42, maintained that, though Hitler's extermination policy was madness, the "Fuehrer" had not been guided by base motives but by political, and therefore "noble considerations". He had thought that he fulfilled a sacred task and, like a prophet who killed people because he believed that this was his mission, could not be considered as a murderer. If "the romanticists of new German legal thinking" retroactively demanded punishment of actions which were once in accordance with the prevailing legal reality, they would only pave the way for new injustice. Heinecke also deemed fit to propound the view that the extermination of the Jews had not been "cruel in the legal sense"; to spare their feelings, the Jews who were driven into the gas chambers were told that they were being led into shower baths.

When noticing the public reaction to his speech, Heinecke claimed that he had been misunderstood and announced that he had started libel proceedings against one newspaper. He also maintained that he had first discussed the gist of his intended plea with two Jewish colleagues in Hanover; one of them, Rechtsanwalt Dr. Horst Berkowitz, has stated meanwhile that this was not true.

Disciplinary action against Heinecke has been opened by the Hanover Bar Association. The speech was strongly condemned by the Prime Minister of Lower Saxony, Dr. Dieterichs, the "Zentralrat" of the Jews in Germany, by spokesmen of the political parties and by the press.

EX-NAZI JUDGES

Forty of the 48 judges in West Germany's Federal Court of Justice were formerly members of the Nazi party, stated Dr. Ossip Flechtheim, Professor of Political Science at the Free University of West Berlin.

"Judges, prosecutors and high-ranking police officers are again and again unmasked as Nazi mass murderers, but only to remain in office or to be pensioned off", writes Dr. Flechtheim in the *Spandauer Volksblatt*, a West Berlin newspaper. Dr. Flechtheim was a chief United States prosecutor at the war crimes trials at Nuremberg.

SHADOWS OF THE PAST

Himmler's Aide Gaoled

Karl Wolff, former S.S. General and Himmler's adjutant, sentenced to 15 years' hard labour on charges of aiding in the murder of about 300,000 Jews in Poland during the war, is to appeal against the sentence. The prosecution is also appealing on the grounds that the original charge of "complicity in murder" should stand.

The court in Munich rejected the prosecution demand of life imprisonment on charges of direct responsibility for murder. Wolff, during the trial, claimed ignorance of Nazi plans for racial extermination. But the court found that, as Himmler's closest confidante and constant companion, he knew of Hitler's and Himmler's murder plans from the start and had personally contributed to the destruction of the Jews.

Auschwitz Trial

In Frankfurt, where Wilhelm Boger and Pery Broad, two members of the Auschwitz concentration camp staff, are being tried on atrocity charges together with 20 other former members of the staff, a witness told the court how prisoners were "interrogated" during the war. She said that Boger, the inventor of a "see-saw" torture device in which prisoners were killed or crippled for life, had been helped in the interrogations by Broad, a brutal and pitiless man.

GERMAN SCIENTISTS IN EGYPT

Dr. Ludwig Erhard told an Israeli journalist at a press conference in Bonn that there were no practical or effective possibilities of recalling German scientists working in Egypt, and that it would be regrettable to pass a law "merely for show purposes". Attempts had been made to devise a law to deal with the scientists, but the problem had defeated legal experts, who had even consulted foreign countries on the matter. The West German Government, said Dr. Erhard, naturally regretted the activities of scientists who were in a position to disturb the peace of the world.

An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman has stated that neither the Israeli Government nor the world could acquiesce in the lack of action by the Bonn Government, who had themselves suggested a law against the scientists. "By saying that a law would be of no use, Dr. Erhard has negated what he said earlier about effective steps being taken by Bonn to end this shameful affair."

A demand for effective action by West Germany without delay to end the activities of German scientists in Egypt was the main burden of the statement by Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Israeli Prime Minister, to the Knesset when it reconvened after the summer recess. The Prime Minister also refuted claims that the scientists have not been successful in constructing effective weapons of destruction in Egypt, and appealed to all friendly Powers to work for the recall of these scientists by Bonn. It was confirmed that Mr. Eshkol sent a Note to Dr. Erhard before the Chancellor's press conference, asking what steps Bonn had taken in connection with the scientists. Israeli officials assume that Dr. Erhard had not seen the Note before telling reporters that legal action against the scientists would be useless.

Prime Minister Eshkol reiterated his demand to West Germany when he wound up the debate on German-Israeli relations. However, he also asked the Knesset to see the issue in its wider perspective. "Any tension between ourselves and Western Europe, which includes the new Germany, will not serve Israel's interests," he said. He urged the German public, the press and television to create an atmosphere which will arouse every German "to refuse to give aid to our deadly enemies".

In Vienna the influential newspaper, *Wochenpresse*, has revealed that Austrian rocket technicians are working in Egypt. The newspaper published an interview given to the editor by Mr. Shimon Peres, the Israeli Deputy Defence Minister, in which Mr. Peres appealed to the Austrian Government to withdraw the technicians. The interview, printed on the front page of the paper, caused a sensation in Vienna, where most people were unaware that Austrian rocket experts were working in Cairo.

MEMO

Next time see
PELTOURS
first

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

* Personal service is our pleasure.

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

NEWS FROM ABROAD

ACTION FOR RACIAL EQUALITY IN U.S.A.

The National Community Relations Advisory Council, representing six national and 75 local Jewish communal organisations in America, in its joint programme plan for 1964-65, urges strong action on civil rights in support of the "efforts of Jewish community relations agencies in the struggle for racial equality."

The plan recommends that Jewish community relations bodies should apprise Jewish employers, property owners and developers and others of the importance of ensuring that their business practices conform with "the requirements of equality of treatment and opportunity."

Another recommendation is for Jewish groups to make special efforts to include Negro clergymen and church members in "the dialogue with Christians" as a means of increasing inter-faith understanding.

The Council also advises Jewish community relations bodies to oppose any amendment to the United States Constitution which would permit prayer in the public schools.—(J.C.)

FRENCH RESISTANCE

At a commemorative evening marking the 20th anniversary of the liberation of Paris, French Jews expressed their gratitude to the French Resistance. All Jewish organisations were represented at the event, which was sponsored by Crif (the representative council of French Jewry).

GEORGES MANDEL REMEMBERED

A new French stamp has been issued to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the murder by French fascist militia of M. Georges Mandel, a former French Minister of the Interior. M. Mandel was sent to Buchenwald concentration camp by the Germans after the fall of France in 1940. Four years later he was sent back to France and killed near Paris.

NORTH AFRICA

A Yom Kippur appeal by the Chief Rabbi of France, read in all French synagogues, was the first official intimation that there is an exodus of Jews from Tunisia. The appeal called on French Jewry to ensure the success of the efforts of the Fonds Social Juif Unifié to raise seven million francs (about £500,000) for cultural, social and educational aid, particularly for refugees from North Africa.

BELGIUM

About 1,000 Belgian Jews and delegates from the Belgian patriotic organisations attended the annual pilgrimage to the barracks of Malines to commemorate the deportation of 26,000 Jewish inmates from there to concentration camps during the war. Rabbi Kahlenberg, of Brussels, and Mr. M. Piro, president of the Jewish association of former concentration camp inmates, paid tribute to the Jewish victims of Nazism and thanked the Belgian people who had helped many Jews to escape.

SCANDINAVIA

At the 39th congress of the Scandinavian Jewish Youth Federation in Helsinki, Finland, it was decided that a Scandinavian Jewish education centre is to be built in the university town of Lund in Southern Sweden. The eight Scandinavian Jewish communities will be invited to join the youth federation in support of the centre, which is planned to open in January, 1965.

On the opening night of the congress the Finnish Minister of Education was the guest of honour and Dr. Kekkonen, the President of Finland, sent greetings.

EASTERN JEWRY

Anti-Jewish Feeling

M. André Blumel, a member of the France-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association delegation which recently visited Russia, has stated that the problem facing Russian Jewry was not official antisemitism, but widespread anti-Jewish feeling among the general population. During his stay in Russia M. Blumel visited many parts of the country and met Mr. Mikoyan.

Another member of the delegation, M. Raymond Schmittlein, a vice-president of the French National Assembly, raised the questions of Soviet-Israeli relations in high-level talks in Moscow and was assured of Moscow's fervent desire for peace in the Middle East.

M. Blumel said that he was determined to follow up his contacts with Soviet leaders in order to ensure sufficient supplies of matzot for next Passover. Although he had received no firm promises so far, he was optimistic.

Moscow Demonstration

Visitors just returned from Moscow have reported that, on the eve of Simchat Torah, between 15,000 and 20,000 Russian Jews congregated in the streets round the Central Synagogue, which was packed from an early hour. A large majority of the assembly, which jammed the streets leading to the synagogue, consisted of young people. They stood in their thousands, until long after midnight, singing Yiddish and Hebrew songs. This year the authorities forbade the traditional circuits of the synagogue forecourt with Sifrei Torah.

Although there was such a massive turnout of young Jews, these were noticeably absent from the services on Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur.

Kalish Anniversary in Poland

The 700th anniversary of the "Statute of Kalish", in which Jews were for the first time given the protection of the ruling prince and other privileges in Poland, has been commemorated in Warsaw and by Jewish communities in other Polish cities.

The main historic importance of the document was that it set a precedent and served as a model for later Polish rulers and for some other kings and princes in Europe. It was not until 1862 that Jews were first granted rights of citizenship in the Kingdom of Poland. Previously they did not enjoy full political status and were limited in civil and personal rights.

Lodz Memorial Meeting

A ceremony was held in the Jewish cemetery to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the destruction of the Lodz Jewish community by the Nazis. Almost 7,000 people, mostly factory workers, paid homage together with Lodz Jews.

HOMAGE TO MARTYRS

Pilgrimage Planned

The World Jewish Congress has invited the leaders of Jewish organisations to take part in a pilgrimage to Poland next spring to pay homage to the Jews murdered by the Nazis. Tentative plans include visits to the sites of Auschwitz and Treblinka concentration camps and the ruins of the Warsaw Ghetto.

It is also planned to visit the Anne Frank House in Amsterdam, the monument to the Jewish martyrs in Paris, and Israel, arriving in time for the Independence Day celebrations. There the party will go to Yad Vashem and Kibbutz Yad Mordecai, where there is a statue to Mordecai Anielewicz, the leader of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. Kibbutz Locamei Hageetaot houses a museum of the holocaust.

Details of the proposed pilgrimage are obtainable from the headquarters of the World Jewish Congress, 15 East 84th Street, New York.

CHILE

The first step towards the eventual amalgamation of Santiago's Sephardi, German-Jewish and Hungarian-Jewish communities has been taken with the granting of official status by the Government to the "Israelite Community of Santiago" (Ashkenazi). The new community has been formed by merging the Burial Societies and various other bodies in order to centralise burials, kashrut, shechita and synagogues, with a view to joining up with other groups and eventually forming a Chilean communal council.

Chile's 35,000 Jews, most of them third- or fourth-generation Chileans, live at peace among their eight million or so compatriots, enjoying full legal, political, civil, cultural and commercial rights. There are Nazis and antisemites in Chile but they number only a few hundred irresponsible young people and are not considered a great menace. Neither the Government nor the people have given any encouragement to racialism or antisemitism and the democratic tradition seems strongly rooted in the country.

ARGENTINA

At a dinner of the Sociedad Hebraica Argentina in Buenos Aires at which he was guest of honour, Dr. Carlos Perette, the Argentine Vice-President, said that toleration of antisemitism in Argentina was equivalent to a denial of patriotism and of human existence. Ethnic discrimination and racial hatred were alien to Argentina's spirit because they led to social unrest and hurt the country, he declared.

He gave the *Jewish Chronicle* correspondent a message for the paper. In it he stated he had told President Arturo Illia before the dinner of the speech he would be making about antisemitism, and the President had asked him to say that the views accorded with his own and those of his Government and that no stone would be left unturned in furtherance of this policy.—(J.C.)

TURKEY

According to official statements, 1,810 Greeks whose residence permits have expired will have to leave Turkey in small groups. New regulations which have been promulgated, however, exclude from expulsion Greek nationals who are not of Greek origin. This means that no Jew will be expelled and the stay of Jews whose residence permits have expired is now unconditional. There are 350 Greek Jews living in Istanbul.

SOUTH AFRICA

Eighteen-year-old Sheila Weinberg was arrested with a number of others in Johannesburg under the 90-day detention clause. Recounting some of her experiences during an eight-week detention period by the security police, she said that antisemitic remarks were made to her by her interrogators. She did not know why she was detained and could only think it was because both her parents were banned people.—(J.C.)

WELENSKY ANTISEMITIC TARGET

Sir Roy Welensky, former Prime Minister of the now dissolved Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, at an election meeting in the Salisbury district was greeted with shouts of "bloody Jew", "traitor" and "Communist". He had been asked his religion and replied: "I am a Jew and I am not ashamed of it."

