

AJR

INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

C. C. Aronsfeld

THE GERMAN CHALLENGE

Something is rotten in the State of Bonn. It has been ever since the twilight after Dr. Adenauer's rule, and the rise of the National Democratic Party (NPD) was just one symptom. The Grand Coalition gallantly tried to deal with what was then considered the root of the trouble—frustration developing out of the economic miracle and the stagnation of a foreign policy cooped up in the Hallstein doctrine. Very little progress was made on either score, and in the meantime other troubles arose, vindicating those critics of the Christian and Social Democratic alliance who had feared, from the start, that in the absence of a democratic alternative new Nazis would enter Parliament. Perhaps the risk was worth taking—the Coalition after all revealed the gravity with which the situation was regarded—but the assumption was, not perhaps an unreasonable one on the face of it, that Germans had known "National Socialists" long enough not to be fooled by "National Democrats".

That assumption was in fact unwarranted, and Dr. Kiesinger, who now "refuses to believe that the NPD will grow any further", may well be in for a surprise. He almost certainly is if he puts the remarkable effect down to causes which are marginal and easily deceptive. The Left-wing students' tumult may have been decried in the Conservative press as a boost to the Right-wing, and Herr Adolf von Thadden, having just been caught driving under the influence of drink, may have posed as a guardian of law and order, but he hardly drew any extra votes on that account.

Even before the commotion the NPD was generally credited with a poll higher than last year's eight per cent in Bremen, so that the 9.8 actually scored make the militant young men rather look like scapegoats. More important probably were the small-town Poujadists whose petty passions were worked up in an avalanche of propaganda, and the ever-grumbling farmers whose provocative leader did not mind threatening open support for the NPD.

But the NPD's greatest chance apparently lay (and still lies) in a national mood manifesting itself in two ways. For one thing, there is the temporary unease over the Grand Coalition whose shortcomings leave no room for effective Parliamentary opposition and consequently gave the NPD the benefit of a "protest vote". Inasmuch as such a reaction is only seasonal, it may be hoped to relent in time for next year's General Election. This will be mainly up to the Social Democrats, the chief mourners in Baden-Wuerttemberg whose members are increasingly bewildered and indeed embittered by the continuing clearly profitless association with the CDU.

They may refuse to vote altogether or they may (since men rarely learn from history)

fall in with the pied piper of "National Democracy". It was recently found by one of the fast proliferating institutes for Applied Social Science that the majority of West Germans are anxious to embark on "experiments"; ten years ago only 30 per cent felt that adventurous urge, now it is nearly 60. The change from Socialist anti-Fascism to sympathy for von Thadden may seem rather daring an experiment but is not perhaps without essential precedent when it is remembered that the crude racialism canvassed by Mr. Enoch Powell found nowhere keener enthusiasm than among the London dockers.

But such chances as the NPD may have among the wavering, the uncommitted or the disaffected, are due not only to the performance of the Grand Coalition. The unease is concerned with the performance of democracy altogether, and it was of melancholy interest when a well-known political scientist (Prof. O. Flechtheim) recently noted the survival of an "authoritarian state of mind" among "the spiritual descendants of Hitler's nationalist allies" who had not yet come to terms with the past.

What he noted in theory was strikingly illustrated in practice by the Bonn Correspondent of *The Times* in a report on Willy Brandt, "one of the few political figures of his generation in Germany with an absolutely unimpeachable record". He was stated to have all the requisites of a good Chancellor but laboured under one serious disability: "The fact that Herr Brandt resisted the Nazis, left Germany in 1933 and took Norwegian nationality for a time when deprived of his German citizenship by Hitler in 1936, is bitterly held against him by many Germans who are quite ready to accept as Chancellor a former member of the Nazi Party and a head of state whose past has been the subject of many questions".

Where this mentality is strong, the NPD may legitimately hope for progress. They undoubtedly drew strength from Brandt's guarded plea that the Oder-Neisse frontier be recognised, and the "recognition politicians" are now abused as furiously as were once the "fulfilment politicians". The NPD and its trusted ally, the unspeakable *Deutsche National-Zeitung*, need not strain themselves where some of their purposes are served by the champions of a "healthy nationalism" which, in ominously familiar fashion, seeks to "counter the growth of subversive influences".

Some have adopted the slogans of an "anti-Communism" which (the well-known Conservative publicist, Paul Sethe remarked) "assumes the special forms of a fanatically worshipped Ersatz religion"—and might well do worse. A moderate stir was created when one of the "respectable nationalists", a widely read Sudeten author, Emil Franzel, called

in so many words for the demonstrating students to be "gassed by vermin exterminators"; those "bugs", he wrote, would soon be got rid of if it were not for "a curious reluctance" to apply "the only means appropriate for the purpose". Franzel was chosen for an "Adenauer Prize" to be awarded by a "Conservative" Germany Foundation which enjoys the goodwill of powerful patrons, even in the Government.

They can see a danger arising only on the Left. When, some time before the Baden-Wuerttemberg elections, the Dutch Foreign Minister expressed anxiety about the increasing truculence of the Right, he was officially told not to overrate "small extremist factions", and warnings now that any advance of the NPD must make a bad impression abroad are probably necessary but hardly calculated to encourage confidence.

Of course the Government are by no means inactive. Their latest Annual Report on the Right-wing movement makes the well-warranted claim that "the challenge was taken up with unprecedented vigour", and what they described as the "new appreciation of fundamental values of democratic freedom" had shown that the forces of resistance were sufficiently strong to counter the danger. No doubt they are, even if Herr Fritz Bauer, the energetic State Prosecutor, thinks that the NPD is now too big to be banned. The trade unions are barring NPD members, the Churches have launched extensive political education programmes, and in various parts of the country "Citizens' Councils" have sprung up to "combat Right radicalism".

This is all excellent. The question is how far the effort will be sustained by resolution, how far, in historical terms, Bonn will prove to be different from Weimar, for the resemblance is at times embarrassing. Nothing was more dispiriting in the Baden-Wuerttemberg elections than the bearing of the Social

Continued on page 2, column 1

REMINDER

GENERAL MEETING of the AJR

on Thursday, June 13, at 8 p.m.
at Hannah Karminski House,
9 Adamson Road, Swiss Cottage,
N.W.3

AGENDA

Reports on AJR Activities
Treasurer's Report
Report on Restitution and Compensation

Election of Executive and Board

(The list of candidates submitted by the Executive is published on page 11.)

Non-members are not entitled to vote, but are welcome as guests at the meeting.

THE GERMAN CHALLENGE

Continued from page 1

Democrats who, by general consent, were beset by a "lack of self-confidence", resigning themselves in advance to the losses that were forecast.

If past experience teaches anything it is that more will be lost through the cowardice of the defenders than the fury of the attackers. Hitler was not inevitable, decreed by inscrutable whims of destiny; he was saved (writes Alan Bullock) by two factors: "the divisions and ineffectiveness of those who opposed him, and the willingness of the German Right to accept him as a partner in government". The opposition certainly put up a show that so far creditably compares with the present performance: "The feeling gained ground (writes an historian of German Social Democracy) that traditional parliamentary methods were inadequate and while the Socialist party continued to turn 'in the circle of its own irresolution', the young activists thronged into the streets to show the Nazi civil war-mongers that they were ready to fight in defence of the republic".

In the event, of course, they didn't, one of the reasons being that "the power of resistance of the German working-class movement was broken by years of slump and unemployment, by trying to defend a republican régime which was no longer democratic and did not arouse any enthusiasm among the masses". (F. L. Carsten, "The Rise of Fascism".) Here the new young activists will usefully ponder the past.

Now their test must come, and whether a revolutionary situation has arisen already or is yet to develop, whether the Grand Coalition breaks up or continues, the sons must be prepared to meet the challenge which their fathers failed to meet. Inasmuch as their movement can be regarded as an extra (not anti) parliamentary opposition, they must seek to supplant, or at the very least supplement, the parliamentary democracy, which to them has too often the air of unreality, with a social democracy. They must indeed strive for that social revolution which would, for the first time, change not only the face but the heart of Germany.

In that endeavour a show-down with those forces of which the NPD is a symptom may well be inevitable, but then no nation worth its salt is built without the confrontation of extreme, inexorable hazards, and the faint-hearts of Weimar who ran away from that test will for ever be remembered with ignominy.

In a recent comment on Germany, *The Times* remarked that "her political system was largely drafted for her by others", and similarly one of the up and coming Germans, Professor Horst Ehmke, thought "the disastrous thing for Germany after the last war" was that "the extreme anti-Communism of the post-war period was imposed on her". Here lies indeed one of the causes of the malaise. Neither after the Kaiser nor after the Hitler war did Germany evolve her own system of government but waited for one to be imposed. She never had a revolution in which she would have found herself as France did in 1789 and England a hundred years earlier.

She may have to wait yet for this great consummation when anyone daring to avow sympathy with anything smacking of such curses as Nazism will walk in fear instead of, as at present, in arrogance, and the hope must be cherished that the young rebels of today will indeed prove to be one of those "unrepresentative minorities" which have often been the

glory of their people and without whose anger and initiative no progress ever was made.

If such a hope is legitimate—for the sake not only of Germany but of all likely to be affected by her destinies—then no one can be a bystander passing judgement as if he were uninvolved. We are all part of the main, none more so than the Jews, whether they like it or not, and by their behaviour they can help or they can hinder. Within obvious limitations they can contribute to create the atmosphere on which the rise or fall of the Nazis depends.

By visiting upon the sons the sins of the fathers, they can create or encourage a resentment which unscrupulous demagogues will have a fair chance of exploiting. Or they can offer hope of conquest of the evil and a taste of moral self-respect. This, too, is part of the challenge with which men are faced as another sign appears on the sombre walls of Germany.

VERFOLGTE AUS OESTERREICH

Entschädigungsklage vom Bundesgerichtshof abgewiesen

In unserer Ausgabe vom November 1966 hatten wir auf ein Urteil des Oberlandesgerichts Zweibrücken und einen im Anschluss hieran im "Aufbau" erschienenen Aufsatz von Herrn Dr. Eisinger hingewiesen. Viele frühere österreichische Staatsangehörige hatten an diesen Aufsatz die Hoffnung geknüpft, dass Entschädigungsanträge fuer Oesterreicher nach den Bestimmungen ueber die Vertriebenen (Par. 150 BEG) unter dem deutschen Bundesentschädigungsgesetz Aussicht auf Erfolg haetten. Wir hatten aber bereits in der erwahnten Notiz vom November 1966 darauf aufmerksam gemacht, dass es sich bei der Entscheidung des Oberlandesgerichts vermutlich um einen Sonderfall handelte, in welchem der Klaeger zwar die oesterreichische Staatsangehoerigkeit besass, aber waehrend der Verfolgung nicht in Oesterreich gewohnt hatte und nicht von dort ausgewandert war. Tatsaechlich handelte es sich auch bei dem mit Urteil des Oberlandesgerichts Zweibruecken entschiedenen Fall um einen Oesterreicher, welcher seit 1927 in Pressburg, also in der Czechoslovakei, gewohnt hatte und von dort im Herbst 1940 nach Palaestina ausgewandert war. Das OLG Zweibruecken hatte dahin entschieden, dass dem Klaeger Entschädigung fuer die Zeit bis zum Inkrafttreten des "Schlussgesetzes," d.h. bis September 1966 zustehe, dass er aber fuer die spaetere Zeit wegen der im Schlussgesetz enthaltenen neuen Vorschrift des Par. 166 c keine Entschädigung beanspruchen koenne.

