

AJR

INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Werner Rosenstock

TOPICAL HISTORY

New Year Book of Leo Baeck Institute

In these days, when Jews all over the world are anxiously following up the aftermath of the military victory in Israel it may, at first sight, seem inappropriate to dedicate the front page of this journal to the appraisal of a book, the contents of which appear to relate mainly to events of the past. Yet, under a wider aspect, the questions dealt with in the recently published Year Book XI of the Leo Baeck Institute* are of utmost topicality.

The centre piece of the work consists of four articles which, based on a wealth of so far unknown material, assess the position of the Jews in Germany during the first seven decades after their formal emancipation. Jacob Toury defines the origin and use of the term "Jewish Question" ("Judenfrage"), Herbert Strauss deals with Prussian Policies towards the Jews between 1815 and 1847, Michael Meyer gives a thorough report about the Debate on Antisemitism, initiated by Treitschke's famous article, and Jacob Katz singles out a minor, but none the less typical issue, namely the fight of a group of German Jews for their admission to Masonic Lodges.

What have all these questions of the past century to do with current problems, especially as the Jewish community to which they refer no longer exists? Definitely much more than one would assume. *Mutatis mutandis*, the relationship between Jews and their environment entails the same kind of problems in the Jewish diaspora of today as it did in Germany up to 1933, even if we allow for the fact that in Germany the position was aggravated by strong antisemitic and nationalistic trends. It is only now that Jews in the United States and Britain have reached the same degree of integration which Jews in Germany had achieved in the middle of the nineteenth century, when the second generation of emancipated Jews came to the fore. As long as most Jews in the Anglo-Saxon countries were immigrants or children of immigrants, they were identifiable as Jews, and their contacts with the non-Jewish environment were limited. But now they have divested themselves of their "foreign" characteristics and take a full share in the political and cultural life of their countries of birth and residence.

We are reminded of these changes when we read in the Year Book that in 1842 roughly 15 per cent of all the physicians in Prussia were Jews, whereas only 1.3 per cent of the population were Jewish (Toury, page 94). Similarly, according to Meyer (page 138), Jewish parents provided their children with the best possible education, sending a highly

disproportionate number to the gymnasias and universities. The tension engendered by this upgrade movement creates what we may call the "Jewish Question" of the post-emancipation period. If it has not resulted in the same antagonism which we had to experience in Germany it is partly due to the fact that the conception of the state is less exclusive in the open society of the West. "As long as the Jews persist in maintaining a separate identity from the German one, their mounting influence must endanger cultural unity", Treitschke argued (Meyer, page 145). It was against this "monistic" approach that Moritz Lazarus, in his reply, set the idea of a religious and cultural pluralism (page 147). Jews in the diaspora, who for whatever reasons want to retain their identity as Jews, stand and fall by the acceptance of this conception.

It would, therefore, be a paradox if Jews in Israel reverted to the narrow state conception which shaped the history of Germany in the past centuries—to the detriment of her Jewish minority. And yet, there is hardly any modern state, in which religious and secular legislation are as closely interwoven as in Israel and in which the old dictum of *cuius regio eius religio* plays such a great part in daily life. As the community for which AJR Information has been established includes people of all shades of religious opinion, it would be inappropriate to take sides in the controversy on this problem. The matter is anyhow more complicated in Israel than it has been in Christian Europe since the Reformation, because Judaism has always been considered as an integral part, or even as the actual *raison d'être* of the Jewish people as an ethnic entity. Furthermore, non-observant Jews and many agnostics who stayed within the fold also identify themselves with the ethical postulates handed down to them through the generations as their heritage from Mount Sinai. They too would not like to see Israel developing into a nation like any other nation.

The acceptance of a pluralistic society in Israel would have its bearing not only on the position of the non-observant Jews, but also on that of her Arab citizens. In assessing the numerical size of this problem, we have to take into account that the Arabs not only represent 11 per cent of Israel's present population, but that they have a share of 25 per cent in the total birth-rate of the country. The idea of an exclusively Jewish State would, therefore, not only run against the modern conception from which Jews benefit in the diaspora but, in view of the steady proportional increase of the Arab section, would ultimately also become unrealistic.

There is another topical aspect of which we

are made aware when studying the stimulating articles of the Year Book. The reluctance of the German majority population to grant full legal emancipation to the Jews and to extend this legal emancipation to the social sphere was also due to the different background of the German majority and the Jewish minority. The fact that the "emancipated" Jews of the first and second generation were children and grandchildren of Yiddish-speaking Ghetto Jews may have had little bearing on their own feelings, but the subtleties of their "alien" origin were still very well realised by their Gentile counterparts. This may explain the reluctance to admit them to voluntary societies such as the Freemasons, a situation which, as Robert Weltsch reminds us in his Introduction to the Year Book, resembles that of the current struggle for admission to golf clubs.

Perhaps we understand these emotional subtleties better if, from the other side of the fence, we test our attitude to the "coloured" minorities. Fortunately, only few Jews have been led to believe that the emergence of a much more easily detectable "underdog" has relieved them of their own precarious situation as a minority. In fact, our own antecedents make it easier for us to understand the hopes and claims of the coloured people. Yet if we are honest with ourselves, most of us must admit that in our approach to them we, like the rest of the "white" majority, are also conditioned by emotional undertones. It is of no importance whether this results in a certain critical distance or whether, similar to well-meaning "philosemites", we overlook their individual shortcomings. It will be a long time before our attitude to them is free of self-consciousness.

All these questions come to mind when we read about the group tensions between Jews and non-Jews in last century's Germany. Dealing with the anti-Jewish version of the "Judenfrage" in Germany, Toury states that many Jews were loath to accept the validity of any group-characteristics, and he contrasts this position with that in Anglo-Saxon countries, "where the existence of a Jewish group-character was neither vigorously denied by the Jews, nor viciously attacked by significant parts of the non-Jewish citizens" (page 105). The term "Judenfrage", Toury writes, appeared in German literature for the first time in 1842, when at least five essays and pamphlets against Jewish equality carried this catchword in their titles. These publications were followed by further anti-Jewish and apologetic Jewish works on the subject, including Socialist evaluations such as Karl Marx's essay "Zur Judenfrage".

In his article on Prussian policy towards the Jews, Herbert Strauss conveys a tremendous amount of source material, especially on the lower administrative level. There were investigations on Jewish criminality, and there were ordinances concerning such problems as how to address a naturalised Jew in official documents, which names were to be considered

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* Year Book of the Leo Baeck Institute. Edited by Robert Weltsch. East and West Library, London, 1966. 407 pp., 21 illustrations. £2 7s. 6d. For members of the Society of Friends of the Leo Baeck Institute free of charge.

TOPICAL HISTORY

Continued from page 1

as Christian first names and therefore forbidden to Jews, and whether the rabbis' garb resembled too closely the vestment of a Protestant pastor. All this, let it be said, was several decades after the formal Emancipation Edict of 1812. We also learn that at least up to the end of the nineteenth century the Prussian Ministry of Justice kept records of Jewish lawyers, Referendare, etc., in order to ensure that their number should not increase unduly. In his concluding remarks Strauss stresses that emancipation was bound to be linked with the relinquishment of the Ghetto way of life and the adaptation to the life of the environment.

The third of the three "political" assessments of the Jewish position in last century's Germany, Michael Meyer's essay about the Great Debate on Antisemitism, *inter alia* deals with the paradox that liberal papers, like the *Berliner Tageblatt*, were branded as "Jewish" papers because many of their editors were Jews, but that these editors advisedly refrained from raising any Jewish issues in their columns. Some antagonists of the Jews approached the problem from the racial angle as early as 1879 (e.g., Wilhelm Marr), whereas others (e.g., Stoecker) regarded it as a religious issue and aimed at the conversion of the Jews to Christianity. The anti-Jewish campaign initiated by Stoecker and Marr was put on a higher level by Treitschke's analysis of the situation and the response it evoked among liberal and Jewish personalities of academic standing. On the Jewish side, the problem was not only dealt with in publications by Professors Moritz Lazarus, Harry Bresslau, Hermann Cohen and Heinrich Graetz, but also taken up on a broader platform. In December 1880, an assembly of 600 prominent Jews was held at the initiative of Moritz Lazarus, which condemned both the attempt to make the Jewish community as a whole responsible for the misdeeds of single individuals and to regard the Jews as a separate national entity.

The Year Book also carries two profiles of Moritz Guedemann (born Hildesheim 1835), who was Rabbi (and later Chief Rabbi) of Vienna from 1866 until his death in 1918. The first of the two articles, by Ismar Schorsch, assesses Guedemann's achievements as an historian and apologist, the other, by Josef Fraenkel, deals with his relationship to Theodor Herzl and his opposition to Zionism. German Jews of earlier generations are brought to life by Nathan Rotenstreich's essay on Mendelssohn's political philosophy; by the correspondence (edited by Albert Friedlander) between Immanuel Wolf-Wohlwill (later Director of the Jacobson-Schule in Seesen) and Moses Moser, two leading members of the short lived "Verein fuer Cultur und Wissenschaft der Juden" which also included Heine among its members; and by the correspondence between the bibliographer, Moritz Steinschneider, and the Chief Librarian of the Bodleian Library in Oxford, the Reverend Dr. B. Bandinel, edited and introduced by Arnold Paucker. As the result of family research, Walter Schwarz deals with the Jewish *privilegium odiosum* of the compulsory purchase of porcelain ("Judenporzellan") under Frederick the Great.

For a variety of reasons, the interest in the history of the Jews in Germany is also widespread in post-war Germany. This becomes evident in the great number of contemporary German publications, dedicated to the history

of the Jews in various cities and regions, as surveyed by E. G. Lowenthal.