This is the first recorded antisemitic incident in Rhodesian political history. It was deplored in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament by the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, who said it was illegal and that he would open an inquiry to track down the instigators of this vilification campaign.

It is thought that the outbursts may be connected with recent sharp criticism by a Jewish M.P., Mr. A. E. Abrahamson, of the Government's newly appointed information officer, Mr. Ivor Benson. In Parliament Mr. Abrahamson described Mr. Benson as "a Mosleyite, antisemitic and anti-Church".—(J.C.)

HOME NEWS

ANGLO-JUDAICA

JEWS IN NEW PARLIAMENT

The election nomination lists showed that at least 82 Jews contested seats on October 15—ten Conservative, 47 Labour, 21 Liberal and four Communist. This was a record number of Jewish candidates. Of these, 33 were elected.

All Jewish members of the previous Parliament (20 Labour and two Conservative) were re-elected. They include active Jewish communal workers such as Sir Henry d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, Maurice Edelman, Sir Barnett Janner, Sir Barnett Stross and David Weitzman. Among the eleven new Jewish members (all Labour) are Ian Mikardo and Maurice Orbach who had lost their seats in the previous election.

LABOUR ON RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

The election manifesto of the Labour Party, published shortly before the elections, contained a promise that a Labour Government will legislate against racial discrimination and incitement in public places. The promise was contained in the section dealing with Commonwealth immigration and made no reference to Jews or to antisemitism.

The Liberals in their manifesto also stated that they rejected racial discrimination.

FASCISTS FINED

Gordon Thomas Callow, a member of the National Socialist Movement, was arrested following anti-Jewish demonstrations outside the Regent Street premises of Mr. John Bloom's Rolls Washing Machine Company. He was convicted with two others of using insulting behaviour whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned and was fined £50 with ten guineas costs. He appeared before London Sessions Appeals Committee but lost his appeal against the conviction.

A member of Mosley's Union Movement, Barry Frederick Saunders, was fined £30 for using insulting behaviour and a further £2 for a by-law infringement arising out of disturbances at Hove, and also ordered to pay £32 10s. costs. The prosecutor said that, while speaking from a rostrum, Saunders attacked the Jews. Saunders will appeal.

DANISH RESISTANCE FIGHTER ADDRESSES LODGE

Pastor Poul Borchsensius, a Danish priest, came to England on a visit arranged by the B'nai B'rith Adult Jewish Education Committee, to address meetings in London and the provinces on the subject of Jewish-Christian relationship.

The Danish priest, who was a member of the Danish Resistance Movement, outwitted the Gestapo in 1943 in the Jutland region of Denmark and, with others, saved the lives of many hundreds of Jews. Modestly he said: "I do not know why I am always being thanked for what we did. To us Danes it was the right thing to do."

His visit also coincided with the publication in Britain of his five-volume history of the Jews, the material for which he obtained in many countries, including Israel.

T.U.C. WELCOMES HISTADRUT

Five Histadrut Labour Council secretaries from Haifa, Arad, Kiryat Malachi and Hadera made a two-week study tour of Britain and one week in the Netherlands. While in Britain they were guests of the Ministry of Labour, the T.U.C., the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and several other trade unions.

QUINTIN HOGG AT JEWISH SERVICE

Rabbi Hugo Gryn was inducted as minister of the West London Synagogue at a special service. Among the 650 people who attended the service were Mr. Quintin Hogg, in his capacity as M.P. for St. Marylebone, and the Mayor and Mayoress of St. Marylebone, Councillor Derek Simon and Mrs. Simon.

PROJECT FOR JEWISH VILLAGE

The possibility of establishing a Jewish village near Carmel College on the Oxford-Berkshire border is being considered by a number of young professional men. Originally the scheme was envisaged by the late Rabbi Dr. Kopul Rosen, who drew up plans to build such a village on an eleven-acre site on the Carmel College estate at Crowmarsh, near Wallingford. The plan contained provisions for 173 dwelling units, providing accommodation in all for between 500 and 600 people.

Planning permission was received from the Berkshire County Council in 1962 but Rabbi Rosen died before work could proceed and the scheme was abandoned. The land has since been sold to a private developer.

APPOINTMENT FOR ISAIAH BERLIN

Sir Isaiah Berlin, Chichele Professor of Social and Political Philosophy at Oxford University, has been appointed as one of the three British academic trustees of the Kennedy Memorial Fund. His duties will include the selection of British students for Kennedy scholarships to Harvard University and the management of the plot of land at Runnymede, where a memorial to the late President is to be established.

As readers know, Sir Isaiah is also one of the patrons of the "Thank-you Britain" Fund.

HABIMA THEATRE VISIT

The Habima Theatre Company of Israel will arrive in London next April for a one-week season at the Aldwych Theatre, when it will give London theatre-goers their first opportunity of seeing them since 1937.

Two plays will be presented during the week: "The Dybbuk", which they first performed in Moscow 47 years ago and which has remained in their repertoire ever since, and another play about which no decision has yet been taken.

The Habima is one of six companies from abroad invited to perform in a special season at the Aldwych. Peter Daubeny and the Royal Shakespeare Company are presenting the season in conjunction with the *Sunday Telegraph*.

Board's New President

Following the announcement that Sir Barnett Janner had decided not to stand, Mr. Solomon Teff, the former senior vice-president, was returned unopposed for the presidency of the Board of Deputies, the post he had held *pro tem.* after the sudden death of Alderman A. Moss. Mr. Teff, a solicitor by profession, is aged 72 and has been a member of the Board for 42 years. In his presidential address he stressed the need for maintaining the vigour of the Board, especially by enrolling the services of youth and by ensuring attendance of many more women deputies. Referring to the relations with other institutions which carry out special tasks among the community, Mr. Teff said that consultation and co-operation with them were possible and could be of constructive value without in any way impairing the character of the Board as the representative body of Anglo-Jewry.

Lord Boothby Launches C.B.F. Campaign

The 1964-65 campaign of the Central British Fund and British Ose was launched by Lord Boothby at a reception at the Savoy Hotel. Lord Bearsted presided. The campaign has a £150,000 target figure, compared with £100,000 last year. In his address, Lord Boothby paid tribute to the efforts of the two "tremendous organisations" for the old and young in many parts of the world. The Chief Rabbi referred to the "impressive record" of the C.B.F., and Mr. Edmund de Rothschild announced that, "as a kick-off" they already had a preliminary list of donations amounting to £20,000.

Hampstead Minister Resigns

The Rev. Dr. Isaac Levy, minister of the Hampstead Synagogue since 1946, has resigned in order to become director of the Jewish National Fund in Britain. He will leave his present post at the end of the year. In his letter of resignation Dr. Levy said that he had taken the decision with "very mixed emotions" but that it was based primarily on the fact that he wished to devote the remaining years of his active life to the Zionist cause and the building up of Israel. He has stated that he will still gladly fulfil any service of a religious nature in a voluntary capacity if asked to do so. He also hopes to retain his office as senior Jewish chaplain to the Forces.

Defence Committee

The Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen has welcomed the decision of the defence committee of the Board of Deputies to co-opt three members of Ajex. When the elections to the Board's committees took place, none of the Ajex representatives was elected to the defence committee, although previously Ajex had been represented and had worked closely with the Board on matters of Jewish defence. Since then there have been discussions between the Board and Ajex on this issue and the compromise solution was that Ajex members should be co-opted.

Glasgow Welfare Services

In a report given at a delegate meeting held in the Jewish Institute, Dr. Jack E. Miller, treasurer of the Jewish Representative Council, outlined steps which have been taken so far to bring about co-ordination of the Jewish welfare services in Glasgow. He said that it was felt that before co-ordination was possible it was advisable to ascertain the needs of the community in the field. One of the most important tasks was to meet the requirements of the aged. At a later stage the position of the blind and the handicapped in the community would be considered. All these plans would need the setting up of a proper organisation.

Feuchtwanger (London) Ltd.

Bankers

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

Telephone: METropolitan 8151

Representing:

I. L. FEUCHTWANGER BANK LTD.

FEUCHTWANGER CORPORATION

TEL AVIV : JERUSALEM : HAIFA

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

Herbert Freedman

FOR EVER IMBER

"Hatikvah's" Poet

"I shall never forget a Zionist meeting where Imber was thrown out because he was in his cups and had become obstreperous", writes Philip Cowen in his memoirs. "As the meeting was about to close and they sang Hatikvah, he opened the door, leered through the crack and said: 'They may kick me out, but they must sing my song.'"

What melodrama—can one image a more poignant scene: inside the lighted hall people chanting the words of the poet who stands outside, "dirty and exuding the stale aroma of whisky, a wanderer suffering from hunger and sickness, like one excommunicated", as Louis Lipsky describes him.

Alas, Imber is not a subject for pity, and a sentimental approach would do him no justice. In his "Children of the Ghetto" Israel Zangwill portrayed him as the beggar-poet Melkisedek Pinchas. "Help yourselves and Pinchas will help you", Zangwill lets his character say. "I will be de Moses to lead you out of de land of bondage. Nein, I will be more than Moses, for he had not de gift of eloquence. . . . I agree with Goethe: 'Nur Lumpe sind bescheiden'; only clods are modaist. I am not modaist. Is de Almighty modaist? I know, I feel vat I am, vat I can do." The real Imber was not "modaist" either. He called himself "the poet of the Jewish people"; he proclaimed that his poems would not die with him; and the prophet in the last verse of "Hatikvah" who predicts that Jewish hope will never perish is said to be none other than Imber himself.

There must have been something that predestined him to meet the mood of his dispersed people and to find the folkloristic expression that made "Tikvatenu" (Our Hope), later entitled "Hatikvah", the Jewish national anthem long before the Jewish nation was reborn. Probably the two dominating traits in Imber's mental make-up—the feeling of homelessness and his mysticism which sought

an outlet in yearning for Zion—are the undertones of "Hatikvah" and, at the same time, the essential traits of his generation.

In Naphthali Herz Imber this homelessness turned into restlessness. He left his home in Zloczow, Galicia, in 1874 when he was 18, after the death of his father. First he wandered from town to town, then from country to country, from continent to continent, and finally, from tavern to tavern. His wanderings started off with Brody, Vienna and Lemberg, led him to Rumania, Constantinople, Egypt, Palestine, England and, in 1892, to America. The dedications of his works encompassed no lesser distances. He dedicated his first poem to Kaiser Franz Joseph, his first collection of poems to Sir Laurence Oliphant and his last volume of poetry to the Emperor of Japan. At the age of ten Imber wrote a patriotic hymn on the Austrian-Prussian war and, four years later, he glorified the 100th anniversary of the annexation of the Bukovina by Austria and received a personal reward from the Austrian monarch; the dedication to the Japanese Emperor of his third book of poems (most of the edition of a second collection was lost in a fire) was made two years after the pogroms of Kishineff, and Japan was then at war with Russia; most significant, however, was the credit given to Sir Laurence Oliphant in his first lyrical opus, "Barcai" (Morning Star).

Visit to Palestine

Imber had met Oliphant in Constantinople and, in 1882, went with him to Palestine as his "Secretary for Jewish Affairs". Oliphant was a rare mixture of diplomat and romantic, of brilliant society man and secret agent, Member of Parliament, adventurer and best-selling author. At the height of his success he became the follower of a religious community at Brocton, N.Y., led by Thomas Lake Harris, a mystic and charlatan. Inspired by him, Oliphant and his first wife, Alice, both Gentiles, became interested in the establishment of a Jewish colony in Palestine. During the journey from Haifa to Jerusalem and through the Moshavoth, Imber remained very close to the Oliphants. But it was his lot to insult those who loved him. The childless couple took a liking to him and wanted to make him their heir. Twice he quarrelled with them and parted, and twice he came back. But a third brawl made the breach unbridgeable, and after six years in Palestine Imber went to England. He never stated what really caused the break, but he called it "a trivial matter".

In London he made the acquaintance of Israel Zangwill, who taught him English—though with little success in his pronunciation if one believes the caricature of the "Children of the Ghetto"—while Imber taught him Hebrew. Zangwill translated "Hatikvah" and a poem, "Watch on the Jordan", nicknamed by him "The Hebrew 'Wacht am Rhein'", which had become so popular among the early settlers in Palestine. Zangwill spoke of Imber as "a real neglected genius", and most touching is a scene, when the beggar-poet Pinchas, alias Imber, "his brow streaming with paint and perspiration", stands on a stage before an empty auditorium after his play has flopped.

The separation from the Oliphants did not end Imber's attachment to mysticism. Tramping from city to city in the United States, he mixed more and more in theosophical circles: in Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles as well

as Boston, where he edited a theosophical magazine, "Uriel". Kabbala and theosophy combined in him when he wrote "Keynote to Mystic Science" and "The History of the Golden Calf".

