THE ALIEN CHALLENGE

British Left-Wing's Dilemma 70 Years Ago

These are days of destiny for Britain. After 400 years of Empire up and down the highways of the earth she is now returning to the origins, her island home off N.W. Europe, fulfilling the forecast of one of her modern prophets, W. R. Inge, the unjustly disregarded "Glumy Dean", 40-odd years ago: "The history of Holland and Spain is a warning that small countries have their day of glory and then take the position which their limited area imposes upon them".

Yet if the reflection is inevitably sad, the new prospect is by no means cheerless. On the contrary, fresh, large, exciting opportunities open and we have a chance of moving from the anarchy of national sovereignties into the discipline, on however limited a scale as yet, of a European family. This, no doubt, each member will be greater than he was.

It seems a pity, therefore, that at this time, when our vision once more is being enlarged, one of our foremost concerns should be with a piece of restrictive legislation that seeks to discriminate among future members of the household according to their blood, their colour and the equivalent of an Aryan grandmother.

For once Jews are not directly involved, but fortunately any of our people have shown themselves sensibly aware that they are their coloured brother's keeper. Those who have not—and the number of Jewish isolationists is, indeed, surprising—clearly have forgotten that, not very long ago, their own forebears, if not they themselves, were struggling for permission to land. They may not care to remember, but those who do will read with profit a recent "comparative study of the Jewish influx, 1880-1910"—The English and Immigration, by a young scholar, John A. Garrard (published for the Institute of Race Relations by Oxford University Press, 1971; 244 pp; Price £2.35.)

Of course, there are differences; history does not repeat itself in mathematical parallel. For one thing, the coloured people now in Britain have not been fleeing from persecution; their numbers are larger, and in a white majority a black alien must have psychological handicaps un bekown to a white one. But the differences are relatively negligible, and the pith of the matter is in the resemblances.

Truly may we say today: Here but for the grace of God go we; for although the book refers only to the immigration 70 years ago, it might equally have dealt with the (admittedly smaller) Jewish influx of 1933-39. The pattern is essentially the same. But while in this respect the author might have extended his theme, in another he did well to confine himself by concentrating on the progressive Left-wing attitude towards Jewish immigration, as well as—no less crucial and revealing—the attitude of the native British Jews.

The progressives, of whatever hue, Libera ls and Socialists, have enjoyed long innings in our estimation. It is an old tradition, reaching far into the 19th Century down to the earliest hopes of civil rights, when we fancied we had done with the Dark Ages (or what we so regarded). The frailty of these assumptions was demonstrated, a few years ago, by the American, Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, in his book on The French Enlightenment and the Jews; and topical evidence is amply provided by the heirs of Voltaire in the New Left. But the challenge which today comes with Zionism, was landing in Britain 70 years ago with the alien Jews. The progressives were not amused. They had, of course, their theories, good Liberal and Socialist party philosophy, but what was one to do with foreigners, who, by sheer thrift and incredible industry, made themselves "terrible competitors"?

It was a confounding dilemma. The Liberal conscience could be in no doubt. The immigrant, being poor, a religious refugee and a Jew, "carried with him attributes that inevitably aroused a healthy desire among many of those emotions and attitudes which had provided Victorian Liberalism with its unity, its emotional dynamism and the fundamental tenets of its faith". The Liberal defence of the alien (Garrard goes on) "became a means of rediscovering identity, an act of nostalgia, harking back to a time when every Englishman 'was something of a Liberal at heart'; and any such prejudice as anti-Semitism "offended one of the deepest and oldest of Liberal principles, that of religious toleration".

Likewise, any anti-alien feeling "directly sapped Socialist notions of international brotherhood and solidarity"; the very word "alien" was taboo, because Socialists (one of them boasted) were "entirely opposed to the workers of any country being regarded as aliens".

So far the theory. The rub was—the "grass roots opinion," which was rather different. And occasionally still is. "It is a fine thing", a trade union chief now has to tell his practitioners of the colour bar, "to say to you that you are a Socialist ... and then when it comes to applying the principles of Socialism on your own doorstep, to deny them". Seventy years ago the hostility to the alien who happened to be a Jew, confronted the entire Left-wing with this alternative—either the thing was "so wicked that one cannot possibly give way to it and it would be dangerous to do so", or "so dangerous, so potentially catastrophic in effect and so electorally damaging that one must give way in order to neutralise it".

