

AJR

VOL. XXI No. 2

February, 1966

INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

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CONFERENCE IN BONN

Assurance by President Luebke

As reported in our previous issue, the "Haushaltssicherungsgesetz" includes a clause which stipulates partial deferments of capital compensation payments. This clause was adopted in spite of widespread public protests.

We also reported that a forthcoming Implementary Order to the Clause would exempt certain categories of persecutees from this deferment. To discuss the details, a conference between leading officials of the Federal German Government and delegates of the persecutees' organisations was held in Bonn on January 7. The Council of Jews from Germany was represented by its Vice-President, Dr. W. Breslauer, and Dr. F. Goldschmidt. Among the other organisations represented were the Claims Conference and the Zentralrat of the Jews in Germany.

In his introductory remarks Dr. Dahlmann, Federal Minister of Finance, stressed that he had always been a champion of compensation for Nazi victims. If the "Haushaltssicherungsgesetz", which would affect many categories of German persecutees, also included measures concerning the Indemnification Law, this would, in his view, have a beneficial effect on the general attitude of the population towards the issue of indemnification.

In putting forward the case of the persecutees, the representatives of the Jewish organisations stressed that their participation in the Conference did not imply that they agreed to the provisions of the Law. However, once the principle of indemnification had been enacted, they were anxious to secure at least special arrangements in cases of hardship.

Prior to the Conference the Government had already agreed that full payments should be made if the claimants were old or if the amounts involved were small. As far as the age is concerned, the Government had intended to make full payments if the claimants were at least 68 years old on January 1, 1966. As a result of the negotiations, the age limit will be lowered to 65.

Full payments will also be made to all claimants whose awards do not exceed DM. 1,000. This limit is higher than originally envisaged by the Government.

It means that, among others, the additional awards for damage to education ("Ausbildungsschaden"), arising from the Final Indemnification Law, will not be affected by the "Haushaltssicherungsgesetz".

Where the claims exceed DM. 5,000 40 per cent of the total award or DM. 5,000, whichever amount is higher, will be paid as a first instalment.

All these arrangements are subject to the approval of the Bundesrat. They can, therefore, not be considered as final at this stage. It is expected that the Implementary Order will be promulgated in the course of February.

The representatives of the persecutee organisations also stressed the hardship which would arise if all payments of capital compensation were stopped until the Implementary Order has been enacted. The spokesmen of the Government promised to see to it that payments were resumed as soon as the terms of the Implementary Order had been agreed by the Federal Cabinet, i.e., before submission to the Bundesrat. It is therefore to be hoped that payments will be made again from early February onwards.

Lastly, it was agreed at the Conference that representatives of the Government and of the persecutees should meet again in the autumn in order to discuss the allocation of a further quota in the light of the statistical figures which would by then be available for the first six months of the year.

It is stressed again that the deferment only refers to those awards under the Federal Indemnification Law which are "capital payments"; this also includes arrears for newly awarded "Renten", e.g., to widows whose husbands died before October, 1953. However, the actual "Renten", whether of old standing or newly awarded, are not affected by the Law. If and as far as "Renten" have been increased, e.g., Höchstrenten under the Final Indemnification Law, the increased payments are effective from January 1, 1966, onwards, although, as usual, there is a certain lapse of time between the assessment and the remittance of the higher "Rente".

In its protests prior to the enactment of the "Haushaltssicherungsgesetz", the Council of Jews from Germany had pointed out that the measure would also have a most disquieting effect on those victims of Nazi persecution who were not affected by it, because they feared that, in the course of time, further one-sided actions

by the Federal Government might impair their rights as well.

In a letter to Federal President Luebke of December 30, 1965, the Council drew the President's attention to this widespread anxiety, reiterating at the same time its strong disagreement with the deferment which had become law by then. A copy of the Resolution of October 10, 1965, in which the Council's attitude to post-war Germany was defined (see November issue of *AJR Information*) was attached to the letter. The Council stated that uneasiness would be considerably reduced if the President issued a statement assuring the claimants that they had no reason to fear any curtailment of their rights. The reply to this letter is published below.

"VOLLE ERFUELLUNG DER ENTSCHAEDIGUNGSGESETZE"

Schreiben des Bundespräsidenten an den Council

Bundespräsidialamt Bonn, den 7. 1. 1966.

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Breslauer!
Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Goldschmidt!

Der Herr Bundespräsident hat von den Ausführungen Ihres Schreibens vom 30. Dezember 1965 und seiner Anlagen einschliesslich der Entschliessung des Council vom 10. Oktober 1965 mit besonderem Interesse Kenntnis genommen. Er hat mir aufgetragen, Ihnen zu versichern, dass kein Verantwortlicher in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland daran denkt, den Verfolgten des NS-Regimes die Leistungen vorzuenthalten, die in dem Bundesentschädigungsgesetz in der Fassung des BEG - Schlussgesetzes vom 14.9.1965 (BGBl. I S. 1315) vorgesehen sind. Art 19 des Haushaltssicherungsgesetzes—Art. 17 des Entwurfs—enthält auch keinerlei Kürzungen von Leistungen. Zur Sicherung der Währung und des von der Verfassung zwingend geforderten Haushaltsausgleichs war es lediglich erforderlich, die Erfüllung dieser Leistungen auf einen etwas längeren Zeitraum zu verteilen.

Der Herr Bundespräsident hofft, dass die in der Entschliessung des Council vom 10. Oktober 1965 so eindrucksvoll und hoffnungsvoll dargestellte Lage durch das Haushaltssicherungsgesetz nicht ernstlich getrübt werden wird. Dass es ein ganz besonderer Wunsch des Herrn Bundespräsidenten ist, zu einer fortschreitenden Entspannung der Beziehungen zwischen Deutschen und Juden mit allen Kräften beizutragen, braucht wohl nicht hervorgehoben zu werden. Der Herr Bundespräsident wird sich im Rahmen seiner verfassungsrechtlichen Befugnisse stets dafür einsetzen, dass die Bundesrepublik Deutschland die Entschädigungsgesetze voll erfüllt.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung
(gez.) Unterschrift.

NEWS FROM GERMANY

ZWEITE

DURCHFUEHRUNGS-VERORDNUNG ZUM BUNDESRUECKERSTATTUNGS-GESETZ

Am 27. Dezember 1965 ist eine Zweite Durchfuehrungs-Verordnung (2.DVO) zum Bundesrueckerstattungs - Gesetz (BRueG) ergangen, die im Bundesgesetzblatt Teil I Nr. 73 vom 31. Dezember 1965 verkuendet worden ist.

Der Inhalt der 1.DVO wurde in AJR Information vom Juni 1965 ausfuehrlich dargestellt. Durch die 2.DVO ist zu den "Entziehungsgebieten" im Sinne der Vorschriften ueber die Entziehung von Schmuck- und Edelmetallgegenstaenden in den ehemals besetzten oder eingegliederten Gebieten auch des Koenigreich Griechenland getreten. Auch fuer dieses Gebiet sind fuer die ueberwiegende fuer dieses Gebiet sind fuer die ueberwiegende "Verbringung" in den "Geltungsbereich" sog. "Allgemeine Massnahmen" durch Dienststellen der SS, der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD getroffen worden.

Fuer "Gebrauchssilber" bestehen auch bei Entziehung in Griechenland keine Ansprueche. Auch bei Entziehung von Hausrat in Griechenland sind Ansprueche nicht gegeben.

In Ergaenzung der Mitteilungen ueber die Antragsfristen in AJR Information vom Juli 1965 (S.3) und August 1965 (S.2) wird darauf hingewiesen, dass fuer Ansprueche betr. die Entziehung von Schmuck- und Edelmetallgegenstaenden in Griechenland die Antragsfrist am 1. Januar 1967 ablaeuft.

BAMBERG APPEAL

In Bamberg, a sentence of juvenile detention of between 18 and 42 months was passed on Reinhard Woitzik, who admitted responsibility for desecrating the Jewish cemetery and a synagogue memorial in the city, and other antisemitic incidents in the summer. He appealed against the sentence. The court accepted medical opinion that Woitzik was an immature adolescent not fully responsible for his action.

Woitzik told the court he was ashamed and sorry for what he had done. He said he was filled with hatred of the Jews because of the suffering of his father; his professional failure, which he attributed to Jewish intrigue; and the influence of Nazi literature. His father was sentenced by a Polish court for war crimes, returned home to West Germany in 1957, but was arrested by the German authorities in 1961 and he died in 1962. The prosecution told the court that while in custody Woitzik sang Nazi songs in his cell.

AWARD DECLINED

President Heinrich Luebke's award of the Service Cross (First Class) of the West German Order of Merit to Frau Elisabeth Forek, for helping persecuted Jews during the Nazi régime, has been refused. Frau Forek, a retired Bremen secondary school teacher, said she felt it to be her Christian duty to help the victims of persecution and she could not accept any public honours. The people of her parish, she pointed out, had opposed the Nazi régime from the beginning and had protected Jews as much as possible.

NAZI PUBLISHERS

Helmut Cramer, a publisher of pro-Nazi literature, fled to Egypt from West Germany while on trial for disseminating anti-democratic propaganda. Mr. Zachariah Shuster, European director of the American Jewish Committee, has reported that Cramer is now disseminating his books from Cairo, where he has established his neo-Nazi publishing house.