At 44, in New York, he married a Gentile doctor, Amanda Katia, who became a Jewess. However, after a few weeks, the marriage broke up, and a Hebrew love poem, "Song of Songs", is all that remains of it. From London he had once written to his mother when she advised him to take a wife and to settle down: "You ought to know that I am already married, to the Hebrew Muse, and that I have no reason to be ashamed of the offspring of this liaison."

Seven cities claim to be the birthplace of Homer; there are only two or three versions as to the birthplace of "Hatikvah". Imber is supposed to have written it in the house of Baron von Waldberg in Jassy, Rumania, in 1878, the year when Petach Tikvah was founded. According to the BILUS it was written during Imber's stay in Palestine, either in Hedera or Rishon Le Zion. In 1886 it was published for the first time in the collection "Barcai". Samuel Cohen, a veteran settler of Rishon Le Zion, set it to music.

Imber seemed never to have been an easy man, yet during his last few years, in New York, his rebellion against authority, his biting sarcasm, his propensity for drink and his overbearing eccentricities became more and more of a trial to his friends. Nevertheless, his patrons, Judge Mayer Sulzberger and A. D. Friedus, librarian of the New York Public Library, remained helpful and loyal. Imber retained his sardonic humour to the last. In his testament he left his rheumatism to his enemies and his pen to the editors of the Jewish press to protect them from blunders. He died in 1909 at the age of 53. In 1953 his remains were reinterred in Jerusalem.

Towards the end of his life his slim, delicate figure, with a pale and haggard face drowned by a white-maned head, shabbily and slovenly dressed and precariously staggering on his feet, was a familiar though pathetic sight at East Side. There is no better motto to his life than his own words: "They may kick me out but they must sing my song."

With the Compliments of

DICK & GOLDSCHMIDT
LTD

London W.1

★

J. C. Gilbert Ltd

COLUMBIA HOUSE

ALDWYCH

LONDON WC2

★

Lora Selo

"THANK YOU, MISS HARDER!"

The following story, which was broadcast in "Woman's Hour," pays tribute to one of the many English people who, 25 years ago, gave hospitality to refugee children. It is particularly appropriate to be recalled at a time when the "Thank-You Britain" Fund Appeal is running. Mrs. Selo's family hails from Germany. After 1933 the parents, together with their three daughters, first fled to Prague. When the Germans invaded Czechoslovakia the father escaped to Poland. The mother decided she must somehow get the children to England. Lora, the eldest, was then 15.

There were children's transports coming to this country, and the Czech Trust Fund in England and the Committee in Prague were finding families here who would take refugee children like us. It was my mother's wish that we three children should not be separated, but the Committee could not find anybody willing to take all three of us into their homes. But, at last, one day we heard the news that we were finally leaving for England, and that a lady called Miss Harder would have all three of us.

We left in the early June of 1939. I shall never forget the day when we arrived at drab Liverpool Street Station, tired and, I suppose, slightly bedraggled. A lady dressed rather shabbily in old-fashioned clothes came towards us and into my hands she put a card on which the words "Mother Love" were written. I knew a little English, just enough to understand what she meant to convey, but at the time my sisters and I were rather bewildered and, quite frankly, disappointed. We were young and frightened, and I suppose we really had no idea what to expect, but we had certainly never thought that our new foster-mother would look quite so unattractive. We had even more of a shock when we saw her dingy home. It was a two-room flat in an old "mansion block." She had given up her bedroom to the three of us and she slept in the sitting-room on the sofa. It all seemed very cramped and poor and the flat was dark.

I discovered later that Miss Harder had continuously offered her services to the Committee, but she was a spinster, in her early fifties, who owned a small confectionery and tobacco shop just by the Archway Underground Station in Highgate. And the Committee, although it had been touched by her desire to help, had never found a child who would have been suitable for her to take in. Probably they thought she was too poor. When, just by chance, someone mentioned the three of us and the fact that our mother did not wish us to be parted, to the Committee's astonishment Miss Harder offered to take us all. She was asked to think the matter over carefully, taking into account her circumstances, lack of accommodation, the responsibility and so on, but she had made her decision. She even turned down the Committee's offer of financial help, because, as she put it, she did not want another child to be deprived of his chance of coming over to this country because she had taken the money.

Those early weeks when we were miserable—we missed our mother and often we cried—must have been very difficult for Miss Harder. She had to spend a good deal of her time in the shop and rush back to cook meals and care for us, and three tearful children who spoke very little of her own language cannot have been easy to love. But she was patient and understanding and even treated us to a

holiday in the Isle of Wight which, we found out later, she could barely afford. She was helped to pay for it by friends and customers who used to give her odd shillings towards it in the shop.

Gradually we learnt English and learnt to know Miss Harder, and after the first few months, we managed to adjust ourselves to our new surroundings and began to settle down. Then came a telegram from a friend of my mother in Prague, saying that mother had disappeared. After that another message said she had been arrested and imprisoned as a hostage for my father. Our foster-mother tried everything to console us and take our minds off our sorrow. Somehow her efforts to comfort us brought us even closer together. Then the war came and, almost immediately, her business suffered. She had to do without her assistant and I helped out in the shop. We were too young to realise then that it must have been a most worrying time for Miss Harder. And we were certainly no angels. Sometimes we were naughty, as children inevitably are. On top of that, her dog, Blackie, to whom she was devoted, died. And she had an accident. In the blackout a cigarette machine fell on her. I do not quite know if it was this that caused her illness, but six months after our arrival in this country Miss Harder died of consumption, and what she had tried to prevent at so much sacrifice to herself happened: my sisters and I were separated. They went to foster-parents and I got a job as a maid. Now, one of my sisters lives in San Francisco and the other one in New York, and I am married with two children. My mother died in a concentration camp.

I think it is only now, all these years later, that I quite understand what a truly kind, wonderful and courageous woman Miss Harder was. She was my second mother for those few months. My sisters and I owe our lives to her, but we can never repay her for her kindness, for having taken three unknown children into her home, given them love and understanding and her compassion. In telling just a little part of the story of this great Englishwoman I hope I have paid a tribute to her which she so well deserves.

CHAGALL TRIBUTE TO HAMMARSKJOLD

U Thant, the secretary-general of the United Nations, has unveiled a stained-glass window by Marc Chagall at U.N. Headquarters. It is the artist's tribute to the late Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, the former secretary-general. The unveiling took place on the third anniversary of Mr. Hammarskjöld's death in an air crash in Africa. M. Chagall, who has given the work to the U.N., came to New York specially to attend the ceremony. The window treats symbolically the theme of war and peace.

Another window by M. Chagall was unveiled at Union Church in Pocantico Hills, New York, as a memorial to the late Mr. John D. Rockefeller.—(J.C.)

Old Acquaintances

Milestones: Professor Dr. Edwin Redslob, co-founder and first director of Berlin's Free University, is 80 years old. Born in Weimar he was Reichskunstwart under the Weimar Republic.—Marya Delvard, the only living member of the "Elf Scharfrichter", celebrated her 90th birthday in Munich, where she appeared first on April 13, 1901.—Dr. Wolfgang Huck, publisher of "Muenchner Merkur" and son of Max Reinhardt's Maecenas, became 75 years of age in Munich.—Hans Unterkircher, who last appeared in Robert Stolz's "Fruehjahrsparede", turned 70 in Vienna.—Dr. Karl Boehm, who was born in Graz and started as Bruno Walter's assistant in 1921 in Munich, is 70 years old; he conducted the first-night of Strauss's "Schweigsame Frau" in Dresden.

Home News: Martin Miller, who will appear in "Operation Crossbow", went to Cologne to take the lead in Ustinov's "Photo Finish".—Ken (Klaus) Adam received excellent reviews for his designs for "Goldfinger".—Old-timer, Fern Andra, the American-born German film star of the early twenties, married to U.S. General Sam Dockrell for 30 years, was in London in transit back to the States.—Lea Seidel went to Salzburg as the guest of honour at an exhibition dedicated to famous Austrian artists.—Otto Diamant took the part of Shylock in a production of the "Merchant of Venice" at the Unity Theatre.

Germany: Anton Walbrook and Heidemarie Hatheyer appear in Arthur Schnitzler's "Das weite Land" at Hamburg's Thalia-Theater.—Peter Zadek will produce his own adaptation of Oscar Wilde's "Bunbury" in Bremen.—Peter Capell and P. Walter Jacob, the ex-director of Dortmund's theatre, are to play in Piscator's production of Heinar Kipphardt's "Oppenheimer" at Berlin's Volksbuehne.—Bruno Arno, a brother of Siegfried Arno, who formerly lived in Buenos Aires, is in Hentschke's operetta "Hochzeitsnacht im Paradies" at Berlin's Europa-Palast.—Peter Goldbaum, a son of Dr. Wenzel Goldbaum, directed Maugham's "Aber Constance", with Marikka Roekk, at Hamburg's Theater am Besenbinderhof.—Walter Rilla directed his wife's play, "Stock mit der silbernen Kruecke", for the Bavarian TV.—Dr. Ludwig Lewin, who runs Ascona's guest house Palazzo Vitalita, will again start a Lessing-Hochschule in Berlin.—During the 1963/64 season the German theatres were subsidised to the tune of DM 300 million.

Obituary: Dr. Max Glass, the 80-year-old former director of Berlin's Terra Films, has died in Paris.—The death has occurred, after a long illness, of A. H. Zeiz, a former chief reporter of the *Berliner Tageblatt* who, after being banned, became a successful playwright under the pen-name of Georg Fraser; his wife perished in a concentration camp.—The 69-year-old actor, Lothar Muetzel, who was director of Vienna's State Theatres during the Nazi years, died in Frankfurt.—Joseph Marx, the doyen of Austrian musicians, has died in Vienna at the age of 83.

News from Everywhere: The Paris Cinematique has invited Fritz Lang to act as a member of the jury of Mannheim's Film Festival.—Robert Siodmak is directing a second Karl May film in Yugoslavia, "Der Schatz der Azteken", for Brauner.—Dr. Hans Steinitz has joined New York's *Aufbau* as associate editor.—Fritz Kortner's son, Peter, is producing "Inger Stevens in Sweden" for TV.—Hans Hinrich will appear in Kortner's "Die Zwiesprache" at Vienna's Akademie-Theater.

PEM

IN MEMORIAM

JAMES G. McDONALD

I first met James G. McDonald in the summer of 1933 at Geneva, during the Assembly of the League of Nations. That Assembly was greatly concerned with the Nazi persecution of Jews and "non-Aryans". He was then the Director of the American Foreign Policy Association, a large popular body interested in international relations in all parts of the world; and he was also the trusted representative of the Jewish leaders in America and the Jewish philanthropic bodies, the Joint Distribution Committee and the American Jewish Committee. I was in Geneva with Leonard Montefiore on behalf of the Jewish bodies in England, and we worked closely together with him and with Dr. Motzkin, the head of the Jewish delegation for Minorities, to secure some action of the League against the German tyranny. With the help of the representatives of the governments we succeeded in getting the Assembly to adopt a resolution for the establishment of a High Commissioner for Refugees (Jewish and other) from Germany. The German delegate at the Assembly acquiesced on condition that the seat of the Commission should not be Geneva, and that the expenditure should not be charged on the League budget. The Council of the League without any delay chose McDonald as the High Commissioner; and for the next two and a half years I was his deputy and the link with the Jewish voluntary bodies in Europe concerned with the refugees.

McDonald brought to his office an impressive physical presence, wide experience of international affairs in America and in Europe, a power of direct speech, which he was willing to exercise forthrightly, and above all, a large humanity. The Commission was assisted by a governing body, containing representatives of a score of States, and by an Advisory Council of delegates from a large number of voluntary organisations. Lord Robert Cecil was the chairman of the governing body, and Dr. Weizmann, when he could attend, dominated the Advisory Council. The first centre of the Commission was in Lausanne, as near as we could be to Geneva, and afterwards in London. McDonald was incredibly mobile and commuted between Europe and America. He coordinated the efforts of the multiple bodies that were occupied with different elements of the problem. He stimulated the activities of these bodies in raising funds; and he was particularly successful in placing the refugee professors, scholars and scientists. But neither he nor the governing body could get the Nazi government to stop the persecution, or the other governments to take any drastic action against Germany.