The tenth anniversary of the death of Leo Baeck, whose name is linked with that of the Institute, is commemorated by Hans Liebeschuetz in an essay about Leo Baeck's Historical Position. "The image of German Jewry in its final phase since 1900 would not be the same without him", Liebeschuetz writes, and he assesses Baeck's theological conception and its appliance both to the relationship between Judaism and the various denominations of Christianity and to the political position of Jewry in a non-Jewish environment.

Fortunately, the Leo Baeck Institute has extended the subject of its research beyond the year 1933, because otherwise events to which we ourselves were witnesses might fall into oblivion or become subjected to distortion. Under this aspect, the recollections by S. Adler-Rudel (now Director of the Jerusalem Branch of the L.B.I. and prior to his aliya Executive Member of the AJR) are of greatest documentary importance. They deal with his missions to neutral Sweden, undertaken in the middle of the war. The object of the first mission in 1943 was to explore ways for the rescue of Jews in Germany and the occupied countries. He succeeded in obtaining the consent of the Swedish Government to admit 20,000 children, subject to certain undertakings by the U.S.A. and British Governments. Yet ultimately the scheme did not materialise due to "an inert and indifferent bureaucracy". On his second mission (September 1944), Adler-Rudel drew the attention of the quarters concerned to the danger that the prisoners of the Theresienstadt camp might be exterminated unless the advancing Russian forces liberated the camp in a surprise action. Later witnesses confirm that there had been plans to kill the inmates and that, had the Russians arrived later, the 13,000 Jewish camp prisoners of Czech, Austrian, German and Dutch nationality would have perished in the same manner as their fellow Jews.

In his Introduction, Robert Weltsch, to whose editorship we owe the organic design and high level of the Year Books, writes that "German-speaking Jewry has fulfilled an historical role on the way to what is called—in an affirmative sense—Jewish modernity". In the light of the opening remarks of this review we may add that the history of the Jews in Germany also has some bearing on the general minority problems of our times as well as on the shape of the State of Israel, where, for the first time in 1,900 years, Jews have attained the status of a majority population. Under these aspects, the study of the latest Year Book or, for that purpose, of the entire production of the Leo Baeck Institute, is particularly rewarding. At the same time, it makes us aware of the roots from which we have grown.

A review of a symposium like the Year Book of the L.B.I. can never do justice to the wealth of thought and material which each of its essays presents. Yet if it induces readers to see for themselves, it has served its purpose.

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THERESIENSTADT

A document found by the Theresienstadt National Memorial Organisation, a Czechoslovak State scientific institution established by law, proves that there was a resistance movement of Jewish prisoners called "Maffia" at Theresienstadt concentration camp. It was founded in 1942 to disrupt the production of war materials made in the camp and delay their delivery.

The "Maffia" also made plans to attack the concentration camp headquarters in an emergency, and it established communications with people outside the camp. Most of its members were former officers and men of the Czechoslovak Army, and all its leaders were later executed at Auschwitz.

A meeting in memory of the Theresienstadt victims, among whom were 35,400 Jews, was organised by the National Memorial Organisation, county and town committees and other organisations. Rabbi Dr. Richard Feder, Chief Rabbi of Czechoslovakia and the chairman of the Anti-Fascist Union, officiated at a ceremony on the banks of the River Eger, where the Nazis had scattered on the water the ashes of about 22,000 prisoners.

In the Theresienstadt town hall the Town Council and cultural organisations opened an exhibition of books and compositions dealing with the concentration camp. German school-children from the town of Bischofswerda, which has a friendship pact with Theresienstadt, recited a poem, "Children Paint in the Ghetto".

FRANZ STANGL

Franz Stangl is in Germany awaiting trial later this year, after his extradition from Brazil in June. The Polish Government is pressing to be allowed to try Stangl, but their attempts will be unsuccessful since it was a Brazilian condition of returning Stangl to Germany that, after a prison sentence, he should be sent to his country of origin, Austria.

The Poles had been seeking Stangl since 1945 and blame him for the deaths of 1,500,000 Jews, Poles, Belgians, Austrians, Yugoslavs and Russians. Janus Korczak, the Polish-Jewish writer, doctor and educationalist, perished in Treblinka, commanded by S.S. Hauptsturmfuehrer Franz Paul Stangl, when he refused to let 200 Jewish orphans die without him. Korczak wrote more than 20 books for adults and children, described in Poland today as "a valuable and completely new page in Polish literature".

Stangl has, during his interrogations, admitted that Martin Bormann, Hitler's deputy, is still alive. As a result of Stangl's statements the West German Government has officially asked the Brazilian authorities to arrest and extradite Bormann, officially declared dead in 1954.

Awaiting trial and still being interrogated, there are indications that Stangl is talking about prominent Nazis other than Bormann. It is known that Richard Glücks, responsible for all concentration camp conditions and previously believed to have committed suicide in 1945, is still alive. Like Josef Mengele, the "doctor of Auschwitz", he is in South America, where groups of Nazis, including many prominent ones, have settled.

NEO-NAZI PAPER

A Munich court has ruled that an issue of the extreme Right-wing weekly *Deutsche National Zeitung*, published minus a front-page picture of Adolf Hitler, cannot be banned.

Police seized 100,000 copies of an issue with Hitler's photograph illustrating an anti-Israel story. A new issue without the photo was immediately published. The paper's business manager said that the dropping of the picture was the only difference between the two issues.

HOME NEWS

ANGLO-JUDAICA

GEORGE BROWN CRITICISED

In a House of Commons debate on the Middle East two Jewish M.P.s, Sir Barnett Janner and Mr. David Weitzman, criticised the Foreign Secretary, Mr. George Brown.

Sir Barnett said it was not for the Foreign Secretary to issue warnings to Israel or ask her to accept advice on matters which she and the Arabs alone could decide.

Mr. Weitzman strongly attacked Mr. Brown's speech at the United Nations and said he had been terribly disappointed by the Government's attitude, which was not worthy of Labour Party policy.

MINISTERS MEET

On his way back from New York to Israel Mr. Abba Eban, Israel's Foreign Minister, who spent a few days in London, had a 90-minute meeting with the Foreign Secretary, Mr. George Brown.

At a press conference before his departure Mr. Eban said that the British Government took the same line as Israel on the "central theme" of an unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied territories—as envisaged by the Soviet and Yugoslav resolutions in the United Nations. But the British and Israeli views were not the same on the question of Jerusalem, he said.

Mr. Eban expressed the belief that if the Soviet Union renewed the arms race, America and Britain would provide Israel with arms to repair any imbalance.

ISRAEL CONDEMNED

A motion tabled by 15 Labour M.P.s in the Commons asked the Government to make strong representations to Israel urging immediate steps to implement the United Nations General Assembly resolution declaring invalid Israel's occupation of and interference with the status of the Old City of Jerusalem.

An amendment tabled by Mr. Paul Rose regretted that the Jordanian Government placed its forces under Egyptian control and started shelling the New City of Jerusalem. Another amendment tabled by Mr. Arnold Shaw welcomed the action of the Israeli Government in giving freedom of access to the Holy Places in Jerusalem to members of all faiths.

A motion signed by 70 M.P.s of all parties called for a new U.N. initiative to deal with the Sinai Peninsula.

PRO-ISRAEL M.P.

Addressing a meeting of Mapam in London, Mr. Paul B. Rose, the 31-year-old Jewish Labour M.P. for Blackley, Manchester, complained that he was being shunned by some of his Left-wing non-Jewish colleagues because of his stand in the Middle East crisis. Mr. Rose said that he had to go through "some traumatic personal experiences" because of the attitude of some of his political friends.

MINISTERS' PILGRIMAGE

Further groups of ministers from Britain visited Israel on pilgrimage and study tours. A group of 14 went at the end of June, followed by nine provincial ministers and, two days later, thirteen United Synagogue ministers from London. The Chief Rabbi joined them later.

DOCUMENTARY FILMS

Mr. Yigal Ephrati, director of the Israeli National Film Services, visited London for discussions with British film distributors about the distribution of Israeli documentary films in Britain. It is understood that a basic agreement has been reached and that soon a British company may be set up to take over the distribution of Israel films in this country.

BOARD OF DEPUTIES' ELECTION

The new vice-presidents of the Board of Deputies are Mr. Victor Mishcon and Sir Samuel Fisher. Mr. Mishcon is a former chairman of the London County Council and Sir Samuel Fisher is a former mayor of Stoke Newington (1953-54). He was also the first mayor of Camden (1965-66) and has taken great interest in the work of the AJR since he was elected to this office.

Mr. Harry Landy was re-elected as chairman, automatically becoming chairman of the new finance committee.

Alderman Michael Fidler, who was recently elected president of the Board, told deputies that the first aim of his "declaration of intent" would be to create a new image of the old-established Board, to speak not only with authority for the whole of British Jewry but also to be the centre of all communal activity. The work of the Board ought to be made more interesting to its members by allowing every deputy to work in his own chosen sphere and by giving younger deputies a greater share in policy-making.

RACE ACT

Mr. Roy Jenkins, the Home Secretary, announced in the House of Commons that the Government has decided in principle that the Race Relations Act should be extended to deal with discrimination on grounds of colour, race or ethnic or national origins in employment, housing, insurance and credit facilities. Public places would also be given a wider definition than under the present act.

Legislation on these lines, said Mr. Jenkins, would strengthen the position of all those who are anxious to co-operate in removing racial discrimination from our national life.

Though the intention of the new legislation is primarily to deal with the colour problem, it will extend to all minorities in Britain and will thus give added protection to the Jewish community.

MOSLEM CONDEMNS HATRED

A British Moslem, Mr. Abdul Majid Howard, of Liverpool, told the *Jewish Chronicle* that during the Israeli-Arab war he both publicly and privately expressed sympathy with Israel. Because of his stand he had resigned as assistant imam and librarian of the Manchester Mosque and Islamic Cultural Centre. "While so many of my Arab brothers were praying for a fascist victory I fought against the fascists alongside with Jews", he said. It was his view that the hatred for Israel shown by so many of his brethren was unworthy of the Moslem religion.