A former S.S. officer and proprietor of the Ring publishing house, Cramer has informed potential clients in Germany that he will continue his activities from Cairo and that he will be publishing new neo-Nazi books this year. He will also make available the volumes published previously, most of which glorify the S.S. and the Hitler régime.

The Goettingen public prosecutor has begun proceedings to obtain an order for the confiscation of a book, "Adolf Hitler, Aus dem Erleben dargestellt", by Dr. Hans Severus Ziegler, published by the neo-Nazi firm of Wilhelm Schuetz in 1964. The book, it is submitted, contains several passages defamatory to the Jews and members of the anti-Nazi resistance movement.—(J.C.)

DESECRATIONS

Five Nazi swastikas were smeared on a shop in the Moabit district of West Berlin. A swastika and an antisemitic slogan were also smeared on a factory wall in Bad Hersfeld in Hessen.

Police announced the desecration of the old Jewish cemetery in the village of Erfringen-Kirchen, in Baden-Wuerttemberg, where six gravestones were overturned and a marble plaque destroyed. No Jews have lived there since 1940. A memorial plaque for Jewish victims of Nazism is to be unveiled at the cemetery in the spring.

HALLE MEMORAL

A memorial to the Jewish victims of Nazism has been erected on the site of the former synagogue in Halle, East Germany. The synagogue was destroyed by the Nazis in 1938.

AUSTRIAN VERDICTS

Former S.S. man, Franz Novak, sentenced to eight years' gaol in December, 1964, for organising transports of Jews to the gas chambers during the war, is to face a retrial. The Austrian High Court has quashed the verdict, stating that the lower court had found Novak guilty only of "endangering human lives" and had not considered the question of manslaughter.

A Vienna court found Robert Verbelen, wartime leader of the Flemish Nazi commandos and an S.S. officer, not guilty on charges involving responsibility for the murder of many hundreds of Resistance members and others. Verbelen was released despite protests by the prosecution. In Belgium in 1947 he was sentenced to death *in absentia* on the same charges. M. Spaak, the Belgian Foreign Minister, summoned the Austrian Ambassador and expressed to him the Belgian Government's "surprise and indignation" at the acquittal. The Belgian Minister of Justice, in a radio interview, voiced his "indignation" at the Austrian acquittal, and the Belgian press has described it as an insult to Belgium and a disgrace to Austria.

SHADOWS OF THE PAST

INTERVIEW WITH EICHMANN'S SON

An interview with Klaus Eichmann, one of Adolf Eichmann's sons, was published in the West German illustrated weekly, "Quick". Klaus Eichmann, now a minor employee of a large electrical appliance manufacturing firm in south-west Germany, said he had left Argentina for West Germany after losing his job because he was a son of Adolf Eichmann. His brother Horst was still living there and was employed as a courier for an international Nazi organisation, which had the same offices, ranks and departments as the original in the 1930s and 1940s.

In the period before Adolf Eichmann's capture and removal to Israel in 1960, Klaus Eichmann said, he had met many leading former Nazis at his father's house, including Dr. Joseph Mengele. He declared that Martin Bormann, Hitler's deputy, and Heinrich Mueller, the head of the Gestapo, had been mainly responsible for the crimes committed by the Nazis in Europe, and his father had hoped to prove this. He would have done so, declared his son, by giving himself up to an international tribunal and demonstrating the guilt of Bormann and Mueller in the course of trial proceedings, which he had hoped would have resulted in a four to six-year gaol sentence. Once the Israelis had captured Adolf Eichmann, plans were laid for a number of retaliatory acts. However, claimed Klaus Eichmann, one of his father's friends, an ex-S.S. officer, had condemned the use of force and his appeal for calm had prevailed.—(J.C.)

EXTRADITION BY ARGENTINA

A West German request has been granted for the extradition by Argentina of Dr. Gerhard Bohne, a lawyer charged with complicity in the "mercy killing" of about 15,000 mental patients in Hitler's euthanasia programme. Bohne fled to Argentina from West Germany in August, 1962, while undergoing interrogation. He is now in gaol and may appeal against the extradition order.

There is no extradition agreement between Argentina and West Germany and this is the first time an Argentine court has agreed to the extradition of an alleged Nazi war criminal.

TRIALS AND SENTENCES

A second Auschwitz Trial has opened in Frankfurt. Gerhard Neubert, Josef Erber and Wilhelm Burger, former Nazi guards, are charged with complicity in the mass murder of an undetermined number of people in the camp during the war. The trial is expected to run over a period of three or four months.

The first witness for the prosecution was Norbert Wollheim (New York), a survivor of Auschwitz who, prior to his emigration to the United States, played a leading part in Jewish life of post-war Germany. Mr. Wollheim identified Neubert as a man called by the prisoners "the man with the apple", because he habitually munched on that fruit while "selecting" gas chamber victims. Replying to a question by the judge, who said that Neubert had described himself as a "stupid sheep" who only followed the camp doctors, Mr. Wollheim said: "Neubert had the authority. Since 1945 I have heard nothing except how innocent these S.S. men were. The only thing missing here is Neubert claiming that the prisoners gassed themselves."

Adolf Harnischmacher, a former S.S. officer, is being charged in Frankfurt with responsibility for the execution of many Jewish men, women and children in Western Russia. Based on their own experiences, several witnesses confirmed that it was possible to refuse to participate in the executions.

At his retrial in Wuppertal, Robert Mohr was sentenced to eight years' hard labour on charges of complicity in the mass murder of Jews in Eastern Europe during the war. Two subordinates, Theodor Groever and Walter Helfsgott, were sentenced to hard labour for five-and-a-half years and four-and-a-half years respectively. A third subordinate, Walter Pohl, was acquitted.

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HOME NEWS

RACE ACT

The first complaint under the Race Relations Act has been made and papers were sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions. It is understood that the allegations refer to literature sent through the post by the Greater Britain Movement formed by John Tyndall, who broke away from Colin Jordan's National Socialist Movement.

Mr. David Shipper, of Cardiff, chairman of the Anti-Apartheid Movement in South Wales, made the complaint that the literature infringed Section 6 of the Act, dealing with incitement to racial hatred.

STAMFORD HILL ATTACKS

Mr. David Weitzman, Q.C., M.P. for Stoke Newington, made investigations into recent attacks on Jews in Stamford Hill and also made an approach to the Home Secretary. People in the area who have complaints of this nature are asked to contact Mr. Weitzman directly, so that swift action can be taken in the future.

The Board of Deputies has expressed its gratitude to the Stoke Newington C.I.D. and the uniformed police for their prompt action following the attack on Joseph Springer. Thirteen youths, aged between 14 and 16, appeared at Hackney Juvenile Court charged with causing grievous bodily harm to Joseph Springer, a yeshiva student.

ABBEY EXHIBITION

The Council of Christians and Jews is, in the autumn, to organise an exhibition in the Pyx Chapel of Westminster Abbey as part of the Abbey's 900th anniversary celebrations. The exhibition will illustrate the development of Jewish-Christian relations in this country. Presented mainly in pictorial form, it will trace the history of Jewish life in England from the beginnings till the Expulsion and from the Resettlement to the present day.

An Abbey spokesman said the exhibition "will serve as a reminder of the need for better understanding and closer co-operation between Christians and Jews in the furtherance of those religious convictions and ethical ideas which constitute their common inheritance".

At the "One People" exhibition in the Chapter House of the Abbey, Judaism is represented in the section on world religions.

DEATH OF MRS. REBECCA SIEFF

Mrs. Rebecca Sieff, O.B.E., who died in Tel Aviv on January 8, was the wife of Mr. Israel Sieff, who was created a life baron in the New Year Honours List. She was associated with Zionist and general Jewish activities throughout her life, especially as President and, later, Life Hon. President of Wizo. When the Nazis were in power, she was instrumental in bringing 1,000 children to England as "agricultural workers". She also addressed a Palestine conference in Berlin in 1936, but was banned from addressing other Zionist conferences held in Germany. After the war Mrs. Sieff was among the first to reach the liberated concentration camps.

MARRIAGE CONTROVERSY

Several rabbis have commented on the controversy over the validity of Reform and Liberal marriages. The Rev. Leslie Hardman said that every responsible religious leader had to be wary not to bring the Jewish traditional legal system into disrepute and ridicule. He warned against trying, however indirectly, to invoke the ban of excommunication on Reform and other Jews.

The Rev. Cyril Harris, preaching at the Kenton Synagogue, stated: "It does not matter a jot whether a wedding is held in a Reform, Liberal or Orthodox synagogue or a registry office. The wedding ceremony itself is just a formality." The "sad fact of the present situation", said Mr. Harris, "was that some of the Orthodox were attacking fellow-Jews rather than views. Even if a person sins he is still a Jew. They are hating the people concerned rather than their ideas".

Preaching at the Manchester Congregation of British Jews, Rabbi Dr. P. Selvin Goldberg reaffirmed that Reform and Liberal marriages were valid under the law of the land and pointed out that "couples married in a Reform or Liberal synagogue whose eligibility to marry each other is unquestionable, even from the point of view of Orthodoxy, are not barred from membership of the average Orthodox synagogue, such as the United Synagogue". Children of such marriages were not barred from membership of similar synagogues and were not refused permission to marry in them. —(J.C.)

WOLFSON GRANTS

The Wolfson Foundation has, during 1965, made grants of nearly £2,250,000 to educational, medical and social welfare organisations. The biggest Jewish beneficiary was the Weizmann Institute for Cancer Research, Rehovot, which received £250,000 for a new biology building alongside the Wolfson Institute of Experimental Biology. Other grants to Jewish undertakings included the Hebrew University, London Jewish Hospital, London Jewish Welfare Board, Manchester Jewish Homes for the Aged, synagogues, schools and youth centres.

