

AJR**INFORMATION**

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN**UNITY IN DIVERSITY****Conference of the Council of Jews from Germany**

"The activities of the organisations built up by the Jews from Germany in various parts of the world differ from country to country, but everywhere they are marked by a high degree of vitality". With these words Dr. Siegfried Moses (Jerusalem), president of the Council of Jews from Germany, summed up the reports given by the delegates at the Council Conference which was held in London on August 23-24.

The Conference was attended by representatives of all six member organisations, i.e., the Irgun Oley Merkaz Europa (Israel), the American Federation of Jews from Central Europe (U.S.A.), the AJR (Great Britain), "Centra" (South American countries), "La Solidarité" (France) and "Coref" (Belgium). The fact that the Jews from Germany have preserved the continuity of their organisations for more than three decades after their dispersion testifies to their strong sense of solidarity and their organisational ability. If the Council had only the task of serving as a clearing centre between these organisations, its existence would already be sufficiently justified. However, beyond this, the Council also acts as the spokesman of the Jews from Germany in all questions which are of common interest to them.

The basis of the Council's day-to-day activities is the awareness of the fact that the German Jews have been shaped by a common fate. This sense of history not only determines the atmosphere of the Council conferences; it also entails obligations in a wider context. Nobody wants to slow down the integration of the immigrants into their new environment, yet the prerequisite of an organic integration is an identification with the community of origin.

Reports on the general situation of the Jews from Germany in their countries of resettlement were given on the eve of the Conference, when the delegates from abroad met members of the Council's London Executive and Honorary Officers of the AJR at an informal function. The speakers were Mrs. Ruth Fabian (Paris), Mr. H. Schoemann (Brussels), Mr. R. Hirschfeld (Montevideo), Mr. H. Gerling (Jerusalem), and Dr. C. Silberman (New York). Their reports reflected the different circumstances prevailing in each country. At the same time, it transpired that, notwithstanding variations in detail, the position in the European countries and in the United States differs fundamentally from that in Israel and in South America.

While in the countries of the Diaspora the immigrants have to adjust their lives to the indigenous Jewish community as well as to the non-Jewish majority population, in Israel this two-fold process is replaced by the single process of becoming part and parcel of a Jewish commonwealth. The position is different again in South America, where, according to Mr. Hirschfeld, the Jews from Germany or, for that purpose, the Jews in general, live in comparative isolation from their non-Jewish environment and where the relationship with Israel is determined by an attitude of unreserved identification. Mr. Hirschfeld also reported that the Jews from Germany play a leading part in the Jewish life of South America. They have built up strongly organised congregations, which are united in a central body, "Centra". By their educational activities they have enlisted the co-operation of many younger people, and at a recent Centra Conference, one quarter of the participants were under 25 years of age. In this respect, the situation differs from that in other countries, where the "third generation" is only to a limited extent conscious of the Central European origin of their families. However, efforts at establishing contacts with younger people have been successful in the United States; the American Federation has organised "Lerntage", at which topical questions are discussed under the guidance of expert speakers. The process of assimilation, mainly to the non-Jewish majority population, appears to be particularly rapid among younger people of German Jewish origin in France.

Constructive Social Work

The great amount of practical work carried out by the member organisations became evident in the reports given at the Conference on the following day. In the social field, the establishment and administration of Old Age Homes, Homes for the Infirm and Flatlet Homes stand in the foreground. Homes of this kind have been erected in Israel, U.S.A., Great Britain, France and South America, and former refugees in Belgium, who are looked after by Coref, have been accommodated in the Home of the Belgian Jewish community. Most of these Homes could only be erected with the help of the Council which succeeded in obtaining a share in the heirless Jewish property in Germany recovered by the Successor Organisations. All member organisations also maintain social services for those not accommodated in Homes. An

exchange of experiences between the delegates about the social work of their organisations proved particularly beneficial.

Financial Questions

A report on the financial position was given by Dr. W. Rosenstock, honorary secretary of the Council. According to a decision taken at the previous Council Meeting in 1967, 50 per cent of any incoming payments during the years 1968-70 are to be allocated to the Leo Baeck Institutes in Jerusalem, New York and London, and the remaining 50 per cent to the Council's member organisations for their social work. The first allocation was made last year, and the sum of the second distribution was fixed by the Conference. The amount of the third allocation will depend on the funds still to be expected. It was realised that the work of the Successor Organisations is drawing to its close. The member organisations will, therefore, no longer receive substantial financial help from this source and have to find other ways of maintaining their social institutions.

A report on Restitution and Compensation was given by Dr. W. Breslauer (London) vice-president of the Council. He stated that the Council had to be particularly active in this field during the past months, when amendments to three laws were under consideration. They concerned the Federal Restitution Law (Bundesrueckerstattungsgesetz), the Equalisation of Burdens Law (Lastenausgleichsgesetz) and the Social Insurance Law. The amendment to the first law referred to those restitution claims which had been submitted under the Compensation Law. The Council, together with other organisations of persecutees, succeeded in getting the original Governmental draft improved. The second law was an extension of certain claims under the Equalisation of Burdens Law to damages sustained in that part of the former Reich which is now the territory of the German Democratic Republic. Here, the terms of the new law do not meet the requirements of the persecutees, and efforts at obtaining certain improvements in the Implementary Order still to be enacted are going on. The Council has also submitted proposals to the Draft of the new Social Insurance Law. This Law could, however, not be enacted prior to the dissolution of the Federal Parliament, and its consideration will be held over until after the elections. (Details about the three laws were published in the August issue of *AJR Information*—The Ed.) These recent legislative developments, Dr. Breslauer stressed, reaffirmed the undiminished need for the Council's activities as the spokesman of the Jewish Nazi victims from Germany in questions of restitution and compensation.

Continued on next page, column 1

"UNITY IN DIVERSITY"

Continued from page 1

The Conference was also informed about plans for the reorganisation of the Wiener Library, which are under consideration but have so far not been decided upon. The Presidium of the Council was instructed to elucidate the situation and the intentions of the Board of the Wiener Library with the view to preserving the Library as an accessible centre of studies in London.

It proved particularly beneficial that there was both the time and the opportunity to discuss the principles on which the future work of the Council is to be based. The starting point was a memorandum submitted by the Executive Director of the American Federation, Professor H. Strauss. The Council, the Memorandum stated, is not only an organisation which has to promote and sponsor social work among its affiliates, and to safeguard the interests of former German Jews in restitution and compensation questions. It has to be the focal centre for all matters which have a direct or indirect bearing on the position of the Jews from Germany and, beyond this, of Jewry in general.

This "political" approach was, in principle, approved by the delegates of all member organisations. There were, however, differing views on the potentialities of putting this principle into practice. It was realised that some of the proposals do not lend themselves for activities by the Council as a world-wide organisation because the position differs in the countries of resettlement. This applies, for instance, to the fight against antisemitism and other manifestations of racial prejudice. The American Federation, under the impact of the events of the past months, considers it its duty to become active in this matter under its own name, though, of course, in conjunction with other American Jewish organisations. On the other hand, in this country, where, fortunately, major frictions are not manifest at present, the work is carried out by the existing representative bodies, especially the Board of Deputies, and it is sufficient for the AJR to be represented at the regular deliberations between the Board and delegates of the major organisations. Notwithstanding these reservations it was, however, considered desirable that the voice of the Council should become more audible within the framework of the international Jewish organisations.

The Memorandum also dealt with questions concerning the relationship with post-war Germany. In this respect, the Resolution adopted at the Council Conference of 1965 was upheld. This means that the Council appreciates the efforts by German groups and personalities which aim at a restoration of the distorted image of the Jews, and is also prepared to co-operate, if and as far as this is requested on the German side. At the same time, it was reaffirmed that it is not the task of the Council to intervene in questions of German politics, especially as such interventions may easily have the opposite effect among extreme Right-wing sections of the German electorate.

Another question raised in the Memorandum was the dearth of younger com-

munity leaders. It was decided to investigate this problem in greater detail, and to explore the possible remedies, e.g., the organisation of seminars and the award of scholarships to prospective communal workers. It was also decided that the history of the emigration and resettlement of the former German Jews should be written as long as there exist still sufficient witnesses who can contribute material from first-hand experience. It was equally felt that there is a need for a brief history of the Jews in Germany, by which the younger generation can be made aware of their background. The production of these publications will mainly depend on the availability of suitable authors.

It was considered to be the duty of the Jews from Germany to help in securing the preservation or maintenance of Jewish mementoes inside Germany, e.g., cemeteries. Lastly, it was decided to investigate practical ways of organising mobile exhibitions relating to the spiritual heritage of German Jewry.

To work out in detail the schemes which were adopted in principle, a Planning Committee was appointed consisting of Mr. H. Gerling (Jerusalem), Dr. W. Rosenstock (London) and Professor H. Strauss (New York).

The Council Conference was followed by a meeting of the Leo Baeck Institute at which representatives of the Institutes in Jerusalem, London and New York reported on research projects and publications with which they are currently engaged.

Dr. Siegfried Moses, president of the Council and of the Leo Baeck Institute, presided over both meetings.

W.R.

U.N. ANTI-NAZI RESOLUTION DRAFTED

A draft resolution dealing with measures to be taken against Nazism and racial intolerance has been placed on the provisional agenda of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council. Warning that Nazism, including its present-day manifestations, may jeopardise world peace, the resolution expresses "profound disquiet" that not all States are responding to appeals to observe the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The resolution also calls on all States to observe a day each year "in memory of the victims of the struggle against Nazism and similar ideologies and practices based on terror and racial intolerance."

THE GERMAN SCENE

TRIALS

Life Sentence for Eichmann Aide

Former S.S. Lieut.-Col. Hermann Krumei, 64, Eichmann's deputy in Budapest, was sentenced in Frankfurt to life imprisonment for his part in the deportation and murder of at least 300,000 Hungarian Jews in 1944. Otto Hunsche, 58, a former S.S. captain who was Eichmann's legal adviser, was gaoled for twelve years for complicity in the mass murder. The court sat for 14 months and heard more than 100 witnesses.

Murderer of Russian Jews

Karl Rudolf Pallmann, 65, a former German Army second lieutenant, was sentenced in Duesseldorf to hard labour for life for participation in the wartime murder of 109 Russian Jews and Communist officials.

Former K.Z. Commandant

Alois Doerr, 58, commandant of Helmrechts concentration camp, was sentenced in Hof (Bavaria) to hard labour for life for the murder of five Jewish women during the evacuation of the camp in April, 1945.