SYNAGOGUE FIRES AND MRS. JORDAN

Françoise Jordan, wife of Colin Jordan, leader of the British National Socialist Party, has been charged with conspiring with others to set fire to synagogues. It is alleged that between May and July, 1965, Mrs. Jordan unlawfully incited members of the National Socialist movement to set fire to synagogues and conspired with John William Evans and David Thorne to set fire to a synagogue in Stanmore, Middlesex.

Bail was refused. It was pointed out that Mrs. Jordan had fled the country in March, 1966, and had only recently returned, and that threats had been made to witnesses.

ISRAELIS WIN MEDALS IN PARAPLEGIC OLYMPICS

At the Paraplegic Olympics held at Stoke Mandeville last month the Israelis won 57 individual medals as well as the World Basketball Title. The Israeli team consisted of 70 men and three women. As every year, Professor Sir Ludwig Guttman attended the games and personally supervised various events.

The next Paraplegic Olympics will take place in Israel in the summer of 1968.

Appointment for Lady Janner

An agency has been formed to acquire and adapt houses for residential clubs for homeless adult offenders. The Home Secretary appointed Lady Janner, a chairman of the Juvenile Courts of Inner London, to the chairmanship of the agency.

Communal Organisations Meet

Representatives of 18 major communal organisations, including the AJR, have had several meetings under the aegis of the Board of Deputies. The situation in Israel and British policy in the Middle East were reviewed, and the tasks facing Anglo-Jewry with regard to Israel discussed.

B'nai B'rith Lodge

Ben Yehuda Lodge, the first Hebrew-speaking lodge of the B'nai B'rith outside Israel, was formed at a meeting at London Hillel House. Rabbi Dr. Israel Brodie was elected president.

C.C.J. Anniversary Celebration Concert

The 25th anniversary celebration concert of the Council of Christians and Jews was held at the Royal Festival Hall, London, and was attended by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh. Chief Rabbi Jakobovits, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and the Moderator of the Free Church Federal Council were among those present. All are presidents of the Council. (An article to mark the Jubilee of the Council will be published in one of our next issues.—Ed.)

Youth Scheme

Twelve groups consisting of more than 400 youths left for Israel on summer schemes organised by the Jewish Agency's Youth and Hechalutz Department. The scheme includes work in kibbutzim and sightseeing and educational activities. The groups are in addition to volunteers leaving for twelve months' work in Israel. During the recent crisis, more than 60 per cent of participants in previous summer schemes volunteered for work in Israel.

Aden Refugees

Some of the Jewish refugees from Aden now living in London were taken on a day trip by members of the Sir Basil Henriques Young Adult Lodge of the B'nai B'rith. The group included the 25 children among the refugees and some of their parents.

Welfare Board Flats

Sir Isaac Wolfson laid the foundation-stone of the Jewish Welfare Board's family flats in Green Lanes, Stoke Newington. The 24 flats are for Jewish families with three or more young children, at present living in crowded and near-slum conditions. Families who cannot afford to pay the rent of £5 a week will be subsidised by the Board.

Rabbi Van der Zyl

Rabbi Dr. W. Van der Zyl, senior minister of the West London Synagogue, who would have been due to retire this month at the age of 65, will continue in office for a further two years. At the annual meeting of the synagogue it was also announced that, on Dr. Van der Zyl's retirement in 1969, Rabbi Hugo Gryn, the present associate minister, will succeed him as senior minister. Dr. Van der Zyl is a Board member of the AJR.

Glasgow Synagogue

The foundation-stone of the new synagogue for the Giffnock and Newlands Hebrew Congregation has been laid. The synagogue, which will be the largest in Scotland, will accommodate 1,200 worshippers.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

AMERICAN NEWS

I.P.O. Tour

The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra began its 24-day American tour in New York before a wildly enthusiastic audience. The New York concerts were completely sold out and hundreds of people were turned away. The tour of 15 U.S.A. and Canadian cities was for the benefit of the United Jewish Appeal's Israel Emergency Fund, and was arranged by Columbia Artists' Management, which took no profits. Conductors and soloists also donated their services.

The conductors were William Steinberg, director of the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy of the Philadelphia Orchestra, Zubin Mehta, of the Los Angeles Symphony, and Eliahu Inbal, a young Israeli. Soloists for the three New York concerts were Rudolf Serkin, Daniel Barenboim and Van Cliburn, pianists; Jacqueline Du Pré, violoncellist and wife of Mr. Barenboim, and Richard Tucker, the leading Metropolitan Opera Company tenor.

Negro Riots

In the Negro ghettos of Detroit, Newark and other cities scores of small Jewish businessmen's shops were burnt or looted, and the shopkeepers face ruin. The Federal and State Governments may be able to aid shopkeepers by means of loans or by pressure on the insurance companies, which are so far refusing to issue new policies covering fire or looting risk in the ghettos.

The riots have been directed against white people as a whole and it is agreed that there has been no antisemitism.

Claim for Damages

Mr. Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State, has said that the United States will claim damages and compensation from Israel for deaths and injuries suffered when the American communications ship, Liberty, was torpedoed during the Middle East war.

NEGRO JEWS IN SOUTH AFRICA

In Dube township, near Johannesburg, South Africa's first African "Jewish" community has been formed. The "rabbi," Vuyisile Jackson Msitshana, has a congregation of 27 Africans which he leads in the Jewish faith.

Rabbi A. S. Super, of the United Progressive Jewish Congregation, has stated that there are no recognised Black Jews in South Africa. No problem existed from a purely theological point of view, but he could not support an application from an African because the laws of the country would prevent his absorption within the white Jewish community.

SWAZILAND CABINET

A South African-born Jew, Mr. Leo Lovell, aged 60 years, has been appointed Minister of Finance in the Swaziland Cabinet. He is the only white man in the Cabinet.

GREEK CHANGE

Two decrees recently issued by the Revolutionary Government of Greece enabled the appointment of non-Jews to the Central Board of Greek Jewish Communities and the Organisation for the Administration of Jewish Heirless Property.

After Jewish leaders had explained to members of the Cabinet the difficulties of non-Jews running Jewish communal affairs, the Minister of Religions and the Minister for Economic Co-ordination issued amending decrees. All committees appointed by the Greek Government to administer Jewish communal institutions in Greece will now be made up of "Greek citizens of the Jewish religion" and two ministerial decrees to this effect have been officially gazetted.

JEWRY IN THE EAST

Yiddish Writers' Denouncement

In a recent issue of *Sovietish Heimland*, 13 Soviet Yiddish writers published a letter denouncing "Israeli aggression" against the Arabs and expressing support for the Soviet Government's Middle East policy. The letter urges "all progressive Jewish writers and cultural figures, Jews throughout the world, to raise their voice for the restoration of peace in the Middle East, the withdrawal of the Israeli troops behind the truce line and the promotion of an atmosphere of respect for the lawful rights of all countries and peoples in this area".

Although more than 100 Yiddish writers in the Soviet Union have contributed to *Sovietish Heimland* during the six years of its existence, only 13 signed the letter, and among them were no Jewish scholars or intellectuals of renown.

Reliable reports from Moscow say that Soviet intelligentsia is uneasy about what it regards as the Soviet's unfortunate Middle Eastern policy. Non-Jews applaud Israel's victory and the anti-Israel atrocity propaganda is treated with distrust and contempt.

Journalist Recalled

The United Nations correspondent of the Polish Press Agency, Mr. Wieslaw Gornicki, has been recalled to Poland and has also been suspended from the party. Mr. Gornicki refused to follow Poland's official anti-Israel line in the Middle East debate. He was also the correspondent of a Warsaw newspaper, but refused to continue writing for it when the editors demanded an anti-Israel and pro-Arab slant.

Mr. Gornicki, the vice-president of the U.N. Correspondents' Association, is a non-Jew, whose first wife, a Jewess, was murdered by the Nazis.

Anti-Israel Attitude Opposed

From reports coming out of Czechoslovakia, the country's anti-Israel line is not being followed by the general population. A Czech émigré periodical published in Paris, *Svedectvi*, reported that the Czechoslovak Writers' Union in Prague has defied the anti-Israel demands of Communist Party leaders and has rejected Czechoslovakia's official policy on the Middle East crisis.

In Poland the Minister of Defence, in a speech to Polish officers at a passing-out parade, warned his audience against adopting a pro-Israel attitude.

The Rumanian Foreign Minister, Mr. Corneliu Manescu, told reporters in The Hague that Rumania thinks military means cannot solve the Middle East problem and that it is in the interest of all countries concerned to find a solution without external interference.

In Yugoslavia the executive board of the Socialist Alliance, a popular front organisation with eight million members, affirmed that a debate arose over the country's Middle East policies. The Yugoslav news agency said that the session pointed out that the Yugoslav people are less and less satisfied with one-sided, black and white explanations of international events, including those in the Middle East.

East German Statement Against Israel

East German citizens of Jewish descent signed a declaration against the State of Israel, accusing her government of an aggressive policy in the service of the strategic interests of the imperialist powers. The signatories include, according to *Deutschland-Berichte* (Bonn), Professors Kaul, Lea Grundig and Siegbert Kahn, and, according to another source, also the Rabbi of the East Berlin and East German communities, Dr. Singer, and the President of the Jewish communities, Helmut Aris. It is learned that among those who declined to sign the declaration are Arnold Zweig, Juergen Kuczynski and Stefan Heym.

THE MIDDLE EAST

Tunisia and Morocco

The Governments of Tunisia and Morocco have urged the Jews in their countries not to emigrate. But many who have suffered personal attacks are leaving. The Tunisian President, M. Habib Bourguiba, himself went to the airport to plead with an important distiller not to leave the country, promising that nothing untoward would happen to Tunisian Jews. M. Bocobza, who produced one of Tunisia's best-known exports, a brandy made from figs, decided to leave after his factory was burned to the ground. Rejecting all offers of compensation by the Government, he left with his family for Paris.