Both reactions were attempted, and the sadly divided approach helped to pass the Aliens Bill of 1905 under a Conservative Government ironically led by Arthur James Balfour, who, quite seriously, saw "the civilisation of the country" at the mercy of "an immense body of persons who, however patriotic, able and industrious, however much they threw themselves into the national life, still, by their own action, remained a people apart", etc.

Balfour most certainly wished the Jews no ill; he was then in no way different from what he was twelve years later, when he wrote his famous letter to Lord Rothschild. Like many opponents of immigration, he carefully distinguished between his concern for Jews and his feelings against the "undesirable alien". It sounded plausible enough in Parliament, but it did not grow on the "grass roots". The day was carried by what Winston Churchill, then a Liberal, plainly called "appeals to insular prejudice against foreigners, to racial prejudice against Jews and to labour prejudice against aliens".

It is perfectly true that many agitators were handicapped by the suspicion of anti-Semitism. They did not want to bar victims of persecution, and liberal embarrassment forced them to argue that the alien was "not really a refugee". In fact, Garrard is probably right in saying "the constant lip-service to the doctrine of religious and political asylum had penetrated the national consciousness to an extent that the Commonwealth ideal has not".

This of course is a relative observation. Garrard who is a not too sophisticated optimist, tends to tone down the unprogressive "grass roots opinion". He thinks it is a case of "suspected" disease, lent substance only by the "reaction and belief" about it. He actually writes: "In the English political situation the amount or extent of racial prejudice is really irrelevant... What matters is the suspicion of its existence, and the suspected presence of racial prejudice serves to muffle, rather than increase, hostility". This, on his own showing, does not apply today. He infers from the reactions to Enoch Powell's notorious speech in April, 1968, particularly from the dockers' militant sympathy, that "for some groups at least, the fear that protest will be given a racist label is less daunting than it used to be".

But it was not noticeably daunting even 70 years ago.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES WISHES ALL MEMBERS A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR and thanks them for their continuous support.
years ago. Racial (as distinct from religious) prejudice was "already becoming a sensitive issue", and where Liberals were at least impressed by the immigrant's virtues—his industry, soberly, thrift and self-reliance—Socialists as a rule were positively appalled and infuriated by them. Some Socialists feared alien immigration was an issue which most Englishmen had "settled in their own minds solely from prejudice".

If there was truth in this—and responsible Jewish opinion at the time emphatically endorsed it—then it is by no means certain (as Garrard argues) that persecution "ultimately made it impossible to demonstrate that exclusion did not interfere with traditional norm". Of course, much depends on what we mean by "traditional norms". Exclusion was established in 1905, it was reaffirmed in 1920, and prejudice (or the suspicion of it) was sufficient to deny asylum to many refugees from Nazi persecution.

We now know that a greater number might have been accepted but for the prevalence of antisemitism as a "social" phenomenon only too familiar in our history, and he for one felt that the repetition of the mechanism behind the Aliens Act was "an obvious underlying current of suspicion and anxiety, rightly or wrongly, about alien immigration on any big scale". As late as the summer of 1939, when a few of the unfortunate St. Louis passengers were allowed to land, as an act of grace that was to set no precedent, the Daily Express warned, echoing Whitehall: "There is no room for any more refugees in this country. . . They become a burden and a grievance."

In as much as these arguments were a repetition of the mechanism behind the Aliens Act, 1905, they were perhaps, in the days of Jewish national homelessness, up to a point, inevitable. They revealed, as Dr. Weizmann wrote in his memoirs, "a phenomenon only too familiar in our history", and he for one refused to call it "antisemitism in the ordinary or vulgar sense of the word". But by whatever name we call it, the thing was there, not just suspected or a ghost, but a potent force, and Garrard's own painstaking research goes far to prove it for the period he discusses.

It was fair to assume in 1890 (as Charles Bradlaugh, the radical freethinker, did) that "public opinion in this country would not permit the grosser forms of race hatred", although Gladstone was forgetting a thing or two, as old men will, when he (in the same year) declared an "agitation in England against the Jews" to be as likely as one against the laws of gravity". But by 1905 (on Charles Dilke's testimony) an anti-Jewish feeling had clearly aroused; in fact, there was a "frankly antisemitic movement" and it made itself felt both in the upper and lower classes. "Nice" people disapproved of King Edward admitting Jews to his intimacy, and when some financiers—a "Jewish gang of vampires"—were involved in the South African war, Socialists developed a "curious form of rich Jews antisemitism" which would apply an Aliens Act "as much to Park Lane as to Petticoat Lane".