APPOINTMENT OF J.P.

Mr. Richard Beecham has been appointed a Justice of the Peace. He is a director of Dunbee Ltd., a firm of plastics manufacturers which he has developed from small beginnings into one of the leading firms in the trade. We extend our sincerest congratulations to Mr. Beecham, who is a son of our Executive member, Mr. S. Bischeim, on his appointment to an honorary office which is held by very few former refugees.

LONDON INSTITUTE FOR JEWISH AFFAIRS

A branch of the Institute for Jewish Affairs, the research organisation of the World Jewish Congress in New York, is to be established in London. The head of the Institute has not yet been appointed.

ANGLO-JUDAICA

Hospital Projects

The London Jewish Hospital is to have several projects completed this year: new residential medical quarters, the enlargement of the operating theatre and the redevelopment of the children's wards.

The Maurice and Samuel Lyon Home will, it is expected, be ready for occupation next month. This Jewish convalescent home will be administered by the Friends of the London Jewish Hospital and will be used primarily for patients from the hospital.

Book Award

Miss Janina David has received the *Jewish Chronicle* £250 book award for 1965 for her memoir, "A Square of Sky". The book tells of Miss David's childhood in the Warsaw Ghetto just before the uprising and final destruction, and is published by New Authors Limited at 25s.

Miriam Moses Kitchen

The memory of an outstanding communal worker was honoured with the consecration of the Miriam Moses Kitchen, attached to the Victoria Boys' and Girls' Club, Stamford Hill. The kitchen was one of the schemes begun by Miss Moses during the last phase of her career of public service. Four years ago when it was started it sent out twelve meals daily to the aged and house-bound needy. An average of 130 meals is today prepared and distributed.

Hebrew University Week

"Hebrew University Week", to enrol new members for the University's British Friends, was not successful. Professor Norman Bentwich, chairman of the Friends, said at a meeting that they had only 8,000 members and more were urgently needed. The Friends have raised £386,000 during the past year.

Monash Centenary

A dinner to mark the centenary of the birth of General Sir John Monash was held at the Washington Hotel, London, by the Monash branch of the British Legion. Sir Barnett Janner, M.P., was one of the speakers, as was also a representative of the High Commissioner for Australia.

Youth Centre

The Kent Gate Lodge of the B'nai B'rith is sponsoring a project for a Jewish youth centre in South London. A total of £50,000 will have to be found, but it is hoped that the money will be raised and that the centre will be opened this year. A committee has been formed and plans are already at an advanced stage.

Glasgow Home

The Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr. William Ross, and the Lord Provost of Glasgow, Councillor John Johnston, attended the official opening of the new geriatric wing of the Jewish Old Age Home for Scotland, Newark Drive, Glasgow.

Manchester Centenary

The Holy Law Synagogue, Prestwich, celebrated its centenary with a thanksgiving service followed by a banquet in the evening. The Haham, Rabbi Dr. Solomon Gaon, told the 800 congregants that the existence of the synagogue for 100 years was "an expression of the depth of religious feeling shown by the founders".

Birmingham Week

A "People to People Week" is to be held in Birmingham, to promote good will, understanding and friendship among people of different races and religion. It is felt that, although differences will always exist and will be mutually respected, it should not prevent emphasis on the similarities of faiths.

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NEWS FROM ABROAD

UNITED STATES

Broadway Memorial

The New York City Art Commission, after rejecting two designs for a monument to the six million Jewish victims of Nazism, has finally approved a memorial. This will be erected in a small park on Broadway, directly in front of the Lincoln Centre, the city's new cultural centre.

The monument will depict Cain slaying Abel, with the verses from Genesis 4, 9-10. In smaller bronze lettering will appear the words: "In memoriam to the six million martyred Jews of Europe, 1933-1945."

Jewish leaders have expressed their displeasure, stating that the approved design is one they have already rejected.

Republicans Expel Nazis

George King, Jr. and Ray Drake were recently elected president and secretary respectively of the Long Beach Young Republicans. A former member of the American Nazi Party, Steven Ahern, accused them of having worked closely with the director of the American Nazi Party in Southern California with the aim of controlling the State's Young Republicans by June, 1966.

After censure from the Republican Party in California a total of 415 Young Republican delegates voted unanimously for the expulsion of King and Drake.

Humane Slaughter Call

An advertisement appeared in the "New York Times," placed by the "Friends of Animals, Inc." and signed by Brigitte Bardot, the Hon. Chairman, and by a list of sponsors, including two rabbis. It declared that "kosher and non-kosher, the meat you eat is seared with pain" and gave a horrifying description of the agonies suffered by animals before slaughter. The New York State Legislature was called on to enact a law eliminating "shackling and hoisting" in slaughtering.

Although the Rabbinical Council of America is not opposed to a proposed law which has been worked out with humane societies, all the other rabbinical organisations to the Right are opposed to any law on the ground that it would constitute an interference with shechita.

SOUTH AMERICA

A delegation of 21 leaders of the American Jewish Congress recently returned from a three-week survey of the Jewish communities of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Venezuela. They came to the following conclusions: antisemitism is not a major threat to Jewish life in South America today; no South American Government "sanctions or condones" antisemitism or anti-Jewish practices; and even Tacuara, the neo-Nazi terrorist group that has operated with impunity in Argentina although outlawed two years ago, is now quiescent.

Mr. Will Maslow, executive director of the A.J.C., thinks that "political instability" poses a greater threat than antisemitism to the Jewish communities of South America. The large Arab minorities in South America had maintained a "friendly business relationship" with the Jews until influenced by the "artificial stimulus" of Arab League propaganda, but now this situation had deteriorated.

The delegation found a lack of participation by the organised Jewish communities of South America in the public affairs of their countries. Jewish university students were, however, "immersed in the over-all problems" of their countries. This might be a reason for the "alienation" of Jewish youth from the Jewish community, an "acute problem" in South America.—(J.C.)

TRIBUTE TO BELGIANS

"Le Belge face à la persécution raciale", written by Mme Betty Garfinkel with the collaboration of M. Max Gottshalk, has been published in Belgium and issued under the auspices of the Institute of Higher Jewish Studies.

The book, which has received long notices in the Belgian press, discloses that about 25,000 Jews escaped deportation by the German occupying forces during the war thanks to the attitude of the Belgian population. It pays tribute to the late Queen Elisabeth, the Belgian Queen Mother, who put her personal files at the disposal of Mme Garfinkel. The files show that on one occasion the Germans did not deport Belgian Jews because of the Queen Mother's intervention.

DUTCH PRINCESS'S FIANCE

The executive of the Netherlands Ashkenazi congregation gave a detailed report to council members of the talks between the leaders of the Dutch Ashkenazi, Sephardi and Liberal communities and Mr. J. Cals, the Prime Minister, Crown Princess Beatrix and Herr Claus von Amsberg, her German fiancé.

The communiqué said that the Jewish leaders at the talks had emphasised that Jews should not be used as an instrument for a Government decision in the matter, and that they had pointed out the great reserve of the Jews towards the marriage, and even more to Amsterdam as the venue for the marriage ceremony.

A Government memorandum about the marriage stated that Herr von Amsberg had worked for a time as an assessor for a Hamburg Jewish lawyer specialising in restitution claims for many Jewish clients.—(J.C.)

NEW CHILDREN'S CENTRE IN PARIS

The Jewish refugee and repatriate children's centre in Paris, Montmartre Merkaz, was reopened recently after thorough restoration. The cost for the building work was borne by the Central British Fund and the Joint. The centre provides rooms where the children can do their homework and also facilities for religious instruction and leisure activities.

OSE ABROAD

The British Ose Society's annual report describes the physical and mental health projects being undertaken abroad by the society. Details of work being done in Morocco, France, Iran, Ethiopia and Israel are included, and a number of projects in these countries outlined. The society has also recently undertaken projects in Tunisia and India.

VIETNAM

About 500 Jewish servicemen with the United States forces in South Vietnam took part in eight services in various parts of the country during Chanukah. There are three Jewish chaplains with the troops. Most of the Jewish servicemen come from New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

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NEWS FROM THE EAST

Religious Affairs Department

The recent top-level changes in the Soviet Government have been followed by the reorganisation of the department for religious affairs in the Ministry of the Interior. It is understood that the department has been divided into two sections, one responsible for the affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church and the second for all other religious denominations including the Jewish faith.

Population Increase

A new population atlas gives the number of Jews in the U.S.S.R. as 2,384,000 in 1961, an increase of 116,000 over the 1959 census figure.

Journalist Expelled

The "New York Times" correspondent in Warsaw, Mr. David Halberstam, was expelled by the Polish Government for reports which were considered "slandorous and offensive."

The article concerned was about Polish Communism. Some months previous Mr. Halberstam, who shared the 1963 Pulitzer Prize, was attacked by the Polish press for stating that antisemitism was still widespread in Poland. In 1959 Mr. Abe Rosenthal, also a "New York Times" correspondent, was expelled.

Polish Cemeteries

The Jewish community in Poland, numbering about 24,000, are concerned about the neglected Jewish cemeteries in Poland. They have appealed to the Landsmannschaften (the organisation of Jewish immigrants from Poland) in the United States, Canada and Latin America, to help provide the means for restoration.