Ailing Auschwitz Guard

Josef Windeck, 66, a former Auschwitz concentration camp policeman, who was sentenced in Frankfurt in 1968 to hard labour for life for complicity in the murder of camp inmates, has been freed on medical grounds.

BOGY OF JEWISH INFLUENCE

Eight out of every 100 West Germans still believe that Jews have most influence in the nation. This transpired from a public opinion poll, carried out by the Wickert Institute, in which a cross-section of the population was asked to select a list of institutions or groups, which they thought had most influence in Germany. The list was headed by industry and banks (23 per cent) and the Catholic clergy (19 per cent); 17 per cent chose the trade unions; 14 per cent the farmers' federations; 10 per cent the German exiles' associations; 8 per cent the Jews; and 7 per cent the Protestant clergy. Two per cent were unable to make up their minds.

GOOD RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

In a German radio interview, Mr. Asher Ben-Natan, the Israeli Ambassador, stated that the links between Israel and the German Federal Republic had developed very favourably since the establishment of diplomatic relations four years ago. "Above all, much ice has been broken in Israel", the Ambassador said. Exports from Germany to Israel had risen by 150 per cent since 1965. Mr. Ben-Natan appealed to German industry to increase capital investment there. Without wishing to overestimate the danger of the N.P.D., the appearance of a party which showed a close resemblance to a movement associated with the "horrible events" of the German past, was causing alarm in Israel, he stated.

Feuchtwanger (London) Ltd.

Bankers

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

Telephone: 01-600 8151

Telex: London 25157

HOME NEWS FROM ANGLO-JUDAICA

TWO PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES

Mr. Harold Soref has been adopted as the prospective Conservative candidate for Ormskirk, Lancashire, a safe Tory seat with a majority of nearly 10,000 in 1964. Mr. Soref is a Council member of the Anglo-Jewish Association.

The constituency Labour Party of South Norfolk adopted as prospective candidate Mr. Cyril Shaw, of Willesden.

MAYHEW'S AMMAN STATEMENT

According to Jordan radio, Mr. Christopher Mayhew, M.P., told a press conference in Amman that his interest in the Palestine question had been aroused when he found a threatening letter from the Irgun Zvei Leumi in his office, while he was a junior minister at the Foreign Office under Mr. Ernest Bevin. Mr. Mayhew is also quoted as saying that the sale of American Phantom jets to Israel was the most unjust deal in history. "In fact, the purchase of Jewish votes in New York with the lives of the Arabs in the Jordan Valley is inhuman."

PRO-ARAB M.P.

The Labour M.P. for Uxbridge, Mr. John Ryan, has associated himself with several pro-Arab bodies and was also one of the sponsors of the advertisement published in several papers on the second anniversary of the Six-Day War. At a meeting of the constituency Labour Party, Mr. Ryan was criticised for having signed an advertisement which "contained antisemitic matter." In his reply, Mr. Ryan stated that he was not antisemitic, that his wife was Jewish and that he championed the Arab cause because he felt that their side of the case was under-represented.

M.P.s JOIN ANGLO-ISRAEL FRIENDSHIP LEAGUE

Four Members of Parliament have joined the Anglo-Israel Friendship League. They are: Iain Macleod, Austin Albu, Anthony Berry and John Mackie.

WANDSWORTH GOVERNOR ON ARAB PRISONERS

In an article entitled "Prisons in Israel", Mr. J. D. Wheeler, assistant governor at Wandsworth Prison, wrote about his visit to Israel last year. The article, which appeared in the July issue of the Prison Service Journal, states that El Fatah detainees "receive the same treatment as ordinary criminal offenders and their religious customs are respected".

SPEAKERS' CORNER INCIDENTS

Two Jews appeared at Marlborough Street magistrates' court in connection with incidents at an Arab meeting at Speakers' Corner. One of them, Ehud Cohen, a 26-year-old school teacher from Tel Aviv, was alleged to have punched an Arab in the chest during the meeting. He was fined £2 with 5 guineas costs. "It is very difficult for people", the magistrate, Mr. Edward Robey, said, "to keep their tempers when things are said against their nation, but they have got to do so". The other defendant, Moshe Sassoon, a 29-year-old writer from Kilburn, was given a conditional discharge for three years. He admitted using threatening behaviour, but said that he was kicked by two men who told him: "You are all spies and they should hang you." Sassoon's family were originally from Iraq.

BOMB ATTACK ON ZIM OFFICE

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed to have put the bomb in the London Zim offices and also to have placed fire bombs in several London stores, including Selfridges and an Oxford Street branch of Marks & Spencer.

M.P.s VISIT ISRAEL

Mr. Dan Jones, Labour M.P. for Burnley, Mr. Gordon Oakes, Labour M.P. for Bolton, and Mr. Tom McNally, Overseas Secretary of the Labour Party, paid a ten-day visit to Israel.

ANTI-ISRAEL PAMPHLET

An anti-Israel booklet, entitled "An Eye-witness in Jerusalem—Spring 1969", by John Carter, has been published by the British "Jerusalem Committee" in London. The booklet is accompanied by a letter signed by Miss Manuela Sykes, a co-chairman (with Mr. John Ryan, M.P.), of the Jerusalem Committee.

"MEIN KAMPF" IN ENGLISH

The Board of Deputies has expressed its "very serious concern" about the proposed re-publication by Hutchinsons of Hitler's "Mein Kampf". "We must repeat", the Board wrote to the publishers, "the apprehension that the feelings of many victims of Nazism and the surviving relatives . . . have apparently been ignored by your company." The letter also refers to the strong objections, raised by the Bavarian Government. In his reply, Sir Robert Lusty, managing director of the firm, explained that the book would in due course cease to be protected by copyright and that it might be wiser to make it available "in the responsible edition by students of history". The introduction to the publication will be written by Mr. D. C. Watt, reader in international history in London University. The book, the introduction says, should be studied as the classic example of "black" political literature, intended for those who seek in politics a substitute for religion and who make political loyalty a matter of faith.

MEMORIAL PLAQUE AT ALDERNEY

A plaque inscribed in Hebrew was unveiled in the Channel island of Alderney to commemorate the Jewish victims of Nazi persecution who had died on the island during the 1940-45 German occupation. It is situated in a garden of remembrance erected in memory of the unknown hundreds believed to have died in Alderney after it was evacuated and turned into a concentration camp. The plaque was donated by Mr. Alfred Herzka, a 43-year-old Austrian-born consulting chemist now living in London. Mr. Herzka visited Alderney for the first time last year, and it was the French, English and Russian plaques he saw at the memorial garden that moved him to donate one in Hebrew. Mr. Herzka lost relatives and friends in various parts of Europe through Nazi persecution. Some of those, he thinks, who disappeared in France may well have been shipped to Alderney.

ASYLUM FOR CZECH JEW

Mr. Kamil Winter, former head of news and current affairs for Czech television, has been granted asylum in London. Mr. Winter, a Jew, fled the country at the time of the Russian invasion last year.

REFUGEE'S GIFT TO NATION

Old master drawings, worth up to £100,000, have been given to the nation by Mr. Arthur Nussbaum, of Streatham, who had come to this country from Austria in 1939 as a refugee after his release from Dachau concentration camp. He is now 81 years old.

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

Library for Chief Rabbinate Centre

The new Chief Rabbinate Centre, which is expected to be completed by the end of next year, will house, apart from offices for Dr. Jakobovits, a public library, an exhibition room, a conference hall and facilities for lectures. The entire cost of the centre, estimated at £150,000, will be met by Sir Isaac Wolfson and his brother Charles.

Appointment for Austrian-born Rabbi

Rabbi Marcus Singer, of the Ohel Shem Synagogue, Willesden, was appointed minister of the Central Synagogue, Birmingham, in succession to the late Rabbi Reuben Rabinowitz. Rabbi Singer, who was born in Vienna, was one of a number of refugee boys brought to London in 1938 by Rabbi Dr. Solomon Schonfeld.

Principal of Jews' College

The Chief Rabbi, Dr. I. Jakobovits, asserted that the new principal of Jews' College must be given far more freedom and independence than has been the case in the past. He confirmed that Rabbi Dr. Nachum Rabinovitch, of Toronto, was among leading scholars and thinkers who are being considered for the post of principal in succession to Rabbi Dr. H. J. Zimmels, who retires in December.

Link with Israel Settlement

Catford Orthodox and Bromley Reform congregations together formed a link with a settlement in Israel, Masaut Yitzhak. Under the scheme there will be exchanges of goods and eventually of people.

Aid Society Meeting

At the annual meeting of the Jewish Bread, Meat and Coal Society, the president, Mr. S. W. O. Seligman, reported that the number of people served by the society was going up. During the year under review, 53 people were given direct help.

Ban on Sunday Religion Classes

A request by Pardes House School, Golders Green, to hold religion classes on Sundays from 10 a.m. to 12 noon at West Heath Road was refused by the Borough of Barnet, and the ban was upheld by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, with which the school had lodged an appeal, on the grounds of the "effect of noise nuisance on the amenities of the neighbouring residents".

No Threat to Shechita

According to the Slaughter of Poultry Act, 1967, which will be operative from January 1, 1970, onwards, poultry must either be slaughtered instantaneously or, before being slaughtered, stunned by an approved instrument. According to an Implementary Order to the Act, Jews and Moslems are exempted from the pre-stunning requirement.

Plea for Manchester Youth Centre

An urgent appeal to Manchester Jewry to build a youth centre was made by Rabbi Dr. P. Selvin Goldberg from the pulpit of the Manchester Reform Synagogue. He suggested that the forthcoming golden jubilee celebration of the Council of Manchester and Salford Jews would be an appropriate occasion for launching an appeal.

Swastika Daubings in Leicester

Swastikas, interspersed with the initials N.F. (National Front), were daubed on the walls and door of Leicester Synagogue. The daubing coincided with the inaugural meeting of the National Front's Leicester branch, but a spokesman for the party denied that his organisation was responsible. He expressed the view that the daubing was the work of enemies of the National Front, wanting to discredit the movement.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

UNITED STATES

No Jewish Judge in Supreme Court

The appointment of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth to the Associate Justiceship of the Supreme Court, vacated by Mr. Abe Fortas when he resigned in May, has been criticised in American Jewish quarters. Reference was made to Judge Haynsworth's ultra-conservative record, particularly his decisions in desegregation matters. It was also noted that this is the first time since the appointment of Judge Brandeis by President Wilson in the 1920s that there will be no Jew on America's highest tribunal. On the other hand, Mr. Arthur J. Goldberg stated a few months ago that he was "very much against a 'Jewish seat' in the Supreme Court. . . . There is no need in our democracy to appoint a man to any governmental institution to 'preserve racial balance.'"

