

AJR

INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Heinrich Fraenkel

SOBER GLANCE AT GERMANY

The qualifying adjective in my headline means to indicate that many statements on Germany tend to exaggerate one way or another and should be viewed in proper perspective and factually rather than emotionally.

What about the "Neo-Nazis"?

Even though I would hardly consider Herr v. Thadden and his N.P.D. the most significant, let alone the most important aspect in the German scene, we might as well make it the starting-point if only because it tends to be oversensationalised; which is not a bad thing at all and certainly better than ignoring it.

Last year, in these columns, I ventured to point out that the term "Neo-Nazi" is really a misnomer. True enough, there are plenty of old Nazis in Germany, many of them quite unrepentant and just about ten thousand of them forming the hard core of the N.P.D.; just as they did all through the 1950s in about half-a-dozen other attempts to form neo-Nazi parties. In most of them the indefatigable v. Thadden was among the leaders, but none of them got properly off the ground, and all of them were soon banned just for being "neo-Nazi" and thereby unconstitutional. That's why the N.P.D., so as not to share the fate of its predecessors, must lean over backwards not to be seen to be "neo-Nazi" by uttering "*nationalsozialistisches Gedankengut*" in their own phraseology. That, of course, is exactly what they are doing all the time. They could help it no less than a dog could help wagging his tail when feeling pleased with himself. Inevitably and, indeed, compulsively, when an N.P.D. orator feels as pleased with himself as he would by the mere fact of addressing a raucously responsive mass meeting—inevitably orotund phrases such as "*Wir muessen fremder Gewalt die deutsche Stirn bieten*" roar from the platform evoking tumultuous applause (short of syllables such as *heil* which are strictly taboo).

Since phraseology is about all the party, so far, has to offer it may well be argued that evidence of unconstitutional behaviour is abundantly available for banning the N.P.D. here and now. As a matter of fact, an application to that effect has been duly lodged by the D.G.B. (the trade unions) and is now being considered. I doubt, though, that the N.P.D. will share the fate of its predecessors; it has come to be a more or less reluctantly accepted part of the party political scene, though it is much too early to speculate as to what, if any, extent the party will enter the *Bundeshaus* in the 1969 election "*im Jahre 24 seit Beginn des deutschen Elends*". to use N.P.D. phraseology. Herr von Thadden proudly proclaims that at least fifty N.P.D. members will then enter the Bonn Parliament; more realistic

observers put the figure at somewhere between ten and twenty, and even that, of course, depends on whether or not the proposed electoral reform is seen through in time for 1969 or 1973. If they do emulate the British "representative" system it would substantially reduce small parties such as the F.D.P. (the "democrats" now presenting the "opposition" to the Grand Coalition of C.D.U. and S.P.D.) and it may well kill at birth any chances of incipient parties, such as the N.P.D. and a potential Left-wing "extremist" party now under consideration. But before dealing with such highly speculative elements in the German political scene let's have a sober glance at the factual ups and downs of the N.P.D. ever since, in 1966, they created world-wide attention by capturing 15 seats in the Bavarian *Landtag* and eight in Hesse.

That was almost exactly two years after the party's formation in the autumn of 1964, and by then (unlike their banned predecessors, none of whom got much beyond the hard core of 10,000 old Nazis) they had reached a membership of about 25,000, "getting on for 30,000", as the leaders proudly proclaimed. They never reached that figure and have remained fairly stagnant somewhere between 26,000 and 27,000 claimed to represent present membership. After their initial successes in Bavaria and Hesse they suffered a severe setback in the spring of 1967 in both the Rhine-land-Palatinate and the Schleswig-Holstein elections. In each case they got only four N.P.D. members into the *Landtag*, which was particularly disappointing for them in Schleswig-Holstein where they had confidently expected (and loudly predicted) well over ten. A few months later, in Lower Saxony and in Bremen, they did a little better by getting ten members into the Hanover *Landtag* and eight into the *Bremer Buergerschaft*. Just now they have high hopes (loudly proclaimed) for the Baden-Wuerttemberg elections in April, 1968. They expect to conquer "at least 12 seats", but that remains to be seen. It will be rather more important to watch the C.D.U.—and S.P.D.—votes since that particular *Land* election is bound to provide an important pointer for the Federal elections due about 18 months later.

Undoubtedly, the party's setbacks in the first half of 1967 were partly due to the rather ludicrous squabbles for the leadership. The spectacle of Thielen and Thadden alternatively kicking each other out of the party made them the laughing stock of the country, and the troubles and subsequent suicide of Hess (one of the few "intellectuals" in the party) did not help to improve the N.P.D. image either. No doubt that Thadden has emerged as by now undisputed leader, even though he cannot—not yet, at any rate—wield a *Fuehrerbefehl*

as efficiently as the other Adolf could. At the recent Hanover Party Congress he was overruled by the popular clamour (expressed by such unsophisticated shouts as "*Ruebe ab*") for the reintroduction of the death penalty, and the motion was duly moved and seconded against the wiser counsel of Adolf von Thadden. For the other Adolf such insubordination among the rank and file would have been unthinkable and simply brushed away; the new Adolf had to use the subtler method of declaring at the end of the meeting that the majority had been inadequate, hence the motion had to be ruled out of order.

The Grand Coalition

What really matters in German politics is, of course, the ultimate fate of the Grand Coalition—an unholy alliance as many Germans still call it. I have yet to get a truly satisfactory answer to the question why the S.P.D. had to be in such an unseemly haste to rescue the C.D.U. from its mess at the end of the Erhard administration rather than let them stew in their own juice for a bit while exploring the alternative of a coalition with the F.D.P. It would have meant an overall majority of six or seven, twice or thrice as much as Wilson had to cope with at the beginning of his administration. But in Germany, so one is told, it would not have worked since the small majority would have been spirited away by wooing a few F.D.P. members into the C.D.U. Anything but the *Grosse Koalition*—so they tell one—just was not realistic.

However that may have been, it is now an idle speculation, but the fact remains that, while those who actually left the party in disgust were a tiny minority of about 2 or 3 per cent, there is a very much more substantial minority on the Left wing of the S.P.D. still most unhappy about the coalition, though they cannot do much about it apart from repeating such truisms as the difficulty of reconciling opinions on, say, so controversial a subject as the *Notstandsgesetze* (emergency laws) which evoke such painful memories of Hitler's *Ermaechtigungsgesetz* in 1933. It remains to be seen to what extent the amendments of the S.P.D. "partner" will ultimately make this bit of "emergency" legislation less obnoxious than it appeared in early drafts. It had already been watered down quite substantially.

Another controversial item, of course, is the proposed electoral reform which would have considerable, possibly decisive influence on the parliamentary chances of the N.P.D. and other incipient parties which may emerge on the extreme left. My latest information is that the S.P.D., originally intent on delaying it till the early 70s, may come round to the C.D.U. intention of seeing the change through in time for the 1969 elections.

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SOBER GLANCE AT GERMANY

Continued from page 1

All this is rather too speculative in an article which carries the adjective "sober" in its headline, but the one indubitable fact here and now is this, that the honeymoon of the coalition partners has come to an end. It may well be said that the third week of November, 1967, marked the beginning of the election campaign for October, 1969. In an interview published in the *Welt am Sonntag* of November 19, Bruno Heck made it quite clear that after the 1969 election the C.D.U.-C.S.U. "hoped to have sole Government responsibility", and he added that, "in case the voters would not entrust us with sole responsibility we would form the sort of coalition which in our view would serve the country best". Heck gave this interview not in his capacity as a Minister in the Coalition Government but with the emphasis on his capacity as General Secretary of the C.D.U. No less significantly, on the day before that interview was published (November 18) Chancellor Kiesinger in a public speech had this to say: "... The C.D.U. is and remains the motor of the Grand Coalition and the leading body (*Fuehrungskraft*) of that coalition." Plain enough words, but even so there are many who think that, for reasons of mutual self-interest, the "grand" coalition will be sustained beyond October, 1969. I do not think so and I rather fear that, by then, the S.P.D. will be left out in the cold; I can only hope that events will prove me wrong, for to have the S.P.D. in the wilderness for yet another long period of time would not be exactly helpful for the growth of proper democracy in Germany.

Incidentally, if anyone should read into Heck's deliberately enigmatic statement about future coalition possibilities the ominous portent of a C.D.U.-N.P.D. alliance this was certainly not in his mind, for he went on to stress the urgency of electoral reform, so as to wipe out once and for all any parliamentary hopes of such extremists whose existence he considered "sheer lunacy".

What about an Opposition?

The official parliamentary opposition, of course, is the F.D.P., however inadequate it may be for the purpose in numbers no less than in consistency and personalities. Cynics might argue that even while the S.P.D. provided a numerically adequate body on the benches opposite the Government parties there was not much of an Opposition, except, maybe, in *Der Spiegel* and a few other "non-Springer" (and properly anti-Springer) papers and periodicals as well as in some groupings of authors, students and other intellectuals.

The trouble about party politics in the Federal Republic (not dissimilar in that

respect to the Weimar Republic) is, of course, the fact that anything on the left of the S.P.D. is deemed to be crypto-Communist or, at least, "misguided starry-eyed fellow-travellers". Since the banning of the old K.P.D., way back in the early 'fifties, was not a Government decision but a verdict of the Supreme Court in Karlsruhe, that decision (long considered a folly by many sensible Germans who are true "democrats") cannot be revoked. But there has been some talk recently about encouraging a new "sort of Communist Party", largely to serve as an antidote to the N.P.D. (or as an excuse for not banning that one). All this, of course, would be sheer bogus, but there is certainly a genuine demand for some groupings to provide a party-political home for a good many "Left-wing intellectuals" who, while far from being Communists or even "fellow travellers", have either left the S.P.D. or never joined it, as well as for many young men and women who, while members of the S.P.D., are none too happy with the policies (or the lack of them) in the Party Executive. Whether or not a new party formed late in November will serve such a legitimate purpose remains to be seen.