When Hitler in the autumn of 1935 proclaimed the Nuremberg Decrees and provoked nothing but verbal protests, McDonald decided to resign his office, and he set out a powerful indictment in a Letter of Resignation which had the widest publicity all over the world. He went back in 1936 to his former activities and was for a time on the editorial staff of the *New York Times* and later president of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. But he was soon called back to an active part in the refugee problems. As President Roosevelt's adviser, he had a large part in convening the Inter-Governmental Conference at Evian in 1938, and he took a leading part in that conference. During the war he remained the adviser to the Presidents, Roosevelt and Truman, and when in 1945 Truman accepted Ernest Bevin's proposal for an Anglo-American Commission to examine the urgent need of finding a home for the hundreds of thousands

of Jewish survivors of the concentration camps, he was one of the American six. With several of his American colleagues he was wholeheartedly in favour of opening wide the gates of Palestine: and when the two governments wavered about the implementation of the committee's recommendations, he made a strong protest. When, therefore, two years later President Truman recognised the State of Israel immediately after the Declaration of Independence, he was a happy choice for the United States' first Minister to Israel, and very soon for the first Ambassador accredited to Israel. In a special sense he was the President's, rather than the State Department's representative.

Inexperienced though he was in diplomatic protocol, he brought to this office, as to that of the High Commissioner for Refugees, a warm sympathy and affection for the Jewish people. He had the happiest personal relations also with Weizmann, Ben-Gurion and Sharett. In those difficult years of the establishment of the State he was a wise friend of the Israeli Government, and convinced of the rightness of their cause. When he retired in 1952 to make way for a career diplomat, he maintained his active friendship with Israel and with the Jewish leaders. His book on his mission in Israel, like his Letter of Resignation in 1936, made a great impact. His last years of active service were devoted to the cause of Israel and to the campaign for the support of Israel's Independence Bonds.

By the death of James McDonald the Jewish people everywhere have lost a tireless and understanding fighter for humanity.

NORMAN BENTWICH.

FRANZ SELIGSOHN

Am 9. Oktober ist Dr. Franz Seligsohn in seinem Londoner Heim sanft entschlafen. Er stand im 85. Lebensjahre eines erfüllten Lebens.

Zu den vielen Leidtragenden gehoeren die Mitarbeiter der URO London, in welcher der Heimgegangene mehr als zehn Jahre als Sachbearbeiter taetig gewesen war. Ihnen allen war der Verewigte ein herzlich geliebter und verehrter Freund, und zwar nicht nur den Juristen, sondern auch den anderen Mitarbeitern und Mitarbeiterinnen.

Die Berliner Familie, der Franz Seligsohn entstammte, hat eine Anzahl hervorragender Juristen hervorgebracht. Auch er selbst hatte sich schon frueh als Praktiker und als Wissenschaftler einen Namen gemacht. Sein besonderes Interesse galt dem Urheber- und Patentrecht, daneben dem Reichshaftpflichtgesetz, ueber das er einen bekannten Kommentar veroeffentlicht hat. In der Emigration beschaeftigte er sich wissenschaftlich besonders mit dem internationalen Schiffs- und Transportrecht und veroeffentlichte bis in sein letztes Lebensjahr in einer englischen Fachzeitschrift Erlaeuterungen zu wichtigen Entscheidungen der hoechsten englischen Gerichte auf diesem komplizierten und schwer zugaenglichen Gebiet. Waehrend seiner Taetigkeit als Rechtsanwalt beim Kammergericht in Berlin hielt er Ausbildungskurse fuer Referendare ab.

Nachdem er aus Chile, wohin er ausgewandert war, nach London uebersiedelt war, stellte Seligsohn sein Koennen der Sache der Wiedergutmachung zur Verfuegung. Fuer URO war sein Eintritt ein nicht hoch genug einzuschaetzender Gewinn. Er hat zahllose Rueckerstattungs- und Entschaeidungsverfahren mit eindringender Gruendlichkeit und groesstem Erfolge bearbeitet. Gleichviel ob es sich um die muehsame Aufklaerung kompliziertester

tatsaechlicher Vorgaenge oder um deren rechtliche Wuerdigung handelte, meisterte er den sproeden und schwierigen Stoff in unuebertrefflicher Weise. Diejenigen seiner Kollegen, die nach seinem Ausscheiden Akten aus seinem Dezernat uebernahmen, waren von Bewunderung fuer seine Leistung erfuellt. Vor allem war das menschliche Interesse, das er seinen Auftraggebern entgegenbrachte, nicht zu ueberbieten. Daher erfreute er sich der ganz besonderen personlichen Anhaenglichkeit seiner Schutzbefohlenen. Bei den regelmaessigen Besprechungen der URO-Juristen hatten seine in bescheidener Form vortragenen eindringenden Ausfuehrungen stets besondere Geltung. Auch den Revolving Fund der AJR hat er lange Zeit betreut.

Die ungewoehnliche persoeliche Beliebtheit Seligsohns im engeren Kreise der URO beruhte auf seinen menschlichen Qualitaeten. Was ihn vor allem charakterisierte, war seine innere Ausgeglichenheit und Harmonie, verbunden mit einer bezaubernden Liebesswuerdigkeit und vorbildlichen Umgangsformen. Alles dies war der Ausdruck alter Kultur. Dazu kam der ungewoehnliche Spannungskreis seiner allgemeinen Interessen. Fuer alle Erzeugnisse der Literatur und Kunst war er aufgeschlossen, und sein Wertungsvermoegen auf diesen Gebieten war untruglich. Diese Aufgeschlossenheit, auch gegenueber neuzeitlichen Entwicklungen und Tendenzen, bewahrte er sich bis in das hoechste Alter. Ebenso besass er bis zuletzt eine besondere Eindrucksfaehigkeit fuer landschaftliche Schoenheit. Seine besondere Liebe galt dem Sueden und vor allem dem Hochgebirge. Es beglueckte ihn, dass er bis zuletzt mit seiner Lebensgefahrtin Reisen in seine Lieblingsgegenden unternehmen konnte.

Seine auch im Alter ungebrochene Produktivitaet bewaehrte sich vor allem auch in seinem Verhaeltnis zur Musik. Er war bis zuletzt als Pianist ein ausuebender Musiker. Auch in dieser Musikliebe war seine innere Harmonie begruendet.

England war ihm zur zweiten Heimat geworden. Die Liebe zum alten Berlin, die er sich stets bewahrte, paarte sich mit der zu London. Die geistige Auseinandersetzung mit der Vergangenheit, die sich im Nachkriegsdeutschland abspielt, verfolgte er mit groesstem Interesse und abgeklartem Verstaendnis.

Denen, die, wie der Schreiber dieser Zeilen, bis ans Ende oft Gelegenheit hatten, ihn zu sehen, wird sein Wesen als Ausdruck der hoechsten Kultur des deutschen Judentums unvergesslich bleiben.

Unsere waermste Teilnahme gilt seinen Angehoerigen, vor allem seiner ihm kongenialen, liebenswuerdigen Frau.

E.S.

Your House for:-

**CURTAINS, CARPETS, LINO,
UPHOLSTERY**

SPECIALITY

**CONTINENTAL DOWN
QUILTS!**

ALSO RE-MAKES AND RE-COVERS
ESTIMATES FREE

DAWSON-LANE LIMITED
17 BRIDGE ROAD, WEMBLEY PARK
Telephone: ARN. 6671

Personal attention of Mr. W. Shackman.

H. W. Freyhan

HANS GAL ON BRAHMS AND WAGNER

The literature on Brahms and Wagner is immense, but the two volumes which the Fischer-Buecherei has recently added to it merit particular attention because their author, Hans Gal, is himself a composer of standing and brings to his task a first-hand experience of the problems which face the creative musician. Moreover, Gal (who was awarded the O.B.E. in the New Year Honours List) had been taught by E. Mandyczewski, one of Brahms's close friends, and had later assisted his teacher with the complete edition of Brahms's works. From such a background, his study of Brahms benefits accordingly, both in its biographical part and in its assessment of the music, and it is perhaps not surprising that he seems more successful here than in his book on Wagner: he is obviously more in sympathy with Brahms, although he does not, of course, adopt the "either-or" attitude which prevailed once but is now completely out of date.

The chapters on Brahms's life and personality, which are kept well apart from the discussion of the works, offer no new material, but they draw a portrait seen, as it were, with the eyes of a friend who is not oblivious of weaknesses but weighs them with a sense of proportion and with an understanding which springs from genuine affection. In his tactful approach to the composer's erotic life, Gal resists the fashionable temptation to over-emphasise this aspect. "Der Sublimierungsprozess, durch den sie (die schoepferischen Leistungen) zustandekommen, spottet der Analyse. . . . Das Werk und seine transzendente Wahrheit ist das einzig Wesentliche".

Most valuable is the chapter "Geheimnisse der Werkstatt", which does not disappoint the expectations which its title raises. Gal analyses, for instance, Brahms's rewriting of his earlier B-Major Trio. Brahms was one of the most self-critical composers, and who but a fellow-composer could give this evidence: "Der Kuenstler besitzt einen dreimal gepriesenen Mechanismus in seiner Brust, der ihn leitet und zurechtweist, wie den moralisch empfindenden Menschen sein Gewissen: das Unbehagen. Es stellt sich unfehlbar ein, wenn ein Einfall, eine Wendung, wenn welches Detail immer seinem durch Erfahrung geschaerften Anspruch nicht genuegt. Je mehr er reift . . . desto schaefer wird seine Kritik, desto unabweisbarer das Unbehagen, in dem sie sich aeussert". Another case where Brahms reshapes earlier material "verdient die groesste Aufmerksamkeit, weil es kaum irgendwo eine so anschauliche Demonstration der unbegreiflichen Synthese von Phantasie und kontrollierendem Verstand gibt, aus der Musik geboren wird". And about the function of "Phantasie", of inspiration: "Ein affektgeladener Einfall ist eine Zwangsvorstellung, die dem Kuenstler keine Ruhe laesst, ehe er sie durch sein Werk gebannt hat, und der Einfall hat fuer ihn eine emotionelle Bedeutung, die ueber seinen objektiven Wert

hinausgehen mag. 'Ich habe kein Urteil und auch keine Gewalt mehr ueber das Stueck'" —thus Brahms on one of his most passionate works, the D-Minor Piano Concerto. . . .

Observations of this kind reveal much of the composer's "workshop" situation, and so do the following remarks which are surely as much, if not more, applicable to the twentieth-century composer as to Brahms, "der nicht mehr, wie seine Vorgaenger im 16. 17. und 18. Jahrhundert in der Tradition einer Bauhuetten aufwaechst. . . . Der moderne Kuenstler beginnt als ein Einzelner, das ist sein Schicksal. Die Bedingungen, unter denen er sich bildet, sind abhaengig von unzuehligen, einander kreuzenden, widersprechenden. . . . Einflussen, die er annimmt oder abstoest, zu denen er jedenfalls Stellung nehmen muss. In welcher Weise er das tut, ist eine Frage seines Charakters, seiner Umgebung, seiner aeusseren und inneren Entwicklung". The function of choice in artistic creation is here clearly defined.

Gal calls himself "probably the last surviving bearer of a direct Brahms tradition", and this feeling inspires his book and its highly congenial approach. In writing on Wagner, he is dealing with a far more controversial figure —perhaps the most controversial in musical history. Antagonism against Wagner results not only from his personal conduct and his political views—such as his antisemitism, which is responsible for the ban of his music in Israel—it extends to his reform of opera and to the very essence of his music. Both this antagonism and the idolatry of the Wagnerians have often been devoid of any sense of proportion, and we find extreme examples quoted in Joachim Bergfeld's "Wagners Werk und unsere Zeit" (Max Hesse Verlag). The author is Director of the "Richard Wagner Gedenkstaette Bayreuth", and his little volume reflects present Bayreuth doctrine and also includes some criticism of Gal's book, which is frequently quoted. Some of this criticism cannot be refuted.

Ernest Newman's great Wagner biography has shown that a factual and thoroughly critical view of Wagner as a human being can go hand in hand with the strongest admiration of his work. For a start, the two aspects should be kept strictly apart, and the undeniable link must be probed into with scholarly caution. Gal's survey suffers from an over-elaborate fixation on the negative qualities of Wagner's character, and one cannot help feeling that some of the space which is so amply given to his conduct over money might have been devoted more profitably to further discussion of the music. There are also certain controversial subjects which have found little or no place in Gal's study: his remarks on Wagner's antisemitism strike me as rather brief and casual, and there is no hint of Wagner's impact on the German mentality in general and on Nazism in particular (Hitler's relations with Bayreuth are not mentioned); finally, one would have welcomed an evaluation of Thomas Mann's thoughts on Wagner. These omissions may be deliberate; nevertheless, the author's comments on these points might have been worth knowing.