Waehrend nach dem Bundesentschädigungsgesetz vor der Abaenderung durch das Schlussgesetz nur Staatenlose bzw. politische Fluechtlinge von der Entschädigung ausgeschlossen waren, wenn sie "als Oesterreicher durch die Vereinigung Oesterreichs mit dem Deutschen Reich die deutsche Staatsangehoerigkeit erworben und durch den Verlust dieser Staatsangehoerigkeit staatenlos geworden waren", hat das Schlussgesetz durch Par. 166 diesen Ausschluss der Oesterreicher auch auf die Entschädigung nach den Vorschriften ueber die Vertriebenen (Par. 150 BEG) ausgedehnt.

Nach Par. 166 c finden weder die Vorschriften ueber die Entschädigung Staatenloser, noch diejenigen ueber die Vertriebenen deutscher Volkszugehoerigkeit auf Personen

Anwendung, welche Staatsangehoerige eines Staates sind oder waren, zu dessen Aufwendungen fuer die Opferversorgung die Bundesrepublik Deutschland vertraglich eine Beteiligung leistet, es sei denn, dass der Verfolgte diese Staatsangehoerigkeit erst nach Beendigung der Verfolgung erworben hat. Diese neue Bestimmung bezieht sich in erster Linie auf Oesterreicher, da die Bundesrepublik auf Grund des Finanz- und Ausgleichsvertrages vom 27. November 1961 Beitrage zur Wiedergutmachung der oesterreichischen Staatsangehoerigen geleistet hat.

Das Urteil des OLG Zweibruecken vom 25.5.1966 ist, nachdem beide Parteien Revision eingelegt haben, nunmehr vom Bundesgerichtshof durch Urteil vom 15.12.1967 aufgehoben worden und der Bundesgerichtshof hat die Klage im vollen Umfange abgewiesen auch insoweit als das OLG Zweibruecken dem Klaeger Entschädigung fuer die Zeit vor dem Inkrafttreten des Schlussgesetzes bewilligt hatte. Der Bundesgerichtshof hat sich auf den Standpunkt gestellt, dass die neue Vorschrift des Par. 166 c fuer alle nach Erlass des Schlussgesetzes zu entscheidenden Antraege rueckwirkend Anwendung finden muss, also auch fuer die Zeit vor Erlass des Schlussgesetzes.

Damit ist die streitige Rechtsfrage ueber die Wirkung der neuen Vorschrift des Pa. 166 c leider zu Ungunsten der Oesterreicher entschieden worden. Daher koennen fruhere oesterreichische Staatsangehoerige, selbst wenn sie nicht in Oesterreich, sondern in einem zu den Vertriebensgebieten gehoerigen Staat gewohnt haben, dort verfolgt wurden und von dort ausgewandert sind, auf Entschädigung nicht mehr rechnen.

Es kann hier nicht erortert werden, ob die Begrueendung des Urteils des Bundesgerichtshofs ueberzeugend ist. Dies muss der juristischen Kritik ueberlassen bleiben. Da es sich beim Bundesgerichtshof um die hoechste und letzte Instanz der Rechtsprechung handelt, sind weitere Schritte fuer Oesterreicher nach dem Bundesentschädigungsgesetz Entschädigung zu erhalten, leider zwecklos. Ob der deutsche Verfassungsgerichtshof von dem vom Bundesgerichtshof nunmehr abgewiesenen Klaeger angerufen wird, bleibt abzuwarten. Auf eine Aufhebung des Urteils durch das Bundesverfassungsgericht ist schwerlich zu rechnen.

Der Bundesgerichtshof hat in den fruheren Entscheidungen eine Ausnahme zu Gunsten von oesterreichischen Staatsangehoerigen gemacht, wenn diese zur Zeit der Verfolgung bereits die oesterreichische Staatsangehoerigkeit verloren hatten (z. B. Frauen, die einen fremden Staatsangehoerigen geheiratet hatten) und nicht auf Grund des Staatsbuegerschaftsueberleitungsgesetzes automatisch die oesterreichische Staatsbuegerschaft wieder erworben haben, sondern auf besonderen Antrag die oesterreichische Staatsangehoerigkeit neu verliehen erhielten. Die jetzige Entscheidung des Bundesgerichtshofs laesst nicht klar erkennen, ob diese Gruppe von Verfolgten nunmehr ebenfalls von der Entschädigung nach dem deutschen Bundesentschädigungsgesetz ausgeschlossen sein soll.

In jedem Fall bezieht sich die neue Vorschrift des Par. 166 c nur auf die Sondervorschriften fuer die Verfolgten aus den Vertriebensgebieten (Par. 150) und die Staatenlosen (Par. 166), aber nicht auf diejenigen oesterreichischen Staatsangehoerigen, welche im Gebiet des fruheren Deutschen Reichs ihren Wohnsitz hatten und nach den allgemeinen Vorschriften des Par. 4 BEG fuer Entschädigung qualifizieren.

M. STRANZ

HOME NEWS

ANGLO-JUDAICA

RACE BILL

The Government's Race Relations Bill to amend the existing Act has extended the anti-discrimination laws. The description "colour, race or ethnic or national origins" of people against whom racial discrimination must not be practised, has been adhered to, and this has been held to include minorities other than the coloured, including the Jewish community.

In a statement on behalf of the Board of Deputies its president, Alderman Michael Fidler, welcomed the publication of the Bill. The Board had previously pointed out some of the weaknesses of the Act and especially its loopholes of which, said Alderman Fidler, "racist organisations had taken advantage". As soon as the Board had an opportunity of fully considering the provisions of the Bill, it would decide whether to make further approaches to the Home Secretary to strengthen it.

When the Race Relations Bill was debated in the Commons, demands for the racial legislation to be extended to cover religious discrimination were made. Mr. Quintin Hogg said that a major defect in the Race Relations legislation was that it did not include religion. The Jews could be attacked through their dietary laws or their methods of slaughtering animals. Mr. Paul B. Rose said that religion might be used as a subterfuge for racial discrimination and incitement.

Sir Dingle Foot said that in 1936 with the Blackshirt processions in the East End, the provocation came from Sir Oswald Mosley, who made the same sort of speech then as Mr. Enoch Powell made now. Mr. Maurice Orbach said that everything that had been said by Mr. Powell about the attitudes that people are adopting towards coloured people was said about his parents 60 years ago.

CONCERN AT NAZI RESURGENCE

A number of M.P.s led by Mrs. Renee Short have tabled a motion in the House of Commons expressing grave concern at the further evidence of the resurgence of Nazism in West Germany. The Board of Deputies of British Jews has also expressed grave concern.

GENOCIDE CONVENTION

At the annual meeting of the Anglo-Jewish Association its president, Mr. Harold Sebag-Montefiore, announced that the British Government intends to introduce legislation to bring British law into line with the United Nations' Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes on Genocide preparatory to acceding to this Convention. The Government also intends to consider ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, when the Race Relations Bill has reached the Statute Book.

An A.J.A. deputation had called at the Foreign Office to raise with Mr. Goronwy Roberts, the Minister of State, the problem of discrimination against Jews in Arab countries. It was then stressed that the Government would be in a stronger position to deal with those offending countries when Britain acceded to the convention on genocide.

Following a suggestion by Mr. Sebag-Montefiore, it was agreed that the A.J.A. should send a message to the King of Denmark during his visit to London expressing the gratitude of the Anglo-Jewish people to the Danish people for their help to Danish Jews during the Nazi period.

PARLIAMENTARIAN HONOURS

Lady Serota has been appointed a Baroness-in-Waiting and will serve as a Labour Whip in the House of Lords and as a junior Government spokesman.

Sir Solly Zuckerman, chief scientific adviser to the British Government, was appointed to the Order of Merit.

"A NEW SCAPEGOAT"

At the annual conference of the Association of Jewish Ex-Service Men and Women, Alderman Michael Fidler, president of the Board of Deputies, spoke of Mr. Enoch Powell's speech. This could not have been more calculated to exacerbate differences in the community. Mr. Powell had made it respectable to hold racial views. Steps must be taken to avoid driving into the ranks of the neo-Nazis and fascists those who might feel that racialism had been given an air of respectability.

Mr. Henry Morris, chairman of the Ajex defence committee, said in his report that Ajex must show clearly how it stood on the question of race relations. The racialists had found a new scapegoat in coloured people, but Jews could not afford to be complacent. When he read of the dockers marching and crying out "Ten little niggers" he remembered the days when people shouted "Yids, the Yids." "Today the call is for repatriation. Then it was 'Go back to Palestine' . . . we must reaffirm that it is our policy to combat racial intolerance whether it be by White or by Black". Jews, coloured people and all religious minorities had a common enemy—the intolerant, the prejudiced and the bigoted.

NEW CHRISTIAN CONCEPT OF JUDAISM

Professor the Rev. Cornelius Rijk, of the Vatican's office for Catholic-Jewish Relations, spoke on "Catholics and Jews after 1967—a new situation?" at a symposium arranged by the Centre for Biblical and Jewish Studies at the Convent of our Lady of Sion, West London.

Professor Rijk said the Six-Day War had awakened a new concept of Judaism among Christians. Since the Vatican Declaration on the Jews there had been an effective change in the Church's attitude, but misunderstandings over many centuries could not be removed in a single year. All would now depend on whether and how the Declaration which absolved Jews from the charge of deicide was put into practice.

JEWISH PEACE SOCIETY

A survivor of the Hiroshima disaster spoke at a meeting at the Westminster Synagogue hall organised by the Jewish Peace Society. Mr. Masashi Nii, who visited London as part of a four-year peace mission round the world, talked about his experience of the Hiroshima bombing and its significance for world peace. Faced with the agonising situation of accumulated reserves of nuclear arms and as a victim of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima, he felt it his duty to undertake a world tour for peace and the prohibition of nuclear arms.

Dayan Dr. I. Grunfeld, a vice-president of the Jewish Peace Society, warned that aggressive nationalism was much more dangerous today than in the nineteenth century. The unprecedented degree of annihilation of which the human race was now capable had put before man the alternative of peace or self-destruction.

MANAGING DIRECTOR OF ANGLO-ISRAEL BANK

Mr. Edward W. Joseph, formerly joint managing director of the banking firm Leopold Joseph and Sons founded by his late father, Leopold Joseph, in 1919, has been appointed managing director of the Anglo-Israel Bank.

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Progressives' "Chief Rabbi"

For the first time in the history of the Progressive Jewish movement, a council has been formed comprising both Reform and Liberal rabbis. An official religious spokesman for the Progressive community will, for communal purposes, be considered as having a similar status among the Progressives as has the Chief Rabbi for the Orthodox community. Rabbi Dr. W. Van der Zyl, senior minister of the West London Synagogue of British Jews (Reform), who is also chairman of the council, will hold this office for two years, as will each holder. Prior to his immigration, Dr. Van der Zyl was a rabbi in Berlin. He is a Board member of the AJR.