Church Official Rebuked

In a letter to the New York Times, Dr. Harry G. Dorman, Jr., an official of the National Council of Churches of Christ of the U.S. accused Israel of "cultural imperialism" and said that his church could not condone "the unilateral annexation of the Jordanian portions of Jerusalem". This statement was repudiated in a letter written by the director of the council's international affairs department, Mr. Robert S. Bilheimer, who stated that Dr. Dorman had written "in a personal capacity."

University Rabbi Re-instated

Rabbi A. Bruce Goldman, who was dismissed in spring as Jewish chaplain at Columbia University by the Jewish Advisory Board, will return to the university in autumn. He had been accused by the Board of "overstepping the bounds of a religious man and of co-belligerence" with striking students.

Threat to Tax Exemptions

A ruling by a justice of the New York Supreme Court against Temple Beth Shalom declared that tax exemption is lost on any part of property used commercially. The ruling will have national repercussions and is expected eventually to go to the Supreme Court for final adjudication. In California, the State Legislature recently approved a Bill to collect taxes from churches and other religious bodies on income from real estate owned by such institutions but made available for commercial purposes.

Henry Kissinger Attacked

Miss Flora Lewis, a commentator on foreign affairs whose column appears in the Los Angeles Times and other newspapers, recently published allegations about secret studies said to have requested by President Nixon's special adviser on security affairs, Dr. Henry Kissinger. One of the studies ordered is said to concern "the circumstances in which American nuclear weapons might be used in the Middle East". According to Miss Lewis, the context of the question is not entirely clear. "Presumably", she writes, "it contemplates a 'demonstration' nuclear blast on some Egyptian target if Israel were in danger of annihilation, since there is no suggestion of using nuclear weapons against Soviet forces in the area". Miss Lewis maintains that the studies had been requested without informing the Defence Department, which is "angry".

NETHERLANDS

Priest Retracts anti-Israeli Remarks

Father Jan van Eupan, who led a delegation of the "Dutch Palestine Committee" to the Middle East has retracted remarks he made in support of the Arab refugees. In a statement he expressed regret that people understood his remarks to mean that he advocated Israel's annihilation, and emphasised that he did not sympathise with Arab terrorists.

SPAIN

Synagogue Restored

Since last December when the Spanish Government revoked the order of 1492 expelling the Jews from the country, there have been moves to rebuild or restore many synagogues which have been abandoned or put to other uses. The latest scheme concerns the restoration of the synagogue in Medinaceli in Castilla. Now almost a ruin, the building had been converted and used by nuns of a convent. There are now no Jews in the town and the synagogue will serve as a national monument.

First Barmitzvah in Majorca

The Spanish Ministry of Justice has granted the Haham of Barcelona, Rabbi Solomon Bensabat, full recognition and permission to carry out his duties. Rabbi Bensabat recently visited Majorca to conduct the first barmitzvah to be held on the island since 1435. More than 50 local residents attended the service.

DENMARK

The Polish Government cancelled an intended visit of a delegation of the Polish town of Koscin to its Danish "twin town" Gladsaxe, a Copenhagen suburb. The reason was a statement made by Gladsaxe's Mayor, Mr. Erhard Jacobsen, a non-Jew, who is an M.P. and a member of the Council of Europe. Mr. Jacobsen had said that friendly relations could just as well be established with Greece as with Poland, a country which was violating human rights, by its oppression of the Jews, for example.

ITALY

A rabidly antisemitic book by Don Luigi Cozzi, the parish priest of a village near Udine, was declared as not being offensive. According to the magistrate, the book, published under the title "The Star, the Cross and the Swastika", did not contain incitement to acts of destruction, or contempt of the Jewish religion, because the opinions expressed "were directed against the ethnic community and not the religious community". Deploping the decision, the monthly of the Rome Jewish community comments: "We would be curious to know how the investigating magistrate establishes a distinction between the two aspects—the ethnic and the religious—of the Jewish community, without lapsing into the same racism of the parish priest."

AUSTRALIA

One of the biggest posts in Jewish education anywhere—the headmastership of Mount Scopus College, Melbourne—has been awarded to Mr. Max Wahlhaus, 38, who has been living in South Africa since he left Germany in 1936.

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

TURKEY

A Jordanian student was killed and another severely injured when a bomb they had attempted to plant in the Israeli pavilion at the Izmir international fair exploded in their possession. When the students saw that the pavilion was surrounded by police, they took the bomb to another part of the town and it exploded when they tried to dismantle it. The surviving student told the police that the bomb attempt had been ordered by an Arab terrorist group, the National Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

EXECUTIONS IN IRAQ

World-wide horror and indignation have been expressed at the execution in Baghdad of 15 Iraqis, including two Jews, on charges of spying for Israel and America. In Britain, a Board of Deputies delegation called on Mr. Goronwy Roberts, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. The Board also organised a memorial meeting opposite the Iraqi Embassy in Kensington. Psalms were recited by the Chief Rabbi, Dr. I. Jakobovits; Rabbi S. Brichto, executive vice-president of the Union of Liberal and Progressive Synagogues; and the Rev. W. W. Simpson, general secretary of the Council of Christians and Jews.

SOVIET RUSSIA

Anti-Israel Film

On the 17th anniversary of the execution of Soviet Yiddish writers, a special anti-Israel film was shown on Russia's main television network. Entitled "Who Sows the Wind . . ." the half-hour film presented Nazi concentration camp scenes followed by shots of Arab prisoners in Israeli gaols, while the commentator repeated Soviet charges that "Israeli soldiers emulate the methods of Nazi Germany."

Yiddish Anthology

The Sovetskii Pisatel (Soviet Writer) publishing house in Moscow has issued an 824-page anthology of Yiddish prose. A total of 57 writers, living and dead, are represented in the book, which has been issued in a limited edition of only 4,500 copies and, according to the *Jewish Chronicle* East European Affairs correspondent, mainly for export.

POLAND

Emigration to Australia

According to the annual report of the Australian Jewish Welfare and Relief Society, events in Poland and Czechoslovakia have led to a rise in the number of Jews from these countries settling in Australia. While most of the Jews emigrating from Poland are going to Israel, the report says, those with relatives in Australia will be able to settle there.

Amnesty for Students?

To mark the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Communist Poland, an amnesty was proclaimed according to which release is to be granted to all those serving a first prison sentence.

One of the Jewish students, Karol Modzelewski, the son of the first Polish Foreign Minister after the Second World War, will not benefit from the amnesty, because he had already been gaoled once before. The amnesty should, however, apply to the following so-called "ring-leaders": Krzysztof Topolski (Toperman), son of a former senior official, gaoled for 18 months in October last year on a fictitious charge of having "insulted the Polish nation"; Barbara Torunczyk, daughter of a colonel who commanded a Polish unit in the International Brigade which fought in Spain; M. Gornicki, son of a former Government official; and Antoni Zambrowski, son of the former member of the Polish politburo, Roman Zambrowski.

Herbert Freedman (Jerusalem)

FROM THE BLACK TENT TO THE ONE-FAMILY HOUSE

The rebellion of youth which has shaken the institutions of the Western world seems also to have some repercussions amongst the Bedouin tribes in Israel's southern desert, the Negev. "We've had enough of roaming about, of filth and dirt, we want to settle down and learn—how to become technicians, teachers, doctors", said 18-year-old Mahmoud. His family have just moved into the first house of what is to become the new Bedouin town of Tel Sheva, on the highway from Beersheba to Arad.

At present it is a town in name only, but a network of roads is a sign of an ambitious blueprint for the 1,200 families who are expected to settle here. There is a school, a clinic, a shopping centre, a mosque and, of course, the inevitable café where the men sip their Turkish coffee or smoke the water pipe and play dice. Should Tel Sheva prove a success, two sister towns will be set up to the north and south of Beersheba. Here, for the first time, the Israel Ministry of Housing is trying to find an incentive for the nomads of the Negev to settle. The experiment could not have been made if it were not for the deep social changes which are coming more and more into the open among the Bedouin.

Today the Negev Bedouin number some 15,000 souls, belonging to 19 different tribes. The size of a tribe varies greatly, ranging from between 60 to 2,500 members. It is an open secret that the Bedouin do not live only from their herds—about 15,000 camels and 120,000 sheep and goats—nor from their meagre agricultural attempts. They still follow an occupation which is considered as most honourable and "fit for a man"—smuggling, anything from drugs and coffee to transistor radios, fountain pens and razor blades. Their main "imports", however, are animals, and an estimated 55,000 camels and a similar number of sheep and goats have been illegally brought in and sold during the past ten years.

The disintegration of the traditional framework has many facets. Though the Sheiks are still the mediators in administrative matters and the judges in inter-tribal courts, their authority has greatly declined because Bedouins are bringing their cases before Israeli civil courts. These nomads still live, as they did in olden times, in their black tents, but with a difference. Parked next to their goats and camels is either a Mercedes or Chevrolet car. No doubt they have had their share in the general prosperity. When rain is plentiful their flocks find enough pasture; when there is a year of drought they receive compensation from the Ministry of Agriculture. A saying has it that many Bedouins pray to Allah for a drought.

Tel Sheva is connected to the central electrical grid. Each house, which is situated on a half dunam plot, consists of a living room, two bedrooms, kitchen, shower and lavatory; a sun heater affixed on the roof provides constant warm water. It will take quite some time before the women become used to such gadgets as gas stoves and refrigerators. The houses are being built to conform with Bedouin customs and needs. Animals can be kept in the enclosed court yards; the fronts of the houses are windowless or else windows have been installed at almost ceiling level in order to prevent peeping toms.

A house costs I£20,000, and purchasers put down only I£1,000 in cash; they receive a loan of I£15,000 over 25 years at 6.5 per cent interest, together with a subsidy after ten years of occupancy of I£4,000. This is very little when one considers that even today a young Bedouin man has to pay at least I£6,000 "Mohar" for the lady of his choice—bride money. Until two years ago, before the Gaza Strip came under Israeli control, there was a scarcity of marriageable girls amongst the Bedouin and the bride money was as much as I£20,000.

Tel Sheva will not be handed over to only one tribe, but will be the centre for many tribes. The men can easily find work in the building industry in Beersheba or in the many Negev industries. Some want to become farmers. We were shown the new houses. In one of the enclosed court yards stood a black tent—there a family lived. We entered the house—it was bare, without furniture. Strange noises came from the living room . . . the goats had made themselves comfortable there. Old customs die slowly!