Some years ago the number of disused and overgrown Jewish burial grounds in Poland was stated to be well over 1,000, comprising hundreds of thousands of graves. There is urgent need to preserve the gravestones, many of which are of great historical importance.

Ghetto Journal Found

The most complete known record of life in the Warsaw Ghetto from the beginning of the Nazi occupation of Poland until 1942, has been presented to New York University. The journal of Chaim A. Kaplan was smuggled out of the Ghetto and buried for 20 years in a petrol tin. It has been given to the university by Professor Abraham I. Katsh, the director of its Institute of Hebrew Studies, who edited and translated the work.

Demonstration in New York

A Chanukah demonstration of one thousand marched to the offices of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations in New York, to protest against the treatment of Jews in Russia. Marching under the auspices of the "Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry," the demonstrators flashed torches and shouted: "Let my people go" and "I am my brother's keeper." A sign attached to a giant lighted menorah at the head of the procession declared: "We won't rest until they are free."

Protest by Australian Communist

In an interview published in *Tribune*, the Australian Communist Party's weekly, Mr. Eric Aarons, a Jew who is a leading member of the party's central committee, condemned the "continued publication and circulation of articles with an antisemitic effect" in the U.S.S.R. He also criticised the Soviet delegation at the United Nations for linking Zionism with Nazism in the recent discussion on racial discrimination.

Both Mr. Aarons and another leading Australian Communist, Mr. Pete Thomas, discussed the problem of Soviet Jews with representatives of the Central Committee of the Soviet Party.

Robert Weltsch

MARTIN BUBER'S LAST TESTIMONY

It is a sad thought that Martin Buber, who would have been 88 on February 8, has not lived to see his own "Gleanings" published. It came out after his death, beautifully produced by Lambert Schneider,* the publisher with whom Buber co-operated for many years. In his own delightful recent Almanach** Lambert Schneider tells the story of how he came to contact Buber with the idea of preparing a new translation of the Hebrew Bible. The idea, as we know, was realised in the course of forty years and resulted in one of the most extraordinary products of the vanished period of Jewish-German co-existence. When I saw Buber for the last time in November, 1964, in Jerusalem, he was very anxious to complete the new paperback edition of this work, inserting many corrections and slight alterations as his mind was unceasingly occupied with finding the proper expression for the subtlest nuance of the Hebrew text. He also insisted on reading the proofs himself, although this must have caused him considerable difficulty after the eye operation he had to undergo in 1964. He maintained proof reading could not be entrusted to anybody else.

After the four formidable volumes of his collected writings (three volumes of "Werke" altogether over 3,000 pages, at Koesel and Lambert Schneider, and one collection of his utterances to the Jewish question, "Der Jude und sein Judentum", at Melzer), Buber himself prepared a much smaller final volume which he called "Gleaning" (Nachlese). He was still able to write an explanatory note (Nachwort). Some pieces, most of them very short, which were not included in the big collections mentioned above, are collected here, as the author thought them worthy of communication for one reason or another. They cover the period of Buber's literary life from 1902 to 1964. So, naturally, this book is not a systematical whole but rather a mosaic of various occasional statements of value for the understanding of the man and his work. To many readers the most gratifying part of the book will be the poems, most of them with overt or veiled autobiographical implications. Two ("Am Tage der Rückschau", 1928, on Buber's 50th birthday, and "Mit einem Exemplar der Erzählungen der Chassidim", 1949) are dedicated to his wife, Paula, who preceded him in death in 1958, though this is not explicitly stated in the book. Two other poems of 1964, never published before, reflect most movingly the expectation of death ("Zuseiten mir" and "Der Fiedler"). But also Buber's first poems, published in 1902 in "Jüdischer Almanach", the first product of the so-called Jewish renaissance in Germany, are included.

There are several short essays commenting on the work of contemporaries, such as Albert Schweitzer, Leo Schestow, Richard

* Martin Buber: Nachlese. Verlag Lambert Schneider, Heidelberg, 1965. 267 pp.
** Irchenschaft 1925 - 1965. Verlag Lambert Schneider, Heidelberg, 1965. 191 pp.

Beer-Hofmann, Hermann Hesse, Ludwig Strauss, Leopold Krakauer and others. There are statements on problems of education, of philosophy and theology, made on various occasions, sometimes in answer to opinion polls. Among those items which will arouse special interest are the—hitherto unpublished—minutes of a discussion held at the School of Psychiatry in Washington in 1957, dealing mainly with the doctrine of Sigmund Freud. Buber explains here his own disagreement with Freud whom he calls a simplifier. Some of the pieces have an epigrammatic or responsorial character, but all are very revealing in respect to the complex personality of Buber and his attitude to the decisive problems of humanity, and often to topical affairs which appeared to him not as transitory incidents but as part of the continuous trial of man. Whatever he says is marked by an inexplicable charm and by the phenomenal mastery of the German language, which allowed Buber to express his thoughts in astoundingly precise and aesthetically perfect formulations.

How Buber arrived at his special relationship to the German language is indicated in an autobiographical paragraph written down in 1957. He spent his childhood in his grandfather's house in Lemberg (Lvov), at that time an Austrian city where many educated Jews used the German language at home. School and street were Polish, the synagogue was predominantly Hebrew, but his grandmother, who educated young Buber, cherished the German language and the works of classical German writers as her highest treasures and impressed it on her ward. In those surroundings Buber also realised in early youth the necessity of co-existence of different peoples. It was one of the lessons which he never forgot and which influenced his later political views. All his life he fought for peaceful co-existence; this last volume which Buber called "Testimony" (Zeugnis), is again evidence of this attitude. The aim, alas, was not reached in his lifetime, and the fulfilment of the task remains one of Buber's legacies to mankind.

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Old Acquaintances

Germany: Peter Frye, of Israel, a pupil of Piscator, directed Sholem Aleichem's "200,000" with Annemarie Hase in the cast at Berlin's Volksbühne.—Lucie Mannheim, of London, directed W. Friedrich's "Guten Morgen, Herr Fischer" at Hamburg's Thalia, also taking a part.—Walter Firner's adaptation of Taylor's "Beckman Place" will shortly be presented in Frankfurt.—Maria Schanda took the lead in Lorca's "Don Perlimplin Belisa" in Hamburg.—Luise Ullrich appeared in "Schoene Geschichten mit Papa und Mama" in Düsseldorf, directed by Peter Goldbaum.

News from Everywhere: Jan (H. G.) Lustig, husband of Liesl Frank-Mittler, a daughter of Fritz Massary, is adapting the London success, "The Creepers," for the German stage.—David, son of Gideon Freud, of London, in a European school competition in Amsterdam received first prize for the best male performance in Arden's adaptation of Goethe's "Goetz."—Munich's Residenz-Theater ensemble will visit New York later this year.

Down Memory Lane: Peter Viertel, son of the late Berthold Viertel and husband of film star Deborah Kerr, announced that his mother, Salka, is writing her memoirs in Klosters; as she was Greta Garbo's best friend and scripted some of the great star's pictures, the memoirs should make interesting reading.—Tilly Losch, the former dancer, now Countess of Carnarvon, will shortly exhibit her own paintings in a London gallery.—Luise Rainer, who got Oscars for her performances in "The Great Ziegfeld" and "The Good Earth," now married to London publisher Robert Knittel, has disclosed how her film career came to an end. She didn't like Hollywood and asked to be released from her M.G.M. contract. A furious Louis B. Meyer shouted: "I have created you." "God has created me, Mr. Meyer," she replied.

Milestones: Dr. Willy Meisl, the well-known sports reporter of *B. Z am Mittag*, celebrated his 70th birthday in Lugano, where he has lived since leaving London.—British-born Lilian Harvey, the darling of the German screen, is 60. She survived the Nazi régime in the States and now lives on the Riviera, but hopes to make a comeback soon.—Eduard Kandler, who in the course of his career was a member of all three opera houses in Berlin, is 90 years old. His roles included Albrich, Szupan and Frosch.

Obituary: Leopoldine Konstantin died in Vienna at the age of 79. Born in Bruenn, she started her career in Hebbel's "Gyges und sein Ring" at Berlin's Deutsches Theater. She is particularly remembered for her roles as Puck, Gretchen and Maria Stuart. Having emigrated to the States, she returned to Austria after the war.—Opera singer Franz Voelker, discovered by Clemens Krauss, died in Darmstadt aged 66.—Hans Brockhaus, the 77-year-old head of the well-known publishing family, has died in Wiesbaden.

Home News: At the German Institute, Peter de Mendelssohn lectured on Thomas Mann.—Ken (Klaus) Adam received favourable reviews for his designs of the new James Bond film, "Thunderball."—Wolf Frees, of the B.B.C., went to Hamburg to appear in the TV production of Peter Weiss's "Ermittlung."—Wanda Rotha left for Basle to star in "The Rose Tattoo."—Julius Gellner directed Bernard Miles in "On the Wagon" at the Mermaid.—Anton Walbrook will take part in Arthur Miller's "Incident at Vichy," directed by G. Rennert, in Stuttgart.—Eric Pohlmann was in Munich's TV production of "Pladoyer fuer einen Rebellen."

PEM

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FIRST GENERATION

A Biography of Eduard Gans

With the publication of Hanns Reissner's biography of Eduard Gans,* the Leo Baeck Institute has made an important contribution to its steadily growing number of works on the History of German Jewry.