Meanwhile, the lack of proper parliamentary opposition makes many sensible observers fear that general interest in politics is on the wane, and by no means the general interest only but that of the professional politicians too. I happened to spend an hour in the "Plenum" of the *Bundestag* in November, and while there were some 30 or 40 colleagues on the Press gallery I counted barely a dozen members in the chamber; even in the *Fragestunde* nearly half of those who had questions coming up failed to appear. Well, it happened to be a Friday afternoon, not exactly the time to draw crowds in any Parliament, but I was told that attendance has come to be lax at any time.

Luckily, though, there seems to be no waning of political interest among the young; certainly not among students and other "intellectuals" who, if anything, tend to Left-wing (but by no means Communist) extremism. Luckily too (though, of course, more restrained by Police State measures) there are signs of non-conformism among young intellectuals on the other side of the Berlin Wall.

Whatever bothered and irritated me on recent German trips I found a redeeming aspect in talking to a good many youngsters. So long as boys and girls and young men and women are prepared and, indeed, eager to argue they stay immune against any kind of dogmatism, certainly something as inherently stupid as "neo-Nazism".

HELPERS TO PERSECUTEES HONOURED

Under the slogan "Die dem Gewissen gehorchten" a ceremony in honour of those who helped Jews and other persecutees under the Nazi régime took place in the Bonn Beethovenhalle on November 22. The function was held under the auspices of the German Co-ordination Council of Societies for Christian Jewish Co-operation in conjunction with the Medical Research Foundation (Philadelphia), established for the promotion of research work on the psychological causes of moral corruption. The speakers were Federal Minister Professor Carlo Schmid, Professor Karl Otmar Freiherr von Aretin (Darmstadt), the Israeli Ambassador, Mr. Asher Ben-Natan, and Professor Boland Hughes on behalf of the Medical Research Foundation. Mr. Kurt R. Grossmann (New York), author of the book "Unbesungene Helden", extended a special welcome to two courageous helpers, who were in the audience, Propst Heinrich Grueber and Dr. Gertrud Luckner. Honours were conferred on five men and women who had helped persecuted Jews by hiding them and saving them from deportation: Mathilde Essenberg (Essen), Carola Gernert, Hartwig Helmrich, Heinrich Kuschler (Duesseldorf) and Ernst Bruno Motzko. The thanks of the persecutees were expressed by Leo Witkowski (Berlin).

ANOTHER RIGHT-WING PARTY

The National Liberal Union, a new Right-wing party, has been formed in Hamburg. Leaders include former members of the National Democratic, Social Democratic and Free Democratic Parties.

The new party plans to take part in the 1969 general election. According to a spokesman, the membership now totals 82 but many more recruits are expected to join from Right-wing supporters in other parties, including the Free Democrats.

APPOINTMENT OF ANTI-NAZI

Herr Georg Duckwitz, until recently German Ambassador in New Delhi, was appointed Secretary of State of the Federal German Foreign Office. During the war he was attaché to the German Embassy in Copenhagen. When the deportation of the Jews from Denmark was imminent, he gave them a warning and personally saw to it that they were secretly transported to Sweden. Innumerable persecutees owe their survival to Georg Duckwitz, and after the war the King of Denmark bestowed a high order on him.

TRIALS

Victor Woithon, a former S.S. lieutenant, and Ernst Consee who was also a member of the S.S., together with nine other members of a Nazi special operations unit, are on trial in Darmstadt accused of complicity in the extermination of more than 80,000 Kharkov civilians during the war.

In Hamburg the trial has opened of 14 former members of Nazi Police Battalion No. 101. They are charged with the war-time deportation from Lublin of more than 25,000 Jewish men, women and children, who later died in Nazi concentration camps. Preliminary inquiries by the Hamburg prosecutor's office lasted over seven years. More than 100 witnesses are to give evidence at the trial expected to last for six months.

Anton Streitwieser, a former S.S. officer who was in charge of the Vienna subsidiary camp of Mauthausen concentration camp, was in Cologne sentenced to life imprisonment for complicity in the murder of about 120,000 people during the war. Karl Schulze, also a former S.S. officer who was head of the political section at the main camp, was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment on charges of complicity in the murder of prisoners. During the trial Mauthausen was described as Hitler's "annihilation factory of European intelligentsia from the occupied areas". The main camp administered a total of 26 installations in Austria.

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HOME NEWS

ANGLO-JUDAICA

Emeritus Chief Rabbi

Dr. Israel Brodie has been accorded the title of Emeritus Chief Rabbi nearly two-and-a-half years after his retirement from the Chief Rabbinate. The title, bestowed by the Chief Rabbinate Council with the full approval of Rabbi Brodie's successor, Dr. Immanuel Jakobovits, is an innovation in the history of the British Chief Rabbinate. All previous occupants have died in office with Dr. Brodie the first to retire under the new rule which laid down a compulsory retiring age of 70 for chief rabbis.

Two Views on Youth

The Chief Rabbi and Lord Nathan, president of the Jewish Welfare Board, attended a dinner in London given by the board in honour of the Hon. L. H. L. Cohen, who was president for the past five years.

Speaking on the need to encourage young people to interest themselves in personal service, Dr Immanuel Jakobovits declared that the youth of today was a long way off the standards which one wished to inculcate into the rising generation. Lord Nathan, however, declared himself not quite so pessimistic about youth, recalling the humanitarian attitude displayed by young people for World Refugee Year and during the Six-Day War.

New Approach for Survival

Mr. S. S. Levin, vice-president of the United Synagogue and chairman of the London Board of Jewish Religious Education, spoke at a Jewish Agency week-end seminar in Bournemouth. Referring to the faults and failures of Anglo-Jewry, he said that a new policy, a new programme and a new sense of values were needed to ensure continued survival. It was no longer a case of living, thriving Jewry looking after itself while the administration looked after the property, synagogue buildings and cemeteries. A multi-purpose type of building was required to be used for education, worship, the youth and the elderly, and lavish spending on cemeteries should be curtailed.

Professor Chain Elected to W.J.C. Executive

The Nobel Prizewinner, Professor Ernst Boris Chain, F.R.S., Professor of Biochemistry at the Imperial College of Science (London) and one of the discoverers of penicillin, was elected by acclamation a member of the World Executive of the World Jewish Congress at a meeting of the National Council of the British Section of the Congress.

Need of Elderly

A meeting of the Jewish Welfare Board was told of the tragic situation of old people needing accommodation in the homes of the board. The waiting-list grows week by week and "the more progress we make, the more need we unearth". The board has places for 650 old and infirm people in its various homes, and there are 750 names on its waiting-list. The chairman, Mr. Roland Franklin, took the community to task for not adequately supporting the board's work.

It has been decided to finance further flatlet schemes from the board's housing society funds as and when further sites can be obtained, and it was estimated that five sites, providing an average flatlet accommodation of 2530 people per site, could be financed.

Pay Beds for Homes

To avoid the closure of 50 beds and possibly complete shutdown of the Manchester Jewish Homes for the Aged, paying residents at a ratio of one in eight are to be allowed. A resolution to that effect was overwhelmingly carried by an emergency meeting of subscribers, which declared they could no longer afford to abide by the "high moral standards of the past". It was made clear there would be no differentiation between treatment given to paying and non-paying residents and that the real need of the applicant and not the ability to pay would continue to be the basis for admission.

APPOINTMENTS

Parliamentary Private Secretary

Mr. Arthur Davidson, M.P. for Accrington, was appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Solicitor-General, Sir Arthur Irving. Born in 1926, Mr. Davidson first entered Parliament in 1966. His father is one of the oldest members of the Board of Deputies.

Board of Trade Adviser

Dr. Wilfred Beckerman, a Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, the son of a Polish refugee, was appointed economic adviser to the Board of Trade. Aged 42, Dr. Beckerman from 1961 to 1963 directed the study for the book, "The British Economy, 1975", produced by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research. He was a lecturer in economy at Nottingham University before working for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in Paris from 1952 to 1961.

Recorder of Gravesend

Mr. F. Ashe Lincoln, Q.C., was appointed Recorder of Gravesend. Born in Devon in 1908, Mr. Lincoln was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1929 and took silk in 1947. He takes an active part in the Jewish community and has three times been president of the Association of Jewish Ex-Service Men and Women, of which he is now a vice-president, as well as being vice-chairman of the British Section of the World Jewish Congress.

BRITISH POLICY ON ISRAEL

In a written Parliamentary reply the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Goronwy Roberts, stated that Britain will not in the present situation take any action that would imply recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

The United Nations general assembly resolution of December, 1949, called for an international status for a designated area of Jerusalem. In the light of this resolution, said Mr. Roberts, the British Government "held that the status of this area could be determined only in the context of a settlement in the Middle East".

ZIONIST CHAIRMAN SETS EXAMPLE

Mr. Donald Silk, chairman of the Zionist Federation, recently spent four months as a volunteer in Israel, together with his wife and three children. He told a press conference that only by acquiring a working knowledge of Hebrew and spending a few months among the ordinary people could Diaspora Zionists gain a deeper insight into the feelings of the Israelis.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY CENTRE

Sir Isaac Wolfson, an honorary LL.D. of Cambridge University, opened the Cambridge University Centre, the first of its kind at any British university. The centre, built with funds from the Wolfson Foundation at a cost of £320,000, will enable students and scholars continuing their research work after graduation to meet in an atmosphere of relaxation.

Britain's first Institute of Theoretical Astronomy, costing £500,000, has also been opened by Sir Isaac. The funds were provided by the Wolfson and Nuffield Foundations, the Science Research Council and the University of Cambridge.