The famous Labour leader, Ben Tillett, had hard words for "The Jew's money-grubbing", but he at least was straightforward enough to say that "The Jew always votes as an Englishman", and he at least was straightforward enough to risk his life for his country; he told a band of hopeful new arrivals; "yes, you are our brothers and we will do our duty by you. But we wish you had not come". He at least was straightforward enough to admit that "we . . . are a nation of small minds", that it would apply an Aliens Act "as much to Park Lane as to Petticoat Lane", and that it would not prevail, but neither did they shirk their duty, having acted, said the Jewish Chronicle, "as their conscience dictated, with the utmost respect for the rights of the country. Whether the present immigrants will find in this a lesson they can draw, remains to be seen. Jews, at all events, need not go short of the proverbial food for thought.

GERMANY TODAY

RADEMACHER RETRIAL

The West German Supreme Court has ordered a retrial of Franz Rademacher, head of the Jewish affairs section of the Nazi Foreign Ministry during the Second World War. Rademacher was convicted of war crimes in 1963 and sentenced to five years' hard labour for his assistance in the persecution of more than 1,300 Serbian Jews at Elchmann's request. The retrial was ordered after appeals from the prosecution and Jewish co-plaintiffs.

SPECIAL TIES WITH JERUSALEM

During a debate on West Germany's Middle East policy, the West German Foreign Minister, Mr. Walter Scheel, stated that the West German Government believes that Resolution 242 (passed by the Security Council in November, 1967) is the most suitable basis for a peaceful solution of the Middle East conflict satisfactory to all parties, but any settlement should be freely negotiated. He added that Bonn was determined to do everything in its power to help the achievement of a settlement in the region.

While West Germany was anxious to maintain good relations with all Middle East States, said Mr. Scheel, her good and important relations with Iraq would always have a special character, because of what Germans had inflicted on the Jews in the past. He said that he had made it clear that the Bonn Government considered that peace in the Middle East should be achieved by the states directly concerned. Partial agreements might make it easier for them to reach a final settlement.

NEW KARLSRUHE SYNAGOGUE

On July 4, a new synagogue and communal centre was consecrated in Karlsruhe. The site of the consecration has been destroyed by the Land Baden-Wuerttemberg and the municipality of Karlsruhe. The community now consists of 400 persons, compared to 4,000 before 1933.

In his address at the ceremony, the Federal Minister of the Interior, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, described the re-establishment of Jewish communities in Germany as an important step in the reconciliation between the Jewish people and the German people. He said that the Bonn Government considered that peace in the Middle East should be achieved by the states directly concerned. Partial agreements might make it easier for them to reach a final settlement.

Feuchtwanger (London) Ltd.

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

Telephone: 01-600 8151
Telex: London 885822
HOME NEWS

IMMIGRATION BILL

In the Lords, an amendment by Lord Janner to write into the Immigration Bill a provision that there should be no discrimination in the administration of the immigration laws on the grounds of race, colour or religion, was turned down. Lord Janner stated that this matter had often been discussed and was not being raised because of their religion or race. There was a precedent for incorporating a matter of this description in an Act of Parliament. In 1905 the Board of Deputies had been responsible to a considerable extent for the inclusion in legislation of a provision in respect of political or religious refugees.

WESTMINSTER LOBBY FOR SOVIET JEWRY

More than 1,100 Jews and Gentiles joined in a mass lobby of MPs at Westminster to enlist support for the House of Soviet Jewry. They were joined by the Archdeacon of Leicester and the Bishop of Stepney. The group, who were part of a national lobby, were taking part in "Operation Westminster", organised by Mr. David Tack, national vice-chairman of the Federation of Jewish Ex-Service Men and Women.

As a result of the lobby, Members wrote to the Soviet government in London assuring them to help in the release of all Russian Jewish political prisoners.

MOSLEY TV PROTESTS

In Independent Television programmes, "A Kind of Documentary" produced by ATV by Robin Brown, featured Sir Oswald Mosley, one-time leader of the British Union of Fascists and now head of the Movement, living in the south of France.

