

AJR

INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

C. C. Aronsfeld

THE CHANGING FACE OF BRITAIN

Prospects of the Permissive Society

As the old year, made memorable by man's landing on the moon, draws to a close and a new decade prepares to open, with the centenary of Germany's unification and, dwarfing it, the 1,900th anniversary of the destruction of Jerusalem, the mind inevitably scans many parts of the peaceless and travailing world, none more sorrowfully than the lands where the Six-Day War has not yet reached its seventh day of rest. The great revolution, the bastard legacy of the Victorians, is steadily forging forward, most conspicuously, of course, where its agents are war and violence, but also in other less drastic, though just as dramatic ways, and nowhere more characteristically than in this country.

No revolution was staged in Britain for the past 300 years, yet change came all the same. Where other nations settled their affairs on the barricades, the British stuck to committee rooms. One of the greatest of all recent changes, the withdrawal from Empire, was an orderly process, a timely transfer of power, and many who once swore they did not have it in their bones to enter Europe, are looking at their bones again.

Yet it would be strange if the obvious and inevitable changes, however sensibly managed, did not have, in some ways, an unsettling effect. It would hardly be human if a generation that knew the days of Empire were not occasionally to indulge in wistful reflection on that "relative decline of power" which was foreseen, more than 40 years ago, by Dr. W. R. Inge, who was honoured only as the "gloomy Dean," but discounted as a possibly conscientious realist. "The history of Holland and Spain," he wrote in his classic book on England, "is a warning that small countries have their day of glory and then take the position which their limited area imposes upon them".

A good many of the problems besetting this country are, perhaps, at bottom, difficulties of adjustment. "We, as a country," Mr Reginald Maudling, the Conservative leader, remarked some time ago, "have not yet adopted the attitudes to life, to society, to enterprise and to work which are necessary to keep pace with our competitors in the modern world". Adjustment after severe shock is never easy, and those who found, 20 years ago, that H.M. Government no longer included a Secretary of State for India probably suffered, despite the very different circumstances, much the same shock as those who discovered that George III had to do without a Secretary for America.

There is now, as there was then, an almost irresistible temptation to live as if we still were what we have long ceased to be, if not (as Mr. Maudling put it) to "feel sorry for ourselves, to seek excuses for our changed cir-

cumstances and scapegoats for our vexing problems". So, in a misdirected perspective, many things easily appear as the scandal of a familiar old age, which, in fact, are the tokens of a vaguely perceived new. However, those who complained that Britain is not what she used to be were answered long ago by *Punch*: She never was, and inasmuch as this was understood a sense of proportion was maintained.

The exercise of challenge and response has frequently been performed, if only to serve the salutary and instructive purpose of letting-off steam, and it was recently so repeated in a correspondence in *The Times* extending over a fortnight under the provocative title "Before It Is Too Late". The case was stated by a doctor calling for "resistance to the destructive and demoralising trends" which were "threatening the stability of the traditional British way of life". He listed the "examples of anti-social behaviour" which seemed to be increasing—venereal disease, termination of pregnancy, drug addiction, hooliganism, smoking, gambling, altogether a "tide of immorality, self-deception and insatiable appetite for all that is worthless". Press, theatre and B.B.C. were accused of "pandering to the baser instincts in human beings", with the result that "not only children but also young adults desire to rebel and throw down established order".

The prominently displayed *cri de coeur* produced a fair amount of sympathy. The "present debasing of standards in all walks of life" (it was said) had to be arrested, because what had been "developed and increasingly accepted over 2,000 years cannot be swept away without grave harm". But then the critics moved in, a notable variety of them. Why cry stinking fish? Was there ever "a time when a greater number in the community were able to lead tolerably satisfying lives, free from the fear of poverty, disease and bigotry?" If a society was to be called civilised when it actively concerned itself with the personal well-being of its members, then, surely, never had there been one as civilised as ours.

To others the worried doctor appeared ineffably naïve: if British society was now sick, when was it well? In 1930? In 1890? Perhaps at the time when Julius Caesar visited Kew Gardens? What were the relevant criteria anyway, what was "good" and what "bad", it was asked, appropriately enough, by a Professor of Sociology, who was promptly assured that he, "a splendid example of the 'new priesthood'", could not accept anything as good because he started with a blank sheet—"where we were 5,000 years ago."

But the main trouble with the doctor was thought to be his apparent dislike of the idea that "for technological, demographic and other reasons, British society is changing very rapidly", and in (wrongly) blaming a moral decline he seemed to neglect such serious problems as poverty, famine and the injustices arising from race prejudice. It was not denied that morality does need regeneration, but not by "simply reaffirming old codes which have lost their authority". Action "far more radical" was demanded by a young student, who wanted "the whole fabric of civilisation to be dismantled and a return to the primitive life", something strongly favoured by the most militant of our nonconformists, the hippies.

Least relief (sad to relate) was expected from the Church, which the former Bishop of Woolwich, the distinguished Dr. Robinson (author of "Honest to God"), said was, "in effect, breaking up". The Bishop of Whitby admitted that the Church "is today in no condition to make any effective stand against the steady erosion of our moral standards", and one of the principal reasons, he thought, was that "the clergy, on whom the vitality of the Church depends, are confused and shaken by the unceasing attacks on the basic truths of Christian belief".

An example of such attacks was provided by a Professor of Greek, who boldly declared that "Christianity has had an adverse effect, by and large, on the development of human morality", so much so that today when people are offered moral propositions, they have become accustomed to ask "Why?"

No rabbi joined in the discussion, but the Bishop of Salisbury stressed the relevance of the "Judaean-Christian tradition," which, by its story of the Exodus from bondage to the promised land across the wilderness, had shown that "only through discipline may a man learn to be free".

This was the last word in *The Times* correspondence, which probably begged as many questions as it answered, but, of course, the debate continues. The uncertainty of the future does not always appear in moral terms. In fact, it is sometimes viewed with surprising indifference, due often enough to the blessings of the Welfare State. A searching enquiry recently into the minds of the middle-classes—a group now thoroughly levelled at both ends—revealed that, while pessimistic about the progress of the country (or humanity) generally, they felt no acute concern about their own status, very much in contrast to their anxieties 20 years ago, and the reason was seen in a great feeling of relief that they had not only survived but actually prospered.

Of course, there still are the "poor relations of the affluent society", the middle-class victims of inflation and taxation, who, having lost status to the industrial workers, are nervous of the inexorable change that will, for better or worse, radically transform the environment in which men move. It will certainly not bypass the democracy which has long been regarded as a part of the British way of life,

Continued on next page, column 1

THE CHANGING FACE OF BRITAIN

Continued from page 1

for the democracy which, on principle, defers to the will of the majority is not the crown of social progress. There are greater things, greater even than the "new popular democracy" which Mr. Wedgwood Benn would put in the place of Parliament, or that sweeping power of the trade unions, which Mrs. Barbara Castle said (more in sorrow than in joy) management, like Government, now definitely have to accept.

Of those greater things, Mr. Quintin Hogg spoke the other day: "More than any other country in the world, Britain stands for the central tradition of Western civilisation, the dignity of the individual, based on liberty under the law". That tradition may be interpreted in a variety of ways, but so long as the standard remains the dignity of man rather than his economics, all is well, and it may then be expected that the permissive society is no more than a phase on the road towards a maturer stage.

Respect for the dignity of man must have its immediate bearing on the outstanding problem in Britain now—the development of a multi-racial society. It will not be an easy matter, and he who seeks to advance the good cause must first of all come to grips with the obstacles in the way. They emerged in characteristic form the other day, when Sir Edward Boyle, the Conservative shadow Minister of Education, decided to leave politics and devote himself entirely to academic work. He was one of the progressive and enlightened Tory leaders and his departure was considered something like a "retreat of the party's liberal conscience." He had endeavoured to teach his friends that "a civilised state is one which fosters an instinct for kindness and is resolved never to deprive any citizen of an ultimate message of hope".

A fellow-Conservative, the well-known columnist, Peregrine Worsthorne, thereupon coolly informed him that he simply did not know "the true source of the Tory party's strength", which was that "it understands the places of prejudice and passion, instinct and greed, in human affairs, and does not try to impose on them too rigidly the pattern of reason and principle"; the Tories' "great success" (he explained) had always been their "ability to appeal to atavistic prejudices without pandering to them".

Whether this tightrope act deserved to be styled success in the past, is perhaps a matter of opinion; in the ever-changing conditions to come, the performers may well face the dilemma of the sorcerer's apprentice, and they can take it that in any competition, particularly a permissive competition, between those who half-heartedly appeal and those who wholeheartedly pander, it is not the half-measure that is likely to succeed. Fortunately there is evidence that the stark truth is recognised by sufficient people and a balanced self-interest.

If witnesses were needed, none would be better qualified than Jews, especially those who were themselves immigrants and may claim, albeit at the receiving end, acquaintance with "places of prejudice and passion". At the same time, they, too, will meet their challenge when confronted with the chance of showing that they care for people different from themselves and, having been once

"... aliens in a land unknown,
have learnt to pity woes so like their own".

The Board of Deputies set an example by

calling upon British Jews to help promote good relations, to provide employment for coloured immigrants and, above all, to educate themselves in the ideas of the brotherhood of man which has no truck with any distinctions of race or creed.

Nor are race relations the only challenge British Jews must face. Another is the possibility of a critical development in Middle Eastern affairs causing a clash with public opinion. A faint indication of it was given when *The Times* published a controversial article purporting to describe conditions in occupied Palestine. Strong criticism was aroused, among both Jews and non-Jews, and a gratuitous charge of antisemitism was made which *The Times* firmly rejected. The question is how any rational, if in detail challengeable, criticism of Israel can be so fashioned as not to reflect on the fortunes of Jewry outside Israel, and is disapproval of any Israeli policies always to imply ill-will towards Jews?

To this sort of question, British Jews, in common with Jews everywhere, must address themselves in the knowledge that it is part of the price that has to be paid for the restoration of a Jewish State. Bound up with it is, clearly, the whole future of Jews in the lands of their dispersion. But Jews would not be what they are, they would not, as *The Times* attested, show the "heroism" of other people when their nation is threatened nor "wonderful determination" when in a position that requires determination, if ever they were daunted by the thought of any inconvenience through their faith in all that Jerusalem stands for—either in the land of their fathers across the sea or in this green and pleasant land, changing though it may be in many ways, but constant in the Jewish people's affection.

ISRAELI RELATIONS WITH BONN STRENGTHENED

Mr. A. Ben-Natan, Israeli ambassador in Bonn, whose return home at the end of the year has been officially announced, declared himself satisfied with the results of his four-year mission to West Germany. In an interview with DPA, the West German news agency, he said relations between the two countries had been "very positively influenced" by the West German public's reaction to the Six-Day War in 1967. Although West Germany was now Israel's third largest trade partner, trade was still "unbalanced" because West Germany exported more goods to Israel than she imported from there. Ben-Natan said he had little understanding for "a number of West German concerns and big firms" which allowed themselves to be intimidated by the Arab boycott and were against trade with Israel. For the same reasons some firms conducted trade with Israel through third countries. This policy was wrong. Experience had shown that Arab "blackmail" was senseless in the long run because firms which traded with Israel despite threats had not lost at all on the Arab markets.

Mr. Ben-Natan will be succeeded in Bonn by Mr. Eliashiv Ben-Horin who was born in Poland and spent some time in Germany as a child before going to Palestine in 1935.

JEWISH YOUTH CONGRESS

About 70 representatives from all parts of West Germany attended the first congress of Jewish Youth since the end of the Nazi régime. It was held in West Berlin during the last week in October. Problems of Jewish education, the situation of Jewish students in the country and Zionism were the main problems discussed.

