

AJR

INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Herbert Freedman

UNIVERSITY BOOM IN ISRAEL

It is no coincidence that Education, next to Defence, figures highest in Israel's budget. Knowledge, it has been said, is Israel's "secret weapon". For the People of the Book for whom "learning" has always had a sacred connotation, this is only in keeping with history and tradition.

Sometimes this over-emphasis also has its lighter side. Before the present government was formed, there were, at that time, no less than five candidates for the office of Minister of Education—a rush unequalled by any other cabinet post. "In the running" were former Finance Minister Ze'ev Sharef, Deputy Minister of Education Aharon Yadlin, Yitzhak Rabin, Ambassador in Washington—all three of the Alignment; of the Gahal faction Dr. E. Rimalt; and a representative of the National Religious Party which prepared their claim for the Ministry by an advertising campaign. In the end, Deputy Premier Allon got the post. (Speaking of parties and factions, in the new Knesset there are only three members who were born in Germany—the lowest figure ever.)

The stress on educational services finds its best expression in the field of Higher Learning. One would rather avoid the fashionable term "explosion" when speaking of this formidable expansion—at least after the sabotage in the cafeteria of the Hebrew University and the numerous other terrorist acts—but to call it a boom is definitely justified.

Israel has become university-minded. Not only is the number of students so rapidly increasing that many candidates cannot be accepted for lack of space—the network of Institutes of Higher Learning is growing fast, new campuses are springing up, new academic disciplines are added.

Expansion of Hebrew University

Enrolment at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem this academic year was 15,320—1,700 more than last year. Approximately half the increase consists of foreign students who now number 3,200. Whereas two years ago foreign students consisted of 11 per cent of the student body, this year they represent 20 per cent of the total. The number of Israeli Arabs has increased only slightly—from 150 to 155—and there are also a few Arab students from East Jerusalem and the Israeli-administered areas.

Among the new departments set up is one of Demography—the first in the world to operate as a separate department—a centre for research and documentation of matters connected with the USSR and Eastern Europe, a department dealing with

Chinese studies and one of International Relations.

The great event of the recent past was the opening of classes on Mount Scopus, for the first time in 22 years. So far the law faculty has been moved there with 850 students who will shortly be joined by first-year science students. Over 1,000 students are already living on the Mount Scopus campus, and with the completion of the 19 dormitories now under construction, there will be room for a further 2,200. Within five years, according to the university's master plan, 13,000 students will be studying on Mount Scopus, with dormitory accommodation available for 6,500.

Fourteen years have passed since, in Tel Aviv, the Biological Institute and the Institute of Israel Culture merged to form the Tel Aviv University. At that time there were 148 students; today there are 10,700 with 1,600 faculty members to guide them. The Government supports 70 per cent of the university's budget, as it does for the Hebrew University and the Haifa Technion—the three institutes of higher learning which have been given full recognition by the Higher Education Council.

Perez Naphtali Institute

At the beginning of the term, the Perez Naphtali building for Social Sciences was dedicated in the presence of the German, Austrian and Swiss trade unions who have borne half of the £6.5 million cost of its construction.

Bordering on Tel Aviv is the Bar-Ilan University, now celebrating its fifteenth anniversary, the only religious university in the country. It offers 1,362 different courses, including 210 in Jewish studies alone. Four hundred of its 4,500 student body are from abroad. Its academic staff, which numbers 650, includes a large proportion from the United States.

The academic year at the Technion in Haifa, Israel's Institute of Technology, began with a record of 4,400 undergraduates and 1,850 graduate students, 10 per cent more than last year, but quite insufficient to absorb the large number of applicants. Year after year, thousands of young people are turned away for lack of facilities—some go abroad to pursue their studies, others by necessity choose a different calling although Israel is in dire need of a new generation of technologists. To meet the situation, a technological college has just been opened in Holon, near Tel Aviv, mainly on the initiative of the municipality, though against the advice of the Technion. The Technion people say that they could

MOURNING THE VICTIMS

After last month's issue had gone to press, three tragedies befell the Jewish people: the attack on El Al passengers at Munich airport, the arson in the Munich Jewish Home for the Aged, and the crash of the Swissair jet in Zurich.

In the Munich attack, one Israeli passenger, Arye Katzenstein, 32, was killed, and one crew member and seven passengers were injured, among them the Berlin-born, well-known Israeli actress, Hannah Maron, whose leg had to be amputated. Three Arabs, two Jordanians and an Egyptian have been arrested and charged with murder.

In the Old Age Home arson, seven residents lost their lives. One of them, Mr. Siegfried Israel (Fritz) Offenbacher, the Librarian of the Munich Jewish community, had his permanent residence in Israel and intended to return to that country. The funeral ceremony, held in Munich for Arye Katzenstein and the residents of the Home, was attended by the German Federal President, Dr. G. Heinemann. Addresses were delivered by the Federal Minister of the Interior, the Bavarian Prime Minister, the Mayor of Munich, and representatives of the Jewish communities.

The Zurich disaster resulted in the loss of 47 lives. Among the victims are Professor Chanoch Milwitzki (Jerusalem), an outstanding surgeon, to whose skill also several Arab notables from Jordan owe their lives; Dr. Paul Horn (Givatayim), who recently completed a history of his home community of Fulda, and his wife, Melanie, President of Women's Israeli ORT; and Mr. Rafael Neuberger (Haifa), whose parents (Mr. and Mrs. Isi Neuberger) and parents-in-law (Dr. and Mrs. Bernhard Marx) live in London and are members of the AJR.

We feel united in our sense of loss with the bereaved families of all victims.

The barbarous attacks on innocent civilians have been condemned throughout the world. It is, however, a matter of grave concern that, pending a political solution of the Middle East tension, no effective measures were taken immediately after the catastrophes.

easily double their absorption capacity were it not for the stringent budget, so why not spend the money which another, still untested, institution would swallow up and invest it in their institute which has proved a model in its field. Four new departments started functioning this year—the Solid State Institute, the Applied Mathematics and the Materials Engineering departments, as well as a Medical Engineering unit.

Leaving aside the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot, which is a research body and not a teaching institution, there is no doubt that in Israel there is a terrific surge of learning which cannot be satisfied by the present facilities. Two new universities

Continued on next page, column 1

University boom in Israel

Continued from front page

are in the making, the "Institute for Higher Learning" in Beersheba has just been turned into the "Negev University" and was granted university status. Sixteen hundred students are studying at the converted Hias buildings, but £27 million is already available for a new campus to be ready in five years time at a cost of £130 million. Beduin sheikhs and notables were present at the inauguration ceremony, as among the students are three Beduin and 17 Arabs from the north of the country.

Arab students figure more prominently in the nucleus of the Haifa University College, which is still under the academic tutelage, of the Hebrew University. Almost 5 per cent of the 3,800 students are Arabs from neighbouring Galilee. Haifa municipality has provided the budget for a medical school—next to Jerusalem and Tel Aviv the third in the country—which has now been opened and is mainly designed for fourth-year students who, for lack of places, have been studying abroad. The question of how to draw back the young Israelis who are dispersed at universities and technical high schools in America and Europe exercises the minds of politicians and planners alike. There are some 10,000 Israelis studying abroad, of whom about 7,000 are in the United States, with the rest in Western Europe.

On the other hand, there is a trend to attract foreign students to Israel. The American College in Jerusalem opened its second year as a liberal arts English-language college. Most of its 145 students are from the U.S., but there are also Arab and Armenian youth from East Jerusalem, and children of several diplomats stationed in Jerusalem. The Yeshiva University, New York, intends to set up a branch in Jerusalem. The campus will extend over an area of five acres and, at its first stage, includes dormitories for 300 students.

RUECKERSTATTUNGSANSPRUECHE

Auch für Oesterreicher von Bedeutung

Nazi-Opfern, deren Umzugsgut oder andere Vermögensgegenstände in Hamburg oder anderen Orten der britischen Zone oder in der französischen Zone beschlagnahmt worden sind und deren seinerzeit unter dem Bundesrückerstattungsgesetz (BRüG) gestellte Ansprüche abgewiesen oder zurückgenommen worden sind, wird angeraten, ihren Fall mit ihren Rechtsberatern nochmals durchzusprechen, und zwar unter Berücksichtigung der Bestimmungen des 4. Aenderungsgesetzes zum BRüG. Falls ein Anspruch gegeben ist, muss er bis spätestens zum 5. September 1970 geltend gemacht werden.

Das gleiche gilt für ausserhalb Westdeutschlands und Berlins (zum Beispiel in Triest) durch das Deutsche Reich vorgenommene Beschlagnahmen, falls die beschlagnahmten Gegenstände in das Gebiet der späteren britischen oder französischen Zonen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland verbracht wurden.

Wir wiederholen, dass nur Fälle in Frage kommen, die bereits früher einmal, und zwar rechtzeitig, angemeldet worden sind.

Es ist keine Voraussetzung der oben erwähnten Ansprüche, dass die Betroffenen ihren Wohnsitz im Gebiet des ehemaligen Deutschen Reiches hatten. Zum Beispiel können auch Oesterreicher anspruchsberechtigt sein.

NEWS FROM GERMANY

BONN'S POLICY PLEDGE TO EBAN

During his visit to West Germany, Israeli Foreign Minister, Abba Eban, was assured by his West German opposite number, Walter Scheel, that West Germany was not seeking to improve relations with the Arab world at the expense of Israel. Mr. Scheel has accepted an invitation to visit Israel.

Mr. Eban told the German-Israel Society: "I know that all countries in Europe and the Federal Republic of Germany desire to strengthen their relations with other Middle East States. But here is the difference. Israel does not interfere with the development of German-Arab relations. Alas, our neighbours do try to interfere with the development of German-Israel relations. For this we have no other suggestion than that which I always give to all your compatriots, official and unofficial—to preserve our relationship in a watertight, separate and independent compartment, just as you will not have any interference from us in the development, in another compartment, of your international relations".

Mr. Scheel told a news conference after his first meeting with Mr. Eban: "I told Minister Eban that improvement of our relations with the Arabs does not mean a reduction of our relations with Israel, but that our good relations with Israel do not mean we should not seek to improve our relations with the Arabs".

Far-reaching precautions were taken by State and Federal authorities to protect Mr. Eban against possible attack from Arab and German extremists. On February 23, 200 youngsters, mainly Arab, marched through the streets of Bonn in protest against Mr. Eban's visit. Another demonstration took place the next day, also in Bonn, when about 40 young people smashed windows of a newspaper office and painted anti-Jewish slogans on the walls.

On the preceding Saturday several hundred persons, including Arab students, members of the German Left-wing and pro-Arab groups as well as members of the local organisation of anti-Zionist Jews (Sammlung Antizionistischer Juden) marched through the centre of Munich protesting against the visit there. At a reception given in his honour by the Bavarian State, Mr. Eban expressed his thanks for the warm welcome accorded to him and recalled the shadows of the past with which he had been confronted at Dachau.

SPRINGER AIDS MUNICH ARSON INVESTIGATION

A reward for the capture of those responsible for the arson incident was raised from DM 75,000 to DM 100,000 when the Axel Springer publishing house announced that it was increasing the amount offered for information by the authorities by DM 25,000. This is the largest reward ever offered in Germany in a case of this kind.

Two More Arabs Arrested

According to a statement by the Federal German Attorney-General in Karlsruhe, two more Arabs have been arrested in connection with the uncovering of a terrorist organisation in Germany believed to be responsible for the recent attacks on the Swissair and Austrian planes.

NEW ISRAELI AMBASSADOR

The new Israeli Ambassador to the German Federal Republic, Mr. Eliashiv Ben-Horin, spent his youth in Beuthen, where he first attended the Jewish elementary school and later the Realgymnasium. In 1935, when he was 13, the family went to Palestine, where his father, Mr. Samuel Friedmann, a Zionist of long standing, became head of the Jewish National Fund in Haifa. Mr. Ben-Horin served with the British Army during the Second World War. He holds a legal degree of the Hebrew University and has been in the Diplomatic Service since 1951. At the early age of 38, he became Ambassador to Burma, from where he was transferred in the same capacity to Venezuela in 1963. He returned to Israel before the Six-Day War and, prior to his Bonn appointment, held senior positions with the Foreign Office.

When presenting his letters of credence to President Gustav Heinemann, Mr. Ben-Horin said Israel had a right to claim encouragement and help from all honest people. Both men stressed the importance of further improving relations between their two countries. Mr. Ben-Horin stated that the Israeli public believed that many West Germans, for reasons of conscience and sentiment, were showing understanding for Israel's situation and her need to secure a stable peace. President Heinemann said the West German people and Government regarded the strengthening and development of relations between the two countries as being of great importance.

BROTHERHOOD WEEK

Award for Dr. Eva G. Reichmann

During this year's Brotherhood Week in Germany, meetings were held from March 8-15 in more than 30 cities and small towns. The speakers included prominent politicians and authors, and there were also performances and recitals in which well-known artists participated.

The Week was officially inaugurated by Federal President Dr. Gustav W. Heinemann at a ceremony in Cologne on March 8. The proceedings included the award of the Buber-Rosenzweig Medal (created by the German Societies for Christian-Jewish Co-operation) to Rabbi Professor Dr. R. R. Geis (Düsseldorf) and Dr. Eva G. Reichmann (London). At a public meeting, held on the following day, Dr. Eva Reichmann gave an address on "Deutschland aus der Emigration gesehen".

RECTOR OF HEBREW UNIVERSITY HONOURED IN FRANKFURT

Professor Jacob Katz, Rector of the Hebrew University (Jerusalem) was elected "Ehrenbürger" of Frankfurt University. Professor Katz, who was born in Hungary, spent his school and university years in Frankfurt, where he obtained his doctor's degree in 1935. The subject of his thesis was: "Die Entstehung der Judenassimilation in Deutschland und deren Ideologie". Professor Katz received the award on the occasion of a recent visit to Germany from the Rector of Frankfurt University, Professor Dr. Walter Rüegg.

Feuchtwanger (London) Ltd.

Bankers

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

Telephone: 01-600 8151

Telex: London 25157

HOME NEWS ANGLO-JUDAICA

TERROR CELLS PLANNED FOR BRITAIN

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine will shortly set up committees in France, Britain and Belgium to support the Arab terrorist movement in general and the Front in particular. This was stated in a press release following a visit by a Front delegation to France, Britain, Spain, Italy, West Germany and Belgium, during which consultations were said to have taken place with Left-wing elements, Arab students and workers.

According to observers in Amman, formidable obstacles stand in the way of a general agreement by the terrorist organisations to revise the anti-Israeli strategy of attacking aircraft and other targets abroad.

LABOUR GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE TO ISRAEL

During a recent meeting with Labour Zionist leaders, Mr. Peter Shore, Minister without Portfolio and Member of the Cabinet, said the Labour Government would do nothing that would jeopardise Israel's position or weaken her ability to resist aggression. The Prime Minister's formula of friendship with the Arabs, but not at the expense of Israel, remained the keystone of British policy. Among the subjects discussed were British voting in the United Nations, the question of the supply of "Chieftain" tanks to Israel and Britain's attitude to cease-fire arrangements.

