

C. Kapralik

JUBILEE OF "JOINT"

The American Joint Distribution Committee (AJDC) was 50 years old a few weeks ago, and the grateful thanks and best wishes of the Association of Jewish Refugees and the Nazi victims in the United Kingdom go out to that unique organisation.

The AJDC was formed on 27th November, 1914, on the incentive of the late Henry Morgenthau, then U.S. Ambassador in Constantinople, with the immediate objective to help 70,000 Jewish colonists in Palestine, who were facing starvation. Its first chairman was Felix M. Warburg, father of the present chairman, Edward M. Warburg.

The end of World War I confronted the AJDC with the necessity to mount its first large scale operation. Such was its impact on Jewish life that the AJDC became a legend in its early years. Those were the days when English was not yet the lingua franca of the world, when the man in the street in Warsaw, Odessa or Vienna, faced with the organisation's long name, was unable to understand what it meant. There was one short word in the name, "Joint," never mind that it was an adjective intended to make it clear that the Committee was a joint effort of several American bodies. The word "Joint" stuck, becoming a noun in its own right, a magic word spelling hope to the needy and suffering, a name by which the organisation became known to millions of poor Jews in Europe soon after the end of the First World War when the Joint moved into Central and Eastern Europe.

With the energy and acumen which characterised its operations from earliest days, the organisation addressed itself not only to relief for thousands of starving Jews in Poland, the Ukraine and the Vienna of 1919, but also to the problem of rehabilitation. Medical units were sent to Poland, care of children was organised, but most important was the economic reconstruction work by way of hundreds of "loan kassas" and credit co-operatives. In the U.S.S.R. the "Joint" formed the Agro-Joint, created Jewish agricultural settlements and many Jewish co-operatives, until it was forced to end its activities in the era of Stalinism.

The end of the 'twenties was the time when the worst misery of the aftermath of the war seemed to be overcome and when the leadership of the "Joint" thought of a gradual reduction of the work with a view to closing down completely. The annual expenditure which ran at a figure of \$11,607,000 in 1919, fell to \$3,856,000 in 1924, and to \$1,646,000 five years later in 1929; in 1932 it reached a low of \$341,000.

Then in 1933, the Nazis came to power, and the "Joint" immediately went into action again. There is no room to give details of the help extended to Jews in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and in the countries of immigration, both in Europe and overseas; it is within the living memory of most of the readers of this paper. Suffice it to say that in 1939 the "Joint" was again spending \$8,448,000 on help to Nazi victims.

But the great, exciting, and—if I may call it so—romantic period began after the Nazi hordes had overrun Europe, when Dr. Joseph Schwartz directed from Lisbon the rescue work with diplomacy, underground tactics, but above all with imagination and personal courage. Over 80,000 Jews were helped to emigrate from Central Europe after the outbreak of hostilities. Until the U.S.A. entered the war, the "Joint" was able to continue desperately needed relief work in Poland; an escape line was also established through Russia and Manchuria to China, especially Shanghai, Japan and Iran.

Gigantic Post-War Operations

When the Allies broke into Europe, the "Joint" workers went in the wake of the armies, first into Italy, then France, where Dr. Schwartz transferred his headquarters soon after the liberation, and then, in 1945, into the camps in Germany. Operations of gigantic proportions were set into motion; thousands of tons of food were shipped for distribution in Europe, medical, nursing, social and educational services were established to help the survivors; reconstruction of Jewish Communities on the Continent of Europe was actively assisted, and local leadership which emerged after the war, helped to bring into life communal services destroyed by the Nazi regime. The scope of the work is perhaps most impressively illustrated by the amounts spent—\$53,988,000, \$69,080,000, \$63,248,000 in the years 1946, 1947 and 1948 respectively.

In 1948 the State of Israel was born, and the gates opened to mass emigration. From the very first moment, the "Joint" was on the spot and brought into life that magnificent organisation, "Malben," which took care of many thousands of old and infirm people who came to Israel from the D.P. camps. Malben established for them Old Age Homes, hospitals, sheltered workshops. And let us not forget the operation "Magic Carpet" when in 1949 a fleet of aircraft, chartered by the "Joint," transferred nearly the entire Yemeni Jewry from Aden to Israel.

At the same time, the "Joint" turned

its attention to problems of compensation and restitution, and helped to create the U.R.O. (United Restitution Organisation), the J.R.S.O. (the Jewish Restitution Successor Organisation for the U.S.A. Zone of Germany), the J.T.C. (the Jewish Trust Corporation for the British and French Zones), and later on the Claims Conference.

While the improvement in Europe enabled the "Joint" to withdraw from a number of countries, its attention in the last ten years has been focused on the plight of Jewry in North Africa and other countries where Jews have been living in abject poverty. The mass emigration from North Africa, in particular from Algeria, to Metropolitan France, has also created problems of catastrophic dimensions. The task the "Joint" set itself is by no means finished—will it ever be?

An organisation is only as strong as the human factor driving it. It is the quality of the people in charge of operations which made the greatness of the "Joint". Dr. Joseph Schwartz was followed in 1950 by Moses Beckelman, who literally gave his life in the service of the cause. When in December, 1955, Beckelman succumbed to a heart attack, another man of outstanding ability, Charles Jordan, was appointed Director-General.

There has never been anything parochial, narrow-minded or sectarian about the "Joint", or the men directing its operations. Emblematical of the spirit and standing of the organisation is the fact that the present Director-General is also President of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies in Geneva, and Chairman of the Expert Advisory Committee for the Freedom from Hunger Campaign attached to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation. Two months ago he was awarded the Nansen Ring by the International Sovereign Committee Fridtjof Nansen—only nine persons have so far received this ring.

Still, what was achieved was due not only to the men at the very top; the services of the Assistant Directors-General Herbert Katzki and Sam Haber, both veritable towers of strength, must not be left unmentioned.

We cannot pay here individual tribute to the country directors, the departmental heads in Geneva, and the men and women serving the AJDC in many countries. They brought to their task utmost efficiency coupled with compassion, love of their fellow creatures, and the readiness to work endless hours under trying circumstances, to sacrifice their private and their family lives in the interest of the great aims inspiring them. To all of them we pay homage as a body.

No real history of the "Joint" has yet been written; when it is written, the recital of events, facts and figures will reveal one of the most thrilling chapters of Jewish history and of humanitarian endeavour.

From the German Scene

BUNDESRUECKERSTATTUNGSGESETZ IN BERLIN VERKUENDET

Im Anschluss an die fruehere Mitteilung in *AJR Information* (November, 1964) wird mitgeteilt, dass das Dritte Aenderungsgesetz zum Bundesrueckerstattungsgesetz inzwischen auch im Lande Berlin verkuendet worden ist.

CLAIMS OF REFUGEE RABBIS

A delegation of refugee rabbis now living in the United States and Europe, representing some 300 refugee rabbis from Eastern Europe, have had talks with officials in Bonn. Existing German legislation awards restitution and pension rights to former rabbis from Germany, Bohemia and Moravia, and the delegation have been arguing their right to such payments.

According to informed circles, there was little prospect of the rabbis' claims being met as the official view is that all claims should be presented through the authorised official spokesmen of the existing restitution organisations.—(J.C.)

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

At the time of going to press a spokesman for the Federal German Government declared that the Government might reconsider its decision against extending the statute of limitations on the prosecution of Nazi crimes beyond May 8. He said the possibility was conditional on whether documents on Nazi crimes were found which could not be scrutinised in time. After the Cabinet had voted not to seek an extension the Government issued an appeal to all governments and private persons to provide whatever material they had. Arrangements to increase the personnel of the Ludwigsburg Central Office for the Investigation of Nazi Crimes and to extend the Office's terms of reference have been made.

REWARD FOR BORMANN'S CAPTURE

A reward of 100,000 marks is being offered by Dr. Fritz Bauer, the prosecutor-general of the State of Hesse, for information leading to the capture and extradition of Martin Bormann, Hitler's deputy. Dr. Bauer is convinced that Bormann is still alive, probably somewhere in South America.

NEW RIGHT-WING PARTY

A new Right-wing Radical group, known as the National Democratic Party, has been founded in Hanover from elements of the neo-Nazi German Reich Party, the Right-wing German Party and the former refugees' All-German party. The party's programme calls for ending "the lie of Germany's sole guilt (for World War II) used for continuously blackmailing our people for thousands of millions". It also demands "an end of the one-sided trails" of German war criminals, and the "determined removal of public immorality".

CHARGE OF NEO-NAZISM REFUTED

A spokesman of the Ministry of the Interior stated in Bonn that charges that the West German Federal Republic was the centre of an international neo-Nazi movement were unjustified. Commenting on a report submitted to the conference of International Union of Resistance Fighters and Deportees held in Belgium, the spokesman said that no neo-Nazi was sitting in Parliament, while the Italian Right-wing party, supported by the neo-fascists, had a strong faction in the Chamber of Deputies, and the Austrian Freedom Party, supported by neo-Nazis, was equally strong.

It was true that 52 neo-Nazi publications were appearing in West Germany, he admitted, but pointed out that publications of this kind were being imported from other countries.

TRIALS

One of the witnesses at the Frankfurt trial of 22 former Auschwitz camp guards was Mr. Alfred Eezyler, a former prisoner who escaped in 1944 to reveal the mass murder of Jews at the camp to President Roosevelt, Pope Pius XII and the King of Sweden. The report he wrote after his escape helped to save the lives of about 100,000 Hungarian Jews through the intervention of the Allied Governments with Admiral Horthy, the Hungarian Chief of State.