The purpose of the council is to make it clear to Anglo-Jewry that Judaism has more than one interpretation. It is, however, not intended to impair the position on national occasions of the Chief Rabbi. Representing some 25 per cent of committed British Jewry, the Reform and Liberal movements feel that "their religious voice must be heard in the Jewish community".

Women Read Service

During Women's Guilds Week, an annual event organised by the Reform Synagogues' Association of Women's Guilds, special services were held at Reform synagogues throughout the country. At the West London Reform Synagogue Mrs. E. Bello read a portion of the Law and Mrs. J. Bournston recited the Haftara.

Youth and the Rabbis

Discussing youth activities with the leader of the Leeds Judean Club during an interview, Mr. Daniel Ettinghausen, religious director of the Association for Jewish Youth, attacked the community's religious leaders for their attitude to youth. Most ministers, he said, had no specialised training, interest or patience for getting into the minds of young people.

Jews in Civil Life

Speaking at a lunch-time meeting of the League of Jewish Women, Councillor Millie Miller, Mayor of Camden, stressed the high level of Jewish participation in the civic life of the borough. She said that 17 or 18 members out of 70 of the borough council are Jewish. There were Jews in every organisation of the borough and there was no organisation she could think of which did not have a good sprinkling of Jews doing important work.

Carmel for Girls

From the beginning of the next academic year in September, Carmel College is to become co-educational when nine girls will be admitted for the first time. If successful, the experiment will be extended the following year.

Leeds Artist Remembered

A recommendation by the governors of the Leeds College of Art that it be renamed the Jacob Kramer College has been adopted by the Leeds education committee. Mr. Kramer, the Leeds artist who died in 1962, was born in the Ukraine in 1892. He spent the greater part of his life in Leeds, attending Leeds Art School in the early part of this century and teaching regularly at the Leeds and Bradford Colleges of Art.

C.N.D. Group

In the annual march from Aldermaston of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament the Jewish group again participated. The group was not able to join the march until the third day because of the Sabbath and Passover.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

UNITED STATES

Luther King's Death

After the tragic assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King when rioting broke out, Jewish property suffered proportionately more than that of other groups. However, antisemitism had little, if anything to do with this. Jewish businessmen are heavily involved in the Negro ghettos and they therefore suffered most in places such as Baltimore, Detroit, Cincinnati and Minneapolis. In Washington looting took place not in the Negro district but in the city's main shopping area, where most of the shops are Jewish-owned.

"Can We Be Silent?"

Mr. Hyman H. Bookbinder, Washington representative of the American Jewish Committee, discusses with Jewish organisations the need for increasing involvement in the war on poverty. One of his approaches is: "The world was silent when six million Jews died. As a Jew, can you be silent now when a part of the American population is suffering?"

He feels that there are two basic reasons why the Jews must be involved. One is the Jewish ethic which calls for a struggle towards a just society. The second involves the security of the Jews in American society—a society which in not doing justice by the poor and the Negro is not one in which the Jew can hope to prosper. There is, says Mr. Bookbinder, a lack of understanding of the Negro problem by many Jews.

Axel Springer Chair

Mr. Axel Springer, the West German newspaper publisher whose papers were the target of the Left-wing student demonstrations in the Federal Republic, has created a chair of Contemporary Western European History. The chair, named in memory of his mother, is at Brandeis University in the United States, the only Jewish university outside Israel. Mr. Springer told a gathering at Brandeis the chair was "as a German citizen's contribution towards a better day in all our lives; as a symbol of a new German spirit; as a passionate reaffirmation of eternal values".

He, like everyone else, said Mr. Springer, realised that no reparation or restitution could compensate for what had happened. But he felt that only by remaining aware of what had happened would it be possible to prepare for a better future.

AUSTRALIA

Former Prime Minister's Praise

Sir Robert Menzies, former Australian Prime Minister, spoke at a dinner in Sydney to mark the 19th anniversary of the city's Great Synagogue.

Talking of the persecution of the Jews, he said that he found the basic foundation of the endurance and continuance of the Jews in their religion. No people showed as much responsibility for its own family and its own kin as the Jewish people throughout history.

Tribute was also paid by Sir Robert to the late Sir John Monash and others for their contribution to the advancement of Australia in war and peace.

Nazi Rally

The first Nazi Party rally to be held in Queensland lasted for only a few minutes. The local leader, Eric Ray Wenberg, was taken into protective custody by police. About 2,000 people welcomed him at the meeting, but Wenberg met the anger of more than 40 members of the Brisbane Jewish community, including former concentration camp inmates with their camp numbers on their arms. A spokesman for the community said that many members had suffered agony at the hands of the Nazis before and during the Second World War and had been unable to control their emotions.

JEWRY IN THE EAST

GENERAL HONOURED

The Order of the Red Banner has been awarded to General Yakob Grigorevich Kreiser for "services to the Soviet Armed Forces". General Kreiser is the only Jew to achieve the rank of full general in the Army since General Yona Yakir's execution in 1938.

MOSCOW PRAYER BOOKS

According to Novosti, the Soviet press agency, copies of the first Jewish prayer book to be published in the Soviet Union since 1956 and the second within 40 years were received by Moscow's central synagogue recently.

POLISH PURGE

The Communist régime in Poland has almost completed the removal of Jews from political, cultural, economic and public life. The Polish Parliament was told that the presence in Government posts and other jobs of "pro-Israeli Jews" had been "extremely harmful".

Following the recent statement by Mr. Gomulka, the Communist Party leader, that those who were "loyal to Israel" would be given permission to leave, 300 Polish Jews left Poland on exit visas recently. Many thousands are known to have asked for visas.

Deep concern is being caused among Poland's 20,000 Jews at the attacks in the press against the "cosmopolitan" agents of Zionism and the widespread discrimination against the Jews.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Arrangements for the celebration of the 1,000 years of Czech Jewry and the 700th anniversary of the establishment of Prague's Altneuschul, have been postponed from this summer to the spring of next year. A statement from the Council of the Jewish Communities in Bohemia and Moravia explained that more time was needed in order to make the commemoration ceremonies both memorable and fitting to the occasion.

Professor Ota Sik, one of the five new Deputy Premiers named in Prague, is of Jewish origin, as is Dr. Frantisek Kriegel, a Polish-born doctor who has been elected chairman of the Czech National Front (an organisation consisting of the country's five political parties, trade union organisations and youth groups).

ITALIAN COMMUNIST CONFERENCE

A conference organised by the Italian Communist Party and the Left-wing Italian Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity brought together for the first time 17 delegations representing Communist and other parties and movements from twelve Mediterranean countries, including Yugoslavia. Representatives of the Italian Communist Party and the French Socialist Party expressed regret that Israel had been excluded at the demand of the Arabs. The conference produced a document denouncing "American imperialism". It also demanded the immediate withdrawal of Israeli armed forces and denounced "the repetition of Israel's armed intervention". The head of the Yugoslav delegation abstained from approving the document.

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INDIA

Government's Policy

In an interview with the editor-in-chief of *Look* magazine, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, India's Prime Minister, said that in spite of her country's strong support for the Arab position in the United Nations, India is "certainly not anti-Jewish." India did not maintain diplomatic relations with Israel because it would create unnecessary political problems with some neighbours. During the inter-war years, said Mrs. Gandhi, India was the first to uphold the cause of the Jews oppressed by the Nazis in Europe.

Kerala Emigration

Of the 2,200 Jews born and brought up in the Indian State of Kerala, all but 300 have left for Israel. Half of these are in Cochin and the rest in nearby coastal towns. According to Mr. S. S. Koder, the president of the South Indian Jewish Association, those Jews who are left are fairly well off and do not want to leave everything behind and face the prospect of starting afresh in a new homeland.

The total Jewish population of India is less than 15,000, mainly concentrated in Bombay and Ahmadabad. Jews have lived in Kerala for nearly 1,500 years.

Cochin Synagogue Stamp

The four-hundredth anniversary of the world-famous Cochin Synagogue will be marked by a postage stamp to be issued by the Indian Government on December 15, the first day of the anniversary celebrations. Both the Prime Minister and the Indian President are expected at the celebrations, which will last five days. Members of the committee also hope that Jewish leaders from many parts of the world will attend.

ACTION IN TURKEY

Bugün, the Turkish extreme Right-wing Moslem newspaper which is conducting an antisemitic campaign, has now revived the notorious blood libel. In an article entitled "Non-Jews, take care of your children", the paper told Moslems that it was not a legend but the truth that Jews considered it a pious act to suck the blood of non-Jewish children. The paper continues to publish a "black list" of Jewish firms and to call for an economic boycott of the Jews.

Jewish communal leaders in Turkey and Rabbi David Asseo, the Chief Rabbi in particular, have been accused by *Shalom*, an Istanbul Jewish weekly, of failing to protest to the Government against the antisemitic attacks of *Bugün*.

On the first day of Passover Patriarch Athenagoras, the spiritual leader of Eastern Orthodox Churches throughout the world, paid an unprecedented visit to the home of the Chief Rabbi to convey his greetings and best wishes to the Jewish community.

"CHRISTIAN GREECE"

The 5,000 members of Greece's Jewish community are concerned about the slogan "Greece of the Christian Greeks" adopted by the military government.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior has dismissed fears that this slogan might lead to some kind of racial policy, telling foreign correspondents that there is no discrimination among Greek citizens, whatever their religion.

SPANISH SYNAGOGUE

In Madrid the foundation-stone of the first synagogue building proper in Spain since the Expulsion in 1492 has been laid. A mikva will be built next door to the synagogue. A Jewish day school with 60 pupils is already functioning. About 5,000 Jews live in Spain, approximately 2,000 of whom are in Madrid.

Fritz Thorn

KNIGHTS IN PAPER ARMOUR

Sober research into the motivation of journalists may discover the ambitions of being patted on the back by the editor, getting not too many agricultural conferences to report on and buying a better car next year. As humdrum a profession as an accountant's—yet with the difference that from time to time, unpredictably and without warning, newspapermen carried out the most moving and most unselfish acts of dogged courage any individual can hope to achieve.

In our time when causes are embraced for the sake of embracing, sterile and stupid from the outset, the ten fights for causes described in Egon Larsen's dispassionate book* have one thing in common: they were won. Some ended in Pyrrhic victories, none with easy triumph and all were dangerous for the attackers in many ways. Did they really attack for the sake of "Circulation"? Nonsense—it is cheaper to boost circulation with racing forecasts and a list of unclaimed Saving Bond wins. Is the quest for fame then for what Daniel Spitzer called the "Immortality of One Day"? Hardly—it might have been the doubtful fame of a libel action or a gaol sentence. It rather looks as if the journalists fought for a very simple reason: they hated injustice and loved the truth. And because they were no dreamers they wanted to be first with the truth.