FELLOWSHIP FOR RUSSIAN

A one-year fellowship at Churchill College, Cambridge, has been accorded to Dr. Vitali Lazarevich Ginzburg, professor at the P.N. Lebedev Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Dr. Ginzburg's research into the nature of super-conductors won him the Lenin prize in May, 1966.

MOSLEY ON TV

Sir Oswald Mosley, former leader of the British fascists and now of the Union Movement, appeared on Rediffusion's "The Frost Programme". Despite documentary evidence and in face of a hostile audience and the searching questions of David Frost, Mosley maintained that he had never been anti-semitic, that he was still proud of having led the British Union of Fascists and that his political opportunities were not over. His last remark was that in recent elections he and his fellow-Union candidates had polled "just as many votes as Hitler did five years before he got to power."

Two years ago the Union Movement, which succeeded the British Union of Fascists, had an estimated 500 to 600 members, but it is believed to have dwindled to about one-third. In July, 1940, a Government spokesman stated in the Commons that Mosley's movement had about 9,000 paid-up members.

Several members of the Board of Deputies protested at its meeting, because Mosley was invited to appear in a TV programme. Words such as "a grave thing" and "a national disgrace" were used. But other members argued that Mosley did himself little good by his appearance. The chairman of the Board's defence committee congratulated Mr. Frost on "dwarfing" Mosley.

COMMUNIST CRITICISES PARTY

At the British Communist Party's 30th congress in London, Mr. Aubrey Lewis moved a resolution on behalf of the Prestwich branch, criticising the party for stressing Israel's "links with imperialism" and playing down the chauvinistic tendencies in the Arab countries. Mr. Lewis said that ever since the formation of Israel in 1948 Arab leaders had spoken of their intention to eliminate the Jewish State. The Prestwich branch, at the last congress two years ago, also criticised the Soviet authorities for their treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union.

The resolution was defeated. Another resolution on behalf of the party's executive stressed that the interests of the Arab and Israeli people lay in the friendship of the two.

COVENTRY DAUBINGS

After a Royal Shakespeare Company unit finished filming "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in the grounds of an eighteenth-century mansion near Coventry, swastikas and anti-Jewish slogans were daubed on the walls. The slogans read "Shakespeare was anti-semitic. Keep the Jews out," "Free Jordan" and "Keep out Jews."

TEREZIN EXHIBITION

The last showing of the exhibition of paintings from Terezin, a German ghetto and prison north of Prague, established by the Nazis in 1942, was held at the Central Library, Swiss Cottage, London. These moving paintings, children's drawings and poems were brought to Britain in 1964 by the late Sir Barnett Stross, who was chairman of the "Lidice Shall Live" committee. They were borrowed from various museums in Czechoslovakia. The exhibition has been shown throughout Britain to over 100,000 people, and it is hoped it will also be shown in the United States.

ISRAELI BOOKS

The first major exhibition in London of Israeli books was shown at the National Book League headquarters. Over 500 books from 40 Israeli publishing houses were exhibited, sponsored by the book and printing centre of the Israeli Export Institute in co-operation with the Israeli Embassy in London.

Britain is second only to the United States as the largest foreign seller of books in Israel. In 1966 Israel sold books in Britain to the value of £130,000, consisting mainly of Judaica and scientific translations.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION TREATY POSTPONED

The U.N. General Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee has deferred further consideration of the international treaty barring religious discrimination. Only the preamble and Article 1 have been completed and Articles 2-12, together with the implementation articles, will be postponed until the 23rd session of the General Assembly beginning in September, 1968.

About 60 delegations addressed the Third Committee in the general debate but only Israel, Britain and the United States favoured a reference to antisemitism in the treaty. It was clear from the debate that antisemitism is regarded as a specifically virulent form of religious intolerance, but many delegations felt that if one form of intolerance was mentioned others would have to be as well.

EDUCATION CAN COMBAT HATE

Unesco has issued the report of a study of racial prejudice by an international team of experts. Their verdict is that education and other means of social and economic advancement, mass media and the law could be immediately and effectively mobilised to eliminate racial prejudice.

The experts say antisemitism has played "a particular role in history, with the Jews being the chosen scapegoat to take the blame for problems and crises met by many societies". It is not enough that biologists expose the fallacies of racialism—psychologists and sociologists must also demonstrate its causes.

ECUMENISM IN CHILE

The Santiago Synod of the Catholic Church held ten days of discussion of means to implement the Ecumenical Council's 1965 Declaration on relations between Church and non-Christians, including the Jews. Three Jewish representatives were invited to the sessions.

The synod adopted the report of its ecumenical department urging recognition of the historical and religious links between Judaism and Christianity and calling for fraternal reconciliation and a religious and theological dialogue in depth. Support was given for the elimination of all factors promoting antisemitic attitudes; a revision of Church texts and prayers with a view to deleting references to the ultimate conversion of the Jews; and special studies for priests.

BRAZILIAN AWARD

Vienna-born Professor Fritz Feigl has received Brazil's highest award, the Order of Rio Branco, for his chemical discoveries. In the words of the citation these "have gained increased honour for Brazil throughout the world".

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GREEK COMMUNITIES

In accordance with the law promulgated last May replacing elected bodies by nominated ones, the Greek Government is proceeding with the appointment of five-member boards for all Jewish communities in the country.

The appointment of the new board of the Athens community was made by the Minister of Religion and Education. The former elected members of the board were appointed, with the exception of the chairman who had resigned for health reasons. The local prefects will appoint the boards of the other 16 Jewish communities in the country and their instructions are to nominate leaders who are Greek citizens of Jewish faith. They have also been recommended to make their appointments after consultation and agreement with the members of the respective communities.

The new Salonika board has already been appointed. All five members are "Greek citizens of Jewish faith", including Professor Hanico Azaria, of Salonika University, who has already been nominated to the administrative committee of the Central Council of Jewish Communities in Greece.

AMSTERDAM JEWRY

The Dutch press gave wide publicity to a thesis, "The Jews of Amsterdam", presented by a Mr. S. Wijnberg, for his Ph.D. degree at Utrecht University. The thesis has caused concern among the Jewish community, the extent of which can be gauged from a selection of the headlines of the newspaper reports: "Jewish Community Dissolving Itself"; "Continuous Loss of Tradition"; "Over Half of Amsterdam Jews State no Belief in God"; "Jews of Amsterdam Feel Insecure".

The basis of Mr. Wijnberg's survey was 210 people chosen at random who, although born of Jewish mothers, were included whether or not they considered themselves Jews, and it is therefore debatable whether the survey was really representative.—(J.C.)

REFUGEES IN FRANCE

Since the June war more than 15,000 Jews have left Tunisia and Morocco. Of these 2,000 immediately went to Israel. The remainder—about 7,800 from Tunisia and 5,200 from Morocco—remained in France and face French Jewry with a difficult problem.

Economic integration of these refugees, with over 400,000 unemployed in France, is well-nigh impossible and they must therefore be cared for almost entirely by Jewish institutions financed by the Fond Social Juif Unifié. Most of the immigrants are unskilled. Many of them are elderly or in ill-health, and others are emotionally disturbed.

But the refugees are determined to stay in France. Some have relations or friends living there and others hope to emigrate to the United States or Canada. According to relief officials, there is "no question of their being willing to go to Israel". There would, however, appear to have been no serious attempt to influence them to emigrate there. The view is growing in many French Jewish circles that relief should stop for those unwilling to go to Israel.

ISRAELI EXHIBITION IN PARIS

An "Israeli National Exhibition" will be held at the Petit Palais in Paris in May. The exhibition will depict 3,000 years of Jewish art and civilisation in Israel and the diaspora.

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JEWRY IN THE EAST

W.J.C. APPEAL

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Russian revolution, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Jewish Congress, sent a message of "tribute to the Soviet Union for its remarkable achievements in so many fields of human endeavour".

"Jews throughout the world, in common with all freedom-loving peoples", the message ran, had enthusiastically hailed the Revolution, seeing in it "the end of the long era of persecution . . . inflicted upon the Jews of Russia". But, it went on, "the promise of equality . . . and religious and cultural liberty for all national groups, solemnly enshrined in the constitution of the new Soviet State, together with Lenin's denunciation of antisemitism", had not been kept. "On this historic occasion the Jewish people are obliged to record their deep distress and disappointment that the promise of 1917 had not been fulfilled . . ."

The message concluded with "an earnest appeal" to the Soviet Government to remove "the disabilities and iniquities which now hamper the religious and cultural freedoms of Russian Jewry and to accord them full facilities to pursue their communal way of life and to maintain contact with their fellow-Jews abroad".

DISCRIMINATION IN POLAND

Jews in Poland are being eliminated from leading positions in the press, the Communist Party and academic life. This is to such an extent that it is referred to as "the showdown with the Jews".

In the Polish Army newspaper, *Zolnierz Wolnosci*, a new book on West German-Israeli relations is reviewed. The book attacks Israel for conducting an anti-Polish campaign in its publications about the fate of Jews in Poland during the German occupation. The author states that one of the reasons for the campaign is the "trend of Zionist leaders to indoctrinate the young generation of Jews with the idea that the lack of counter-action from the Jewish side to the threat of destruction can be blamed on the Poles, who allegedly liquidated all Jewish resistance groups and made it impossible for the Jews to fight against the Nazis".

THERESIENSTADT DIARIES

Carpenters rebuilding a house on the site of the Theresienstadt concentration camp in Czechoslovakia found diaries describing the ordeal of inmates of the camp. They have been handed to the Jewish Museum in Prague.

The diaries, written in Hebrew, represent some day-to-day experiences during a period of nearly three years of Mr. Egon Redlich from Olmuetz, who was employed as an instructor in the youth hostel and later perished.