Another witness was Rudolf Vrba, who was the first man to report to the world on the mass gassings at Auschwitz. The witness, who is now a research scientist at the British Medical Research Council, was born in Czechoslovakia. He was sent to Auschwitz at the age of 17, in 1942. He escaped in April, 1944, and wrote a report of the Nazi atrocities in Auschwitz which was sent to President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Pope Pius XII.

Several foreign witnesses refused to testify at the trial in Bielefeld of Henrich Klaustermeyer, a former Nazi security guard accused of the murder of 20 Jews in the Warsaw Ghetto in 1941-43. The witnesses said they had been intimidated by a cousin of Klaustermeyer's.

JEWISH CULTURAL FESTIVAL IN PADERBORN

Under the auspices of the municipality a series of Jewish cultural functions was organised in Paderborn under the heading "Jüdische Kulturtage". It included an exhibition of displays referring to Jewish religious and secular life in the Town Hall. At the opening ceremony Mayor Toelle described the enterprise as an attempt to contribute towards moral restitution. He also announced that the city had made a donation of DM 1,000 to the Jewish National Fund. Dr. Ernst Muller (London), who had spent his childhood in Paderborn where his family had been resident for several centuries, spoke on behalf of the Jewish former citizens of Paderborn. Landesrabbiner Davidovic gave a lecture about "Das Judentum—seine Lehren, seine Feste und sein Alltag" which, at the same time, served as an introduction to the exhibition.

Among the other functions were a Memorial Service in the synagogue, a concert of the Collegium Musicum Judaicum (Amsterdam), a pantomime, "Höre Israel", based on readings from the Buber-Rosenzweig Bible translation and a performance of the Westfaelische Kammerspiele "Ueber das Verbrennen von Buechern".

To mark the occasion the municipality published a well made-up booklet under the title: "Baun wir doch aufs neue das alte Haus—Juedisches Schicksal in Paderborn". The first part of the work deals with the history of the Jews in Paderborn from the early beginnings in the thirteenth century to the emancipation period. The second part describes the lives of emigrated and deported former Jewish citizens.

EXHIBITION IN PAULSKIRCHE

Concentration Camp Documents

An exhibition of documents referring to Nazi concentration and extermination camps was held in the Frankfurt Paulskirche. It comprises photos, statistics, minutes and graphic displays and is in the first place meant to serve educational purposes. The exhibition has been visited by many groups of school-children and factory employees. It was arranged by Mr. Carl Tesch, director of the Frankfurt "Bund fuer Volksbildung", and designed by the Frankfurt architect, Wolfgang Dohmen. The exhibition will also be shown in other German cities and in Vienna.

DEATH OF FRANKFURT BANKER

Dr. Peter Bartmann, president of the Frankfurt Chamber of Industry and Commerce until the beginning of 1964, died on November 8. In 1933 he joined the Deutsche Effekten- und Wechselbank, which his Jewish father-in-law, Ludwig Arnold Hahn, had developed into a leading banking institute. At Bartmann's funeral an address was delivered by his brother-in-law, Professor L. Albert Hahn (now Paris). The municipality of Frankfurt, in its tribute, recalled the assistance the deceased had rendered to many persecuted and endangered Frankfurt Jewish citizens.

DACHAU MEMORIAL MONASTERY

A Roman Catholic "Monastery of Repentance" has been dedicated near the site of the former Dachau concentration camp. In his dedicatory address Julius Cardinal Dopfner, Archbishop of Munich, said that the monastery would serve as a "shrine of atonement and repentance for crimes against humanity committed by the Nazis". The convent will house 21 Carmelite nuns.

AWARDS IN EAST GERMANY

According to the December News Bulletin of the East German Jewish Communities, the East German Medal of Merit has been awarded to Mr. Helmut Aris (Dresden) and Mr. Herbert Ringer (Erfurt), president and vice-president respectively of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Eastern Germany, and to Mr. Heinz Schenk, chairman of the East Berlin Jewish Community.

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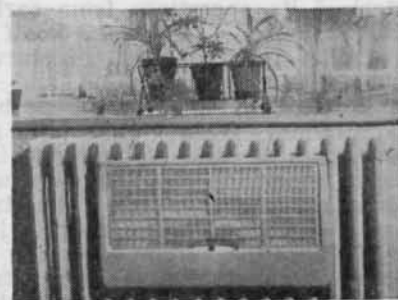
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HOME NEWS

ANTI-RACE BILL

During a discussion in the House of Commons on immigration laws affecting chiefly the colour problem, Sir Frank Soskice, the Home Secretary, stressed the Government's determination to introduce legislation to outlaw racial discrimination and incitement to race hatred. The necessary legislation would be introduced as soon as it could be framed. The difficulties with regard to definition which were involved were being studied.

Any legislation introduced by the Government will deal also with discrimination against the Jewish community.

The Board of Deputies at its Defence Committee meeting incorporated a special declaration into its report expressing pleasure at the Government's promise to take action against racial discrimination.

At a meeting of the Anglo-Jewish Association Council at the House of Commons, Mr. Maurice Edelman, M.P., was criticised for his commendation of the Government's intention to legislate against racial discrimination. Mr. H. Sorel recalled that this view had been considered "often and deeply" in recent years and the A.J.A. had declared itself hostile to the idea of legislation. Mr. Leonard Stein said that the community was divided on the question of whether legislation was desirable. Mr. Neville Laski, Q.C., welcomed the sentiment expressed by the Government but doubted the practicability of its achievement.

Mr. Edelman said that the A.J.A. would set up an *ad hoc* committee to consider the legislation and he asked the Council to give him authority to co-operate with the Board of Deputies on that issue.

WILSON DENIES GOLF CLUB BIAS

A former Mayor of Finchley, Mr. Frank Davis, has alleged that there is a race bar at Hampstead Golf Club, where the Prime Minister plays. He has written to Mr. Wilson asking him to leave the club. Several Jews are also said to have claimed that they tried without success to join. Mr. Davis, in his letter to Mr. Wilson, said that while he was mayor he had received complaints about the club.

In his reply, Mr. Wilson stated: "You may have seen that when the press took up the point you made, the club concerned denied any such racial bar. I do not get much time for golf, but five of my last six rounds in the club have been with a Jewish partner. I was in fact put up for the club by a well-known Jewish member."

Commenting on the letter, Councillor Davis said he had not alleged that there was an absolute ban at the Hampstead Golf Club against Jews or coloured people. He had merely pointed out that it was made very difficult for them to join. He had sent a reply to Mr. Wilson reiterating the conviction that the club practised discrimination.

Inquiring into the allegations, the JEWISH CHRONICLE was told by a Jewish member of Continental origin, Mr. L. Gunz, that he had been sponsored by a non-Jewish neighbour, Mr. Weston, and also by Dr. Donald Soper, the Methodist leader. Mr. Weston told the JEWISH CHRONICLE that he had played with several Jewish golfers and Dr. Soper was adamant that he had heard nothing about discrimination.

MOSLEY IN NEXT ELECTION

A spokesman of Mosley's Union Movement has confirmed that the Movement is to contest four seats on the colour problem at the next General Election. Sir Oswald Mosley would be standing in London and his son, Max, would contest the Ardwick constituency of Manchester, at present held by Mr. Leslie Lever.

NO NAZI RALLY IN TOWN HALL

Birmingham civic authorities turned down a request by the local branch of the National Socialist Movement to use the town hall for a mass rally.

CROSSMAN'S ASSURANCE ON ISRAEL

In an interview with Mr. Erwin Bienenstok, head of the Hebrew Service of the B.B.C., Mr. Richard Crossman, Minister of Housing and Local Government, gave an assurance that the new British Government will not repeat the mistake of its predecessors of attempting to win Arab friendship by sacrificing Israel.

For the past 14 years Mr. Crossman was one of the two commentators on international affairs of the Hebrew service, giving up his post on his appointment to the Government.

Mr. Crossman later said that he had not consulted the Cabinet over the broadcast and it had nothing to do with the present Government. He had been broadcasting to Israel for nearly 20 years and this was his final broadcast, summing up his views over the years.

Mr. Maxwell-Hyslop (Con.) in the House of Commons described this as "an official broadcast" on the Middle East and asked whether it represented the policy of the Government. The Prime Minister replied that Mr. Crossman's broadcast was not an official one and he did not propound policy. In answer to a request by Mr. R. A. Butler for the House to have an official view of Government policy towards Israel, Mr. Wilson said he would be happy in the meantime to supply a number of statements made by the present Government when they were in Opposition. Mr. Butler would get an answer if he would put down a question.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr. Emanuel Shinwell has been elected chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party and Mr. John Silkin has been appointed an assistant Labour Whip.

Mr. Jack Dunnett, M.P. for Nottingham Central, has been appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. F. W. Mulley, Deputy Secretary for Defence.

Sir Leon Bagrit has been appointed a member of the new Advisory Council on Technology, the chairmen of which are Mr. Frank Cousins, Minister of Technology, and Professor P. Blackett.

Lady Gaitskell was chosen as a member of the British delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations which opened in New York on December 1, 1964.

HONOURS

Life Peerage

Dr. Samuel Segal who was a Member of Parliament from 1945 to 1950 has been made a life peer. He is a Vice-President of Poale Zion in Great Britain and a member of the Board of Deputies.