The biography is the result of scholarly research carried out by the author over a period of years. It covers a variety of events and problems experienced and faced by the first generation of educated Jews in Germany after their formal emancipation in 1812. Several aspects of the book have already been dealt with by the author in separate essays and treatises. This may account for the fact that some chapters are not as organically linked up as one would have wished.

The book is at the same time less and more than a biography. The life story of Eduard Gans (1797-1839) is not in the foreground of the narration, but serves rather as its background and as a symbol for the destiny of an entire group. Yet there may also be other reasons why the author tells us only in a haphazard way what sort of person Eduard Gans actually was. Perhaps there was not much to be said about the character, inclinations, passions and human relations of a man who was first and foremost a scholar, albeit with an open mind for the realities of politics.

Like Heine, Gans was the scion of Court Jews and financiers. The Gans family was active in Western and North-Western parts of Germany for many generations, and was also inter-related with the Heines. Gans's maternal ancestors had been established in Berlin and in the Province of Brandenburg

* Hanns Günther Reissner: *Eduard Gans—Ein Leben im Vormärz*. Schriftenreihe Wissenschaftlicher Abhandlungen des Leo Baeck Instituts, Band 14. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen. 203 pp., with 23 illustrations. DM 28.50. For members of the Society of Friends of the L.B.I. £1 19s. 6d.

since the times of the Great Elector. Like his Jewish fellow-students, Gans thought that the Prussian Edict of Emancipation of 1812 had removed all civic disabilities of the Jews, enabling him to be admitted to an academic career. However, it turned out that there were loopholes in the Edict.

Reissner's book is a record of the desperate efforts of a circle of young men to obtain their full rights without resorting to disloyalty to their Jewish religion. Towards this aim, in 1819 they banded together into an organised group which, in 1821, became the "Verein für Cultur und Wissenschaft der Juden". Gans was one of the group's initiators and eventually its President. Other founder-members included Leopold Zunz, and Heine joined the group in 1822.

The "Culturverein" had to fight a war on two fronts. Externally they demanded the full and unqualified emancipation of the Jews. Internally they tried to overcome the influence of what they called "Rabbinism", because in their view the Jewish cultural heritage could only survive if it was adapted to the standards of modern scholarship. Thus the "Culturverein" became the cradle of the Science of Judaism.

The subjects of the lectures delivered at the meetings of the group reflect the high level and serious-mindedness of its members. The organisation also held special courses for young people from the Eastern provinces who required tuition in secular subjects prior to their admission to university. One of the teachers was Heine who, for some time, conducted a course in history.

Perhaps the most exciting story related in the book is the discussion on the participation in a Jewish group settlement scheme in the United States, initiated, though later disbanded, by an American Jew, Mordecai Noah. It is a sad reflection on the situation that, a few years after the Edict of Emancipation, Jews in Prussia had to consider emigration as the only means of salvation. How bitterly disappointed must they have been when they realised that their expectations in Germany could not be fulfilled. To tell the truth, members were not unanimous in their views. Whilst some felt that their struggle was doomed to failure, others were of the opinion that it was their duty to consolidate the position and to fight for their rights. One cannot help finding some comparison with these discussions and the debates among German Jews during the first years after 1933.

Heine was in favour of emigration and advised his pupils to settle in the United

States. His feeling of insecurity, his "Judenschmerz", coupled with the vision of a better future, is also expressed in a letter which he wrote in May, 1823, to a fellow-member of the "Culturverein", Moses Moser, and which expresses his sentiments in the following words: "Wenn einst Ganstown erbaut sein wird, und ein glücklicheres Geschlecht am Mississippi Lulaf bensch und Matzes kaut, und eine neu-jüdische Literatur emporblüht . . .".

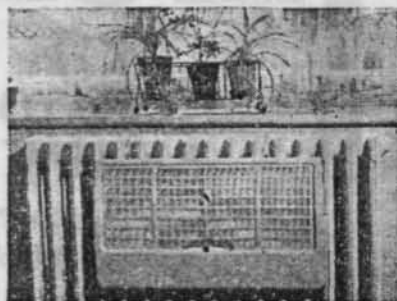
Eventually Gans gave up his personal struggle for appointment as a professor whilst still retaining his faith, after his application had been repeatedly shelved by the Prussian authorities. In one of his memoranda to the Minister of Education, dated May 3, 1821, he spoke of the persecution, ignominy and discrimination which he had endured for two years. "I belong", he writes, "to a class of people who are hated because they are uneducated and who are persecuted because they try to become educated." He even went so far as to undertake that, in case of his appointment as Professor of Law, he would renounce the judicial functions linked up with the office, and avoid lectures on Christian-Germanic and Roman Law. The Ministry took the view that the "Christian-Germanic" character of the State disqualified Jews from teaching the German youth in subjects other than Medicine, Natural Science and Philology. This indicates that, even in those days, antagonism against the Jews was not exclusively based on religious considerations but that the—unchangeable—"racial" difference came in as well. On the other hand, at least in the case of Gans, all obstacles were removed after his baptism in 1825; in 1826 he became Professor of Law at Berlin University. He retained this position until his death in 1839 at the early age of 42.

Heine bitterly attacked Gans's apostasy. In his view Gans, as the President of the "Culturverein", should have been the last to leave "the sinking ship". He also expressed his wrath in the poem "An einen Abtrünnigen". One may take the view that Heine was not entitled to this criticism because he himself was baptised six months before Gans. Yet the problem of Heine's Jewishness is too complex to solve by a rash indictment. In any case, we can hardly imagine that the zest of the converted would have carried Heine away to such an extent as in the case of Gans, who joined his colleagues in the Faculty in a protest to the Ministry against the admission of Jews to the Doctorate of Law.

As a lecturer Gans must have been an inspiring and versatile personality, as may also be seen from the notes taken by one of his students. This student was Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy. In his approach to Philosophy and Law, Gans was a disciple of Hegel and one of the leading adversaries of Savigny.

Within the limits of a review it is not possible to deal with all the numerous aspects covered in this biography. It is one of the decisive assets of the publication that it is based on first-hand source material, much of which was hitherto unknown. It is also interesting to note that quite a few original documents quoted by the author are deposited with the New York Centre of the Leo Baeck Institute, which has developed into a unique research centre for the history of German Jewry. We are indebted to Hanns Reissner for his painstaking spadework and hope that his book will find the widespread readership it deserves.

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Eva Ehrenberg

EINE NEUE HERZL-BIOGRAPHIE

Um eine meist erst am Ende stehende Zusammenfassung an den Anfang zu stellen: das zu besprechende Buch* verdient weite Verbreitung. Sein Held ist Theodor Herzl, seine Verfasserin Martha Hofmann. Die Annahme mag naheliegen, dass man über Herzl schon genug weiss. Dies gilt aber mehr oder weniger für alle bedeutenden Menschen, und dennoch wird über sie immer wieder geschrieben und Neues gesagt.

Man fühlt, dass die Verfasserin sich an ihrem Gegenstand entzündet hat, mit ihm und an ihm waechst. So erklärt es sich, dass ihre Begeisterung den Leser mitreisst. Dabei ist sie sachlich, benutzt ein zum Teil unbenutztes Quellenmaterial — Tagebücher, Aufzeichnungen, Briefe, die sie an zuständiger Stelle in Jerusalem eingesehen hat.

Martha Hofmann stammt aus Wien, gehört dem Vorstand des oesterreichischen PEN-Clubs sowie anderen literarischen Verbänden an und erhielt mehrere Preise fuer ihre Lyrik, Prosa und Dramatik umfassenden Veroeffentlichungen, die ursprünglich auf deutsch erschienen und zum Teil ins Hebraeische und Englische übersetzt wurden. Der Verlag hat das Buch hervorragend herausgebracht. Das Umschlagsbild "Diaspora-Denkmal" von Seewen Zwi ist besonders schön. Es versinnbildlicht die Tragik der Diaspora. Nicht jeder empfindet sie so wie Theodor Herzl sie prophetisch voraussah.

Auch er nicht von Anfang an. In Budapest geboren, und zwar als Sohn wohlhabender Eltern, mit denen er bis zu seinem frühen Tode (1904) engst verbunden blieb (Martha Hofmann arbeitet das Verhaeltnis zur Mutter besonders ergreifend heraus), kam er zur Schule nach Wien, wo er auch studierte. Es war das Wien Schnitzlers, Hofmannsthal's, Freuds, Otto Weiningers, das Wien so vieler, zu vieler hervorragender jüdischer Geister. Ihre Erfolge wuchsen zu schnell. Sie wurden ihrer nichtjüdischen Umwelt zu gross. Aber

* Martha Hofmann: Theodor Herzl—Werden und Weg. Ner-Tamid-Verlag, Frankfurt am Main, 1966. 79 Seiten. DM 7.80.

noch während die Sonne sie beschien, war in allen diesen Menschen eine fast unerklärliche Melancholie, die mitunter bis zu Selbstmorden fuehrte (daraus erklart sich Freud's Psychoanalyse). In Herzl wandelte sich die Todesverzweiflung zur Lebens ekstase. Diesem fast überirdischen Augenblick der Wandlung in Herzl's Leben hat die Verfasserin erschütternden Ausdruck in einer "Legende" gegeben, dem schönsten Kapitel ihres Buches. Man kann es nicht wiedergeben, man muss es lesen.