BERNARD LEVIN ADDRESSES GERMAN EX-PRISONERS OF WAR

The 10th Annual Meeting of the "Arbeitskreis Featherstone Park" (Hon. President, Mr. H. Sulzbach, London), a union of former inmates of the German officers' P.O.W. camp in England, took place in Duesseldorf on October 10. The main speaker was Mr. Bernard Levin, the "Daily Mail" columnist.

Under the heading "Germany and England—Yesterday and Today", he referred to the past differences between the two countries which had resulted in two world wars, and expressed his confidence in the democratic trends of post-war Germany which would also strengthen the relationship between Germany and Great Britain. The guests at the gathering also included Mr. Arnold Reinfrank (London), who has just completed a book about Featherstone Park which will be published in 1970.

BELSEN DEAD NOT TO BE EXHUMED

There will be no exhumation of the mass graves in Belsen, where over 100,000 people lie buried. The international court of arbitration at Coblenz has decided, by a majority of eight to one, to uphold West Germany's refusal to accede to a request by the French Government which wanted to search among the bones and ashes at the Hohnhe cemetery for the remains of 139 French nationals presumed to have perished at Bergen-Belsen. The tribunal's ruling against which there is no appeal, ends this dispute which began in 1958.

NAZI SENTENCED

There were shouts of "Twelve years are not enough" in a West Berlin court in October when Fritz Woehren, 64, one of Eichmann's wartime assistants, received this sentence on five counts of complicity in murder. Woehren, who was acquitted on a charge of murder, has appealed.

GERMAN YOUTH MOVES RIGHT

According to an opinion poll published recently a total of 61 per cent of West German adolescents aged between 15 and 19 years believe that Nazism had "its good sides". A representative group of 1,600 young people were questioned for the survey which reached the conclusion that a considerable part of the adolescents had "adopted a fascist attitude"; 68 per cent said that the prosecution of Nazi war criminals should end and 38 per cent thought that another man like Hitler might again assume power in Germany.

OFFENSIVE MURALS REMOVED

On the instruction of Dr. Rudolf Graber, Bishop of Regensburg, antisemitic murals and inscriptions in the Grabeskirche, the main Catholic church at Deggendorf, have been removed during restoration work. The murals which had been covered with black cloth for some years, depicted the massacre of local Jews by Christians in the fourteenth century for their alleged desecration of Catholic religious appurtenances. In spite of the removal of the murals the annual festival and pilgrimage to commemorate the slaughter of Jews were organised during the first October weekend and will continue.

OESTERREICHISCHE OEFFENTLICHE ANGESTELLTE

Das juengst vom oesterreichischen Parla-ment beschlossene sog. Zwischenzeitengesetz bringt fruheren Nazis, die oeffentliche Angestellte waren, betraechtliche Vorteile, welche ueber das hinausgehen, was die oesterreichische Bundesregierung oeffentlichen Angestellten, die zur Emigration gezwungen waren, zugestanden hat.

Namens des Committee for Jewish Claims on Austria hat nunmehr Dr. Nahum Goldmann an die oesterreichische Bundesregierung das Verlangen gestellt, dass die Position der emigrierten oeffentlichen Angestellten der Position der fruheren Nationalsozialisten gleichgestellt wird.

C.K.

HOME NEWS

MRS. MCKAY WARNED

Mr. Robert Mellish, the chief whip, and Mr. Douglas Houghton, chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, issued a warning to Mrs. Margaret McKay and other Labour M.P.s to be guarded in all they say on the Middle East. They did so at the end of a 40-minute private interview with Mrs. McKay in October following remarks she allegedly made in New York in September about the number and influence of Jewish M.P.s and following reports from Beirut that she was going to turn the house she had bought in Knightsbridge into an Arab "commando centre".

A carefully worded statement to political correspondents by the Party chiefs made it clear that Mrs. McKay had satisfied them that she had done nothing wrong. They now regarded the incident as closed.

Mr. Eric Moonman, one of the Jewish Labour M.P.s, has written to the chief whip stating that he is not satisfied with the outcome of the meeting with Mrs. McKay.

Mr. Percy Fedarb, Mrs. McKay's party agent, is resigning from his post in Clapham at the end of November to take over as agent at Eton and Slough.

Mr. Christopher Mayhew, M.P., chairman of the pro-Arab Labour Middle East Committee, has been given £50,000 by the Sheik of Abu Dhabi for his newly formed Arab Friendship Foundation. The Foundation will be based in Switzerland and its trustees, in addition to Mr. Mayhew, are Mr. Ian Gilmour, Tory M.P. and former proprietor of *The Spectator*, Sir Harold Beeley, former British Ambassador to Egypt and Mr. Suwedi, chef de cabinet to the Sheik.

MICHAEL FOOT JOINS PRO-ARAB GROUP

Mr. Michael Foot, M.P., has joined his brother, Sir Dingle Foot, M.P., on the strongly pro-Arab pressure group, the Labour Middle East Committee, of which Mr. Christopher Mayhew is the chairman. Mr. Foot's name on the list of the committee's sponsors has come as a surprise; he had been regarded as uncommitted on the Middle East.

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

Dinner of Anglo-Israel Association

Israel's failure to propagate sufficiently her cultural achievements was pointed out by several speakers at the 21st anniversary dinner of the Anglo-Israel Association at the Dorchester Hotel. Lord Evans, chairman of the association, said the work done in schools in Israel, for example, was worthy of high praise. Lord Goodman, chairman of the Arts Council, described it as "unique achievement" for Israel, besieged as she was, not to have forgotten the sustenance of the mind as well as of the body. Her achievements in science and culture were nothing short of a miracle considering how short a time the country had existed and the conditions in which she lived. Lord Snow pointed out that Israel was remarkably reluctant to communicate to the world her achievements in culture.

The dinner also celebrated the signing earlier this year of the first Anglo-Israel cultural convention. Mr. Goronwy Roberts, who, as Minister of State at the Foreign Office at the time, signed the convention, said exchanges between British and Israeli youth should be expanded. Lord Fulton, chairman of the British Council, said that much more money was necessary to achieve the goals of the Anglo-Israeli cultural convention.

PROFESSOR GOLDSTUECKER REAPPOINTED

Dr. Eduard Goldstuecker, president of the Czechoslovak Writers' Association, who spent last year as a visiting professor at Sussex University, has been appointed visiting professor of comparative literature at Sussex for a further year.

MINORITY RIGHTS GROUP FORMED

A private organisation called the Minority Rights Group has been set up in Britain "to investigate and expose the plight of oppressed minorities in all parts of the world". Its chairman is Mr. Jo Grimond, M.P., former leader of the Liberal Party, and its first director is Mr. Laurence Gandar, former editor of *Rand Daily Mail*, who was recently the defendant in a trial in South Africa arising from his publication of reports on prison conditions there.

Its council includes Mr. David Astor, editor of *The Observer*; Sir Robert Birley, a professor at City University and former headmaster of Eton College; Mr. Sean MacBride, chairman of Amnesty International; Mr. David Kessler, chairman and managing director of the *Jewish Chronicle*, who is the group's treasurer, and Mr. E. J. B. Rose, author of a recent report on race relations in Britain.

The Minority Rights Group is registered as a charity and has raised funds privately in Britain. It has also received a grant from the Ford Foundation of America.

MANCHESTER JUBILEE

Addressing some 350 distinguished guests at the golden jubilee banquet of the Council of Manchester and Salford Jews in Manchester at the end of October, Mr. Fred Peart, Leader of the House of Commons and Lord President of the Council, stressed the importance of Israel's survival and said: "Israel must and will survive, I believe that no section in the world can destroy what has been created there". He said he had spoken to Israel's Premier and Defence Minister, neither of whom was anti-Arab. "They want to live in peace". He paid tribute to Manchester Jewry and their achievements. He urged them to give a lead in the quest for understanding in race relations.

Mr. Heath said that the past had shown that the people in the Middle East could not hope to achieve by force of arms their aims of living in peace with their neighbours in secure frontiers. He warned the world powers and United Nations not to impose a settlement. "It must be worked out by those directly involved".

The Chief Rabbi, Dr. Immanuel Jakobovits, declared that the world could have peace only if it gave up its weapons of war and instead sought weapons of inspiration, friendship and brotherhood.

Among the public figures present were: the new Paymaster-General, Mr. Harold Lever, M.P. for Cheetham; his brother, Alderman Leslie Lever, M.P. for Ardwick; Alderman Michael Fidler, president of the Board of Deputies; Alderman N. G. Westbrook, Lord Mayor of Manchester; Alderman V. Hemingway, Mayor of Salford; Lord Rhodes, Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire.

LEONARD STEIN LECTURESHIP FOR OXFORD

Oxford University has accepted a seven-year grant from the Jewish Chronicle Ltd. for the support of a lectureship in Medieval Hebrew at the university. The new post was instituted on the recommendation of Dr. David Patterson, Cowley lecturer in post-Biblical Hebrew, to expand the facilities for Hebrew teaching in view of the growth in Hebrew studies.

The "Jewish Chronicle" has made the endowment as a tribute to one of its directors, Mr. Leonard Stein, O.B.E., and the new lectureship will be known as the Leonard Stein Lectureship in Medieval Hebrew. The first holder will be Mr. R. A. May, who is in charge of the Hebrew collection at the Bodleian Library.

TV BOARD APPOINTMENT

Stella Richman, who first entered show business as a member of the Maccabi Association London, has been promoted to the board of London Weekend Television following the resignation of Mr. Michael Peacock.

ANGLO-JUDAICA

Princess Alexandra at AJY Dinner

Princess Alexandra proposed the toast to the Association of Jewish Youth when it celebrated its 70th anniversary at a dinner in the Fishmongers' Hall, City of London. The Princess was accompanied by her husband, Mr. Angus Ogilvy, chairman of the National Association of Youth Clubs. In reply, Mr. David Montagu, AJY president, said that the main task of the organisation was to turn out from its clubs people who became not only good Jews but also good British citizens. The AJY had nearly 30,000 members in about 120 groups. Among those present were Mr. Greville Janner, a joint honorary secretary of AJY, the emeritus Chief Rabbi, Sir Israel Brodie, and Viscount Althorp, chairman of the National Association of Boys' Clubs.

South London Liberal Synagogue Anniversary

The South London Liberal Synagogue celebrated its 40th anniversary with a dinner on November 2 at which Sir Louis Gluckstein, president of St. John's Wood Liberal Synagogue, was the guest of honour. He said that "liberal Jews are as Jewish as any others—and perhaps even more so." The guests included Alderman Michael M. Fidler, president of the Board of Deputies; Mr. Joseph Ascher, honorary life president of the South London congregation; Rabbi Dr. Leslie I. Edgar; Dr. Sidney Rich, president of the synagogue and son of its founder.

Jewish Hospital in the Red

The Jewish Home and Hospital, Tottenham, incurred a deficit of almost £5,000 last year, according to Viscount Bearsted's report at the annual meeting at the end of October. It would have been greater, he said, were it not for an anonymous donation of £2,000 and an increase of £16,000 from the local authorities. Mr. Leslie C. Marks, a vice-president and chairman of the house committee, announced they had received £10,000 from the Charles Wolfson Foundation and a promise of a further £40,000 when they started building.

Hillel Director Leaves for Australia

Mr. Henry Shaw, B'nai B'rith Hillel director in Britain, has accepted an invitation by the Victorian Board of Deputies in Australia to become Hillel director for the State, based on Melbourne. Mr. Shaw, who has been Hillel director in Britain since its inception in 1954, expects to take up his new post next February.