Freeman of Hampstead

Alderman Emanuel Snowman, O.B.E., has been appointed a Freeman of the Borough of Hampstead. He is the fifteenth and final Freeman before Hampstead merges into the new Borough of Camden. Alderman Snowman, who was Coronation year mayor of the Borough, has always been closely associated with Jewish and Zionist activities. He is a former warden of the Hampstead Synagogue and President of the Hampstead J.P.A. and J.N.F.

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ANGLO-JUDAICA

Religious Press Week

Lord Luke, well known for his support of Israel, was guest of honour at a luncheon arranged by the Religious Weekly Press Group to inaugurate Religious Press Week. Mr. David Kessler, chairman of the group and chairman and managing director of the *Jewish Chronicle*, presided. Atheism, said Lord Luke, was the greatest problem of the time. By reading papers of other denominations one could help to remove ignorance among all denominations.

New Anglo-Jewish Journal?

At the Council Meeting of the Anglo-Jewish Association, held on November 30, the President, Mr. Maurice Edelman, M.P., stated that he had always regretted that the Anglo-Jewish community had not been able to sponsor a journal comparable with the American "Commentary". He announced that means of developing such a journal were being explored at present.

Bishop's Tribute

The Right Rev. Dr. J. J. A. Thomas, Anglican Bishop of Swansea and Brecon, at the annual dinner of Swansea Council of Christians and Jews, quoting the late Viscount Samuel, whom he referred to as one of the great thinkers of this century, said that throughout history and in all the countries of the world the Jews had been the touchstone of the nations. Proposing the toast to the local council, Dr. Thomas said he gave great credit to the Council of Christians and Jews for its promotion of understanding between members of the two faiths.

Manchester Brotherhood Week

Following much controversy over the arrangements for Manchester's recent Brotherhood Week, Rabbi Gershon Wulwick, minister of the Heaton Park Synagogue, Manchester, is understood to be resigning from his post of hon. secretary of the Rabbinical Council of Manchester and District. There was contention in the community and in the Manchester Council of Christians and Jews over a statement made to the press by Rabbi Wulwick vetoing the recital in synagogues of a special prayer issued for Brotherhood Week.

Willesden Youth Centre

Mr. David Wolfson, a nephew of Sir Isaac Wolfson, has given £20,000 towards a site for a new Jewish youth centre in Willesden. Work on the site, near Dollis Hill Station, will start soon. If sufficient funds can be raised the centre may include a swimming pool, tennis courts and a recreational centre for old people.

Sieff Birthday Fund

To mark the 75th birthday of Mr. Israel M. Sieff, which occurred last May, a £100,000 fund for the promotion of Zionist day schools in this country has been set up. The fund was inaugurated at a dinner arranged by the Friends of the Zionist Federation Education Trust, of which Mr. Sieff is president. Over £43,000 was subscribed among the 350 guests towards the maintenance of the Z.F. primary schools. A Hebrew department at the King David School, Liverpool, is being established, and its committee will include representatives of the Trust.

Food Trade J.P.A. Committee Finances Cultural Centre

A Cultural Centre in Kfar Daniel has been built out of funds raised by the Food Trade J.P.A. Committee. As a tribute to the committee's past president, it has been called Charles Goldrei Memorial Centre.

In 1964 the committee raised £40,000—which is £11,000 in excess of the 1963 total. The target for 1965 has been set at £50,000.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

NORTH AMERICA

Rabbis' Protest March

A group of 300 rabbis held a meeting in New York to appeal for the lifting of discrimination against Soviet Jewry. The meeting was addressed by Senator Jacob Javits, Governor Nelson Rockefeller, Senator Robert Kennedy, Mr. Louis Lefkowitz (New York State attorney-general), Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel, of the Jewish Theological Seminary, and officials of the New York Board of Rabbis. The rabbis also heard the appeal sent by the Board to President Johnson asking him to urge the Soviet Government to treat the matter as a humanitarian problem whose resolution would contribute to easing world tensions.

The rabbis afterwards marched in a silent procession through the streets of New York to the Soviet Union's mission at the United Nations, where Rabbi Max Schenk, president of the New York Board of Rabbis, attempted to hand to a Soviet official a ten-point document urging religious, cultural and educational freedom for Soviet Jewry. The Russian refused to accept the document on the ground that the board was not a governmental organisation.

Broadcast by Jewish Judge

Mr. Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, has defined the "supreme test" of an American citizen and a Jew as "one who does not conceal but affirms his origin; who is proud of whatever he may be". Speaking on the New York television programme "The Eternal Light", Mr. Goldberg said he believed the Torah to be the real essence of Jewish tradition. Mr. Goldberg, who was a strong supporter of the idea of an International Court of Human Rights to enforce the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, was asked if he saw a role for such a court over the denial of human rights in South Africa and the maltreatment of Jews in the Soviet Union. He replied strongly in the affirmative, stating that Americans ought to be the principal proponents of such an idea. In Russia, Mr. Goldberg said, the Jews should be entitled by Soviet law "to all the rights of a nationality"—a language, schools, their own literature—and no obstacles should be placed in the way of practising their religion.

Jubilee of Habonim Congregation

To mark the 25th anniversary of its foundation, the Congregation "Habonim", built up by Jews from Central Europe, held a well-attended Remembrance Ceremony in New York Town Hall. The main speaker was Rabbi Dr. Max Nussbaum, formerly Berlin, now Hollywood. A brief address was also delivered by Dr. Friedrich Broditz, the first President of the Congregation, and a Psalm was recited by the non-Jewish theologian, Professor Wilhelm Pauck. Special tributes were paid to Rabbi Dr. Hugo Hahn, the co-founder and spiritual leader of the Congregation since its inception.

HEROIC ITALIAN MONK

"Look" magazine, published in New York, in a recent issue stated that a rural Italian monk, Father Rufino Niccacci, a Franciscan of Assisi, organised an escape route during the war with the sanction of Pope Pius XII, saving the lives of 5,000 Jews.

Father Niccacci, the magazine states, began operations in the summer of 1943 and was allowed to continue by the Pope. The underground organisation grew to include 500 priests and half the townspeople of Assisi, and none of the refugees who passed through their hands was ever caught. After the war the monk founded an orphanage at Assisi, which he still supervises and to the upkeep of which, "Look" says, many of the Jews he helped to escape contribute.—(J.C.)

MEMORIAL PROJECTS OF BELSEN SURVIVORS

The World Federation of Bergen-Belsen Survivors recently held a meeting in New York which was attended by 42 delegates of the various Bergen-Belsen associations in Israel, Europe and the U.S.A. The President, Mr. Josef Rosensaft, announced that, to mark the 20th anniversary of the liberation of Belsen, a monumental volume entitled "Holocaust and Rebirth" will be published which will offer a pictorial record of the story of Belsen and also carry statements of leading Jewish and non-Jewish personalities. The Federation will also establish a memorial Bergen-Belsen publishing house, two major libraries in Israel and in New York, and a monument in Jerusalem on Mount Zion. The Israeli Government will commemorate the occasion by issuing a special postage stamp.

CANADA

Fifth Jewish M.P.

A fifth Jewish M.P. was returned to the Canadian Parliament when Mr. Max Saltzman won a by-election for the New Democratic Party. He is a former chairman of the United Jewish Appeal in Galt, Ontario.

Mixed Marriages

Statistics on mixed marriages among Jews in Canada indicate that the percentage increased from 3.8 per cent in 1931 to 18.5 per cent in 1963. The total number of marriages among the Jewish population in Canada decreased by 6.6 per cent between 1941 and 1963. The marriage rate per 1,000 decreased from 12.1 in 1941 to 6.4 in 1961, the lowest since 1921.—(J.C.)

BRAZILIAN GENERAL

Major-General Valdemar Levy Cardoso is one of four Brazilian divisional commanders promoted to full general, the highest active service rank in the Brazilian Army. Sixty-two-year-old General Cardoso, a Jew, whose brother is a retired brigadier, was born in Rio de Janeiro.

HOLLAND

Ph.D. Thesis on Yiddish Subject

Amsterdam University has awarded Holland's first Ph.D. degree for a thesis on a Yiddish subject to Dr. L. Fuks, librarian of the Bibliotheca Rosenthaliana, the university library's Judaica and Hebraica department. Dr. Fuks's thesis dealt with the Hebrew and Aramaic sources of the fourteenth-century "Melokim-Buch", an epic version in Yiddish of the First and Second Books of Kings.

Dr. Fuks's sponsor was Professor M. A. Beek, professor of Old Testament in the Protestant theological faculty and professor of Hebrew Literature at Amsterdam University. Although millions still spoke Yiddish in New York and Moscow, he said, this degree was the first of its kind in Dutch history.—(J.C.)

AUSTRIAN COMMUNITY'S GRATITUDE

In 1958 the Federation of Austrian Jewish Communities decided to award annually Gold Medals to non-Jewish public personalities who have been prominent in the fight against anti-Semitism and neo-Nazism. At a ceremony held in Graz on November 10, the anniversary of the November pogroms, the awards for 1963 and 1964 were handed over to Federal Minister of Social Administration, Mr. Anton Proksch, and to Professor Franz Goebhart, Director of the Teachers' Training College in Graz. The President of the Federation, Dr. Feldsberg, paid tribute to Minister Proksch's constant helpfulness to the victims of Nazi persecution. Professor Goebhart's courageous fight against recent neo-Nazi activities in Graz was recalled by Regierungsrat Krell, Director of the Vienna Jewish community.