The Moroccan Government has been under pressure from opposition groups for not taking firmer action against its Jews. The secretary-general of the labour federation was imprisoned for 18 months after sending a cable to King Hassan denouncing "the Government's constant and unconditional support of a handful of Zionist provocateurs". The Government has warned Jews supporting Zionism that they will be stripped of their citizenship and punished "for their crime and ingratitude". At the same time, Morocco's Arab citizens have been warned that the position of Moroccan Jews will not be allowed to be used for political purposes by interests inside or outside the country.

Non-Arab Nations' Views

Israel's occupation of Arab territories and her action to change the status of Jerusalem have been condemned by the non-Arab Moslem nations of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey. A communiqué issued at the end of their talks by the Pakistan President, the Turkish Premier and the Shah of Iran also appealed for help for victims of the Middle East war.

The communiqué declared that the acquisition of territory by the use of force is contrary to the provisions of the United Nations charter, and the three leaders reaffirmed that the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab territories is essential for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Rumanian Trade

A new trade pact with Israel has been ratified by Rumania, which has also expressed interest in resuming talks on an aviation agreement. Mr. Eliezer Doren, Israel's Minister in Bucharest returned to Jerusalem for a fortnight's consultation.

German Aid for Israel

The German-Israel Society handed over a second cheque to the Israeli Ambassador in Bonn. The first cheque was for a million marks and the second for 1.3 million marks. All the money was raised by non-Jews.

In Stuttgart 150,000 marks was raised for Israel and in Frankfurt an auction of paintings by local artists brought in 21,000 marks.

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Heidi Heimann

SIGMUND FREUD AND LOU ANDREAS-SALOMÉ

A volume of letters has recently been published which, apart from its obvious appeal to specialists, should be read and enjoyed by a wider public. The correspondence between Sigmund Freud and Lou Andreas-Salomé* owes its beginnings and its continuation for 24 years—in fact until the death of Lou Andreas-Salomé—to psychoanalysis, with which Lou Andreas-Salomé had first become acquainted at the psychoanalytical congress in Weimar in 1911; in the autumn of 1912 she went to Vienna to study with Freud for about a year. The work in this field, carried forward and constantly revised by new discoveries, was and remained the main subject and the *raison d'être* of their correspondence. What is very rare indeed: the letters represent a dialogue between two equals, both not only thinkers and scholars of high originality, but also writers of remarkable talent. Two outstanding personalities as well as the moving picture of a unique friendship emerge.

The difference in background, upbringing and personality structure of these two could hardly be greater. Freud, the Jew from Central Europe, trained in medicine with a strictly scientific outlook, discoverer and first practitioner of psychoanalysis. Lou Andreas-Salomé, the aristocrat, daughter of a German-Russian General, five years younger than Freud, born and educated in Petersburg (Leningrad), an only girl with five elder brothers, highly talented and "emancipated", studying philosophy in Zürich in and after 1880, the friend of Nietzsche and the intimate of Rilke (she had written pioneering books about these two), author of novels and essays. She devoted the last 24 years of her life to the study and practice of psychoanalysis. The contrast between them served, if at all, only to enhance and advance their friendship.

The exchange starts with a very formal and polite letter by Lou Andreas-Salomé asking Freud for admittance to his classes in Vienna, where she intends to go for the sole purpose of attending his courses. An equally polite affirmative answer is the first letter by Freud of this collection. From these beginnings a very close association develops, not, as one might presume, of a one-sided pupil-teacher relationship, but of a mutual give and take, of a continuous exchange of ideas and experiences. Lou Andreas-Salomé does not tire of repeating again and again how much she has gained through her knowledge of psychoanalysis, how much she is enriched through her personal contact with its founder, with Freud. She finally sums up her deep attachment in one of her late letters, when she expresses the wish to look once more upon: "das Vatergesicht über meinem Leben" (May 4, 1935). Freud assures her again and again that she possesses an extraordinary gift of understanding. "Sie verstehen es immer zu vertiefen und zu verknüpfen, ich bin froh, wenn es mir gelungen ist, etwas zu isolieren" (December 11, 1927). And "Sie geben immer mehr als Sie empfangen" (August 2, 1920).

He not only sends her patients, but is altogether very much concerned about her well-being, especially during the period of inflation after the First World War, when, entirely on his own initiative, he starts

sending her a regular monthly allowance from a German account; he earns enough hard currency for his needs from American, Swiss and English patients. And their sympathy and understanding is such, that she can accept his generous help with joyous gratitude.

The development of psychoanalysis, as in most other fields during the last thirty years, has been so rapid that most of what we read about in these letters seems already completely absorbed into our climate of thought and feeling. But we need only remind ourselves that the daughter, "die Annatochter", who is often mentioned in these letters and always with special affection and approval, is still living and working amongst us, carrying on the investigations and developing further the teachings of her father. In fact, it was Anna Freud who made available Lou Andreas-Salomé's letters for this edition and who helped the editor, Ernst Pfeiffer, with his notes.

It is an exemplary edition. Pfeiffer perceived that this correspondence would be of interest not only for the small community of analysts, and he has, therefore, provided more explanations of personalities and facts than would otherwise have been demanded. He has accurately judged the amount of information necessary to acquaint the layman with the salient facts and has produced a volume which is a pleasure to read and is in every respect worthy of its two great protagonists.

WORMS REMEMBERS FRIEDRICH GERNSHEIM

The recently published collection of biographies, "Wormser Profile," includes an essay by Dr. Kurt Becker about the composer, conductor and pianist Friedrich Gernsheim, who was born in Worms in 1839 as the son of the physician, Dr. Abraham Gernsheim. From 1890 up to his death in 1916, Friedrich Gernsheim lived in Berlin, where he was Chairman of the Section Music of the Prussian Academy of Arts. He has about 80 compositions to his credit, including a symphony called "Miriam." He was also a promoter of the works by Brahms, and conducted the first performances of the "Deutsche Requiem" in Cologne and Rotterdam, where he worked before he moved to Berlin. (EGL)

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Old Acquaintances

Honours: Nelly Sachs was made an honorary citizen of her birthplace, Berlin. The citation was handed over to her by the German Ambassador in Stockholm as her health did not permit her travelling to Berlin.—Anton Walbrook, Dr. Paul Czinner, Lucie Mannheim and Oscar Homolka received the Golden "Filmband" at this year's Berlin Film Festival.—Carl Zuckmayer was elected a member of the Order "Pour le mérite", as was the conductor Otto Klemperer, in place of the late Wieland Wagner, and the art historian, Professor Erwin Panofsky (Princeton, U.S.A.).—Austrian-born Martin Esslin, of the BBC scenario department, was made a "Professor h.c." in Vienna.—Ernst Josef Auerich, before 1933 director of Berlin's Schiffbauerdamm Theater, received the "Ehrenpreis" of the Bavarian Academy of Arts.—Tilla Durieux, who celebrated her 87th birthday on August 18, became the "youngest" professor of the University of Muenster.

News from Everywhere: Leopold Lindtberg's production of "Nathan", with Ernst Deutsch in the title role, successfully began its world tour in Moscow.—Robert Stolz's offer to conduct Israel's Philharmonic Orchestra has been accepted and he goes to Tel Aviv next February.—Friedrich Hollaender came back to Munich from Ascona.

Milestones: Adrienne Thomas, of "Die Katrin wird Soldat" fame is seventy years of age. She survived the war in the States and now lives in Vienna. Her husband is the Socialist politician, Dr. Julius Deutsch.—The actor, Mathias Wiemann, celebrated his 65th birthday.—Bruno Frei, former editor of the Left-wing "Berlin am Morgen", who lived in Mexico during the war, celebrated his 70th birthday in Vienna.—Benno Reifenberg, who began his career with the old "Frankfurter Zeitung" and who was co-editor of the "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung" until 1966, is 75, as is Anton Schnack, the poet and journalist.

Home News: Julius Gellner will direct Lessing's "Nathan" in an adaptation by Ferdinand Bruckner at London's Mermaid Theatre.—Tania Lieven produced "Sanctuary" on ITV.—Willi Frischauer's book, "The Clinic", about London's famous private hospital, published by Leslie Frewin, recounts the stories of the London Clinic's best-known patients.—Ken Adam is designing the décors for "Chitty Chitty Bang Bang" currently in production here.—Wolf Rilla directed "Cinema Verité" on ITV.—Curt Bois came over from Berlin to see some productions.

Obituary: Oskar Maria Graf, the 73-year-old Bavarian writer who in 1933 asked the Nazis to burn his books, has died in New York.—Opera singer Emanuel List, star of Bayreuth, Salzburg and the "Met", died in New York.—Franz Leschnitzer, author and journalist, died in East Berlin; he returned to Germany after 26 years in Russia.—Hans Schomburgk, the 86-year-old explorer of Africa and film producer, died in Berlin.

Germany: In Munich Fritz Kortner successfully produced "Fraulein Julie", starring Ingrid Andree.—Albert Lieven is to go on tour in Durbridge's "Murder with Love", directed by H. Schweikart.—Trude Kolman staged a charity performance for Israel, with a star cast, at her "kleine Freiheit" in Munich.—A "Profile" of Walter Mehring, interviewed by Friedrich Luft, Berlin's leading dramatic critic, was shown on TV.—Former "Forum" editor, F. Torberg, of Vienna, has joined Axel Springer's daily *Die Welt* in Hamburg.

* Sigmund Freud—Lou Andreas-Salomé. Briefwechsel. Herausgegeben von Ernst Pfeiffer. S. Fischer Verlag. Frankfurt am Main, 1966. 296 pp. with two photos and four facsimiles. DM.24.