The Dreyfus Case is in many respects the classical case of predominantly one man's (Zola's) struggle for one man's freedom, and a great many books have been written about it. Yet seldom has the background been outlined in a few so masterly brush-strokes as in Larsen's account, and nowhere have the implications been shown so clearly as in this. It was the first case in modern times where a single Jew was made a scapegoat for political reasons. Only half a century later there were millions and hardly any voice was raised, but then even Zola's hammer prose would have been but a vain whisper. The last sentence in his famous article in *L'Aurore* is nevertheless the credo of Larsen's newspaper heroes: "I am making a last, extreme effort to help the cause of truth and justice. I have but one passion: that there be light in the name of suffering mankind, which has a right to happiness."

In spite of this leitmotiv Larsen firmly resisted the temptation of bestowing wholesale honours upon fighting journalists whose personalities were complex and not simply heroic, and whose activities were less single-minded than Zola's. Probably the most comprehensive study of an already notorious event from a new "multi-viewpoint" is Larsen's treatment of the Redl Case. Egon Erwin Kisch stumbled on this greatest and most vicious scandal in military history because a full-back of his football team had not turned out for the Sunday game. He was a locksmith and had been called to open a flat on orders from two Viennese gentlemen. It was Oberst Redl's flat. . . .

Yet Larsen goes beyond this, repeating a fantastic story merely because it fits the title of his book better than any other. In a few concise statements he dissects the question of a journalist's loyalty—in this case the loyalty of a reporter to the Austrian occupiers of his homeland—and indeed the whole intricate question of a journalist's integrity. But Larsen would not be the brilliant journalist he is himself had he forgotten the unique trimmings of this unique case: the

trick of concealing the sensation behind a fictitious dementi and the marvellous spotlight on Kisch as a person in the famous story of the *Neue Freie Presse*. When he and his followers "invaded" the august building after the 1918 revolution, Kisch's brother, then an editor, vacated his desk reluctantly but hissed in the rebel leader's ear: "Just wait—I'll tell mother"! (In the juicier original: *Warte Egonku, ich sags der Mamá*).

My personal favourites are those stories where sheer courage and human involvement were so dominant that paradoxically even their news value came second. These "little wars" would also have been waged, one feels, if there had not been any newspaper in the background and if the warrior had been illiterate. I refer to Wickham Steed's and Philip Graves' stubborn scholarly work in disproving the authenticity of the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion"—probably the most painstaking study Mr. Larsen has undertaken—to William Thomas Stead's smashing of an enormously profitable vice ring by actually buying a young girl, and last but not least to the most moving story of all: that of the frail Irishman John Segrue, who in 1938 was ordered by an S.S. officer in Vienna to wash the streets with a dirty rag. Segrue quietly did as he was told and helped an old Jewish woman nearly dropping with fatigue. He was a Gentile and a Catholic who had been sceptical about alleged German atrocities. From that day onwards until his death he fought the Nazis.

Egon Larsen, who has been a newspaperman nearly all his life, knows better than anybody else this eery no-mans-land between the Arts, Literature and Politics which is Journalism. Seldom has tribute to a few been paid with deeper insight, greater respect and so gentle a touch of cynicism.

TALENTED WRITERS

The novelist, Gerda Charles, addressed the Society for the Study of Jewish Theology on "Judaism and Literature". Miss Charles said that the past few years had seen a "dazzling flow of talent" in Jewish creative writing in the English-speaking world. It was the non-Jewish reader who called the Jewish writer into existence, because of the desperate need and desire to learn from him.

There was, however, little in Anglo-Jewish writing that could compare with the brilliance of American-Jewish literature.

MEMO

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Old Acquaintances

Obituary: John Heartfield (Helmut Herzfelde), the 77-year-old pioneer of photo montage, who lived in London during the war and returned to Germany in 1950, died in East Berlin.—Hans Winge, film critic of Vienna's "Presse", died at the age of 65 as the result of a street accident; during the war he was a film cutter in Hollywood.—Olga Scheinpflugova, the 66-year-old actress, widow of Karel Capek, died in Prague.—The dancer, Harald Kreuzberg, died in Switzerland at the age of 67.—The death occurred in Rome of Hans von Huelsen, a personal friend of Gerhart Hauptmann and author of more than 40 books.

Milestones: Alfred Braun, Berlin's best-known radio commentator before the Hitler régime, celebrated his 80th birthday. He began his career as an actor, leaving Germany after being freed from a concentration camp, but coming back from Turkey during the war, when he assisted Veit Harlan in his production of "Jud Süss".—Opera singer Frieda Leider, the daughter of a Berlin carpenter, who became internationally famous for her roles as Isolde and Brunhilde, and N. O. Scarpì (formerly Fritz Bondy) who started as an actor in Prague and became a translator of English and French books and master of anecdotes in Switzerland, are also 80.—Tenor Julius Patzak, born in Vienna and best remembered for his roles as Tamino and Belmonte, is 70.

News from Everywhere: Richard Friedenthal was elected honorary president of the German P.E.N. Club; Dolf Sternberger was re-elected as president and H. Schwab-Felisch as secretary.—Lola Lewin, the widow of the founder of Lessing-Hochschule, Dr. Ludwig Lewin, donated her husband's library to the Berlin Free University.—Dieter Hildebrandt, dramatic critic of the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, resigned as a protest against the paper's refusal to publish an article of his against the Vietnam policy of the United States.

Switzerland: Valerie von Martens accepted an invitation to direct "Ingeborg" in Berne, written by her late husband, Curt Goetz.—Ernst Deutsch will appear in Hauptmann's "Vor Sonnenuntergang" in Lucerne.—Leopold Lindtberg produced Brecht's "Heilige Johanna der Schlachthofe", starring W. Reichmann, at Zürich's Schauspielhaus.—Ferdinand Leitner, the City of Stuttgart's musical director, is to take over the directorship of Zürich's opera.

Germany: Edmund Wolf, formerly of the German BBC section in Bush House, produced a Yehudi Menuhin feature for TV, together with Peter Ebert.—Hilde Hildebrandt appeared in H. Weigel's adaptation of Mihura's "Katzenzungen" in Munich.—Erich Burger returned to Europe from New York to become literary adviser of Berlin's Freie Volksbühne.—Herbert Gruenbaum and Erhard Siedel took part in Michael's "Sonntagsspaziergang" at Berlin's Schiller-Theater workshop.—Artur Brauner is producing a film based on Sholem Aleichem's "Tevye der Milchiker"; the Israeli actor, Rodensky, now starring in the Hamburg production of "Fiddler on the Roof", will take the lead.—Hans Deppe produced Molnar's "Liliom" with Harald Juhnke in Hamburg.—Kaete Haack and Maria Koeber appear in "Dieb bei Nacht" at Berlin's Tribüne.

Austria: Paula Wessely will star in Brecht's "Mutter Courage" at Vienna's Burg.—Hans Weigel was elected as an honorary member of the Austrian Booksellers' Association; he has written a libretto, "Wohl dem, der luegt", for Robert Stolz.

PEM

* Egon Larsen: *First with the Truth: Newspapermen in Action*. John Barker, London. 198 pp. 30s.

Kurt Grunwald (Jerusalem)

THE FEUCHTWANGERS

A Family of Bankers

Students of the history of Jewish participation in banking will be struck by a veritable "explosion" of Jewish banking talent in south-west Germany, which took place at the end of the Napoleonic war along the Frankfurt/Munich axis. Within a few decades that area provided the heads of important banking houses, both private and corporate, in many financial centres: Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, Vienna and even London. And, furthermore, almost all the leading Jewish financiers in Wall Street at the end of the last century also originally came from Bavaria. (c.f. H. E. Supple: "Business Elite—German-Jewish Financiers of the 19th Century". Business History Review XXXI/2. Harvard 1967 New York.)

One of the early centres in Bavaria was the town of Fürth. At the beginning of the 19th century thirteen Jewish banking houses were recorded there, and for some of them Fürth became the starting-place for international development. The most prominent were probably the Königswarters, whose ancestor, Jonas Hirsch (1740-1826), had come from Königswarth, in Bohemia. He founded a prospering banking business and his sons opened banks in Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Vienna and Paris.

Another of these Fürth families were the Feuchtwangers. First, they and their connections spread over Germany, but the events of 1933 forced them overseas. (Their family tree, published in Tel Aviv in 1953, also includes a host of distinguished rabbis, scholars, writers and doctors, but here we are only concerned with those members of the family in the banking profession.)

The family tree starts with Seligmann Feuchtwanger (1786-1852), although the family can be traced further back. His wife, Fanny (Vögele) (1799-1875), was a daughter of the wealthy merchant banker, Anselm Wassermann, of Wallerstein, whose firm A. E. Wassermann, of Bamberg, later became a leading private bank in Germany. Its last scion was Oskar Wasserman, chairman of the board of the Deutsche Bank until removed by the Nazis in 1934. Thus, it might be concluded that the banking spirit was introduced into the family by Seligmann's wife.

Seligmann himself was a dealer in silver. He was undemanding and not a keen businessman. It is told of him that whenever he had

* The numbers after the names indicate the genealogical position of the persons concerned in the family tree. Persons with one number are children of Seligmann Feuchtwanger (e.g., Moritz is the eighth child); persons with several numbers, their and their descendants' offspring.

earned a week's keep he would close his shop and devote himself to his studies.

Seligmann had eighteen children, three of whom died in their first year. Of the surviving fifteen, nine were boys who, after Barmitzvah, were given a small sum of money and sent away to learn a trade.

Thus Moritz (8)* (1828-1910) was apprenticed to his relatives, the Wassermanns, before joining his oldest brother, Jakob Löw (2) (1821-1890), who had established the banking firm of J. L. Feuchtwanger in Munich in 1857. This firm operated for more than 70 years, until it was "aryanised" in 1934, the same year in which Jakob Löw's grandsons, Dr. Leo (2/3/4) and Theodor (2/3/3) Feuchtwanger formed the banking house, J. L. Feuchtwanger, Ltd., in Tel Aviv. After Leo's death in 1959 the bank was sold to outside interests. Later it went into compulsory liquidation, but "J.L.'s" great-grandson, Walter (2/3/2/1), has re-established the house in Munich under the name of W. Feuchtwanger, K.G. The firm of Feuchtwanger (London) Ltd., was established in 1955 by Walter Feuchtwanger and his family.

Jakob Löw's younger brothers, Amson (13) (1834-1899), Gabriel (14) (1835-1906) and Benjamin (18) (1841-1906), established the banking firm of Gebrüder Feuchtwanger in Fürth in the mid-fifties of the last century. The firm was liquidated in 1919, after the death of its last owner, Amson's son, Markus (13/3).

In 1934 two other sons of Amson, the late Moritz (13/11) (b. 1883) and Dr. med. Fritz (13/13), formed the private banking firm of M. & F. Feuchtwanger in London, the shares of which are held by Feuchtwanger Continuation Ltd. Dr. F. Feuchtwanger (b. 1890) is still active in the firm.

To complete the record of those family members who traded under the Feuchtwanger name, mention should also be made of Friedrich (8/4) (1864-1934), son of Moritz of Munich (8), who was a banker in Paris.