The delegation included Mr. Hayim Pinner, chairman of Poale Zion, and Mr. Sidney Goldberg, Poale Zion general secretary.

LETTER TO MR. WILSON

M.P.s Plead for Arms Sale to Israel

Eighty-four Labour Members of both Houses of Parliament have urged the Prime Minister to reconsider the Government's decision not to sell arms to Israel. They pointed out that the military balance of power was now being upset by the supply of French arms to States such as Libya. "Until a settlement in the Middle East conflict has been achieved," the letter states, "Israel must defend her existence as a State". The signatories include six former Ministers and represent a wide spectrum of the parliamentary party in the Lords and Commons.

FATHER HUDDLESTON ON RACE RELATIONS

When giving the 11th Viscountess Samuel memorial lecture on the subject of "Race Relations and the Third World" to the Union of Jewish Women, Father Trevor Huddleston, Bishop of Stepney, stated that race relations was not a new problem, but something that had been with mankind throughout history. The new fact about it was that it had passed from being a local problem or a series of local problems into becoming a world problem. "It is the height of irresponsibility to think that you can talk about coloured immigration in Britain without affecting millions upon millions of men's minds in the third world."

Father Huddleston recalled the support he had received in South Africa from the Union of Jewish Women for a scheme to support starving children.

LORD COHEN HONOURED

Lord Cohen of Birkenhead who celebrated his 70th birthday recently was elected on February 25 an honorary freeman of Liverpool, together with five others who have rendered valuable service to the city. It was the first time in 25 years that such distinctions had been conferred. Lord Cohen makes history in that he is the first person to be given the freedom of Liverpool and its neighbour, Birkenhead.

M.P. REFUTES TORTURE CHARGES

Addressing a recent meeting in the House of Commons, Dr. Maurice Miller, M.P., who together with other Labour M.P.s had returned from a fact-finding mission to Israel, said that there was "no truth whatsoever in the allegations of torture and ill-treatment of Arab detainees and prisoners". Apart from the occasional "roughing-up" of Arab suspects rounded up after a terrorist outrage—no different from police behaviour in any country, even under less trying circumstances—there was no evidence of ill-treatment. He had visited Nablus prison and interviewed several dozens of Arab detainees. He brought back recorded statements to prove how unfounded were the allegations of torture. The prisoners were well-fed and well-clothed. Only a few repeated the complaints about torture, but none could prove that it actually happened to himself or name others who had suffered ill-treatment.

Sir Myer Galpern, M.P., said that he had been unable to find the tombstone over his father's grave on the Mount of Olives. The Jordanians had used it to pave the road, together with others, during their occupation of East Jerusalem.

ANGLO-ISRAELI PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

Janner Re-elected

Sir Barnett Janner, M.P., has been re-elected chairman of the Anglo-Israeli Parliamentary Group of M.P.s. Other officers are: Mr. Gilbert Longden, vice-chairman; Sir Stephen McAdden, treasurer; and Mr. Ted Bishop, hon. secretary.

MOVES AGAINST MRS. MCKAY

The way has now been opened for the Clapham constituency Labour Party to reject Mrs. Margaret McKay, M.P., as their candidate at the next General Election. The Labour Party Executive decided early in February that it had no power to stop the constituency party from calling a meeting to discuss a proposal to reject Mrs. McKay. A final decision is not expected for about three months.

BOOKLET ON ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Labour Friends of Israel have published a new booklet, "Rights and Wrongs in the Arab-Israeli Conflict", by M. S. Arnoni, with introductions by Mr. Raymond Fletcher, M.P., and Professor D. F. Fleming.

LEO BAECK MEMORIAL FOREST

For reasons outside our control, the appeal for the Leo Baeck Memorial Forest, which was referred to on page 3 of the previous issue, was not included with all copies of the journal. Readers who have not received the appeals with donation forms, may obtain them from the AJR office. Alternatively contributions may be sent direct to: The joint treasurers, Leo Baeck Memorial Forest, Jewish National Fund, Rex House, 4-12 Regent Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel.: 930 5152, Extension 222 or 322.)

CHANCELLOR AT B'NAI B'RITH DINNER

At the Diamond Jubilee Dinner of the B'nai B'rith First Lodge of England, Mr. Roy Jenkins, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented Sir Barnett and Lady Janner with the lodge's highest distinction awarded for outstanding contributions to the furtherance of B'nai B'rith ideals. The Chancellor, a friend of the Janners for over 30 years, said they had devoted themselves to the cause of Jewry in Britain and internationally with a zeal which had earned the admiration of many. In his response, Sir Barnett said that, representing a constituency without Jews, he had never had the slightest difficulty in connection with his Jewish and Zionist activities.

The Queen to Attend Synagogue Celebration

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh are to meet representatives of British Jewry at the Dorchester Hotel, London, on June 22 on the occasion of the centenary of the United Synagogue.

Deputies Warned of Arab Threats

At a recent meeting of the Board of Deputies in Woburn House, London, Mr. Victor Mishcon, a vice-president of the Board and chairman of its defence committee, alerted Anglo-Jewish communal organisations to the danger of Arab or pro-Arab terrorist action. The warning followed the arson at the Jewish old people's home in Munich and threats against Jewish communal property in Britain.

Chief Rabbi's Trip Delayed

Chief Rabbi Jakobovits's visit to Australia which was scheduled for June and July this year, has now been planned for the middle of 1971.

Israel a "Social Laboratory"

Mr. Raymond Fletcher, M.P., addressing the Poale Zion luncheon club at Rex House, Piccadilly, recently referred to Israel's role as a "social laboratory" where some of the solutions to society's future problems have already been sketched. Israel's solution of the problem of workers' participation in industry through involvement of the Histadrut was regarded by Mr. Fletcher as a more attractive concept than the traditional Socialist idea of State ownership of the means of production.

Allon on Israel's Safety

When addressing members of the J.P.A.'s president's group in London recently, Israeli Deputy Premier Yigal Allon said Israel was strategically safer today than ever before—safer even than at any time in her history. The Arab Governments realised that they were incapable of undertaking all-out war against Israel, for some time at least, and this was why they were encouraging guerrilla warfare. Those methods had utterly failed to achieve their objective—to discourage tourism, investment, immigration and Jewish settlement in the border areas. Tourism, foreign investment and immigration had all increased in the past two years. Not one border settlement had been abandoned.

He said that although Israel had still many friends, her only allies were the Jewish people. "They sometimes disappoint us, but they never betray us."

The appeal conducted by Mr. Michael Sacher, J.P.A. chairman, raised £170,000.

J.P.A. Chairman Rebutts Jewish Agency Treasurer

Mr. Michael Sacher, chairman of the administrative committee of the Joint Palestine Appeal in Britain, has rejected criticism of fund-raising in this country made by Mr. Arye L. Dulczin, treasurer of the Jewish Agency, who is a Minister without Portfolio in Mrs. Meir's Government. In an interview with "The Jerusalem Post" Mr. Dulczin was asked about forecasts of income from fund-raising appeals abroad in 1970. He was quoted as saying: "The lowest figures, I regret to say, came from England, where the JPA campaign has disappointed us. We are holding meetings to discuss what can be done about improving the situation there". Mr. Sacher, in a letter to "The Jerusalem Post", described Mr. Dulczin's comment "as inaccurate as it is patronising". The JPA, he said, had provided no estimates, but the actual campaign figures for 1970 indicated a marked increase as compared with 1969. Mr. Dulczin's statement was not only misleading but positively harmful to the campaign in Britain.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

FRANCE

Clergy Condemn Anti-Zionism

Members of the Committee of French Bishops for Relations with Judaism, including Monsignor Etchegaray, Auxiliary Bishop of Paris, have protested against the incitement of Christians against Zionism. The statement is believed to be aimed in particular against the anti-Zionist campaign which has been led for a long time by the Left-wing weekly *Temoignage Chrétien*. This journal has set up pro-Arab committees in various parts of France.

"Rabbis Need Courage"

Dr. Jacob Kaplan, Chief Rabbi of France, said in Paris that rabbis needed courage, since to the public at large they represented the entire community. Rabbis were expected to make statements, however delicately worded, on major problems. These problems concerned the new era of hysteria, in which anti-Zionism had become the cover for antisemitism. "To fight against that anti-Zionism is our most urgent duty, which we must accomplish without fear", he said.

El Fatah Threats

Threats of explosions and death have been made by a self-styled "El Fatah group" to the community of Montpellier (Southern France), if a planned "Israel Week" takes place there. Jewish students have set up self-defence groups to guard Jewish homes and institutions.

In Marseilles, a few weeks ago, windows were broken by 20 masked *soi-disant* El Fatah members at an hotel where a Jewish society dance was due to take place.

At Aix-en-Provence "Hitler was right", "Death to the Jews" and other similar slogans were daubed at the university.

'Le Monde' Criticises Jews

On 27th February "Le Monde" published a two-pronged attack on Israel. The paper's foreign editor, André Fontaine, in a full-page article, reproached Israel for not trying to implement the November, 1967, Security Council resolution and for stubbornly refusing "the friendly services of those who would like to help it to attain peace".

Then M. René Massigli, a former French Ambassador to Britain, in a piece entitled "Free Point of View", contends that the French Government is being "slandered by General Dayan and Mrs. Golda Meir at a level which cannot be surpassed". The French Chief Rabbi, Dr. Jacob Kaplan, comes under fire for having criticised French policy. M. Massigli goes on to accuse French Jewry of dual loyalty, the consequences of which could well be "nefarious" for the Jews and for France.

Chief Rabbi Kaplan told the "Jewish Chronicle" Paris correspondent that he would reply to the article. French reaction to President Pompidou's hostile reception by American Jews has been moderate. The demonstrations caused no furor and some newspapers pointed out that democratic protest was a cherished American right. But in Paris the police banned a meeting to express solidarity with Israel.

TERROR LEAFLETS IN MADRID

"Unidentified elements" have been scattering leaflets at Madrid University. They were signed by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, an Arab terrorist group, and asked for the "assistance of all forces of liberation and Socialism to help the Palestine people in their fight".

NEW AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR

Dr. Bruno Kreisky, the new Austrian Chancellor, is the son of a rich Jewish manufacturer. He became a Socialist in his youth and suffered imprisonment for his political activities under various Austrian pre-war régimes. He maintains no Jewish associations, but has a brother living in Israel. During a visit to Britain in 1960, when he was Foreign Minister, Dr. Kreisky received a deputation from the Board of Deputies for a discussion of the question of compensation for Austrian victims of Nazism. Despite his sympathetic interest in this matter, the question has not been satisfactorily solved to this day.

"NEGROES NOT ANTISEMITIC"

Mrs. Coretta King, widow of the civil rights leader Martin Luther King, speaking at the recent press conference at Stationers' Hall, London, to mark the publication by Hodder and Stoughton of her book "My Life with Martin Luther King, Jr.", said antisemitism in America is not on the increase. Often, particularly in New York, the only White people whom the Negroes encountered were Jews. "But their protest is against White establishment, not against the Jews."

NETHERLANDS

Protestants support Israel

The General Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church, Holland's largest Protestant denomination, states in a report unanimously approved by it that "the foundation and survival of Israel as a State must be seen as the way in which God maintained the Jewish people in its own character". Christians ought to see in the return of Jews to the "Land of the Fathers" the realisation of God's word. If they did so, they were bound to support Israel.

Without apportioning blame, the report said that the refugees had been wronged and it called on the Jewish people to do all they could to redress the position.

Directives to eradicate antisemitism from the Church are contained in the draft report, "The Relations between Jews and Christians", published by the Roman Catholic Church in Holland.

FATAH THREATS IN CANADA

A group of Palestinian supporters, screaming threats, mounted the platform during a church meeting in Toronto, held to promote understanding between Christians and Jews. They ripped a Bible to shreds and threatened the speakers who included prominent Christian clergymen. Police was called in to restrain the Palestinians, one of whom told the Reverend Douglas Young, director of the Jerusalem Holy Land Institute, that "El Fatah will get you when you return to Jerusalem."

"TOO MANY ARABS IN BRAZIL"

In the opinion of some Arab States, too many Arab refugees are emigrating to Brazil. Syria has protested to the Brazilian Government that the latter is making it "too easy" for Arab refugees to settle there. According to Arab sources, the Egyptian, Syrian, Lebanese and Algerian Ambassadors in Rio de Janeiro sent a report to the Arab League to the effect that Brazil was pursuing a policy of aiding Israel indirectly by "giving Palestinians every help in settling in Brazil". The Cairo-based Middle East News Agency went one better in declaring that Brazil's immigration policy was causing "Palestine to be emptied of its Arab inhabitants."

With acknowledgements to the news service of the *Jewish Chronicle*.

PROFESSOR CASSIN RECEIVED BY POPE

Vatican circles believe that Israeli-Arab relations were among the subjects discussed when Professor René Cassin, the 83-year-old French-Jewish Nobel Prize winner, was received in private audience by Pope Paul in mid-February. Professor Cassin came to Rome to lecture at the Pontifical Gregorian University.

CONFERENCE OF SEPHARDI COMMUNITIES

A conference of Sephardi communities in Europe is being organised in Amsterdam between May 7 and 10 by the Portuguese Jewish congregation in Holland under the auspices of the World Sephardi Federation. The British representatives will include Rabbi Dr. Solomon Gaon, the Haham, who will open the conference.

ITALY

Youth Centre for Polish Refugees

At a recent meeting of the National Advisory Conference of the C.B.F., Mr. Peter Shaw, Chief Executive of the Stamford Hill Associated Clubs, reported about his visit to Rome, where he had helped to set up a youth centre for young Jewish refugees from Poland. Of the 1,200 refugees, he stated, between 300 and 400 are under 25. Quite a few of them are recognising for the first time that they have any connection with Judaism. Some did not even know that they were Jews. Many are now searching within themselves for an identity. The venue of the young refugees is the Rome Jewish Youth Centre, whose premises have been put at their disposal for daily use. There are also joint functions with the Italian members of the centre.

AUSTRALIA

Award for German Jew

Dr. jur. Hermann Schildberger (Melbourne) was awarded the M.B.E. for his contribution to the musical life of Australia. Dr. Schildberger holds appointments as an opera conductor and a teacher at the opera school. He is also conductor of the choir and organist at the liberal "Temple Beth Israel". Prior to his immigration to Australia in 1939, Dr. Schildberger was General Secretary of the Preussische Landesverband juedischer Gemeinden and, from 1933 onwards, secretary of the "Juedische Kuenstlerhilfe".