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Egon Larsen

ALBERT EINSTEIN—POET, HELPER AND INVENTOR

"Die obere Hälfte plant und denkt/Derweil die untere uns lenkt": who would guess that these rather melancholic lines, à la Wilhelm Busch, were penned by the same hand that built the formidable edifice of the Theory of Relativity? They are the last lines of a poem, addressed to a friend in New York, a wryly humorous complaint about the stomach pains from which Albert Einstein suffered during the last two decades of his life.

That friend was the physician and radiologist, Dr. Gustav Bucky, born at Leipzig in 1880, who was very close to Einstein during the latter's years at Princeton, although Bucky lived in New York; because of the distance that separated them, they and their families met rarely, but the two men corresponded all the more frequently. Einstein died in 1955 and Bucky ten years later. Recently his widow put Einstein's letters to her late husband—about sixty—up for auction at Christie's in London. They fetched £15,000; the successful bidder was Mr. Lew D. Feldman (of "The House of El Dieff" in New York), who may have bought the letters for some American university; the underbidder was Bucky's son.

I had an opportunity of looking through these unpublished and unknown Einstein letters. There are no great scientific revelations, and one does not learn how far he got with his Unified Field Theory, which he wanted to be the crowning achievement of his life. But one finds out a good deal about Einstein the man—and Einstein the refugee. From Le Coq, in Belgium, his first stop on his emigration route, he wrote to Bucky, then already in New York, in July, 1933: "I firmly believe that any action which aims at the Jews' remaining in Germany will ensure their annihilation". But a year later he grew more optimistic: "There are increasing signs that Hitler is tottering," only to become more pessimistic again in 1938: "Hitler may be tottering, but, alas, not enough". With these fluctuations of hope and resignation he was no different from the rest of us. But Einstein was never satisfied with musing on the shape of things to come; he was well aware of the fact that his name was one to be conjured with, and he used his influence in every way to help his fellow-refugees, and to get Jews and anti-Nazis out of Hitler's reach. More than a dozen letters to Bucky (and how many among his total correspondence?) are concerned with getting affidavits and visas for those in danger, with mobilising the authorities, introducing refugees to influential people, finding them jobs, and so on. We find the names of Dr. Marietta Blau, Doctors Rotke, Pordes, Dinkin and Wenger, and Professors Lazarus and Reiche, in this connection in Einstein's letters. No doubt he was able to save many lives and secure positions for a great number of refugees. Then there is the pertinent question of the future: "We must try to work for Roosevelt so long as he is sympathetic to the Jews. . . . Obviously, it would be a good thing to form the Jews into a single political entity and unite them under a reasonable leadership. But this task would confound the devil and his grandmother".

It is surprising to discover that Einstein, the great physicist and creator of the modern concept of the universe, occupied himself in those years at Princeton also with a number of practical inventions—partly for fun and

partly in order to help his friend Bucky, who seems to have had some technical ambitions; the two even thought of setting up a workshop. There was, for instance, the idea of a wind motor. Another one concerned the "proportional recording of sound waves by electromagnetism": clearly a predecessor of today's tape recorder. Also among the inventions which have meanwhile materialised was the "device for an automatic control of exposure in photographic cameras". Perhaps it was a kind of return to Einstein's days at the Berne Patent Office as a young man, when he helped inventors to write their specifications.

Once he experimented with a new X-ray machine invented by Bucky. Something went wrong—there was a bang and a stink. Einstein tried to spare his friend's feelings in his report: "Dear Bucky, Trembling I take up my pen, says the Backfisch. . . . But I remember that once, at the Lehmanns, all the radio sets went wrong when I came near them, and it has been said about Wolfgang Pauli (the Nobel Prize winner) that he had the same effect even on profane household gadgets. . . ."

Despite his friendship with the doctor he did not think much of the medical art. In 1934 his stepdaughter, Ilse, died in Paris of an "unidentified illness". His own stomach trouble resisted treatment, and his wife—he calls her affectionately "meine Alte"—did not respond to irradiation. In one of his letters he admits that he "belongs to those who, faced with the alternative of good food or good sleep, decide they'd rather sleep well".

There are four little poems, some of them written on waste paper filled with mathematical equations. They show the great man as a most humorous poet, though he was no Goethe or Heine. He sent Bucky a poetical birthday greeting:

"Zwar das Alter Würde bringt,
Doch man freut sich nur bedingt,
Wenn—wie der Geburtstag sagt—
Man vom Zahn der Zeit benagt. . . ."

And the moral at the end:

"Lasst uns für den Rest der Zeit
Pflegen der Gemütlichkeit!"

There is, somewhere in his letters, and almost as an aside, a piece of Einsteinian every-day philosophy: "Only he who never seeks anything is sure to make no mistakes".

W. HERZ

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Old Acquaintances

Milestones: Hans Wallenberg, son of the editor of *B.Z. am Mittag* until 1933, and himself editor of *Neue Zeitung* and Hamburg's *Welt*, celebrated his 60th birthday in Dahlem.—Hans Flemming, probably Berlin's oldest journalist, is 90 years old. He was once on the *Berliner Tageblatt* and, for a time, editor of the *Ulk*.—Max Mell, Austrian poet, playwright of "Apostelspiel", is 85.—Hans Deppe, actor and co-founder of "Katakomba", became 70 years of age.—Michael Kerr and his sister Judith were guests of honour at Berlin's Academy of Arts celebration of Alfred Kerr's centenary, when a laudatio by Friedrich Luft was read by Erich Schellow.

Germany: Hein Heckroth, formerly of London, designed the décor for "Endstation Sehnsucht" in Frankfurt.—Leonard Steckel appears in Shaffer's "Black Comedy" in Berlin.—Brigitte Horney, now living in Boston, returned to play "Eine sonderbare Dame" on TV.—Schmuel Rodenski will star in "Fiddler on the Roof", directed by Karl Vebach, in Hamburg.—Dorothea Wieck appears in "Gespenster" at Godesberg.

Home News: Lilli Palmer will take part in the film "Nobody Runs Forever", with Dahlia Lavi and Christopher Plummer, currently in production here.—Tom Kempinski scored a success in Charles Wood's "Dingo" at the Royal Court Theatre.—Hans Juda's art collection was auctioned by Sotheby's for £45,095. The proceeds are to be used to establish a fund for British artists.—Rudolph Cartier, who produced "The Burning Bush", by Geza Herczeg and H. Herald, for BBC TV, went to Berlin to direct "Die Pickwickier" for TV there.—Martin Miller visited Glasgow to play Eveling's "The Strange Case of Martin Richter".—Egon Jameson flew to Berlin to compère "Opas Schlager-Festival 1926" on radio.—Oskar Homolka appears in "Billion Dollar Brain".

U.S.A.: Lilli Darvas appeared successfully in "Walk to Waldheim" at the Lincoln Center's new Forum Theater.—Mascha Kaleko's son, Steven Vinaver, directed his first Broadway musical, "Married Alive", for Theatre Guild.—Berlin-born Mike Nichols successfully directed Lilian Hellman's "The Little Foxes" at New York's Lincoln Center.—Maria Jeritz received the "Ehrenring" of the City of Vienna from the Austrian consul in New York.

Obituary: Dr. Ludwig Lewin, founder and director of Berlin's "Lessing Hochschule", who survived the war in the States and returned only three years ago, died in Berlin just two days before his 80th birthday.—Clara Straus, widow of Oskar Straus, the composer of "Walzertraum", died in Bad Ischl.—The Communist writer, Kuba (Kurt Bartel), a friend of Walter Ulbricht, died at the age of 53, while attending a theatre performance in Frankfurt. He spent the war years in England.

News from Everywhere: Peter van Eyck is in the new Israeli "Tevye" film entitled "The Milkman and His Seven Daughters".—Julius Hollos, formerly of London, joined Hamburg's daily *Die Welt* as director.—Carl Zuckmayer has been made an honorary citizen of Heidelberg.—Hans Sahl has adapted Arthur Miller's new play, "The Price", for the German stage.—Fritz Kortner will play Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice" on Austrian TV.—Leo Lania's last wish was fulfilled with the burial of his ashes in Berlin.

PEM

Walter Breslauer

WIEDERGUTMACHUNG IN RETROSPECT

An Essay on its History

When the Council of Jews from Germany last year published a report about its own activities in the field of Wiedergutmachung,* the authors stressed that their publication was not meant as a comprehensive history of the subject-matter. At the same time, they expressed the hope that such a comprehensive history would one day be written, underlining that this would be a difficult task calling for several years' intensive research.

An early attempt to write the history of Wiedergutmachung was recently made by Kurt Grossmann.† According to the sub-heading, the book is to be regarded as a "short history". In the preface the author states that in order to help and expedite matters of restitution and compensation he had paid eleven visits to the German Federal Republic, sometimes on behalf of the World Jewish Congress, sometimes on behalf of the Jewish Agency or the Claims Conference. He also points out that his survey is written for the benefit of the German public as a factual report, though from a personal angle. The book is, therefore, not meant as a piece of propaganda as its principal title tends to suggest, but as an historical work.

The author had various advantages which stood him in good stead. His deep personal involvement is obvious. He also has some juridical knowledge. But above all he has for many years been an experienced and gifted journalist. All these qualities are reflected in the book, which is a well-informed, well-arranged and very readable work. It provides the reader with a good survey of the developments in the field of Wiedergutmachung. However, there are also some gaps and deficiencies, of which two minor and two major ones have to be mentioned.

One of the shortcomings is the author's implication that quite a few successes in the field of indemnification are due to his own endeavours as the "trouble-shooter" of the Claims Conference. He certainly does not ignore the political genius of Dr. Nahum Goldmann and the devoted services of the Claims Conference's legal representatives in Germany—the late Dr. Herbert Schoenfeld and his successor, Dr. Ernst Katzenstein—but readers with inside knowledge may attribute more importance to the tactful and discreet work of these personalities than to the author's personal incursions. Yet one must make allowances. All of us who were or are active on behalf of the persecutees are now persons of advanced age, Grossmann being no exception, and as Shakespeare said: "Old men forget; yet all shall be forgot, but he'll remember, with advantages, what feats he did that day."