Progressive Rabbis Choose New Chairman

Rabbi John D. Rayner, of the St. John's Wood Liberal Synagogue, has been elected chairman of the Council of Reform and Liberal Rabbis in succession to Rabbi Dr. W. Van Der Zyl. The new vice-chairman is Dr. P. Selvin Goldberg, of Manchester; Rabbi Sidney Brichto and Rabbi Hugo Gryn, of London, have been elected to the executive.

Sephardim to Have Own Beth Din

The Association of Sephardi Congregations, at its conference at the Montefiore Hall, Maida Vale, on November 2, decided to take steps to establish its own permanent Beth Din, with a number of present rabbis assuming the title of dayan. The Haham, Rabbi Dr. Solomon Gaon, said that there had been preliminary discussions on strengthening the present ad hoc halachic authority, although it would be some time before a Beth Din were established. In addition, the Sephardi community would maintain much closer contact with the Sephardi Chief Rabbinate in Israel and would encourage its ministers to visit Israel every few years to keep in touch with religious developments there.

Central Lecture Committee

Teachers in West Germany were among those who wrote to the central lecture committee of the Board of Deputies last year asking for educational material. About 2,500 such requests had been received also from schools and colleges in Britain, according to the committee's annual survey which has just been published.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

UNITED STATES

Jewish Vote Helped Lindsay

The Jewish voters of New York probably provided the margin for Mr. John V. Lindsay's re-election as Mayor of New York, even though more are thought to have voted against him (an estimated 49 per cent) than for him (an estimated 43 per cent). It came as a surprise that so many cast their votes for him, for he went into the campaign with an estimated 70 per cent of the city's Jews against him. For the first time, two of the three top city positions went to Jews—Mr. Sanford Garelik became president of the city council, and Mr. Abraham Beame, controller. Also three of the five borough presidencies went to Jews—Mr. Abe Stark in Brooklyn, Mr. Robert Abrams in the Bronx and Mr. Sidney Levis in Queens.

Rabbi Urges Restitution for Negroes

Rabbi Maurice Eisendrath, president of the Union of American Hebrew Organizations embracing one million Liberal Jews in the U.S.A. and Canada, has called for a "Jewish manifesto" to provide massive aid for the negroes in the same way as Jewish aid is provided for Israel. He told the Union's 50th general assembly at Miami Beach that he did not recommend "the payment of reparations to any self-appointed, fly-by-night association, but I do condemn the Pontius Pilate-like washing of our Jewish hands of every splotch of blood shed by Black Americans since those unchained slaves were brought to our shores. Call it reparations or simple justice, but some form of reparation we do owe to those for whose blood and enslavement in menial jobs and incarceration in stinking, fetid, rat-infested slums we are indebted for our own prosperity and for the rich, ripe fruitage of this affluent society".

CANADIAN JEWISH CABINET MEMBER

Mr. Herbert Gray, a 38-year-old lawyer, has been named Minister without Portfolio in the Trudeau Government. He is the first Jew to serve in a Canadian Federal Cabinet.

SCANDINAVIA ALERTED OF ARAB TERROR THREATS

Day and night police guards have been placed on Israeli embassies and the private homes of Israeli diplomats in the Scandinavian countries and Finland following a warning to Interpol from Finnish sources to the effect that Arab terrorists are planning a series of outrages. According to the information given to Interpol, members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine have been sent to Copenhagen, Oslo, Stockholm and Helsinki to carry out attacks on Israeli diplomats.

MALAGA CEMETERY

A Jewish cemetery will be established in Malaga in the near future. Up to now only Barcelona has had a Jewish cemetery. In Madrid and other cities the Jews bury their dead in non-Catholic cemeteries and the Jews of Malaga send their dead to Morocco for burial.

GREECE

Status of Jewry Normalised

The Central Board of Greek-Jewish Communities which co-ordinates the activities of the communal organisations in Greece, has been declared a "legal entity in public law" as from the date of its establishment in 1945.

This was one of the recommendations by Mr. Joseph Lovinger, chairman of the Central Board, which the Revolutionary Government accepted in order to "normalise" the affairs of Greek Jewry. A second provision lays down that a community is declared "dormant" when it consists of fewer than 20 families, and may be dissolved when it drops below five families. Although there are fewer than five families living at Verria, the community will remain "dormant" because of its historical associations. St. Paul preached in the synagogue and the Central Board has allocated money to repair the present building.

Of the £500,000 war damage compensation received by the Salonika community from the West German Government, half has been allocated to Olei Yavan, the organisation of Greek Jews who settled in Israel after the Second World War. About £100,000 has been given to Mr. Lovinger to help rehabilitate Greece's small communities.

SWEDEN

Ghetto Play Success

The world première of "A Cat in the Ghetto", a play by Shimon Wincelberg, based on novels written in Yiddish by Rachmil Bryks about the Jewish fight for survival in the Lodz ghetto in the Second World War, has been successfully presented in the Royal Drama Theatre in Stockholm. It was well received by the Swedish press. Mr. Bryks, one of the few survivors of the Lodz ghetto and Auschwitz concentration camp, went to Sweden after his rescue in 1945. Later he emigrated to the U.S.A.

YUGOSLAVIA

Jewish Leaders at Belgrade Jubilee

Yugoslav Jewry's links with the rest of the diaspora and with Israel were emphasised during the celebration early in October in Belgrade of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Federation of Yugoslav Jewish Communities. Among the foreign representatives attending the two-day celebrations were: Dr. Nahum Goldmann, president of the World Jewish Congress; Mr. Jacob Halevy, chairman of the British Section of the W.J.C. and Alderman M. Fidler, president of the British Board of Deputies. Guests from Eastern Europe included the Hungarian chief rabbi and representatives from Czechoslovakia and Poland. Others present came from South America, Greece, Israel, France, Italy, West Germany and many other countries.

Mr. Misho Pavichevich, Yugoslav Vice-President, gave a reception attended by representatives of Yugoslav Jewry and the heads of the visiting delegations. To mark the occasion, the Federation of Yugoslav Jewish Communities has issued a 250-page book telling the story of Yugoslav Jewry in word and picture. There are about 6,500 Jews in Yugoslavia today.

POLISH EXODUS TO DENMARK

Since Poland began its anti-Jewish campaign in the spring of last year, hundreds of Jews left for Denmark and many more are expected. It is known that at least 5,000 Danish visas were issued to Polish Jews, both in Poland itself and in Vienna, after some had already emigrated.

The years of Communist indoctrination in Poland since the Second World War—and before in some cases—have left their mark on most of the emigrés now in Denmark. They have never been in a synagogue, know very little about Judaism and are strongly anti-Israel. Until the events last year, they had done everything to hide their Jewish origins, serving their country's Communist Party faithfully and working in well-paid posts as civil servants, university professors, lecturers, journalists and professional men. After the events in March, 1968, they were relentlessly squeezed out of the Party, out of their jobs and out of their flats. They chose Denmark and Sweden as their places of refuge, because Denmark saved its Jews from persecution during the Nazi occupation and because of Sweden's hospitality to the Jews saved by the Danes. Now they are in Copenhagen, well educated, well dressed and penniless. They have been quartered in a hotel ship moored in the harbour and are being taught Danish while the authorities are trying to find them jobs and permanent housing. At present plans are under way to purchase an entire residential centre for them in Copenhagen with about 100 flats, but this will only scratch the surface of the problem.

All efforts so far to try to persuade these Polish immigrants to go to Israel have failed. Recently Mr. (formerly Brigadier-General) Uzi Narkiss, the captor of Jerusalem in the Six-Day War, and now director of the Jewish Agency's immigration and absorption department, visited Copenhagen to talk to them. He said, it was more difficult to persuade them to come to Israel than to capture Jerusalem. They are psychologically shocked and must stay in a free country for a while so that they can have access to news and information. In spring 1970 the Jewish Agency will send an emissary to Copenhagen with the sole object of persuading the Polish emigrés to settle in Israel. —(J.C.)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Purge Victims

Several Jewish personalities have been expelled from the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the National Assembly, trade unions and professional organisations in the extensive purge to remove all liberals who supported the Dubcek reforms. Foremost among them is Dr. Frantisek Kriegel, former member of the Communist Party presidium and until the Soviet invasion in August 1968, chairman of the National Front. He was expelled from the Communist Party in May and has now been stripped of his National Assembly membership and made to resign as trade union official.

Rude Pravo (Communist Party daily) has reported the expulsion from the Party of Antonin Leihm, literary and film critic, who is of Jewish origin and the suspension of Jan Stern, a Jewish journalist who was editor of *Prace*, the leading trade union paper. Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against Mr. Stern. The secretariat of the Czech Journalists' Union has expelled Mr. Stern and Kamil Winter, former director of Czechoslovak T.V., who is now in the West.

German Compensation Payments

After negotiations between Czechoslovak representatives and West German officials it was agreed that Czechoslovak citizens who were victims of inhuman medical experiments in Nazi concentration camps will receive compensation from the West German Government totalling DM 7,500,000. To speed payment to many aged and sick people, the entire amount is being transferred to the Prague financial authorities who will distribute it among individual claimants.

Feuchtwanger (London) Ltd.

Bankers

BASILDON HOUSE, 7-11 MOORGATE, E.C.2

Telephone: 01-600 8151

Telex: London 25157

Lucie Schachne

LISTENING TO LIFE

A Collection of Poems

I am sure there are only a few women who will admit their age to another within the first twenty minutes of meeting her. But Eva Jones does, and, what is more, can afford to do so. Vivacious, small, exuding spiritual energy and possessed by the drive of an adventurous teenager, she has, at fifty-six, started (not for the first time) a promising career.

Her collection of poems, *Just a Woman* (Magpie Press, 5s.), sold 400 copies in two months.* This is, of course, a record which even her publisher considers an "incredible success".

"I have always adored writing," she told me, "although it has actually come rather late into the open. There was, first, a period of prose writing, and then, about twelve years ago, some poems. I feel sure now that I have found my medium of expression".

The daughter of a lawyer, born and educated in Berlin, Eva Jones found herself in Paris as a cabaret singer before the war. Together with her husband she was trapped in southern France in the early 'forties, escaped to Spain, was imprisoned in Madrid and eventually arrived in this country, where she started teaching languages.

"Poetry has become of enormous importance to me. Somehow I feel I have only started, having learned the art of listening to myself."

I tried my best in the familiar way
to capture feelings, moods that come and
ask to be pinned down, to be retained
And yet I did not write.

Because when listening to life's strong
voice
It so filled every corner of my world
That this alone was right:
To bow my head and listen.
And let my pencil lie.

"Yes, I do need an audience. I want to share my experience. I like to think that I am exploring what I call 'the basics' and that is something we all have in common."

When I see my first verses printed black
and alive
My temperature will soar to a hundred
and five
in the shade
Like a well lit-up mirror it will bounce
back to me
A bright secret image for the whole world
to see
I've made my grade.

I can think of some very good reasons for Eva Jones's success. There is, first of all, this ability to explore these "basics"—not intellectually, but emotionally and express them in a language that convinces and charms by its simplicity and truthfulness.

"I usually pick up some red thread and find that the poem has already shaped itself, almost ready. But I must not let go, it is a kind of digging for something that is covered up."

There is another quality in her style and contents that is bound to appeal, particularly to the younger generation. She somehow seems to speak with their voice, if not on their behalf. She is not afraid of anything and when, in one of her poems, she argues with Life and can ask "for an earthquake, not a hearthfire" she has most certainly bridged that famous gap.