A motion tabled in the Commons by Mr. George Cunningham, Labour M.P., protested strongly against the feature. Describing it as a party political broadcast on behalf of Mosley, he expressed confidence that the British people "will treat that discredited supporter of Nazi barbarity with the contempt his record deserves."

Mr. Victor Mishcon, chairman of the Board of Deputies defence committee, stated his regret at the publicity given to Mosley, and the omission of any reference to his attacks on Jews. Despite this, he said, any intelligent person could only take the view that he was looking at a megalomaniac, obsessed with ideas of his own greatness to further his personal ambitions.

Mr. Brown reiterated that felt the programme was balanced and that the point concerning Mosley's attacks on Jews was put effectively by Barlow, Lee and Dr. Hindson in the programme, when she referred to Mosley's movement terrorising people in the East End of London.

In the programme, Mosley himself said that he had freely gone into exile in France so that he could work and equip himself for action if Britain required his services.

HONOURS

The widespread recognition accorded to Sir Ludwig Guttmann for his achievements became evident anew in the following four honours recently bestowed upon him: an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science of Liverpool University; the Order of Merit of the State of Bavaria; an Honorary Membership of the Société Française de Neuroradiologie; and the Association of German Neurologists. We convey our sincerest congratulations to our Board member and trusted friend, Sir Ludwig Guttmann.

The German Federal Cross of Merit, First Class, was awarded to Mrs. Ilse Joseph (Heswall, Cheshire). For many years Mrs. Joseph, who is a member of the AJR, has paid visits to her parents in Germany, and in a musical recital audiences of many organisations and institutions. Under the impact of the past openings she was prompted by the desire to help in furthering a new human relationship between Jews and Germans.

Leicester University has conferred the title of honorary doctor of law on Mr. Mac Goldsmith, a distinguished Professor A. R. Humphreys said: "Mr. Goldsmith has not only built up a Leicester industry but has also greatly enhanced the prestige and universi" Mr. Goldsmith, who came to this country as a refugee, has lent his support to many cultural and charitable causes. He gave Leicester the Goldsmith Record Library and serves on the Leicester Theatre Trust and several other bodies. He has put all his power to our service," the Public Orator said. Mr. Goldsmith is also a trustee of the Victoria and Albert Museum and a life governor of London's Hillel House. He has been an interested and helpful member of the AJR since its inception. We extend our sincerest congratulations to Mr. Goldsmith.

Emeritus Professor Erwin Stengel, who had to retake his medical examinations when he came to this country as a refugee from Nazi Germany, has now received the honorary degree of M.D. at Sheffield University. He was formerly head of the department of clinical psychiatry and the first holder of the chair of psychology at the Royal Society of Medicine and of the medical section of the British Psychological Society, and was also in charge of the psychiatric section of the Royal College of Physicians. He has been an interested and helpful member of the AJR since its inception. We extend our sincerest congratulations to Mr. Goldsmith.

Mr. Stephen Hearst, who came to this country before the war as a Jewish refugee student from Vienna, has been appointed co-ordinator of BBC Radio 3. Mr. Hearst has produced about 30 to 40 films on BBC television, among them the series on Civilisation with Sir Kenneth Clark. He has also made some films in Israel for the UN.

TEMPORARY ADMISSIONS TO HOMES

During the past months it has sometimes been possible to accommodate elderly and infirm persons temporarily in one of the Homes, jointly administered by the AJR and the CBF. Requests for this kind mainly arose in cases in which members of the family with which the applicant lived wished to go on holiday and had nowhere to stay when they returned. In each case the application has been made to the Local Authorities for their approval.

The applicants are advised to get in touch with the AJR.

ANGLO-JUDAICA

Rabbi Dr. Albert H. Friedlander has been appointed director of rabbinical studies at the Leo Baeck College. Mr. Friedlander, who was recently elected as minister of the Westminster Synagogue, when Christian ministers representing the Church of England, and the Catholic community were also present.

The hon. officers of the United Synagogue have recommended a 35 per cent rise for Chief Rabbi Joseph H. H. Wolpert, subject to the approval of the Chief Rabbinate Council, will raise the Chief Rabbi's salary to £9,500 a year.