FRITZI MASSARY ON RECORD

In an interview for German T.V. recorded some years prior to her death, Fritzi Massary said . . . "I worked with Max Reinhardt in Munich's 1911 Festival. There, for the first time, I played with Max Pallenberg, who really was a genius. I didn't like playing with him very much, he always made me laugh. I had more discipline than he, but I was not a genius and he was." These words, and many more, spoken by the unique and unforgettable diva can now be heard on a long-playing record which has been produced by Roccoco Record (Toronto). The main part of the record consists of songs recited in her inimitable voice, the first of which is Viktor Hollaender's "Lachcouplet", followed by Paul Lincke's song, in which she is partnered by Henry Bender. Most of the others are by Leo Fall where she is partnered by Kutzner, Matzner, Molly Wessely and Max Pallenberg (in "Madame Pompadour").

PEM

Old Acquaintances

Books and Authors: Richard Friedenthal's new book "Entdecker des Ich" about de Montaigne, Pascal and Diderot will be published by R. Piper, Munich. Piper also intend to publish the correspondence of the art historian Julius Meier-Graefe, and are requesting holders of material to get in touch with them.—"Schriften zum Theater", written by the late Berthold Viertel, will be published by Koesel-Verlag, Munich.—Michael Hamburger has translated the poems of German writer, G. Grass, for Penguin, London.

Home News: Tania Lieven, who recently resigned from I.T.V., has produced Ibsen's "Dolls House" in Newbury.—Lilli Palmer's 25-year-old son, Carey Harrison, had his first play, "In a Cottage Hospital", produced on T.V.—Rudolph Cartier will produce "Rembrandt" for B.B.C. television. It is based on Zuckmayer's film script.

Germany: A new theatre is to be built in Berlin on the site of the former Universum at Lehniner Platz. It will open with a production of "Hair".—Karin Hardt is appearing in Krasna's "Kein Problem" at Berlin's Komodie Theatre.—Curt Bois, Albert Lieven, Peter Capell and Hans Hinrich, who all returned to Germany after the war, are to appear on T.V. in Kafka's "Amerika oder Die Verschollenen".

This and That: Heinz Ruehmann, who first achieved fame in "Drei von der Tankstelle", is today the best-loved of German comedians. In a Ruehmann biography, H. H. Kirst, author of "08/15", discloses that on the advice of Goebbels and Goering, Ruehmann divorced his Jewish wife Maria Bernheim. In order to save her life and to allow her to obtain a decent passport he arranged for her marriage to a Swede. Shortly after he fell in love with and married Herta Feiler. Maria survived the war in Sweden and died one year after her return to Munich.

Milestones: Walter Rilla, who emigrated to England from Nazi Germany in order to save his Jewish wife, has attained 70 years. He started his career as a journalist and later became an actor and film star, appearing with Elisabeth Bergner in "Geiger von Florenz". During the war he worked successfully for the German section of the B.B.C. at Bush House. He also published several books. After the death of his wife he returned to Germany, where he mainly concentrates on television work.—Alfred Kantorowicz, the author, who fought in the Spanish Civil War and who survived the Nazi régime in the United States, has celebrated his 70th birthday. He returned to Germany after the war and in 1957 moved from East to West Germany.—Liane Haid, who is happily married and living in Lucerne, has also attained 70.

Obituary: Thomas Mann's eldest daughter, Erika, actress, authoress and founder of the pre-war touring cabaret "Pfeffermuehle", has died in Zurich at the age of 64 after a long illness. She was the editor of her father's correspondence.—The journalist and author, Wolfgang Bretholz, died in Lausanne shortly after his 65th birthday. He commenced his career under Theodor Wolff with the *Berliner Tageblatt*, and was the diplomatic correspondent of *Welt am Sonntag* in Hamburg.—Professor Adolf Grabowsky, founder of "Zeitschrift fuer Politik" and "Welt-politisches Archiv", has died in an old age home in Basle at the age of 89.

PEM

London's
Newest
Banqueting
Venue

The Bloomsbury Centre Hotel—one of London's newest most comfortable and reasonably priced hotels. Bookings accepted for functions (Fish meals and Receptions) to be catered under the supervision of the Kashrus Commission. Three-course meals start at 18s. 6d.

For further details of the wide range of banqueting facilities contact:
Andrei Eldon-Edington, Bloomsbury Centre Hotel, Coram Street, Russell Square, London, WC1.
Telephone: 01-837 1200



CENTRE HOTELS
for comfort and value

J. Raphael

HEINE'S GUMPELINO

Fact or Fiction ?

An anniversary of peculiar interest and charm will, it seems, remain unnoticed this year. About 200 years ago a man called Lazarus Gumpel was born in Hildesheim of a decent Jewish family. This man became a distinguished member of the Jewish community in Hamburg, and, together with his sons Eduard and Gustavus, took a decisive part in the struggle for Jewish emancipation. But that was not all. By some strange encounter with a pretty controversial author, Herr Lazarus Gumpel was drawn into the limelight of literary capriciousness. This author was Heinrich Heine.

Heine addicts are well acquainted with the brilliantly composed chapters in the "Die Baeder von Lucca" in which, among other amusing figures, a grotesque Marquese, Critoforo di Gumpelino, is depicted. According to the poet, he was an "old friend from Hamburg", previously known as Christian Gumpel, a banker by profession, now baptised, anxiously trying to camouflage his Jewish origin. Incidentally, Heine wrote these chapters only three years after his own conversion to Christianity. The name of the banker Christian Gumpel had already appeared in the "Harzreise" and the book "Le Grand" (Heine: "When I saw the banker Christian Gumpel, I remembered the destruction of Jerusalem . . ."). Heine also mentioned him as late as 1844 in his "Wintermaerchen".

It is not surprising that the Gumpel-Gumpelino caricature has given rise to much speculation and curiosity. Adolf Strodtmann ("Heine's Leben und Werke", vol. 1, Hamburg 1884) wrote: "The original was a well-known personality in Hamburg, the banker Gumpel. His first name was, however, not Christian, but Lazarus. He lived near Salomon Heine's country house at Ottensen, most eager to imitate the millionaire's (i.e., Salomon Heine's) habits. Salomon Heine was delighted by the facetious caricature of his business rival". Strodtmann's interpretation has been repeated by many other Heine scholars.

A few passages in Heine's private correspondence may give a clue to Gumpel's identification. In a letter to his friend, the poet-painter Johann Peter Lyser, dated Hamburg, January 6, 1830, Heine mentions a young gentleman, a Mr. Gumpel, who pretends to be the Marquese di Gumpelino, and "er wuenscht mir den Tod". More illuminating is a brief hint made, quite incidentally, in a letter from Paris early in 1840 to Madame Cecilie Heine (née Fould), the wife of his cousin Karl, in Hamburg. There Heine speaks of memories which had remained "engraved" in his mind, the good ones and also the most absurd caricatures of Hamburg . . . "only that I am thinking with more pleasure of the Madonna della Sedia than of Signor Gumpelino whose golden wedding you are now celebrating. . . ." Friedrich Hirth, the editor of the comprehensive edition of Heine's letters (Mainz 1951), only adds the following remark to this passage: "There were in Hamburg many persons of that type, but it cannot be established to which of them the remark about the golden wedding refers". It will, therefore, be interesting to look into the family history of the Hamburg Gumpels.

In 1814, not long after the termination of the French occupation, Lazarus Gumpel settled in Hamburg, together with his wife Sophia (Sprinze) who came from the (Elias) Meyer

or Meyerstein family of Hildesheim, and their two sons Eduard and Gustavus. Already a year later, the name of Lazarus Gumpel appeared as "merchant" in the Hamburg Directory ("Adressbuch"), in the register of Hamburg's Jewish Community. By 1817 he was mentioned as a "citizen" in the list of Hamburg's "residents and foreigners". In the Kehilla taxation books of the "Deutsch-Israelitische Gemeinde" it is recorded that Lazarus's annual Kehilla tax amounted to 1,500 Marks, an impressive figure in those years, but still far below that of his contemporary (and business competitor) Salomon Heine who paid a yearly 2,800 Marks. Both the banker Heine and the merchant Gumpel were widely respected by Jews and Gentiles. Both were extremely enterprising in commerce and finance, owners of peaceful country houses, neighbours in fashionable Ottensen, but also endowed with a strong-willed character and a rather unruly temper. While Gumpel—a late-comer on the scene—was eager to imitate his neighbour's attractive and elegant style of life, Salomon Heine ridiculed such hopeless efforts by someone who, after all, was only an "upstart". Frequent little rows and hoaxes between these two gentlemen did, however, by no means preclude social meetings on the occasion of family celebrations or so-called "soirées", where famous people, politicians and experts of finance and trade got together. It may be that young Heinrich Heine was introduced to Gumpel at a social evening in May, 1823, arranged in Gross-Borstel near Hamburg.

Together with Salomon Heine, Lazarus Gumpel headed a group of leading Jewish citizens who, under the influence of Gabriel Riesser, fought for Jewish emancipation, presenting a petition to the Senate, and subsequently became members of a so-called "Committee of Nine" which was formed by the Kehilla with the purpose of enlightening Jews and Gentiles about Jewish emancipatory trends and their realisation in a modern society. Follow-

ing Salomon Heine's example, the Gumpels devoted a considerable part of their Kehilla interests to the institutions of Jewish welfare. In December, 1837, Lazarus Gumpel established a "Stiftung" bearing his name. Premises at No. 40-42 Schlachterstrasse were suitably restored for the accommodation of impoverished Jewish families or single persons, a legacy which was terminated only under the Nazi régime in 1942.

As already mentioned, one of the Gumpels celebrated his golden wedding day in 1840. This can only apply to Lazarus Gumpel whose marriage had taken place in 1790, thus, in the writer's view, solving the "puzzle" of the identity of Heine's Gumpel figure.

Lazarus Gumpel died on November 9, 1843, and was buried in the Jewish cemetery in Hamburg (Leichenregister der Deutsch-Israelitischen Gemeinde 1843, Nr. 198). Only one year later his lifelong amiable adversary, Salomon Heine, passed away. The last years of Lazarus's life were clouded by the sudden death of his eldest son, Eduard, on December 14, 1839, at the age of 48. He too was interested in the general welfare work of the city as well as of the Jewish community. Married to Henriette Gueterbock, he lived for a while in Berlin where, in 1825, his son Gustav was born. Eduard's burial in the Hamburg Jewish cemetery is also recorded (Leichenreg. der Deutsch-Israelit. Gemeinde 1839, Nr. 213).