Eva Jones is not tied by any religious or political conceptions to the Jewish community. She is, however, conscious of her roots and knows where she belongs. It is, in fact, one of her best poems that testifies to her fate as a refugee:

Yet sometimes I plunge back
find the connection to those days
to deeply buried years
when hounded like a fox
I looked for shelter
when prison gates clicked shut
all over Europe
large keys were turned in locks
and nightmares were my daily bread.
Is it past now?
Nothing is ever past
I drag around
the iron bar of guilt
that I, alive,
cannot wake up the dead.

REIZENSTEIN'S CANTATA AT FESTIVAL HALL

"Voices of Night", a Cantata by Franz Reizenstein, was given an enthusiastic reception by the audience which filled the Royal Festival Hall on October 30th, when it was performed at one of the London Philharmonic Orchestra's concerts of the present season. This work, Reizenstein's first large-scale choral work, was first performed in 1952 and was an immediate success, leading to two commissions for the composer and his friend and librettist, the well-known poet and biographer, Christopher Hassall. They were commissioned by the B.B.C. to write a radio opera, and by the Three Choirs Festival to write a work for the 1958 Festival, held at Hereford. For the latter, Reizenstein composed his second cantata, "Genesis." A performance of "Genesis" was given at Nottingham earlier this year.

The text of "Voices of Night" is an anthology of English poems about night, which evoke a wide variety of thought and mood, and the composer has responded magnificently to this challenge. This is warmly human music, vivid and direct. It was obviously composed from the heart, and this, combined with Reizenstein's wonderful command of his medium, has produced a cantata of great beauty, with a direct appeal to the heart of the listener.

The choir, consisting of the combined forces of the B.B.C. Chorus and the B.B.C. Choral Society, the London Philharmonic Orchestra, and the two soloists, Elizabeth Harwood, soprano, and Benjamin Luxon, baritone, gave the cantata a fine, well-wrought and sensitive performance under their conductor, Edward Downes. Such performances are only achieved after long, devoted preparation by all concerned.

It may have been poignant thoughts of the composer, who died suddenly just a year ago at the age of only 57, which made Mr. Downes linger a little too long over the poems in the section "Valley of the Shadow." These are marked "attacca" and should lead into one another without a pause, thus heightening the drama of the work and bringing out its essential optimism as it reaches the last section, "Come, Cheerful Day."

In the first half of the concert, Mr. Downes conducted Yehudi Menuhin and the L.P.O. in a glowing performance of Brahms' Violin Concerto and in Weber's Overture to his opera, "Der Freischuetz."

M.L.

Old Acquaintances

Miscellany: After an absence from British films of thirty years, Elisabeth Bergner will portray a witch in the forthcoming horror picture "Cry for the Banshee" which will also star Vincent Price.—Diana Tauber-Napier is to write the biography of her famous and unforgotten husband who died 21 years ago. The work will not pull any punches and will include a rather unflattering letter which he wrote her. She also discovered his former secretary, Meta Krogel, who collected recordings and films, said to be unknown until recently. "Travelling Troubadours like Tauber", she said, "should never marry".—83-year-old Lotte Werkmeister, the once well-known German cabaret artist who now lives in retirement in Berlin, has been made an honorary citizen of Bergholz-Rehbruecke.

Obituary: Dr. Henry Jacobs has died in London at the age of 68. The son of Dr. Monty Jacobs, drama critic of Berlin's "Vossische Zeitung", he frequently lectured to Club 43.—The opera singer, Gerhard Pechner, who was born in Berlin 66 years ago, has died in New York. He was a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company.—Professor Emil Dovifat, editor of the first daily after the war, "Neue Zeit", who also lectured on journalism, has died in Berlin aged 78.

Home News: Dr. Klaus Schulz has succeeded Baron Hirsch as director of the German Institute in London.—Manchester's Goethe Institute was recently opened by the German Ambassador.—Milo Sperber is directing the thirty instalments of the B.B.C.'s television German language lesson "Wie bitte?"—Peter Ury received an invitation from the Lord Mayor of Ulm, his birth town, to attend the opening of the city's new theatre.

News from Everywhere: In Munich, Heinrich Fischer received this year's "Tukan" prize worth 5,000 D.M.—Tilla Durieux was named "Officier dans l'Ordre des Palmes Academique" by the French Government.—Robert Stolz who will celebrate his 90th birthday in 1970, received the "Golden Disc" for the sale of two million of his long playing records.

U.S.A.: The German Golden Film Band was presented to Mia May at a gala reception in Los Angeles which was arranged by the Consul General.—Fritz Lang was honoured by Los Angeles' County Museum of Art which screened all his more important German and American films from 1919 onwards.—The one-time star of Berlin's "Kadeko", Lotte Goslar did the choreography for and also danced in "Clowns and other Fools" which was staged at New York's Promenade Theatre.—Maria Becker, talented daughter of the late Maria Fein, made a tour which was sponsored by Gert von Gontard, of the American universities.

Germany: Berlin's new operetta theatre in the Nollendorfplatz opened with a production of "Wiener Blut".—Willy Trenk-Treibtsch will take the part of "Prospero" in "Sturm" to be staged in Bremen.—Peter Goldbaum, a son of Dr. Wenzel Goldbaum, directed, in Hamburg, "Musikalisches Himmelbett".—Grete Mosheim is to star in "Ein Mann fuer alles" which will be directed by Hans Schweikart.—Peter Luke's "Hadrian VII" which was a success in London, flopped in Hamburg. The cast included Martin Benrath and Hubert von Meyerinck.—Ida Ehre celebrated her 50th anniversary on the stage by appearing in "Mother Courage" at Hamburg's Kammer-spiele.—Erich Fried adapted Dylan Thomas's "Rueckreise" for Oskar Werner on radio.

PEM

* Remaining copies can now be obtained from Mrs. Eva Jones, 14 Ellerdale Road, N.W.3.

Herbert Freedman (Jerusalem)

AN ISRAELI IN VIENNA

"Whoever knows Vienna well, and knows that she is not only a pretty stage set for Lippizaner horses, choir boys and Heurigen publicans, is aware of her strange relationship with death, a relationship which long ago found its expression in literature", I read in an evening paper when I returned to my hotel in the Kaerntner Strasse from a visit to Mauthausen.

The site of the former concentration camp in which over 125,000 people were killed, has been turned into a national museum. The approach road is flanked by monuments—the Polish, the French, the Spanish, the Russian, the Czechoslovakian, the Yugoslavian, the Hungarian, the Italian and the Belgian monument. There is no monument for the murdered Jews. Even in the printed "guide" the identity of the Jewish victims is not revealed; in all statistics their number seems to be included in that of the nationals of those countries whose passports they carried.

Yet that they were treated differently from their co-nationals, appears from a brief mentioning: "The Jew-block was located in the first row of barracks in front of a fence charged with electricity. As a rule, till summer 1944 every Jew was within three days liquidated in one form or the other." Among the numerous commemorative tablets only that hung up by *Kibbutz Hageethoth* bears, in Hebrew and French, words of *Yiskor* . . .

The Secretary General of the Austrian Socialist Party and former member of the Government, Otto Probst, is among those who were chased from Concentration Camp to Concentration Camp. He is a good friend of Israel which he knows from several visits. I asked him for his views about the general elections for the Austrian parliament which are to take place on the 1st of March, 1970. Public opinion polls predict substantial gains for the socialists which would propel their strength above that of the present government party, the Austrian Popular Party. Till 1966, these two parties formed a "grand coalition".

To my surprise, Mr. Probst seemed to prefer a partnership with the small, right-liberal "Free Austrian Party" to that with their

coalition-partners of 21 years' standing. My doubts that the "Free Austrians" had chauvinistic-antisemitic leaning in the old "German-Volkstum" tradition to which they subscribe, were brushed aside.

"You can't compare them with the NPD in Western Germany", Mr. Probst said and added smilingly: "On the strength of our preparations we hope to get the absolute majority."

Strangely enough for someone who approaches Austrian politics as an outsider—his political adversary, in a typical Viennese mixture of mild resignation and keen analysis, did not rule out such a possibility. "The socialists bank on a general apathy, they will conduct a soft election campaign so as not to stir up the interests of the voters too deeply", Dr. Kronhuber, of the Executive of the Austrian People's Party told me at the party's palatial headquarters. "It's for the first time that a one-party government is in power, as we have been since 1966."

"From 1934 till 1966 there was no normal system in Austria", Dr. Kronhuber continued. "Austrians born after 1920 have never experienced a parliamentary system in the Western fashion. There is a risk that one day someone may say 'For what do we need a parliament altogether?' Therefore, the parliament must come into its own and another great coalition would be disastrous. Not as a party man but as an Austrian patriot, I would prefer even a socialist one-party government to a grand coalition in which we would be the partners."

As the last representative of the three major parties, I met Mr. Bogner, Secretary General of the Free Austrian Party. He believes that, for the first time, his party may be asked to join the government—like the FDP in Western Germany, though the Austrian "liberals" stand far more to the right. True, there are differences in the economic field with the Socialists, and differences in cultural matters with the Austrian Popular Party, but the prejudices against another "grand coalition" are so overwhelming that, short of an absolute majority of one of the big two, the chances for the liberals are very real. Moreover, Mr. Bogner expects to double his present 6-man representation in the next 165 member strong parliament.

I asked my vis-à-vis whether his party had not adopted, together with the idea of the "German Volkstum for the Austrian State" also the antisemitic dogma of its spiritual predecessors.

Some of their founders were Nazis, Mr. Bogner conceded, but later on several resistance men joined the party ranks. "There are hardly any Jews in Austria", he went on "When in 1956 the refugees came over from Hungary, many of them Jewish, and sat around again in the cafes—well, then one could hear some critical remarks."

"And your attitude towards Israel?", I enquired.

"She doesn't evoke much interest", Mr. Bogner answered. "Of course, the Six-Day War aroused some sympathy, people saw what they could achieve over there".

BECHSTEIN STEINWAY BLUTHNER
Finest selection reconditioned PIANOS.
Always interested in purchasing
well-preserved instruments.

JAKES SAMUEL PIANOS LTD.
2 Park West Place, Marble Arch, W.2
Tel.: PAD. 8818/9

Yet next to me I saw the latest edition of the weekly party paper "The New Front", with a heading across the title page "Now it's Cairo's turn!". I read: ". . . Israel's attack is viewed with mixed feelings even by her friends . . . Israel started a number of 'Blitzaktionen' which cannot any longer be considered retaliatory . . . obvious violation of the charter of the United Nations."

OBITUARY

HEDWIG WACHENHEIM

Hedwig Wachenheim, the Social Democratic politician under the Weimar Republic, died at the age of 78. Born into a Jewish family of Mannheim, she was a disciple and later fiancée of Ludwig Frank, the first Reichstag deputy who fell in the 1914-18 war.

Until 1933, Hedwig Wachenheim was *Regierungsraetin* in the Ministry of the Interior and a member of the Prussian diet. She also held a leading position with the *Arbeiterwohlfahrt*. When the Nazis came to power she emigrated to the United States.

She wrote a standard work about the history of the German Labour Movement from 1844 to 1914 (published in 1967), and also edited the articles, letters and speeches of Ludwig Frank.

Though Hedwig Wachenheim did not take an active part in Jewish affairs, she was conscious of her Jewish heritage. Her last lecture, delivered under the auspices of the Leo Baeck Institute in New York, was dedicated to the memory of outstanding Jewish women whom she had met in the course of her life.