The second son of Friedrich's younger brother, August, is Dr. Alfred Feuchtwanger (8/6/2), Tel Aviv/Zürich, one of the co-founders and until recently a partner in the firm of Jacob Japhet & Co. Ltd., bankers in Jerusalem. The senior partner of that firm, Jacob Japhet (1889-1939), operated a Berlin bank, Japhet, Sundheimer & Co., from 1920 until 1933. He was married to Elisabeth Feuchtwanger (4/3/6), a granddaughter of Seligmann's fourth son, Elkan, and their eldest son, Ernst, is now joint General Manager of Bank Leumi Le-Israel. Until it was sold

to outside interests some years ago, "Japhets Bank," as it is called for short, was connected through two of its partners with the Feuchtwanger family, as was Ellern's Bank Ltd., until its recent sale, the third of the surviving German private banks to have been established in Palestine. (Some smaller banks, e.g., Kollenscher and Löwenberg & Co., never achieved similar status and were soon wound up.) Its founder was Hermann Ellern (5/3/2), a grandson of Seligmann's daughter, Regina, and son of Amson's daughter, Clara.

Hermann's paternal grandfather, Heyum Ellern, had worked in the old-established bank of E. J. Wertheimer in Fürth, but in 1853 started as a textile wholesaler, trading from Vienna with the Balkans. His son, Ignaz (5/3) (1856-1917), was trained in his uncle's bank, Gebrüder Feuchtwanger, in Fürth, and later worked for another bank with family connections, Straus & Co., Karlsruhe (Samuel Straus, who had established this bank in 1870, was married to Isabella, Jakob Löw's daughter). Aided by his uncles, Ignaz opened his own firm in Karlsruhe in 1881. His son, Hermann, was first trained in his father's firm and later with Ernst Wertheimer & Co., Frankfurt, and Samuel Montague & Co., London. He took over the management of the paternal firm on his father's death. The bank in Karlsruhe was forced to close in 1938, but Hermann had already started Ellern's Bank Ltd. in Palestine in 1933, and presided over it until its sale late in 1966. He now retains a number of investment companies.

Many other members of the family were active in banking, such as Max Rau (16/1) (1863-1928), a banker in Fürth, and Jacob Teutsch (1/2/2) (1873-1942), manager with the Dresdner Bank, Nürnberg, not to mention the legion of relatives who worked over the years in the family banks in Germany and Palestine/Israel, as well as in other banks in Europe and overseas.

The sale in recent years of the three family banks in Israel to outside interests is an indication of substantial changes in the family whose future development will be followed with interest.

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Frank E. Falk

SILVER JUBILEE OF LEO BAECK LODGE

In 1937 the Nazi Government dissolved the B'nai B'rith Lodges in Germany, whose Grand President was Dr. Leo Baeck. Their leaders were described as "the Chiefs of Staff for the establishment of Jewish world domination". Later the Lodges in the countries overrun by Germany were also dissolved.

Many members of B'nai B'rith, including presidents and past presidents of Continental lodges—from Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and other countries—found refuge in Britain. In spite of their struggle in building up their lives anew, they had a strong desire to carry on the traditions and ideals of the Lodge. However, to join *en masse* the leading Lodge in London, the First Lodge of England would have resulted in an "Ueberfremdung" of this Lodge by "Germans" which could not be desirable at that time. On the other hand, there were various circumstances, such as internment in 1940, German air attacks, etc., as well as personal difficulties of the then "enemy aliens" which first stood in the way of setting up a new Lodge for brothers from the Continent.

Eventually, in 1943, it was agreed that the Continental Lodge brothers should form a new and separate section, "Section 1943", of the First Lodge, independent and autonomous in administration, programme of work and election of Chairman and Officers. The President of the First Lodge was also to be President of the "Section 1943". Two hundred Continental brothers joined "Section 1943". Their Officers and Council were installed into office by Grand President Julius Schwab (himself a scion of an old Frankfurt family) on May 30, 1943, which date has come to be accepted as the birthday of the Leo Baeck Lodge. The first Chairman was Frederick Goldschmidt, whose close association with the AJR, in particular through his outstanding work as chief legal adviser of U.R.O. has been known to members of the AJR for many years. It is noteworthy that many of the founder members and leaders of "Section 1943" of B'nai B'rith played a similar part in the AJR—a clear reflection of the devotion and energy shown by these men in creating on British soil those institutions which had formed the traditional basis of Jewish life on the Continent, e.g., Adolf Schoyer (then Chairman of the AJR), Kurt Alexander (later General Secretary of the AJR), Abraham Horovitz, Hermann Berlak and Heinrich Stern.

In taking on his new office, Frederick Goldschmidt gave vivid expression to the feelings of all members: "Our first thoughts go out to our brothers, their families and all Jews who could not leave in time the hell of the European Continent. It will be one of our principal tasks to help them with all our strength as soon as help will be possible. It is our aim to work in the spirit of our former Grand President, Dr. Leo Baeck, this extraordinary man, whom B'nai B'rith in Germany chose as their head long before he became

the acknowledged leader of German Jewry".

The foundations of a strong organisation of the Lodge were laid in 1943 and 1944, when a constitution was accepted and 17 Lodge Committees were formed. The activities comprised both welfare and cultural work.

In 1945, Leo Baeck was liberated in Theresienstadt and came to London to live with his daughter and son-in-law, Ruth and Hermann Berlak. "Section 1943", with the consent of the Grand Lodge of the British district and of the Supreme Lodge in Washington, altered its status to become an independent Lodge, adopting with his approval the name of Leo Baeck who also accepted the office of Honorary Life President. In the course of time, the Lodge became the largest in B'nai B'rith outside the United States, and it has maintained this position.

One of the first tasks taken up by the Lodge after the end of the war was assistance to the remnants of Jewry on the Continent by collecting and dispatching large quantities of food and other badly needed commodities. Arrangements were also made with the Swiss lodges to send children to that country for a holiday. The memory of those who had perished in the Holocaust was kept alive by planting a "Yaar Yizkor" in Israel.

From the very outset the members were greatly helped by their wives and others who had been members of the "Schwesternvereinigungen" on the Continent. In 1946, the sisters formed the B'nai B'rith Leo Baeck (London) Women's Lodge, whose first president was Mrs. Erna Goldschmidt. It worked energetically and in close harmony with the Men's Lodge and recently celebrated its 'coming of age'.

In 1953, the Lodge's welfare and old age activities were consolidated by the foundation of the Leo Baeck Lodge Trust Fund. Due to the generosity of the late Alfred Kaiser, a scholarship fund could be created from which substantial bursaries and grants are made, in particular to postgraduate students from Israel.

The total sum spent for old age, welfare and youth amounted to £13,000 in the first ten years up to 1953, but it rose considerably in the following 15 years to a further £88,000, making a total of £101,000 over the 25 years. The Israel emergency found the Leo Baeck Lodges enthusiastic in their determination to help, and a large sum was raised.

In recent years new ventures were embarked upon. The "Leo Baeck Day Centre for the Over-Sixties", created by the initiative of Dr. Vally Wills, provides a "Home from Home" with inexpensive meals in pleasant club-like surroundings for a daily average of 60 lonely old people. A small residential Old Age Home—the "Clara Nehab House" (the house was donated by Mr. Eric Jacobi)—is also maintained by the lodge. The premises adjoining the Home have just been acquired to make a much needed extension possible. The Lodge also made a substantial contribution to the Gordon Court Flatlet scheme of the First Lodge of England.

Prominent among the many contributions to Israeli institutions is the Lodge's participation in the Ir-Ganim project in partnership with the David Yellin Lodge in Jerusalem. The project includes social care for new immigrants, a library and community centre for the young and an old age club.

The Lodge has also made major contributions to the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation and com-

mitted itself to substantial financial support for the new Hillel House at present in the course of erection at Endsleigh Street.

The welfare activities of the Lodge have never been confined to its members. In fact, only a very small fraction of the expenditure has been spent on them. In every deserving case the Lodge has been willing to help. Co-operation has been close and harmonious with Self Aid of Refugees, the AJR, the Jewish Welfare Board and others. As readers will have seen from the May issue of *AJR Information*, during the past three years regular contributions have been made to the amenity funds of the Old Age Homes under the care of the AJR and the C.B.F.

The widespread welfare work of the Lodge is complemented by equally intense cultural, educational and social activities. Throughout the 25 years meetings have been held every week—a record surely unique for any organisation. They range over a wide field of Jewish and general knowledge, Anglo-Jewish institutions, British political and economic life, art and scientific development. Eminent personalities from outside as well as many brothers have spoken at these functions. There are also study groups and local group meetings in the various areas of Greater London.

Since its foundation the Lodge has been conscious of the importance of attracting young people and introducing them to the ideas of B'nai B'rith. A "Young People's Circle" developed into the "Sir Basil Henriques Young Adult Lodge" in 1963, which has become a focal point of B'nai B'rith youth activities in London. A "Leo Baeck Lodge Forum" was recently formed as a centre within the Lodge for the younger members and their friends. Whilst proud of its Continental origin, the Lodge is thus maintaining its continuity and integrating itself fully into B'nai B'rith as a major body of Anglo-Jewry.

It seems appropriate on an occasion like this to record the names of the Presidents who during these 25 years have made their mark on the Lodge: Frederick Goldschmidt (1943-46), Henry Minden (1946-48 and 1951-52), Kurt Alexander (1948-49), Georg Salzberger (1949-51), Hans H. Herzog (1952-54), Fritz Kent (1954-56), Josef Kutner (1956-59), Arthur Owen (1959-62 and 1964-65), Julius Meyer (1962-64), Frank E. Falk (1965-67), Arnold R. Horwell (since 1967). The two last named have also been members of the AJR Executive for a number of years which has contributed to the friendly relationship between these two organisations of former Central European refugees.

There have always been close relations with the District Grand Lodge which comprises all Lodges in this country. The standing of the Leo Baeck Lodge within the District Lodge is reflected in the fact that throughout the past decades several of its members have held offices as Grand Vice-Presidents, Grand Treasurer or Executive Members of the Grand Lodge.

During all these years the Lodge has not had a home of its own. It first met in various premises in Hampstead and later at Stern Hall (Seymour Place); since 1951 the premises of the New Liberal Jewish Congregation have served as its meeting place. Now the Lodge can, however, look forward to the completion of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Centre, where it hopes to find a real home giving full scope to its numerous and ever increasing activities.

The history of the Leo Baeck Lodge is the history of the life of an important section of the community of former Central European refugees. It is a record to be proud of, a memento and inspiration both for those who endured and still recollect the years of Nazi persecution as well as for the young and future generations which follow them.

Arno Reinfrank

LITTLE DIARIES OF GREAT CRIMES

It is reported that no Jewish book had such a deeply stirring effect on people all over the world, including Germany, as the "Diary of Anne Frank". One may assume, however, that the youth members of the neo-Nazi party N.P.D. never read this book or any of the other numerous publications on Nazi crimes. By now, a wide range of such books have appeared on the German literary scene—ranging from fact-reporting documentations to private recollections. While the former are of great interest to the historian, the latter, at their most, evoke pity among German readers. Yet only too often can one hear the apologetic remark that the extent of horrors and crimes committed by Nazism left the individual virtually without opportunity to oppose them. The subject is dropped with a shrug.