Lazarus Gumpel's other son, Gustavus (born 1793), a shrewd businessman, was officially entered as a member of the Hamburg Jewish community in December, 1825, shortly before his engagement to Julie Jaques, the 20-year-old daughter of David Jaques and his wife Louise (Betty) née Hertz. The wedding took place on May 25, 1826. Precisely 23 years later, in May, 1849, Gustavus died, aged 56 (Leichenregister der Deutsch-Israelit. Gemeinde 1849, Nr. 92). Madame Julie Gumpel remarried on November 11, 1854, this time His Excellency, the Imperial Russian Envoy in Hamburg, Anton Gustav August von Struve, after having been baptised five weeks before at St. Petri-Church. Her death was recorded on April 11, 1865 (Leichenregister St. Petri, Hamburg, Nr. 205).

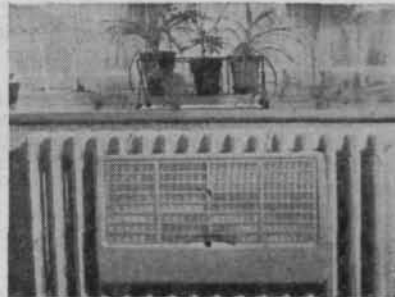
There still remains the question, why Heine staged the Gumpelino masquerade. It is unlikely that it only resulted from the poet's fancy for such fireworks or from his eagerness to get into the limelight of society talk. It may—at least partly—have emanated from the countless humiliations and disappointments which Heine had experienced in his younger years in Hamburg.

It is also possible that by the persiflage of Salomon Heine's business opponent the nephew-poet tried to improve his private relations with his Hamburg family members and especially with the rich uncle. It was indeed from the "Baeder von Lucca" that on September 15, 1828, Heinrich Heine addressed a rather submissive epistle to Hamburg: ". . . and please do not make so many complaints about me . . ." and—as is known—uncle Salomon was afterwards delighted by the Gumpelino scurrility, without in any way changing his opinion of the amusing nephew.

Maybe that a final "explanation" can only be found by a psychological approach. Confronted with a perplexity of an utterly unbalanced daily life and confused by unfulfilled expectations, on the summer morning of July 28, 1825, Heine's road led to the baptismal font in the friendly sitting-room of Pastor Grimme, Heiligenstadt. This step did not, however, solve the poet's predicament which kept on tormenting him to the end of his days. Perhaps subconsciously his escape into the Gumpelino fiction was an attempt to get it out of his system.

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

Johanna Philippon

A JEWISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL IN NAZI BERLIN

Remembrances of the "Wilsnacker Strasse"

Whilst I was reading the obituary on Professor Bruno Strauss in the July issue of *AJR Information*, memories sprang to my mind of the "Oberschule der Jüdischen Gemeinde zu Berlin," at which I had taught from its beginning in 1937 until 1939. Bruno Strauss had been my colleague at the Adass Yisroel school, in whose Orthodox atmosphere neither of us had felt at ease, and when he became headmaster of the new school in the Wilsnacker Strasse he took me with him. He had never taught girls, whereas I had 21 years' experience in various girls' schools in Berlin and was, therefore, able to assist him with the co-educational system of the new school.

The school was to help those Jewish children who had been turned out of the Berlin grammar schools and whose parents could not afford the high fees of the private schools that had been founded in the Grunewald. Its staff consisted mainly of teachers who had been pensioned off by the Nazi authorities because of their "non-Aryan" origin, and of some younger teachers who had not yet qualified for a permanent position when they were sacked by the Nazis.

Everybody was happy in the school; the teachers because they could again work in their chosen profession, the children and their parents because they appreciated the opportunity of an education higher than could be given them by the existing "Mittelschule" of the Jewish community. Teachers and pupils were generally on excellent terms with each other, and there were no intrigues or enmities among the staff.

The chief reason for this peaceful teamwork was the personality of the headmaster. I had worked in many schools during the 21 years of my career, and had often suffered under headmasters because I did not agree with their pedagogical views and methods. I cannot remember any difference of opinion between Strauss and myself which we did not manage to settle to our mutual satisfaction. He was always calm, friendly, just and ready to listen to suggestions. He always saw both sides, the interests of the teacher and of the children.

The only difference of opinion I had with Strauss arose because of my class's English master, an elderly man. He bored the young people, who were keen to learn English, as most of them hoped to emigrate to English-speaking countries. He was unable to make them work and to maintain discipline. I submitted to the headmaster the wish of the class to have another English teacher. He refused to comply, saying: "I could not do that to the old gentleman." I suggested that the desire of 20 young people to be better equipped for their future was more important, but Strauss remained adamant. Fortunately, the old man emigrated some months later. No other staff member was willing to accept the responsibility of a badly prepared class only a few months prior to the final examination.

As there was no other way out of the dilemma I undertook this difficult task. I could not do much to improve their English, but they all passed the examination. I read "The Importance of Being Earnest," by Oscar Wilde, with them, and they acted it before an audience of pupils. We had intended to invite the parents to that performance, but the situa-

tion of the Jews in Berlin had so greatly deteriorated that the headmaster could not take the risk of assembling so many Jews in one place. How right he was. Soon after this school performance the "Kristallnacht" definitely proved that Jews could no longer live in Germany.

One afternoon Strauss rang me and asked me to go to see him in his office at once. He told me he had been warned that all Jewish men might be taken to a concentration camp the following night. Should he frighten the staff by informing them? I advised him to do so. He immediately telephoned those he was able to reach, and asked them to meet him in his office. They all came, some accompanied by their anxious wives. After lengthy deliberation the men decided to spend the night in the school building. This was what the Berliners called a "Gartenhaus", situated at the back of a typical Berlin block of flats. Nobody would think of searching there. Thus, Strauss saved many colleagues from being taken to a concentration camp.

He authorised me to take his place as head of the school and went into hiding. This meant sleeping away from home and spending his days in the State Library, where he was safe. We met every day in the Tiergarten, and I reported to him what had happened at the school. Many teachers and pupils were absent, but we muddled through. For several days Strauss did not dare to go home. The last time I met him he was very depressed. He told me he had considered going "über die grüne Grenze," which meant fleeing Germany without the necessary papers. He decided, however, that because of his wife, already then a permanent invalid, he could no do it. That was the only time I saw him lose his equanimity.

Whilst he was in hiding I had to see many parents from all over Germany, whose sons and daughters had been expelled from their schools in the last term before the final examination. They had been told by the authorities that their children might sit their finals at our school, which was licensed by the government to accept them. Thus we enrolled 20 new "sixth-formers", who came from various types of grammar schools with very different syllabi. Strauss managed to let them have tuition in all the subjects they needed, because he had an excellent staff.

Thus I had suddenly 32 students in my class. Some were very gifted. They would not have been tolerated for so long in the State schools had they not been very much the "assimilated" type. At first some of them were full of prejudice against the "Judenschule". However, they soon adjusted themselves, as they felt that we were doing everything we could to help them.

As form mistress, I had to write a report on each examinee before the commencement of the examination. This was not an easy task, as they had only come to the school in November and the examinations would be in February. The peaceful atmosphere of my class seemed to have vanished. These boys and girls had never been to a co-educational school before. They began flirting with each other, something my old pupils had never done, because they looked on each other as good comrades. One day my old pupils complained to me that I no longer questioned them during lessons, but only asked questions of the new pupils. I explained to them that whilst I knew their abilities, because we had worked together for two years, I had to ascertain whether the new pupils could be admitted to the examination. My old pupils understood the situation. I learned at the school that these young Jews co-operated readily if they were given a reasonable explanation as to why they were asked to do or not to do certain things.

The examination was a complete success. Thirty-two young Jews received their "Reifezeugnis" under the supervision of a State official, as chairman of the board of examiners which consisted of all teachers of the class. Strauss had prepared this examination very carefully and it went off without a hitch. The chairman was full of admiration for the ability of the examinees. He even asked me to give better marks for some of the German essays. He forgot that he was in a Jewish school and described a boy from Hanover, who was a bit obstinate, as a "niedersächsischer Dickshädel." Some of the new students said when they left that it was the nicest school they had ever attended.

I think that the greatest merit of the school was that it introduced the pupils to European and, especially, to real German, culture without referring, as far as this was possible, to the dismal contemporary conditions. The children loved their school, because it was a peaceful place where they belonged and where they were able to forget the difficulties of the outside world.

To the best of my knowledge, the school continued in existence for a year after I had left and was then closed down by the Nazi authorities.

I do not want to give the impression that I thought the school was perfect. No school can be accurately judged before a whole generation has passed through it, and this school was in existence for only three years and run under the most difficult circumstances. However, it enabled a small group of Berlin Jews—children, parents and teachers—to live through those terrible times, in increasingly hostile surroundings, without losing courage and hope.

PELTOURS

World Wide Travel Agents
for
Business and Pleasure

We have moved to
72 Wigmore Street
London W.1

'phone
01-935 5500

Erich Gottgetreu (Jerusalem)

MANY ROADS LEAD TO JERUSALEM

In a statement of his credo the publisher of this German language book* says that the selection of the works he issues is not determined by opinion polls, market research and commercial considerations but simply by his personal taste. This is the very sound principle on which all the good German publishers of the past built their business—from Johann Friedrich Cotta to Albert Langen, Samuel Fischer, Kurt Wolff, Anton Kippenberg and Ernst Rowohlt—though, as business grew, they may have recruited reinforcement by highly educated publishers' readers.

In the case of George Strauss's "Vita Nuova in Kanaan", the publisher was certainly not misled by his taste. While readers on the look-out for thrills may be disappointed, this reflective novel, which sometimes breaks into verse, is in my opinion one of the best books written in German by any refugee author, though its specific theme and its highly literary level are likely to preclude its popularity. Essentially composed as a dialogue between the author and the woman he loves, it is a most unusual combination of fiction, poetry and essay.

Strauss's book recalls once more that when the Nazi barbarians ruled over Germany and did their best—or their worst—to demolish the German classical heritage, it was above all due to the great exile authors like Thomas and Heinrich Mann, Bert Brecht, Carl Zuckmayer and the Austrian Robert Musil, that the spirit of German letters was preserved for better days. The number of Jewish or half-Jewish writers among the émigré authors from German-speaking countries, who generally

* George Strauss: *Vita Nuova in Kanaan*: Verlag Helmut Kussodo AG., Genf, Hamburg.

worked under the most adverse conditions, was extremely great. They included such distinguished authors as Alfred Döblin, Franz Werfel, Lion Feuchtwanger, Max Brod, Arnold and Stefan Zweig, Rudolf Borchardt, Walter Benjamin, Karl Wolfskehl, Hermann Broch, Elias Canetti, Joseph Roth, Nelly Sachs, Alfred Kerr—to name only a few. Their Jewish origin did not always imply a specific Jewish involvement, though in most cases the catastrophe of the Swastika years awakened their Jewish consciousness.