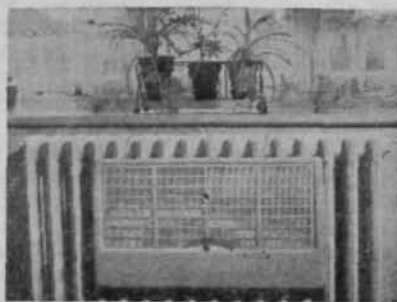
RABBI DR. FRITZ STEINTHAL

Rabbi Dr. Fritz Steintal died in Buenos Aires shortly after his 80th birthday. Prior to his emigration in 1938 he was a rabbi in Munster (Westphalia). In Buenos Aires he was a founder and rabbi of the Leo Baeck Synagogue, established by immigrants from Central Europe in 1939. He served the congregation until 1958, but continued to take an active part in its life also after his retirement.

DR. PAUL WINTER

Dr. Paul Winter, who died at the age of 65, was an eminent Jewish New Testament scholar. Until 1939 he was a barrister in Czechoslovakia. During the war he served with the Czechoslovak Army under British command. After the end of hostilities he settled in London and dedicated most of his time to biblical research, especially on the trial of Jesus. He published a book on that subject in 1961 which won him wide recognition.

Don't suffer from the effects of DRY AIR caused by
Central-Heating



INSTALL A HUMIDIFIER

on your Radiator and be free from an unpleasant
and unhealthy atmosphere.

INEXPENSIVE—NO RUNNING COSTS

Ask for details from:

The Humidifier Co.

25 Bridge Road, Wembley Park, Middx
ARNold 7603

Your House for:—

**CURTAINS, CARPETS, LINO
UPHOLSTERY**

SPECIALITY

**CONTINENTAL DOWN
QUILTS!**

ALSO RE-MAKES AND RE-COVERS

ESTIMATES FREE

DAWSON-LANE LIMITED

17 BRIDGE ROAD, WEMBLEY PARK

Telephone: 904 6671

Personal attention of Mr. W. Shackman

Max Kreutzberger

MAX GRUENEWALD'S 70th BIRTHDAY

Dr. Max Gruenewald will celebrate his 70th birthday on 4th December. The name of Koenigshuette, the place where he was born, can no longer be found on any map. His family came from the Teutoburg Forest, a harsh mountain region, far away from the hurly-burly of traffic, where people grew up reserved and self-reliant, living simple and frugal lives. His father was a Jewish elementary schoolteacher who became Rector of the Jewish elementary State school of Koenigshuette, an Upper Silesian mining town of little scenic beauty. A Jewish elementary schoolteacher in those years had to accept a difficult, unremunerative existence, and to keep his family he supplemented his salary by teaching in trade- and vocational-schools. It was a hard life although the Jewish community was not a small one and by no means poor. Yet compared with the Teutoburg Forest they lived a city life and the family missed the freedom of the countryside, to which they always returned on their annual holiday.

A life such as this could only be endured if one regarded one's job as a calling and took an interest in the development of every youngster under one's care. Rector Gruenewald's interest in all his pupils went so far that in his 90th year, whenever the occasion arose, he inquired about their fate with lively concern, remembering even their first names. It would perhaps be right to say that great personalities of this kind, who were able to accept with joy and infinite devotion a rather thankless occupation which placed a burden on their own families, have become legendary.

This was the background from which Max Gruenewald stemmed. The bleakness of his native landscape influenced him strongly, the indefatigable devotion to hard duties which he witnessed daily, the frugality of existence necessitated by his father's profession—all this moulded him and predestined his career. He was a model pupil with lively intellectual interests who usually kept himself to himself. To become a rabbi was the natural way to rise in the world for a gifted schoolmaster's son in whom the Jewish and Hebrew element was strong. The Breslau Rabbinical Seminary, with its peculiar amalgamation of tradition and critical scholarship, its outstanding teachers and the truly unique atmosphere which permeated the seminary buildings in the narrow and ancient Wallstrasse—all this decisively formed his character. And when he entered into a union with one of the seminary's famous families of scholars—that of Professor S. Horovitz—his whole being and work were marked for ever by the tradition and the spirit of the Breslau Rabbinical Seminary.

Just as his father was taken by his profession from the Teutoburg Forest to Germany's east, so the son's calling took him to the south-west, to Mannheim. It was probably not easy for a young rabbi to establish himself in Mannheim's important Jewish community, so rich in old customs. As his father before him, he was interested above all in Jewish youth, who soon regarded him as their spiritual leader. He concerned himself with the problems and tasks of Jewish social work far beyond the confines of Mannheim. His co-operation and his counsel made themselves felt at many a conference which dealt with the social and pedagogical problems of the Jews in Germany. He was a modern rabbi who did not shrink from the tasks of the

day in all their abundance and multiplicity; yet he remained essentially a scholar who preferred to be in his study rather than in the public arena. He was a rabbi who was deeply concerned with the fate of the individual, but he refrained from being a judge of men. He deeply concerned himself with the young people and his community and all their problems without however being entirely absorbed in their lives. That he never entirely overcame this inner conflict presented by life with unending calls on his time on the one hand and learning and teaching on the other, nor between being a rabbi in great demand and his deep interest in scholarship, this is what constitutes the richness and attraction of his personality and the explanation of the influence which he gained again and again over people and things.

It is in times of crises—personal or general—in which a man's make-up manifests itself. When in 1933 an unparalleled tragedy befell German Jewry, the time of his greatest test began: the community elected him as its chairman. This was a unique occurrence in the history of Germany's Jewish communities. The Jewish communities strictly adhered to the practice of entrusting the administration to the lay element. The most respected lay figures were called upon to serve in the executive councils of the Jewish communities. There exists only one other example of a similar kind in the history of German Jewry: the outstanding position given in 1933 to Rabbi Dr. Leo Baeck as president of the

representative body of German Jewry, the "Reichsvertretung der deutschen Juden". During those years Max Gruenewald became the very soul of his community. Soon afterwards he was also called upon to serve in the "Reichsvertretung", and during those tragic years for Germany's Jews he remained one of their guides and leading exponents.

In 1938, after consultation with Dr. Baeck, he left Germany; he saw and felt that no essential change could be effected in the fate of German Jews. With his family he went first to Palestine and then to New York. It was not easy for him to build a new life in the U.S.A. At first the methods of American life were alien to his personality, and probably he did right when he decided to build up a new community and to link his fate to the fate of this community. At Millburn, N.J., a considerable congregation grew up which he was able to weld together and imbue by his spirit of service, readiness to help, mutual understanding and profound religious experience.

In all the years of external and certainly also internal difficulties, he never forgot—in contrast to many others—the community from which he sprang. He loyally identified himself with the fate of the tens of thousands of German Jews who had crossed the Atlantic. For many years he was chairman of the "Federation of Jews from Central Europe", the roof organisation of all the communities and institutions which the German Jews founded in the U.S.A., and he is a Vice-President of the Council of Jews from Germany. When in 1954 the Leo Baeck Institute was founded it was only natural that he should have been instrumental in bringing about the foundation of its American section, and that he exercised a decisive influence on the development of this cultural centre of German Jewry over the years. Everything seems to indicate that this Institute has become his favourite place of public activity: there he is able to find full scope for that side of his personality which tends to research and scholarship. In the implementation of his task he was greatly helped by his presidency of the Wurzweiler Foundation. This Foundation, set up by a former Mannheim citizen, enabled him to give greater expression than hitherto to both sides of his being: to assist the individual and to participate creatively in the development of many religious, social and cultural institutions in Israel and the U.S.A.—and not least in that of the Leo Baeck Institute. The Leo Baeck Institute in New York, which now administers its collections on its own premises, was capable of becoming—thanks to his guidance and indefatigable devotion—a worthy place of historical research and studies, a memorial of German Jewry.

One has only to watch Max Gruenewald during his "Sprechstunden" at the Leo Baeck Institute; there he sees individual people who were always his most important concern and who take up the major part of his time, but he never forgets—whenever he has a free moment—his books and his studies. Thus he has remained what he always was. Time and circumstance have not changed him; he lives an exemplary life in the tradition which forms the very essence of his being.



By appointment to
H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother
Confectioners
Ackermans Chocolates Ltd. London

ACKERMANS

Chocolates De Luxe

IN BEAUTIFULLY DESIGNED
PRESENTATION BOXES

Liqueur chocolates

Marzipan specialities

Diabetic chocolates



43 KENSINGTON CHURCH STREET,
LONDON, W.8 (WES. 4359)

and

9 GOLDHURST TERRACE,
FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.6 (MAI. 2742)

NEW LIBERAL JEWISH CONGREGATION

51 Belsize Square, London, N.W.3

SYNAGOGUE SERVICES

are held regularly on the Eve of Sabbath
and Festivals at 6.30 p.m. and on the day
at 11 a.m.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

W. Breslauer

A LEGAL BOOK FOR LAYMEN

Essays on Restitution

The author of this book* practised as a young lawyer in Berlin. When the Nazis came to power he became an adviser on transfer questions with the Berlin Palestine Office. In 1939 he emigrated to Palestine, where he quickly obtained the legal qualifications of that country. After having done war service from 1940 to 1945 he practised as a solicitor in Haifa. In 1950 he returned to Germany to become legal adviser to the Jewish Agency in Munich. Later he established a law firm in Berlin, from which he retired to Switzerland in 1967.

During his Munich time Dr. Schwarz published a book on "Rueckerstattung und Entschädigung, eine Abgrenzung der Wiedergutmachungsformen", which dealt with a very complicated aspect of legislation. This work established his reputation as a leading expert on restitution and compensation matters, and when, in 1957, the editors of the "Neue Juristische Wochenschrift" decided to publish a monthly supplementary "R.z.W." ("Rechtsprechung zum Wiedergutmachungsrecht"), Schwarz was appointed its editor. He is still a co-editor, but since his retirement from law practice has also been engaged in preparing, together with a co-author, a work on the "History of Restitution," under the auspices of the Munich "Institut fuer Zeitgeschichte."

The book under review is a selection of critical essays which the author published in the "R.z.W." under the pseudonyms of "Sagittarius" and "Sebaldu Steinbrech." Though they deal with legal matters, they are meant for a wider public and are written in a language which is understandable to the educated layman. They are imbued with a spirit of common sense, human understanding and compassion.

Perhaps the book will not find many lay

* Walter Schwarz: *In den Wind gesprochen?* Glossen zur Wiedergutmachung des nationalsozialistischen Unrechts. C. H. Beck, Munich, pp. 95. DM. 9.80.

readers in Germany. Yet it is certainly of considerable interest to those who benefited from restitution, but also sometimes became victims of the shortcomings of legislation and procedure. To them, the book is highly recommended.

Schwarz's comments are so convincing that this reviewer, who himself has had experience in this matter, did not come across more than one or two instances in which he disagreed with him. Though written in a critical vein, the essays avoid giving the impression of self-righteousness. Sagittarius aimed his arrows at a variety of targets: legislators, indemnification authorities, courts, claimants, legal advisers and journalists. No group can, therefore, complain that it has been singled out as the main culprit.

Whilst it is impossible to describe in detail the contents of the 64 essays, some of the titles may give an idea of the questions with which they deal. In a number of essays the author pleads for a more expeditious procedure and for the elimination of avoidable obstacles (e.g., "Warum es so lange dauert", "Aut Caesar aut nihil", "Certum an, incertum quando", "Fug und Unfug des Reisens", "Schilda", "Streitbarer Fiscus"). Schwarz also comments on cases, fortunately few, in which the indemnification authorities or courts appeared to be unfamiliar with the dreadful situation of the victims or displayed a lack of human feeling (e.g., "Nachtsyl", "Im Bretterverschlag", "Ausgerechnet Israel"—a particularly obnoxious Court decision, later reversed by the Berlin Supreme Restitution Court).