EASTERN EUROPE

Prague Exhibitions

The State Jewish Museum in Prague is receiving a record number of visitors and great interest is also being shown in the renovated Spanish Synagogue in Prague, where there is a permanent exhibition of synagogue tapestries and other treasures covering the last five centuries.

A permanent exhibition, "Jews in Moravia", had its festive opening in the middle of September in the Schach Synagogue in the centre of the well-preserved former ghetto in the town of Holesov, next to an historic cemetery.

Another permanent exhibition has been opened in the former Maisl Synagogue, now fully restored, which includes gold and silver religious appurtenances.

The Franz Kafka Exhibition in the Museum of National Literature was extended because of great public interest, but has now moved to Brno. A new exhibition has been mounted again honouring a Jewish writer, Richard Weiner, a contemporary of Kafka.

The City Council has allocated funds for the restoration and preservation of the ancient Prague cemetery.—(J.C.)

Polish Award

Nachman Kramarz, a veteran Jewish Communist and revolutionary, gaoled for 13 years under the Tsar, was one of 30 Jews, including nine women, who received Polish State awards to mark the 47th anniversary of the Russian Revolution in 1917.

Wroclaw War Crimes Trial

Two Poles are on trial in Wroclaw (formerly Breslau), Poland, charged with co-operating with the Gestapo in the murder of more than 100 Jewish men, women and children in Budslaw, western Poland, during the war. The victims formed the entire Jewish community of Budslaw.

Israelis Visit U.S.S.R.

Members of the Israel-Russia Friendship Society paid a ten-day visit to the Soviet Union. Moscow radio gave much prominence to the visit. In an interview broadcast by the station a Tel Aviv surgeon expressed his admiration of Russian medical institutions, while the leader of the visiting party said that Israelis would never forget that the Soviet Union had played the "main part in routing the fascist gangsters". Professor Abram Rubinstein, a lecturer in modern Hebrew at Moscow University, was among those who welcomed the delegation.

Gift Parcels Scorned

Lithuanians have been warned by Vilna radio not to write letters to relatives abroad asking for parcels of clothing and other commodities. This created the impression that Soviet citizens were short of clothes and other articles and was used as an element of anti-Soviet propaganda.—(J.C.)

BELGIUM EXTENDS PROSECUTION LIMIT

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives agreed to extend by ten years the 20-year limit on the prosecution of Nazi war criminals. All Catholic, Socialist and Liberal members voted for the extension. Five members of Volksunion, the Flemist nationalist party, voted against. The Communists abstained. The Minister of Justice told the chamber that 1,338 people sentenced to death in their absence could return if the time limit was not extended.—(J.C.)

ZAMBIAN JEWS

To mark the establishment of the new Republic of Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia), a Jewish service of thanksgiving was held in Lusaka, attended by leaders of the Republic. A special prayer for the President and the State, composed by a Jewish Member of the Zambian Parliament, was recited. There are some 600 Jews living in Zambia.

Rabbi Dr. S. Neufeld

THE TOYNBEE HALL IN BERLIN

Some Reminiscences

In the 'seventies of the last century an institution, intended to raise the cultural level of the common people, was founded by an Anglican clergyman, Toynbee. Free lectures, simply expressed, were delivered in London and usually refreshments were also served. After the death of its founder in 1883 this institution was named "Toynbee Hall".

About the turn of the century it was also extended to Jewish conditions in certain large communities, first in London, then in certain Austrian communities and in 1904 to Berlin. Here the B'nai B'rith Lodges rendered special service in this communal work. Every evening, except Fridays, lectures were given in a rented hall and were followed after a short interval, during which tea and cakes were served, by music or literary activities. The members of the Lodges took it in turn to look after the arrangements, the men as supervisors, the ladies preparing the refreshments.

My parents were often present in this capacity at the Toynbee Hall on Saturday evenings and sometimes I was allowed to accompany them. My most pleasant childhood memories are associated with the rooms of the Toynbee Hall. At first it was located in a former hat factory which had belonged to a member of the Lodge, Caspar Lichtenstein. The family lived in the front building, which was linked with the factory premises by a large veranda. The roof of the veranda could be opened and it was therefore used as a Succah. The house lay in the Kaiserstrasse opposite the communal synagogue. Since the communal Succah was not nearly large enough, which made it necessary to hold Kiddush in two or three shifts, many people who did not like waiting gladly took the opportunity of going to the Lichtensteins. Mr. and Mrs. Lichtenstein made every effort to comply with the commandment Hiddur Mitzvah and decorated the Succah as beautifully as possible. To my eyes at that age it was a most tasteful Succah. I had never seen such a profusion of silver and so many chestnuts, grapes, apples and honey.

About 1902 the factory was moved to another building and in consequence the now empty rooms could be let to the Berlin Lodges. In these rooms I heard, between 1905 and 1910 approximately, a whole range of interesting lectures. I think back to the literary historian Gustav Karpeles, who was particularly concerned with research on Heine, to Albert Klausner, who translated the poems of the Bible, but who was also active in politics and some decades previously had sometimes been received by Bismarck and later by von Bülow and entrusted with various missions connected with the Jews. I think of Arthur Kahn, the father of Fritz Kahn (Jerusalem), who liked

to reminisce about his Rhine-Hessian background and to speak about his long residence in the U.S.A.

Later the factory building became too small and the Toynbee Hall was removed to different, better located and more spacious quarters. The old synagogue of the Adass Yisroel in the Gipsestrasse had been closed in 1904 after the consecration of the new synagogue in the Artilleriestrasse. Sometimes a small minyan was still held on Shabbat in the old building, but otherwise the house stood empty. The Lodges were glad to take the opportunity and about 1910 transferred the Toynbee Hall to the synagogue building, with which so many memories were linked. I spent many pleasant and interesting evenings there. I think of Rabbi Dr. Ackermann from Brandenburg, who not only delivered a simply expressed lecture there, but also appeared as a pianist in the artistic part of the evening. My first shy attempts as a lecturer were made there in the years 1911 and 1912. It was an odd experience to stand in the pulpit that had been occupied by my teachers, Dr. Hildesheimer and Dr. Munk.

My most pleasant experience was a lecture by the eye specialist, Dr. Salomon Hildesheimer, who was more widely known by his nickname, "Pom". He was the son of Dr. Hirsch Hildesheimer and the grandson of Rabbi Dr. Azriel Hildesheimer, the founder of the Adass Yisroel community. "Pom" Hildesheimer delivered a lecture and then, like Dr. Ackermann, also appeared in the second, artistic part of the evening. There he recited some of his own poems, one of which has become particularly well known. He described the achievements of those days, such as the motor bus, electric tram, telephone, etc. (they had not yet progressed as far as radio and the atom bomb), and closed each verse with the refrain: "Unsere Owaus Awaussenu haben oszer dran gedacht". Then came the final verse, which was directed at this room and only fitted a member of the Hildesheimer family. It ran something like this:

*"Diese alten heil'gen Raeume
Sind von Jugend mir vertraut,
Meine ersten Kindertraeume hab in ihnen
ich geschaut,
Dass in diesen heil'gen Raeumen meine
Spaesse wer'n belacht
Meine Owaus Awaussenu haben oszer dran
gedacht!"*

Here it has only been possible to give a short glimpse at the activities of the Toynbee Hall. The expression "Winter Help" was only invented later, but spiritual winter help was surely provided in this warm atmosphere even in those days.

Old Acquaintances

Milestones: Grete Mosheim will celebrate her sixtieth birthday on January 8. Born in Berlin, she was a star in her own right as Gretchen with Oskar Homolka, in von Unruh's "Phaea" with Curt Bois and in "Jim und Jill" before she left Germany for the States. After her return she made a comeback to the Berlin stage.—Paula Busch, of Berlin's once-famous circus, has just celebrated her seventieth birthday.—Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, of "Pan-europa" fame is seventy.

Germany: Annie Mewis, Lutz Altschul, Ulla Jacobson and Hans Soehner are in Gerald Savory's "Die verschenkten Jahre" on tour with A. E. Franke's "Gruener Wagen".—The East German Republic will rebuild the Bauhaus in Dessau.—Therese Giehse will play the lead in Gert Hofmann's "Der Sohn" at Munich's Kammerspiele.—Heinz Ruehmann and Lilo Pulver are in the remake of Curt Goetz's "Haus in Montevideo".—Stewart Granger will become a German star in the Karl May picture "Unter Geiern".—Trude Kolmann, of Munich's "Kleine Freiheit", will produce Offenbach's "Le Pont des Soupirs" at Gaertnerplatz-Theater.—84-year-old Heinz Tietjen will direct "Ariadne auf Naxos" in Trier.

Obituary: Rudolph Mate, the Polish-born camera man and film director, died in Beverly Hills aged 66; he shot the scenes of Dreyer's famous "Jeanne d'Arc" with Falconetti, and won five Oscar nominations.—Eduard Steuermann, the 72-year-old composer and pianist, has died in New York. He studied under Schoenberg and at one time was accompanist for Karl Kraus.—The once-famous opera tenor, Laurenz Hofer, died in Hanover at the age of 78.—Dr. Fritz Schiff, the 73-year-old former art critic of Berlin's "Welt am Abend" and later director of the museum in Haifa, has died in that city.—The formerly well-known actress, Ilka Gruening, died in Hollywood at the age of 87. She started at Berlin's Kleines Theater Unter den Linden before the First War and taught many actors.