SOUTH AFRICAN JEWS AND APARTHEID

An attack on the South African Board of Jewish Deputies has prompted the Board to reiterate its non-interventionist policy towards apartheid. It took this step after the *Johannesburg Star* printed extracts from an article published in "Africa Report", a New York journal, by a former South African Senator, Mr. Leslie Rubin, who is now professor of government at Howard University, New York. After taking the South African community to task for what he regards as its increasing acceptance of apartheid, Professor Rubin noted that the Board did all it could to discourage individual Jews from opposing Government policies. While in Parliament he was told more than once that his "prominence as a critic of apartheid and a spokesman for the African people was an embarrassment for the Board of Deputies". After the publication of these extracts from Professor Rubin's article, Mr. Gus Saron, secretary-general of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies, released the text of a letter that he had written to the "Africa Report". He wrote: "After the most careful examination of the subject, the South African Board of Deputies, as representative body of the Jewish community, has resolved upon a strictly 'non-interventionist' attitude". Mr. Saron added that it was "completely untrue" to say that the Board had tried to silence individual Jews who had openly opposed apartheid.

JEWES IN EASTERN EUROPE

ISRAEL CONDEMNS MOSCOW'S ANTISEMITIC DRIVE

Israel has denounced the antisemitic character of the massive campaign now being waged by the Soviet propaganda machine against the Jewish State and Zionism. Mass meetings on this topic being held in the USSR are considered in Tel Aviv as a threat not only to Soviet Jewry but also to Jews in other Communist countries, and even in non-Communist countries in which Communist parties enjoy some influence. It is believed in Israel that only a strong denunciation of the "anti-Zionist" campaign will prevent these parties from joining in the anti-Jewish chorus, in response to Moscow's pressure.

A special Cabinet committee of six Ministers, headed by Premier Mrs. Golda Meir, issued a statement on March 1st deploring this campaign and drawing the attention of enlightened world public opinion to the grave dangers involved. Against this background—the statement points out—the demand for the right of Jews who so desire to emigrate from the USSR to Israel acquired proof of its justice and urgency.

SOVIET JOURNAL'S BOARD "PURGE"

Novy Mir, the Soviet literary monthly, is gradually being purged of Jews. During the heyday of Soviet liberalism in the mid-1960s, at least four of its twelve-member editorial board were Jews. Last month's dismissal of I. A. Sats leaves only two editorial board members of Jewish origin. They are Aleksandr Mariamov, who is in charge of the journal's prose section and responsible for the high quality of its unique contribution to the Russian literary scene, and Yefim Dorosh, one of Russia's foremost writers about the countryside. Dorosh, a self-appointed spokesman for the Soviet peasantry, was regarded by many as a non-Jew until he was awarded a Soviet decoration. This entailed the publication of his "passport name"—Goldberg.

**DUNBEE-COMBEX-MARX
LTD.**

Dunbee House
117 Great Portland Street,
London, W.1

Tel: 01-580 3264/0878 (P.B.X.)

Grams: FLEXATEX LONDON,
TELEX.

INT. TELEX 2-3540

POLAND

"No Antisemitism in Poland!"

The Polish Government has sent an emissary, Mr. Jerzy Loman, to Denmark to deny that there is antisemitism in Poland. He pointed out that the penalty for antisemitism is up to five years' gaol and that his Government sharply distinguishes between "antisemitism and anti-Zionism".

Mr. Loman introduced himself in Copenhagen as being of Jewish extraction and "the best proof that antisemitism does not exist" in his country. He complained about the Danish press reports on the departure of Polish Jews and warned that this press campaign could jeopardise good relations between Denmark and Poland. The Danish press had called these Polish Jews refugees; they were simply emigrants. He said that these Jews claimed that they had been persecuted and expelled by the Polish community, as otherwise they would not be given asylum in "beautiful little Denmark". In attacking the Zionists, Poland was not making an attack on the Jews as a race.

Mr. Loman claimed that some 8,000 Jews had remained in Poland and that they had their own theatre, restaurants, schools, libraries and newspaper, all subsidised by the Polish State.

About 1,500 Polish Jews have been admitted by Denmark and about the same number by Sweden out of the 11,000 who have left Poland during the past two years.

Warsaw Gaol Sentences

Five Polish intellectuals on trial in Warsaw were convicted and sentenced at the end of February on charges including the preparation and dissemination of printed material libelling the State authorities and the political régime, and engaging in anti-State activities. One of the defendants, Mrs. Maria Tworkowska-Papée, 30, a former lecturer of French at Warsaw University, is thought to be of Jewish origin. All five received sentences ranging from three to four-and-a-half years.

Lvov Jews Barred from Praying

Soviet police have forcibly closed down two minyanim in the former Polish, now Ukrainian, city of Lvov where there are an estimated 40,000 Jews. The city's only synagogue was shut down in the early 'sixties after a press campaign almost unprecedented in its viciousness, which alleged that the synagogue served as a centre for black market deals, speculators, tricksters and anti-Soviet activities.

HUNGARY

Success of "Jewish" Novel

Although the Hungarian Government policy is anti-Israel, the most popular novel published in Hungary last year was about Palestine in the summer of 1947, and was highly sympathetic to the Jewish State. Called "The Seven Days of Avraham Bogatir", it was written by Gyorgy G. Kardos and achieved the unusual distinction of going into two hard-cover editions within twelve months.

CEMETERIES IN EAST GERMANY

The latest issue of the journal of the Jewish communities in East Berlin and the German Democratic Republic reports that the Government continuously contributes funds towards the maintenance of Jewish cemeteries. Special reference is made to the cemeteries in Potsdam, Zehdenick, Oranienburg and Lindow, which were recently visited by a member of the Presidium of the Jewish communities, Mr. Helmut Aris (Dresden). A memorial on the site of the former Jewish cemetery in Harzgerode has been taken under the care of pupils of the municipal school.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Antisemitism on Prague Radio

Mr. Frantisek Fuchs, president of the Council of Czechoslovak Jewish Communities, recently sought and was granted an interview with the Czech Deputy Premier, Professor A. Cervenka. No details were released of the topics discussed, but the principal one is unofficially reported to have been an anti-Zionist and anti-Jewish talk by Lumir Hanak on Prague Radio. The commentator condemned what he called "Zionist efforts to separate Jewish youth politically from the rest of Czechoslovak youth". Saying that he might lay himself open to charges of antisemitism and racialism, Hanak concluded his talk emphasising that "after August, 1968, a third of our Jewish citizens emigrated to the West".

Slovak Editor Sacked

Mr. Ladislav Zajac, 51, the last Jewish editor-in-chief of any Czechoslovak daily, has been removed from his post and demoted to an obscure administrative job. He was the founder of *Praca* which appears in Bratislava, and has been heading it since 1946. *Praca* is the organ of the Slovak trade union movement.

The son of a printer and a dedicated Communist, he has managed until recently to weather all the political storms and upheavals in Czechoslovakia despite his origins.

Sik Deprived of Czech Nationality

Four Czechoslovaks prominent during the Dubcek reform period have been deprived of their citizenship by the Czech Ministry of the Interior. One of them is Professor Ota Sik, formerly Deputy Premier in charge of economic reform. He has for a long time been the target for attacks by Communist hardliners, often with strongly antisemitic overtones. He has denied that he is a Jew, but his father is known to have been Jewish. Ota Sik recently applied to Switzerland for asylum.

With the Compliments of

**DICK & GOLDSCHMIDT
LTD**

London, W.1

Robert Weltsch

GERMAN JEWRY UNDER THE NAZIS

An American professor of German descent has been digging in the archives of Hitler's Reich Chancellery which are kept open in Koblenz, and he was lucky to discover there some communications addressed to the German Government by Jewish organisations. He published what he had found* and added some other documents in his possession, such as extracts from newspapers and pamphlets, mostly written by one small insignificant group of German Jewry. The obvious result is a complete distortion of the real situation as it was at that time, surprisingly sponsored by the Munich Academy of Political Science. The documents themselves were, of course, known also to other students of the period, and it is to be regretted that they were not treated in a more sensible way.

The picture presented by the author is in no way characteristic of the image of German Jewry at that time. The largest and truly representative organisations had to be silent, they could not afford to send letters to Hitler, knowing they would be snubbed. Their practical work was tacitly done with specialised Government agencies, such as the Foreign Office (where for a considerable time accessible old-timers still officiated), or the ministries of Trade and Finance, where questions of capital transfer and emigration had to be settled.

By contrast, splinter organisations, dissociating themselves from the bulk of German Jewry, such as Dr. Naumann's *Verband Nationaldeutscher Juden* or Dr. Schoeps' *Vortrupp*, continued their unwanted professions of supra-nationalist German loyalty (even to the Nazi régime). It is for these reasons that Professor Herrmann could find plenty of their letters in the archives. As he himself knows they refer only to a fringe which could not be blamed for being psychologically disturbed by the complete collapse of its ideological structure.

True, all the documents prove the confusion into which German Jewry, like everyone else, was thrown by the appearance of a Nazi régime for which there was no precedent. One wonders, in 1970, whether anybody can imagine the complete forsakenness of people who were suddenly outlawed. There was no one to whom they could appeal (some tried Hindenburg). It was not easy to adapt oneself to such a condition.

It is impossible here to analyse all the pieces reproduced in this book and to place them in the right perspective. I want to restrict myself to one example, incidentally appropriate in this April issue, as flashback to 1933. On the first day of April, as we all know, the first complete boycott of German Jews was carried out all over Germany. It was an unbelievable outrage, executed with obscene cunning by the cadres of Julius Streicher who was in charge of the operation. There it was, to see for anybody walking round, also for foreign correspondents, of course. Officially, the boycott was described as an "answer" to alleged Jewish atrocity propaganda abroad, and shortly before the event the representatives of German Jewish organisations were summoned to Goering who commanded them to contradict the anti-German "lies" spread by the foreign press. In this context one has

to understand a letter by the president of the German Zionist Federation which is published in the book.

The Zionist Federation said it had sent representatives to London and Prague to tell the truth. The German Jews acted under compulsion, they had no choice. So the Nazi authorities had to be fooled, and there is even a slight suspicion that they knew it but delighted in showing their might. Yet a historian 37 years later should check his facts and not be taken in. The delegation to London consisted of Martin Rosenblüth and Richard Lichtheim, and one can find a report of its activities in Lichtheim's memoirs. It was agreed to deny exaggerated reports because part of the American press, as usual, had published sensational stories about alleged pogroms with "streams of Jewish blood flowing down the Kurfürstendamm"—which was, of course, nonsense at a time when Jews (and Jewesses in fur coats) were still sitting quietly in the coffee-houses of the Kurfürstendamm. So here was something Jews could deny in good conscience. Moreover, the then German Ambassador in London, Leopold von Hoesch, was an anti-Nazi, as was his secretary, Count Bernsdorff (later executed by the Nazis). Both had understanding for the delicacy of the Jewish delegation's mission and helped them to discharge their task without dishonour. After that the two men were free to brief the Jewish organisations in London about the true situation. It was not by chance that Lord Reading made his great anti-Nazi speech in the House of Lords on the next day.

Mr. Herrmann also gives some excerpts from the Jewish press after the 1st of April, but I think one can say with some certainty that he omits those Jewish reactions which at that time made the strongest impression on both Jews and Gentiles (including even some Nazis). On the whole, German Jewry, though powerless, preserved their dignity in face of ruthless provocation.

BERLIN ACTORS REMEMBERED

Paul Rose, a member of the well-known Berlin theatre family, Director of the popular Rose-Theater and later of the Lessing-Theater in Berlin and, after the war, Director-General of the Badische Staatstheater, has written a small book in which, based on his vast treasure of memories, he depicts some of the famous actors and directors of the 1920s and 1930s.* The names are still well remembered by those who knew the Berlin theatre during that period. The book carries information about the public appearances and private lives of famous stage personalities, such as Albert Bassermann, Eugen Klöpfer, Emil Jannings, Alexander Moissi, Käthe Dorsch, Fritz Massary, Werner Krauss, Paul Wegener, Max Reinhardt, Gustaf Gründgens, Adele Sandrock and Jürgen Fehling, and we may read some of the profiles with pleasure, others with feelings of disappointment.

The interesting small book is interspersed by numerous anecdotes, which convey a vivid impression of the characters and peculiarities of these strong personalities. It is a pity that Paul Rose restricted his work to a mere dozen of names. The reason, I assume, was that he did not want to hurt people who are still alive.

E. SPEYER.

* Paul Rose: *Berlins grosse Theaterzeit*. Schauspieler-Portraits der zwanziger und dreissiger Jahre. 157 pp., 26 illustrations. Rembrandt Verlag Berlin. DM. 9.80.

Rabbi Dr. S. Neufeld

A HISTORY OF THE FULDA COMMUNITY

Fulda was a community of a special kind, an Orthodox "Einheitsgemeinde", similar to that of Halberstadt. Anyone who happened to be in Fulda on the Sabbath could not fail to feel the Sabbath peace pervading the streets, and it can be said without exaggeration that not a single Jewish shop was open on a Saturday. Not a day passed without study, and in the end there was even a Yeshiva headed by Dayan Baruch Kunstadt from Hungary, who later on continued his work in the Kol Tora Yeshiva in Jerusalem. It almost seemed as if the strictly religious character of the Catholic episcopal city had imposed its stamp also on the Jewish community.

Now this very special community has at long last found its historians in the persons of two former Fulda citizens, Dr. Paul Horn and Dr. Naftali Herbert Sonn, who, after laboriously collecting the widely dispersed material, have written a commemorative volume "On the History of the Fulda Jews" (Tel Aviv 1969, 90 pp., published privately).

Horn describes the medieval and early modern history from the uncertain beginnings to 1803. After many conjectures, the first documented report mentioned refers to the persecution of 1235 during which 32 Jews were killed in the wake of a crusade. Horn quotes the lament relating to this event in Hebrew and German.

List of Deportees

Sonn deals with recent and contemporary history, including the horrors of the end. According to the list of persons deported in 1941-42 which is published in the appendix, 132 Jews were taken to Riga, 76 were transported from Kassel to Theresienstadt and 37 are described as "abgewandert". The list of rabbis beginning in the 16th century contains many eminent Talmud scholars, some of whom hailed from the East. The most outstanding among them was Meir Ben Jakob Hacoen from Frankfurt, known as Maharam Schiff, who died at the age of 36. Even by then he had written commentaries widely read at the time on the Talmud and the Shulchan Aruch, and it may be assumed that he would have done great work had he lived longer. Academically educated Orthodox rabbis had worked at Fulda since 1843: Dr. Moses Rosenberg, from 1843 to 1856 (later on at Groningen); Dr. Samuel Josef Enoch, from 1857 to 1877; Dr. Michael Cahn, from 1877 to 1918, and his son, Dr. Leo Cahn, until 1938. Michael Cahn was an outstanding personality; he was active for the religious interests of Jewry far beyond the confines of his community and province. When the Jews of some German towns and Laender were threatened by a ban on ritual slaughter, he appealed to Bismarck's son Wilhelm, who was head of Hanau rural district administration at the time, and prevailed on him to prevent a ban on shechita.