On the other hand, he does not hesitate to pillory cases in which obviously fictitious claims were submitted (e.g., "Unshoen", "Vertrauen ist mehr wert als Geld"). He pleads with the authorities not to conclude

from one single experience that claimants can never be trusted. The critical essays are balanced by expressions of praise where praise was due (e.g., "Rentenparadies", "Zwei Wunder", "Mit Respekt").

The book lays emphasis on the human element, which is often more important than statutes and regulations. In the essay "Der menschliche Faktor", published as early as 1960, Schwarz also deals with the predicament arising from the reluctance of efficient officials and judges to work for a long time in a field which, by its very nature, is of diminishing importance in German legal life. He reverts to this theme in one of his last essays, "Mit den Jahren" (1968), and asks the authorities to take measures which may counteract the destructive effect of the inexorably passing years.

In his introduction Schwarz expresses the hope that his words may not have been "in den Wind gesprochen". This reviewer is convinced that many of his strictures have borne fruit. Whilst some of the problems with which he dealt are now out of date, the admonition expressed in the title of the first essay, "Videant Consules", is today more important than ever. Vigilance is required, and the authorities will have to make sure that the last claimants are not "bitten by the dogs".

GERMANY AND JEWRY

Documentary on Post-War History

Rolf Vogel's book, "Deutschlands Weg nach Israel," which was reviewed in the June issue of this journal, has now been published in an English translation ("The German Path to Israel", 325 pp., 21 illustrations; Oswald Wolff, London, 1969; £3 10s.). The work covers the period from the late Dr. Adenauer's first statement on the Jewish question in 1949 up to the Six-Day War and the reaction of the German public to it. These eventful years include the Luxemburg Reparation Agreement, the opening of diplomatic relations between Germany and Israel in 1965, and the conference on German-Jewish relations at the Plenary Assembly of the World Jewish Congress in Brussels (1966). The book carries a wealth of documentary material, such as agreements, letters and press statements, and is, therefore, indispensable as a reference book.

Special opportunity
to acquire fine wines
of great Vintages at
most advantageous
prices

Write for remnant lists of fine wines
from Rhine, Moselle, Franconia and
other European districts.

Please state name of your usual supplier.

Write to department A.R.,

S. F. & O. HALLGARTEN

1 Crutched Friars, London, E.C.3

PELTOURS

World Wide Travel Agents
for
Business and Pleasure

We have moved to

**72 Wigmore Street
London W.1**

'phone

01-935 5500

SCHWARZSCHILD OCHS LIMITED

Walmar House,
296 Regent Street,
London, W.1

Telephone: LANgham 4069

SEHNSUCHT NACH DER WEIDENDAMMER BRUECKE

Waehrend des Krieges auf verdunkelter Liverpool Station sagte eine Stimme hinter mir auf Deutsch: "Na, nun nennen Sie mal die rechten Seitenstrassen des Kurfuerstendamm von der Gedachtniskirche an." Automatisch begann ich: Joachimsthaler, Fasanen, Uhland, Knesebeck, Bleibtreu und bei der Schlueterstrasse stotterte ich bereits. Der mich damals erschreckte, war Egon Jameson, dessen "Bilderbuch: Berlin—so wie es war", sozusagen ein Baedeker-von-Gestern, soeben im Droste-Verlag, Duesseldorf erschienen ist. Uebrigens keinen Tag zu frueh; denn woher sollen die André Previn, Mike Nichols, Michael Hamburger und all die anderen Tausende, die an der Spree geboren wurden, aber keine Erinnerungen mehr haben, weil sie zu jung waren, als sie ihre Heimat verlassen mussten, woher sollen die wissen, wovon ihre Eltern oder Aelteren reden, wenn ihnen die Vergangenheit hochkommt? Denn Heimat ist schliesslich, woran man Erinnerungen hat.

Beduerfte es noch eines Beweises, dass unser Herz nicht an Mauern, Haeusern, Strassen und Plaetzen haengt, sondern an Menschen, dieses Buch hat ihn erbracht. Zwar habe ich auf dem Bayrischen Platz Murmeln gespielt; aber aus dem Blickwinkel, aus dem er hier aufgenommen wurde, habe ich ihn nie gesehen. Da ist der Maerchenbrunnen im Friedrichshain, das Herrenhaus in der Leipziger Strasse und das "Haus Vaterland" mit Gewitter auf der Rheinterrasse; aber die liegen nun auf der anderen Seite der Mauer. Wie heisst doch der Platz, auf dem die Gedachtniskirche steht? Auguste-Viktoriaplatz natuerlich. Aber kein Wunder, wenn wir es vergessen haben, weil es ja 30 bis 36 Jahre her ist, dass wir weg sind, und das Meiste im Bomben-

regen in Truemmern ging. Nun heisst das Knie Reutterplatz und Kaiserallee Bundesallee, und wie oft sie die Stresemannstrasse schon umgenannt haben, koennen wir schon nicht sagen.

Erinnern Sie sich noch, dass es Unter den Linden drei Cafés gab? Kranzler, Bauer und Viktoria. Da ist der Verkehrsturm und das "Josty" und das "Palast-Hotel" auf dem Potsdamer Platz. In der Motzstrasse war die amerikanische Kirche und die russische in der Naehede des Fehrbelliner Platz. Wie die Front des "Metropol-Theater" aussah, hatte ich laengst vergessen; auch das Nilpferdhaus im Zoo.

Egon Jamesons Kommentare zaubern die Atmosphäre dieser Epoche, unserer Jugend, eindringlich hervor. Wussten Sie, dass das Rezept zur "Aschinger"—Erbensuppe von Herrn von Liebig, dem Erfinder des gleichnamigen Extrakts stammt? Dass das Menu zu Kaisersgeburtstag 1907 bei Lutter und Wegner sechs Gaenge hatte und sieben Mark ohne Getraenke kostete? Dass die Siegesaeule 67 Meter hoch war und 1873 eingeweiht wurde? Bis 1923 fuhren noch Pferdeomnibusse durch Berlin.

Jameson laesst keine Sentimentalitaet aufkommen. Schliesslich ist er an der Stelle geboren, auf der spaeter das Ullstein-Haus stand, in dem er ein prominenter Reporter und spaeter Chefredakteur wurde. "Berlin—so wie es war" und nicht mehr gibt, zeigt uns unsere Jugend in Photos und bietet der juengeren Generation einen Begriff, warum wir soviel und so gern davon sprechen.

PEM

WORLD CONGRESS OF FAITHS MET AT LONDON SYNAGOGUE

Representatives of seven faiths—Jewish, Christian, Hindu, Buddhist, Moslem, Zoroastrian (Parsee) and Sikh—attended the annual service of the World Congress of Faiths at the West London Synagogue during the last week of October. The Jewish part of the service, in Hebrew and English, was conducted by Rabbi Hugo Gryn and Rabbi Michael Coulston, the ministers of the synagogue. The address was given by Archdeacon Carpenter, of Westminster Abbey, president of the Congress. Lord Sorensen, chairman of the Congress, spoke at the subsequent reception. The congregation included Judge M. A. B. King-Hamilton, Q.C., president of the Synagogue, Lady Henriques, Archbishop Anthony Bloom, Canon Satherwaite, deputy bishop of London and the High Commissioner for Ceylon. The Indian and Zambian High Commissioners were also represented and messages were sent by the Archbishops of Canterbury and Westminster. The Chief Rabbi declined an invitation to attend the service. He does not attend interfaith services.

BEN-GURION ACCLAIMED BY PARISIANS

Mr. David Ben-Gurion, the 85-year-old former Israeli Premier, who visited France in support of the United Jewish Appeal "action week" at the end of October, received a rapturous welcome when he addressed 3,300 young people who filled the biggest cinema in Paris. Later on he was accorded another great welcome in the Salle Pleyel by an adult audience.

At a press conference Ben-Gurion said that he would gladly give away all the new territories, except East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, for a stable peace. Israel need not retain Sharm el Sheikh if Egypt were willing to sign a peace treaty. Replying to questions he said the Arab refugees were "an Arab creation and not a Jewish one". They should be resettled in Syria and Iraq where there was "plenty of room".

Rosebud Range

Firmer-control foundations.

New from Silhouette.

The makers of Little X.

Corsets Silhouette Ltd.,
84 Baker St., London W.1



Such pretty things at
Reasonable Prices



BRANCHES IN MAIN TOWNS

H. KAUFMANN

Painting & Decorating

Specialising in

High-class Interior Decorating

201 Wembley Hill Road,
Wembley, Middx. (ARNold 5525)

H. WOORTMAN & SON

8 Baynes Mews, Hampstead, N.W.3

'Phone HAMpstead 3974

Continental Builder and Decorator
Specialist in Dry Rot Repairs

ESTIMATES FREE

Alfred Joachim Fischer

RESCUER OF DANISH JEWRY

Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz 65

On 29th September, Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz, diplomat, politician and humanist, celebrated his 65th birthday. Even after a short acquaintanceship the State Secretary drops his typically Hanseatic reserve and extends great warmth and cordiality. His outstanding quality is a sense of humour.

In 1947, during my first post-war visit to Scandinavia, I interviewed Hans Hedtoft, former Danish Premier. In talking about the time of the occupation, he asked spontaneously: "Do you want to meet the German to whom Danish Jews owe their rescue?" This was my first meeting with Duckwitz, which was to be followed by many others.

In a book published by the Danish Government, "Danmark Besat og Befriet", Hartvig Frisch, the author, devotes a chapter to Duckwitz in which he stated that the rescue action to Sweden initiated by the then 39-year-old Duckwitz saved the lives of 6,700 Jews, among them 1,351 refugees from Germany, and 1,376 half-Jews.

Duckwitz, who had read law and was himself a businessman, came from a family of Bremen merchants. As an employee of HAPAG, in which he reached a responsible position, he saw a good deal of the world. At one time he sympathised with Gregor Strasser, who took Socialism seriously and was murdered by an order of Hitler. As a person living abroad he did not at once realise the evils of National Socialism. He learned better from the events of the night of 30th June, 1934, and turned his back entirely on this ideology. In 1939, Duckwitz joined the Foreign Ministry, which sent him

as shipping expert to the Ministry in Copenhagen on account of his knowledge of the Danish language.

During the decisive phase Werner Best was Minister and Reich Plenipotentiary in Denmark. He was the author of the notorious "Boxheim Documents", an ambiguous character who dreamt of a pan-German Reich. When he was given responsibility, however, he did not act in accordance with his Nazi manual nor as he is reported to have behaved in the East. He wanted, in fact, to prevent altogether the deportation of the Jews, which had already been postponed several times. A good relationship was established between Best and Duckwitz.

In order to avert the Danish-Jewish tragedy, Duckwitz frequently travelled, albeit in vain, to Berlin, and, more successfully, to Stockholm. There he negotiated with leading personages, including Premier Per Albin Hansson. The Swedish offer of an organised transfer of Danish Jews to Sweden was rejected by Hitler and the Foreign Ministry. On 28th September, 1943, Best informed Duckwitz that "by order of the Fuehrer" the 1st and 2nd October had finally been decided upon as deportation days. The same afternoon, the eve of his 39th birthday, Duckwitz met Hans Hedtoft, then leader of the Social Democratic party. Hedtoft has written the following about this meeting:

"On 28th September, 1943, Duckwitz called on me while I was attending a meeting . . . at Roemergade 22. 'The disaster is upon us and everything has been planned to the last

detail' he said. 'Ships are to anchor in Copenhagen harbour, and your unfortunate compatriots are to be transported by the Gestapo to an unknown fate.'