News from Everywhere: Leopold Lindtberg will succeed Kurt Hirschfeld as director of Zurich's "Schauspielhaus". Carl Zuckmayer's new play, "Das Leben des Horace A. W. Tabor", was first produced there by W. Dueggelin, with Gustav Knuth, Marianne Hoppe, Sonja Ziemann and film cameraman Hans Schneeberger in the cast.—For the first time Fritz Kortner directed a play in Vienna. He presented his own adaptation of "John Gabriel Borkmann", with Paula Wessely and Ewald Balser, at the Burg. His own play, "Die Zwiesprache", directed by Reichert, was staged at the Akademie-Theater.

Miscellaneous: The memory of the author, Alfred Wolfenstein, who died shortly after the liberation of Paris on January 25, 1945, will be honoured by the Academy of Arts in Berlin on February 7 with the foundation of a "Wolfenstein Exhibition" and a "Wolfenstein Archiv". His works will be published by Kiepenheuer and Witsch.—Otto Katz, also known under the name of André Simone, who was executed in Prague at the time of the Slansky trial, was posthumously rehabilitated. Before 1933 he lived in Berlin and worked for Piscator.

Home News: Josef Somlo, the film producer, who before 1933 worked in Berlin, has left London to live in Locarno.—Peter de Mendelssohn and your columnist took part in a broadcast about the history of Café Kranzler for Berlin's "Rias" from London's German Food Centre.—Irene Prador is preparing a new B.B.C. series, "The World of Sound".

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Josef Maitlis

A LEGACY BY FREUD

Twenty-five years have now gone by since the death of Sigmund Freud, the illustrious investigator of the soul-life of man and of its complexes. I still possess notes and a number of letters connected with a visit to Freud after his arrival in England.

Sigmund Freud's arrival in London in 1938, following terrible experiences under Nazi rule in Vienna during the first months after the seizure of power in Austria, understandably evoked joy, and indeed, enthusiasm, everywhere in England. For days the English press was full of the event. Photographs and reports on Freud's arrival, lengthy articles devoted to the personality of this outstanding man, appeared everywhere. Demonstrations of friendship from all quarters were made to him. He received telegrams and greetings from many people, some of whom did not even know him. Flowers came as well, and valuable presents, including many antiques such as Freud greatly loved. The number of visitors, too, who came to greet this famous guest in their midst, was never-ending; among them were personalities from every sphere of cultural life, such as the English writer, H. G. Wells, Prinz Loewenstein, Stefan Zweig, Arnold Höllriegel, Professor Yahuda, the anthropologist, Professor Malinowski and last, but not least, Chaim Weizmann.

The London Committee of the well-known Yiddish Institute of Science in Vilna (YIVO) had sent Freud greetings, taking at the same time the opportunity of asking him to receive a delegation from the committee. Together with Albert Einstein and Simon Dubnow, Freud was a member of the Honorary Board of the YIVO in Vilna and followed with great interest the scientific works and achievements of the Institute since its foundation in 1925. The delegation wanted to acquaint the great Jewish scholar with the Institute's

immediate tasks and plans, and to assure themselves, if possible, of the benevolent support and collaboration of the London Institute.

When I, as a member, sent the committee's greetings to Freud, he quickly replied with a warmth and friendliness characteristic of him, at the same time proudly professing himself a Jew. He wrote: "I was very pleased to have your greetings in London. You probably know that I am glad and proud to profess that I belong to Jewry, whereas my attitude to all religions, and therefore also to ours, is one of critical rejection". When he had "recovered from the recent events in Vienna and the fatigue due to the subsequent journey" he would "be glad to have a visit from you". Unfortunately, as he said in a second letter, also written by hand, his health was "not so good as you wish and as I myself could desire". Nevertheless, in his letter of June 23, he expressed the hope that we could soon go to see him; he wanted, however, to telephone me the following week and arrange a suitable time for the visit. But he was too broken down in health, his troubles became more acute and he still needed care and rest.

Visit to Maresfield Gardens

Not until November 7, 1938 (two days before Crystal Night in Germany) was a delegation of the London YIVO Committee received by Freud. The delegation comprised Dr. I. N. Steinberg (the former Commissar of Justice in Lenin's Cabinet, later leader of the Freiland Movement), the Anglo-Jewish writer Joseph Leftwich and the writer of these lines. In the roomy study of his pleasant house at 20 Maresfield Gardens in Hampstead, a man of medium height, thin and frail, but with a good-humoured, friendly smile, came to meet us. It was the 82-year-old Freud who stood before us, upright, with a rather sceptical, yet friendly expression. And his eyes had still their old brilliance, the passionate fire of the seeker after truth. His expressive forehead bespoke depth of character and serenity. We had before us a man of true stature: unperturbed and honest, critical and upright, humane and noble, an indefatigable fighter—a man all of a piece. Thus the Gaon, R. Elijah of Vilna, must have looked. Soon he stretched out his delicate hand to us in greeting. Quickly a friendly atmosphere reigned between the host and his guests.

Freud spoke quietly and with calm certitude. His voice was even, yet from time to time one noticed difficulties of speech occasioned by the apparatus he had in his chin since an operation. Often his otherwise serene face showed signs of pain, which—scarcely noticed by the visitor—he was able to control quickly. And his whole behaviour also changed. Once more his face had regained its lively expression, the wrinkles on his forehead disappeared as if by magic and his eyes had their old brilliance. The tone of his voice grew warmer and soon he

was the spirited and witty leader of the conversation, full of humour and great wisdom.

The conversation revolved round the tasks and work of the scientific institute and its London department. We wanted to secure Freud's supporting and guiding collaboration. He assured us that he would continue to take a keen interest in the work of YIVO and that our work was very close to his heart. He had, he added, "common interests and feelings" with us, but, owing to his illness, and as he was almost an invalid, he could not take on any new tasks. The conversation now turned to questions concerning his scientific works, his struggle for the freedom of the researcher, which he carried on imperturbably all his life long. His face lit up when he spoke of these matters. He added modestly, with a smile that said a lot: "... one thus has occasion to talk about oneself".

In the course of the conversation Freud talked about antisemitism. We know, of course, that in his earliest youth and later in his academic career, he had been shown unmistakable signs of Austrian antisemitism. His proud avowal of his Jewishness and of the values of Jewry, despite his critical attitude to religion, was that of a dignified and self-confident Jew. "We are all of the same blood", he said emphatically. "At bottom they are all antisemites", he continued. "Perhaps here and there this is only latent, but antisemitism is there. Certainly there are praiseworthy exceptions, such as Coudenhove-Calergi, for instance, and his book on antisemitism" ("The Essence of Antisemitism" appeared as early as 1901 and went through several editions, the last in 1930), "in which he takes the greatest pains to be just to us. But except for that the masses, broadly speaking, are antisemitic here as well as there"—thus Freud ended his remarks with resignation.

Freud continued that he had found much friendship in England, and that since his arrival he had met with much sympathy and love. He confirmed with a certain amount of

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A LEGACY BY FREUD

(Continued from previous page)

satisfaction that he had received moving declarations of friendship, many telegrams and flowers. "How does the beginning of 'La Belle Hélène' run so nicely? I see nothing but flowers", he added with a gentle smile. But now, he feared, he would lose all this sympathy. His latest book, "Moses and Monotheism", just about to appear, would be regarded as an attack on religion, specially on the Bible, all the more so in a country which was closely bound up with the Bible. During this intimate conversation, which was frequently spiced with humour, he said he continuously received tracts and pamphlets from believers. Some wanted to convert him to Christianity, whereas the Jews wanted to bring him back to Judaism. "I shall lose sympathy, and I have no influence", he added ruefully.

From all sides he was warned not to have the book published. Friends even tried to convince him that he could only increase antisemitism in England, and moreover, that the Anglican Church would never forgive him for it. A well-known Jewish scholar (did he mean Professor Yahuda?) had intervened with him personally on the matter, he said, and Freud showed us a letter he had received from him. Continuing the conversation without a change of tone, Freud said he knew he would be hated for this. His theory of religion had brought him an incredible number of insults; "there is not an insult that I have not received". And he admitted with a grin that he was none the less looking forward to the appearance of the book. "The Jews will be angry", but that would not do him any harm, he said in conclusion.

Such was the great man in the intellectual world. Incorruptible and imperturbable, honest and fearless, a gallant fighter for the ultimate scientific truths, a man who never compromised. For him the greatest good and the eternal task of man on this earth was the search for truth—not the "gleichgeschaltete" approach, regulated from above.

Shortly after our visit to Freud I was approached by YIVO in Vilna with the proposal that I should undertake a propaganda journey to South Africa. I had told Freud about this and asked him to let me have an introduction of a few lines to take with me. With characteristic warmth and friendliness he reacted at once to my request. He did not keep me waiting long, but sent me quite soon a letter written in his own hand dated November 30, 1938; it may serve as a legacy by Freud to Jewry and its cultural values. In it is expressed not only Freud's

unshakeable belief in the eternal values of Jewry, which at a difficult time in the life of that community must be preserved and cultivated, but is also an identification of himself with the fate of his sorely-tried people.