Herzl schrieb von fruher Jugend an. Es schien als schüttelte er alles aus dem Aermel, Zeitungsaufsätze, Dramen—immer erfolgreich, in Wien und auch in Berlin. Dann kam er als Berichterstatter der "Neuen Freien Presse" nach Paris, an das Ziel seiner Sehnsucht. "Auch Heine war Korrespondent in Paris", schrieb er seinen Eltern. Dort vollzog sich sein Schicksal. Im äussersten Westen Europas wurde die Idee des Zionismus in dem bis dahin rein westlich Assimilierten geboren und zur Tat. Es war die Zeit des Dreyfus-Prozesses. Wohl hatte Herzl in Budapest, in Wien, in Berlin—wo nicht?—Antisemitismus erlebt und erlitten. Aber der Dreyfus-Prozess gab ihm den weltbewegenden "Gedanken", wie er es in seinem Tagebuch nannte. Den Gedanken an die Erlösung der Juden, den Gedanken des Judenstaates. Wie im Fieber arbeitete er ihn aus, wie ein Irrsinniger erschien er den Freunden, wie ein Erlöster erschien er sich selbst.

Auf den ersten Zionistenkongressen war er der unbestrittene Fuehrer—man kann nicht anders als bei diesem Wort an jenen Furchtbaren denken, der vierzig Jahre spaeter Herzl's Prophetie in ihrer Grösse so grausam bewies!

Dann kam die Uganda-Episode. Herzl empfand die Not, die Bedrohung der Juden, und besonders der russischen Juden, als so drängend, dass er glaubte, die reine Idee des Judenstaates in Zion zunächst aufgeben zu müssen, um jenen, die von Vernichtungspogromen bedroht waren, denen, "mit dem Strick um den Hals", ein sofortiges Asyl zu bereiten. Und da bot sich 1903 Uganda. Da aber standen die Fuehrer eben jener russischen Juden gegen ihn auf, Chaim Weizmann an der Spitze. Sie bestanden auf Palaestina. Es würde hier zu weit führen, die Tiefe dieses fast unheimlichen Vorgangs zu durchmessen. Auf dem 6. Zionistenkongress kam es zu stürmischen Auseinandersetzungen, denen der "Ugandist" zum Opfer fiel. Wenige Monate darauf starb er.

Vieles hierüber sagt Weizmann in seinem Meisterwerk "Trial and Error", aber nicht darauf soll in dieser Besprechung hingewiesen werden, sondern auf Martha Hofmanns Buch, das trotz seiner Kürze soviel Neues und menschlich Wesentliches sagt. Die Macht der Verzweiflung ist eine grosse Macht. Das zeigt uns "Theodor Herzl—Werden und Weg". *Hoc signi vicit.*

HONOURS FOR DR. ADENAUER

On the occasion of his 90th birthday, Dr. Konrad Adenauer received congratulatory messages from many Jewish organisations and leading personalities. On behalf of the State of Israel, Ambassador Asher Ben-Nathan presented Dr. Adenauer with an engraving of the year 1750, depicting the map of the Holy Land. The good wishes of the Jews in Germany were conveyed by a delegation of the Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland, whose birthday gift was a book about "Die Heiligtümer des Judentums", printed in 1701.

The Weizmann Institute has bestowed an Honorary Doctorate on Dr. Adenauer.

Aufruf

an alle ehemaligen jüdischen
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Am 25. Oktober 1965, dem 24. Jahrestag der ersten Deportation jüdischer Mitbürger aus Hamburg, übergab der Senat der Freien und Hansestadt Hamburg in einer Feierstunde der Jüdischen Gemeinde ein Gedenkbuch für die jüdischen Opfer der Stadt. Das Buch enthält 6012 Namen, die stellvertretend stehen für alle jüdischen Opfer des nationalsozialistischen Terrors, deren Namen nicht mehr festzustellen sind.

Dieses Buch soll nicht nur ein Zeichen des Gedenkens an die Toten sein, sondern auch die innere Verbundenheit mit den Lebenden bekunden, die wir nie verloren haben.

Wir würden gern Gelegenheit nehmen, unsere früheren Mitbürger über die politische, kulturelle und wirtschaftliche Entwicklung ihrer alten Heimatstadt zu unterrichten. Wir werden uns freuen, Ihre Zuschrift und Anschrift zu erhalten.

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IN MEMORIAM

MANFRED GEORGE

With the death of Manfred George, at the age of 72, German Jewish emigration has lost one of its most versatile and colourful figures, who was their unofficial spokesman for almost 30 years. His departure from the scene marks the gradual eclipse of the generation which still had its full education in Central Europe and preserved a sort of connection with the values of their countries of origin during the difficult years of the Hitler and post-Hitler era, while their descendants became already integrated into the life of the new countries and, though still aware of their origin, are less attached to the old world they never knew as fully as their fathers.

Manfred George is primarily known as the creator of an all-embracing German-language newspaper which he called "Aufbau," in New York. Until the rise of Nazism, he had been an active and prolific journalist in Berlin, both with the house of Mosse and the house of Ullstein, specialising in literary and film criticism. He was a member of the Zionist organisation and wrote a short and popular biography of Theodor Herzl. When the disaster broke out, he emigrated first to Prague, where he published a Jewish revue for some years until the Munich Conference put an end to all such activities.

George went to America and, thanks to his outstanding organisational gifts, he succeeded in forming a nucleus of able journalists and established a newspaper of the German emigrants, which was published by the New World Club, a society for social and intellectual self-help. From small beginnings the paper developed to considerable size and became one of the principal links between emigrants not only in the Americas but also elsewhere. Apart from being a staunch anti-Nazi organ and fighting for Jewish rights, "Aufbau" was a source of information about personal events and family news. Last year George started to prepare a jubilee issue giving a retrospective survey of the activity of his paper. In spite of his severe illness, he sent out a circular letter to scores of people, contributors and friends, who were requested to write a few lines about themselves and their connection with "Aufbau." Such an issue, if it will come out, will now be transformed from a joyous celebration to a document of grief.

George succeeded in rallying around his paper all shades of the German emigration, and when he set up an Advisory Board in the American manner, prominent figures joined, from Einstein to Thomas Mann. Under his direction, "Aufbau" became a new arena of the Liberal German journalists of pre-Hitler Germany and Austria, where one encountered many familiar names of the past. The paper was also a tribune of lively discussion of all matters of interest to emigrants

and other anti-Nazis, a focus of generally progressive politics and propaganda, and naturally also a sounding board of Jewish affairs. The fight for Zionism before 1948 and the support of the State of Israel were no less its concern than the problems of acculturation in America.

In the post-war period Manfred George took a most resolute stand on all questions of American policy, always on the progressive side, judging all problems on their merit, and opening his columns to diverse opinions. He himself was particularly interested in all matters of culture, in theatre and cinema. Although travelling a lot and reporting in long articles on his visits to Latin American and European countries, including Germany, Manfred George liked most to write extensive and well-balanced critical analyses on new films. His paper devoted a large section to events of this kind, combining also in this field the interest in products of the new world with the traditions of the old. As time advanced, George's editorship became more Americanised, but he could not—and would not—deny his origin.

His death is a grave, perhaps irreplaceable loss for the paper which was his creation, and also for the diminishing community of former German Jews, dispersed over the world. To many of them George brought, at some time or another, encouragement and help. His name will remain connected with the gloomy and glorious history of the emigration from Hitler's Reich.

ROBERT WELTSCH.

FREDERICK FEIGL

Frederick Feigl, who died in London on December 27, 1965, nearly 82 years old, was one of the most outstanding painters amongst the refugees from Central Europe.

He was born and educated in Prague, where his father was a lawyer, and grew up in an intellectual atmosphere. Among his friends and schoolmates were Franz Werfel, Max Brod and Franz Kafka. His father persuaded him to study law, but young Feigl did not like this, and finally decided to become a painter. He started first in his home town, then went to Antwerp and finally to Paris which, at the beginning of the century, was the centre of many artistic activities. Impressionism had barely won its battle when other movements sprang up, e.g., Nabis (Bonnard, Gauguin) and the Fauves (Vlaminck, Matisse and others). Feigl got to know all these trends, and also many of their protagonists. He was particularly influenced by the Fauves, because this style allowed him to exploit to the full his natural gifts for powerful drawing and strong colour.

When he returned to Prague, he became the founder of a group of young progressive artists. Later he moved to Berlin, where he

exhibited in the "Sezession" and made a name for himself. There he also met his future wife, Margaret, to whom he was married for over 50 years—both deeply devoted to each other. When they came to England they settled in Hampstead, where they lived and where he worked ever since.

His paintings are easily identified as "Feigls", showing a strong personality which did not change throughout the years, except that he tried more and more to eliminate unnecessary details, reducing everything to the essentials of light, colour and space. He was a born painter, whether he re-created the Paris atmosphere—gay, fluent and with easy mastery—or painted the stronger light of Jerusalem or made his figure compositions (mostly from Homer and the Bible) in richly glowing or sometimes sombre tones.

But I think he was at his best when he depicted the life around him, people in Hampstead cafés, or the change of the seasons, trees in bold brush strokes, the lush green of summer, the yellow fires of autumn, the shimmering water of Regent's Park or the river.

His works found many admirers and are included in many collections here and abroad. Two years ago, on the occasion of his 80th birthday, the Ben Uri Gallery arranged an impressive exhibition of his works.