Another minor blemish which has to be mentioned concerns the treatment of the work of the Council of Jews from Germany. Though Grossmann rightly states (page 76) that before the 1956 legislation (but not only then but all the time—W.B.) the German authorities had constant contacts and discussions with the interested organisations of persecutees, above all, the Claims Conference and the Council of Jews from Germany, he otherwise almost

entirely disregards the activities of the Council.

Among the more important points in the book which call for comment is the author's assessment of the part played by the Germans. This aspect is particularly essential because the book is published in Germany. As far as Ministers and Parliamentarians are concerned, Grossmann's evaluation is generally informed and fair. It is particularly gratifying that he states on page 156: "Es war nicht gerecht, das Wiedergutmachungswerk nur mit der Person Konrad Adenauers zu verkoppeln; denn die Sozialdemokraten waren gewissermassen in vielen Faellen die Pionere fuer das, was der Kanzler wollte."

When dealing with the work of Parliamentarians (page 122), the author omits, however, to mention that in 1960/61, i.e., prior to the election of Rechtsanwalt Martin Hirsch, Rechtsanwalt Gerhard Jahn was Chairman of the Wiedergutmachungsausschuss of the Lower House of the Federal Parliament—and a very good Chairman at that. He also attributes a somewhat exaggerated significance to the role of the German press, but a journalist may be excused for that.

Most objectionable, however, is his treatment of the German officials who were in charge of drafting the complicated laws. This preparation called for intensive work by a number of expert and devoted civil servants. In our experience, based on numerous negotiations with these officials on behalf of the Council of Jews from Germany, they acted in a sympathetic spirit, although, of course, restricted by the limits of the briefs they had received from their superiors. The author withholds any recognition of these officials and, though he refrains from the rather strident attacks on them in which he has at times indulged in the past, he still gives the impression that the *Ministerialbuerokratie* hindered rather than

furthered the work of the Wiedergutmachung. Any future historian not writing especially for the German public will also have to emphasise that Ministers, Parliamentarians and civil servants had to work against the background of an increasingly unfavourable opinion of the great mass of the German voters.

The administrative work of the Laender, which are in charge of the implementation of the laws, is treated in a more sympathetic way. It is probably only a slip that a report on five very sad cases in which people are said not to have received any compensation (pages 174-178) is taken from a newspaper article which was published prior to the enactment of the *First Federal Indemnification Law*.

The most regrettable and objectionable omission in the book is, however, the total disregard of the contribution which the Allied Governments (most especially, incidentally, the American Government of the Truman period) made by the enactment of the legislation on restitution of identifiable property to the original owners. The four restitution laws in the three Western Zones and in Berlin which have been in force since 1947/49 are only cursorily, and partly even incorrectly mentioned (page 16). They deserve, however, a prominent place in every history, short or long, of the Wiedergutmachung. Not only did they start the ball of Wiedergutmachung rolling, but they were also remarkable feats of legislation on a complicated subject. The fact that the Allied Governments were undoubtedly assisted or even prompted by Jewish lawyers of German upbringing does not detract from their own merits in this field.

Furthermore, the restitution of property had a decisive effect on the financial position of many persecutees. Grossmann's book mentions certain figures about the proceeds from heirless and unclaimed property received by the successor organisations. However, the proceeds from individual restitution, either by way of amicable settlement or by restitution in kind, are obviously very much higher. They may roughly be estimated at 10 milliards DM., i.e., one-quarter of the estimated aggregate of all payments by the Federal Republic and the Laender, as quoted by the author on page 107.

The Allied restitution laws were also the indispensable legal basis of the Federal Restitution Law of 1957 ("Bundesrueckerstattungsgesetz") by which the claims against the Federal Republic (so-called "dritte Masse") are to be settled. This law, as the author rightly states, has become of great importance to many persecutees.

Lastly, the Allied Governments have played a decisive part in the development of jurisdiction. Whilst restitution cases in the first and second instance and all indemnification cases are adjudicated by German courts, the final decision on restitution cases rests with the Supreme Courts set up by the Allied Governments. Originally, these courts consisted only of Allied judges, but for many years they have been operating with an equal number of Allied and German judges under a neutral (as a rule Scandinavian) president. The decisions of the Supreme Courts have proved exemplary and on the average superior to those of the German courts. Quite rightly, the organisations of the persecutees have strongly and, so far, successfully, objected to German attempts at replacing the mixed courts by exclusively German courts.

To sum up: Kurt Grossmann's short history is a very interesting and readable book which can be recommended, but a *comprehensive* history of the Wiedergutmachung which casts light and shade equitably on all quarters concerned, Allied, Jewish and German alike, still remains to be written.

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* German law and practice distinguish sharply between "restitution" (Rueckerstattung) and "indemnification" (Entschaedigung) and use the term "Wiedergutmachung" to cover both. The English language has no real equivalent of that comprehensive term.

† Kurt R. Grossmann: *Die Ehrenschuld—Kurzgeschichte der Wiedergutmachung*. 212 pp. Ullstein Buch Nr. 629. DM.2.60.

Herbert Freedman (Jerusalem)

ISRAELI YOUTH AND THE DIASPORA

The attitude of young Israelis towards Jews in other countries and problems of Judaism was the subject of a study conducted by Dr. Simon N. Herman, of the Institute of Contemporary Jewry of the Hebrew University, in co-operation with the University's Department of Psychology. Some preliminary findings, based on a questionnaire answered by 3,679 high school pupils of the ages 16-18 in 117 schools in Israel were recently released. They will be complemented by a similar enquiry among Jewish youth in various parts of the world and finally be published under the title "Israelis and Jews—a Study in Emerging Identity".

Most of the students saw their Israeli and Jewish identities as overlapping, but some regarded their being Israeli and their being Jewish as two separate entities. When asked: "If you were to be born again, would you wish to be born as a Jew?", 70 per cent answered "Yes", 28 per cent were indifferent and 2 per cent said "No". However, when asked would they wish to be born as Jews if they had to live outside Israel, only 54 per cent said "Yes", 25 per cent were indifferent and 21 per cent said "No". To a third question, whether they would wish to be born again as Israelis, 81 per cent answered "Yes", 2 per cent "No", 17 per cent being indifferent. Thus the Israeli nationhood has a somewhat wider appeal than Jewish peoplehood, and considerable more attraction than a Jewishness removed from the Israel environment.

The behaviour of the Jews during the European Holocaust was a source of pride for 73 per cent of those questioned and of shame for 21 per cent. Most of the students believe that the existence of communities in the Diaspora will be endangered by antisemitism, and they are more optimistic about Israel maintaining its Jewish character than they are about maintaining the Jewish character of communities in other countries. Dr. Herman states: "They have to learn to see themselves as Jews in the broad perspective of Jewish history, as representing the continuity

of the Jewish people and its cultural heritage. An Israeliness not anchored in the Jewish past would seem a shallow nationalism. . . . Such an Israeliness also leads to a weakening of the links with the Jewish communities of the Diaspora."

Some of the questions dealt with various Jewish communities outside Israel. Highest in the esteem of Israeli youth is the Jewry of the U.S.S.R., because of the students' "compassion for a persecuted Jewry and admiration for their fortitude in adversity". Second highest came the Jews of the U.S., although their rating was lowered by their reluctance to immigrate to Israel. The communities of Britain and Argentine were positively evaluated, but a negative attitude was shown towards the Jewish community in Germany.

Asked whether Jewish religion should play an important part in Israel's public life, 55 per cent of the young people thought it desirable. When asked whether Jewish religion should play an important part in Jewish life in the Diaspora, this number rose to 92 per cent. Disapproval is the general opinion on inter-marriage, conversion from Judaism and emigration from Israel. The students show a readiness to identify themselves as Jews and Israelis in encounters with non-Jews abroad. They feel that Israeli Jews enjoy higher repute among non-Jews than do Diaspora Jews. The answers reveal considerable confusion regarding the roots of antisemitism. The majority see its main cause as the minority status of the Jews in the Diaspora, but about one-third attribute it to "the characteristics of Jews abroad".

In his analysis of the findings, Geoffrey Wigoder writes in "Jerusalem Post": "One conclusion is that the Jewish identity of the Israeli tends to be misappraised for a number of reasons. Unlike Diaspora Jewry, Israelis do not have an omnipresent non-Jewish majority to mark them off as Jews. But this does not mean that they find their Jewishness any the less attractive. A further point is that the Jewishness of a Diaspora Jew is generally limited to certain spheres of activity; there are boundaries between his Jewish identity and his other ethnic identity. On the other hand, Israeliness and Jewishness overlap to a large extent; there is no sharp demarcation between them, and the Jewishness of many Israelis can enter into a large number of regions."

GROUP PREJUDICES IN ISRAEL

At a meeting of academics and political writers in London, Dr. Percy Cohen, reader in sociology at the London School of Economics, analysed the sources and the intensity of alleged prejudices and discrimination among various ethnic groups in Israel's Jewish population.

Dr. Cohen claimed that there was and still is a good deal of prejudice in Israel, which is natural in a society in which groups of people of different cultural backgrounds are amalgamated. Such prejudices and discrimination between Europeans and Orientals, he said, sprang from the fact that the treatment of Orientals was not based on their needs but on administrative methods which caused many mistakes and tensions. In his view there was a tendency to indiscriminate interference by the State with the traditional life and customs of the Orientals, but he praised Israel's "positive discrimination" towards the Orientals in education with special schools and different examination methods.