In the past few months young hooligans have assaulted and attacked Chasidim in the streets of Stamford Hill and Stoke Newington. A young student was beaten up while walking home from a yeshiva in Portland Avenue. In Ravensdale Road an elderly man was attacked and taken to hospital. Youngsters aged between 13 and 18 have taunted Chasidim by making fun of their dress, knocking off their hats and pulling their hair. On occasion antisemitic remarks have been made by the youths while molesting Jews.

Orthodox Jewish leaders in North London have warned that the complaints are merely seeking the young hooligans, state that these are not antisemitic incidents.

New Leeds Synagogue Planned

The heavily Jewish-populated Alwoodly area of Leeds is to have a synagogue built. Planning permission is granted. The building is planned on one and a half acres of the former site of a racetrack. The site was donated to the community by the Moor Allerton Golf Club. This development follows a series of meetings between the hon. officers of the Jewish Representative Council and the presidents of every Orthodox synagogue in Leeds. One of the results of the discussions was agreement among the synagogue presidents to form a Leeds Council of Orthodox Synagogues. This, stated the president of the Representative Council, would make matters a lot easier when discussing matters of common concern to all the congregations.

JWB Travel Agency Rejected

JWB Travel, the travel agency sponsored by the Jewish Welfare Board, has been refused membership of the Association of British Travel Agents on the ground of "unfair competition". An appeal against the decision will be heard this month.

With acknowledgements to the news service of the Jewish Chronicle.
NEWS FROM ABROAD

UNITED STATES

Defence League Sentences

Rabbi Meir Kahane, leader of the Jewish Defence League, received a suspended five-year sentence and was fined £2,000 when he admitted helping to make an explosive device. Two other JDL members were given three-year suspended gaol sentences and were put on probation for three years and fined.

Judge Jack B. Weinstein, cautioned Rabbi Kahane against further use of violence, stating: "In the case of this Israeli, the Congress of American Jews has already passed a resolution to substitute the bomb for the book as the symbol of Jewish manhood."

After the sentence, Rabbi Kahane announced his plans to go to Israel with his wife and two children. He said he would operate an international Jewish centre in Jerusalem, returning frequently to New York, and that he intended holding dual Israeli and American citizenship.

Soviet-Jewish Immigration

Bills to authorise the granting of American immigration visas to Soviet Jews have been mooted by Congressmen. But, according to Mr. Herman L. Weisman, the president of Conservative Judaism, 450,000 of these kinds of bills passed would be "diverted attention" from the principal plea of Soviet Jews that they wish to go to Israel. Other American Jewish leaders feel that the Bills would have propaganda rather than practical value.

The Racial Question

Mr. Albert Vorspan, the director of the commission on social action of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, has just returned to New York after a visit to Britain. In his view, British Jews are reacting in the same way to the racial question that American Jews did in the United States over the Negroes. British Jews, said Mr. Vorspan, say that the race question has nothing to do with Judaism, and give the impression that they would prefer to avoid or ignore it.

BORMANN IN PARAGUAY?

According to Mr. Zvi Aldouby, an Israeli journalist, Martin Bormann, Hitler's former deputy and private secretary and the world's most wanted Nazi war criminal, has been virtually halted. Recently a large group of Tisha b'Av was marked by fasting, demonstrations and arrests in at least four main cities of the Soviet Union. Ten Jews decided to surrender to the Ticha b'Av, a ravine outside Kiev, where the Nazis massacred more than 70,000 Jews in 1941. They protested against the refusal of the Soviet authorities to grant their applications for exit permits to Israel. Nine were sentenced to 18 days in gaol on a charge of violating public order.

In Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital, there was a sit-down strike as well. There 300 people went to near-by Ponary, where the Nazis executed Jews during the Second World War. The police were blocking their way from the graves of the executed Jews. The demonstrators sat down, some recited prayers, and others, leaders of the Vilnius community, delivered speeches commemorating the martyred Vilnius Jews. Thirty minutes' silence was observed as a mark of respect for the dead. All 300 of them, with the Yellow Star sewn on their clothes, began to walk back to Vilnius. When the police ordered them to finish their journey by tram they refused and eight of them were arrested. They were imprisoned from eight to 15 days, and one to a fine of one-fifth of his monthly salary.