J. Loeb

JEWES IN BRAUNSCHWEIG

A Memorial Book

This work*, published on behalf of the city of Brunswick and edited by Dr. Moderhack, the City Archivist, is rather more than its preface suggests. It is not only a commemorative book and an expression of gratitude for all that the Jewish people have done to enhance the reputation and importance of Brunswick. The variety of original articles and printed lectures it contains, as well as reprints of other publications make it also a source of Jewish history which transcends its local significance.

Apart from recording the early history and later developments, the work conveys, even to a reader unacquainted with the town, the very atmosphere in which the Brunswick Jews lived, especially after the emancipation, and their growing participation in the life of their non-Jewish environment.

The introductory article is a reprint of the profound lecture given to the Historical Society of Brunswick on "Alexander David, Court Agent ("Kammeragent") from 1707-1765", by Dr. Gutmann Ruelf, Landesrabbiner from 1884 until his death in December, 1913. It emphasises the liberal attitude of the Dukes of Brunswick towards the Jews in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. David may rightly be regarded as the founder of the Jewish community of that time. He converted his house into a synagogue and, shortly before his death, donated it to the community which then consisted of 30 families. It remained their place of worship until 1875, the year when the new synagogue was completed and consecrated in the presence of the highest state and ecclesiastical authorities; this new synagogue stood until 1938.

Another article is devoted to Israel Jacobson who succeeded his father-in-law, Herz Samson, as the Duke's financial counsellor and who, at the same time, held the high office of Landesrabbiner of the Weser district. In 1801, with the consent of the Prince, he realised his wish to establish a Jewish educational institute, the Jacobson Schule in Seesen, near the Harz mountains. By 1806 the school, on which Jacobson spent 9,000 Taler annually, had 100 pupils, including 20 Christian children, who were taught by five Jewish and six Christian teachers.

The actual development of the Jewish community of Brunswick as an organised entity with its various places of worship, its social and charitable institutions and particularly its foundations is vividly described in an article by Victor Heymann, a former solicitor and notary of distinction.

* *Brunsvicensia Judaica. Gedenkbuch fuer die juedischen Mitbuenger der Stadt Braunschweig. Waisenhaus-Buchdruckerei und Verlag, Braunschweig, 1966.*

The life and work of Professor Dr. Levi Herzfeld, Landesrabbiner in Brunswick from 1836-1884, is the subject of an absorbing contribution by the late Chief Rabbi of Sweden, Dr. Kurt Wilhelm, who died a few years ago and who officiated in Brunswick for some years in the 'twenties. The article contains many interesting facts about the Conference of Rabbis held in Brunswick from June 12-19, 1844, at the initiative of Herzfeld and some of his colleagues. Mention is also made of the liturgical rites in Brunswick and the institution of the 18 candles at the East Wall, which were lit only on Yom Kippur and Hoshana Rabba—a custom known only to very few communities.

There follows a detailed description of the personality and work of two Jews who, although not born in Brunswick, had a great influence on the development of the Labour Movement in that city: Samuel Spier and Samuel Kokosky. The latter was originally a Liberal, but later became a Social Democrat. He was editor of the "Braunschweiger Volksfreund" until 1890.

This essay is followed by a short but interesting article on Emmy (Galka) Scheyer, the painter and art collector, who was born in Brunswick but left at an early age.

Continuing this historical pattern, the book carries two articles which are part of contemporary history and which cannot therefore be reviewed without a certain degree of personal emotion.

The first is written by Schlomo Ruelf, Rabbi of the community of Saarbruecken up to the referendum in 1935 and since then resident in Nahariya (Israel). The son of Rabbi Dr. Gutmann Ruelf, he describes his childhood in his parental home and his school days at the Brunswick "Alte Gymnasium." Ruelf's article, obviously written from the heart, is based on his memories published two years ago under the title "Stroeme im duerren Land."

The author of the other autobiographical article is Walter Heinemann; his vivid reminiscences are a masterpiece of contemporary historiography. Heinemann was born in Brunswick, where he practised as a well-known medical specialist until he had to emigrate. The way in which he resuscitates a whole epoch must fascinate even those who do not know the place. As in a mosaic constructed of tiny fragments, he constructs a picture of a Jewish community whose work and achievements made a significant and acknowledged contribution to the life of the whole population and which, before the time of persecution, enjoyed a harmonious and sometimes even

friendly co-existence with its fellow citizens. Heinemann's often moving account includes the names and achievements of many people in various spheres of public life. Not all of them can be mentioned in this review but the following examples may show the scope of the work and well illustrate the editor's intention of recognising "the significance of the Brunswick Jews in the scientific, cultural and economical life of the city of Brunswick during the years 1900—1930":

Besides the Jacobson-Schule mentioned above, the equally well-known Samson-Schule in Lessing's town of Wolfenbuettel; the world-famous Juedel railway signal factory; the Brunswick canning industry, founded in part by Brunswick Jews; the banker Bernhard Meyersfeld, a great lover of the arts who presented the town with the famous Till Eulenspiegel fountain, the work of Professor Kramer; the lawyer Dr. Norbert Regensburger, beloved as an orator, Member of Parliament and co-founder of the Jewish youth clubs in Germany; the accountant B. Mielziner who, as "Konkursverwalter", was highly respected by authorities and businessmen alike; his solicitor son Bruno Mielziner, during the First World War appointed to the Admiralty at the request of Grossadmiral Tirpitz. We are also reminded of E. M. Lilien, known for his book illustrations, particularly of the Bible and for his book plates, and of many names from the world of theatre and music in which members of the Jewish community have always been active.

Persecution put a dreadful end to all this and, significantly, the work ends with a long list of Jews and Jewish families still living in Brunswick during the years 1933-1945. Some escaped the fate designed for them, finding a new home in many parts of the world; others travelled the bitter road of death. This book is an endearing memorial to them.

Many German towns have published impressive commemorative books and the motive for these deserves great praise. But the Brunswick work excels with the abundance, variety and arrangement of its contents. It is truly an historical document. The Town Council of Brunswick and, in particular, the editorial staff under the Town Archivist, Dr. Moderhack, have created a work of lasting value.

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Victor Ehrenberg

THE IMAGE OF GERMAN JEWRY

As the title suggests,* this is a book less on Jews and Jewishness than on German historians and philosophers, and their attitude towards the Jews. The first words speak of the *Auseinandersetzung des deutschen Historismus mit dem Judentum*. That could be misleading. What Professor Liebeschütz calls "Historismus" includes the son of the enlightenment, Hegel, the convinced Christian Ranke, the nationalist Treitschke, the genuine liberal Mommsen, and the equally genuine anti-liberal Burckhardt. Thus, "Historismus" in this book is not a *Weltanschauung*, but a collective name for a number of historians, including some theologians. Only the latest in Liebeschütz's list of scholars, Eduard Meyer and Max Weber, can be regarded (like Dilthey) as representatives of a philosophy of life, that was based on the lessons of history. Still, the misplaced use of the word *Historismus* does not really matter. The book is about something different.

Let it be said at once that Liebeschütz's work is a great achievement, an outstanding example of scholarly impartiality as well as of wide knowledge and deep research, written with a great clarity of expression. To write a review worthy of its theme and its scholarship would demand a discussion, both so extensive and so intensive, that it would go far beyond the space available and the competence of the reviewer.

The attitude of German scholars during the nineteenth century towards the Jews was determined by a number of various elements due to the temporal environments of politics, religion and intellect. It is a special merit of this book that it deals not only with the anti-semitism of the German middle-class, which was directed against the contemporary Jews, but also with the changing Christian views on the Old Testament, and the importance (or

non-importance) of the Rabbinic period. A full and multi-coloured picture of the background is provided in which the tradition and interpretation of Christianity play their important part just as well as the influence of Decalogue and Prophets on eighteenth and nineteenth century ethics, above all, however, the ideal of the national, Christian-Germanic State. From these and other sources we gain a fair impression of the historical position of German antisemitism—though on account of the nature of the present book too little stress is laid on economic causes.

The German national ideal found its most eloquent champion in Heinrich von Treitschke, who by his antisemitic attacks roused sympathy as well as opposition among the intellectual upper-class, not least because these attacks were clad in the coat of the liberal as well as the Christian tradition. He had an ally in the court preacher, A. Stoecker, whose demagoguery roused the feelings of the lower middle-classes, always the bulwark of German antisemitism. There were still enough forces of genuine liberalism in Germany to oppose Treitschke, foremost among them Theodor Mommsen, who "feared" for the Jews, prophetically recognising the sinister and dangerous side of the German mind. A famous declaration of protest by 75 leading men in the administration, in trade and industry, and in the intellectual life of Berlin was published in 1880. Nothing similar happened before 1933. Among the reasonable opponents on either side, the conflict boiled down to the fundamental question whether the emancipation meant the equality of the individual Jew or the recognition of *Judentum* as a factor in the life of the German state and people. It was in this struggle that a fair number of Jews took their stand, e.g., Graetz, Bresslau and Hermann Cohen. Many, both Christians and Jews, regarded the Jew as the "eternal outsider," a theory most clearly pronounced and founded on history by Jacob Burckhardt and, as Liebeschütz rightly points out, also by Franz Rosenzweig, though as the result of a very different line of thought.

These are only a few of the points of discussion in Professor Liebeschütz's book. Every reader will find other interesting issues. One thing that does not emerge clearly enough is the question of a German-Jewish "symbiosis." Did it exist? Yes and no. Naturally, there were large bodies of people on both sides who had no share whatsoever in such a union. Every Jew, however, who has lived in Germany, will know of examples of close friendships between individuals; the coupled names of Lessing and Moses Mendelssohn, of Heine and Schumann, of George and Wolfskehl, of Richard Strauss and Hofmannsthal, are only a few examples of a far wider and very deep experience. It might be a good thing to read together with Liebeschütz another book, today almost forgotten and not quoted in Liebeschütz's long bibliography: A. Leschnitzer, *Saul und David* (Hamburg, 1954). Its sub-title reveals in what way it can be complementary to Liebeschütz: "Die Problematik der deutsch-juedischen Lebensgemeinschaft". Liebeschütz's book has been written with the love of the scholar, and to an amazing degree *sine ira et studio*. It deals with a highly important section of a much wider problem, but its results point to that problem as clearly as possible. Within its self-imposed limits the book will remain a standard work.