NINE CENTURIES OF LOVE SONGS

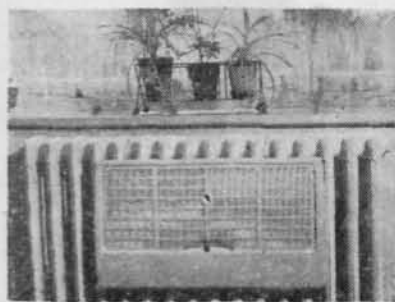
Klaus Budzinski, who published his splendid anthology of German cabaret *chansons*, *So weit die scharfe Zunge reicht*, three years ago, undertook an extensive tour of the British Isles with a programme of love songs from nine centuries and half-a-dozen countries. His demonstrators were Elena Cardas, from Munich, of Spanish-Jewish ancestry, who started her career on the opera stage but changed over to the sphere of *chansons*, which she finds more interesting and rewarding, and a Czech guitarist, Ales Andryszak, as her accompanist. In between performances at universities in England and Scotland, they gave an evening at the German Institute in London, which proved to be an artistic event of an unusually high standard.

In his literary comments, Budzinski traced the love song back to the days of the courtly troubadours and minnesingers, and showed how the folk-song began to emerge as an independent form of artistic expression with the emancipation of the middle-classes, revealing the thoughts, feelings and speech of ordinary people. But while poets and professional composers took over from the unknown folk-singers in the romantic period, the genuine folk-song withered away, and at the turn of our century the cabaret became the platform for a new form of song, artistic yet popular: the *chanson*.

Elena Cardas, with her operatic training, is a superb singer, with a range of voice and expression that surpasses by far that of the run-of-the-mill cabaret artist. She masters equally well the medieval German and French *Minnelied* and Brecht's "Surabaya Johnny", Rousseau's "Tambourin" and the Yiddish ditty about Rabbi Elimelech, Spanish dance songs and Wedekind's "Ise". Andryszak plays his guitar with Segovian *élan*, especially in his renderings of Spanish and Slovak music. He and Miss Cardas perform frequently on West German television. One may hope that they will return soon to this country.

E.L.

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TWO EXHIBITIONS

THE BROD GALLERY

To give a successful party is also an art. The Brod Gallery (24 St. James's Street, S.W.1) is, perhaps, as good at this as it is at buying and selling pictures. Hundreds of people thronged the Gallery on the occasion of a cocktail party which was on the one hand an annual event, on the other hand a kind of anniversary celebration. It is now a little over a year since the Gallery moved from its intimate and friendly premises in Sackville Street to the more grandiose place in St. James's. As somebody put it: from the fringe to the heart of the trade. This street is a thoroughfare for the aristocracies of the blood, the purse and the mind. The clientèle in these three categories has increased as no passer-by can overlook the Gallery's new premises. But let not any who enter lose hope; on the contrary, they will always be sure to find at the least very interesting things and at the best even masterpieces.

The great surprise in store for the guests at the cocktail party were seven sketches by the famous seventeenth-century Dutch painter, Jan van Goyen. His sketchbook was lost for centuries and only recently discovered on the Continent. The size of each sketch is about a medium book page. The price: £5,000 each. Five were sold and two reserved. I had to smile when I thought of Goethe's remark that he so much enjoyed his grandfather's art collection but that today nobody was rich enough to afford anything comparable. What a pity he was unavoidably prevented being at Alfred Brod's cocktail party!

ERNST BARLACH—KAETHE KOLLWITZ

A second look at Kaethe Kollwitz's work (cf. the review of the exhibition at the Bethnal Green Museum in the December issue), this time sculptures and drawings at the Marlborough Gallery, made me think of the visual representation of Jewish misery and poverty contemporary with the German artist's graphic work. The famous book "Das ostjuedische Antlitz" springs to mind. The difference is enormous; two separate worlds of human suffering seem to exist. But what is the difference? Every short comparison involves the risk of oversimplification.

The poor and rejected Germans have nothing apart from their lamentable condition. They are alone and isolated, without hope, suffering meaninglessly. It is, so to speak, a general inexplicable misery. It evokes our compassion, the same feeling which so movingly inspired Kaethe Kollwitz. The Jewish poor of Eastern Europe, on the other hand, express the resigned suffering of long ages past. They are not alone. They belong to a people and above all to a faith. They are resigned because they believe their suffering is the will of God, their Father, and exactly for this reason they undergo it with a measure of dignity and with assured hope. These remarks, without approval or disapproval, are made only to stimulate further thought.

The exhibition at the Marlborough Gallery proves what a master Kaethe Kollwitz was in the field of sculpture. Here she underwent the influence of her friend, Ernst Barlach.

It is this encounter with Barlach's sculpture

and drawings which is the visitor's great and deeply satisfying experience. The drawing "Blind Samson Plays for the Philistines" could be called the *leit-motif* of Barlach's work and philosophy. Here is this giant of all giants, blind and meek, fiddling (on a modern violin) for his former enemies. He is blind, symbolising that the external world, the petty and shabby worries of day-to-day existence, have fallen from him. He now lives in the sphere of thought and music, alone in himself, unaware of any audience. Barlach's sculptures of reading monks, of a beggar woman, of a shepherd playing the flute carry the same message. All turn away from mundane reality into themselves, into the realm of thought, contemplation and feeling. In a more expressive and dramatic mood the same theme occurs in Barlach's fugitives. Fleeing from what, where to? Everybody has to find his own answer. . . .

Yet for any lover of German art and literature Barlach is also a great poet and playwright. A few titles will stir our memory: "Der tote Tag", "Der arme Vetter", "Die echten Sedemunds", etc.

Barlach died in 1938, outlawed by the Third Reich, a broken and sad man. Long after his death another of his plays was published, "Der Graf von Ratzeburg", also "Fragmente aus sehr fruherer Zeit", some letters and two autobiographical novels. He once wrote: "Wer Menschen frisst, frisst Gott."

STEINHARDT EXHIBITION IN GODESBERG

A six-week public exhibition of works by the artist Jakob Steinhardt, who has been living in Jerusalem since he was forced to leave Germany in 1933, was held in the house of the Paedagogisch-Theologische Institut in Bad Godesberg.

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Birthday Tributes

PROFESSOR MAX BORN 85

On December 11, the Nobel prizewinner for Physics, Professor Max Born, celebrated his 85th birthday in Bad Pyrmont. Before the Nazis came to power, Professor Born taught at Goettingen University. He emigrated to Britain, where he held appointments at the Universities of Cambridge and Edinburgh. During that period, he also rendered outstanding services to expelled scholars and scientists as chairman of the Emergency Society of German scholars in Exile (Notgemeinschaft). He returned to Germany in 1953.

RABBI DR. PAUL HOLZER 75

Rabbi Dr. Paul Holzer (London), celebrated his 75th birthday on December 18 last. Prior to his emigration, he was a rabbi in Hamburg. After the war, he put himself at the disposal of the re-established Jewish communities in Germany and for several years was Landesrabbiner of the communities in Northrhine-Westphalia. He now lives in well deserved retirement. The AJR, of which he has been an interested and helpful member since its inception, extends its sincerest birthday wishes to Rabbi Holzer.

A CENTENARIAN

Mrs. Blanche Schwabe

On December 5, Mrs. Blanche Schwabe celebrated her 100th birthday in Melbourne-Caulfield. "A girl from Bradford", as she calls herself jokingly, she was born in that city as the daughter of German-Jewish immigrants, Moritz Rothenstein of Grohnde, near Hameln, and his wife Bertha, née Dux, of Hildesheim. The painters Sir William Rothenstein (1872-1945) and Albert Rutherston (1881-1953) were

her brothers. After her marriage to the manufacturer Max Schwabe in 1898, she settled in Varel (Oldenburg) where she lived for 40 years. She first emigrated to Palestine and went to Australia in 1947 to join her elder daughter.—(E.G.L.)

MRS. LUCIE BORCHARD 90

Mrs. Lucie Borchard (London), well known by her work as head of Borchard Shipping Lines, recently celebrated her 90th birthday. We extend our sincerest congratulations to the nonagenarian.

"SIEGFRIED MOSES FOREST"

In honour of Dr. Siegfried Moses, who celebrated his 80th birthday a few months ago, a forest was planted in the vicinity of Jerusalem. At the ceremony, which was held on November 14, tributes were paid to Dr. Moses's outstanding services as the first State Comptroller of the State of Israel. Prior to his aliyah, Dr. Moses was president of the Zionist Organisation in Germany. He has been president of the Council of Jews from Germany for many years and of the Leo Baeck Institute since its inception.

SALOMON HEINE BICENTENARY

To commemorate the bicentenary of the birth of the Hamburg banker, Salomon Heine (1767-1844), the Hamburg Historical Society in conjunction with the Board of Management of the Jewish Hospital held a meeting, at which Erich Lueth spoke on "Salomon Heine und seine Zeit". Salomon Heine, an uncle of the poet, was a widely respected citizen of Hamburg and a great benefactor. One of his endowments was the Hamburg Jewish Hospital, founded 125 years ago.

EDITH GALLINER EXHIBITION

Hamilton Galleries

"What is art?" asked Chekhov. "You might as well ask 'What is a carrot?'" I am slightly misquoting the Russian writer, but it still makes a lot of sense. Every new exhibition of a contemporary painter confirms this dictum. It is the fascination of our present age that every confrontation with modern painting is a challenge to our power of imagination, empathy and understanding.

Edith Galliner was born in London but she grew up in Berlin. She told me that she started making pictures at the age of four. Up to 1957 she practised representational or realistic art. Then, throwing paint and palette to the winds, she took to pottery and to picture collage, where the background became more and more important. From there it was only a step back to painting, but with a difference. Shapes and colours now occupy the place of "real" objects. Mrs. Galliner uses paint, thread, canvas, fur, paper, knitting, yarn, etc., to create her "images". This is the word the artist herself uses to describe her work or her intention. Her shapes and colours are sometimes delicately pink, reminiscent almost of the rococo, sometimes of a heavy, ominous blue, relieved by its complementary yellow.