Assimilated German Jews

George Strauss occupies a special place among them, not because of popular fame, which has eluded him so far, but because of the quality of his writing. His last book, "Vita Nuova in Kanaan", is one of the very few works which, on an artistic level, deals with the problems of the emigration of German Jews to Eretz Israel and with their attempts of "Judaizing" and "Zionising" themselves after a period of emancipation and assimilation. For a variety of historical and sociological reasons the economic and cultural integration of Jewry in pre-Hitler Germany had gone farther than in most other parts of the world, and this sometimes made their integration in Eretz Israel more complicated. "Vita Nuova in Kanaan" reflects these complications with an analytical conciseness from which even historians of less emancipated Jewish groups "on the way back" could learn. The book reflects the thorough soul-searching of a tormented man who seeks a place of refuge and hope.

Strauss is honest enough to realise that his deep involvement in the German language and poetry, and his knowledgeable attachment to the art of the Italian Renaissance (prior to his immigration to Palestine the author lived in Florence from 1933 to 1938) on the one hand, and, on the other hand, his limited Jewish background, cumulatively had for him the effect of a Chinese Wall blocking the entrance to the re-born homeland. Certainly, history and his own personal fate taught him the need and justification of a Jewish National Home. He is also aware of the unconditional love of Israeli youth to their country as well as of the boundless efforts made by the pioneers of the desert and mountain settlements. Yet, he cannot suppress his doubts as to whether the new nationalism born with the Jewish renaissance does not detract from the spiritual and ethical principles which he wants to be the basis for the humanist revival of his nation. Of course, it is this humanist conception of a Jewish State and this prophetic quest which makes the book in reality very . . . Jewish. Some nationalist or outspoken religious-orthodox readers in Israel may be tempted to deprecate the

book as the work of a "Randjude", of a marginal Jew. However, if all the roads lead to Rome, many lead to Jerusalem, too.

While reading "Vita Nuova in Kanaan", I inevitably thought of two great German-Jewish authors who after their settling in pre-State Israel also started rethinking the Jewish problem: Arnold Zweig and Max Brod. While Zweig, partly under the negative influence of unhappy personal experiences, became such an extreme case of Zionist self-hate that he had even to be rebuked by Sigmund Freud, as their recently published correspondence shows, Max Brod was sufficiently down to earth to see that a renaissance, however fragmentary, was the nucleus of a Jewish homeland with potentialities of fulfilment. Georg Strauss, despite his doubts and his frequent criticisms of daily life in Israel, is certainly much nearer to Max Brod, and in his attitude to the country was inspired by very much the same intuition.

There must have been feelings of mutual attraction between Strauss and Brod. We know that Brod appreciated Strauss's writings enormously, though he could not render him the same literary midwife services he had decades ago been able to perform in Prague for Kafka, Werfel, Thorberg and many others. Times had changed, many publishers had vanished and Brod himself was wandering from one publisher to the next. Thus all he could do was to write some favourable reviews of Strauss's books. About Strauss's earlier novel, "Sistina", Brod said that it approached Thomas Mann's "Magic Mountain".

There is some foundation for this high praise. Mann's influence on Strauss is to be felt everywhere. In fact, among the many beautiful pages of "Vita Nuova" several are dealing with Thomas Mann's work, stressing its humanism as manifested in "The Beloved Returns" ("Lotte in Weimar") and in the Joseph tetralogy.

Strauss knows whom and how to thank. Of the numerous poems with which his book is interspersed, the one dedicated to the memory of Thomas Mann is among the most beautiful.

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

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

JAQUES SAMUEL PIANOS LTD.

2 Park West Place, Marble Arch, W.2

Tel.: PAD. 8818/9

With the Compliments of
DICK & GOLDSCHMIDT
LTD

London, W.1

Rabbi Dr. S. Neufeld

WILHELM VON HUMBOLDT'S JEWISH ASSOCIATES

Wilhelm von Humboldt was born more than 200 years ago, in June, 1767, in Potsdam and died in 1835 at his castle of Tegel. His achievements on behalf of the Jews are well-known and will only be mentioned briefly below. It is, however, worth taking a closer look at how he came into contact with leading Jews and consequently strove for an improvement in their position.

Nearly all the Jews with whom he was closely associated lived in Berlin and all of them more or less already belonged to a group with a modern outlook. Three personalities require special mention: Moses Mendelssohn and his family, David Friedlaender and Henriette Herz.

Moses Mendelssohn, who opened the way for the Jews to modern culture, was about forty years older than Humboldt, but his children were the latter's contemporaries. With his son Joseph and also occasionally with his daughters Dorothea and Henriette, Wilhelm von Humboldt attended Moses Mendelssohn's early morning lectures on the existence of God, which the latter subsequently published in 1785 as "Morgenstunden oder Vorlesungen ueber das Dasein Gottes." Humboldt was then only 18 years old; at the time his friendship with Mendelssohn's children was uncommon, for it was very rare for the social barrier between Christians and Jews to be broken down. In the case of Humboldt there was the additional fact that his family formed part of the ancient aristocracy and this forced him to exercise a certain amount of reserve. Nevertheless he sought out and found his way

to Jews of high repute. It is sometimes suggested that he was occasionally invited to the Mendelssohns' on Friday evenings, but this seems rather doubtful. It was, after all, hardly customary to issue invitations to non-Jews particularly on Friday evenings.

While Moses Mendelssohn personally continued to live in the traditional Jewish manner without realising that his lukewarm education of his children was opening the door to apostasy, there could no longer be the slightest doubt about Humboldt's second contact, David Friedlaender. He was a Berlin city councillor and most active in the fight for Jewish emancipation, but also believed in their gradual absorption into a watered-down common religion. Humboldt was deeply impressed by Friedlaender's discourses which fortified him in his resolve to demand equal rights for the Jews.

The third friendship is even more illuminating: Henriette Herz née de Lemos, wife of the Jewish doctor Markus Herz. For a time Humboldt corresponded with her but—in Hebrew cursive script, which is most remarkable. At that time those Jews who had already escaped from the confines of the ghetto were already writing in German, but instead of using the German alphabet still employed the familiar Hebrew cursive script. Even Mendelssohn had been forced to write his German translation of the Bible in Hebrew script in order to be sure of getting the Jews to read it. Until about 1850 German was usually written in Hebrew script among Jews, even in the minutes books of the Jewish communi-

ties. Humboldt who was open to anything new, learnt Hebrew cursive script from Henriette Herz, although not Hebrew itself, and corresponded with her from Tegel in that script. One of his letters is addressed from "Castle Boredom", which was a pretty hard and somewhat dangerous piece of criticism from a Junker of the Brandenburg Mark.

Later on Humboldt also established social contacts with Jews as Prussian delegate to the Congress of Vienna, and once again his contacts were with the same circle that was fully divorced from Judaism: Fanni Arnstein and Frau v. Eskeles from the Viennese banking house of Arnstein and Eskeles. We must regretfully conclude that inexorably those Jews who kept themselves apart from Jewish circles were soon lost to Judaism.

Humboldt's accomplishments on behalf of the Jews are not, however, open to doubt. Even in his youth he and his brother Alexander, the geographer and naturalist, were considered to be "protectors of Judaism." As Prussian Minister of Culture he attempted to obtain full equality of rights for Jews. In his view there were no grounds for withholding rights from Jews if they carried out all their obligations. There was in his view also no justification for demanding a higher standard of German education before granting equal rights since the State was a juridical and not an educational institution. As Minister Humboldt was associated with the founding of Berlin University and has accordingly been honoured by it. Statues of the two brothers stand at the entrance to the university which today actually bears the name Humboldt University. The name has also been perpetuated in other parts of the city of Berlin. A large park in the north is called Humboldt-Hain, and the Berlin High School for adult education which was founded almost ninety years ago, is known as the Humboldt-Volkshochschule.



Rosebud Range

Firmer-control foundations.
New from Silhouette.
The makers of Little X.

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

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, 14 Vicar Lane,
25 St. Pancras Way, Ossett,
London, N.W.1 Yorks.
01-387 7461/5 09-243 4675

ADVERTISEMENT RATES

EDITORIAL COLUMNS
($\frac{1}{2}$ width of page)

£2 per inch, single column.

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS
($\frac{1}{2}$ width of page)

£1.10s. per inch, single column.

A discount of 20% is granted for orders of six or more insertions.

Orders should be received by the 10th of the preceding month.

"AJR Information,"
8 Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3
Phone: MAIda Vale 9096/7

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

In order to ensure that you receive your copy of "AJR Information" regularly, please inform us immediately of any change of address.

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

THE ISRAELI SCENE

RECORD BRITISH TRADE

British exports to Israel have been running 25 per cent above the level of the first half of 1968 and the total for 1969 may reach the £100,000,000 mark. This was announced at the annual meeting of the Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce in London by Mr. J. A. Lewando, a member of its executive and chairman of the Israel Committee of the British National Export Council. Israeli exports to Britain have not been doing so well.

Earlier the meeting gave unanimous approval to the election of Sir Henry d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, M.P., as chairman of the Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce, in succession to Dr. Alec Lerner. Mr. Michael Sieff was elected a vice-chairman and Mr. L. C. Pickering treasurer for another term of office.

£100 TRIPS FROM BRITAIN

The Israeli Ministries of Labour and Absorption, the Jewish Agency and the Israeli Office of the British Zionist Federation are sponsoring a scheme under which, for £100, Britons will be flown to Israel, trained in any of ten professions in living-in courses and returned to Britain if they so desire. In return, the participants will have to work in Israel for twelve months on completion of their courses or, failing that, they must pay their fare home.

BUILDING BOOM

There is a national shortage of 12,000 building workers, because of the boom since the Six-Day War and in spite of the influx of several thousand building workers from the occupied territories.

MEDICAL FACULTY IN HAIFA

About 40 Israeli medical students who have attended foreign universities, mainly in Italy, will begin their fourth year at the medical faculty now opened at Haifa University College.

SCROLLS ON DISPLAY

Israel Museum experts are creating in the gallery of the Rockefeller Museum in Jerusalem the special atmospheric conditions required to display to the public the seven Dead Sea Scrolls found there at the end of the Six-Day War.