Is the vastness of Jewish suffering really such that this attitude is acceptable? If one focuses details of this gigantic gruesome picture of history on concrete and local circumstances, if—to quote Shakespeare—one gives "a body and a name" to events which are only too readily removed into foggy Nazi apologetics, then every German partner of a conversation, who belongs to the older generation, has to admit failure on his part in the defence of basic human rights against barbarity.

Two recent and wholly unspectacular publications, both running into no more than a hundred pages, are providing just these concrete and detailed profiles of Nazi persecution on the local basis of two South German Jewish communities. In both their titles appears the word "diary". One is compiled by Max Ludwig (a pen-name) under the title "Das Tagebuch des Hans O.—Dokumente und Berichte ueber die Deportation und den Untergang der Heidelberger Juden", published by Lambert Schneider Verlag, Heidelberg. The other was commissioned by the Jewish community of Mainz to Dr. Anton Keim and is named "Tagebuch einer juedischen Gemeinde 1941-43", published by von Hase & Kohler, Mainz. The merit of these two small volumes lies in the fact that they neither confine themselves to the sufferings of one individual nor extend to the subsequent annihilation of millions of human beings and the vagueness that goes with such numeric accumulation.

The Jewish community of Mainz counted 2,738 members in 1925, fell to 1,453 members in 1939, of whom 127 had returned in 1963. . . . Proportionally similar figures apply to Heidelberg. Although both communities could be considered as prosperous at their time, their minority status can well be imagined among an "Aryan" population of the two towns running well into 200,000. Therefore, it is possible for both authors to produce a picture of a collective fate without foregoing recognisable profiles of the individuals concerned. This lends a convincing power to the books and may have an impact on readers who still stubbornly refuse to recognise the facts.

Max Ludwig's book contains the photo-reproduction of the "J"-marked identity card of its perished "hero", Hans Oppenheimer, showing the face of a ponderous-looking young man who wanted to become a technician like his father but was forced by circumstances to embark—with reluctance—on training as a commercial clerk which he never finished: after ordeals in various camps he died of dysentery in Buchenwald shortly before the arrival of the Americans. His diary entries are supplemented by letters from his father and from the poet Alfred Mombert, also of Heidelberg, who was interned in Gurs camp.

There are also S.S. documents and long lists of Jewish citizens who never returned to the green strands of their romantic Neckar town.

The "hero" of Dr. Keim's book is the community of Mainz. Embedded in chironical S.S. and Gestapo "Erlasse" the records reveal the intended sadistic pettiness of the persecutors. Entries like "Mrs. Mildenberger to be reprimanded for failing to include 'Sara' in her signature" or "Various arrests for improper exhibition of the 'Star' on garments" are followed by "committed suicide on railway tracks . . .". The last entry in the chronicle reads: "On January 7, 1944, all Jewish widows living in Germany arrested and in 'Sammeltransport' deported to Theresienstadt. . .".

Will schoolteachers in Heidelberg and Mainz read these books to their classes?

DANISH HEROISM

Pastor Poul Borchsenius, pastor of the Danish Church for over 40 years until his retirement, visited London for the preparation of his new book's English edition, "Two Ways to God," about Christian-Jewish relations, is not Pastor Borchsenius's first book on Jews. Since the Second World War he has written a five-volume history of the Jews and six books on the State of Israel.

During the war Pastor Borchsenius was a member of the Danish Resistance, helping to rescue 8,000 Jews who were safely transported to Sweden. Two days before Rosh Hashana in 1943 a Wehrmacht officer informed the Underground that the Gestapo would round up all the Jews in Denmark who would be at home during the New Year. The Underground arranged for all the Jews in the area to be alerted and for Danish families to take them in. Only 5 per cent of the Jews, who did not believe they were in danger, were arrested and taken to concentration camps. In the next fortnight all Danish Jews were taken in fishing boats to Sweden. Pastor Borchsenius said that this heroic rescue operation could never have been achieved without the assistance of the German navy and Wehrmacht, who closed their eyes while the fishing boats were shuttling between the coasts. He regarded it as a greater achievement that none of the 500 Danish Jews taken to Theresienstadt were sent to Auschwitz.

Everybody protested, from the King of Denmark to church leaders and writers, and the Germans took notice. "Pope Pius was very wrong when he believed that protests could not save the lives of the Jews," declared the Pastor.

In retirement in Randers, Jutland, Pastor Borchsenius has set himself the task of bringing the Christian churches closer to the Jews.

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THE ISRAELI SCENE

INDEPENDENCE DAY

Israel held her Independence Day parade, in spite of a unanimous Security Council resolution ordering her to call it off. Nearly 5,000 men and women of the armed forces took part in the parade, which started with a fly-past of aircraft. British, American and French tanks, guns and transport were in the armoured column, which also featured Soviet-built equipment captured in the Six-Day War. The Arab community was advised by its religious leaders to remain indoors if possible during the parade.

The anniversary was celebrated in London by a meeting at the Royal Albert Hall, attended by about 6,000 people. The meeting was arranged by the Zionist Federation and presided over by Sir Barnett Janner, M.P. Mr. Yigal Allon, Minister of Labour, who represented Israel, summed up the spirit of the meeting in Winston Churchill's phrase after the Battle of Britain: "Rejoice, rejoice, but do not relax."

Representatives of Britain's three major political parties also spoke: Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Power; Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, formerly a Conservative Foreign Secretary and Chancellor of the Exchequer; and Mr. Jeremy Thorpe, leader of the Liberals.

A pageant depicting the 20 years of Israel's existence was produced by Wolf Mankowitz, with those taking part including Lord Boothby, David Kossoff, Miriam Karlin and Assaf Dayan, son of Israel's Defence Minister.

HOMAGE TO HEROES

Jerusalem Memorial Forest

This issue carries a letter by the Rev. Dr. I. Levy, Director of the Jewish National Fund, in which he appeals for contributions towards the creation of a Forest in memory of the Israeli soldiers who fell in the Six-Day War.

Usually, this paper declines requests for publicising fund-raising activities of other organisations, however worthy the cause may be. If, in this instance, the Executive agreed to make an exception, the reason is that the object of the J.N.F.'s call is not an appeal in the ordinary sense of the word.

All of us remember only too well the feelings of anxiety we shared exactly one year ago, when we considered the crisis in Israel as a matter which affected our own lives. Just as then everybody felt the urge to ease the burden by contributing to the best of his ability, it is sincerely hoped that the response to this year's appeal will be guided by the same spirit and excel by the same generosity.

MANKOWITZ ADDRESSES J.P.A.

Addressing the inaugural meeting of the press, print and publicity committee of the J.P.A., the author Wolf Mankowitz said that the war of words following the Six-Day War is being lost by Israel. It could not be denied that the propaganda offensive of "massively anti-Zionist" forces, using words as its weapons, had dampened that enthusiasm on the part of the Jewish public that was created during the war. There was a commitment to answer the continuous barrage of misrepresentation, misunderstanding and antisemitic propaganda that came up time and time again, said Mr. Mankowitz.

GOLDMANN AND W.Z.O.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, of the World Zionist Organisation, will not seek re-election as president. He is to continue in the post until a successor is elected by the Zionist Congress this month.

In a statement Dr. Goldmann said his decision had nothing to do with the attacks made against him recently in the Israeli press. He had not resigned but was not a candidate for re-election. He would be delighted if a younger leader assumed this difficult and responsible office and he would naturally always be ready to help his colleagues on the new Zionist executive if they sought his assistance.

THE GERMAN SCENE

ANTISEMITISM ADMITTED

N.P.D. SUCCESS

The success of the extreme Right-wing National Democratic Party in Baden-Wuerttemberg, where they got 381,393 of the votes (9.8 per cent—the same proportion the Nazis won in the same State 38 years ago), is the biggest it has yet achieved. The party is now represented in seven of West Germany's eleven State parliaments. With the present trend, the extremists would win more than 40 seats in the Bundestag in the general elections of 1969.

The leader of the 12 N.P.D. members who will sit in the new State parliament of Baden-Wuerttemberg is Wilhelm Gutmann, a former Nazi mayor of Tiengen who was gaoled after the war for his part in the persecution and deportation of Jews.

The Federal Chancellor, Dr. Kiesinger, has stated that he is not prepared to consider banning the party. He called on all Germans to fight to crush the N.P.D. by "political argument."

RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

In an interview with *Deutschland-Berichte*, a pro-Israel news bulletin published in Bonn, Mr. Asher Ben-Natan, the Israeli Ambassador, said that relations which have been developing between West Germany and Israel during past years justified an optimistic view for the future. He expressed the appreciation of the people of Israel for the understanding and sympathy shown in West Germany to their problems before and since the Six-Day War.

Emphasising that the West German reparations agreement had paved the way for all future relations between the two countries, Mr. Ben-Natan said that West Germany's readiness to supply arms had been another important factor which had deeply influenced the people of Israel, who realised that the Federal Republic had broken with the past and was now a democratic State.

GERMAN NEO-NAZIS WITH ARABS

M. Roger Katz, the president of the former Jewish resistance fighters' organisation in Belgium, told a *Jewish Chronicle* correspondent that proof had been established that German neo-Nazis were fighting with Arab terrorists against Israel. An obituary notice had appeared in a neo-Nazi youth publication, *Der Neue Aufbau* that Lieutenant Karl von Kynast was killed fighting on September 9, 1967, while serving in the Egyptian Army. M. Katz said that there was proof that offices to recruit men for the Arab countries had been opened in Germany and Austria. About 44 mercenaries and experts left recently for Egypt, where they are serving mainly in the aeronautical field.

TRIALS AND SENTENCES

Dr. Karl Ferber and Dr. Heinz Hugo Hoffman, two former Nazi assistant judges, were gaoled by a Nuremberg court for the "manslaughter" in 1942 of Mr. Leo Katzenberger, then chairman of the town's Jewish community, who was sentenced to death for alleged "Rassenschande." They were sentenced to three and two years' respectively. The jury took into account that the two men had acquiesced in the death sentence because they were afraid of losing their posts, and that they had been conscience-stricken for over 26 years.

Five youths were convicted of assaulting a Jewish businessman in Balingen, near Stuttgart, in June, 1967. The local court was told that the youths called the man "a swine Hitler forgot to gas" as they beat him up. In the court one of them declared that "Hitler was right in exterminating Jews." Two each received a suspended sentence of five months' imprisonment and the other three were fined.

A party of ten German boys and girls who visited the Leeds Judean Club at the end of a two-week goodwill visit, openly admitted personal evidence of antisemitism among many Germans. Their 19-year-old spokesman said his parents were strongly antisemitic. Many of the older generation in his native town of Hameln, where there are no Jews among the population of 50,000, were anti-Jewish. Three or four of their town councillors were members of the N.P.D. with pronounced antisemitic opinions expressed openly. The youths admitted a deep sense of shame for their parents who had illogically prejudiced their minds.