Do these creations demand us to solve an enigma, delving deeply into the labyrinth of philosophy or psychology as has been suggested? I don't think so at all. The artist's paintings or collages appeal to the realm of our dreams, to our enjoyment of subtle colour schemes, to our sense of the imaginative order of shapes and lines. Those who approach her work in this spirit will derive great pleasure from these "images".

A. ROSENBERG.



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THE ISRAELI SCENE

GOLDMANN'S WARNING

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, president of the World Zionist Organisation, at a press conference in Jerusalem warned against the attitude of religious leaders in Israel who, he said, were trying to force the Government into taking an intransigent attitude on the question of the future border. He was also critical of the personalities who founded the "Movement for Eretz Israel" with the declared intention of exerting pressure on the Government and the Knesset in favour of the wholesale annexation of all occupied territories. Expressing apprehension at the "highly chauvinistic spirit prevailing in a part of the nation", Dr. Goldmann said this spirit might bring about an unfavourable change in the attitude of the formerly pro-Israel Left throughout the world. At the same time he complimented the Government on refraining from clarifying its attitude on the future of the territories despite pressures from different quarters.

These declarations caused anger in many Israeli circles, which referred to them as "defeatist" and stated they "could gravely harm the supreme national interest at the present time."

FRITZ NAPHTALI INSTITUTE IN TEL AVIV

Endowment by German Trade Union

The Tel Aviv University will establish a faculty for social sciences which will be named after the late Fritz (Perez) Naphtali. A substantial part of the costs has been defrayed by the German trade unions (Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund). The foundation-stone of the building was laid on October 29. Among those present at the ceremony were the Vice-President of the Federal Parliament, Erwin Schoettle, the Mayor of Frankfurt, Professor Willi Brundert, the chairman of the Board of the Bank fuer Gemeinwirtschaft, Stadtrat Walter Hesselbach (Frankfurt), and a delegation of the D.G.B., headed by its chairman, Ludwig Rosenberg.

LECTURE BY GERMAN PROFESSOR

On the occasion of his recent visit to Israel, Professor Dr. Theodor Eschenburg, Professor of Politology at Tuebingen University, spoke in Tel Aviv about "Demokratie in Deutschland Rueckblick und Ausblick". The function was organised by the Irgun Oley Merkaz Europa, the AJR's counterpart in Israel.

DEVALUATION

Israel's devaluation of her pound by 14.3 per cent to bring it into line with Britain's devaluation of the pound sterling means that the exchange rate remains at £1—IE8.40. However, the new dollar rate is the equivalent of a 16 per cent devaluation.

There were many within the coalition Government who were highly critical of devaluation, partly because of the kibbutzim which had taken dollar-linked loans and now face heavier debt repayments. The Bank of Israel, however, has the greater part of its holdings in gold, dollars and marks.

OLDEST HOSPITAL

The number of Arab patients coming to the Bikur Cholim Hospital in Jerusalem has increased since the reunification of Jerusalem. There are several well-equipped hospitals in the Arab part of Jerusalem but they are short of staff and Arab patients often come to the Bikur Cholim for special consultations. They receive exactly the same treatment as do Jewish patients.

Plans are going ahead to establish a general surgical department at the hospital. Because of its central position in Jerusalem, it has become the first hospital to which emergency cases are brought. The new unit, it is estimated, will cost over £20,000. Dr. Helena Kagan, head of the hospital's pediatric department, recently visited London to arouse Anglo-Jewry's interest in the activities of this, Jerusalem's oldest, hospital which was in the forefront of the battle for Jerusalem during the Six-Day War. The above facts were given by her during an interview with a representative of the "Jewish Chronicle".

JERUSALEM CENSUS

Of the population of 265,000 in the united city of Jerusalem, Jews make up 74 per cent. In the Old City there are 23,675 people while in East Jerusalem, outside the walls and the suburbs of Kalandia and Surbahir, there are 25,039. Moslems constitute 82 per cent of the inhabitants of East Jerusalem. Jerusalem now replaces Haifa as Israel's second city in size of population.

CHARGE BY ARAB STUDENTS IN GERMANY

At a press conference in Hamburg Arab students announced that they had been questioned by Israeli agents. Similar reports came from other parts of West Germany. A statement in Hamburg by Asta, the German student organisation, said that the Israeli "secret service" had apparently begun to "molest" foreign students. The chairman of the West German-Arab Centre in Frankfurt and the head of the Arab League office in Bonn have complained that many Arab students formerly living in territory now occupied by Israel had been asked by Israeli agents to give up their Arab citizenship.

A spokesman of the Israeli Embassy in Bad Godesburg stated that the charges were without foundation and another Arab propaganda trick. He pointed out that a number of Arabs had inquired at the Consulate-General in Bad Godesburg for information about relatives and it was natural that they should be asked particulars about themselves and their families so that inquiries could be made.

ARABS AT HEBREW UNIVERSITY

Professor Norman Bentwich, chairman of the British Friends of the Hebrew University, spoke at the annual meeting of the Friends held at the Institute of Education, London University. He said that, as a result of the June War, the number of Arab students attending the Hebrew University has increased.

There were 300 Arab and Druse students at the university at the outbreak of the war. Since the reunification of Jerusalem a further 50 Arab students from the Old City and the West Bank had been enrolled. Of the young people who went as volunteers from abroad, 170 had decided to remain in Jerusalem and enrol at the university.

JORDAN REFUGEES

A 20-member study group from the American University in Beirut finds that over 90 per cent of Arab refugees in Jordan want to return home. Of these, 75 per cent would be willing to return even if it meant living under Israeli rule.

SIX-DAY WAR FILM

An Italian film unit in Rome is shooting "Five Days in Sinai", a film about the Six-Day War, with Assaf Dayan, second son of Israel's Defence Minister, as the star. Scenes were also shot in Israel. The aim of the film, its director stated, is to highlight the uselessness of the June war.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Birthdays

Heimann.—Mrs. Frieda Heimann, 65 Eton Avenue, London, N.W.3, will celebrate her 80th birthday on January 9.

Klein.—Mrs. Nina Klein, 158 Walm Lane, London, N.W.2, will celebrate her 80th birthday on January 22.

Railing.—Mr. Siegfried Railing, 18 Ravenscroft Avenue, London, N.W.11, will celebrate his 80th birthday on January 24th.

Death

Nathan.—Ella Nathan (née Blumenthal), of 1 Lyndhurst Gardens, London, N.W.3, passed away peacefully on December 7, after a long illness. Deeply mourned by her children, children-in-law, grandchildren, brother and relations.

In Memoriam

Lazarus.—Miss Anna Lazarus (formerly Glogau/Silesia), a long-standing member of the AJR, passed away some time ago in London at the age of 73. She will be remembered by her numerous friends with gratitude and affection as a widely interested, modest and warmhearted personality. — E.G., Switzerland.

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IN MEMORIAM

RABBI DR. HUGO HAHN

Rabbi Dr. Hugo Hahn died in New York after a long illness on November 7, in his 75th year. Born in Tiengen (Southern Badenia), he became Rabbi of the Essen community in 1922 and served this flourishing congregation for 17 years (until 1932, together with Rabbi Dr. S. Samuel). During his period of office he decisively influenced the cultural and educational work of his community, and the erection of a "Haus der juedischen Jugend", built by Erich Mendelsohn, is to a high degree due to his initiative. Yet his work was never restricted to local activities. As a man who combined learning with an organisational ability and, above all, with a capacity of establishing personal contacts with other people, he soon became a national figure in German Jewry. He held a leading position with the Verband juedischer Jugendvereine Deutschlands ("Neutraler Verband") and was its chairman for several years. He was also a Board member of the Central-Verein, and one of those leading personalities of that organisation who, in 1929, associated themselves with the work for Palestine as non-Zionist members of the Jewish Agency. Furthermore, he played an important role in the preparatory work leading to the creation of the "Reichsvertretung" in 1933.

His emigration to the United States in 1939 opened a new chapter in his life. He founded a congregation of immigrants from Germany, "Habonim", which under his guidance developed into a strong, active and widely respected community, gradually blending the tradition of the German past with the values of the new environment. He retired from office only a few years ago but remained in constant contact with the day-to-day work. Conscious of the responsibilities arising from the history and requirements of the former German Jews, he also held leading positions with the American Federation of Jews from Central Europe, the relief organisation "Blue Card" and, last but not least, the American Board of the Leo Baeck Institute.

Notwithstanding his manifold activities as a rabbi and communal leader, he always found the time and power of concentration for literary work. In Germany he wrote articles for periodicals such as "Der Morgen" and the "C.V.-Zeitung", and he was also a contributor to the Juedische Lexikon. In the United States he was particularly appreciated for his regular articles and book reviews on religious and other Jewish subjects, published mainly in the *Aufbau*. Essays of his also appeared in the Year Books of the Leo Baeck Institute, and his recollections of the foundation of the Reichsvertretung are recorded in the Festschrift published on the occasion of the 75th

birthday of Dr. Siegfried Moses. During the last years he collected for future publication stories and anecdotes related to the life of Jewish families in Germany, but it was not given to him to finish this work.

Hugo Hahn was the embodiment of the German-Jewish leader, preacher and teacher. Beyond this, in his long and fruitful career, he became the personal friend of innumerable people, young and old, who mourn the departure of a lovable personality.

W.R.

PROFESSOR OTTO ERICH DEUTSCH

Professor Otto Erich Deutsch, who has died in Vienna at the age of 84, was one of the outstanding musicologists of our time. His original interests lay as much with the history of art and literature as with music, and he began his career as an Assistant Director of the Vienna *Kunsthistorisches Institut*; after serving in the First World War, he became a publisher and bookseller. Yet already before 1914 he had produced his first great work on the composer with whom his name will forever be associated, Franz Schubert. More than 30 years passed before his German edition of the "Documentary Biography", which had remained incomplete, found its sequel—and final version—in the English edition of 1946. In the meantime, Deutsch had published several little-known works by Schubert, but had also extended his research to other composers.