The epic rescue of Danish Jews organised by Hedtoft and his friends and aided by practically the entire Danish nation, has gone down in history. Duckwitz's part consisted, *inter alia*, in conducting S.O.S. negotiations with the Swedes and in roping in Camman, the courageous Harbour Commandant in Copenhagen, an old friend of his from HAPAG days. Camman ordered a check on the speedboats during the decisive days, thus preventing them from pursuing the fugitives. Only 492 Jews, mainly old people, did not reach Sweden. They all survived Theresienstadt, except for 50 persons.

When the Federal Republic began to reconstruct its diplomatic service Duckwitz joined it. He first became Head of the Economic Affairs Department in Copenhagen and then Consul in Helsinki. At a later stage Duckwitz was appointed Ambassador to Copenhagen, an event much welcomed in Denmark and hailed by the press, including papers usually not pro-German. He later became Head of the Eastern Department of the German Foreign Ministry. In 1961, he was appointed Ambassador to New Delhi. His health suffered and in May, 1965, he retired prematurely and enjoyed his leisure.

This rest period was short-lived. With the advent of Grand Coalition he was back in harness. For six months he represented the German side at the Tripartite currency offset negotiations in connection with the stationing of British and U.S. troops on the territory of the Federal Republic. He was then appointed Secretary of State at the Foreign Ministry.

Israel fascinates him. He understands but regrets the reluctance of Jews to return to Germany.

FAMILY EVENTS

Birthdays

The AJR Club expresses its very best wishes to its members: **Mr. A. Lewin**, of Fenstanton Road, London, N.4, who celebrated his 85th birthday on October 23; **Mrs. Gertrud Wohrizek**, of Flat 12, Isokon Flats, Lawn Road, London, N.W.3, who celebrated her 80th birthday on October 10; **Mrs. Jacobsohn**, of 37 Keyes Road, London, N.W.2, who celebrated her 70th birthday on October 31; and **Mrs. Hilde Markus**, of 4a Old Street, Andrews Mansions, Old Church Lane, London, N.W.9, who celebrated her 70th birthday on November 7.

Engagement

Sinai-Jacobs.—**Mr. Henry M. Sinai**, son of Mr. J. K. Sinai and the late Rose Sinai, of 124 Heywood Road, Prestwich, to **Janice Jacobs**, daughter of Mrs. B. Jacobs and the late Mr. Gershon Jacobs, of 62 Crescent Road, Manchester, 8, on 8th November.

Deaths

Colbergh.—**Mr. Paul Colbergh**, of 171 Ellesmere Road, London, N.W.10, passed away on October 28. Deeply mourned by his wife, relatives and friends.

Silbermann.—**Mr. Gerhard Silbermann**, of 62 Oxcgate Gardens, London, N.W.2, passed away on 7th November at the age of 61. Deeply mourned by his wife Selma, his son Frank, and many friends.

Speyer.—**Mrs. Gabriele Mathilde Speyer** (née Sander), my beloved

sister, died on 4th November at the age of 71. Also deeply mourned by her friends. **Bertha Sander**, 43 Litchfield Way, London, N.W.11.

Strauss.—**Mrs. Betty Strauss** (née Pinesohn), formerly Berlin, died in her 90th year. Mourned by her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. **F. H. Strauss**, 40 Montagu Square, London, W.1.

Weinschenk.—**Mrs. Adele Weinschenk** (née Beselau), widow of Oberlandesgerichtsrat **Dr. Julius Weinschenk** (formerly Nürnberg), of 22 Mapesbury Court, Shoot-up Hill, London, N.W.2, died peacefully on 15th November. Deeply mourned by her daughter, brother and relatives.

CLASSIFIED

Situations Vacant

Women

COMPANION REQUIRED for lady in perfect health, middle 60s. Candidate would be able to follow own occupation. Situation offered against rent free furnished accommodation in centrally heated flat, modern block, Wembley Park. Box 111.

Accommodation Vacant

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET to business lady, in comfortable, modern flat, near West End Lane; close to buses and tube. 'Phone 01-624 5845.

Accommodation Wanted

ELDERLY CONTINENTAL GENTLEMAN requires living accommodation with cooking facilities, preferably near shopping area, N.W. London. Box 112.

For Sale

GARDEN FLAT; 3 rooms, kitchen, bath/w.c.; Muswell Hill; 99 years' lease; £4,750, o.n.o. Box 108.

Miscellaneous

OLD GRAMOPHONE RECORDS, photographs and other souvenirs of opera and concert singers of the past wanted. **Liff**, 3 Kingstown Street, London, N.W.1. 'Phone 01-722 2833.

EXCLUSIVE FUR REPAIRS AND RE-STYLING. All kinds of fur work undertaken by first-class renovator and stylist, many years' experience and best references. 'Phone 452 5867 after 5 p.m. for appointments. **Mrs. F. Philipp**, 44 Ellesmere Road, Dollis Hill, London, N.W.10.

SMALL ORIENTAL RUGS expertly repaired. **HAM. 9806**.

WANTED. "ROSENTHAL MARIA WEISS" soup plates, meat platters, side plates and/or other parts. 'Phone TUDor 4315.

CHESS PARTNERS, male or female, wanted by good lady player in either Golders Green or Swiss Cottage areas. Box 109.

FOREIGN AND ENGLISH COINS wanted. High prices paid. Telephone 01-455 8578 after 6 p.m.

Personal

LADY, Continental origin, happy disposition, wishes to meet gentleman, object companionship. Box 107.

WIDOW, late 40s, Continental, own home, wishes to meet gentleman, aged between 50/55. Box 110.

MISSING PERSONS

Personal Enquiries

Frank.—**Will David** and his son, **Albert Frank**, who emigrated from Nuernberg, Germany, to England between 1933 and 1936, or any person knowing their whereabouts, get in touch with **Mrs. A. Scott**, 9 Rylands Terrace, St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.

AJR Enquiries

Hein.—**Mrs. Frieda Hein**, last known address, 65 Corshell Street, London, W.16.

Rosenberg.—**Mrs. Helene** and **Mr. Arnold Rosenberg**, widow and son of the late **Mr. Max Rosenberg**, formerly Berlin, who worked with the firm of **Leopold Seligmann** (London).

MORRIS FEINMANN HOUSE

The Manchester Home for Elderly Refugees

HAS A FEW SINGLE ROOMS VACANT

Interested readers should write to:

Mr. E. R. Kingsley,
E. R. Kingsley (Textiles) Ltd.
115 Princess Street,
Manchester, 1.

THE MIDDLE EAST

U THANT PESSIMISTIC

Addressing the Navy League, a private organisation of former U.S. Naval officers, in New York in October, U.N. Secretary-General U Thant said that in the Middle East "we may be witnessing . . . something like the early stages of a new Hundred Years' War". U Thant who is feeling increasingly gloomy about the chance of world peace, made this remark in the context of criticism of States which ignore Security Council resolutions. This would "seriously weaken the fabric of international peace, and bad situations would grow worse." He added that he was thinking particularly of the Middle East and the Security Council resolution passed unanimously in November, 1967, which, he said, was "a major step towards a solution". Now, "after two years of effort" a peaceful solution seemed to be as far away as ever. "There has never been a situation in which all the Security Council's prestige, resources and persistence, and the support of the member-States as well, were so vitally needed to reverse a disastrous trend".

SHAH NOT SURE OF ISRAELI VICTORY

In a recorded TV programme broadcast in the U.S.A. on November 2, the Shah of Iran said that Israel might win the next battle if war broke out soon in the Middle East, but that she might not win in the end.

He told his interviewers that the only way of finding peace was through the United Nations and that he hoped that Mr. Gunnar Jarring would continue his efforts. The United States and the Soviet Union should also continue their efforts to find a "break-through" which might lead the way.

D-MARK BOOST FOR ISRAEL'S ECONOMY

Israel's hard currency reserves have sharply risen after the West German revaluation of the Mark. According to a statement by Mr. David Horowitz, governor of the Bank of Israel, the increase was in the order of millions of pounds. Since a substantial part of Israel's reserves is held in West German marks, the reserves are now well above the danger level of just under £209 million. Nevertheless, the Government is certain to impose stringent financial measures to halt the continuous decrease in reserves.

ISRAELI POPULATION FIGURES

Israel's permanent population in July this year totalled 2,882,000 of whom 415,300 were non-Jews. Statistics published in October showed that the Jewish birth-rate rose in 1968 to 22.8 per thousand as against 21.5 per thousand in 1967. The total population rose during the year by 65,000, of whom 51,000 were Jews.

UNIVERSITY ATTENDANCE

A total of 15,320 students, including 3,200 from abroad, are attending the Hebrew University at the start of the new academic year. Some 4,300 are housed in hostels near the university, 1,300 more than last year. Expenditure this year is estimated at £85 million (about £10 million).

About 4,500 students, including 700 from 13 foreign countries, have enrolled at Bar-Ilan University. Expenditure is estimated at £22 million (about £2½ million).

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR ARABS

The Moslem Wakf, the religious property foundation in Haifa, has decided to create a scholarship fund to enable young Moslems to study at the Technion. The fund is to be named after Mr. Levi Eshkol, Israel's late Premier, as a tribute to his efforts on behalf of the Arab community in Israel.

WEIZMANN INSTITUTE HONOURS LORD SIEFF

The Weizmann Institute's 25th birthday at the beginning of November centred on the ceremony honouring Lord Sieff of Brimpton who was represented by Mr. Marcus Sieff, deputy chairman of the institute's governing board. A bronze sculpture was dedicated in honour of Lord Sieff who celebrated his 80th birthday in May.

Professor Shmuel Sambursky, first incumbent of the Arthur James Balfour Chair of history of science at the Weizmann Memorial Foundation, lectured on the first Lord Balfour's philosophy of science. This visiting professorship was founded by the Sieff, Sacher and Marks families of Britain in 1967, the 50th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration. At a luncheon in his honour, Lord Sieff was praised by Mr. John Barnes, British Ambassador to Israel, for his contribution to the well-being of Israel and Britain and to the friendship between the two countries.

CLORE SCHOOL DEDICATED

Mr. Charles Clore recently dedicated the new building of Tel Aviv's University School for Communication Disorders in Speech and Hearing at the Tel Hashomer Hospital. The guests included Sir Isaac Wolfson, Mr. Chaim Herzog, Mrs. Eban, wife of the Israeli Foreign Minister, and Professor Simon Gitter, head of the university medical school. The building, costing about £90,000, is the gift of Mr. Clore. It is named in his honour. Mrs. Eban, president of the Israeli Anti-Cancer League, announced that Mr. Clore is contributing £30,000 towards a convalescent home in Tel Aviv area for cancer patients.

TECHNION AID FOR LIMBLESS

A 13-ounce gas-powered artificial arm with six movements developed at the Haifa Technion by Dr. Dino Bouso, 36, is claimed to be the lightest and most versatile artificial limb available. Dr. Bouso told a press conference at the Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine in New York Medical Centre that electric muscle impulses control the gas flow which pneumatically powers the limb's movements. The limb was originally planned to help thalidomide children, and had been adapted for use by armless people. Dr. Bouso's researches were supported by a £16,500 grant from the Lady Hoare Thalidomide Appeal and the Goudie Trust in Britain. He received an initial grant from the Lady Hoare Fund while he was an I.C.I. research fellow at Oxford University.

ORT SCHOOL NAMED AFTER LEOPOLD KESSLER

The dedication of the Leopold Kessler Ort School for Girls in Lydda took place at the end of October. It marked the fulfilment of a wish expressed by the late Mr. Leopold Kessler, who died in 1944, and stipulated in his will that 21 years after his death a quarter of his estate in England was to be bequeathed to causes associated with Palestine—as it then was. The decision to use the bequest which had increased by 600 per cent over the years, for an Ort school was taken by his two sons and daughter, Mr. David Kessler, chairman and managing director of Jewish Chronicle Ltd., Mr. Jack Kessler and Mrs. Ruth Gumb.