Wagner's pamphlet "Das Judentum in der Musik" appeared first under a pseudonym but was later republished (and in a more radical version) under his own name. It promotes a racial type of "Kulturantisemitismus" since it extends to converts like Mendelssohn. Gal is right in suggesting that a certain amount of

professional jealousy, stirred up by the traumatic experiences of the bitter Paris years, played some part, but this does not altogether explain why the revolutionary of 1848 saw fit to propagate such views only two years later. His aversion was deep-rooted even if it proved no obstacle to friendly relations with individual Jews such as Tausig, Porges, Hermann Levi (the first "Parsifal" conductor), Josef Rubinstein and Angelo Neumann, just as it has not interfered with the Wagner enthusiasm of Mahler, Walter, Klemperer and other artists of Jewish origin. They were concerned only with the musical genius Wagner, and nothing links their approach with the utterly morbid attitude of the self-hating Otto Weininger who called Wagner's "Dichtung" the greatest in the world and Wagner "the greatest man since Christ" (Bergfeld includes these quotations among the "hysterical exaggerations").

Wagner's greatest hatred was reserved for his one-time patron, Meyerbeer. A few years after the first publication of Wagner's pamphlet, the two men met by coincidence in London, and the unexpected encounter left them both completely speechless. Gal rightly asserts that Wagner's dislike of the composer whom he had once admired was a necessary stage in his artistic development and is open to criticism only because of the contemptible form it took. But then it was Wagner who could withhold his sympathy from the 900 victims of the fire at the Vienna Ringtheater during a performance of "Hoffmanns Erzuehlungen" with these words: "Wenn in einer Kohlengrube Arbeiter verschuettet werden, da ergreift und empoert es mich, da kommt mir das Entsetzen an ueber eine Gesellschaft, die sich auf solchem Wege Heizung verschafft. Wenn aber so und so viele aus dieser Gesellschaft unkommen, waehrend sie einer Offenbachschen Operette [sic!] beiwohnen, worin sich auch nicht ein Zug moralischer Groesse zeigt—das laesst mich gleichgiltig, das beruehrt mich kaum" (quoted by Gal). The evocation of "moral greatness" in such a context gives evidence of Wagner's blind fanaticism, and the whole utterance in its inhumanity has an ominous ring! It may

Continued on page 10, column 1

HALLGARTEN SELECTION

KING SOLOMON WINES

The Israel wines
for all occasions

Dry and Sweet White, Red and Rosé

10/- per bottle

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

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

LIBRIS

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

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

Hans Gal on Brahms and Wagner

Continued from page 9

serve as an instance of how far Wagner could go even if it makes it almost incredible to learn that these words were spoken not long after the completion of "Parsifal", with its glorification of "Mitleid". Hans von Buelow, the first conductor of "Tristan" and "Meistersinger", whom his great "friend" deprived of his wife, Cosima, once called him one "who is as sublime in his works as he is base in his actions". And yet, Gal sheds some light on the almost inexplicable link between man and artist when he says: "Sein Mangel an moralischen Hemmungen hat etwas beinahe Grossartiges. Man muss verstehen, dass die ungezuegelte Triebhaftigkeit, die sich darin zu erkennen gibt, andererseits auch seiner Tonsprache die ungeheure Intensitaet gegeben hat, die das Geheimnis ihrer Wirkung ist". And elsewhere: "Es hat manche gegeben, die Grosses geleistet haben, aber wohl niemals einen, der so ungeheurer Illusionen bedurfte, um es zu leisten".

"Ihr habt meine Werke—lasst mir meine Torheiten", Wagner once wrote in a letter. "Torheiten" may be a huge euphemism—nevertheless, we are the losers if we disregard this "request"! To Wagner, too, we have to apply what Gal writes in his Brahms book: "Das Werk und seine transzendente Wahrheit ist das einzig Wesentliche".

"Das Werk", even with Wagner, means the music. The literary author, the librettist of his own works—all that pales before the towering musical genius—on this, both Gal and Bergfeld are in full agreement. Gal goes even

further than Bergfeld (and Wieland Wagner!) in his minimisation of Wagner's conception of "Gesamtkunstwerk"; Wagner conquers as "Opernkomponist"—like all the others, as seems implied. Gal insists that Wagner left no school but fails to substantiate this claim since he omits all references to Wagner's influence on the operas of Strauss, Pfitzner, Schoenberg, Berg and other successors. Bergfeld on his part recognises Wagner's tremendous influence but tends to underrate all later developments—a left-over from the "ancien régime" at Bayreuth; he also sees Wagner's antipode in Brahms—Verdi does not occur to him! Both writers only touch this problem of Wagner's musical legacy on the surface, leaving its scholarly investigation open for the musicologist.

Some kind of "Unbehagen" penetrates even Gal's discussion of the individual operas, though mainly on account of the libretti. In the midst of his warm and congenial comments on "Die Meistersinger", he feels bound to remark: "... wie sehr er (Wagner) gegen sein Idealbild verstossen hat, als er Cosima eroberte. Hans Sachs war in einer aehnlichen Lage; aber er hat in edler, selbsterkennender Resignation auf Evchen verzichtet". Certainly, Sachs—perhaps Wagner's finest dramatic creation—possesses that wisdom which Wagner, the man, lacked but obviously recognised as ideal. Nevertheless, Gal's conclusion hardly applies: Eva wants Stolz, not Sachs, but Cosima wanted Wagner! Or, in his "Ring" analysis, Gal says of Siegfried: "der aufgeplusterte Held wird sofort ein Opfer der ersten plumpen Intrige". Such comment is

out of contact with the atmosphere of the work. How much more congenial are Gal's words about "Tristan": "eine durch die Gleichstellung von Liebe und Tod auf die Spitze getriebene Hochspannung durchstroemt das Ganze". And the final bars of the second "Meistersinger" Act are for him "der wunderbarste Aktschluss einer Oper, den es je gegeben hat". Here, the musician in Gal responds fully, and altogether his discussion of the operas is rich in felicitous observations even if his denial of their symphonic structure may remain debatable. But the frequent intrusion of biographical aspects justifies the criticism in Bergfeld's chapter "Vom Unwert des Biographischen", which deals chiefly with Gal's book. The fact that so much is known about Wagner the man does not release us from our obligation to consider his work exclusively on its own merits. Why should Wagner be worse off than any creative genius, perhaps from a distant past, whose life is shrouded in mist? Or rather: why should we be worse off in our confrontation with his work?

But has his work itself become dated, perhaps? Its undiminished hold on the operatic public hardly suggests it. Beyond that, there is Bergfeld's answer, and it seems acceptable: "Das morbide 19. Jahrhundert haftet der Wirkung Wagners im jetzigen 20. nicht mehr an. Aber es ist auch nicht zu leugnen, denn es ist ein Teil des Wagnerschen Werkes und seiner Groesse. Man macht aus Euripides keinen Aischylos, wenn man seine Dekadenz bestreitet, und dennoch ist er einer der Groessten bis zum heutigen Tage".

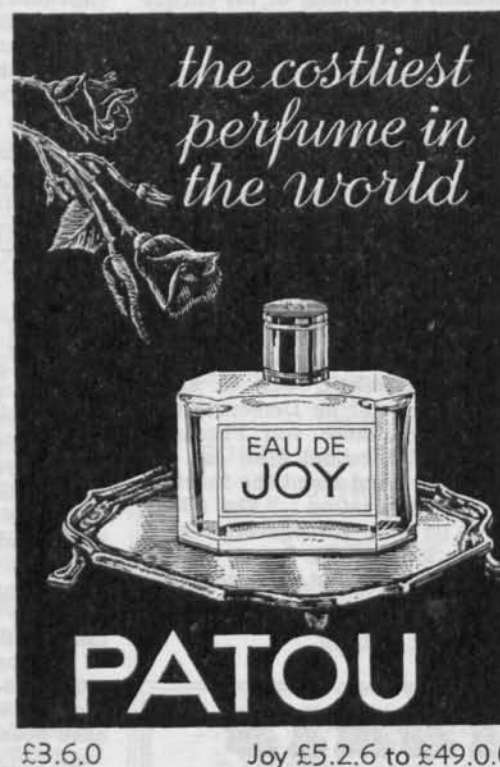


Colibri

The gifted lighters
with that
famous action

Colibri S23
The new leader
in luxury lighter
styling from
85/d.

COLIBRI INTERNATIONAL



the costliest
perfume in
the world

EAU DE
JOY

PATOUC

£3.6.0 Joy £5.2.6 to £49.0.0

OBITUARY

ERNST TOCH

The Austrian-Jewish composer Ernst Toch, who died in Los Angeles after a serious operation, had firmly established his fame as a prominent Central European modernist before he emigrated in 1932, subsequently spending some time in London as well as in America but making the U.S.A. his permanent home in 1934.

Born in Vienna in 1887, he abandoned his early medical and philosophical studies to take up composition. He was at first self-taught but later became a pupil of Robert Fuchs, in Vienna, and of Willy Rehberg, in Frankfurt (Main). Already in 1913 he secured an appointment as Professor for Piano at the Mannheim Hochschule. After serving in the 1914-18 war he gained his doctorate in Heidelberg in 1921. In 1929 he settled in Berlin.

After traditional beginnings, Toch soon absorbed the influence of Schoenberg, without committing himself wholly in this direction. His more outstanding successes include the "Tanzsuite," the chamber symphony "Die chinesische Floete" for soprano and 14 solo instruments, two piano concertos (the second of which is entitled "Symphony for Piano and Orchestra"), the popular little piano piece "Der Jongleur", and the one-act opera "Die Prinzessin auf der Erbse", for which Benno Elkan, the sculptor, wrote the libretto after Anderson's fairy tale. Together with three other chamber operas—by Weill ("Mahagonny"), Hindemith and Milhaud—this work had its première at Baden-Baden in 1927. Other successful works were the fantasy for orchestra "Big Ben", based on the familiar chimes, and the overture "Pinocchio". Toch also wrote a "Passover Service".

In the U.S.A., where he taught first in New York and later at the University of South California, Toch produced a great deal of film music ("Catherine the Great", "Peter Ibbetson", "The Outcast", "None Shall Escape", etc.). I remember the score of "Peter Ibbetson" as intensely moving.

His native Austria honoured him four times with the State Prize for Music and, in 1955, he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize.

H. W. FREYHAN.

PROFESSOR S. J. LENGYEL

Professor Samuel Joseph Lengyel died in London on September 23 at the age of 78. A man whose bearing, charm, lively conversation and wonderful sense of humour belied his age and great learning, Professor Lengyel leaves behind a great void.

From his earliest youth Professor Lengyel shouldered many responsibilities. Already in his schooldays he had to help provide for his family but, in spite of the personal hardships he had to suffer, his talents were recognised and at the age of 22 he rose to the position

of manager of an insurance company and soon thereafter was made professor of accountancy at the Commercial Faculty of Budapest. At the same time he was appointed head of the Insurance Section of the Ministry of Finance. The excesses of the Horthy counter-revolution in 1919 compelled him to leave Hungary for Vienna, where he became an insurance consultant to a number of companies and an internationally known and respected figure in the insurance world. When the Nazis occupied Austria he first came to England and in 1940 he left for Australia where he obtained an appointment at the Faculty of Commerce and Economics of Melbourne University. After the end of the war he returned to England and, at the age of 61, he started a new life for the fourth time. He was editor of the authoritative "Assekuranz-Jahrbuch" from 1938 until 1942; author of "International Insurance Transactions" (Melbourne, 1943); founder in 1952 of the "Insurance Year Book of Australia and New Zealand" and many other learned books, among which "Die Bilanzen Versicherungs-Unternehmungen", published in 1927, is considered a basic work.

Thus the vicissitudes of central European upheavals were clearly mirrored in Professor Lengyel's life. One of the deepest scars he had to bear was the loss of his brother, Gyula, the companion and trusted friend of his youth, who fell victim to the Stalinist purges in Russia in the 1930s.

He had a very deep sense of Jewishness and continuously looked for ways and means of expressing his attachment to the Jewish people. He found—even at times when his own family's livelihood had to be secured—ways of sending help to the ravaged Jewish community in Hungary and when he returned to London he sought and found the means of helping the Hungarian Jewish community in a constructive form. In 1952 Professor Lengyel gathered together a few Jews of Hungarian origin and founded the Federation of Hungarian Jews in Great Britain, with the object of sending relief to needy, old Jewish men and women in Hungary and to help settle Hungarian immigrants in Israel.

When, some years ago, he departed from the presidency of the Federation of Hungarian Jews he handed over an organisation that had its own comfortable premises, and funds enabling his successors to carry on the work.

Professor Lengyel was a man who exuded security, never too tired to listen to other people's problems, always ready with help and advice, and impatient only when coming face to face with injustice and ill-will. His presence and guidance will be sorely missed, not only by his widow and son, but also by the wide circle of his friends.

DR. ELIZABETH E. EPPLER.

It is hardly possible to imagine a more modest, quietly spoken and unassuming man than Professor Lengyel. Yet, such were the qualities of his mind that he commanded general respect and admiration, coupled with deep personal affection. It was in 1922 that I first met him and I profoundly mourn the passing away of a man with whom I have been connected by bonds of work in the same field, mutual friendship and understanding.