"We Jews", so reads this noteworthy document, "have always held spiritual values in high esteem, we have held them together by means of ideas and to them we owe our preservation up to the present day. One event in our history has always seemed to me to be exemplary, that was when Rabbi Jochanan ben Sakkai elicited from the conqueror, after

Handwritten text in Yiddish, likely a transcription of the letter from Freud to the author.

From a Letter to the Author
(Transcript below)

the destruction of the Temple, permission to build the first institute of Jewish knowledge in Jabne (both words underlined by Freud).

A difficult time for our people has come again. It admonishes us to gather up our strength anew, in order to preserve our culture and our knowledge undamaged amidst these storms.

This legacy emanates from the loyalty to his people of a great, proud Jew, who was able to make himself a link in the long chain of Jewish intellectualism, from Rabbi ben Sakkai via generations of great Jews to the present time. It was a worthy confession by Sigmund Freud, the faithful son of his people, the investigator and thinker, who placed culture and research above all other values in the world.

TRANSCRIPT OF FACSIMILE

Auch jetzt ist wieder eine schwere Zeit fuer unser Volk gekommen. Sie mahnt uns, unsere Kraefte von neuem zu sammeln um unsere Kultur und unsere Wissenschaft in diesen Stuermen ungeschadigt zu bewahren. Welche Bedeutung unter unseren Institutionen grade der Yivo in Wilna zukommt, das wissen Sie besser als ich und werden es den Freunden in Suedafrika ueberzeugend darstellen koennen.

Mit herzlichsten Wuenschen
Ihr ergebener,
Sigm. Freud.

"THANK-YOU BRITAIN" FUND

The appeal of the "Thank-You Britain" Fund has met with a wide response. Contributions have been received from all sections of the community, including prominent scholars, scientists and artists, and it is particularly gratifying that the list of donors comprises not only members of the AJR and the other sponsoring organizations, but also former refugees who usually have only little contact with their fellow immigrants from the Continent.

There is a steady influx of payments, and it can be stated at this stage that the lower limit of the target indicated in the appeal letter has been reached. However, the Fund will only be commensurate with the size and standing of our community if ultimately a considerably higher amount will be raised. It should also be kept in mind that, to make the Fund representative of the community as a whole, it should comprise contributions from everybody in our midst. The need for increased research into social questions of this country, for which the Fund is to be used, has only recently been stressed again in a publication on "Social Research and a National Policy for Science".

The appeal will soon draw to its end. We, therefore, ask all those who so far have not responded to let us have their contributions now. Payments may also be made under a Deed of Covenant. Any material (donation forms, covenant forms, etc.) may be obtained from the office of the "Thank-You Britain" Fund, 8 Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3. Telephone: MAIda Vale 9096/7.

Many contributors added appreciative letters to their payments. The following letter from New Jersey (U.S.A.) may serve as an example of a great number of messages written in the same vein:

"I was only eight years old when we came to Britain from Germany. The ways in which we were accepted in those difficult times can never be repaid financially, but the heartfelt gratitude that so many of us felt for many years needed a form of expression.

"I am delighted to be able to contribute to your fitting memorial".



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MEETING OF YOUNG GERMANS IN LONDON

Address by Rabbi Dr. G. Salzberger

At a meeting of young Germans in London, Rabbi Dr. G. Salzberger gave a stimulating talk about his experiences as a German Jew before 1933, under the Nazi régime and after the war.

Like the individual, he stated, each nation, too, has its characteristic traits, though, when trying to define them, one has to beware of unjustified generalisations. The Germans had been described as a people of poets and thinkers, and they had also excelled in the field of music. On the other hand, they had developed an uncritical and unreserved belief in authority, especially in military authority. But for such an attitude, the happenings under the Nazi dictatorship would not have been conceivable. The speaker gave examples of the sufferings of the Jews in Germany between 1933 and 1939, stressing that those who were unable to emigrate had to endure a much more cruel fate.

Turning to the position after the war, he said that he considered it as one of his tasks to encourage those Germans who were of goodwill. Therefore, he followed invitations to address meetings in German cities, e.g., during Brotherhood Week. On such occasions, he had noticed a deep interest in Judaism and Jewry, especially amongst young Germans who were children or even unborn when the atrocities against the Jews were perpetrated. These young people had had no part in the happenings and could not be blamed for them.

The audience listened to the talk with an attention rarely experienced at public meetings, and the ensuing debate testified not only to the close contact which the speaker had established with the listeners, but also to the

urge of young people to clarify their own attitude to a problem very much on their minds.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the "Arbeitskreis 1961", a committee comprising, amongst others, the Ministers of the German Protestant and Catholic Congregations in London and former refugees from Germany. Its first Chairman was the late Dr. Alfred Wiener. After his death, he was succeeded by Mr. Herbert Sulzbach, who only recently was awarded the Federal German Cross of Merit, First Class, in recognition of his work for the promotion of understanding between Germans and Jews and between Great Britain and the Federal Republic.

The Arbeitskreis addresses itself to young Germans who are in this country as students, trainees, au pair girls or household helps. The meetings take place at about monthly intervals and their subjects are connected with questions of Germany's past and present as well as with the life in this country. The talks are given by expert German and English speakers and are followed by lively discussions.

At the next meeting on Wednesday, January 27th, at 8 p.m., Dr. Kamperick, of the B.B.C. German Section, himself a member of a group of young anti-Nazi resistance fighters, will speak about "Deutsche Jugend im Widerstand". The meetings are held in the CVJM, 35 Craven Terrace, W.2 (Underground Lancaster Gate and Paddington, Buses 12 and 88 to Lancaster Gate and 27 and 38 to Paddington). It would be appreciated if readers who know young Germans drew their attention to the work of the "Arbeitskreis". Programmes may be obtained from the German CVJM.

CHANUKAH AT THE AJR CLUB

More than 150 people attended this year's Chanukah celebration of the AJR Club. They were welcomed by the club's indefatigable chairman, Mrs. M. Jacoby. She also conveyed greetings from Mrs. G. Schachne, who was still recovering from a recent illness and, to the great regret of the members, could not be present. Dr. Adelheid Levy spoke about the message of the Chanukah story which should inspire every Jew to work for the realisation of the Messianic vision of Judaism.

In the course of time the part taken by the Horwell family in the club Chanukah celebrations has become a tradition, and a very welcome one at that. Under the motto: "Something Old and Something New" there was again a well-selected and varied programme of gramophone records. After the recitals the members enjoyed cake, wine and lively conversations at the club premises.

FRANKFURT JUDAICA LIBRARY

A short while ago the Frankfurt City and University Library was moved from the Rothschild House am Untermainkai and the emergency bunkers into a new, modern building in the Bockenheimer Landstrasse, near the University and the Deutsche Bibliothek. The reading room of the Judaica Department has been accommodated on the third floor. The Judaica Collection is the largest of its kind in Germany; formerly it was even the largest one on the whole Continent. Its nucleus consists of preserved pre-war possessions which had been catalogued by the former director, Professor Aron Freimann, in 1932. Whilst most of the Hebraica were destroyed by war action, the majority of the Judaica have been saved. As far as possible, they have been brought up to date and are continuously replenished. Thus, the collection has again attained its high pre-war standard. This is to a high extent due to the assistance rendered by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (Bad Godesberg) and by the Frankfurt Municipality.—(E.G.L.)

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OBITUARY

LORD MARKS

Lord Marks, Chairman and Managing Director of Marks and Spencer, died in London at the age of 76. He was born in Manchester as the son of an immigrant from Poland. Michael Marks, who, in partnership with Tom Spencer, started the Penny Bazaars which were to become the foundation of the chain-store empire. Simon Marks was knighted in 1944 and created a baron in 1961. His achievements in business, coupled with his concern for the welfare of his employees, were widely praised in the obituaries published in the national press. Lord Marks was also a munificent philanthropist and gave considerable sums to British concerns, including gifts of over £160,000 to University College and over £150,000 to the Royal College of Surgeons.

From his early youth Lord Marks was closely associated with Zionism. As a friend of Chaim Weizmann he was one of the founders of what came to be known as the Manchester school of Zionist ideology. He took part in the discussions which led to the Balfour Declaration and substantially contributed to funds required for building up Israel. When, in 1933, the Central British Fund was founded to meet the emergency for the German Jews, he agreed to become one of the Directors of the Appeal. He served on the Council of the C.B.F. for many years and was later made one of the C.B.F.'s Hon. Presidents.

The AJR and the Council of Jews from Germany have sent messages of sympathy to the family of the late Lord Marks.

PROFESSOR ARTHUR NUSSBAUM

Professor Arthur Nussbaum died in New York on November 22 in his 87th year. He was an authority on Commercial and International Private Law. Until 1933 he was a widely recognised Professor at Berlin University. When he had to emigrate he was offered hospitality by Columbia University which enabled him to continue his research and teaching activities. He has several standard works, both in German and in English, to his credit. Professor Nussbaum also took an active interest in Jewish affairs. When he was still a young lecturer he published a monograph to which his teacher, Franz von Liszt, wrote the preface, unmasking the ritual murder legend. For many years he was a Board member of the "Central-Verein".

PROFESSOR FRIEDRICH HERTZ

The economist and sociologist Professor Friedrich Hertz passed away in London on November 20, 86 years old. He was born in Vienna where he was Counsellor at the Austrian Chancellery for 12 years from 1918. In 1930 he became Professor of Sociology of Halle University. Accused of complicity at the time of the Reichstag fire, he returned to Vienna in 1933 and, after the "Anschluss", emigrated to England. His works include "Rasse und Kultur" (1925) in which he exposes the fallacies of H. S. Chamberlain's race theories. His last work was a trilogy, "The Development of the German Mind".