The group are members of church youth groups, and on the occasion of their visit helped in the homes of elderly Jewish people. The scheme, under the guidance of the Leeds Jewish Board of Guardians, was instigated by Rabbi H. G. Brandt of the Sinai (Reform) Synagogue. Rabbi Dr. M. Turetsky, minister of the New Central Vilna Synagogue and a dayan of the Leeds Beth Din, had previously spoken against the bringing over of the young people. The plan, he said, could only revive sad and bitter memories in the minds of those who had suffered under the Nazis. Rabbi Brandt, in a Leeds BBC-TV programme, "Look North," referring to the visit said that "the sins of the fathers must not be visited on the children . . . we must help them for the sake of Jewry and future generations."

LUDWIG JACOBOWSKI EXHIBITION

The State Library of Hesse in Wiesbaden held an exhibition in memory of the poet and writer Ludwig Jacobowski (Strelno/Poznan 1868-Berlin 1900). It comprised the 20-volume works of the author, who died at an early age, as well as letters and so far unpublished manuscripts, collected by Fred B. Stern (New York). Among the personalities with whom Jacobowski corresponded were Thomas and Heinrich Mann, Raabe, Wedekind, Rilke, Else Lasker-Schueler and Morgenstern.—(E.G.L.)



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IN MEMORIAM

ERNST MULLER

SHAUL ESH

Dr. Shaul Esh was the scion of an ancient rabbinical and scholarly family. His father, Dr. Yitzchak Eschwege, was the preacher in Hamborn, a traditional community which grew considerably during the First World War as a result of the immigration of eastern Jewish refugees. Thus from the outset Shaul's Jewish education was nurtured from two sources: his knowledge of ancient Hebrew literature which was acquired in his Orthodox parental home, and his close communion with East European Jewry, including mastery of the Yiddish language, which was derived from active contact with the immigrants from the east.

His parents had inherited from their ancestors a conscious tradition and responsibility for the present and future of Judaism. The legacy of the great "Wuerzburger Rav," Seligmann Baer Bamberger, and that of the circle surrounding Rabbi Akiba Eger of Posen, transmitted through the family of Dayan Krause, descended naturally, as it were, on further generations. Bamberger in particular, the erudite opponent of Samson Raphael Hirsch's separatist doctrine, made it easy for his descendants and pupils to find their way to religious Zionism.

Esh emigrated to Israel in 1938 and soon became engaged in work related to education and archives. The latter led him to the Yad Vashem Institute, where he became academic editor of its publications. Later he was invited to join the newly founded Institute for Jewish Contemporary History at the Hebrew University, where he rose to become Senior Lecturer and principal assistant to the director, Professor Moshe Davis.

Gradually Shaul Esh came to realise the main task of his life in the academic field: the study of the Jewish catastrophe in the Hitler period. He had just completed the sixth chapter of a book on the basic principles of the Haavara, the Palestine transfer operation, when a tragic car accident brought his life to an untimely end—he was only 47 years old.

One of Shaul's main characteristics was his

creative piety. He was continually suggesting that the anniversaries of our sages should not be passed over without recalling them to the memory of a forgetful generation. But usually he took the matter in hand himself as, for instance, the collection of philosophical essays by Professor Julius Guttman on the subject of religion and science, which he translated himself. Nobody can, however, estimate the amount of Dr. Esh's time, energy and wealth of learning that was incorporated, mostly anonymously, in numerous works of other authors. His advice was sought almost daily, for he had never learned to refuse.

In this respect, particularly, the Leo Baeck Institute benefited from his help. Very recently he was co-opted to the Jerusalem Board and the day before his death he made his first speech, as usual critical and considered in our company. We were delighted that we could now truly count him as one of us. What hopes we had for his future, which now seemed destined to soar from its deep and solid foundations to the heights of integrated effort and productivity.

But a completely inexplicable decision ordained that this was not to be.

ERNST SIMON (Jerusalem)

RICHARD LEWINSOHN (MORUS)

The author and journalist on economic affairs, Richard Lewinsohn (Morus), died in Madrid at the age of 73. Before 1933 he was a well-known regular contributor to the *Vossische Zeitung*. He also wrote numerous books on industrial enterprises and prominent financiers. His book "Die Grossen der Weltwirtschaft" was published by Ullstein. In 1925 he wrote "Juedische Weltfinanz?", a work in which he repudiated the antisemitic legend of the alleged predominance of Jews in world economics.

When the Nazis came to power, Lewinsohn was invited to become economic adviser to the Government of Brazil. For some time he also held an appointment as an expert with the United Nations. He returned to Europe in the fifties.—(E.G.L.)

On May 2, the lawyer Ernst Muller passed away in London. His personality, his considerable legal knowledge and especially his thorough studies in the history, religion and philosophy of the Near and Far East, attracted a wide circle of friends. The scion of an old Jewish family in Paderborn, he studied law and as a young student joined the K.C. Fraternity in Munich. Before the First World War he settled in Hanover and soon became one of the leading lawyers of that city. In 1919, together with friends, he formed the local Democratic Party. He was very active in various Jewish and other organisations. When he came to London shortly before the outbreak of the Second World War he, like many of us, first had to go through difficult times. However, with his strong will to work, his optimism and his sense of humour, he managed to overcome all this until, after the war, he started a career as an international lawyer in London. To him the law was not only a professional tool but a philosophical challenge. Having always been associated with activities for the German Jews, it was only natural that he joined the AJR soon after its inception and took a great interest in its efforts.

Ernst Muller leaves behind his wife, his beloved Kaethe, two sons and a daughter who live in the U.S.A. We, his good friends, will never forget him and are grateful for every hour he spent with us.

WALTER DUX.

DR. FRITZ HEICHELHEIM

Dr. Fritz Heichelheim, Professor of Greek and Roman History at the University of Toronto, died at the age of 66. His chief subject of research was the economic history of antiquity, about which he wrote several standard works. His list of publications comprises more than 600 items and includes contributions to a column, "Mind and Spade", in the *Jewish Standard* of Montreal. He was also a former president of the Jewish Historical Society of Toronto.

Fritz Heichelheim was born in Giessen, where he took an active part in the Jewish Youth Movement "Kameraden". After his emigration, he was first a research scholar at Cambridge and then a lecturer at the University of Nottingham, until he went to Toronto in 1948.

FAMILY EVENTS

Birthdays

Cohn.—Mr. Edward H. Cohn (formerly Bromberg and Offenburg), of 7 Milford Gardens, Edgware, will celebrate his 70th birthday on June 17.

Deaths

Bendix.—Mrs. Margaret Bendix, widow of Erwin Bendix (formerly Berlin), passed away on April 21, after a long illness.

Cahn.—Mrs. Emmi Cahn, of the Swiss Cottage Hotel, 4 Adamson Road, London, N.W.3, passed away on May 15 after a long illness bravely borne. Deeply mourned by the families Cahn, Oppenheim, Edler and friends.

Mangold.—Mrs. Else H. Mangold, of 24 Kings Road, Colwyn Bay, North Wales (formerly Braunschweig), passed away peacefully on April 17 after a long illness. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by her family.

Rosenthal.—Mr. Herman Rosenthal, of 25 Hilton Crescent, Prestwich, Lancs., passed away in hospital on April 25, in his 90th year. Deeply mourned by his loving wife Emmy, sadly missed by his daughters Hilde and Gerda, and

son-in-law, Manfred, beloved grandson, Martin, granddaughter-in-law, Monica, relatives and friends.

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YOUNG MAN of German-Jewish extraction, pleasant appearance, in comfortable financial circumstances, seeks acquaintance of young lady with similar background; object matrimony. Box 940.

MISSING PERSONS

Personal Enquiries

Hollaender.—Klaus (Claudio) Gustav Hollaender, son of Felix Hollaender, born 30.8.1897 in Berlin, emigrated to South America, Columbia or the Argentine. Sought by his sister, Mrs. Eva Jolles, 33 Lyon Downs Avenue, Barnet, Herts.

Rinde.—Miss Hanna Rinde, formerly Berlin N.54, Linien Str. 218, emigrated to England in 1939, sought by Mrs. Ruth Maischaich (née Drucker), Qiryat Shemona, Channa Senesh 2, Israel.

ORGANISATIONAL NEWS

AJR GENERAL MEETING

As readers will have seen from the front page of this issue, the AJR General Meeting will be held on Thursday, June 13, at 8 p.m., in the Hall of Hannah Karminski House, Swiss Cottage, London, N.W.3. Detailed reports on latest achievements, current activities and plans for the future will be given, and members will have the opportunity of raising questions of special interest to them during the discussion. It is therefore hoped that many of our friends will attend the meeting. Non-members are also welcome.

The Agenda includes the election to the Executive and the Board. The following proposals are submitted by the Executive:

Committee of Management (Executive): It is proposed to re-elect the members of the present Executive. They are: Mr. A. S. Dresel (Chairman), Mr. W. M. Behr (Vice-Chairman), Dr. F. E. Falk (Treasurer), Dr. W. Rosenstock (General Secretary), Dr. E. A. Lomnitz (Deputy General Secretary), Mr. S. Bishheim (Trustee), Mr. H. Blumenau, Mr. C. F. Flesch, Mr. H. S. Garfield, Mr. E. K. Heyman, Mr. V. E. Hilton (Trustee), Dr. A. R. Horwell (Trustee), Mr. C. T. Marx, Mr. H. C. Mayer, Mr. R. Schneider, Mr. F. W. Ury.

It is proposed to elect as a new Executive member Mr. L. Spiro.

Board: It is proposed to re-elect the members of the present Board. They are: Dr. P. Abel, Mrs. R. Abels, Mrs. R. Anderman, Mr. R. Apt, Dr. S. Auerbach, Mrs. A. Berent, Mrs. R. Berlin, Mr. S. Boehm, Dr. J. Bondi, Dr. W. Breslauer, Dr. R. Bright, Rabbi I. Broch, Mr. F. Dannen, Dr. W. Dux, Mr. R. Elton, Mr. L. Eschwege, Mr. J. Feig, Dr. H. Feld, Dr. A. Fleiss, Mr. O. E. Franklyn, Mr. K. Friedlander, Mr. R. J. Friedmann, Dr. R. Fuchs, Mr. F. Godfrey, Mrs. Elisabeth Goldschmidt, Dr. Erna Goldschmidt, Dr. F. Goldschmidt, Dr. E. Gould, Mr. R. Graupner, Sir Ludwig Guttman, Mr. S. F. Hallgarten, Mrs. G. Hambourg, Mr. E. Haymann, Mr. Herbert M. Hirsch, Mrs. Susanne Horwell, Mrs. M. Jacoby, Mr. W. Jonas, Dr. A. Kaufmann, Mr. E. C. Kent, Dr. L. G. T. King, Mrs. F. Kochmann, Rabbi Jakob J. Kokotek, Mr. F. Kolmar, Dr. H. W. Kugelmann, Dr. H. H. Kuttner, Dr. H. Lawton, Dr. Julius Loeb, Mr. Ludwig Lowenthal, Dr. E. G. Lowenthal, Mr. Julius Lowenthal, Dr. E. Magnus, Rabbi Dr. I. Maybaum, Mrs. L. Meyer, Mr. Perez Mosbacher, Dr. H. Neufeld, Mr. E. Philipp, Mr. E. Plaut, Mrs. M. Pottlitzer, Dr. Eva Reichmann, Mr. Z. M. Reid, Dr. E. Reifenberg (Gabriele Tergit), Mr. A. Reimann, Mr. J. Sachs, Rabbi Dr. G. Salzberger, Mr. F. Samson, Dr. H. G. Sandheim, Mrs. G. Schachne, Mr. F. Schonbeck, Mrs. M. Schurmann, Mrs. D. Segall, Dr. W. Selig, Mr. P. E. Shields, Mr. E. Speyer, Dr. Fanny Spitzer, Mr. Julius Strauss, Mr. G. Streat, Mr. G. L. Tietz, Dr. U. Tietz, Mr. O. Weisz, Dr. Valerie Wills, Dr. Charlotte Wittelshoef, Mr. H. Wreschner, Rabbi Dr. W. van der Zyl.