After the *Anschluss*, Deutsch found refuge in Cambridge (he became a British subject in 1947) and compiled there the "finally valid" version of his Schubert biography, which contained numerous additions and corrections; the book was sponsored by the late Eric Blom, who provided the English translation. Similar books on Handel and Mozart followed, as did Deutsch's second major contribution to Schubert research, the "Thematic Catalogue" of all the works (1951). A final study, "Schubert, Memoirs by his Friends", was published in 1958.

In the 1950s, Deutsch returned to his native Vienna, where, besides his other activities, he sought to promote the cause of "G and S" with a new translation of *The Mikado* for the Vienna *Volksoper*.

Professor Deutsch's wide general knowledge is reflected in his commentaries and in the introduction of his Schubert book, which sets the scene with a concise survey of the political and social background. His approach is characterised in his Preface, which announces "a fairly complete collection of all the known biographical raw material, on which the labour of a lifetime has been spent. . . . These explanations" themselves are dealt with objectively,

so far as that is humanly possible: there are no personal elaborations, and prejudices have been kept in check. The book is . . . an unheroic monument such as befits one of the heroes of human culture."

One of Deutsch's famous predecessors in Schubert research, Professor Max Friedlaender, had acquired the honourable nickname "der Schubert-Friedlaender". It fell to Professor Deutsch to achieve an even closer link with the master to whom he devoted so much of his life: as Mozart's compositions are identified by their "K" (Koechel) numbers, so—since the publication of Deutsch's "Thematic Catalogue"—are Schubert's works quoted in "D" numbers—a lasting monument to a great scholar!

H. W. FREYHAN.

DR. SIDNEY MENDEL

The former lawyer, Dr. Sidney Mendel, died in New York at the age of 72. In the 'twenties and early 'thirties he was one of the best-known criminal lawyers in Berlin. When the Nazis came to power, he courageously negotiated with the Gestapo on behalf of imprisoned political persecutees until he was prohibited from carrying on his professional work. He first emigrated to Belgium and, under great difficulties succeeded in fleeing to the United States during the war. There he embarked on a new career with a leading New York insurance company.

THE MIDDLE EAST

Iran Celebrations

The Jewish community of Iran presented the Shah and his Empress with a plaque wrought in solid gold and precious stones, depicting their coronation against a Biblical and historical background. A painting by the nineteenth-century artist Boudin was also presented to the Empress.

At the Teheran community's reception which was attended by Cabinet Ministers and other well-known Iranian personalities, an Israeli folk troupe specially brought from Tel Aviv performed. Public performances later given by the troupe were very well received.

Iranian Jewry also marked the coronation by further additions to the scientific and technical programmes for assisting education in Iran with the provision of schools, a new hospital and an extension to an already existing one.

Moroccan Exit

The most optimistic estimate of the number of Jews in Morocco is at about 45,000. There were about 195,000 in 1956. During the past few years five Chief Rabbis have left. The departures increase and responsible Jews are of the opinion that the community will disappear. Everybody is agreed that pogroms were averted after the Six-Day War only as a result of the measures taken by the Moroccan Government. There is anxiety among the Jewish community about the continuing anti-Jewish policies of the Right-wing Istiqlal Party and the influential Left-wing National Union of Popular Forces.

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ORGANISATIONAL & CULTURAL NEWS

SOCIAL GATHERING IN MANCHESTER

Thanks to the efforts of Mr. O. L. Einstein (chairman of the AJR Manchester branch), and his helpers, a social gathering of group members and their friends took place on November 26. It was the second function of this kind. In spite of thick fog more than 60 people attended and many other members afterwards expressed their regret at having been unable to reach the meeting place. In view of the interest shown in the gathering the arrangement of another function will be considered in due course.

ZION HOUSE LECTURES

As London readers will see from the syllabus enclosed in this issue, this year's Zion House Lectures, held under the auspices of the Theodor Herzl Society in conjunction with the University of London, will present the Second Part of last year's lectures on "Anthropological Studies of Israel". The six lectures will be given at Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3. At the first lecture on Tuesday, January 9, at 8.15 p.m., Rabbi Dr. Louis Jacobs will speak about "The Holy Land in Chasidic Folk-lore". It is hoped that many AJR members and their friends will avail themselves of the opportunity of listening to the expert speakers on a number of extremely interesting subjects.

WESTMINSTER'S PEOPLE TO PEOPLE WEEK

A "People to People Week", organised in November under the auspices of the Westminster Overseas Committee in co-operation with the International Friendship League, included recitals of folk-songs from various countries, social gatherings of people of different origin and several art exhibitions. Among the organisations and institutions which took an active part in the venture was the Paddington and Maida Vale High School, whose staff includes two former refugees, Miss H. Grunwald, A.R.C.A. (head of the Art Department) and Miss Laura Wallace.

SILVER JUBILEE OF "NEWARK HOUSE"

The Home for elderly refugees at Newark (New Jersey, U.S.A.) recently celebrated the 25th anniversary of its foundation at a special function. Among those present were the President of the Home's Board of Management, Mrs. Margaret Tietz, the Vice-President and Treasurer of the Home, Dr. Fred S. Weissman, Rabbi Dr. Joachim Prinz and Dr. Rudolf Callmann. The Home accommodates 69 residents, most of whom are very old. The average age is 86; 16 residents are over 90 and one of them is 99 years old. More than half of the residents are infirm and looked after in a special section of the Home.

A BOOK ON AUSTRIAN JEWRY

To mark the publication of a symposium about "The Jews of Austria—Their Life, History and Destruction" (Valentine, Mitchell), a reception was held on November 30 at the Institute of Jewish Affairs (London). Mr. P. G. J. Pulzer, Professor of History and Politics at Oxford University, described the impact of Austrian Jewry, especially in Vienna, on the cultural life of the country before 1938. Mr. F. L. Brassloff, legal adviser of the World Jewish Congress in Vienna, dealt with the position of those Jews who settled or resettled in Vienna after the war and stressed their vivid communal life. Mr. Josef Fraenkel, the editor of the book, thanked the authors of the essays for their contributions. Professor Norman Bentwich, who was in the Chair, stated that the role of Viennese Jewry was symbolised by the names of three great men whose pictures appeared on the cover of the book: Herzl, Freud and Mahler.

JEWISH NOBEL PRIZE WINNER

Professor George Wald, the 61-year-old 1967 Nobel Prize winner for medicine and professor of biology at Harvard University since 1948, has been described as one of the world's greatest authorities on the biochemistry of perception. He shares the prize with two other professors, one in Sweden and the other also an American.

His wife, Ruth, arrived in America as a refugee from Vienna in 1938 and he himself has, as he told a *Jewish Chronicle* correspondent, "an all-Jewish background".

GERMAN SCIENTIST'S DONATION TO HEBREW UNIVERSITY

The Nobel prizewinner, Professor Dr. Manfred Eigen, director of the Planck Institute for Physical Chemistry in Goettingen, has decided to support the research work of the Chemical Department of the Hebrew University (Jerusalem) by the donation of a newly invented instrument for measuring temperature, at present under construction in Goettingen.

DEGREE FOR U.S. PROFESSOR

Professor Noam Chomsky, who holds the chair in linguistics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has received the London University degree of Doctor of Literature. Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, Chancellor of the University, conferred the degree. The citation stated that Professor Chomsky, through his work at the M.I.T. and through his books and learned articles, had come "to exercise a major influence on linguistics throughout the United States and beyond".

ZENTRALRAT COUNCIL MEETS

On November 26, the Council of the Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland held a meeting in Duesseldorf under the chairmanship of Professor Dr. Herbert Lewin, chairman of the Direktorium of the Zentralrat. Greetings of the Government of the Land Northrhine-Westphalia were conveyed by the Minister of Justice, Dr. Josef Neuburger, who is also a member of the Direktorium. The delegates were also addressed by the Israeli Ambassador to the German Federal Republic, Mr. Asher Ben-Natan.

In his annual report, Dr. H. G. van Dam, general secretary of the Zentralrat, stated that it had always been the policy of the Zentralrat to consider the existence of Jewish communities in post-war Germany as legitimate. "There are no cogent moral or political reasons for completing the persecution endured under the Nazis by an act of self-liquidation", he writes. Turning to the present political situation in Germany, Dr. van Dam stated that the activities and publications of Right-wing extremists, deplorable as they were, should not be over-estimated. With regard to the reaction of the German public to the trials against war criminals he recalled that there had been instances in which the roles of the victims and of the persecutors appeared to have been reversed. In conclusion, he stressed that the Jewish community in Germany could not live in isolation and that the continuation of its existence depended on a close co-operation with the Jewish communities in other countries.

MARTIN BUBER SCHULE IN SPANDAU

The recently established secondary school in Spandau has been given the name "Martin-Buber-Oberschule".

The institute for adult education of the borough of Berlin-in-Steglitz has been named "Victor Gollancz-Volkshochschule". Among the guests at the dedication ceremony was Lady Gollancz, widow of the late Victor Gollancz.

AWARD FOR DR. ALFRED UNGER

In recognition of his literary merits and his activities in the field of Anglo-German cultural relations Dr. Alfred H. Unger (London), was awarded the Federal German Cross of Merit, First Class.

CZECH WRITERS' APPOINTMENTS

The newly formed Central Committee of Czechoslovak Writers includes two Jews, Professor Eduard Goldstuecker, professor of German at Charles University in Prague, and Mr. Arnost Lustig, the State prize author.

Professor Goldstuecker is a former Czech Ambassador to Israel and is an authority on Franz Kafka. Mr. Lustig writes exclusively on Jewish themes. Many film scripts have been based on his stories and he has received international prizes.

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