DIRECTORY OF JEWISH PRESS

In the course of its 14 years of existence, "The Jewish Press of the World," edited by Josef Fraenkel and published by the Cultural Department of the World Jewish Congress, has developed into an indispensable guide for Jewish editors, journalists and communal workers. The Sixth Edition (May, 1967) became available recently. It lists not less than 886 daily, weekly, monthly and "irregular" publications. In Britain (62 items), *AJR Information*, founded in 1946, figures as one of the oldest periodicals. Unfortunately, quite a few papers did not see their way to disclose their circulation figures. Even the oldest and largest one in this country, the *Jewish Chronicle*, is secretive in this respect.

The comprehensive statistics which are attached to the directory reveal that 34 per cent of all Jewish papers appear in Israel. Among the 306 periodicals of that country, seven (2.2 per cent) are published in German, including the daily *Yedioth Chadashot*, with a circulation of 18,000 (Fridays 26,000) and the weekly *Mitteilungsblatt*, of the Irgun Oley Merkaz Europa, the AJR's corresponding organisation. The total number of German language papers all over the world amounts to 36 (4 per cent), of which 18 appear in Germany and Austria. There are still 130 Yiddish papers (14.6 per cent) left, and some very few papers in Ladino. This means that the vast majority of Jewish papers appear in the language of their countries of publication. Of the 886 papers, the proportionally largest number appear in English (338=38 per cent), followed by Hebrew (221=25 per cent), and Yiddish (130=14.6 per cent).

W.R.

THE FIRST CARDIOLOGIST

The Memoirs of Professor Bruno Kisch

The background of this comprehensive autobiography* is the City of Cologne, where the author worked first as an assistant at the Academy for General Medicine and later as a lecturer and professor at the University. After his dismissal in 1935 he took up private practice as a consultant for cardiology. He was also a co-founder of the "Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Kreislaufforschung" and served as its secretary until the Nazis deprived him of this office.

His first close contacts with the Cologne Jewish Community were established in 1928 when he became a member of the committee in charge of the Jewish section of the International "Pressa" Exhibition. In 1933 he was nominated curator of the Jewish "Realgymnasium Jawne" and Vice-Chairman of the "Juedische Lehrhaus". He also actively participated in the work of the "Juedische Kulturbund Rhein-Ruhr", together with his wife, the singer Ruth Kisch-Arndt.

At the end of 1938 Professor Kisch emigrated to the U.S.A. and again succeeded in establishing a widely recognised position for himself. He died last year, aged 76, in Bad Nauheim where he had gone for treatment, too early to see the publication of his autobiography.

The book is dedicated to the memory of his parents, Rabbi Dr. Alexander and Charlotte Kisch, of Prague. The publication was sponsored by the Municipality of Cologne and a number of industrial combines.

E.G.L.

* Bruno Kisch: *Wanderungen und Wandlungen—Die Geschichte eines Arztes im 20. Jahrhundert*. Greven Verlag, Koeln, 1966.

* Hans Liebeschütz: *Das Judentum im deutschen Geschichtsbild von Hegel bis Max Weber*. (Schriftenreihe wissenschaftlicher Abhandlungen des Leo Baeck Instituts, Vol. 17.) J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1967. XII, 360 pp. DM35. For members of the Society of Friends of the L.B.I. £2 10s.

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GAULAN, THE HIGH PLATEAU OF DEATH

Behind En Gev, the kibbutz on the Eastern shore of Lake Kinnereth, the highway towards the north leaves off abruptly. Here was the "end of the world", at least of Israel's world. A sign, flanked by barbed wire warns: "Stop, Frontier Ahead". Someone has crossed it out and written with chalk: "Go on, no border."

We are going on. On this side of Lake Kinnereth, only a narrow strip of land, no more than ten metres wide, belongs to Israel's territory; it could not be used as long as Syrian guns from the adjoining Gaulan Heights dominated the Eastern bank. Now, as a result of the Six-Day War, the En Gev highway is to be extended northwards. The area is still strewn with mines which must be cleared, and the ground must be levelled, a difficult task, as the lake level rises or falls according to weather and season. To obtain the required width, a part of the highway will have to be built above the lake.

Simha Soloweitchik, the man of the Keren Kayemeth responsible for land development in the north and the centre of the country who has the construction of daring border roads to his credit, accompanies us. Suddenly our driver stops. Two metres ahead a piece of wire emerges from the earth. A mine, he says. Simha gets off the jeep, convinced that the narrow track over which he guides us, is free of mines. One day before though, he admits, a bulldozer hit a mine, but the machine had somehow deviated from the prescribed trail. We see the damaged bulldozer, helpless like a wounded elephant, but his driver had escaped unharmed.

The wire was found to be harmless. Simha is sure, that the road is negotiable. In order to prove this, he drives ahead. We follow him, over sand and stone till the soil gets swampy. Then we turn sharply to the east, on an asphalted road, one of the many patrol roads of the Syrians which almost reach down to the lake.

We have crossed the former armistice line between Israel and Syria. The topography has changed, the only things that "grow" here are guns and tanks, now destroyed and burnt out. The slopes are bristling with abandoned gun positions. As we climb to the height, Lake Kinnereth lies beneath us and we are in the midst of a row of fortifications which for 19 years terrorised the lake and its villages beneath. At one of the most breathtaking spots, the Syrians had set up an officers' club, but even this is surrounded by trenches and artillery positions.

The high plateau, 25 kilometres in width, beyond the town of Kuneitra, had been a huge concentration of military camps, one next to the other, each gate decorated with war-like pictures and militant slogans. Even some villages were nothing else but camouflaged war arsenals. Hard and harsh as the volcanic stone which covers the soil, are the dark barracks and houses. Destroyed Syrian tanks, wrecks of armoured cars, abandoned military lorries, litter the wayside. Only the few villages of the Druses are unscathed and inhabited. Men and young boys offer us fruit for sale.

Further north are the springs of the Baniyas, one of the sources of the River Jordan which the Syrians planned to divert. Here the landscape is softened and greener. A waterfall radiates its coolness from afar—an ideal picnic place, on this inhospitable table-land. The springs gush out from a cave in which once the pagan-god Pan was venerated, after whom the place was named. Above the remnants of a heathen temple, the Crusaders built a church and later the Moslems a mosque.

We drive on, passing empty villages, animals roaming about, abandoned dogs searching for food and drink, hungry donkeys whose brayings penetrate the quietness, forgotten chickens. The car stops, we do not know why. Nothing is to be seen but rocks and stones. But a few steps farther, there again is a former fortifica-

tion, two to three storeys deep, extending for miles with space for tanks and heavy artillery. Beneath us, like on a silver plate, is the Hula Valley, are fields and fishponds, villages with schools and kindergartens, a populated area which for 19 years lay open to the whims and terror of the Syrian mountains. Men gather in the crops, children play again in the gardens. The lengthening shadows of the late afternoon are no longer the menacing shadows of the guns. For the first time the people down in the valley can breathe freely, live freely.

"Can they ever be expected to submit again to the reign of terror", ponders Simha. "Let the representatives of the United Nations see this—Gaulan, the High Plateau of Death".

JUDAICA IN BERLIN PUBLICATION

The 1966 Year Book of the "Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz" (G. Grotesche Verlagsbuchhandlung K.-G., Koeln und Berlin, 1967) carries an extract of an address delivered by Richard Jacoby of the "Staatliche Hochschule fuer Musik und Theater, Hannover" on the occasion of the fifth distribution of the Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy Prize. In the speaker's view it is necessary to revise the somewhat one-sided image of the composer. He calls for more detailed assessments of Mendelssohn's importance as a conductor, organiser, pianist and organist as well as teacher and patron of the arts.

The Year Book also deals with the congratulatory address presented by Simon Wolff Brandes, "Schutzjude" of Berlin, to King Frederick I on the occasion of his coronation in Koenigsberg in 1701. The document, written in German and Hebrew, is based on the 21st Psalm. The author of the article is Dr. Cécile Hensel.

An essay by Professor Robert Oertels about the Kaiser-Friedrich-Museums-Verein pays special tribute to the memory of James Simon, the munificent patron of arts who made the largest single donations to the museum. "Unfortunately", the author writes, "so far nobody has followed James Simon's example to the same extent."

E.G.L.

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BRANCHES IN MAIN TOWNS



CULTURAL NEWS

JUBILEE OF JULIUS SPRINGER VERLAG

The well-known publishing firm of Julius Springer (not to be confused with the Axel Springer Verlag) recently celebrated the 125th anniversary of its foundation. Its production includes standard works in the fields of medicine, jurisprudence and social sciences. The founder of the firm, Julius Springer (1817-1877) was born in Berlin as the son of Isidor and Marianne Springer, who had moved to that city from Frankfurt/Oder. He took an active part in municipal affairs and was Deputy Chairman of the Berlin Stadtverordnetenversammlung. He was also chairman of the Boersverein fuer den deutschen Buchhandel. When the firm celebrated its centenary in 1942 any public mentioning of the event was forbidden. The grandsons of the "non-Aryan" (though baptised) founder, Dr. Ferdinand and Dr. Julius Springer, jnr., had to leave the firm in 1933, but took charge again in 1945.