His achievements as the rallying point of Hungarian Jewry in emigration have been described in another tribute. I only want to recall one incident so characteristic of Lengyel, the upright man: It was in February, 1934, when the Dollfuss-Schuschnigg régime initiated their own type of persecution of Jews and when the first act of the "Buergermeister" of Vienna, appointed by that régime, was the dismissal of the Jewish Director-General of the Municipal Insurance Office. On that very day Professor Lengyel wrote a letter resigning his position as consultant, as a protest against what happened.

C. KAPRALIK.

PROFESSOR PAUL KAHLE

The Orientalist, Professor Paul Kahle, died in Duesseldorf at the age of 89. Before the war he was Director of the Oriental Institute of the University of Bonn. The main object of his research work was the Hebrew Bible, and his greatest achievement in this field was his editing of the Masoretic text in the third edition of Kittel's Biblia Hebraica (1937). When the Nazis came to power he persisted in helping and protecting his Jewish students and friends at considerable danger to himself, until, together with his family, he had to flee to England. For many years he lived in or near Oxford. He returned to Germany in 1963.

DR. FRITZ WARBURG

Dr. Fritz Warburg, the youngest and last of the five brothers of the famed banking family, died at Kibbutz Netzer Sereni, at the age of 85. He was a partner of the firm of M. M. Warburg & Co. from 1907 to 1938. He first emigrated to Sweden and, several years ago, went to Israel to join his daughters and their families.

OTTO LEHMANN-RUSSBUELDT

The veteran fighter for world peace, Otto Lehmann-Russbueldt, died in Berlin at the age of 92. He was one of the founders of the "Deutsche Liga fuer Menschenrechte" after the First World War. His works include the widely recognised book "Die blutige Internationale der Ruestungsindustrie" (1927). Lehmann-Russbueldt was arrested in 1933 and, after his escape from prison, fled to England. At the invitation of the late Buergermeister Ernst Reuter, he returned to Berlin in 1952.

EDDIE CANTOR

The famous comedian, screen star and singer Eddie Cantor died in New York on October 11. He was born in New York 72 years ago as the son of impoverished Russian-Jewish immigrants. His best-known films included "The Kid from Spain", "Show Business", "Roman Scandals" and "Whoopee". Eddie Cantor gave innumerable benefit shows for Jewish charitable organisations and, before the war, raised thousands of dollars for Jewish refugees from Nazi oppression. On a two-week visit to Britain in 1938 he raised £104,000 to rescue Austrian-Jewish children for Palestine.

Ackermans Chocolates

De Luxe

IN BEAUTIFULLY
DESIGNED
PRESENTATION
BOXES

MARZIPAN
SPECIALITIES
DIABETIC
CHOCOLATES



43, KENSINGTON CHURCH ST.,
LONDON, W.8
WES. 4359 and
9, GOLDHURST TERRACE,
FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.6
MAI. 2742

Gorta Radiovision Service

(Member R.T.R.A.)

13 Frogna! Parade,
Finchley Road, N.W.3

SALES REPAIRS

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

Refrigerators, Washing-Machines Stocked

Mr. Gort will always be pleased to
advise you.

(HAM. 8635)

Letter from Jerusalem

RESTITUTION RECIPIENTS IN ISRAEL

Everything has its price—living in Israel as well. Restitution recipients especially have to pay dearly for this privilege. Why particularly restitution recipients? Because many of them, after years of bitter struggle, only now have the opportunity of enjoying some of the comforts of life they were so far deprived of.

Take, for instance, a trip abroad. Who would not wish to escape from the heat of an Israeli summer? Some do not even look for an "excuse" to visit Europe, for there are so many cogent reasons. Naturally, the voyage is expensive because of the distances involved. But the mere payment of a boat or plane ticket would be a bargain. Before anything else is done, a "penalty" must be rendered for indulging in the luxury of travel, in the form of the new travel tax, which amounts on the average to a levy of £50 per person. For a couple, let alone a family, this travel tax represents a formidable sum.

Luxury Tax on Refrigerators

In the climate of Israel refrigerators must be considered as necessities, as indispensable as the water closet. The only luxurious thing about them is the luxury tax which makes up 60 per cent of the price. No wonder that one has to pay the equivalent of £175 for an average-size frig.

Prices for apartments have climbed steeply, though not as the result of taxation but of

land speculation. As a rule flats in Israel are bought, not rented. To buy a three-roomed flat (empty, of course) in one of the three major towns costs anything from £8,000 to £11,000. Key money for rented flats is 30 per cent cheaper.

The latest tax rise has hit motor vehicles, which now cost three times as much as in Europe. As a matter of fact, next to the Argentine, Israel can boast the most expensive cars in the Western world. To quote the cash prices of some imported British makes: a Vauxhall Viva costs £1,790; a Triumph 1200 £1,860; a Corsair £2,200. The reasons for so drastic a tax are twofold and contradictory. On the one hand, the Government wants to mobilise another £30 million for road construction; on the other hand, they wish to curb car imports which swallow up foreign currency, complicate the spare-part situation and jam the roads. It will be difficult to restrict car buying and yet, at the same time, finance road-building from the new tax. There was also the official hint that the Ministry wants to protect local car production which is still in its infancy and cannot satisfy the market. However, this did not prevent the imposition of a new levy on locally assembled vehicles as well, although to a lesser extent. One cannot help thinking that the old-timers in Israel's Government, hailing from the Zionist workers' movement, are still inclined to view the possession of a private car with

the suspicion of a nineteenth-century socialist. The more serious aspect is the regrettable fact that the Government has not honoured its pledge to freeze all taxes, direct and indirect, during the current fiscal year. By departing from this policy they have imperilled the delicate and already shaky structure of price and wage stability, for the new taxes will have their impact on a number of other commodities. H.F.

NUREMBERG MAYOR VISITS ISRAEL

The Mayor of Nuremberg, Herr Urschlechter, who went to Israel in June, said he had spoken to Jews from Nuremberg, none of whom wanted to return. Nuremberg had a bad reputation among Jews as the city where the Nazi racial laws were promulgated and where "Der Stuermer" was published, he added.

He urged the West German Government to make up its mind to promote closer relations between West Germany and Israel. In Israel, he said, he had often been asked why Bonn was not prepared to establish normal diplomatic relations.—(J.C.)

MORDECAI OREN INDEMNIFIED

The Prague authorities will give financial indemnification to Mr. Mordecai Oren, the Israeli Mapam leader, who was imprisoned in Czechoslovakia at the time of the Slansky trial in 1951 and who spent six years in a Czech gaol. He was rehabilitated last year.

Mr. Oren has stated that he does not know the amount involved but that he will devote the entire proceeds to the construction of a "House of Culture" at his home, Kibbutz Mirza, in memory of twelve kibbutz members who died in the Arab-Israeli War.

Whatever your figure
whatever the occasion



have the foundation
for you

Such pretty things at Reasonable
Prices



BRANCHES IN MAIN TOWNS

GRANGE TRAVEL SERVICE LTD.

3 PUMP LANE, HAYES, MIDDLESEX

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

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

ALWAYS AT YOUR PERSONAL SERVICE

FOR ALL TRAVEL, TOURS, CAR BOOKINGS & INSURANCE,
AIR & RAIL TICKETS, HOTEL RESERVATIONS, TRAVELLERS'
CHEQUES & FOREIGN CURRENCIES, SIGHTSEEING & EXCURSIONS,
THEATRE TICKETS, AGENTS FOR ALL TOUR OPERATORS.

TOURS TO ISRAEL A SPECIALITY

ORGANISATIONAL NEWS

AJR MANCHESTER

"THANK-YOU BRITAIN" FUND

The "Thank-You Britain" Fund has made further good progress. Many of our friends not only sent in their donations, but also expressed their enthusiasm for the scheme. Those who informed us that they wish to make their payments under a Deed of Covenant have in the meantime received the necessary forms or will receive them shortly.

It would be premature to announce any figures at this stage, especially as some organisations associated with the Fund approached their members only recently. Furthermore, the office has received from contributors thousands of new addresses to whom appeal letters will also be sent. As the scheme is sponsored by several organisations some overlapping of lists is unavoidable, and prospective donors who have been approached more than once are asked for their indulgence.

While, as already stated, the amount so far raised is certainly encouraging, this is partly due to the fact that several contributors have been particularly generous. On the other hand, there are a high proportion of recipients of the appeal letter whose contributions have not yet come in. To make the "Thank-You Britain" Fund a really collective gesture of gratitude it is highly essential that everybody who was admitted to this country as a refugee contributes his share. We therefore ask those who so far have not responded to let us have their contributions now. Further donation forms, if required, may be obtained from the office, 8 Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3 (MAIda Vale 9096).

SELF SUPPORTING HOME

In response to the announcement in the August issue of *AJR Information* quite a few members have expressed their interest in this new venture. A special committee set up for exploring the scheme in greater detail has, in the meantime, done a considerable amount of preparatory work and is at the moment considering two building schemes.

Before final plans can be drawn up it is essential for the committee to know how many persons are seriously willing to participate in this project, as the size of the proposed Home will depend on this. We would, therefore, urge those interested persons who so far have not notified the office to write to the AJR under the heading "Self Supporting Home", otherwise it may not be possible to consider their applications if and when the plan materialises. By sending in their notifications applicants are not committed at this stage.

AJR COMMUNITY CENTRE AT SWISS COTTAGE

The house at 9 Adamson Road, Swiss Cottage, which has been bought by the AJR Charitable Trust for the establishment of a community centre is at present being converted for its purposes. The building work, which started in May, has by now made considerable progress: meeting halls have been provided by knocking down various walls and replacing them by folding doors, a new, more comfortable staircase from upper to lower ground floor has been installed, additional lavatories and bathrooms have been built and a further storey has been erected.

While the whole of the upper ground floor will serve as club premises for the AJR Club, the lower ground floor—with a considerably enlarged kitchen—will be used for functions, lectures, etc., and may also be sublet to other organisations and private persons. The small number of single and double rooms on the upper storeys of the semi-detached house will be rented out furnished to needy members of the refugee community whom a special committee will select from the numerous applications already received. These rooms will be bed-sitters with cooking facilities, but bathrooms and lavatories will have to be shared.

It is hoped that the building will be ready for occupation some time in January, 1965.

DAY BOARDER SCHEME

Owing to the fact that the Old Age Homes are fully occupied, applicants inevitably have to wait for a considerable time before they can be admitted as residents.

Following an idea which has been successfully put into effect in Canada, it is considered to admit to the Homes a certain number of old people as "Day Boarders", particularly those who suffer from loneliness or who live with their children but are left on their own during the day when the children are at work. These "Day Boarders" will spend the whole day in one of the Homes, have a rest after lunch and form part of the Home community.

A problem arises, however, as far as their transport to and from the Homes is concerned, as most of them have neither the means nor facilities to make the necessary arrangements. It would therefore be greatly welcomed if members came forward who would be willing to transport an elderly lady or gentleman, several times a week, either to the Home in the forenoon or back in the evening.

Will any members who would be prepared to offer their services write to the AJR under the heading "Transport for Day Boarders".

On September 20th the Morris Feinmann Homes Trust, which is in charge of the Manchester Old Age Homes for former refugees and most of whose committee members are also active members of the AJR, held its Annual General Meeting.

It was announced that funds have been made available by the Allocations Committee of the Central British Fund for a new wing to be built adjacent to the main building in Spath Road. This will have 26 to 28 single rooms and work will probably commence in 1965.

The Homes are at present looking after 60 residents and have a waiting list of 48. An appeal was made to doctors and dentists to give the names of lonely and elderly former refugees who are in need of care so that the committee can try to help them.

The small deficit in running the Homes is covered by investment income.

At the beginning of the proceedings the meeting stood in silence in memory of the late Mr. L. Sonneborn, one of the founders of the Trust, who devoted much of his time to the welfare of the residents.

By announcement in the September issue of "AJR Information", an invitation to the meeting had also been extended to all AJR members in the Manchester district. Quite a few AJR members were present and, after the Trust meeting, discussed future AJR activities in Manchester. It was unanimously agreed that the work of the AJR Manchester Branch should be revived. The following Hon. Officers of the branch were elected: Mr. O. L. Einstein (Chairman), Dr. R. Friedlaender (Vice-Chairman) and Dr. D. Furst (Hon. Secretary). It is intended to convene a meeting of the branch in due course, at which an AJR representative from London is to give a talk on questions of topical interest. Members will receive invitations as soon as the particulars have been fixed.

SELF AID CONCERT

As readers will see from the advertisement published in this issue, this year's Self Aid Concert will be held on November 17 at Wigmore Hall. The artists will be the members of the Amadeus String Quartet (Norbert Brainin, Sigmund Nissel, Peter Schidlof and Martin Lovett) and the pianist Karl Ulrich Schnabel.