This studious work is presented in a very tasteful form. The familiar picture of the Fulda synagogue is shown on the cover and the text contains many photos of Jewish buildings, rabbis, lay officials as well as of documents relating to the community.

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

* Klaus J. Herrmann: *Das Dritte Reich und die deutsch-jüdischen Organisationen, 1933-1934*. Carl Heymanns Verlag Köln 1969. (Schriftenreihe der Hochschule fuer Politische Wissenschaften Muenchen, Heft 4). 156 pp. DM. 28.

Fritz Friedlaender (Melbourne)

ARTHUR ELOESSER

Centenary of his Birth

As Arthur Eloesser once told me, his first ambition was to be an academic librarian. In this he did not succeed, because the Berlin Königliche Bibliothek only accepted Jewish applicants if they were specialists in remote subjects such as oriental languages. I think we should not regret the fact that his ambition was thwarted, for whilst there is no lack of learned librarians, there are not so many literary critics of Arthur Eloesser's calibre.

He was born in Berlin on March 20, 1870, the scion of a respected and cultured Jewish upper middle-class family. When he brought his academic studies to a close with his thesis "Das bürgerliche Drama—Seine Geschichte im 18. und 19. Jahrhundert" (1898), the choice of this subject was already characteristic of his life-long dedication to the world of theatre and drama. Frustrated in his original ambition, he worked as theatre critic and associate editor of the literary section of the *Vossische Zeitung* from 1899 to 1913.

Intuition of a Great Critic

Eloesser possessed the intuition of a great critic, assessing the pros and cons of a literary work and forming a sound and balanced opinion. It is remarkable how rarely he committed an error in judgement. For example, when Georg Hermann brought him the first chapters of his "Jettchen Gebert" for the *Vossische Zeitung*, Eloesser immediately decided to publish them. "But you don't know how the story goes on", exclaimed the astonished Hermann. "If something is well written I am not interested in the plot", retorted Eloesser. "This was the most intelligent remark about literature I ever heard", Hermann afterwards told a friend.

In the course of his work for the *Vossische Zeitung* Eloesser went to France. The outcome of this visit was his book, "Literarische Porträts aus dem modernen Frankreich" (1904), in which he drew attention to the French *avant-garde* literary movement.

As his desire was to exert a direct influence on the choice of the productions, he accepted the position of a dramaturg at the Berlin Lessingtheater. However, in 1923, he resumed his work as theatre critic for the *Vossische Zeitung*, holding this appointment until forced by the Nazis to abandon it.

His work as a dramaturg as well as a dramatic critic testifies to his deep-rooted love of the theatre. Apart from Professor Max Herrmann and Julius Bab, nobody could rival Dr. Eloesser as an authority on the history of the German theatre. This is clearly shown in his documentary work, "Aus der grossen Zeit des deutschen Theaters" (1912), in which he portrays eminent German actors by drawing on their memoirs. Eloesser's edition, "Der Junge Kainz—Briefe an seine Eltern" (1912), was a major contribution to the biography of this outstanding actor, while his noted monograph, "Elisabeth Bergner" (1926), brought the charming actress vividly to life.

His love of the theatre caused Eloesser to fall under the spell of that dramatist who had in his time conquered the stage, Gerhart Hauptmann. He became Hauptmann's champion and personal friend. He supplemented Paul Schlenker's authoritative Hauptmann biography after its author's death and, in 1922, was one of the speakers at the celebration of Hauptmann's 60th birthday at the Berlin University. Reviewing Hauptmann's idyllic

poem, "Anna", in the *Neue Rundschau*, Eloesser paid tribute to him "as our most Christian and our most pagan poet".

It was a consequence of his allegiance to Hauptmann that Eloesser was critical of the subsequent expressionism, and especially of Wedekind; Rilke's genius did not appeal to him either. However, from Hauptmann he went back to Heinrich von Kleist, writing a Kleist biography, editing his works (1910), and contributing to research on this great dramatist.

Another giant of modern German literature whose life and work Eloesser assessed was Thomas Mann. In this fine biography, published in 1925 on the occasion of Mann's 50th birthday, he elucidated the coherence between Mann's personal experience and his work.

His solid scholarly background added weight to Eloesser's literary judgement. This quality manifested itself in his *magnum opus*, "Die deutsche Literatur vom Barock bis zur Gegenwart" (2 vol., 1930/31). Many students of German have covered this comprehensive subject, but Eloesser's fresh and individual approach to the leading figures of modern German literature makes his presentation particularly colourful and lively.

Enjoying the confidence and respect of his colleagues, he was asked in his later years to take over the chairmanship of the "Schutzverband deutscher Schriftsteller." Eloesser was an unassuming man, of kindly disposition, gifted with a mild sense of humour. He was a family man, deeply attached to his wife and children, and also sentimentally attached to Berlin, the city of his birth. This emerges in his autobiographical work, "Die Strasse meiner Jugend-Berliner Skizzen" (1919), where some of his best *feuilletons* are included.

The Challenge of 1933

At the same time he was very conscious of his Jewishness and, therefore, prepared to meet the challenge of the Jews after 1933. He placed his services as a lecturer and organiser at the disposal of the "Kulturbund der Juden in Deutschland," planning its programme together with Julius Bab. His lectures made a strong impression on his audience, especially on young people, for they raised each subject to a high level. In 1934 he also became an esteemed contributor to the "Jüdische Rundschau".

But the persecution of the Jews by the Nazis did not blind Eloesser to the existence of a mutual relationship between the Jewish mind and the German culture. It was the purpose of his last book, "Vom Ghetto nach Europa" (1936), to demonstrate how creative Judaeo-German intellectuals had absorbed the gist of German culture and, vice-versa, enriched its fabric. This work includes a particularly remarkable, detailed and affectionate pen-portrait of Heine, ranking amongst the best written about the poet.

Arthur Eloesser died on February 14, 1938. He was thus spared experiencing the final catastrophe of German Jewry.

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.: 723 8818/9

Old Acquaintances

From the Other Side: Walter Felsenstein, outstanding opera producer in East Berlin, who directed Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess" with a white cast, has acquired the rights of "Fiddler on the Roof". The German translation will, however, be different from the one used in West Germany.—A recital of Brecht's songs was given in West Berlin by his widow, Helene Weigel, together with actor Ekkehard Schall of the Berliner Ensemble.—Jules Dassin's new film based on Romain Gary's book, "Promise at Dawn", had to be produced in France. The Polish authorities refused permission for its production in Poland because 40 per cent of the crew and cast, which includes Moshe Dayan's son, Assaf, are Jewish.

News from Everywhere: A new revue, "Strip-tease 1970" or "Eine Zeit zieht sich aus", has been written by Friedrich Hollaender for production in Wiesbaden.—E. M. Remarque is to be made an "honorary citizen" by the City of Berlin.—Charles Wassermann, a son of Jakob Wassermann, wrote "Miroslava Four Seasons" for Canadian radio.

Germany: After the death of Trude Kolman, B. Raab-Kasch, her faithful secretary, took over her little theatre in Munich, now to be known as Kleine Freiheit - Trude Kolman Theater.—Berlin's cabaret, "Die Stachelschweine", made a successful tour of Israel.—Willy Trenk-Treibitsch took the part of the father in the Berlin production of "Anne Frank".

Milestones: The actor, Gustav von Wangenheim, son of the late Eduard von Winterstein, celebrated his 75th birthday. He lives in East Berlin and was for a time director of the Deutsche Theater.—The novelist, Hans Flesch-Bruening, who worked for the Austrian section of the B.B.C. at Bush House during the war and returned to Vienna a few years ago, is 75 years old.

U.S.A.: Fritz Feld takes the part of the German general, von Rundstedt, in the Jerry Lewis comedy, "Which Way to the Front?"—Lilli Palmer had an offer to take over Katherine Hepburn's part in the Broadway production of "Coco".

Obituary: The 82-year-old actor Arnold Marlé died in London. He was married to Lily Freud-Marlé. Before 1933 he acted in Munich and Hamburg, and he often appeared in films and on TV in this country.—Otto Heller, the cameraman who discovered Any Ondra and who filmed "Richard III", "The Lady Killers" and "Alfie", to mention but a few, died in London at the age of 71, two weeks after the death of his wife.—Kate-Kuehl has died in Berlin at the age of 70. She was discovered for cabaret by Rosa Valetti, and was once the star of Trude Hesterberg's "Wilde Bühne".—Lotte Walter, the daughter and secretary of Bruno Walter, has died in St. Moritz.—Benno Reifenberg, formerly on the staff of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* and co-publisher of the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, died at the age of 77.—After a long illness Ernst Waldinger, the 74-year-old Austrian poet, has died in New York.

Home News: Elisabeth Bergner made a successful appearance in the TV production of Shaw's "In Good King Charles' Golden Days", with John Gielgud.—The National Film Theatre has been advised by Heinrich Fraenkel to stage a series of Nazi films, commencing with the anti-British "Ohm Krueger".—Eva Dworetzki, formerly of Dillon's University Bookshop, is now associated with the High Hill (University) Bookshop at Hampstead High Street.

PEM

Rabbi Dr. Ignaz Maybaum

WHAT IS ISLAM?

With the Israeli-Arab war still unresolved, we Jews, and indeed the whole world, look with increasing interest to the Middle East. Colonial imperialism has ended, and the whole region moves faster and faster towards the ideas and practices of Western civilisation. Yet the Middle East is the cradle of the three monotheistic religions, and this historical fact may to a great extent either expedite or impede any further change. One asks: what do the four or five hundred million Muslims, spread all over the world, believe?

Therefore, the two volumes "Religion in the Middle East"¹ (General Editor: A. J. Arberry, whose recent death is a great loss to modern Islamic scholarship) and the publication "What is Islam?"² by Montgomery Watt, are greatly to be welcomed. A recently published third work³ on the subject is referred to at the end of this article.

The first part of the first volume of "Religion in the Middle East", which is edited by E. I. J. Rosenthal of Cambridge University, deals with Judaism: Judaism Today (Petuchowski), Judaism in Israel (Norman Bentwich), The Oriental Jewish Communities (H. Z. Hirschberg of Bar-Ilan University) and The Jews of Yemen (S. D. Goitein of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem). The volume devoted to Islam deals—among other chapters—with Islam in Egypt, in the Countries of the Fertile Crescent, in Turkey, Afghanistan, in the U.S.S.R., and in the Sudan.

"The Islamic powers might even come to constitute a third bloc in world politics, against the Atlantic and Russian blocs" (Watt, p. 209). This seems to be an overstatement. But Watt's reason for this statement is interesting: Christianity is becoming more and more secularised. Islam, which does not acknowledge the division between spiritual and secular issues is, therefore, best fitted to fill the ever growing secular vacuum. This and similar arguments make Watt describe Islam with warm sympathy and—it must be added—with thorough understanding. Watt has written about Islam in former books, and critics have attacked him with the allegation that he has become a Muslim. This is, of course, annoying to the Professor of Edinburgh University, who is and remains a Christian. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that the Jewish and Christian viewpoints recede into the background in Watt's otherwise excellent and profound work of comparative religion.

A proper balance between Judaism, Christianity and Islam prevails in the chapter "Doctrine" (Religion in the Middle East, Vol. 2, pp. 365-412) written by "Abd Al-Tafahum." He writes: "Paul had faith in faith", indicating that the Muslim is a devotee of a Law, whereas the essence of Christianity is faith. It is *pistis* (Greek for faith) through which Paul made the Greco-Roman world accept Christianity. Islam has been called a revolt against Alexander the Great, who conquered the Orient. It liberated the Semitic tribes from the chains of Greek civilisation, which had become a Greco-Christian civilisation. Islam appeared on the stage of history more than half a millennium after Paul. But it is not paradoxical to say: because of Paul's introduction of "faith" into the Hebraic tradition, Islam introduced the conception of a holy law,

an historical law elevated to the sublimity of a law of God.

"Abd Al-Tafahum" interprets Judaism with great understanding. He is only wrong in using Buber and Scholem uncritically. When Buber speaks of the conquest of the land by Joshua, he uses the word *Landnahme* and with this mannerism covers up a military action. "Abd Al-Tafahum" does not realise that Buber thus transforms biblical texts into the ideology of *Ihud* (the movement, of which Magnes, Ernst Simon and Buber himself were the lonely promoters) and translates *Landnahme* with *enlandisement*, treating this term as if it were an established term of prophetic Judaism. The consequence is a misunderstanding of Judaism. The same is the case with the word *shekina*, which is uncritically accepted as a mystical term. In fact Buber and Scholem usually use the word *shekina* in a way different from the *Midrash*.

Several contributors to the books speak of the "Islamic *aggiornamento*" (adaptation to the new era). Petuchowski, to whom Rosenthal as editor allotted the task to write the chapter "Judaism Today" could have greatly profited, had he taken note of the various essays about modern Islam. He would no doubt have realised that what he calls "Reform" or "Liberal Judaism" is part of the now world-wide event, which makes Islamic *aggiornamento* a parallel movement to the *aggiornamento* initiated by Pope John, and which makes one ask: what about a Jewish *aggiornamento*?

The Jewish reader of these experts of Islam will often be startled, when he is confronted with problems similar to his own. The *aggiornamento* of Vatican II gave up the dogma: "There is no salvation outside the Church". Outside the Church there are Jews, Muslims, men of good will acknowledging God and his commands. So far, the Jew will applaud. But he will soon realise that he is also involved. What about "outside the fence of the Torah"? Is the Jew still protected by this fence? The Muslim, too, is involved. He is confronted with the challenge to look "outside" the *sunna*, the Law of God handed down to Mohammed from heaven. Are there not walls crumbling equally in the three monotheistic religions? Therefore, radical new thinking is necessary. Religious particularism must be protected from being regarded as withdrawal from the "One World". It is not to be equated with isolationism, but serves the interests of mankind.

One thing is repugnant to the Arab, and it shaped Islam: innovation. The holy law, which Mohammed brought to his people, is unchangeable. The Muslim who drinks wine does something which is forbidden to him. Yet he is only a sinner when he argues that the prohibition to drink wine is not Holy Law. After the holy law has been given, no new prophet can rise. Mohammed is the last. "The gates of *ijtihad* (prophetic interpretation) have been closed". This means that no jurist or judge must give his individual interpretation. Every interpretation must be based on the authority ("in the name of the speaker") who gave it before. The Arabic word *din* signifies what Islam is: unquestioning obedience to the once and for all established commandment of God. "As it is written" (in the Koran)—these are words which carry a numinous atmosphere. New creative work is impeded. Only commentaries can be written, and "commentaries to commen-

aries" make up the Islamic literature throughout the centuries. Against arguments of intellectuals the Imam, the Islamic divine, will say: "I have no power to change the Law". With this argument he blocked progress, when rulers or philosophers ventured to suggest change. This is still the case, where Islam is not interfered with by Westernisation. But when Westernisation penetrates Islam, the situation becomes fluid. Even a radical solution is accepted, as in Turkey, where from one day to the next all religious courts were closed, and courts of the Western democratic type, dispensing civil law, were established.