REFUGEE'S GERMAN CONCERT TOUR

Mrs. Ilse Joseph, of St. Helens (Lancs), a member of the AJR, gave a series of violin recitals in a number of West German towns. Many of her performances were rendered in German homes for elderly people. Mrs. Joseph undertook the tour in an honorary capacity. Having lost her children, during the Nazi régime, she feels that hatred should not be perpetuated and that efforts of mutual understanding would be the best safeguard against the recurrence of catastrophes as experienced by the present generation of Jews. This was the motive of her tour, as she explained to the audience at each of her concerts. According to German press reviews, her attitude was greatly appreciated.

"WRITERS FOR ISRAEL" COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the "Writers for Israel" Committee, Mr. Wolf Mankowitz announced that an Israeli centre of the arts, where Jewish writers, artists and musicians can "sell" Israel to the public, may soon be established in London. Such a centre, said Mr. Mankowitz, could help remedy deficiencies in Israel's overseas propaganda.

Attended by a number of Anglo-Jewish writers, the meeting was held to place "Writers for Israel" on an official footing. The committee was set up during the Israeli-Arab war and its activities included a letter signed by 38 Jewish writers published in the *Sunday Times* on the eve of the war, and a deputation to the Prime Minister.

The strong sense of identification with Israel experienced by British Jews during the war must be preserved, said Mr. Mankowitz. Writers could also help in developing Israeli information and propaganda films.

VATICAN AND PIUS

Documents released by the Vatican supply evidence that the late Pope Pius XII knew of the atrocities perpetrated by the Nazis against the Jews. According to the documents, Polish bishops pleaded with the Pope to break his "inexplicable silence" and publicly condemn Nazi persecution in war-time Poland. The documents reveal that Pope Pius was informed of the Nazi slaughters in the Ukraine by September, 1942, and was aware of the oppression in Poland from 1940.

The letters form part of the third volume of secret documents published by the Vatican, entitled "The Holy See and the Religious Situation in Poland and in the Baltic Countries, 1939-1945". The 605 documents it contains refer to the oppression of all Polish and Baltic peoples.

PRAELAT HERMANN MAAS 90

Praelat Hermann Maas (Heidelberg) recently celebrated his 90th birthday. When the Nazis were in power, he helped many persecuted Jews at greatest risk to himself. He was repeatedly arrested, subjected to Gestapo investigations and forbidden to preach. After the war he was one of the first Germans to be invited to Israel, where he was warmly welcomed and awarded the "Medal of the Just". A "Hermann Maas Forest" has been planted in his honour. Praelat Maas's attachment to Judaism and Jewry dates back to his early youth. He has had many Jewish friends and has been in active sympathy with the idea of a Jewish National Home since he attended the Sixth Zionist Congress in 1903.

DR. ELIAS AUERBACH 85

Dr. Elias Auerbach, who settled in Haifa as early as 1909, recently celebrated his 85th birthday. A physician by profession, he is also an expert author of works on the cultural history of the land of Israel. His work "Wueste und Gelobtes Land," published in two volumes in 1932 and 1938 respectively, became widely known among Central European Jews. Dr. Auerbach is also actively associated with the Irgun Oley Merkaz Europa, the AJR's corresponding organisation in Israel.

DR. BERTHOLD SCHUELER 80

The dental surgeon, Dr. Berthold Schueler, will celebrate his 80th birthday on September 17. He came to this country from Duesseldorf in 1936 and, being on the Foreign Dentists' Register, could build up his professional career anew immediately after his arrival. His services to the Bernhard Baron Settlement during the early years were greatly appreciated. His numerous patients and personal friends, as well as the AJR, of which he has been a member since its inception, extend their sincerest birthday wishes to him and wish him many more years of contented retirement.



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IN MEMORIAM

DR. THOMAS DEHLER

Dr. Thomas Dehler, Vice-President of the German Federal Parliament, died in his 70th year. Under the Weimar Republic, he was a founder-member of the "Reichsbanner Schwarz-Rot-Gold" and Chairman of the Bamberg Local Group of the German Democratic Party. He displayed much courage when the Nazis were in power, pleading, among others, before Heydrich for the release of a Jewish colleague, and he also underwent the hardships arising from the fact that his wife was of Jewish origin. After the war he was associated with the Free Democratic Party from its foundation in 1946 and served as its Chairman from 1954 to 1957. He also was a Minister of Justice in the first Adenauer Cabinet. In his political attitude, he was a Left-wing Liberal. The establishment of a new relationship between Germany and the Jewish victims of Nazi persecution was always a very great concern to him.

MRS. ANNA WARBURG

Mrs. Anna Warburg died in Israel at the age of 85. She was the widow of Dr. Fritz Warburg and, before 1933, took a leading part in the promotion of welfare work for young children in Hamburg, especially as Chairman of the Froebel Seminar. She founded and financed the first modern Day Centre for Children. When the Nazis came to power, she concentrated her activities on Jewish welfare work. Among others, she founded a Jewish kindergarten teachers' seminary. Together with her husband, she emigrated to Sweden in 1938. From there the couple went to Israel ten years ago.

DR. LUDWIG BARBASCH

The lawyer, Dr. Ludwig Barbasch, died in Wiesbaden, 74 years old. An active Socialist and partner of Dr. Hans Litten, who perished in Dachau, Barbasch was Counsel in many political trials in the 'twenties and early 'thirties. When the Nazis came to power, he was immediately arrested. He emigrated to Palestine, where he qualified anew as a lawyer and again became a helpful and selfless adviser to many people. He spent the last years of his life in Wiesbaden.

PAUL LOEBE

Paul Loebe, President of the Reichstag from 1920 to 1932, died at the age of 92. He started as a compositor at the Social Democratic Volkswacht (Breslau) in 1898. One year later he joined the editorial staff of that paper and afterwards became its chief editor. He served his first prison sentence in 1900, having been indicted of slander of the Prussian Herrenhaus. In 1920, he became a member of the Reichstag and was elected its President. When his political activities came to an end in 1933, Loebe earned his living as a proof reader. He was repeatedly arrested and, as a member of the Resistance Group around Goerdeler and Leuschner, had to face a high treason trial in 1944. After the war he was a member of the Federal Parliament from 1949 to 1953.

His noble and upright personality was respected not only by his fellow Socialists but also by his political adversaries. In accordance with his political principles he always took a staunch stand against antisemitism. He was a member of the Pro-Palaestina-Komitee under the Weimar Republic. When, on September 27, 1951, Chancellor Adenauer announced his Government's plans for material compensation to the Jews, Loebe, on behalf of the Opposition, strongly endorsed Germany's moral duty towards the remnants of Jewry.

DR. G. M. KUSH

Dr. Gunther Max Kush, a well-known adviser on indemnification claims, suddenly passed away on July 17 at the age of 61. After completing his legal studies and training he joined the municipal administration of his home town, Breslau, in 1932, a position which he lost when the Nazis came to power. Very shortly afterwards he emigrated to this country and had to struggle hard for a number of years to build up a new existence. During the war he served in the Pioneer Corps and subsequently played a prominent role in the Ex-Service (1943) Association, first as a Board member and later as its General Secretary until he went into private practice. He was an active and most popular member of the F.W.V. students' fraternity. Having lost his first wife in 1964, he had remarried in February of this year and his untimely death a few months after new-found happiness is therefore particularly tragic.

HOW STALIN DIED?

The *Detroit News* has reported that a secret State Department report claims that Stalin collapsed and died in a rage 14 years ago when the Soviet Politburo opposed his proposal to deport all Russian Jews to Siberia. The report, said the newspaper, came to the United States from a Soviet defector who had received the information from Mr. Anastas Mikoyan, a former Soviet President who witnessed Stalin's death.

MEMORIAL PLAQUE FOR ELSE LASKER-SCHUELER

A plaque in memory of Else Lasker-Schueler was fixed on her parents' house in Wuppertal, her birthplace. At the ceremony, the mayor, Dr. Frowein, stated that the recognition of Else Lasker-Schueler was steadily increasing in German-speaking countries. The Chairman of the Cultural Committee of the North Rhine-Westphalian Parliament, Mr. J. Rau, stressed that literary expressionism would have been unthinkable without her work.

KOVNO CEMETERY

According to information received by Rabbi Pinchas Teitz, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, plans have been announced by the Government of Soviet Lithuania to convert a Jewish cemetery in Kaunas (Kovno) into an industrial area. The Jewish community has been given until September 15 to transfer the remains from the thousands of graves to another burial ground.

The cemetery, established during the Nazi occupation of Kaunas when the Germans forbade the Jews to leave the ghetto to bury their dead in the old Jewish cemetery, has not been used since 1945.

In Kaunas today there are less than 1,000 Jews.

ITALIAN MASSACRE

Former S.S. Major Walter Reder, 53, was in 1951 sentenced to life imprisonment for organising and participating in the 1944 massacre by the Nazis of Italians in Marzabotto. He applied for a pardon but survivors and relatives of the victims voted against it. Under Italian law the perpetrator of a crime carrying a life sentence cannot be granted a pardon without the consent of the injured party.

FAMILY EVENTS

75th Birthdays

The AJR Club wishes to express sincerest congratulations to Mrs. Sidonie Guttmann, its librarian, and to Miss Emma Weil, formerly a prominent welfare worker in Stuttgart.

Deaths

Frankl.—Miss Josefa Frankl ("Dolly") passed away suddenly on 17th August at 9 Adamson Road. Sadly missed by her friends.

Jossek.—Flora Jossek (formerly Breslau), passed away on July 21 in Sydney, Australia, in her 85th year. Mourned by her children, L. J. Jordan, 41 Sugden Road, Thames Ditton, Surrey, R. G. Jossek and Mrs. E. Kinley, both living in Australia.

Levy.—Gertrud Levy passed away in her 80th year in Bexhill-on-Sea, formerly of Berlin. Deeply mourned by her sister and nieces and nephews in England, South Africa, Israel and Switzerland. In the name of the family: L. Fried, Im Ettingerhof 8, CH 4000, Basle, Switzerland.