In the course of time the annual Self Aid Concerts have become an established and widely welcomed institution inside the community of former refugees. Apart from their artistic level they also serve a highly essential practical purpose because their proceeds enable the organisation to render its help to those pre-war and post-war arrivals from various Continental countries who are badly in need of support. It is hoped that many of our friends will contribute to the success of the function.

NEW LIBERAL JEWISH CONGREGATION

invite you and your friends to their

CHANUKAH BAZAAR

SATURDAY, NOV. 14,

from 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, NOV. 15,

11 a.m. to 7 p.m.

at

51 Belsize Square, N.W.3
(near Swiss Cottage)

HYPHEN SIXTEENTH BIRTHDAY PARTY

SATURDAY, NOV. 7

8-11.30 p.m.

Parkway Hotel,
Inverness Terrace,
Bayswater, W.2

Admission 15/-

Buffet Supper and Tombola.

Entertainment included.

LICENSED BAR

Tickets available from

Miss K. Bojar, Flat 46,
Arthur Court, Queensway, W.2.

A.J.R. CLUB

57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3

Sunday, 15th November

at 4.30 p.m.

CONCERT

given by

FERRY EHRlich

(Violin)

HERBERT KRuh

(Piano)

"Viennese Artists Duo"

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

SELF AID OF REFUGEES

Seventeenth Annual

CHARITY CONCERT

TUESDAY, NOV. 17

at 7.30 p.m.

Wigmore Hall, W.1

AMADEUS STRING
QUARTET

and

KARL ULRICH SCHNABEL

(Piano)

Works by

Mozart, Schubert and Schumann
Tickets from Self Aid of Refugees,
628a Finchley Road, N.W.11
SPedwell 9858/9

ROUND AND ABOUT

LEO BAECK LODGE COMES OF AGE

To mark the 21st anniversary of the formation of the Leo Baeck (London) Lodge, a banquet was held at the Empire Rooms on September 30th. It was attended by more than 400 members and delegates from other B'nai B'rith Lodges and organisations, including the AJR, which was represented by its Chairman, Mr. A. S. Dresel, and its General Secretary, Mr. W. Rosenstock.

It is a far cry from the small beginnings during the war, when most of our people were still unsettled in this country and had to struggle very hard, and the present days, when for the majority of them, these difficulties are a matter of the past. Yet the turn to the better in the material sphere has not changed their attitude. In keeping with the tradition of German Jewry they regard economic security not as an end in itself but as the basis of widespread cultural interests and constructive social work. The development of the Lodge into a firmly consolidated and steadily growing community also reflects another quality of German Jewry: a gift for organisation.

The achievements which were recalled by the speakers cover a wide ground. The fact alone that, throughout the 21 years, regular weekly meetings have been held testifies to the strength of the Lodge. In addition, important charitable schemes have been brought into being, including a Day Centre for the aged and a Fund for educational grants.

In recognition of his services to the Lodge, especially as its President during the first three years, Dr. F. Goldschmidt was presented with a Scroll of Honour. The speakers of the evening were Mr. F. I. Worms, Mr. H. S. Garfield, Mr. F. E. Falk, Mr. J. H. Taylor, Mrs. F. Spitzer, Mr. A. R. Horwell and Mr. Henry Shaw. Mr. A. Owen, President of the Leo Baeck Lodge, presided.

MAX MACK 80

Last month Max Mack, the doyen of German film directors, celebrated his 80th birthday in London where he has lived since 1934. He began as an actor and then went into films. Alfred Kerr wrote about him: "He looks like Josef Kainz but acts like Max Mack". His production of "Die blaue Maus" was shown at the opening of Berlin's Marmorhaus, and he made history by persuading Albert Bassermann to appear in "Der Andere", based on Paul Lindau's play.

Mack was the first to discover the city of Berlin as a background for films. Under his direction Hanni Weisse, Lotte Neumann, and many others became stars and he interested Madge Lessing, Maria Orska and Rudolf Schildkraut in the new medium. He directed "Figaros Hochzeit" with Alexander Moissi, Guido Tielscher and Hella Moja in the cast, and was first to produce a sound film, "Ein Tag im Tonfilm-Atelier". Before he left Germany Mack directed "Kampf der Tertia", based on Wilhelm Speyer's novel, and "Autobus Nr. 2".

Although only 60 at the end of the war he never returned to Germany. Yet his name cannot be omitted when the story of the German film is written. Contented and happily married, Max Mack can be seen every day in the Reading Room of the British Museum where he works. **PEM**

BRIGITTE BARDOT EMBRACES JUDAISM

According to the *Allgemeine* in Duesseldorf, Brigitte Bardot is to marry Mr. Bob Zagory, a member of an Orthodox Jewish family in Casablanca. Miss Bardot is undergoing religious instruction and studying the Jewish prayers. She has donated a substantial amount for the redecoration of the Beth-El Synagogue where her wedding is supposed to be celebrated.

GERMAN NEW YEAR MESSAGES

In a Rosh Hashana message to the Jewish community, President Heinrich Lübke, of West Germany, declared that the cold-blooded murder of the Jews by the Nazis was an indelible historical fact, obliging the German people to practise humaneness and tolerance in the future.

A message from Federal Chancellor Professor Ludwig Erhard expressed satisfaction "that we are now experiencing further reconciliation". Professor Carlo Schmid, the Social Democrat vice-president of the Parliament, said that he was sad to see only a few thousand Jews living in West Germany today.

YOM KIPPUR IN MOROCCO

On the eve of Yom Kippur black swastikas appeared on the walls of Casablanca synagogues and on some blocks of flats in the centre of the city. They were obliterated with whitewash by squads of municipal workers.

Although attendance at synagogue services in Morocco was appreciably lower than last year, probably due to the number of Jews who have left, it could be seen from the large number of shops and business that were closed that the Jewish community still has a big stake in the country's business life. The services conducted at the Beth El Synagogue in Casablanca were attended by Lieutenant Khiati Bougrine, the Governor of Casablanca, who represented the Moroccan authorities and was accompanied by M. Mohamed Tiamani, secretary-general of the Prefecture.

DEATH OF HARPO MARX

Harpo Marx, the silent, harp-playing member of the Marx Brothers, the film comedy team, died in Hollywood at the age of 75.

The son of a poor Jewish tailor in New York, he was born Adolph Marx and, from the age of eight, had a long, hard struggle towards recognition and stardom. He and his brothers ultimately became world-famous.

FAMILY EVENTS

Birthdays

Williams.—Mr. Ernest Williams (formerly Loebl, Vienna), of 126 Sutherland Avenue, London, N.W.8, will celebrate his 70th birthday on November 9th.

MARRIAGE

Walters : Jackman.—On October 11, at the West Central Liberal Jewish Synagogue, London, W.1, Gerald, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Walters, of Bramley, Surrey, to Irene, daughter of the late Walter Jackman and Mrs. W. Jackman, of Wembley Park, Middx.

Deaths

Elford.—Mr. John Elford, of 94 Leaside Crescent, London, N.W.11, passed away suddenly on October 7.

Feinberg.—Mrs. Hilde Feinberg, 79 Wellesley Court, Maida Vale, W.9, passed away on October 16th, aged 73. Deeply mourned by her children, grandchildren, brother, sister and many friends.

Horovitz.—Mr. Leo Horovitz (formerly Frankfurt a.M.) passed away peacefully on October 9th. Deeply mourned by his children, Mark and Hanna, and by his whole family.—16 Fawley Road, London, N.W.6.

Meinrath.—Mrs. Erna Meinrath, of 7 Birkdale Road, W.5, widow of the late Rudolf Meinrath, passed away peacefully on October 23rd aged 76 years.

CLASSIFIED

Situations Vacant

BABY-SITTER REQUIRED for various evenings, Golders Green area. Box 479.

ASSISTANT TO ESTIMATING AND PURCHASING MANAGER required. Light engineering. State salary. North-West London. 'Phone ELGar 4222 (Mr. Berger).

Situations Wanted

Men

FORMER PLUMBER, versatile, 52, seeks job as packer/handyman or maintenance work. Box 480.

CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, fluent English, French, German, seeks post as textile representative. Box 481.

Women

MRS. MENGEL, HAM. 9708, undertakes typing of all kinds, also dissertations, manuscripts, theses, translations, etc., in English and German. Own typewriter.

FILING CLERK, conscientious worker, some typing ability, seeks full-time post as receptionist. Box 482.

SECRETARY / EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER, elderly, seeks part-time post. Box 483.

EXPERIENCED SALESLADY / RECEPTIONIST/CASHIER seeks part-time employment. Box 484.

MATCHER OR MESSENGER WORK, part-time, required by former passer. Box 488.

GENERAL CLERK/TYPIST seeks part-time work, also experienced as a receptionist. Box 489.

PARTNERSHIP required by business lady just returned from abroad, seeking new field of interest in sound progressive commercial export undertaking in London. Some capital available. Experienced in secretarial matters, bookkeeping, etc. English/German. Absolute discretion, mutual references. Box 490.

Accommodation Wanted

FURNISHED ROOMS with water and cooking facilities in the room wanted in the N.W.6, 8, 3 or 2 areas. Apply AJR, MAIDA VALE 4449.

Accommodation Vacant

FINCHLEY, N.12. Self-contained, modern, ground-floor flat, eleven years' lease, with garage, £225 per annum. Fittings and furniture extra. Please 'phone FINchley 4661.

FURNISHED BED-SITTER to let to one lady, use kitchen, bath. Modern flat, nr. Finchley Swimming-pool, N.12. Moderate rent. 'Phone FINchley 1436, after 6 p.m. or week-ends.

COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING-ROOM, hot and cold water, gas fire, gas ring. Suitable for 1/2 business people. 'Phone GLAdstone 4641.

NICELY FURNISHED GROUND-FLOOR ROOM to let, for short or long periods, elderly lady or gentleman; West End Lane, N.W.6, near buses and station. Box 486.

For Sale

WHOLESALE BUSINESS for sale. An excellent, genuine opportunity for ambitious gentleman to become a wholesaler, be his own boss. Extensive training given. Minimum capital of £3,000 needed. Apply with references, etc., Box 478.

OIL HEATER, "Walmer," nearly new, £5 or nearest offer. Box 487.

Miscellaneous

ALTERATIONS WANTED? 'Phone experienced dressmaker for best work, HAMpstead 8775.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR removed safely and permanently by experienced Physiotherapist and Electrologist. Mrs. Dutch, D.R.E., R.M.T., 239 Willesden Lane, N.W.2. 'Phone WILlesden 1849.

AJR Needlewomen Service

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

Personal

FOR A RELATIVE OF MINE, of German/Jewish origin, widow, attractive, over 50, in good financial position, I am looking for a cultured gentleman aged up to 60. Object marriage. Only genuine replies considered. Box 485.

MISSING PERSONS

Personal Enquiries

Henry.—Will Mr. Ludwig David Henry (formerly Lutz Ludwig David Henry Cohn), last-known address Porchester Square, London, communicate with URO London, 183/189 Finchley Road, N.W.3, as his address is wanted by his friend, Peter Erich Hofrichter, of Sinn, Dillkreis, Germany, in connection with a legal matter.

Strauss.—Mrs. Beca (Rebecca) Strauss (née Benedik), of Munich, wanted by Mr. Alwin Rath, Caixa postal 6337, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Wolf.—We are looking for fellow-inmates in Theresienstadt of Mrs. Ida Wolf, formerly of Oberstein a/d Nehr Nassecke Str. 9, Australian Jewish Welfare Society, Maccabean Hall, 146 Darlinghurst Road, Sydney, Australia.

Birthday Tributes

ALBERT REIMANN 90

Tributes to the founder and director of the once-famous Reimann-Schule were paid in these columns when he celebrated his 80th birthday in 1954 and when he became 85 in 1959. Now, as he will be 90 on November 9, it is difficult to add anything to what had been written before. He belied his age when he was an octogenarian, and, today, he looks as if he were not even 80. Thus he has been granted by nature the best birthday present he could have wished for: unimpaired health and the capacity of enjoying life as fully as others who are his junior by many years.

Probably one of the happiest events during his recent years was the acceptance of his memoirs by a Berlin publisher. They will be ready next year and carry the significant title: "Mein Lebenswerk in drei Reichen", the three "Reiche" being the German Empire until 1918, the Weimar Republic from 1918 to 1933 and the "Third Reich" from 1933 onwards. Of no lesser significance is the subtitle "Aufbau und Entwicklung einer Kulturarbeit in Deutschland".

Outstanding Achievements

Indeed the contributions of Albert Reimann to the arts and to the education of art have left their indelible mark in Germany. Perhaps, in a way, it is a misfortune that, whenever his name is mentioned, it is in the first instance associated with the "Reimannbaelle". These annual events certainly spread his fame beyond the members of his profession. Yet apart from the fact that their preparation by the school's pupils served an important artistic purpose, they are only one aspect and not even the decisive one, of his work.