Feigl had been a member of the Art Committee of this gallery for a very long time and was very highly thought of on account of his integrity, his common-sense and shrewd advice. Indeed, everybody who knew him was charmed by his sense of humour, combining a child's simplicity with an old man's wisdom, kindness with warm humanity. He loved people and took a keen interest in our community's social activities around Finchley Road—the Club 1943, the late Midia Kraus's Sunday evenings and the Friday evenings at his "Stammtisch". When he stopped coming we knew that this was a bad sign.

His death leaves his many friends with a deep sense of loss.

ADELE REIFENBERG-ROSENBAUM.

MAX HINRICHSEN

Max Hinrichsen, the Managing Director of Hinrichsen Edition Ltd., and Peters Edition London, died in hospital following a heart attack, on December 17, 1965. He was 64.

Born in Leipzig, Max Hinrichsen entered the family business of Peters Edition at an early age and became its Managing Director in 1928. He left Germany in 1937 and came to London where he founded Hinrichsen Edition. After the war he re-established Peters Edition in London.

In July, 1965, Max Hinrichsen was elected Honorary Fellow of Trinity College of Music, the first music publisher to be so honoured in 92 years that the awards have been made. His scholarly interests are evidenced in the Hinrichsen Music Books and the publication of English Keyboard composers of the sixteenth to eighteenth century.

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NEW YEAR HONOURS

Knighthood for Dr. Ludwig Guttman

The New Year Honours List includes a knighthood for Dr. Ludwig Guttman, the Director of the Spinal Injuries Centre at Stoke Mandeville, who has done pioneering work for the rehabilitation of paraplegics. Dr. Guttman came to this country in 1939 as a refugee from Nazi Germany. He started with one patient in 1943 and built up the largest centre of its kind in the world, giving new hope and life to thousands of injured people. It was also his idea to hold Olympic Games for paraplegics. His advice is sought not only in this country but also abroad, and he has received honours from many quarters. In Israel he was made an honorary member of the Parachute Brigade, after having visited that country twice to give advice on the treatment of Servicemen suffering from spinal injuries.

After the late Sir Francis Simon and Sir Hans Krebs, Dr. Guttman is the third former refugee on whom a knighthood has been bestowed. Born in Upper Silesia in 1899, he was a Reader in Neurology at Breslau University and, from 1933 until 1939, Director of the Neurological Department of the Breslau Jewish Hospital. He joined the Jewish fraternity K.C. in his student days and has been actively associated with many Jewish causes ever since.

The AJR has added reason for congratulating Dr. Guttman, because he has been a member of its Board since its inception and repeatedly put himself at the disposal of our cause. Many members will still remember the address he delivered at the Public Meeting held in April, 1953, to mark the 20th anniversary of Boycott Day.

He was also one of the Patrons of the "Thank-You Britain" Fund.

We wish Dr. Guttman strength and health for many further years of service for the benefit of mankind.



Another former refugee whose name appears on the Honours List is Professor E. H. Gombrich, who was awarded a C.B.E. He was born in Vienna in 1909. Professor Gombrich is Director of the Warburg Institute and Professor of the History of the Classical Tradition at the University of London. In 1964 he was winner of the W. H. Smith Award for "the

most outstanding contribution to English literature in the past two years".

Mr. Israel M. Sieff, the Chairman of Marks & Spencer Ltd., was made a Life Peer.

Knighthoods were awarded to Mr. Otto H. Frankel, chief of the division of plant industry, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Section, Australia, and to Alderman Joseph Leopold Schultz, of Hull, for political and public services in Yorkshire.

Mr. Sidney Cyril Hamburger, alderman of the Salford County Borough and a former president of the Council of Manchester and Salford Jews, has received the C.B.E.

The O.B.E. has been accorded to Mr. Samuel Alper, joint chairman and managing director of Caravans International Ltd., for services to export; Mr. Frederick Ehrenfried Baume, for services to journalism in New South Wales, Australia; and Dr. Harry Levitt, of London, N.W.3, chairman of the Council of the College of General Practitioners.

Mr. Judah Julius Feder, export manager of Crypto Ltd., has received the M.B.E. for services to export, as has Mr. Abraham Hauser, for public services and work for the Jewish community in South Wales.

OSSIETZKY MEDAL FOR PROPST GRUEBER

The Ossietzky Medal of the International League for Human Rights in Berlin was awarded to Dr. H. Grueber. At the ceremony Professor Dr. Werner Stein, Berlin Senator for Science and Arts, described Grueber as one of those rare personalities who had helped their fellow-men without regard of personal danger to themselves. By his deeds he had also kept alive the belief in a better Germany.

Tribute was also paid to Propst Grueber by the Jewish historian, Josef Wulf. In his reply, Propst Grueber uttered a warning against a policy which furthers the spirit of servility and denigrates resistance to tyranny.

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THE ISRAELI SCENE

Relations With Germany

Dr. Rolf Pauls visited Bonn for a "private visit" lasting several weeks. He had talks at the Foreign Ministry on problems affecting German-Israeli relations.

An encouraging start had been made towards an improvement, Dr. Pauls told correspondents. While there were still anti-German forces in Israel, he had received a surprisingly large number of encouraging letters from people in all walks of Israeli life. There would still be many difficulties to be overcome, but this response gave cause for hope and confidence in the future of relations between Bonn and Jerusalem.

During Dr. Pauls' absence the West German mission in Tel Aviv was headed by Dr. Toeroek, who returned to Tel Aviv after a short visit to Bonn, where he had assisted the West German Foreign Ministry into its inquiries into his past.

Official economic talks between Israel and West Germany began in Bonn. The West German delegation to the economic talks was headed by Herr Rolf Lahr, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Asher Ben-Nathan, the Israeli Ambassador, lead the negotiations for the Jewish State.

Part of a credit of 75 million marks which has been advanced has, it is understood, already been used by West Germany for deliveries to Israel.

Woman Ambassador

Miss Esther Herlitz, former director of the information department of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, has been appointed Ambassador to Denmark, succeeding the late Mr. Harry Levin. She formerly served in the Israeli Embassy in Washington and in New York as Consul.

Arabic/Hebrew Translations

To contribute towards better understanding between the peoples of Israel and other Middle East States, the Hebrew University's Institute of Asian and African Studies has published the first of a series of translations. This is a Hebrew edition of a work by an eleventh-century Moslem theologian. The next work for publication will be a selection of Bialik's poems and stories translated into Arabic.

African Students

Unknown persons deposited stencilled race-hate leaflets, written in English, at the Embassy of the Congo Republic in Jerusalem and the Ort School in Natanya, attended by many African students. The leaflets said that "niggers" were abusing Israel's hospitality by chasing Israeli girls and that they were intent on pleasure instead of study.

Students of the Hebrew University held a "solidarity rally" with African students to denounce the leaflets. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that they were obviously the work of people hostile to Israel, seeking to poison Israel's relations with friendly African States. The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, called in the Ambassadors of the African States and expressed the Israeli Government's sorrow for any pain caused by the distribution of the leaflets. Later, in the Knesset, she repeated the Government's dismay at the incident, emphasising that it was the work of elements hostile to Israel. She disclosed that 10,000 African students have taken courses in Israel so far.

The Soblen Case

Mr. Pinhas Rosen, a former Minister of Justice, spoke in the Knesset debate on amendments to the Entry into Israel Law, supporting a proposal by Mr. Uri Avneri to prohibit the expulsion of anybody not liable to extradition. The regulations providing that three days' notice must be given of the intention to expel anybody from Israel was insufficient, said Mr. Rosen, and a law should be enacted in place of regulations.

Mr. Rosen, who was Minister of Justice in 1962 when Robert Soblen was expelled from Israel, said he still had sleepless nights over the matter. It will be remembered that Robert Soblen, convicted of spying in the United States, fled to Israel. He could not be extradited because extradition does not apply to political offences, but he was expelled from Israel and put aboard an aircraft which touched down at London Airport. He took poison and died in Britain.

The matter is still an open wound in Israel because Soblen was not allowed to appeal to the courts against the expulsion order.—(J.C.)

Obituary

PETER GUTTMANN

Peter Guttmann, the owner of the London publishing firm, Hammond, Hammond & Co., who has passed away at the age of 60 as the result of a heart attack, hailed from Berlin, where he was a P.R.O. before that profession was even known. He learned his profession under Fritz Jacobsohn, brother of Siegfried Jacobsohn, who publicised Henny Porten and the Haller-Revue.

After his escape from Germany, Peter Guttmann had a difficult time in London until, during the war, he acquired Hammond & Hammond, as the company was then called, and with the help of his British-born wife worked hard to make it a success. Everybody, even his competitors, liked him. He was lucky to get a best-seller when he published Betty Macdonald's "The Egg and I", still selling well as a paperback. In later years Peter Guttmann specialised in thrillers. His current successes were the new James Munro and the new Joyce Stranger. A lifelong asthma sufferer, he lived in the country, but every day came to his office in Gower Street. His great charm and his flair for new writers will be missed both by the trade and by all who knew him.

PEM.

DR. F. E. KOCH

It is learned with regret that Dr. F. E. Koch (London) passed away suddenly. Prior to his emigration, he was a lawyer in Berlin. In this country, he obtained his professional qualifications as an accountant and became the adviser to many of his fellow-refugees. Dr. Koch always took a great interest in the work of the AJR. He was a member of the committee which, under the auspices of the AJR, worked for the tax exemption of compensation payments. If these efforts were ultimately crowned with success, it was to a great extent due to the expert knowledge and energy of Dr. Koch. All those who knew him will remember with gratitude his devotion, straightforwardness and, last but not least, his particular sense of humour which reflected his Berlin origin. We extend our sincerest sympathies to his widow and his family.