FELIX WELTSCH

Dr. Felix Weltsch died in Jerusalem a few weeks after his 80th birthday. As a distinguished philosopher he played a prominent part in the Jewish life of Prague, his city of birth. He was also editor of the Jewish periodical "Selbstwehr." At the same time, he held a responsible position with the Prague University Library. After his emigration in 1939 he worked with the Jewish National and University Library in Jerusalem. He was also closely associated with the activities of the organisations of Jews from Central Europe, many of whose leaders were his personal friends.

Felix Weltsch wrote a number of remarkable philosophical books, most of them in German, e.g., "Das Wagnis der Mitte. Ein Beitrag zur Ethik und Politik der Zeit" (1936). His last great book, "Nature, Ethics and Politics", was published only in Hebrew. He was one of the two most intimate friends of Franz Kafka (the other being Max Brod), and one of his works deals with "Religion and Humour in Kafka's Life and Work".

JULIUS GOLDSCHMIDT

The art dealer, Mr. Julius Goldschmidt, died in London. Born in Frankfurt (Main) in 1882, he became a member of the celebrated firm of J. M. S. Goldschmidt, which had been founded in 1859 by his father and his two uncles. In 1935 he moved to London. "His interests from the first were canalised in sculpture and he was the best connoisseur of Renaissance bronzes of his time", writes Mr. John Pope-Hennessy in *The Times*. Mr. Goldschmidt was also a member of the London Committee set up for the preparation of a History of the Jews in Frankfurt.

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IN MEMORY OF TWO ARTISTS

Irene Triesch

Although unknown to the younger generation, Irene Triesch will still be remembered by many. She took her own life in a holiday home near Berne because she was afraid of going blind. The 87-year-old widow of the once famous pianist, Frederic Lamond, until a few years ago lived near London.

Irene Triesch started as a member of Otto Brahm's ensemble at Berlin's Lessing-Theater, until Rudolf Bernauer and Carl Meinhardt put her under contract. She played Lady Macbeth, Strindberg's "Kronbräut", partnered by Paul Wegener, and "Hedda Gabler", with Ludwig Hartau as Eylert Loewberg. She took the part of Indra's daughter in "Traumspiel", with Hartau, Kaysler, Alfred Abel, Frieda Richard, Heinz Mierendorff, Julie Marba, Hermann Picha and Guido Herzfeld in the cast. But one day she decided not to act again and turned down all offers. Instead, she travelled all over the country and gave lecture tours with readings from the Bible and poetry.

Eventually she completely disappeared from the public scene. Soon she was entirely forgotten. Nobody knew that she lived in Scotland after the death of her beloved husband. Several years ago she wrote to me, though we had never met, and asked me to visit her in Tunbridge Wells, but I am sorry to say I never went.

Kurt Hirschfeld

Kurt Hirschfeld died in Tegernsee, after a long illness, at the age of 62. He was buried in Zurich where, since 1961, he was the successor of Dr. O. Waelterlin as the director of Schauspielhaus.

Hirschfeld was born in Lehrte, near Hannover, and started as a journalist in Berlin. Later he became the literary manager of Gustav Hartung in Darmstadt. In 1933 he went to Switzerland and joined the theatre in Zurich as Dramaturg. There, he became the rallying point of refugee actors and made the Schauspielhaus the leading German-speaking stage outside the Nazi-governed territories.

Leopold Lindtberg, Kurt Horwitz, Ernst Ginsberg, Erwin Kalser, Wolfgang Heinz, von Beneckendorff and many others have to thank him for a place in Zurich's ensemble. He paved the way for the two Swiss playwrights, Frisch and Dürrenmatt; Zuckmayer's "Devil's General" was first produced in Zurich, and Brecht directed his "Puntilla" there after his return from the States.

After the war, Hirschfeld staged Ibsen's "Doll's House" in Tel Aviv, but refused offers to return to Germany. Instead he interested Gustav Knuth and Rolf Henninger in the Schauspielhaus after many of the regulars had left for German theatres. One day, when the history of German literature and the German-speaking theatre in exile is written, Kurt Hirschfeld's name will feature prominently in it. He will be missed by many.

PEM

GOLDMANN ON JEWISH SURVIVAL

Delivering the Herbert Samuel commemorative lecture of the British Friends of the Hebrew University in London, Dr. Nahum Goldman made the forecast that the present century might turn out to be a most difficult one from the point of view of Jewish survival. Throughout centuries of persecution and poverty, he said, the Jewish people in the Diaspora had learned how to remain Jews in bad times. The new problem which had arisen was how to survive as a distinctive community when it seemed comparatively easy to be a Jew.

No Jewish community, including that of Russia, was in any serious physical danger, but Russian Jewry's survival as a community with ties to Jewish religion and Jewish culture and with links to the Jewish people outside was in danger. The Russian Government, said Dr. Goldman, was not conducting "a conscious antisemitic policy" but the effect of the totalitarian system was a grave threat to minorities generally. This type of threat was not confined only to the totalitarian régimes. It was spreading in the newly established States and

emerging also in the old-established democracies such as the United States.

Also, by virtue of the Jews' social-economic position today, the Jew was now for the first time on the other side of the "have-nots". In countries on the verge of revolution and social upheaval this represented a most dangerous situation. Although Castro was probably the most pro-Jewish ruler in the world, as a middle-class community Cuban Jewry was ruined and this, said the speaker, could happen any day to much larger Jewish communities.—(J.C.)

CATHOLICS AND JEWS

The third session of the Ecumenical Council ended without the promulgation of the "Jewish chapter", part of a "Declaration on Non-Christians". This will not take place until the next session of the Ecumenical Council, which it is presumed will be late in 1965 or early in 1966. There was, however, an overwhelmingly favourable vote for a declaration on relations between the Roman Catholic Church and the Jews, and on a section containing condemnation of any and all discrimination.

Father T. Corbishley, a leading Jesuit in this country, spoke on "The Vatican Council and the Jews" at a meeting of the B'nai B'rith First Lodge of England. He refuted any suggestion that Church teachings were responsible for antisemitism, stating it was important to distinguish between the official teachings of the Church and the unfortunate way in which those teachings were often interpreted in Sunday schools. The Church had no official accusation of deicide against the Jews, and in putting forward its Schema the Vatican Council was simply trying to rid the more primitive-minded Catholics of this idea and to re-educate those who needed re-educating. Roman Catholics were today fully aware of the injustices perpetrated by Christians towards Jews for centuries. "Thank God we are coming out of our Catholic ghetto!" declared the speaker, stating that the responsibility of Catholics was not primarily to their fellow-Catholics but to all fellow-men. Today any reasonably intelligent Catholic knew that they had a lot to learn from other traditions and most of all from the Jews.—(J.C.)

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Birthdays

Löw.—Mrs. Anna Löw (née Holzer), of 81 Holden Road, London, N.12, will celebrate her 80th birthday on January 19.

Treitel.—Dr. Theodor Treitel (formerly of Berlin), of 14 Dunstan Road, London, N.W.11, will celebrate his 80th birthday on January 3.

Will.—Mr. Louis Will (formerly Schoenlanke), of 22 Dingwall Gardens, London, N.W.11, will celebrate his 94th birthday on January 15.

Death

Lobner.—Mr. Otto Lobner (formerly lawyer in Teplitz-Schoenau), of 54 Aberdare Gardens, London, N.W.6, passed away on November 25, 1964, in his 72nd year.

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GERMAN SHORTHAND-TYPIST, experienced in schedule typing, able to operate electric typewriter, seeks part-time work. Box 505.

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Personal

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MISSING PERSONS

Personal Enquiries

Deutsch.—Will Mrs. Edith Deutsch (née Reinfeld), born 5.3.1909, in Vienna, who came to England in 1938 and is thought to have married Mr. W. R. Sanders (formerly Schlamowicz), communicate with Dr. Y. Guvrin, 101 Yehuda Halevi Street, Tel Aviv, as her address is wanted by Ing. Richard Deutsch.

Enquiries by AJR

Ferber.—Horst Ferber, last known address, 26 Vivian Way, London, N.2, son of Mrs. Bertha Ferber, last known to be resident in Cologne. Wanted in connection with a restitution claim.

Hakansson.—Mrs. Leonore Hakansson (née Wulf), born on 27.4.1889, in Berlin, last-known address 91 Gilling Court, Belsize Grove, London, N.W.3, wanted in connection with a restitution claim.

Handler.—Mrs. Ani Handler, who lived during the war in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, and left for Vienna after the war where she ran a fancy shop. Believed to have come to London in 1948.

Wilcsek.—Mrs. Agnes Wilcsek (née Weisz), last-known address 79 Chatsworth Road, London, N.W.2, wanted in connection with a restitution claim.

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INTERNATIONALES ERBRECHT

Ein neues Quellenwerk

Auf dem Gebiete des internationalen Rechts ist für die Juden unseres Zeitalters das Erbrecht zu besonderer Bedeutung gelangt, sind doch durch die Zerstreuung der Juden über die ganze Erde vor allem durch die Flucht vor dem Naziregime und dem zweiten Weltkrieg auf der einen Seite und die massenhafte Vernichtung jüdischen Lebens auf der anderen Seite zahllose erbrechtliche Beziehungen entstanden. Es besteht daher das Bedürfnis nach Orientierung über die in den verschiedenen Staaten und im internationalen Rechtsverkehr geltenden erbrechtlichen Vorschriften.