Lippmann.—Mr. Max Lippmann, of 126 Green Hill, Prince Arthur Road, London, N.W.3, died peacefully on July 19th, after a long illness. Sadly missed by his wife, Pearl, and his many friends who will always mourn him.

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MISSING PERSONS

Enquiries by AJR

Silbermann.—Manfred and John Silbermann, 79 Riffel Road, London, N.W.2, sought for Ruth Danziger, formerly London, now New York.

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THE ISRAELI SCENE ORGANISATIONAL NEWS

ECONOMIC FUTURE

A meeting to discuss Israel's economic future was held in Jerusalem, attended by 70 Jewish millionaires, convened by the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. Levi Eshkol.

The millionaires came from almost every Western country, with Britain represented by Lord Sieff, head of Marks & Spencer, Mr. Hyam Morrison, senior director of Wolfson's Great Universal Stores, and Mr. Charles Clore.

The purpose of the meeting was to obtain new foreign investments for Israel of £1,000 million for the next ten years, to help the State with its serious economic problems. The foundations were also laid for an economic conference to be held in Israel next spring.

U.S.A. LOANS

In Washington, Congress was told that Israel may be severely affected if the cuts and restrictions by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are not reversed. It was disclosed that the United States has provided Israel with loans totalling \$142 million (about £50½ million) in the past two years to buy arms in America. Congressional leaders like Senator Stuart Symington and Representative William Widnall, strong supporters of Israel, insist that Israel should not suffer and that funds be available. Administration sources state, however, that Israel may have to borrow at conventional rates of interest.

Senator Symington pointed out that the United States had sold or given vast quantities of weapons to Israel's enemies. He attacked the suggestion that Israel should turn to France for arms, as this would affect the United States balance of payments problem.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Many of the heroes of the recent fighting have returned to unemployment. A warning has had to be issued to employers that men demobilised after concluding their duty to the nation must be given their jobs back.

The figure of 34,718 unemployed is not complete, as thousands do not register at labour exchanges and there are further thousands of potential unemployed among reservists still on active service.

WAR AND MARRIAGE

Miss Yael Dayan, the daughter of General Moshe Dayan, the Israeli Minister of Defence, who was recently married to Colonel Dov Seon, met her husband-to-be while serving in the Sinai Campaign as a lieutenant in the Israeli Army. Her brother, Mr. Assaf Dayan, was also married at the same time to Miss Aharona Malkin, a student at the Hebrew University.

STATEMENT BY CATHOLICS

A group of Catholics who have "taken a deep interest in, and work for a rapprochement between the Catholic Church and the Jewish people", published a letter in *The Times*. The signatories, all of whom are members of the national commission set up by Cardinal Heenan to implement the Vatican Declaration on the Jews, are Christopher Hollis, T. S. Gregory, H. J. Richards, S. Blake, Patricia O'Keefe, Graham Jenkins, Montague L. White, Sister Louise Gabriel and Sister Theodora.

The letter makes five points: The recognition of the wrongs suffered by the Arab population which, the signatories believe, can be redressed within the framework of a peace settlement; the right of the State of Israel to exist and to defend itself if threatened with destruction; action in defence of this right which may be claimed as a "just war"; and relief that the Government of Israel has taken the first steps to provide for the return of the refugees from the West Bank of the Jordan. Lastly, the letter states that the division of Jerusalem has been a scandal to Christians, Jews and Moslems alike. Free access to the holy places in the united city must be assured to people of all faiths, it is declared.

COMMUNIST ARABS RESTRICTED

Brigadier David Elazar, Commander of Israel's Northern District, has issued orders restricting the movements to their home areas for six months of 50 Arab Communist "activists". The Communists are believed to have spread anti-Israel propaganda on the West Bank and in eastern Jerusalem and to be responsible for the resurgence of Arab extremism and the campaign of non-co-operation. It is also thought that they are responsible for the distribution of seditious material by a so-called Palestine Popular Struggle Organisation in the Old City of Jerusalem.

RESTORATION OF OLD CITY

Plans are being made by Housing Ministry experts for the restoration and reconstruction of synagogues and Jewish homes in the Old City of Jerusalem. The traditional façades will be restored but the interiors will be contemporary.

ZIONIST CONGRESS

In order to utilise world Jewry's present enthusiasm concerning Israel, the 27th Zionist Congress will be held next year in Jerusalem on February 19—a year earlier than planned. There will be special invitations for fraternal delegates and an accent on youth. Proposals for the reorganisation of world Zionism will probably be presented at the Congress.

C.B.F. REPORT 1966

The widespread relief activities of the Central British Fund are reflected in the particularly well made up 34th Annual Report covering the year 1966.

In the United Kingdom the Jewish Refugees Committee, which is financed by the C.B.F., rendered financial help to refugees (many of them from Egypt and Hungary) at the cost of £21,000. Relief schemes for the benefit of Jews abroad, especially in Moslem countries, included the supply of milk, food and clothing for some 60,000 children, maintenance of Jewish Day Centres, rehousing of Jewish old people and assistance to the poorer members of the Bene Israel Community in Bombay. Altogether about £46,000 was spent for relief abroad, bringing the total relief expenditure to £67,000. These costs have to be covered by contributions and donations. Anglo-Jewry, Mr. H. Oscar Joseph, the Chairman, states, has always had a proud reputation for giving and must shoulder a share of the honourable burden arising from the situation of underprivileged communities.

A separate section of the report deals with the work of the Allocations (J.T.C. Funds) Committee. This special sub-committee, composed of representatives of the C.B.F. and various organisations of Nazi victims (including the AJR), administers funds received from the Jewish Trust Corporation out of heirless Jewish property in Germany. Since its formation the Allocations Committee has considered help to the aged and infirm victims of Nazi persecution its paramount objective. During the year 1966 £97,000 was spent. This sum, *inter alia*, includes £17,500 towards the running of the Homes for the Aged as well as grants to various organisations in charge of charitable work for Nazi victims.

GARDEN PARTY AT OTTO SCHIFF HOUSE

An extremely successful garden party was held at Otto Schiff House on July 23. All the preparatory work was done by the "New B'nai B'rith Circle," which had arranged stalls, side-shows, refreshments and a balloon race. Several hundred people were present and the proceeds of £450 will be used in aid of hospitals in Israel.

POEMS BY LENE HERRMANN

The collection of poems by Lene Herrmann, "Eine Autobiographie in Gedichten", which was reviewed in the July issue of *AJR Information*, is now for sale at Dillon's University Bookshop, German Department, 1 Malet Street, W.C.1, price 15s.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

J.P.A. EMERGENCY APPEAL

Sir,—Permit me the hospitality of your columns to express a special word of appreciation to all the members of the Association who so generously and spontaneously responded to the appeal issued by the AJR for the Emergency Fund.

Acting as I did as intermediary between Dr. Rosenstock and the J.P.A. office, I received regular batches of slips containing the names of the donors and their cheques which were passed over to the Accounts Department of the J.P.A. All these were carefully listed and numbered by the AJR office with an efficiency which is beyond all praise.

I had hoped that each donor would have received an individual receipt from the J.P.A., but in view of the tremendous pressure under which that office was labouring it is more than likely that some donors have not received an official communication from the J.P.A. office.

I am sure, however, that all cheques have now passed through the banks, and I express the hope that donors will accept the cancelled cheques as acknowledgement of the monies duly received and banked.

I would like to take this opportunity to express genuine thanks to all members of the AJR for their generosity and to Dr. Rosenstock and his staff for their superb efficiency.

Having recently returned from Israel, where I had the opportunity to see how much has been achieved not only in the phenomenal Six-Day War but in the immediate aftermath, I can

assure your readers that they have participated in one of the greatest Mitzvot of our time. A united Jewry stood behind Israel in her hour of need, and with providential aid the State has emerged from a threat of extinction to the dawn of a new and constructive era.

Once again, may I act as spokesman on behalf of the Emergency Fund to thank all our friends who stood by us so loyally.

Yours, etc.

REV. DR. I. LEVY,
Director.

Jewish National Fund,
Rez House, S.W.1.

JEWISH RITUAL OBJECTS WANTED

Sir,—We are trying to replace some of the ritual objects which headquarter's staff take round to schools, teachers' training colleges, church groups and youth clubs to illustrate talks on Jewish worship and festivals. Demonstrating these objects is a very valuable part of any lecture given to young people. Our present collection, however, is not very adequate, and some of the objects are worn or broken. If readers can help us to build up a really beautiful set we should be most grateful.

The following objects are urgently needed: Shofar, Eight-branched Candlestick, Set of Phylacteries, Embroidered Kopol, Kiddush Cup, Kiddush Cloth, Spice Box, Etrog Box, Mezuzah.

We would prefer not to have objects of

Israeli craftsmanship, since this is distinctive and we need our ritual objects to be applicable to this country, or Europe in general. Furthermore, objects need to be small, for ease of transportation. It may well be that miniature replicas of a Scroll are available.

Would intending donors kindly write to us.

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DR. ALBERT LIEBMANN SCHULE

Information Required

In memory of the pioneer in the field of speech therapy, Dr. Albert Liebmann (Straussberg 1865 - Berlin, 1934), the Staedtische Sprachheilschule Berlin-Kreuzberg will be renamed "Dr. Albert Liebmann Schule." The head of the School would very much like to get in touch with members of the late Dr. Liebmann's family. Any information about their names and addresses should be sent to: Herr Hans Wetzel, Rektor der Sprachheilschule Berlin-Kreuzberg, 1 Berlin 30, Goebenstr. 13.

OLDEST RESIDENT OF WEST GERMANY

Mr. Moritz Weindling, Hon. President of the Wuerzberg Jewish Community, recently became 101 years old. He is the oldest citizen of the German Federal Republic. Prior to his return to Germany in 1952, Mr. Weindling lived in England as a refugee and was an interested member of the AJR. We extend our sincerest birthday greetings to him.

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