Most of the authors of the books under review try to get a glimpse into the future. West Africa is entirely lost to Christianity. This is already a fact. The prospects of a Christianisation of Islam are nowhere promising. On the contrary, Islam will accept the advantages of modern technology, but will religiously remain what it is: Islam. This point is treated by those who write about the future of Islam according to their denominational point of view: Christian scholars are pessimistic, Islamic scholars optimistic. Nothing can be gained by forecasting the future. After all, mankind—as the past has taught—needs all the three forms of monotheism, each one has a contribution of its own to make. Carlyle, who gave a public lecture on Mohammed in Edinburgh in May, 1840, chose for the title of his lecture "The Hero as Prophet". Carlyle was the first to defend Islam in general and Mohammed in particular against the misinterpretation and hostility with which Christianity dealt with Islam. Referring to the translation of the word Islam as "surrendering ourselves to God", Carlyle says "that our whole strength lies in submission to Him, whatsoever He do to us. For this world and for the other!" He quotes a saying of Goethe: "If this is Islam, do we not all live in Islam?" (Watt, p. 5).

Henry Catten, the author of "Palestine, the Arabs and Israel", is a Jerusalem-born former Arab League official. He is a lawyer and argues in the way of a lawyer, who will represent his client without giving the slightest attention to the case of the opposing party.

AN INTERESTING SYMPOSIUM

Festschrift for Curt C. Silberman

To mark the 60th birthday of its President, Dr. Curt C. Silberman, the American Federation of Jews from Central Europe published a Festschrift which carries interesting articles by 13 authors on a variety of subjects. Several contributions cover spheres in which so far only comparatively little research work has been done. This applies, *inter alia*, to an essay by Professor Werner J. Cahnmann, who traces the origins of the three geographical centres of Jewish life in Middle Europe: the old West German reservoir, the North East sector, and the Danube basin. The article by Herbert Strauss on "Liberalism and Conservatism in Prussian Legislation for Jewish Affairs, 1815-1847" quotes and interprets a great amount of newly uncovered source material. The other contributors to the Festschrift are: Dr. F. Grubel, Rabbi Dr. M. Gruenewald, Dr. Kurt K. Herz, Professor Joseph Maier, Dr. Siegfried Moses, Rabbi Dr. Joachim Prinz, Professor Hanns G. Reissner, Dr. Alfred Schueler, Professor Steven Schwarzschild, Dr. Hans Steinitz and Rabbi Dr. Hugo Stransky. Copies of the Festschrift, which is jointly edited by Herbert A. Strauss and Hanns G. Reissner, may be obtained for £1 10s. (including postage) from the American Federation of Jews from Central Europe, 1241 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10001, U.S.A. W.R.

1) Religion in the Middle East, Vol. I, 595 pp., Vol II, 750 pp., Cambridge University Press. Each Vol. £7.

2) W. Montgomery Watt: What is Islam? Longmans, 256 pp., 42s.

3) Henry Catten: Palestine, the Arabs and Israel. 281 pp., Longmans, 40s.

W. Rosenstock

WHEN PALESTINE WAS ORIENT

Memoirs of an Early German-Jewish Settler

"Before 1933, hardly more than 1,500 German Zionists lived in Israel", writes Elias Auerbach in his recently published memoirs.*

He himself was one of these early settlers, having put his Zionist creed into practice as early as 1909, when he was 27 years old. A physician by profession, his achievements go far beyond the sphere of medical practice and research. They also include demographical treatises and works on Palestine's past. Especially his book "Wüste und gelobtes Land" (1932) made a deep impact on the Jews in Germany when the turn of events in 1933 increased their urge of strengthening the links with their Jewish heritage.

Auerbach's autobiography covers his life up to the end of the First World War. In his introduction he promises his readers a second volume which will lead up to the present time.

By appearance, as shown in the front-page photograph, and by mentality, as reflected in the narrative, Auerbach is the "yecke" *kat exochen*. When the large-scale immigration from Germany started in 1933, he took an active part in the work of the organisation of Central European immigrants, and he has been associated with these efforts ever since. And yet, strictly speaking, he is a first generation German Jew, because his parents were immigrants from Poland. They settled in the Province of Poznan, and the father who had obtained rabbinical qualifications in his country of origin, held positions with several small Jewish communities of the Province. In many of these townlets the Jews represented a substantial minority of the total population. Auerbach gives a vivid description of these communities which, as he states, differed from Eastern Jewish communities as well as from those in other parts of Germany. He also lovingly recalls the care received from his parents. In spite of the limited financial resources, there was never actual want, and the atmosphere of the house was blessed by happiness, harmony and genuine religiosity.

Auerbach spent his last seven school years in Berlin, where he attended the Königstädtische Gymnasium. At the age of thirteen, he met Heinrich Löwe, and through him he was introduced into the Zionist movement. Later, as a student of medicine, he became one of the leading spokesmen of Zionism at the Berlin University. In his capacity he had not only, like his non-Zionist fellow-students, to

fight against the antisemitic Verein deutscher Studenten, but also against the "Finkenschaft" which comprised the more liberal-minded students but consisted mainly of Jewish members. Auerbach pays a moving tribute to one of his adversaries of those days, Ernst Heilmann, who became an influential Social Democratic politician under the Weimar Republic and who later perished under terrible sufferings in Buchenwald.

The author brings to life the early beginnings of Zionist organisations such as the Bar Kochba, the Berliner Zionistische Vereinigung, the Verein jüdischer Studenten and the "Hasmonäa". He knew all their leading personalities, many of whom later became widely known leaders of Jewry and world Zionism. Only few members of the present generation will know that the "Jüdische Rundschau" had its first editorial headquarters in one room of Heinrich Löwe's flat. Auerbach was one of the paper's regular contributors, and he also "covered" the Sixth ("Uganda") Zionist Congress in 1903 for the organ of the Zionist Organisation "Die Welt", then edited by Berthold Feiwel.

After having completed his studies and done his National Service, he established a practice in Berlin. Yet he considered this only as a temporary arrangement by which he wanted to gain experience. His decision to go to Palestine had already been taken a long time before. This decision which was then exceptional among German Zionists seems to have been for him a matter of course; he hardly elaborates on it in his book.

Jews and Templers

For the post-1933 immigrants as well as for visitors to present-day Israel, Auerbach's autobiography provides a unique opportunity of getting an idea of the life in Palestine before the First World War, when it was a province of the Ottoman empire. Auerbach settled in Haifa which then had a total population of 12,000-14,000 people, of whom only 2,500 were Jews. About 350 families were of Sephardic stock and in habits and language to a high degree assimilated to their Arab environment. The 120-150 Ashkenazi families originated mainly from Russia and Roumania. It was only after great efforts that, with the decisive help of Auerbach, these divergent elements could be welded into a *kehilla*. There was also a German colony of "Templers" in Haifa. On the whole, Auerbach was on good terms with them. The first generation of "Templers", he writes, were not anti-Jewish. This would have been contradictory to their religious conceptions. It was only in the second and third generations that many of them became antisemitic and ultimately Nazis.

Under great difficulties, Auerbach built up a small hospital which catered for Jews and Arabs alike. The odds against which he had to fight can hardly be imagined in modern Israel. Those were the days when electricity, running water and telephone were rare commodities and when riding horseback was one of the means of travelling.

Auerbach was also associated with the preparatory work for the Haifa Technion, initiated by the Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden under Paul Nathan and James Simon. In the bitter struggle on the question of whether

the teaching language of the Technion should be German (as the Hilfsverein demanded) or Hebrew (as the Zionists insisted), Auerbach had many arguments with the Hilfsverein.

Living in Palestine, Auerbach was bound to have a deeper insight into the country's problems than the Zionists in the Diaspora. When he visited Germany in 1912, he asked Arthur Hantke of the Zionist Organisation to convene a meeting of the honorary officers at which he wanted to talk about the Arab question in Israel. Hantke expressed his doubts whether the subject would attract an audience. "Our Zionists know very little about the Orient in general and the Arabs in Palestine in particular", he added. Nevertheless, the meeting took place, and Auerbach expressed his concern at the naivety of Zionist propaganda which conveyed the impression that Palestine was an empty country only waiting to be populated and developed by the Jews. The real position, he stressed, was not only that there were Arabs in the country but that Palestine was an Arab country. Therefore, the Arab problem would become the crucial problem of Zionism.

Officer in German Army

At the outbreak of the First World War, Auerbach, as a German citizen, considered it his duty to enrol with the German forces. Yet as the sea route to Europe was blocked, it hardly appeared possible to reach Germany. Under great difficulties, the 36-men group of German nationals in Haifa (mainly members of the Templers' colony and, apart from Auerbach, only two other Jews) marched through Asia Minor and ultimately reached the railway in Anatolia. During his 4-year service on the front, Auerbach was awarded the Iron Cross, First Class. Describing his life as a member of the medical corps he recalls the compulsory evacuation of civilians in a certain district of France. The evacuated villages were burnt down. "In dieser Rückzugsnacht löste sich meine Seele von Deutschland", he writes.

There are many reasons for which the publication of this book has to be welcomed. First of all the subject matter: a man of our own background tells us how it all started in Palestine. Next, the tremendous memory which enabled the author to write his life story (or at least the first part of it) without gaps in between. And last but not least the form in which the material is presented. The book is full of episodes, the style is clear and elegant, and the humour also gets its share.

J-E-T-S-O

Jewish European Travel Students' Organisation

The World-Wide BRITISH JEWISH YOUTH GROUP

EXCLUSIVE YOUTH HOLIDAYS

PARIS, ISRAEL

Groups (11-13); (14-16); (17-20+)

- * Two-way air travel (scheduled jet flights)
- * Marvellous accommodation (kosher)
- * Full programme of tours, sports, social disco-activities
- * International, friendly atmosphere
- * Care and supervision with JETSO
- * Our experience, our references—your best guarantee

For free brochure telephone 01-904 6698 (any time) or write to JETSO, 30 Baker Street, London, W.1.

* Elias Auerbach: Pionier der Verwirklichung. Deutsche Verlagsanstalt, Stuttgart, 1968. Veröffentlichung des Leo Baeck Instituts. 414 pp. DM. 25.

Elka Couture

E. HORNIK LTD.

Elsely House

24/30 Gt. Titchfield Street

London, W.1

Telephone: 01-580 3448/9/0

Erich Gottgetreu (Jerusalem)

FROM "MOABIT" TO BROADWAY

The Turbulent Life of Eric Godal

In the early 'thirties Eric Godal and I quite often sat next to each other in "Moabit" working for our respective newspaper outfits. He was one of Berlin's most prominent newspaper cartoonists on the staff of the "Acht Uhr Abendblatt" and I wrote news stories for an internal German news agency, the "Sozialdemokratischer Pressedienst".

"Moabit", as Berlin old-timers will remember, was not only the name of a large, bustling workers' district of the German capital, but also the popular designation for the big Criminal Law Courts in its midst. Among the proceedings we covered was one of the most sensational political pre-1933 trials. Nine communist workers were accused of killing a Nazi storm-trooper and wounding two others. All "witnesses" for the prosecution were members of the "SA-Sturm 33", whose members prided themselves on their unit's popular name, "Mord-Sturm 33". As it turned out, the Berlin judges, not yet corrupted by the Nazi régime, established that these SA witnesses were nothing but a band of liars, and acquitted all nine defendants.

Using his pencil with the sharpness of a master surgeon's knife, Eric Godal gave the Berlin public excellent portraits of the brutal SA types. His drawings made a deep impression—a warning of what was in store for Germany.

No wonder the Nazis, and, most of all, the members of "Mord-Sturm 33", hated Godal even more than any other publicist of the Left, particularly as he was Jewish. Immediately after Hitler had seized power, they tried to hunt him down to imprison him in a concentration camp. Owing to an "organisational error" he was able to escape—by a margin of a few minutes. Some eager member of "SA 33"

could not forego the sadistic pleasure of telling him by 'phone that his house had been surrounded and that he would very soon be "fetched". But suddenly they realised that they had surrounded the wrong house, having selected from the telephone directory Godal's previous address. By this time he had gone.

It took Hitler's famous "Thousand Years" and another nine before Godal returned to Germany. In between were years of changing fortune and hard toil for him. After his return in 1954, he worked for the "Hamburger Abendblatt" and for the women's magazine "Konstanze", for which he visited Israel two years ago to write and illustrate a series of feature articles. In a letter I received from him, he mentioned his intention of writing a book about Israel. In the meantime he sent me his book of memoirs: "Kein Talent zum Tellerwaescher—Ein Turbulentes Leben entsprechend illustriert" (315 pp.—DM 24—Hoffmann und Campe, Hamburg), and asked me whether I could review it. I read the book with great interest and enjoyed it, but somehow I did not get around to immediately writing a review. Now I have read in the newspapers that Eric Godal has died as the result of a stroke at the age of 71. The review has, therefore, become, instead, a kind of obituary.

Godal's life was turbulent from the very beginning. His father was a rather pedantic bureaucratic and bourgeois Berlin bank clerk who visualised a career similar to that of his own for his son. He was not a little upset that Eric felt more at home among artists in their studios and their somewhat Bohemian "Romanisches Café". Yet he could not hide his paternal pride when the "Acht Uhr Abendblatt" started publishing his son's illustrations and his biting cartoons on topical events.

In this field Eric Godal was a pioneer. Until then—I am speaking of the early 'twenties—only the New York, London and Paris newspapers were so advanced as to publish topical cartoons daily. But Godal succeeded in convincing Dr. Hermann Zucker, the Editor-in-Chief of the paper, that what was good for other capitals was also good for Berlin—despite the initial resistance of the printers who maintained that such speed was "technically impossible".

One of the trials covered by Godal for his paper, sometime before the orgies of "Mord-Sturm 33", was the case of Adolf Hitler versus Hauptmann Stennes. Stennes was a second-rate Nazi leader with his own private "army" organised to oppose the "SA" which was loyal to Hitler, Goering and Goebbels. Hitler had lodged a claim for material damage suffered when Stennes' gang had invaded his Berlin headquarters in the Hedemannstrasse, and appeared as a witness. Godal's Hitler cartoons, drawn on that occasion, and also published in a special pamphlet entitled "Meeting with a Little Man", gave a mordant picture of the furious "Führer" who in Godal's words, "raged against Hauptmann Stennes like a landlady who had lost all self-control because an intoxicated tenant had damaged the furniture in her best parlour".

The first station of Godal's Odyssey after his flight from Berlin was Prague—not only because the Czech border was the nearest to Berlin, but also because under President Benes, Czechoslovakia courageously tried to defend her hard-won independence and had thus become a natural centre for anti-Nazi propaganda from outside.