Hier erfüllt das von Prof. M. Ferid und Amtsgerichtsrat Dr. K. Firsching herausgegebene Quellenwerk *Internationales Erbrecht* (Verlag C. H. Beck, München und Berlin) eine wichtige Aufgabe. Von diesem Werk sind bereits früher die Abschnitte über den mitteleuropäischen Rechtskreis (Deutschland, Oesterreich, Schweiz), über den romanischen Rechtskreis (Frankreich, Italien, Vatikanstadt), über das Recht der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, und über den slawischen Rechtskreis (Sowjetunion, Tschechoslowakei, Bulgarien, Jugoslawien) erschienen. Die einzelnen Länderabschnitte bringen nicht nur die einschlägigen Gesetzestexte (in der Landessprache und in deutscher Uebersetzung) sondern auch eine systematische Darstellung der Grundzüge einschliesslich des Kollisionsrechts und auch des Erbschaftssteuerrechts.

In der soeben erschienenen vierten Lieferung des umfangreichen Werks wird das Erbrecht des Staates Israel sowie das für viele Juden so wichtige Erbrecht Polens und Ungarns behandelt.

Das Erbrecht Israels ist von dem Tel Aviver Rechtsanwalt Dr. Fritz H. Strauss bearbeitet. Es ist ihm gelungen, dieses von anderen Rechtsgebieten so verschiedene Erbrecht in seinen Besonderheiten dem Ausländer nahe zu bringen. Dies bezieht sich weniger auf die Regelung der gesetzlichen Erbfolge, die in vielem dem deutschen Recht entspricht

(mit der bemerkenswerten Abweichung des Erbrechts überlebender Eltern neben den Kindern des Erblassers), als vor allem auf das historisch bedingte Nebeneinander der gesetzlichen Regelung aus der türkischen Zeit, den Gesetzen aus der Zeit des englischen Mandats und den seit der Errichtung des Staates Israel ergangenen Vorschriften.

Für viele Juden ist das Erbrecht Polens von grösstem Interesse. Es ist dadurch kompliziert, dass alle Erbfälle aus der Zeit der deutschen Besetzung während des zweiten Weltkrieges nicht dem einheitlichen polnischen Erbrechtsdekret von 1946 unterliegen, das am 1. Januar 1947 in Kraft getreten ist, sondern dem Recht desjenigen Teils der Polnischen Republik, dem der Erblasser in der Verfolgungszeit, die mit dem 8. Mai 1945 endete, unterstand. Dies ist vor allem auch für das deutsche Wiedergutmachungsrecht von Bedeutung. Bis zum Inkrafttreten des einheitlichen polnischen Erbrechtsdekrets umfasste das polnische Staatsgebiet nämlich fünf Rechtsgebiete entsprechend der früheren Zugehörigkeit, und in jedem dieser Teilgebiete galt ein anderes Erbrecht. In der Darstellung des polnischen Erbrechts durch Dr. G. Geilke von der Universität Hamburg kommt diese besondere historisch bedingte Eigenart des polnischen Erbrechts deutlich zum Ausdruck und eine vergleichende Tabelle sowie eine Kartenskizze geben einen Ueberblick über diese komplizierten Rechtsverhältnisse.

Die Darstellung des Erbrechts Ungarns entspricht nicht dem der anderen Länder. Zwar ist das Erbrecht des Zivilgesetzbuchs der Ungarischen Volksrepublik von 1959 im ungarischen und deutschen Text abgedruckt, doch ist das alte ungarische Recht, das auf ganz anderen Grundsätzen beruht, nur in seinen Grundzügen skizziert.

Für die fünfte Lieferung, die bereits vorbereitet wird, sind die Abschnitte Spanien, Niederlande, Belgien und Luxemburg vorgesehen. Auch das englische Erbrecht ist in Vorbereitung.

DR. RUDOLF R. LEVY.

Birthdays

PROFESSOR FRIEDA WUNDERLICH 80

The authority on social science, Professor Dr. Frieda Wunderlich, recently celebrated her 80th birthday in New York. Until 1933 she was professor at the "Berufspädagogische Institut" in Berlin. She also edited the periodical "Soziale Praxis" and headed the "Buero fuer Sozialpolitik". After her emigration Professor Wunderlich taught at the New School for Social Research in New York. Though she retired several years ago she is still active as a research worker and as late as 1958 published a monograph about "Farmer and Farm Labor in the Russian Zone of Germany". She was awarded an Honorary Doctorate by the University of Cologne in 1954.

WILL ESSINGER 80

Mr. Will Essinger (formerly Mannheim), a brother of the late Miss Anna Essinger, celebrated his 80th birthday on November 1 with his family and his friends. Mr. Essinger is well known through his activities in the Zionist Movement and through his collection of old and classic works on bees.

AJR GLASGOW

At the annual general meeting held by the Society of Jewish Refugees on Sunday, November 22, 1964, the following office-bearers were elected: Chairman, Mr. B. N. Bergmann; hon. treasurer, Miss Ilse Fuss; hon. auditor, Mr. J. Singer; delegates to the Glasgow Jewish Representative Council, Mr. B. N. Bergmann and Mr. J. Singer.

The Society of Jewish Refugees in Glasgow is affiliated to the Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain. It holds monthly meetings for members and friends, whose interests it protects.

Through its delegates it keeps in contact with the community. At the moment it supports the Thank-You Britain Fund, whereby lasting expression will be given of the gratitude felt by the refugees to the British people.

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GERMANY AND ISRAEL

SCIENTISTS AND MILITARY AID

Although Bonn has failed to deny reports that West Germany has provided military aid for Israel, the larger and more responsible German newspapers continued to show understanding of Israel's security situation and demanded that the Government should take a clear and proper stand on the question of relations with Israel. Only the most extremist newspapers denounced this alleged military aid, but it was suggested by some papers that Israel should realise that nothing can be done to halt the activities of German scientists in Egypt or to extend the statute of limitations on the prosecution of war criminals.

Two scientists, Dr. Hans Jensen and Dr. Wolfgang Gentner, of Heidelberg, on their return from a visit to Israel have denied military co-operation between West German and Israeli atomic research experts. They said that their associations with Israeli colleagues were the same as those maintained with more than fifty scientists from many other countries. A recent statement by the official spokesman of the West German Government in Bonn that West Germany was co-operating with Israel in the peaceful use of atomic energy was described as untrue by the two men. There were no plans to extend co-operation beyond basic research, they said.

PLEAS FOR DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

In an Open Letter, addressed to Federal Parliament President Gerstenmaier, Chancellor Erhard and Foreign Minister Schroeder, 14 well-known university professors called for the establishment of diplomatic relations

between Germany and Israel and for effective measures against the activities of German scientists in Egypt. The signatories include Professor D. Gollwitzer and the Nobel Prize winner Professor Max Born. Professors of all German universities will be asked to associate themselves with the appeal.

A plea for diplomatic recognition was also made by Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the Bavarian Section of the Christian Democratic Party, in an article published in the weekly *Der Stern*.

Collection of Signatures Illegal?

The Federal Board of Employers' Organisations in Duesseldorf has criticised the campaign for West Germany's diplomatic recognition of Israel which is being conducted among employees of West German firms by the Trade Union Federation.

In a circular the employers' board points out that the collection of signatures for the appeal is illegal as this is a political issue and political activities of any kind within firms are not allowed by German law.

CO-OPERATION IN HOUSING SCHEME

According to Herr Georg Leber, trade union leader and member of the board of directors of Neue Heimat, the building company of the West German trade unions, it is possible that Neue Heimat may co-operate with Rassco, the Israeli construction company, in the erection of 3,000 housing units near Tel Aviv. Herr Leber, who recently returned from a visit to Israel, said that the project would cost 50 million marks.

SOUTH AFRICAN JEWRY AND APARTHEID

London Lecture of Dr. de Blank

This year's Robert Waley Cohen Memorial Lecture under the auspices of the Council of Christians and Jews was delivered by the Right Rev. Joost de Blank (Canon of Westminster, formerly Archbishop of Cape Town) who spoke about "Inter-Race Relationships". Sir Henry d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, M.P., was in the chair.

In the course of his address Dr. de Blank said that the whole matter of inter-race relationships had been bedevilled by man's refusal to live up to the conception of brotherhood of all men, as it is taught by the great religions.

After dealing with the evils of apartheid he said: "Among the most valued opponents of segregation in South Africa have been some Jews, but by no means all. This came as a somewhat shattering shock to me. I was quite certain that the Jews, who, alas, know what it means to be discriminated against, will be the chief enemy of any discrimination policy against other people. And it is by no means always the religious Jews in South Africa who have been most forthcoming and courageous in the conflict. It is said that official Jewry, through its South African Board of Deputies, has been pathetically reluctant to speak and work boldly for racial justice. Indeed, on one occasion its secretary came to see me to apologise for the weakness of its witness. It was disheartening but understandable. The Jews had suffered so much themselves. The flames of antisemitism had burned so dangerously brightly in South Africa during the years of Hitler's war that perhaps they were bound to be timorous."

However, whilst it might be easy to criticise the position in countries overseas, we had only to think of places like Smethwick or Notting Hill to realise that we, too, had to stand the test.

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