We learn from his memoirs that his first venture was the opening of a studio for ceramics and metalwork in 1899. Three years later the school was founded in the Ritterstrasse, and in 1906 transferred to the Landshtuter Strasse in Berlin-Schoeneberg. From

then onwards it steadily grew and ultimately covered all fields of arts, including painting, fashion designing, window-dressing, stage décor, to quote only some examples.

At the same time, the Reimann-Schule organised exhibitions in Germany and abroad. The climax was the exhibition in the Kunstgewerbemuseum in Berlin to mark the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the school in 1927. On that occasion representatives of the Government and of various organisations paid tribute to his unique achievements.

The jubilee was also marked by the foundation of a "Freundeskreis der Schule Reimann" which gradually comprised 5,000 former pupils. It should be added, though it is not mentioned in the memoirs, that those pupils who could not afford to pay the fees could always rely on the understanding of the director and his late first wife who had a leading part in the development and administration of the School.

Things changed in 1933, and in 1936 a new Reimann School was opened in London. At the beginning of the war it had already 500 pupils. However, shortly afterwards, it became a victim of the blitz.

Life in England was not easy for Albert Reimann during the first years of emigration. He shared the difficulties of his fellow-refugees. When the AJR was founded he joined the branch in Leeds, where he then lived, and the AJR prides itself on his membership on its Board.

It cannot be the object of these few lines to do justice to the work of Albert Reimann. To achieve this, a full book would be required, and it is gratifying that this book will be available in the not too distant future. However, there is one aspect under which his life and work have some specific bearing for us: A galaxy of German Jews who contributed to the cultural life of their country of birth will also include the name of Albert Reimann.

W.R.

PROFESSOR WALTER A. BERENDSOHN 80

Professor Walter A. Berendsohn recently celebrated his 80th birthday. Until 1933 he was Professor of Literature in Hamburg. He emigrated first to Denmark and, later on, to Sweden, where he became a Guest Professor at the College of Stockholm. His books include biographies of Selma Lagerloef and Knut Hamsun and monographs on the works of Strindberg, Heine, Thomas Mann, Lion Feuchtwanger and Andersen. He also wrote an impressive book on Israel, after having visited the country on eight occasions ("Das Volk der Bibel im Land der Vaeter", Seewald Verlag).

One of his latest articles, published in Bulletin No. 22 of the Leo Baeck Institute, deals with the history of the publishing firm of B. S. Berendsohn in Hamburg which had been founded by his great-grandfather. In 1963 Professor Berendsohn was awarded the Goethe Medal in recognition of his services in the furtherance of German literature and language.

GERTRUD PROCHOWNIK 80

Mrs. Gertrud Prochownik celebrated her 80th birthday a short while ago. She is in excellent health and of unimpaired alertness.

For many years Mrs. Prochownik, the widow of the well-known Berlin painter, Leo Prochownik, took a leading part in Jewish social work in Germany. In 1925 she gave up her position with the Berlin Landesarbeitsamt in order to take charge of the Arbeitsgemeinschaft juedischer Arbeitsnachweise in Berlin. Through her activities this organisation grew into one of the most important Jewish social institutions. When it was transformed into the Employment Agency of the Berlin Jewish Community, it was due to her initiative that, in addition to the main office, a branch was established in the building of the Lindenstrasse Synagogue. Mrs. Prochownik was successfully active in taking practical measures against unemployment among the Jews and also published important articles on this subject in Jewish periodicals.

She survived the Nazi régime in Berlin and, after the war, emigrated to Australia in order to join her daughter. Some years ago she came to London, where she now lives together with her family.

The great number of those who benefited from her work will join us in extending our grateful and cordial birthday wishes to her.

Catering with a difference

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

Free consultations—please 'phone

Mrs. ILLY LIEBERMANN

WESTERN 2872

'THE HOUSE ON THE HILL'

Nursery and Kindergarten

5 NETHERHALL GARDENS, N.W.3

Prospectus from the Principal, HAM. 1562

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

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

THE DORICE

Continental Cuisine—Licensed

169a Finchley Road, N.W.3

(MAI. 6301)

PARTIES CATERED FOR

SIMAR HOUSE

The private Continental Hotel
10-12 Herbert Road
BOURNEMOUTH WEST

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

CENTRALLY HEATED

Open the whole year

DIETS on request

Within easy reach of Sea and Town Centre

Mrs. MARGOT SMITH

'Phone: Westbourne 64176

The Exclusive Salon de Corseterie

Mme H. LIEBERG

871 FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.11

'Phone: SPEedwell 8673

AND AT

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

'Phone: WILlesden 6817

Ready-made and to measure

EXPERT & QUALIFIED FITTERS

"THE CONTINENTAL"

9 Church Road,
Southbourne, Bournemouth
(Bournemouth 48804)
FACING SEA

2 comfortable lounges. TV.
Dining-room (seats 30).

Central heating. Car park.

Large garden.

Book early for our December

House Party.

—Brochure—

OPEN THE WHOLE YEAR
MR. & MRS. H. SCHREIBER

AJR CHARITABLE TRUST

These are the ways in which you can help:

CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER COVENANT

**GIFTS IN YOUR LIFETIME
A BEQUEST IN YOUR WILL**

"HOUSE ARLET"

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

'Phone: GLA. 4029

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

Central Heating, Garden, TV.

Good residential district.

MRS. LOTTE SCHWARZ

COMFORTABLE HOME FOR OLD LADIES

Moderate Terms

68 Shoot-up Hill, N.W.2

'Phone: GLA. 5838

HOVE

(BRIGHTON)

QUIET NEW LUXURIOUS VILLA
Single and double bedrooms, hot and cold water in all rooms. Central heating.
First-class Continental Board.

BRIDGEHOUSE RESIDENT HOME

1 WILBURY VILLAS, HOVE

'Phone: Hove 70547

Do you want comfort and every convenience,
First-Class Accommodation
room with own bath, excellent Continental food, TV, lounge, gardens?
Mrs. A. WOLFF,
3 Hemstal Road, N.W.6
(MAI. 8521)

CULTURAL NEWS

NUERNBERG KULTURPREIS FOR FRANZ REIZENSTEIN

The City of Nuernberg has awarded this year's "Kulturpreis" to the composer and pianist, Franz Reizenstein. The prize, the monetary equivalent of which is DM. 5,000, is annually given to personalities who have outstanding merits in the field of arts, letters or sciences.

Franz Reizenstein was born in Nuernberg as the son of Dr. A. Reizenstein. He came to England in 1934 and studied under Hindemith, Vaughan Williams and Solomon.

His works range from chamber music to concertos for various instruments. They have been performed by such famous artists as Isaac Stern and Simon Goldberg and broadcast in most European countries. His cantata, "Voices of Night", was performed in England and the oratorio, "Genesis", in this country and in America.

Reizenstein also composed a radio opera, "Anna Kraus" (commissioned by the B.B.C. in 1952), which deals dramatically with a refugee from Nazi persecution. It was broadcast in England, Germany and Austria.

When the magnificent "Meistersinger-Halle" of his birth town was opened, Reizenstein was invited to be the soloist at the first symphony concert held in this new concert hall. The resounding success of this appearance might well have led to the City Council's decision to award the prize to him.

We extend our sincerest congratulations to Mr. Reizenstein who, throughout the years, has taken an interest in the efforts of the AJR and repeatedly rendered his voluntary services for the benefit of the older ones in our midst.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR EX-GERMAN JEW

Dr. Konrad Bloch, of Cambridge, Mass., was awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine. He was born in Neisse (Silesia) 52 years ago and left Germany in 1934. The co-awardee is Dr. F. Lynen, of the Max Planck Institute in Munich. Both scientists had jointly made discoveries in the field of metabolism.

Dr. Bloch spent some time in the Weizmann Institute in Israel where Dr. Lynen also recently served as a visiting professor.

AWARD FOR PROFESSOR ERNST BLOCH

Professor Ernst Bloch, of Tuebingen University, a philosopher and author, was awarded the 1964 Cultural Prize of the West German Trade Union Federation. Professor Bloch, a Jew, escaped from East Germany some years ago.

YIDDISH BOOKS IN RUSSIA

A conference of Jewish authors, most of them Yiddish writers, presided over by Aron Vergelis, was held in Moscow. According to a report the conference was devoted to the future planning of *Sovietish Heimland* as a monthly publication instead of a bi-monthly. The publication of several Yiddish books was also discussed. Forty authors, novelists and poets attended the gathering.

EXHIBITION IN MINSK

An exhibition in the Minsk Art Gallery has been attended by large numbers of visitors. More than 100 pictures by the White Russian Jewish painter Mark Zhitnitsky depict mainly the persecution of the Jews during the German invasion of Russia.

ZION HOUSE LECTURES

This year's series of Zion House Lectures, held under the auspices of the Theodor Herzl Society in conjunction with the University of London, will be centred around the subject "Jewish Types in English Literature—The Jewish Image in a Changing World". The six lectures will be given at Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3. At the first lecture on Tuesday, November 10th, at 8.15, Chaim I. Bermant will speak about "Legend of the Lost—the Young Man's Search for Godot". Readers of "AJR Information" who live in London will find a full syllabus of the lectures in this issue. It is hoped that they and their friends will avail themselves of the opportunity of listening to the expert speakers on topical subjects.

Letter to the Editor

LETTERS FROM ERNST BARLACH

Sir,—As the literary executor of my late friend, Ernst Barlach, I am preparing the edition of his collected works to be published by Piper Verlag (Muenchen). Three volumes have already been completed. The collection is to be concluded by two volumes of Barlach's letters. So far I have got hold of 1,500 letters, and I am anxious to make the collection as comprehensive as possible. As I received quite a few letters from addressees who emigrated during the Nazi régime, I should be grateful if, through your columns, you asked those of your readers who possess Barlach letters to be good enough to let me have photostats. Any expense for having them photocopied will, of course, be defrayed.

Yours, etc.,

DR. FRIEDRICH DROSS.

George Groening-Str. 99,
Bremen (W. Germany).

BRASSIERES, CORSETS AND CORSELETS

All made to measure
MRS. A. MAYER
'Phone No.: SPE. 1451

FOR CHANUKAH

(FIRST NIGHT SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29)
Candles, Candlesticks (Menoroth),
Trendels, Children's Books, Ritual
Requisites, Jewish Books in any
Language, sold and bought.

M. SULZBACHER

4 Sneath Avenue, Golders Green Road,
London, N.W.11 ('Phone: SPE. 1694)

DEUTSCHE BUECHER

Aus allen Wissensgebieten,
Bibliophile und Erstausgaben,
Autographen, Illustrierte Werke

STETS GESUCHT!

R. & E. STEINER (BOOKS)

5 Garson House, Gloucester
Terrace, London, W.2
Tel.: AMBassador 1564

LUGGAGE REPAIRS

Large selection of all types of travel goods,
especially Air Travel Cases.
All travel goods repaired.
Old trunks and cases bought.
FAIRFIELD & FUCHS
267 West End Lane, N.W.6
'Phone HAMPstead 2602

SHOE REPAIRS

RICH'S SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
(formerly REICH) now at
133, HAMILTON RD., N.W.11
(2 minutes Brent Station)
We collect and deliver
'Phone: SPE. 7463; HAM. 1037

PHOTOCOPIES QUICK and RELIABLE

GOLDERSTAT

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

COMFORTAIR

All Heating and Plumbing
SPE. 0615

STANDARD SEWING MACHINE SERVICE Ltd.

ELITE TYPEWRITER Co. Ltd

WEL. 2528

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

18 CRAWFORD STREET, BAKER STREET, W.1



The WIGMORE LAUNDRY Ltd.

CONTINENTAL LAUNDRY SPECIALISTS

Most London Districts Served

SHE. 4575 brings us by radio

Write or 'phone the Manager,

24-hour telephone service

MR. E. HEARN, 1 STRONSA ROAD, LONDON, W.12

F. FRIEDLAND

INTERIOR FITTINGS
Built-In Furniture,
General Woodwork, Formica Work
99 Frampton Street, N.W.8
(off Edgware Road)
'Phone: PADDington 3714

H. KAUFMANN

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

R. & G. (ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS) LTD.

(Incorporating Reissner & Goldberg)

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

199b Belsize Road, N.W.6
MAI. 2646

Agents for Hoover, Frigidaire,
Kenwood
Thermadore Warm Home Specialists

HIGHEST PRICES

paid for
Ladies' and Gentlemen's cast-off
Clothing, Suitcases, Trunks, etc.
(Ladies' large sizes preferred)
WE GO ANYWHERE. ANY TIME

S. DIENSTAG

(HAMpstead 0748)

GERMAN BOOKS

bought by
Continental Book Supply
'Phone MAI. 6892 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

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

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