In Prague, Godal worked for the newly founded anti-Nazi daily, "Prager Mittag" (edited by Franz Hoellering, former Editor-in-Chief of the Berlin "B.Z. am Mittag") and the satirical weekly, "Der Simplicus", founded to counter the Munich "Simplicissimus", which had turned Nazi after an honourable liberal past. Edited by the German-Jewish refugee journalist, Heinz Pol (now in New York), "Simplicus" was the first anti-Nazi periodical to be published in German. Its journalistic freedom was, however, very limited. From time to time it was confiscated on the demand of the Nazi German Ambassador, Herr Koch, on the grounds that its contents would disturb "the friendly relations between the two countries"—relations which, in Godal's words, were "as friendly as those between a cobra and a rabbit".

With luck Godal managed to acquire an American immigration visa. Though the Nazi Government had deprived him of his German citizenship, the American Consul in Prague was willing to recognise his stateless person's *laissez-passer*, but insisted on confirmation from the Nazi police in Berlin that he had never been in prison. Godal who, of course, could not return to Germany, obtained the document by mail through a Berlin lawyer! Apparently the list of recent expatriations had not yet reached the German police stations.

The beginnings in America were difficult. A "good friend" from the Berlin days, who had in the meantime landed a job with the "New York Times", welcomed him with the discouraging comment: "Why did you come in the first place? Don't you know what's going on here? We have 20 million unemployed. . . ."

Among the jobless were many journalists—and press artists—some of whom were in such a miserable situation that they spent their nights on benches in Central Park. Sometimes it looked as if Godal himself might have to join them. But driven by his iron will and helped by his enormous talent, he made a new career in the States and then, after the war, again in Europe. He will not only be missed by his many friends, but also by a large public which enjoyed the artistic expression of his sensitive, intelligent perception of life.

HOUSE OF HALLGARTEN

Specialist



Shippers

Fine Wines

Unique Liqueurs

If you enjoy wines

write for our latest free list

which is full of fascinating

information, maps, vintage reports

and charts, descriptions, wines

for laying down

HOUSE OF HALLGARTEN

1, Crutched Friars, London, E.C.3

Choose Hallgarten—Choose Fine Wines

PELTOURS

WORLD-WIDE SERVICE
FORBUSINESS
AND
HOLIDAY
TRAVELPERSONAL ATTENTION
EXPERT ADVICE
COURTESY AND EFFICIENCYPELTOURS LTD.
72 WIGMORE STREET,
LONDON, W1H 0DD

01-935 5500



Norman Bentwich

A FAITHFUL SERVANT TO HIS PEOPLE

Tribute to Adolph Brotman

Adolph Brotman was a faithful servant of the Jewish people all his working life: first as teacher and education adviser of Jewish schools in the Middle East. But for nearly 40 years he was the Secretary—and often the honorary Secretary—of representative Jewish bodies in Great Britain. In his quiet and gentle way he moulded policy in a critical period. To the readers of this journal he will be known best by his untiring work for the refugees from Germany and Central Europe since 1933, culminating in his administrative direction of the United Restitution Organisation till the very last day of his life.

Born in 1896 in a town of Galicia, he came to England as a boy and made his way up the educational ladder by scholarships. He took the degree of Bachelor of Science with first-class honours at King's College of the University of London, and he also obtained the Teachers' Diploma of the University.

After gaining some experience as a school teacher in England, he started his career in the larger Jewish world in Mesopotamia, which is now called Iraq. The Anglo-Jewish Association, established in 1870, was concerned with the welfare and the secular education of backward Jewish congregations in the Orient, and it conducted schools in Baghdad and Basra. Brotman was a teacher in those schools and also the education adviser of the Jewish school system in the whole country from 1926 to 1931. There he developed that habit of tolerance and patience which was to distinguish him when he became secretary of the senior representative body of British Jewry, the Board of Deputies. He was called to that office when he returned from the Middle East with his wife, his life-long helpmeet, who was also a teacher.

The Board, like the Anglo-Jewish Association, was concerned with the welfare of Jews both in the United Kingdom and abroad and had varied functions, external and internal. It was recognised by the British authorities as the spokesman for Jews who were ill-treated or the subject of discrimination anywhere in the world. It issued certificates to rabbis and ministers of congregations in Britain who were entitled to celebrate and register the marriage of Jews. It licensed the ritual slaughterers of animals for food and maintained the Board for Shechita. Brotman directed these varied activities without fuss and was secretary of that Board in the most critical period of the struggle for the survival of European Jewry.

It was the period also of the expression of Jewish brotherhood by the Anglo-Jewish community in the rescue of their kith and kin from the barbarous Nazi tyranny. At that time Neville Laski, Q.C., was President of the Board, having succeeded Sir Osmond d'Avigdor Goldsmid, while his Oxford friend, Leonard Montefiore, was the President of the Anglo-Jewish Association. They worked happily together. The two bodies formed together a joint Foreign Committee to deal with foreign affairs; and they were housed together in a block of communal offices in Bloomsbury known as Woburn House. Neville Laski gave his whole time and mind to the task of deliverance, flying from country to country; and Brotman was the quiet executive officer, like the Secretary of the Cabinet of the British Government.

When Laski retired he was succeeded by

Selig Brodetsky, who had been the wonder-child of the Whitechapel ghetto, had a brilliant career at Cambridge University, and was a Zionist, as well as a communal leader. At the same time, Leonard Montefiore was succeeded by Leonard Stein, who had been the political secretary of Dr. Chaim Weizmann. To the disappointment of Stein and Brotman, the Board of Deputies resolved to terminate the joint Foreign Committee and each body went its own way.

Brotman never took part in any polemic or any propaganda. He was the trusty executive officer, not an *eminence grise*. That class of wielders of power was alien to his modest and selfless character. He remained Secretary-General of the Board till 1968, having given it 36 years of devoted service.

The Presidents of the Board following Brodetsky were Sir Barnett Janner, Mr. Teff and the present holder, Alderman Fidler.

During the Second World War Brotman had taken an invaluable, if not a publicised, part in the foundation of the Council of Christians and Jews which was designed to promote co-operation of the communities in social affairs. The work of rescue of German Jews and non-Aryan Christians had stimulated that combined action, and it was the purpose of the Council to resist and fight all discrimination, religious and racial. Brotman was appointed one of two honorary secretaries of the Council. His Christian colleague was a Quaker and a pacifist and had inspired the Covenant of Reconciliation; and they worked together in perfect harmony. In the new ecumenical Council Brotman had scope for constructive activity which his duty to carry out the policies of politically minded presidents of the Deputies had not always permitted.

The same independent, and yet conciliatory, attitude fitted him to be nominated Vice-Chairman of a new Jewish enterprise, which

took the title of United Restitution Organisation, and was concerned to help victims of Nazi spoliation and oppression to recover their property and to obtain compensation for their sufferings. That enterprise was established in 1948, about the same time as the State of Israel was proclaimed. It had branches in half a dozen countries which had given refuge to hundreds of thousands of those driven from Germany and Central Europe. Dr. Leo Baeck, then in England, after his deliverance from a concentration camp, Dr. Siegfried Moses in Palestine, and eminent German Jewish lawyers and social workers in other lands took the initiative simultaneously. I believe it was Leo Baeck and Kurt Alexander who urged Brotman to accept the office of Vice-Chairman of the Board which then had its administrative centre in London. For 22 years, till his very last days, he gave devoted care and thought to the hundreds of personal and financial problems which were bound to arise in an unparalleled effort of legal aid in the cause of justice, conducted in all parts of the world.

After the sudden death of Hans Reichmann in 1964, the Secretary-General of U.R.O., Brotman, who was nearing the end of his term with the Board of Deputies, was persuaded to take over his functions, and with his unique experience he helped to smooth any frictions and keep the staff of hundreds of lawyers and more clerks in a reasonably happy mood. He was a member of the Budget Committee, and after the death of Mr. M. Stephany, its Chairman, he shared the work of the Secretary-General with Dr. Goldschmidt, who had been the senior legal adviser of the Organisation, and the intimate associate of Reichmann. When Goldschmidt tragically died in 1968, Brotman, who had now retired from his office in the Board of Deputies, could take his place in full measure, except in knowledge of the German law.

The writer of this note has sweet memories of visiting with him the U.R.O. offices in Europe, of his discussing patiently the applications about increase of salary and other benefits, of his terse advice on any issue, of his unobtrusive observance of kashrut and Sabbath, and of the kindly greeting for everybody, which, alas, we shall not hear again.

DR. BERTHA BADT-STRAUSS

Dr. Bertha Badt-Strauss died in Chapel Hill (North Carolina) a few months after the departure of her husband, Dr. Bruno Strauss. Born in Breslau, she was the daughter of the High School Professor, Dr. Benno Badt, and the sister of the late Ministerialdirektor, Dr. Hermann Badt. Together with her husband, she lived in Berlin, until the family emigrated to the U.S. in 1939.

Bertha Badt-Strauss was well known as an authoress and contributor to the general and Jewish press. Her works include a biography of Rahel Varnhagen (1912), a collection of profiles of Jewish women of the Berlin Salons period, published under the title "Jüdinnen" (1937), and a biography of the American Zionist, Jessie Sampter (1957) who, like her friend, Henrietta Szold, settled in Palestine. Together with her husband, she published a Moses Mendelssohn biography (1929) and a collection of Hermann Cohen's letters (1931).

The articles which Bertha Badt-Strauss wrote for numerous periodicals both before and after her emigration excelled by their originality and clarity and reflected her deeply founded knowledge as well as the sincerity of her personality. *AJR Information* also had the privilege of publishing contributions by her on several occasions. Her death is mourned by a wide circle of friends and fellow-workers all over the world.

With the Compliments
of



THE ATLANTIC METAL
CO. LTD.

ALUMINIUM and STAINLESS STEEL

8-23 St. Pancras Way,

London, N.W.1

01-387 9001

IN MEMORIAM

S. Y. AGNON

The Hebrew novelist, Shmuel Yosef Agnon, who, together with Nelly Sachs, was awarded the Nobel prize for literature in 1966, died at Gedera at the age of 82. He was born in the town of Buczacz, in Galicia. His background was Hassidic, and his education traditional-Jewish. Agnon, whose real name was Czaczkes, went to Palestine in 1909 with the Second Aliyah. In 1913 he went to Germany, where he became a personal friend of many Jewish personalities who were active in Jewish cultural life of that time. He returned to Palestine in 1924.

MR. EMANUEL SNOWMAN

Mr. Emanuel Snowman, Hampstead Coronation Year Mayor, died at the age of 84. He was born in St. John's Wood as the son of an art dealer. When still a teenager, he was taken to Palestine by his father where he acted as Secretary to Israel Zangwill and worked in the Agricultural College at Mikve Israel. After his marriage at the age of 23, he joined the firm of Wartski and became a court jeweller to every monarch since Edward VII. Mr. Snowman also took a leading part in Jewish affairs, especially as President of the Hampstead J.P.A. committee and as warden and President of the Hampstead Synagogue. In the 1930s he associated himself with the rescue work for Jews from Nazi Germany and helped them settle in this country.

DR. ELSBETH ROSENFELD

Dr. Elsbeth Rosenfeld died in Birmingham at the age of 79. She was the daughter of a Jewish father and a Christian mother and married the late Min.-Dir. Dr. Siegfried Rosenfeld. Whilst her husband and her children managed to emigrate to England and the Argentine before the outbreak of war, her permit did not arrive in time. She persuaded a rabbi in Berlin to register her as a member of the Jewish community so that she could share their lot and help in any way possible. She later worked for the persecutees in Munich until she had to go into hiding. Finally she escaped to Switzerland to continue her social work for refugees. After the war, she joined her family in England and lectured to German prisoners of war. From 1952 onwards she spent half the year as a social worker in German prisons, and half with her family in England. Her remarkable life story was published under the title: "The four Lives of Elsbeth Rosenfeld". She also edited, joined with Dr. Gertrud Luckner (Freiburg), "Lebenszeichen aus Piaski", a collection of letters written by deportees from Stettin.

J. C. Gilbert Ltd.



Columbia House,
Aldwych,
London, W.C.2

DR. JULIUS FACKENHEIM

Dr Julius Fackenheim died in Aberdeen, at the age of 85. He was born in Halle and practised as a lawyer in that town. He also took a leading part in Jewish communal affairs. Dr. Fackenheim came to this country in 1939 and settled in Aberdeen, where he became lecturer in comparative law and teacher of German in the Aberdeen Training College. He was also a former president of the Aberdeen Hebrew Congregation and an interested member of the AJR.

MRS. AGATHE ALEXANDER

It is learned with deep regret that Mrs. Agathe Alexander, widow of the late Dr. Kurt Alexander, died in New York at the age of 65. Her Jewish activities started with the Reichsvertretung, where she was the devoted personal secretary to Dr. Otto Hirsch. She gave up this position when she married Dr. Kurt Alexander (then in Krefeld), whom she had met in connection with her work. After her husband's release from the Concentration Camp the couple emigrated to England. The adjustment to the changed circumstances was not easy for Kurt Alexander, and if the initial obstacles were overcome, it was to a high degree due to Agathe's practical approach and loyal comradeship. Through her husband's activities as Executive member and General Secretary of the AJR, as Secretary of URO and Hon. Secretary of the Council of Jews from Germany, she became a personal friend to many in our midst. This relationship was maintained after the couple had re-emigrated to the United States. When Agathe Alexander visited London last year, she was already ailing and had been forced by her state of health to give up her work as a staff member of the "Aufbau". She will be gratefully remembered by all who knew her.

MISS ERNA JACOBY

Miss Erna Jacoby who was, for nine years, in charge of the Leo Baeck Day Centre for the Over-Sixties, died suddenly on February 18. In Frankfurt, where she lived prior to her emigration, she was a teacher at the Philantropin. When she came to this country she decided to become a social worker and rendered invaluable service to the Jewish Welfare Board. Since 1961, the Day Centre had become the paramount interest in her life and remained so up to the end. Her dynamic personality (Dr. V. Wills, Chairman of the Day Centre, writes) will always be remembered by the old people whom she served with such devotion, and also by many helpers who benefited so greatly from her experience and guidance.

MR. HANS KROCH

Mr. Hans Kroch died in Jerusalem at the age of 83. He was born in Leipzig and, prior to his emigration, associated with his family's banking firm. In Israel, he was the founder and owner of the Holy Land Hotel, erected on the hill where his only son had lost his life during the war of liberation. He also created a miniature model of Biblical Jerusalem on the grounds of the hotel which, based on archaeological findings, has become a great tourist attraction.

DR. MAX HAMBURGER

Dr. Max Hamburger, the Bavarian-born philosopher and educationist, has died in New York, aged 72.

PAUL GOTTSCHALK

Paul Gottschalk, the antiquarian bookseller, died in New York on February 23. He was 89, and in spite of his advanced age he carried on the business which he had founded in Berlin in 1906, until a few weeks before his death, travelling all over Europe every year. His "Memoiren eines Antiquars" were serialised in the *Boersenblatt fuer den Deutschen Buchhandel* in 1966; an English version appeared in Florida in 1967.