The Board also includes representatives from the provincial groups.

It is proposed to elect as a new Board member Mr. G. Leon.

WARSAW GHETTO UPRISING

Memorial Meeting

Nearly 2,000 people attended the commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, held at the Theatre Royal, London, on April 21.

Every speaker, with the exception of the principal guest speaker, Lord Hill of Luton, chairman of the B.B.C., condemned the present campaign by the Polish authorities as a revival of the spirit of which the Nazi Holocaust was the outcome. The Polish Ambassador, usually a guest of honour at the memorial gatherings, was not present. No invitation had been extended to him or any other official representative in protest against the policy of the Polish Government.

Lord Hill said that the men, women and children of the Warsaw Ghetto 25 years ago were in a large measure upheld by the belief that their tragedy would not be in vain. "The only true memorial to the dead of the Warsaw Ghetto and to the six million victims of Nazism will be the practice of tolerance, the implementation of the Declaration of Human Rights and our deep continuing concern that prejudice shall not be allowed to contaminate our lives."

Other speakers were the president of the Board of Deputies, Alderman Michael Fidler; the Haham, Dr. S. Gaon; Sir Barnett Janner, M.P., who spoke on behalf of Ajax; Mr. David Kerr, M.P., the new chairman of the memorial committee; and Mr. Jacob Halevy, chairman of the British section of the W.J.C.

The London Jewish Male Choir sang Ghetto songs and the El Molé Rachamim and Kaddish were recited.

Unfortunately, as last year, the function was again marred by its undue length. In spite of promises made to the sponsoring organisations, the proceedings took two-and-a-half hours. More often than necessary, the speeches were interspersed by musical recitals. When, after the end of the speeches, Anna Tzelniker read extracts from a book by Martha Gellhorn, in which the first reports of Jewish concentration camp survivors are recorded, there were shouts of: "Enough, enough." Though it was certainly a step in the right direction to select a piece which puts across the actual meaning of the Holocaust in a tangible and stirring way, it was understandable that some members of the audience just could not bear it. It would be unfair to regard their reaction as the expression of indolence. Yet at the end of a long afternoon the audience was just exhausted. If, together with the main address, the readings had been the centre-piece of the function, there would probably have been no interruptions and the description of the sufferings endured by the victims would have made the impact intended.

It would be desirable if the representatives of the sponsoring organisations were given the opportunity of discussing the line to be taken at future memorial meetings whilst they still vividly remember this year's function and before the basic arrangements have already been made by the main promoters. If the

annual memorial meetings are to serve their noble purpose in years to come, new thinking about the proceedings is indispensable.

PROTEST MARCH ON BEHALF OF POLISH JEWRY

A silent protest march was held on Sunday, May 12, from Speakers' Corner, Hyde Park, to the Polish Embassy. About 2,000 persons, carrying banners in protest against the present anti-Jewish policy in Poland, participated. A deputation, led by Sir Barnett Janner, M.P., and the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Jakobovits, handed over a letter of protest to the Polish Embassy.

The march was organised by the Board of Deputies of British Jews. The AJR was among the organisations who supported the demonstration and who was also represented.

TRIBUTE TO SYDNEY SILVERMAN

Mrs. Barbara Castle, First Secretary of State, and Dr. Nahum Goldmann, president of the World Jewish Congress, were among the principal speakers at a memorial meeting for Mr. Sydney S. Silverman. Held at Woburn House, London, on May 7, the meeting was jointly arranged by the European division and the British section of the W.J.C. Tributes to Mr. Silverman were also paid by Mr. Maurice Orbach, M.P.; Mr. A. L. Easterman, director of the International Affairs Department of the W.J.C.; and Mr. Jacob Halevy, chairman of the British section. Eva, Marchioness of Reading, president of the British section, presided.

CENTRAL BRITISH FUND

Appointment of New Treasurer

Mr. Victor Waddington was recently appointed joint honorary treasurer of the Central British Fund and chairman of the Central British Fund and British Ose Appeal. He was one of the founder-members of the Jewish refugee organisation in Ireland in the middle '30s, and later one of those involved in the establishment of Millisle Farm, near Belfast, which was set up in order to take some of the hundreds of Jewish refugees who came out of Germany and later Austria.

After the war he became the leader in the appeals which were made in Dublin for the Central British Fund. He came to London ten years ago. On once again becoming active in the C.B.F., Mr. Waddington visited Paris in order to investigate the plight of the Jewish refugees arriving in that country.

Women's Division

Mrs. Mabel Waddington, wife of the C.B.F.'s new treasurer, Mr. Victor Waddington, is equally as active as her husband on behalf of the C.B.F. In December, 1966, she started an Arts Club as part of the Women's Division. Future events to be organised by the Arts Club include concerts at the Royal Festival Hall and plays at the Mercury, St. Martin's and Old Vic.

Membership of the C.B.F. Women's Division, including the Arts Club, costs 2 gns., and application forms are obtainable from the Secretary, Women's Division, C.B.F., Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

LASTENAUSGLEICH

Dem dankenswerten Aufsatz von Dr. Pollard vermag ich leider in einem Punkt nicht zuzustimmen, wenn er nämlich empfiehlt, von Anträgen unter dem Feststellungsgesetz fuer die deutsche Ostzone einstweilen abzusehen. Es ist richtig, dass kein gesetzlicher Fristablauf droht, aber es besteht die Gefahr eines natürlichen Fristablaufs durch den Tod des Berechtigten. Wir Refugees gehören ja zum grössten Teil heute der älteren Generation an, und wenn wir einmal nicht mehr am Leben sind, was wissen denn unsere Kinder (oder sonstige Erben) über die tatsächlichen Verhältnisse, auf die sich solche Ansprüche gründen? Hinzu kommt, dass doch häufig auf Zeugenbeweis zurückgegriffen werden muss, wenn urkundlicher Beweis nicht möglich ist. Aber auch Zeugen sterben hinweg und die Beweisführung wird immer schwieriger, je länger man mit solchen Anträgen wartet. Ich kann deshalb nur dringendst raten, Anträge auch unter dem Feststellungsgesetz für die Ostzone nicht hinauszuzögern.

DR. L. G. T. KING.

London, N.W.2.

JERUSALEM MEMORIAL FOREST

Sir,—This month Jewry throughout the world will observe the solemn Jahrzeit and first anniversary of the Six-Day War, when it will be recalled that Israel lost more than 700 young men who were killed in action against the Arab armies. In addition, more than two thousand were wounded, many of them severely.

The Israeli Government and people, together with the Jewish National Fund, wish to pay homage to their heroism and sacrifice and have decided that a Memorial Forest be created in Jerusalem on the slopes overlooking the Old City. The Forest will be surrounded by beautiful parklands. In view of the work entailed each tree will cost £3 10s.

During the period of the Emergency, the members of the AJR played their part magnificently. We are sure that they would wish to be associated with this appropriate memorial to those who made the supreme sacrifice

in rescuing Israel from the threat of annihilation.

May I take this opportunity, through the courtesy of your journal, to appeal to the members of the AJR to associate themselves with this permanent living memorial by planting at least one tree per member in this forest.

It would be appreciated if the cheques or postal orders could be made payable to the Jewish National Fund at Rex House, 4-12 Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

All contributors will receive an inscribed certificate and album marking their participation in this most worthy project.

REV. DR. I. LEVY,

Director.

J.N.F., Rex House, S.W.1.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO A VERSATILE MAN

His first book was "Fertig mit Berlin". At the age of 21 he wrote "Schmerzliches Arkadien", a novel on which, 22 years later, Duvivier's film "Marianne" was based, featuring the young Horst Buchholz in one of his earliest roles. Before the war he was London correspondent of *Prager Tageblatt*, after the war he edited the Berlin edition of the British-sponsored daily, *Die Welt*. He covered the Nuremberg trials for the *Observer* and contributed regularly to the *New Statesman*.

The man who has had so many varied jobs is Peter de Mendelssohn, who this month celebrates his 60th birthday. His works include "Zeitungsstadt Berlin", a standard history of the newspapers and publishers in the former capital, and more than 30 other books, among them "Geist in der Despotie" and "Inselchicksal England" in German and English, and the first volume of a Churchill biography in English. He has translated over a hundred French and English books into German, has adapted plays for the German stage, and is London correspondent of the Bavarian Radio. Just now he is working on the history of the publishing company, S. Fischer. Surely I have not listed all his achievements, but it is much too soon for a complete biography of an author and literary mediator of Peter de Mendelssohn's calibre.

PEM

EMANUEL BIN GORION 65

Emanuel bin Gorion, the well-known scholar and writer, celebrates his 65th birthday in Holon (Israel) on June 18. Like his father the classicist of new-Hebrew literature, Micha Josef bin Gorion (1865-1921), he is deeply rooted in the world of Judaism. Yet he is likewise familiar with vast areas of world literature, as is proved by his fine selection "Die hundert schönsten Geschichten" (new revised edition 1967) and he has also made a name for himself as a writer of critical essays, collected in "Ceterum Recenseo" (2 vol. 1929/1932).

His most distinguished services were, however, rendered in the field of Jewish love and literature. He contributed to the "Encyclopaedia Judaica", worked as associate editor of the "Philo-Lexikon" and of the recently published "Lexikon des Judentums" and edited the documentations "Das Leben des Flavius Josephus" and "Das Haus des Herodes". Jewish adult education during the Nazi era derived benefit from his reader "Das siebenfache Licht" (1935).

He also made his father's literary production available to the German reading public. "Sinai and Garizim", a comprehensive study of the origin of the Israelite religion, appeared in 1926. New editions of the stories and essays written in Hebrew followed. In 1959 he presented a new German edition of the famous collection of Jewish tales and legends "Der Born Judas" (Insel-Verlag).

Together with his mother, Rahel bin Gorion, he left Berlin for Tel Aviv in 1936; they worked together until Rahel's death in 1955. His works in Hebrew include an introduction to the literature of legends and fairy tales. He is married to Deborah Bertonoff, a choreographer of international repute. Their only son, Iddo, is also engaged in literary activities.

Those who have the privilege of knowing Emanuel bin Gorion personally are bound to be impressed by his wealth of knowledge and his analytical ability. Though a most gentle personality, he is uncompromising whenever intellectual issues are involved, and I admit to having been taken aback on several occasions by the rigidity of his literary judgement. However, he is entitled to be strict towards others because he is strict towards himself.

FRITZ FRIEDLAENDER.

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