FAMILY EVENTS

Birthdays

Baer.—Mrs. Jenny Baer (née Heideberger), of 252 Willesden Lane, London, N.W.2 (formerly Heilbronn a/N.), will celebrate her 80th birthday on October 7th.
Lewin.—Mr. Arnold Lewin, of 30 King's Gardens, West End Lane, London, N.W.6, will celebrate his 85th birthday on October 23rd.
Plaut.—Dr. Hubert C. Plaut, of 14 Holly (Hill Drive, Banstead, Surrey (formerly Berlin), will celebrate his 80th birthday on October 31st.

Deaths

Brunswic.—Mrs. Claire Brunswic (née Gerschel), widow of Dr. Willy Brunswic (Braunschweig), formerly Heidelberg, passed away in Paris on August 22nd, in her 78th year. Deeply mourned by her children, Dr. H. Brunswic, 49 rue Ampère, Paris 17e, E. Brunswic and A. Vadnai (née Brunswic) and her grandchildren.
Felix.—Dr. Eugen Felix, M.D. Vienna, of 23 Old Manor Court, Abbey Road, London, N.W.8, passed away peacefully on September 14th, aged 77. Deeply mourned by his wife, family and friends.

Schalscha.—Dr. Erich Schalscha, of 60 Brent Street, London, N.W.4, passed away on September 9th. Deeply mourned by his wife, Lore Schalscha, brother, Sylvius Shalscha, and wife, by the large, widespread family and friends.

In Memoriam

Bourne.—Margaret Bourne (née Kerpen, 2 Eland Road, Croydon, Surrey, died October 20th, 1968. A charming personality, loved by all who knew her. A dear wife and good companion. Always remembered.

CLASSIFIED

The charge in these columns is 3s. for five words.

Situations Vacant

Women

SINGLE ELDERLY LADY, residing in Klosters (Switzerland), not in good state of health, seeks understanding companion-help, for a few months. Salary 200 S. Francs per month. Box 094.

HOUSEKEEPER / ATTENDANTS required for elderly sick or invalid people. Full or part-time. AJR Employment Agency, MAIda Vale 4449.

CHIEF RABBIS OPPOSE CASALS' PERFORMANCE

Pablo Casals, the world-famous, 94-year-old cellist and composer, went to Israel to conduct the first performances of his oratorio, "The Manger", in Jerusalem and Caesarea as part of the Israel Festival. The Ashkenazi and Sephardi Chief Rabbis, Rabbi Unterman and Rabbi Nissim, disagreed with the performances, because in their view the work was of a missionary character. In reply, Mr. Moshe Kol, Minister of Tourism, told Rabbi Unterman that the message of the oratorio was world peace. The festival authorities declined to cancel the presentation of the work, which is considered of world significance, especially in these critical times. On his arrival in Israel, Mr. Casals said at a press conference: "I feel at home here in Israel. It has been a lifelong dream to come here and, God willing, I will return again and again. . . I feel I am your brother".

PRIZE FOR SABRA CONDUCTOR

The Koussevitsky Memorial Conducting Prize, awarded by the America-Israel Cultural Foundation, was won by Yoav Talmi, a sabra. During the coming season Mr. Talmi will be associate conductor of the Louisville Symphony Orchestra and music director of the Kentucky Chamber Orchestra. The chairman of the Foundation's board is Isaac Stern, the violinist.

ISRAELI ACTOR IN THE ROLE OF JESUS

A Moroccan-born Israeli from an Orthodox Jewish family, Aharon Ipalé, is playing the main role—a character who acts the part of Jesus—in the current BBC-2 serial "Christ Crucified." He came to this country five years ago and studied drama on a grant awarded by the Anglo-Jewish Association. While Mr. Ipalé appreciates the irony of a Jew playing the part of Jesus, it does not worry him, he told a *Jewish Chronicle* reporter. He intends to return to Israel "within the next couple of years."

MASSADA FILM WITH SELLERS?

In an interview with a *Jewish Chronicle* reporter, Mr. Peter Sellers stated that he had an "active interest" in a film Joseph Shiftel is planning to make of the Massada story.

CHURCHES ON THE MIDDLE EAST

In an eight-point statement on the Middle East, the World Council of Churches declared that by supporting the establishment of the State of Israel without protection of the rights of Palestinians, the Great Powers had done an injustice to the Palestinian Arabs which should be redressed. Commenting on the resolution, the Rev. W. W. Simpson told the *Jewish Chronicle* that any attempt to assess the significance of the statement had to take into consideration the fact that the World Council embraced Eastern Orthodox (including Middle East and East European), as well as Western churches. The statement, Mr. Simpson said, affirmed the rights of all peoples in the area and also specifically referred to Israel.

JOINT JEWISH-ARAB PATROLS

Volunteers will be asked by the Haifa authorities to register for service with joint Jewish-Arab patrols as a step towards resuming the traditional friendly relations between the two communities.

MISS HANNA SCHALL 75

The social worker, Hanna Schall, recently celebrated her 75th birthday in Haifa. Prior to her emigration she held responsible positions with the head office of the Welfare Department of the Berlin Jewish Community. She was also well known to many young Jews outside her profession by her activities in the "Seesener Kreis," which comprised Jewish social workers as well as members of the Jewish Youth Movement, and held gatherings in the home of the "Reichsausschuss juedischer Jugendverbaende."

Hanna Schall remained at her post in Germany up to the end, and escaped to England only shortly before the outbreak of war. A Zionist of long standing, she emigrated to Israel after the establishment of the Jewish State, and was appointed a welfare worker for the Arab districts of Haifa. She now lives in the Flatlet Home on the Carmel, established by the Irgun Oley Merkaz Europa. Her friends and former colleagues send her their heartiest birthday wishes.

AWARD FOR AMERICAN-JEWISH AUTHOR

The American-Jewish author, Isaac Bashevis Singer, has been awarded the German prize for children's books by the German Committee of Literature for Children.

Situations Wanted

FORMER MANAGERESS, fashion trade, good at figures, disabled, seeks part-time sedentary clerical work either in office or her own home. Would also consider reception/telephone work. Box 095.

Accommodation Vacant

TO LET, four-roomed house in Hendon, with immediate vacant possession. Near shopping centre and transport facilities. Centrally heated. Not quite completely furnished. £15 per week or near offer. 'Phone 01-203 4412 after 8 p.m.

Miscellaneous

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. Phillipp, 44 Ellesmere Road, Dollis Hill, London, N.W.10.

KEEP-FIT MOVEMENT LESSONS (Laban Method) given by former L.C.C. teacher in your own home or mine. Moderate terms. Please write for details to Box 098.

SMALL ORIENTAL RUGS expertly repaired. HAM. 9806.

FRENCH AND GERMAN coaching lessons given by experienced teacher. Moderate rates. Please write to Box 097.

Personal

LADY, Continental origin, early fifties, independent means, wishes to meet gentleman between 58-63 years. Object companionship/matrimony. Box 092.

PROFESSIONAL MAN, 55/56, divorced, house and car owner, wishes to meet attractive divorcee or widow aged 38-40 residing in London. Object matrimony. Please reply with photographs to Box 093.

WIDOW, middle 50s, with ordinary house, large garden, 2 cats, would like elderly gentleman to lodge with her as a companion. Box 096.

MISSING PERSONS

AJR Enquiries

Bettel.—Mr. Chiel Mayer Bettel, born 4.10.1897 at Polanice, Krs. Sandomierski, Poland. A tailor, resident in Berlin from 1921-1934. Emigrated to Manchester in October, 1934. Worked with the firm of Leopold Seligman in Manchester and later moved with that firm to London.

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. GERTRUD SCHACHNE

It is announced with deep regret that Mrs. Gertrud Schachne died on September 13 in her 78th year.

Her life was dedicated to the well-being of her fellow-Jews. After having served several Jewish causes in Germany, she soon found a niche for herself, when new tasks arose after her immigration to this country. She was endowed with a versatility, which enabled her to adapt herself to a variety of duties. After her arrival, she first cared for the young refugees who had come over without their parents and to whom she became a mother. Later, she looked after members of the generation, then senior to her own, as the Matron of the Home for elderly refugees at Dartmouth Road. Those were the days of the war, of the blitz and of austerity, and we tend to forget the difficulties which this entailed.

Yet the climax of her career was the work for the AJR Club which, together with Mrs. Margaret Jacoby, she built up from small beginnings. What her guidance and help meant for the members of the Club is described in the tribute by Mrs. Jacoby which is published below.

The circle of those who share their sense of loss with her family is, however, much wider. She will be remembered with gratitude and affection by all who knew her.

"DIE SEELE DES AJR CLUB"

Es gibt Menschen, die dahin gehen, ohne eine Spur ihres Daseins zu hinterlassen, und Menschen, deren Hinscheiden einen unersetzlichen Verlust bedeutet fuer alle, die das Glueck hatten, mit ihnen verbunden zu sein. Solch eine Persoenlichkeit war Gertrud Schachne.

Die dreizehnjaehrige gemeinsame Arbeit mit ihr bedeutete eine Einheit des Verstaendnisses fuer den Aufbau des AJR Club. Gegruendet fuer die Einsamen, haben so viele ihr Herz ausschuetten koennen bei "Mutter Schachne". Immer sorgend, immer helfend war sie die guetige Seele des Clubs.

Von innerem Frohsinn und unerschuetterlichem Humor begleitet, gab ihr dieses Werk Freude und Befriedigung.

In den letzten Jahren war schweres Leiden

ihr auferlegt, das sie mit bewundernswerter Haltung ohne Klagen getragen hat. Aber sie war doch bei uns, denn es gab kein Problem, das nicht in heiterer Aussprache mit ihr geloest werden konnte.

Das hoechste Glueck fuer sie aber war ihre Familie, die Tochter, die Enkeltoechter und der geliebte Schwiegersohn. So war es ein Segen fuer sie, dass sie eingebettet in die sie umgebende unendliche Liebe bei ihren Kindern sanft von hinnen gehen durfte.

So wird sie nie vergessen werden von allen, die sie gekannt und verehrt haben. Wir werden zu ihrem Andenken einen Gertrud Schachne-Wald in Israel fuer sie pflanzen. Ich wuenschte, es gaebe einen Urwald, in dem wir alle die unermesslich grosse Liebe pflanzen koennten fuer unsere Gertrud Schachne.

MARGARET JACOBY.