After leaving the Friedrichs-Gymnasium in Berlin, he wanted to study History of Art, Aesthetics and Psychology, but since a university career was hardly feasible for a Jew in Imperial Germany he thought of becoming a publisher and began an apprenticeship with Ascher & Co., the Berlin booksellers, attending lectures at Berlin University in the little spare time he had. The customers which he met at Aschers included Virchow, Mommsen, Joseph Joachim, Johannes Schlaf and Eleonora Duse.

Advised to become an antiquarian bookseller he continued his training with Baer & Co., in Frankfurt. Journeys to Italy and other countries rounded off these preliminary studies, and his own firm was established in Unter den Linden, Berlin, where it remained till 1936; it was then transferred to Holland and later to New York.

In 1906 he began his almost yearly trips to the USA, where he soon numbered the leading libraries, as well as many private collectors (such as J. Pierpont Morgan), among his customers. Relationships were established which were to last over half a century.

Never a mere businessman, he took a profound scholarly interest in the incunabula rare books and manuscripts which passed through his hands. In 1918 he published a beautifully illustrated volume, "Die Buchkunst Gutenbergs und Schoeffers", and in 1927 a book on "The Earliest Diplomatic Documents on America", referring to the bulls in which Pope Alexander VI sought to divide the newly discovered territories in the New World between Spain and Portugal.

The manuscripts included a letter from Heine to Karl Marx and Beethoven's draft for the *Grosse Fuge*, op. 133.

A cultured man of wide interests, he enjoyed throughout his life the close friendship of the philosopher Karl Jaspers (whose wife was Paul Gottschalk's cousin).

H.W.F.

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

THE MIDDLE EAST TENSION

GEORGE BROWN'S WARNING

Addressing the Guild of Jewish Journalists at a luncheon in London on February 23 Mr. George Brown, deputy leader of the Labour Party gave a warning that "unless someone gets into the business pretty soon and provides a basis on which rational people can talk to each other, the Arab-Israeli conflict and the situation in the Middle East generally will escalate in a very dangerous way."

Mr. Brown reiterated his conviction that "once the key to open negotiations" could be found, there were enough important people in pretty well every country who, for different reasons, were well aware of the need to find a genuine basis for a genuine peaceful solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, as distinct from a short-term expedient. As the Soviet Union was the only party to gain from the existing conflict, statesmen in the West had an enormous stake in bringing about peace to the area.

He appealed to Jewish journalists in the diaspora to help and not to hinder the process of negotiation, for the alternative would be harmful to everybody including Israel. Speaking of the dangers to the whole area in the absence of negotiations, Mr. Brown said that the first was a major conflagration; the second was a revolutionary Arab upheaval which might result in the emergence of an Arab State without boundaries, without a defined capital and which would be subject to central control from outside the Middle East. Such a situation would make it impossible to do things which were now still possible.

No Israeli leader could discount the fact that, however good or bad the existing régimes in Jordan and Egypt were, if they fell, they would be succeeded by régimes that were less moderate, less responsive and less responsible.

ANGLO-EUROPEAN GUARANTEE SUGGESTED

A memorandum advocating the addition of an Anglo-European guarantee of newly-drawn up Israeli-Arab frontiers has been circulated to parliamentarians, foreign diplomats and church leaders in Britain. Its author is Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony Buzzard, a Second World War planner and head of naval intelligence from 1951 to 1954. Since his retirement he has been working for the British Council of Churches and now presides over its Middle East advisory committee.

In an interview with the *Jewish Chronicle* Sir Anthony stressed that this Anglo-European guarantee would not be instead of, but in addition to, any other guarantee offered. He argued that, because of the inherent geographical vulnerability of the 1967 frontiers and the vast disparity between the Israeli and Arab populations, it would be "strategically unacceptable" for Israel to withdraw this far if she was then to rely on defending the frontiers alone. On the other hand, the Israeli refusal to withdraw makes it impossible for King Hussein and President Nasser to start negotiations "despite the fact that they said they are prepared to implement the Security Council resolution in its entirety". Sir Anthony believes that a stand-by guarantee was needed to be relied upon to work in time, should the U.N. forces in the demilitarised zones prove to be insufficient and should the super-Powers or great Powers fail to reach timely agreement.

QUAKERS PROPOSE ISRAEL'S WITHDRAWAL

Members of Congress who recently signed declarations favouring direct Arab-Israel peace negotiations have been receiving protests from the Friends Committee on National Legislation, the lobbying arm of the Quakers. This organisation has been distributing a 20,000-word memorandum sharply attacking Israel's insistence on direct negotiations. It was prepared by a working party of American and Canadian Friends, acting in association with the Friends Service Council (London) and the Friends World Committee for Consultation.

While the Friends profess to be the friends of both Arabs and Jews, their "peace settlement" accepts major Arab demands. They propose that Israel withdraw from all territories occupied in the Six-Day War, excepting the Jewish parts of the Old City; that occupied territories be placed under U.N. trusteeship; that U.N. forces occupy demilitarised areas and that the Palestinian Arabs be permitted "self-determination" and be allowed to opt for repatriation.

The Quakers recommend that the Israelis "cease their opposition to the Big Four talks and lay aside their insistence on immediate direct negotiations. . . . Otherwise the conclusion is inescapable that the Israeli Government really prefers the indefinite prolongation of a no-peace-and-no-war situation."

They appeal to Israelis to "realise the fruitlessness of . . . past rigid policies, to recognise the obligation as the military victor in past combats to make the first move towards peace". It is argued that Israel is "obliged by the manner of her creation in the Middle East as well as by her military dominance" to do so.

The Quakers contrast the Israeli Government's "preoccupation with security" with the Arab "preoccupation with justice."



Rosebud Range

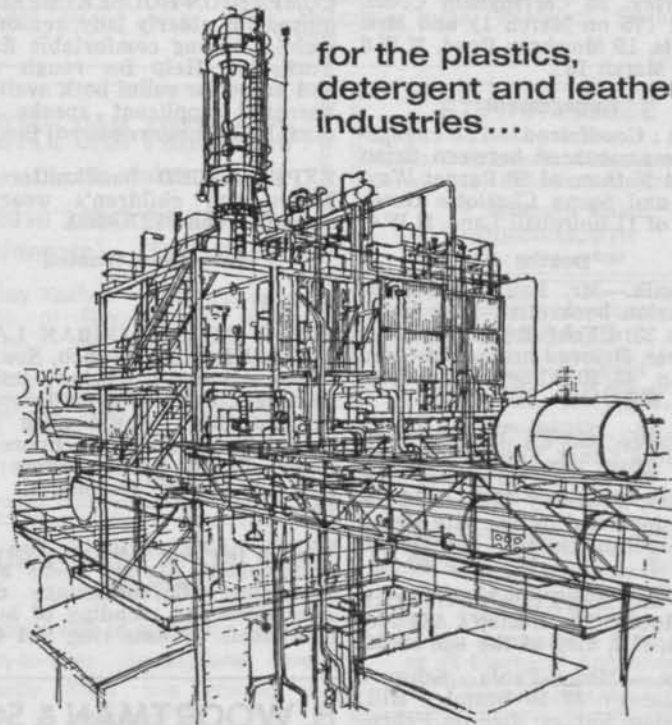
Firmer-control foundations.

New from Silhouette.

The makers of Little X.

CHEMICALS...

for the plastics,
detergent and leather
industries...



Lankro

CHEMICALS LIMITED

ECCLES · MANCHESTER

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

"A PEER FROM MUNICH"

Sir,—In Mrs. Tergit's interesting memoir of the late Lord Hirst her memory seems to have failed her in two instances.

Hirst's peerage was not instigated by Lloyd George who ceased to be Prime Minister in 1922. The barony was conferred in 1934 as correctly stated by Mr. Larsen after Hirst had received a baronetcy (not a knighthood) in 1925.

Hirst's only son, Harold, was not killed in the First World War. I was employed by the G.E.C. at the time and I well recall the preparations that were made for Harold's return after the end of hostilities. He had been back for only about a week when he fell a victim to influenza or pneumonia and died in February, 1919. His son (Lord Hirst's grandson) born posthumously was killed as stated by Mr. Larsen during the early part of the last war and the title became extinct. However, Mr. Larsen's statement that the last descendant of Lord Hirst passed with the tragic death of Lady Gamage is not correct. Lord Hirst had a second daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Irene Rose, who has children; and Harold Hirst also had a daughter.

Mr. Larsen has also credited a knighthood to the wrong Railing. Maz, who was married to Lady Hirst's sister, was Joint Managing Director with Lord Hirst and predeceased him. Had he survived he would almost certainly have succeeded Lord Hirst as Chair-

man. In the event his brother, Harry, was appointed and it was he who subsequently received a Knighthood.

Yours, etc.,

H. OSCAR JOSEPH.

London, E.C.2.

MR. R. HIRSCHFELD (MONTEVIDEO) 60

Mr. Rodolfo (Rudolf) Hirschfeld, of Montevideo, recently celebrated his 60th birthday. Mr. Hirschfeld, who was born in Berlin, is the President of "Centra", the federation of Jewish communities built up by immigrants from Central Europe in South America. He is also a member of the Presidium of the Council of Jews from Germany, to which Centra is affiliated. In this capacity he has become well known to the representatives of the Council's affiliates in other parts of the world. Mr. Hirschfeld combines a devotion to the day-to-day work with a deep understanding of the wider political and cultural issues arising from the Jewish situation on the South American subcontinent. This became evident anew, when he attended the Plenary Session of the Council held in London last summer. We join his friends and fellow workers overseas in conveying to Mr. Hirschfeld our sincerest birthday wishes.

EL AL NOT TO SUPPORT OBERAMMERGAU

El Al has severed its association with Orientours, the travel agency with which it was operating a joint scheme for tours including the Oberammergau passion play. This was announced in a letter to the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith in the U.S. from El Al president, Mordechai Ben-Ari, who expressed regret at the Israeli airline's "unwitting and implied support" of the play. The Anti-Defamation League said it would continue its fight to purge the play of anti-semitism.

LIFE FOR NAZI EXECUTIONER

Paul Zapp, 65, former commandant of Nazi Special Operations Unit 11 in wartime Russia, was convicted by a Munich court at the end of February of responsibility for the murder of 13,449 Jews and sentenced to hard labour for life. Leon von der Recke, 57, was sentenced to 13 years hard labour for complicity in 5,000 murders, and Karl Heinrich Noa, 59, was also convicted of complicity and sentenced to seven years' hard labour.

A fourth defendant, Georg Moehlmeyer, 58, went free of punishment as the jury classified his part in the executions as manslaughter which falls under the statute of limitation. Defending counsel who had demanded the acquittal of all four accused, announced that they would appeal.

FAMILY EVENTS

Birthdays

Linton.—Mr. Kenneth Linton, of 280 Mauldeth Road West, Manchester 21, M21 2RY, will celebrate his 60th birthday on April 19th. The AJR Club expresses its very best birthday wishes to its members: Mrs. H. Wiener, 123 The Vale, N.W.11 (85 on February 22), Mrs. Malwine Katz, 197c Evering Road, E.5 (75 on March 10), Mrs. M. Morley, 26 Corringham Court, N.W.11 (75 on March 1) and Mrs. M. Levis, 19 Mowbray Road, N.W.6 (70 on March 10).

Engagement

Nathan : Goodfriend.—The engagement is announced between Brian Stewart Nathan, of 68 Barnet Way, N.W.7 and Susan Charlotte Goodfriend, of 11 Shirehall Lane, N.W.4.

Deaths

Gottschalk.—Mr. Paul Gottschalk, antiquarian bookseller, New York, died on 23rd February, 1970, in his 90th year. Beloved brother of Clara Freyhan, 43/20 Abbey Road, London, N.W.8.

Latté.—Mr. George W. Latté, of 36 Matlock Court, Kensington Park Road, W.11, passed away on Thursday, February 19th, aged 81. Deeply mourned by his wife Helen and his children and grandchildren.

Perls.—Mr. Max Perls, of Heinrich Stahl House, The Bishop's Avenue, London, N.2, died at the age of 84.

Schwarz.—Mrs. Paula Schwarz (née Eisner), of 10 Bramley Hill, S. Croydon, Surrey, died on February 8th. Deeply mourned by her only sister Martha, relatives and friends.

When.—Mrs. Gertrude When (formerly Wienskowitz), née Blick, passed away on March 16 after long suffering. Mourned by her relatives in Israel and many friends.

CLASSIFIED

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

Situations Vacant

THE AJR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY welcomes everybody who is looking for work. Please call at our office at 8 Fairfax Mansions, and we will try to find you a job.

Women

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER required for elderly lady, reasonably mobile, having comfortable flat in Yorkshire. Help for rough work and nurse for relief both available. Essential applicant speaks German. References required. Box 131.

EXPERIENCED handknitters for babies and children's wear required. 'Phone 727 4100.

Situations Wanted

Women

YOUNG JEWISH CUBAN LADY, qualified English, French, Spanish, Italian language teacher, intends starting London University course this autumn. Would need part-time job for about 12 hours per week. Private tuition, office; can type; residential considered. Box 136.

DRESS ALTERATIONS. The AJR Employment Agency keeps a list of ladies who undertake dress alterations and mending of household linen. Please ring 624 4449.

H. WOORTMAN & SON

8 Baynes Mews, Hampstead, N.W.3

'Phone 435 3974

Continental Builder and Decorator
Specialist in Dry Rot Repairs

ESTIMATES FREE

OFFICE WORKERS. We have a number of elderly people with experience in office work who need part-time employment. AJR Employment Agency, 624 4449.

PART-TIME COMPANIONS, attendants available. AJR Employment Agency. 'Phone 624 4449.

Accommodation Vacant

COMFORTABLE ROOM to let; central heating; h & c water; suit business lady. 'Phone for appointment, 202 0562.

Accommodation Wanted

HOSPITALITY wanted for 21-year-old refugee student from Poland from end of April for four months; wants to improve his English before entering university in Copenhagen; if necessary, nominal rent could be paid. Box 137.

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

CORSETS, CORSELLETES, BRASSIERES, made to measure. Also every kind of alteration. L Stern. 'Phone: 01-723 2984.

BEAUTY TREATMENT by qualified beautician. Body massage, spot reducing, facials, skin care, etc. For appointment 'phone Mrs. Edith Friedmann, 3 Hurstwood Road, Henlys Corner, Golders Green, London, N.W.11. 01-455 6606.

SMALL ORIENTAL RUGS expertly repaired. 435 9806.

Miss Eva Dworetzki

formerly of Dillon's University Bookshop, and Bumpus.

wishes to inform her friends and customers that from April 6 onwards she will be

at the
High Hill (University) Bookshop
13-14 HAMPSTEAD HIGH STREET,
LONDON, N.W.3
Tel.: 435 8172

VITRINE IN GEFLAMMTER BIRKE oder hellem Holz gesucht. Box 134.