KOLLEK AGAIN MAYOR OF JERUSALEM

Local council elections, which took place simultaneously with the Knesset elections on October 28, confirmed the minor setback for the Labour alignment shown in the General Election, with the exception of Jerusalem, where, with the massive support of East Jerusalem Arabs, Mr. Teddy Kollek will again be Mayor, and Haifa, where Mr. Moshe Flieman stays well entrenched in the city hall.

RABBIS' CLAIM TO WALL

Israel's Orthodox "Establishment" has firmly staked its claim to the entire Western Wall, including recently revealed sections of it. At a meeting in Jerusalem in October the Chief Rabbinate Council resolved that no archaeological excavations may be carried out within ten yards of any part of the Wall "as the entire Wall is sacred and must be reserved for devotions. . . ." There had been a dispute between the Ministry of Religious Affairs which has always held the view now expressed by the Chief Rabbinate Council, and the archaeological team led by Professor Benjamin Mazar.

Catering with a difference

Foods of all nations for formal or informal occasions—in your own home or any venue.

Free consultations—please phone

Mrs. ILLY LIEBERMAN

WESTERN 2872

Do you want comfort, security and every convenience

First-Class Accommodation

room with own bath, excellent Continental food, TV lounge, gardens?

Mrs. A. WOLFF,

3 Hemstal Road, N.W.6

(MAI. 8521)

Hotel Pension ARLET

MRS. L. SCHWARZ
77 ST. GABRIEL'S RD., LONDON, N.W.2
Tel.: GLA. 4029
Exquisitely furnished rooms for visitors and permanent guests.
Central heating, TV, Radios, Garden.

SELECT RESIDENTIAL PRIVATE HOTEL

Exquisite Continental Cuisine

H/c. C/h. Telephone in every room. Large Colour T.V. Lounges. Lovely Large Terrace & Gardens. Very Quiet Position. Eight Minutes by car from Golders Green.

MRS. M. COLDWELL

11 Fenstanton Avenue

London, N.12

Tel.: 01-445 0061/2

YOUR FIGURE PROBLEMS SOLVED

. . . by a visit to our Salon, where ready-to-wear foundations are expertly fitted and altered if required at

Mme H. LIEBERG

871 Finchley Rd., Golders Green, N.W.11 (next to Post Office)
01-455 8673

Newest shades in Hosiery

THE DORICE

Continental Cuisine—Licensed

169a Finchley Road, N.W.3

(MAI. 6301)

PARTIES CATERED FOR

LUGGAGE

HANDBAGS, UMBRELLAS AND ALL LEATHER GOODS

TRAVEL GOODS

H. FUCHS

267 West End Lane, N.W.6

'Phone HAMPstead 2602

A HOME FOR YOU

ROSEMOUNT,
17 Parsliff Road, N.W.6
HAMPstead 5856 & 8565

The Boarding House with Culture

'THE HOUSE ON THE HILL'

Nursery and Kindergarten

5 NETHERHALL GARDENS, N.W.3

Prospectus from the Principal, HAM. 1662

R. & G. (ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS) LTD.

199b Belsize Road, N.W.6

MAI. 2646/KIL. 2646

Electrical Contractors & Stockists of all Electrical Appliances
OFFICIALLY APPOINTED HOOVER SERVICE DEALERS

RETIREMENT OF DR. ADELHEID LEVY

With the retirement of Dr. Adelheid Levy as head of the AJR Social Services Department, a chapter in the history of the AJR has come to an end. She was in charge of the Department since the inception of the AJR in 1941, and as, prior to her emigration, she had held responsible positions as a welfare worker of the Berlin Jewish community, she may now look back on forty years' devoted services to her fellow-Jews.

When we started our work 28 years ago, in the more than modest office at 279A Finchley Road, we were handicapped by the predicament of a vicious circle: as we had no funds, we could not immediately attend to all tasks with which we were confronted, and as our initial achievements were, therefore, limited, we could not easily enlist the support of members of the refugee community. Miss Levy, then the only member of the staff, shared these worries of the first period with the General Secretary.

From the very beginning, she found her niche within the framework of the organisation. Though in those days the activities of the AJR mainly centred around political and legal problems, it proved to be a particular blessing that, in the process of trying to adapt their lives to a new environment, people could obtain help and advice from an experienced social worker, who had shared their fate and, therefore, understood their background. In the course of time, the work of the Social Services Department underwent various changes arising from new requirements. It also expanded, especially by the creation of the AJR Employment Agency. Yet the enthusiasm with which Miss Levy fulfilled her duties persisted throughout the years.

Adelheid Levy's approach to social work is determined by a deeply-felt and unshakable religiosity, a religiosity which gives meaning to her observance of the Jewish ritual commandments, but which, above all, makes the "Love Thy Neighbour" postulate an uncompromising personal concern for her. Her whole life has been shaped by the care for her fellow-men, and just as there are no limits of compassion, there are no limits of effort either. Social work is a vocation for her, which knows of no relaxation in the evenings or on Sundays, and which involves constant contacts with people who need advice, who are in distress or who have fallen ill. Most of this work is inconspicuous. This is added reason for paying public tribute to her on this occasion on behalf of the AJR, her fellow-workers at Fairfax Mansions and the innumerable people who have looked upon her as their guardian angel.

Miss Levy will be succeeded in her work for the Social Services Department by Mrs. Marion Casson. But though, in accordance with the retirement regulations of the AJR, she has now been relieved of the day-to-day office duties, the links between her and the AJR will be maintained, especially by the regular voluntary work she will now take up as Vice-Chairman of the AJR Club at Hannah Karminski House.

Our gratitude to Adelheid Levy is coupled with the sincere wish that she may enjoy the leisure now, for the first time, at her disposal, and that she may be granted health for a long time to come. W.R.

AJR CLUB

On October 30, the Committee of the AJR Club held its first meeting after the death of the Club's Co-Chairman, Mrs. G. Schachne. The following Hon. Officers were elected and re-elected respectively: Mrs. M. Jacoby (Chairman), Dr. Adelheid Levy and Mrs. Dora Segall (Vice-Chairmen), Miss S. Markus (Secretary), Mrs. H. Gelhar (Assistant Secretary), Mrs. H. Sussman (Treasurer) and Mrs. E. Ehrlich (Assistant Treasurer). The following other members of the Committee agreed to continue their services: Mrs. R. Anderman, Mrs. A. Berent, Mrs. G. Hambourg, Mrs. S. Horwell and Dr. C. Wittelshoefer. The Committee also co-opted as new members: Mrs. L. Kay-Schachne, Mrs. K. Khonk, Miss E. Land, Mrs. R. Schneider and Mrs. E. Woodman.

HEINRICH STAHL HOUSE

Retirement of House Committee Chairman

Mr. Otto Weisz has resigned as Chairman of the House Committee of Heinrich Stahl House because, following his retirement, he will take up residence abroad.

Mr. Weisz was associated with the Home since its inception, and has, therefore, taken a decisive part in its development. His guidance was of particular value because his managerial experience is coupled with deep human understanding. He was a trusted adviser to the senior staff and took a great interest in the personal well-being of every resident. At the same time, he became a good friend to his colleagues on the House Committee.

We wish Mr. Weisz happiness and health in his well deserved retirement, and thank him for all he has done for the benefit of the Home.

Mr. Weisz will be succeeded as Chairman of the House Committee by Mr. F. Kolmar, a House Committee member for many years.

APPOINTMENT FOR EWEN MONTAGU

The Hon. Ewen Montagu, Q.C., who retired in August as chairman of the Middlesex area sessions, has been appointed deputy chairman of Hampshire quarter sessions.

NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS

Professor Salvador Luria who, jointly with Professors Max Delbrueck and Alfred Hershey, was awarded this year's Nobel Prize for Medicine is an Italian Jew who settled in America during the war. He is a dedicated Zionist, visited Israel many times and lectured in Israel.

The joint recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physics, Professor Murray Gell-Mann, is also Jewish.

THEODOR WOLFF COMMEMORATED

A memorial tablet was affixed to the house at Promenade des Anglais, in Nice, where Theodor Wolff lived from 1933 until he was deported in 1943. The ceremony was attended by M. Jacques Medicin, the Maire of Nice, and the Prefect of the Provence des Alpes Maritimes. The German embassy in Paris had extended invitations to some German refugees in France.

"JOINT" ANNUAL OVERSEAS CONFERENCE

Mr. Louis D. Horwitz, director-general of the American Joint Distribution Committee, addressing the 23rd annual "Joint" overseas conference in Geneva, said that the "final outpouring" of Polish Jews which began early in September at the rate of 1,000 a month was a "life and death priority" for the "Joint". Their needs and those of hundreds of other Jewish transmigrants from Eastern Europe and the Middle East would force the "Joint" to freeze its world-wide health and welfare programmes at "dismally inadequate levels" unless it received more money next year. The £9,500,000 estimates for 1969 barely met minimum relief requirements. The decision to allocate an extra £416,000 for refugee needs in 1970 was a painful one because children and old people would suffer. The projects that might have to be curtailed included: distribution of food, clothing, fuel and medicine to elderly Rumanian Jews; aid for deaf, crippled and retarded children in Israel; social investments in France to help Jewish settlers from North Africa to become used to an industrial society; repairs to schools in Iran which threaten "to fall down on the children's heads" and dental treatment for children in Morocco.

HIAS KEEPS PACE WITH REFUGEES

Mr. Gaynor Jacobson, United Hias Service executive vice-president, speaking at the opening of the agency's fourteenth overseas migration conference in Geneva, emphasised the huge problems which faced his organisation in helping to resettle thousands of refugees who applied for assistance, notably in Austria and Italy. He paid special tribute to the Governments for their co-operation in providing resettlement opportunities with warm references to the generous efforts of the Scandinavian countries. Mr. Jacobson also described the distressing plight of the Jewish minorities in the Middle East.

FOR CHANUCAH

(First night, Thursday, December 4th)
Candles, Candlesticks (Menoroth), Trendies,
Ritual Requisites.
Jewish books in any language, new and
secondhand.

M. SULZBACHER

4 SNEATH AVE., GOLDERS GREEN RD.,
LONDON, N.W.11. 'Phone: 455 1694

For English and German Books

HANS PREISS

International Booksellers

LIMITED

14 Bury Place, London, W.C.1
HOL. 4941

LIBRIS

Wir interessieren uns auch für
Ihre mitgebrachten deutschen
Bücher und Autographen

LIBRIS (LONDON) LTD.

38a Boundary Rd., London, N.W.8

Director: Dr. J. Suschitzky

'Phone: MAI. 3030

AJR CHARITABLE TRUST

These are the ways in which you
can help:

Contributions Under
Covenant

Gifts in Your Lifetime
A Bequest in Your Will

Space donated by

TRADE CUTTERS LIMITED

Britannia Works,
25 St. Pancras Way,
London, N.W.1
01-387 7461/5

14 Vicar Lane,
Ossett,
Yorks
09-243 4675

PHOTOCOPIES

QUICK and RELIABLE

GOLDERSTAT

25 DOWNHAM ROAD, N.1
'Phone: CLIssold 5464 (5 lines)
54 GOLDERS GARDENS, N.W.11
'Phone: SPEedwell 5643

HIGHEST PRICES

paid for

Gentlemen's cast-off Clothing,
Suitcases, Trunks, etc.

WE GO ANYWHERE. ANY TIME

S DIENSTAG

(01-272 4484)