RABBI DR. HAROLD REINHART

Rabbi Dr. Harold Reinhart died in London at the age of 78. Born in Portland, Oregon (U.S.A.), he came to England in 1929 to be minister of the West London Synagogue. He held this office for 28 years, but, due to some differences of opinion with the synagogue's honorary officers, resigned in 1958. He was then invited to be minister of a new congregation formed by his supporters at Upper Berkeley Street, the Westminster Synagogue in Knightsbridge.

Rabbi Reinhart was a strong personality who always had the courage of his convictions. The earnestness and impressive delivery of his sermons and prayers were bound to make their impact on his congregants. At the same time, he applied his religious conception to the political tasks of the day. A pacifist, he was active in the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and took part in the organised marches.

Above all, he was a most helpful personality. The plight of each individual was a personal concern for him. This attitude also resulted in untiring efforts for the benefit of the refugees from Nazi oppression. His work in this field was prompted by the recognition of the Jewish cultural values developed on the Continent, and when he founded the Society for Jewish Study, in 1946, he drew upon the scholarship of distinguished refugee scholars and persuaded the late Dr. Leo Baeck to become the president of the society. He also was a personal friend to many former refugees. He will be gratefully remembered by members of our community.

MARTIN MILLER

Martin Miller, who recently passed away at the age of 69 whilst on location of "The Last Valley" in Innsbruck, was surely the busiest of the refugee actors who achieved fame on stage, screen and T.V.

I first saw him in the '30s at "Literatur am Nachmarkt", one of Vienna's little basement clubs, where he was appearing in cabaret as an impersonator of his prominent contemporaries. Shortly after this he joined the Berlin Jewish "Kulturbund" theatre's ensemble.

Miller came to London shortly before the outbreak of the Second World War, and first appeared in the "Laterndl" at the Austrian Centre. He also worked for the Austrian branch of the B.B.C. His first success on the English stage was his portrayal of "Dr. Einstein" in the long-running play "Arsenic and Old Lace". Audiences loved him because to them he represented all they identified with a foreigner. He played in 1,000 performances of "The Mousetrap", which has been running for 17 years to date. I remember him best in Williams' "Camino Real" and "The Tenth Man".

Martin Miller was liked by all, both on stage and off. He always found time to visit old people's homes and to entertain the residents. He lent his help to every charity. An admirer of Karl Kraus, he gave recitals of the writer's works, and I also particularly remember Carl ("Papa") Roessler's 80th birthday party when he played all parts of "Feldherrnhuegel". Miller was a shy, modest and strongly religious man, who lived according to his principles. He will be missed by many. He enjoyed a happy family life with his wife, Hanne Norbert, and their son Daniel.

PEM

PROFESSOR OTTO STERN

The Nobel Prize winner for physics, Professor Otto Stern, died in California at the age of 81. He was born in Sorau (Lower Silesia) and studied at Breslau University. He worked with Einstein in Prague and Zurich. In 1923 he became professor of physical chemistry at Hamburg University. He emigrated to the United States in 1933. His work on the Quantum Theory won him international acclaim.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH GEORGE WEISS

The Hebrew scholar and author, Professor Joseph George Weiss, died at the age of 51. Born in Budapest, he was Professor in Hebrew Studies at University College, London.

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

THE DORICE

Continental Cuisine—Licensed
169a Finchley Road, N.W.3

(MAI. 6301)

PARTIES CATERED FOR

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 HOUSE ON THE HILL'

Nursery and Kindergarten

5 NETHERHALL GARDENS, N.W.3

Prospectus from the Principal, HAM. 1662

A HOME FOR YOU

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

The Boarding House with Culture

Do You Need a
CLEANER or a DAILY HELP?

Let London's largest Domestic Agency help you.

'Phone: 01-624 7319
or 01-624 0913

Annually Licensed by the
Borough of Camden

LUGGAGE

HANDBAGS, UMBRELLAS AND
ALL LEATHER GOODS

TRAVEL GOODS

H. FUCHS

267 West End Lane, N.W.6
'Phone HAMPstead 2602

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"DER EWIGE BRUNNEN"

Sir,—I read Mr. Larsen's article about the German Anthology, "Der Ewige Brunnen" (your August issue) with great interest, but also with some anxiety. Of course one is horrified at the thought of poets, with whose names one has been brought up (I am of the old generation of German Jewish refugees) having degraded themselves so shamefully by signing that infamous declaration of loyalty to Hitler. As far as they wrote bad poetry they should of course not have been included in a selection of the best.

But what about the great names? Many people say that young Germans should feel responsible for the sins of their fathers. Should they then not know the truth about their heritage—good and bad? And if the compilers of such an anthology had left out so many poets because of their atrocious behaviour—would they not have been rightly accused of falsifying history and of sweeping the dirt under the carpet? By the way, I cannot see why Ricarda Huch and C. F. Meyer should not be represented with many poems—the latter, e.g., wrote the finest prose one could read in the German language.

But—and I think this is of the greatest importance—such a book should be accompanied by a preface condemning the views and actions of the respective poets in the strongest possible terms.

Of all the names Mr. Larsen mentioned, I should, however, like to single out one particular case: Boeries von Muenchhausen, not only because he wrote some lovely poems, the knowledge of which it would be wrong to withhold from the younger generation. Of course, readers should be told the truth about his aberration, but he should not be condemned as strongly as the others, because he paid for his terrible mistake with his life. He had close friends among the Jews and had gained from them the love and understanding of Jewry and Judaism, which is reflected in his book "Juda". It is true that later he had Nazi leanings for some time. However, he broke with them again and wrote to an anti-Nazi relative: "You were right." He committed suicide in 1945.

The question is: What can best be done to German youth so that it all can "never happen again"?

Yours, etc.,

(Mrs.) O. R. EBERSTADT.

15 Queens Road,

Ealing, London, W.5.

Sir,—Egon Larsen's article "German youth at the poisoned well" in your August issue must have evoked vivid memories in many among us of their "Deutsch- und Literaturstunden" long before the First World War. I am thinking in particular of the poems and ballads on the themes of "Kampf" and "Tod" which we were taught with such religious fervour that even today I can still quote. But how can educational authorities in Germany still plead naivety regarding these samples of "deutsches Gedankengut" in 1969? Surely, vigilance on these lines cannot be confined to "AJR Information"—where are the other voices?

Yours, etc.,

GERTRUD SCHACHNE.

London, N.W.3.

(This letter was written a few days before Mrs. Schachne's death which is announced on page 11.)

RUDOLF FRIEDLAENDER MEMORIAL FUND

Sir,—Friends and patients of the late Dr. Rudolf Friedlaender (Manchester) have set up a Memorial Trust which has obtained registration with the Charity Commissioners and the Inland Revenue.

During his exceptionally busy life Dr. Friedlaender often reflected that the time available to a General Practitioner for keeping up with the newest developments in medicine and clinical techniques was strictly limited. He also mentioned quite frequently how valuable it would be if General Practitioners could publish some of their case material for the benefit of other practitioners and their patients.

His friends and patients could think of no more fitting tribute to the memory of Rudolf Friedlaender than trying to put his ideas into practice. The Rudolf Friedlaender Memorial Fund aims at helping to achieve in some small measure these two ambitions by providing annual grants to enable General Practitioners

(a) to travel and study new medical treatments and clinical techniques;

(b) to prepare for publication information acquired in the course of their practice by contributing towards the expenses arising from the appointment of a locum tenens and other incidental costs.

The Manchester Medical Society and the Royal College of General Practitioners have agreed to publicise the Fund in the Medical Press and, in consultation with the Trustees, will make the annual awards.

The Trustees and the Management Committee of the Morris Feinmann Home for Aged Refugees, of which Rudolf Friedlaender was

a Founder and to which he devoted much of his time as its Medical Officer for 21 years, have associated themselves with this Appeal.

With this Fund we wish to create a living memory of Rudolf Friedlaender.

Donations should be sent to: Midland Bank Limited, 120 Church Street, Eccles, Manchester, M 30 OLS. Account: Rudolf Friedlaender Memorial Fund. Forms for payments under covenant will be available in due course and should be ordered from one of the trustees under the Midland Bank address.

Yours, etc.,

L. GOODMAN, F.C.A.,

F. H. KROCH, Dr.Phil., F.R.I.C.,

G. M. SCHAEFER.

Manchester.

FLATLETS AND OLD AGE HOMES

During the past 18 months the prospective tenants of the Flatlet Home in Avenue Road, Eleanor Rathbone House, have been selected, and it is expected that they will move in shortly. Readers and their friends who wish to be considered for future admission are advised to get in touch with the A.J.R. office.

By having provided accommodation for those former refugees who are still able to manage their own households, the promoting organisations, the C.B.F. and the A.J.R., have completed their building programme. The new flatlet residents include quite a few persons who, due to their present inadequate accommodation, would otherwise have to be considered for admission to one of the Old Age Homes.

The scheme has, therefore, to a certain extent also relieved the pressure of applications for the Old Age Homes. For this reason it may now be possible to reconsider or consider applications from persons who, so far, could not be regarded as eligible due to their financial resources or to their comparatively low age. Although preference will still be given to older people with limited means, other interested persons are now advised also to get in touch with the A.J.R. office. It is stressed that each case will be treated on its own merits.

CENTRAL BRITISH FUND GRANTS

In the past few months the Central British Fund made grants of £17,500 towards the maintenance and emigration of over 1,000 refugees in transit from Iron Curtain countries. A number of refugees have come to Britain, where they are being helped by the Jewish Refugees Committee, the case-working body of the C.B.F. The Jewish Refugees Committee is also looking after 65 refugee students in the U.K., whose maintenance will have to be subsidised at a cost of some £10,000 in the coming year. A further 14 particularly gifted students who had not been able to get into university last year, but had been provisionally admitted for the academic year may have to be maintained at an additional cost of £5,000, plus fees in cases where free places cannot be obtained.

FOR THE HIGH FESTIVALS
MACHSORIM, TALEISSIM, CAPS,
LUACHS (1/6 each)

ALL RELIGIOUS REQUISITES
Jewish and Hebrew Books
(also purchase)

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

PHOTOCOPIES

QUICK and RELIABLE

GOLDERSTAT

25 DOWNHAM ROAD, N.1
'Phone: CLIssold 5484 (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)

H. WOORTMAN & SON

8 Baynes Mews, Hampstead, N.W.3
'Phone HAMpstead 3974

Continental Builder and Decorator
Specialist in Dry Rot Repairs
ESTIMATES FREE

H. KAUFMANN

Painting & Decorating

Specialising in
High-class Interior Decorating

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