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

Personal

WIDOWER with no children, 48 years old, 5 ft. 4 ins. tall, Orthodox, living in N.W. London in own house, seeks companionship with nice lady of suitable age for eventual marriage. Box 132.

ELDERLY WIDOWER, professional, is looking for a kind, sincere companion to provide him again with a good home. Owns comfortable house in a London suburb. Box 133.

WIDOW, middle-aged, cultured, independent means, looking for male companionship. Box 135.

REFINED WIDOW, good looking, seeks companionship with gentleman, not over 62, interested in music, theatre, discussions, etc. Box 138.

EDUCATED WIDOW, Continental origin, beginning 50, independent means, seeks gentleman in similar position for companionship/maternity. Box 139.

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.

ORGANISATIONAL NEWS

JEWISH COMMUNITY CARE WEEK

As already announced in the previous issue, there will be a Jewish Community Care Week in London during the period April 4-12. It is the first joint endeavour of the leading Jewish welfare organisations.

The programme *inter alia* includes a Public Meeting on Tuesday, April 7, at 8.15 p.m., at the Hilton Hotel, with an address by the Rt. Hon. Anthony Greenwood, M.P., Minister of Housing and Local Government, on "Community Care in a Changing Society". A Craft Exhibition will be held at the India Tea Centre, 343 Oxford Street, W.1, which will be open on Wednesday, April 8, from 1-5 p.m., on Thursday from 10 a.m.-5 p.m., and on Friday from 10 a.m.-2 p.m.

The Homes of the participating organisations, including those jointly administered of the CBF and the AJR, will be on view on Sunday, April 5, from 3.30-5.30 p.m.

AJR Calls for Voluntary Helpers

A recent meeting of the social workers concerned with the welfare work for former refugees confirmed the increasing need for voluntary helpers. Many members of our community have reached an advanced age and, as far as they are not looked after in our Homes, need assistance. We, therefore, would appreciate regular helpers of either sex to visit the old, lonely and sick in their rooms and in hospital. We are looking for volunteers, preferably those who can provide transport, who would do some shopping for the household and go for walks with the elderly or invalids. We would also like to know whom we may approach for emergency visits. **COMMUNITY CARE IS OUR AIM ALL THE YEAR ROUND.** We, therefore, appeal to all those who can spare some time asking them to get in touch with Mrs. M. Casson, of the AJR Social Services Department (624 4449) for an appointment in our office. Any travelling expenses incurred in connection with these voluntary services will be refunded.

IN MEMORY OF THE HOLOCAUST

Rally on May 3

This year's meeting in commemoration of the six million Jews who perished in Nazi Europe and of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising will be held on Sunday, May 3, at 3 p.m., at the Cambridge Theatre, Earlham Street, London, W.C.2. The principal speaker will be the Rt. Hon. Jeremy Thorpe, M.P., and the programme also includes a stage presentation and musical recitals. Admission is free. Reserved seats (stamped addressed envelope to be enclosed) may be obtained from the AJR or the World Jewish Congress, 55 New Cavendish Street.

As our readers know, the AJR is one of the sponsoring organisations of these annual functions at which we devote our memories to those whom we have lost in the holocaust. It is hoped that many AJR members and their friends will attend the meeting.

ANGLO-ISRAEL ASSOCIATION MEETING

Addressing a meeting of the Anglo-Israel Association in London recently Dr. James Parkes said the problem of Arab refugees should be considered as having been settled by the exchange of population that had occurred since the establishment of Israel. About half a million Arabs had left former Palestine since 1948 and about the same number of Jews from Arab countries had settled in Israel. It would be a sensible thing to balance one against the other and take it as the solution of the refugee problem.

Mr. Dan Bavly, an Israeli economist, described the repatriation of Arab refugees as an academic question. The real solution was a cash settlement for them. He estimated the cost of compensation as nearly £2 million. The Israeli Government was prepared for such compensation once permanent peace was established.

THE SCIENTIST'S RESPONSIBILITY

Lecture by Sir Ernst Chain

Biochemist Professor Sir Ernst Chain, Nobel Prize winner, has found the answer to the scientist's dilemma over his social responsibilities, in following the ethical code of Judaism.

When giving the Robert Waley Cohen memorial lecture on "Social responsibility and the scientist in modern Western society" to the Council of Christians and Jews, he said as scientific theories could be turned upside down by a single fact that did not fit in, it was impossible to base an ethical code solely on science. As scientific theories did not provide any greater ethical truths than divine inspiration, he preferred to base his convictions on the latter. He rejected the idea that the scientist had a responsibility for the use of his discoveries. Society, he said, was the final arbiter of the use of science for creative or destructive purposes. The scientist's first responsibility was to the nation to which he belonged. Scientists who gave away their discoveries were traitors.

The Rt. Rev. Trevor Huddleston, Bishop of Stepney, presided over the meeting held at London University.

CO-ORDINATING BOARD AT U.N.

The Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organisations has won another lease of life as a Non-Governmental Agency (NGO) accredited to the United Nations, but for how long no one knows. The CBJO represents the B'nai B'rith, the Board of Deputies of British Jews and the South African Jewish Board of Deputies.

The CBJO's status was renewed on 19th February, when the Committee on Non-Governmental Organisations of the Economic and Social Council (Ecosoc) voted eight to five to allow the CBJO to continue in Category II. The vote was preceded by a bitter debate in which the Soviet Union and her friends, including the Arabs on the Committee, attempted to deprive CBJO of any status whatsoever. Voting to retain the Board as an NGO were Britain, the USA, Uruguay, Norway, Kenya, Jamaica, Ghana and France; opposing were Bulgaria, India, Pakistan, Sudan and the USSR.

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

937 2872

A HOME FOR YOU

ROSEMOUNT,

17 Parsifal Road, N.W.6

435 5856 & 8565

The Boarding House with Culture

Hotel Pension ARLET

MRS. L. SCHWARZ
17 ST. GABRIEL'S RD., LONDON, N.W.2
Tel.: 452 4029
Exquisitely furnished rooms for visitors and permanent guests.
Central heating, TV, Radios, Garden.

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
(624 8521)

THE DORICE

Continental Cuisine—Licensed

169a Finchley Road, N.W.3

(624 6301)

PARTIES CATERED FOR

SWISS COTTAGE HOTEL

4 Adamson Road,

London, N.W.3

TEL.: 01-722 2281

Beautifully appointed—all modern comforts.

2 mins. from Swiss Cottage Tube Station

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.

North Finchley, near Woodhouse Grammar School.

MRS. M. COLDWELL

11 Fenstanton Avenue

London, N.12

Tel.: 01-445 0061/2

HOTEL SAN FRANCISCO

Dir.: D. Weinberger

20016 LIDO DI JESOLO

(Venezia). Tel.: 92.595

Strictly Kosher. Under the supervision of Rav. Garelik (Chas. Lubavitch)

- * Ultra-modern room and bath facilities.
- * Private Beach, Cabins, Car Parking.
- * First-class Jewish and Italian Cuisine.
- * 20 minutes from Venice and International Airport.

OPEN FROM PESACH UNTIL ROSH HASHANA.

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

STEVRA HOUSE

Strictly Kosher

Full or half board. Close sea and shops. Excellent cuisine.

14 Southern Road,
BOURNEMOUTH

Tel.: 0202 45680

LUGGAGE

HANDBAGS, UMBRELLAS AND ALL LEATHER GOODS

TRAVEL GOODS

H. FUCHS

267 West End Lane, N.W.6

'Phone 435 2602

R. & G. (ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS) LTD.

199b Belsize Road, N.W.6
624 2646/328 2646

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

H. KAUFMANN

Painting & Decorating

Specialising in

High-class Interior Decorating

201 WEMBLEY HILL ROAD,
WEMBLEY, MIDD. (904 5525)

FROM THE ISRAELI SCENE

MRS. MEIR TAKES OVER ARAB AFFAIRS

Israeli Premier, Mrs. Golda Meir, will herself deal with Arab affairs, responsibility for which was relinquished by Deputy Premier Mr. Yigal Allon, when he became Minister for Education.

Mr. Shmuel Toledano, the Premier's adviser on Arab affairs, will deal with the new £14,000,000 five-year development plan for Israel's Arab villages. In a speech in Haifa, Mr. Toledano said that 159 out of a total of 300,000 Israeli Arabs had been arrested since the Six-Day War for joining terrorist organisations. The authorities expected some young Arabs to continue to be attracted by the terrorists, "but we do not expect an uprising", he said.

BEN-GURION TO RESIGN FROM KNESSET

Mr. David Ben-Gurion, former Israeli Premier, has announced that he will resign his Knesset seat this year and retire from active politics. He is 83. He told "Lamerhav", the Achdut Avoda paper: "The truth is that I did not want to serve this present term in Parliament, but people pressured me and I gave in."

KARAITES PLEAD FOR RECOGNITION

At a press conference in Tel Aviv early in February, Rabbi Haim Levy, a Karaite leader, said: "Israel's Karaites are demanding that they now be registered as Jews under legislation approved by the Knesset. He expressed the community's distress at the denial to it of recognition and legal status".

The Karaites do not share the halachic principle that Jewishness depends on the mother's religion, they consider the father's religion to be decisive.

STUTTGART GROVE IN SHAVE ZION

A newly planted olive grove in Shave Zion has been named after the City of Stuttgart. In this way the settlers of Shave Zion, a village founded by immigrants from Rexingen (Wuerttemberg) want to express their gratitude for the hospitality given to them on the occasion of the Israel Week, held last spring in Stuttgart. The grove is the first plantation in Israel which has been named after a German city.

"ISRAEL CAN MAKE IT"

Israeli General Staff Supply Chief, Brigadier-General Amos Chorev, writing in "Taas", publication of the Israeli military industries, noted that Israel's military capacity is proof against any embargo, even a prolonged one, since her own military industries can satisfy all her current needs. Thus, anyone hoping to break Israel by means of an arms embargo, is in for a disappointment. Brig.-Gen. Chorev added that the country's stocks, together with the output of her military industries, could meet Israel's needs, even in the case of total war.

MINISTER CONFIDENT

In his first public speech since taking office, Transport Minister Ezer Weizman, former head of the Israeli Air Force and Deputy Chief of Staff, said that Israel's military position, "while not fantastically good", had never been more sound.

OIL PIPELINE OPERATIONAL

Israel's 170-mile oil pipeline from Elath to Ashkelon went into operation in mid-February, carrying 1,500 tons of crude oil an hour. It had been under test for three weeks before the go-ahead was given to begin pumping. Completion of the pipeline was about six months behind schedule owing to a number of technical hitches and there are still some defects which are preventing it from operating at full capacity. Nevertheless, it is Israel's greatest economic venture in recent history.

COMMON MARKET AGREEMENT

Negotiations on a five-year preferential trading agreement between Israel and the Common Market have been successfully concluded in Brussels. The agreement is expected to come into effect in summer. The terms provide for a 45 per cent reduction in tariffs on a wide range of Israeli industrial and agricultural products, and an immediate 40 per cent reduction for citrus. Israeli cotton textiles, however, have been made subject of an annual quota of 300 tons.

Israel, on her part, has undertaken to abolish her 15 per cent import deposit scheme for Common Market goods by the end of this year, and to grant tariff preferences on a sliding scale from 10 to 25 per cent for Common Market industrial products and processed agricultural goods.

IMMIGRATION RECORD YEAR

Final figures issued by the Jewish Agency show that the total number of emigrants to Israel from Britain in 1969 reached a record 1,796. Israel received a total of 40,000 immigrants last year.

FESTIVAL OF ARAB MUSIC

Israel has just held its first Festival of Arab Music. It took place at the Mann auditorium in Tel Aviv, under the auspices of the Israel Broadcasting Service, and was devoted to folk-music, light classical arrangements and popular songs.

There are a number of gifted Israeli-Arab composers in Israel. Among them Habib Hassan Touma, whose music is published in Israel and has been successfully performed in many countries. Another is Patrick Lama, son of a well-known organist, from East Jerusalem.

FASHION WEEK SALES DISAPPOINT

Israel's Fashion Week, held at the Hilton Hotel in Tel Aviv, closed on 27th February with substantial orders from some traditional buyers. Figures were not published, but the organisers admit that sales were not up to expectations. Much regretted was the absence of a delegation of West German buyers; several Swiss and British buyers of former years were also absent.

PROSTITUTION ON INCREASE

An alarming increase in juvenile prostitution has taken place since the Six-Day War in Israel's main cities, especially in Jerusalem where there are about 200 juvenile prostitutes. Mr. Yehuda Cahana, head of the Delinquency Prevention Service, announced that special public committees are being established in these cities to deal with the problem.

RESTRICTIONS EASED IN IRAQ

According to reports from Beirut, the Iraq Government has moved to ease the oppressive restrictions under which the country's approximately 2,500 Jews have been living for a number of years. Laws barring Jews from State employment, running pharmacies or owning telephones are said to have been lifted by order of the Ministry of the Interior.

JEWISH ASSETS IN LIBYA

Libya's ruling Revolutionary Council has empowered a public custodian to administer the money and property of Jews who are no longer in the country. The decree, approved early in February, mainly concerns Jews who left after the 1967 Six-Day War.

'THE HOUSE ON THE HILL'

Nursery and Kindergarten

5 NETHERHALL GARDENS, N.W.3

Prospectus from the Principal, 435 1662

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: 624 3030

PESSACH

FIRST SEDER EVENING, MON., APRIL 20
Hagadoth, Matzo Covers, Seder-Shissels,
Cups, Machsorim, Talleisim, Cappelis and
all Ritual Requisites.

M. SULZBACHER

JEWISH BOOKS OLD AND NEW

4 Sneath Ave., Golders Green Rd.,
London, N.W.11. Tel.: 455 1694

Wir suchen und bezahlen gute Preis fuer

GEMAELE

GRAPHIKEN

PLASTIK

des 19. und 20. Jahrhd.

Bitte schreiben Sie uns:

Galerie Wolfgang Ketterer

8 Muenchen 8

Prinzregentenstr. 60.

Tel.: 454545.

For English and German Books

HANS PREISS

International Booksellers

LIMITED

14 Bury Place, London, W.C.1
405 4941

PHOTOCOPIES

QUICK and RELIABLE

GOLDERSTAT

25 DOWNHAM ROAD, N.1
'Phone: 254 5464 (5 lines)
54 GOLDERS GARDENS, N.W.11
'Phone: 455 5643

HIGHEST PRICES

paid for

Gentlemen's cast-off Clothing,

Suitcases, Trunks, etc.

WE GO ANYWHERE, ANY TIME

S. DIENSTAG

(01-272 4484)

AJR CHARITABLE TRUST

These are the ways in which
you can help:

CONTRIBUTIONS

UNDER

COVENANT

GIFTS IN

YOUR LIFETIME

A BEQUEST

IN YOUR WILL

Space donated by

TRADE CUTTERS LIMITED

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

14 Vicar Lane,
Ossett,
Yorks
09-243 4675