FAMILY EVENTS

Birthdays

Braun.—Mr. Leon Braun (formerly Hamburg), Otto Schiff House, 14 Netherhall Gardens, London, N.W.3, will celebrate his 75th birthday on February 13.

Singer.—Mrs. Charlotte Singer, 49 Lightwoods Hill, Birmingham, 41, will celebrate her 70th birthday on March 1.

Deaths

Gottschalk.—Miss Flora Gottschalk, at her residence, passed away peacefully on January 18, aged 83.

Pollak.—Robert Pollak, at 29 Hillside Court, Finchley Road, London, N.W.3, passed away on January 15. Mourned by his wife, Irene, his family and friends.

Rado.—Mr. Eugen Rado, of 18 Eversley Avenue, Wembley Park, Middlesex, passed away suddenly on December 24, 1965, in Pontresina. Deeply mourned by his wife, Mrs. Else Rado, relatives and friends.

Schweitzer.—Mrs. Margot Schweitzer, née Pflaum (formerly Berlin), passed away peacefully on January 3rd, aged 69 years. Deeply mourned by all her family and many friends.

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COMPOSERS IN THEIR LETTERS

"There is more than idle curiosity in our interest in everything regarding the life of a great artist. The phenomenon called a great work is an expression of personality. . . ." With this statement, Hans Gal introduces his anthology of composers' letters.* Here are two claims: the first is hardly open to dispute since it merely affirms the right of enquiry into all details of cultural history. The second applies with some modification: the degree to which the artist's personal impact is felt in his work is subject to trends that vary in the course of historical developments. But Gal's anthology covers roughly the centuries from 1600 onwards, and this is a period which—by and large—has brought personal styles and idioms increasingly to the fore so that information about composers' personalities grows accordingly in relevance.

In his twofold capacity as composer and historian, Gal has cast his net wide: he has assembled a selection which gives due emphasis to the problems associated with the creative process but also finds room for the sociological and economical aspects of the composer's existence and activity. By cutting down his material to excerpts, where appropriate, and by providing a running commentary, he has built up a history of music in letters, as it were, with the fascinating result that the chief figures spring to life and the reader feels he meets them face to face. A set of excellent illustrations is an added attraction. There is a minor flaw in the headings of the individual chapters: such juxtapositions as "The Romantic Twilight: From Schubert to Schumann" and "The Capital of Europe: From Chopin to Liszt" seem somewhat arbitrary and whimsical.

As the more recent past is approached the available material increases in quantity and includes letters of a more personal nature. The characteristic landmarks of this vast literature are not missing. Sometimes, the replies are added so that a significant glimpse of the "dialogue" between

Mozart and his father and of the Hofmannsthal-Strauss correspondence is obtained. The English reader will enjoy the editor's friendly bias towards reports from London, and readers of this journal will study with special interest Grieg's wholehearted condemnation of the Dreyfus verdict, Bartok's equally outspoken comments on Nazism as well as R. Strauss's attempts to continue artistic collaboration with Stefan Zweig under the Third Reich, after his earlier compromise with the régime.

The letter in which Strauss tries to justify his actions to Zweig was intercepted by the Gestapo, and a photocopy was sent to Hitler. Strauss protested in a memorandum in which he took "the opportunity of declaring openly that I have received so much encouragement from Jews, so much self-sacrificing friendship, generous help and intellectual stimulus as well, that it would be a crime not to make the most grateful admission of the fact. . . ." Unfortunately, we are not told whether this document, which calls "the Streicher-Goebbels Jew-baiting campaign a stain on German honour, a sign of impoverishment, an ignoble weapon employed by untalented, lazy mediocrity against superior intelligence and ability," saw publication at the time. . . .

Political vicissitudes apart, the overriding impression left by the majority of the letters is confirmed in Gal's Epilogue: "A preponderance of tragedy, of frustration, of self-sacrifice. . . . It looks as if the inevitable corollary of greatness were martyrdom." But Gal, the composer, also knows that there is "an essential redeeming feature: the indescribable bliss the artist finds in his work as the highest fulfilment of his destiny. . . . His struggles and sufferings are but passing clouds; the reality is his work."

AJR CLUB

The opening hours of the AJR Club at Hannah Karminski House, 9 Adamson Road, Swiss Cottage, London, N.W.3, are Monday to Thursday from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m. and Sunday from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

NEW SYNAGOGUE IN KASSEL

On Sunday, December 12, the new synagogue of the Kassel Jewish Community was consecrated. It is not far from the site of the former synagogue at Untere Koenigstrasse which was destroyed in the 1938 pogrom night.

Before the war more than 3,000 Jews lived in Kassel. Now the community comprises 88 members, most of whom are survivors of the concentration camps. The chairman is Horst Golnik who, together with his family, was deported to Riga in 1941, when he was a boy of 15. Golnik survived the persecution, but was detained in Russia until 1958 because, paradoxically, he was suspected of having been a member of a German partisan group.

The opening ceremony was attended by more than 200 people, including representatives of the Municipal Authorities and the Churches. In his address, Rabbi Dr. I. E. Lichtigfeld recalled that many outstanding Jewish personalities had originated from Kassel, among them Franz Rosenzweig. The Lord Mayor of Kassel, Dr. Karl Branner, conveyed the greetings of the City and Professor Herbert Lewin spoke on behalf of the Zentralrat of the Jews in Germany.

The new synagogue is the only one in Kurhessen. The building costs of about 300,000 D.M. were equally split up between the City of Kassel and the Federation of the Jewish Communities in Hessen.

PRESENTATION TO PAUL LOEBE

To mark the 90th birthday of Paul Loebe, the President of the Reichstag under the Weimar Republic, a reception was held in the Schoeneberg Town Hall on December 14. Herr Heinz Galinski, the Chairman of the Berlin Jewish community, thanked the nonagenarian for his long-standing and often displayed interest in Jewish affairs and presented him with a copy of "Bewahrung im Untergang", the book published by the Council of Jews from Germany in memory of the perished Jewish communal leaders.

DR. F. BECKER, 70

The journalist and editor, Dr. Fred (Fritz) Becker (London), formerly Breslau and Cologne, will celebrate his 70th birthday on February 16. He was the Silesian Correspondent of a number of German newspapers, and later became the Editor of the *Jüdische Zeitung* in Breslau and the *Gemeindeblatt für Rheinland und Westfalen* in Cologne. In Breslau, he was also a member of the *Repräsentantenversammlung*. In this country, Dr. Becker has been working for many years in the office of the late Dr. George Cohn.

* The Musicians' World. Great Composers in their Letters. Editor, Hans Gal. Thames & Hudson, London, 1965. 50s.

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DR. LEON ZEITLIN 90

On February 23, our friend Dr. Leon Zeitlin will become a nonagenarian. Whenever one visits him at Osmond House, where he has been living for the past years, one is bound to be surprised by his active mind, which has not lost its alertness, in spite of the unavoidable occasional physical shortcomings linked up with great age. He keeps abreast with the daily changes of the political scene and interprets current events with eagerness and an expert knowledge which is based on his lifelong experience as an economist and practical politician. At the same time, he is full of ideas about the fundamental spiritual problems of our troubled times. The ideal of Human Rights is particularly near to his heart. For him it is inseparable from the message of Judaism to the modern world. Sometimes, he regrets that he has expressed his thoughts on a wide variety of subjects in articles rather than in comprehensive books. It will therefore have given him particular satisfaction that, during the lustrum which has passed since tribute was paid to him in this journal on the occasion of his 85th birthday, a book of his, "Life's Value in Cash", with a preface by D. Tyerman, Editor of the "Economist" was published (1962) and received with widespread recognition in this country.

Dr. Zeitlin has been a member of the AJR Board for many years. He has also contributed many interesting articles to this journal. His treatise about the role of the refugees in trade and industry, published in the AJR booklet, "Britain's New Citizens", will always be valuable as indispensable source material. We extend our sincerest birthday wishes to our friend Leon Zeitlin.

SELF-SUPPORTING FLATLET HOME

About 150 members have registered their names as potential participants in the erection of a Self-Supporting Flatlet Home. The Committee in charge of this venture is now studying the possibility of erecting this Home under the terms of the Housing Corporation, a Government authority which started functioning last year and with which exploratory talks have been held.

A Co-ownership Housing Society, named "Eveline Housing Society", has now been formed by seven founder-members. If the scheme materialises, each participant would have to become a member of the Housing Society and to contribute 5 per cent towards

the cost of the land and the building. The remaining 95 per cent will be raised partly by a Building Society and partly by the Housing Corporation; the latter would also assist in finding suitable building land. The members of the Society will then be granted long leases and will have to pay a proportionate share in the servicing of the mortgage and the other expenditure of the Society, e.g., maintenance, repairs, administration, etc. The repayment of the mortgage is spread over forty years. Tentatively, it is planned to erect a Flatlet Home of about seventy-five units, consisting of one- and two-room flatlets with a number of community rooms and a Matron's flat.

Some of our members are interested in larger premises than those mentioned above, and they are at present trying to acquire a recently completed building in Stanmore which consists of twelve flats, half of them with two bedrooms and the other half with two and one-half bedrooms. If all twelve flats can be acquired the price would be very substantially below their market value.

Members who have not yet registered their names, but who are interested in either of the above-mentioned ventures should write to the AJR and mark their letters "Housing Society" and "Stanmore Flats" respectively.

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