GORTA RADIOVISION SERVICE

Service (Member R.T.R.A.)

13 Frogdale Parade, Finchley Road, N.W.3

SALES & REPAIRS

Agents for Bush, Pye, Philips, Ferranti, Grundig, etc.

Television Rentals from 8/- Per Week

Mr. Gort will always be pleased to advise you.

(435 6635)

PAKISTAN

A total of 22 non-governmental international bodies have appealed to the United Nations to take action against "the gross violations of human rights" in East Pakistan. Among these are the World Jewish Congress, the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organisations (including the Board of Deputies of British Jews) and the chairman of the Central Council of Jewish Women. All 22 bodies have the right to testify in UN forums.

CHILEAN QUAKE VICTIMS

A special committee has been set up by Chile's 36,000 Jews to aid the victims of the July 8 earthquake in the south of the country, where 100 people died and thousands were made homeless. The committee has already provided medicines and clothing for the victims. The village of Valle Hermoso in the province of Aconcagua has been adopted by the committee, which has already begun building housing for the inhabitants. Afterwards work will start on the building of permanent accommodation.

KHARTOUM TRIAL FORMER NAZI

Colonel Rolf Steiner, a West German citizen on trial in Khartoum, faces a death sentence. General Numeiry's regime is staging the trial as a case of the expected alleged Western involvement in the Southern Sudan. A rebellion among the non-Islamic Negroes there is in its 5th year.

Steiner is a former Hitler Youth member and Stormtrooper. The prosecution alleged that he and his assistant Sudan were promoted by West German religious and humanitarian societies, the Catholic Caritas International, the Verona Fathers, the Israelis and the American CIA, and also that he had contacts with the British M15.

DANES FOR SOVIET JEWS

The newly formed committee for the Rescue of Soviet Jews includes two former Prime Ministers, Mr. Erik Eriksen and Mr. Jens Otto Krag, and a former Foreign Minister, Mr. Per Haakkerup, M.P.s and leaders of the Churches, the arts and the professions have also joined. The committee's executive comprises Chief Rabbi Bent Melchior and a number of M.P.s.

The committee seeks to secure a full measure of religious and cultural activity for Soviet Jews, and the option to emigrate if they so wish. To inform the Soviet authorities of the feelings of the Danish public, on the question, and to ask for adequate equality for the Jews, put on trial, and the exercise of proper supervision of their prison conditions.

PLURAL PREGNANCY OF ROME JEWESS

"The world's most sensational example of a plural pregnancy" is how Professor Giuseppe Vallee, Rome University's head gynaecologist, described 15 dead foetuses which were removed from the womb of Mrs. Daniela Caviglia, a 35-year-old Rome Jewish housewife. Mrs. Caviglia had been undergoing fertility treatment with a hormone drug.

FALL IN EXIT PERMITS

There has been a fall in the number of exit permits to Israel by Soviet Jews. Reliable and informed sources, however, deny a report in the Washington Post that Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union has been virtually halted. Recently a large group of Soviet immigrants, mainly from Riga, arrived in Israel.

LENINGRAD, KISHINEV AND RIGA DETAINES

The 18 Soviet Jews convicted in Leningrad in May and in Minsk and two of the four convicted in Riga in May, have been moved to the Potma labour camp in Mordovia. All in all, the three Soviet Jewish writers, were imprisoned, some 280 miles south-east of Moscow. Conditions there are hard, having been made worse since 1965. Miss Ruth Alexander, sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the Riga trial, is one of those sent to Potma.
**EIN ERFAULTES LEBEN**

**Zum 85. Geburtstag von Rudolf Frank**


**Old Acquaintances**

Obituary: Ernst Josef Aufricht has died in Cannes at the age of 73. He was the director of Berlin's Schiller-Theater, the cradle of Brecht's "Dreigroschenoper" and plays by Horvath, Toller, Musil and Maritain in the 1930s, and director of Hamburg's "Menschenfreund" in Dusseldorf.

Lotte Lenya came from New York to Scheveningen to sing in two Kurt Weill operas at the Royale Palace Theatre — Elisabeth Neumann, widow of Bertold Brecht, held Viertel, is appearing in the film, "Cabaret," the musical version of "I am a Camera," currently being produced by an American company in Munchen. David Hurst, the Berlin-born actor who has under-studied Peter Ustinov, took the part of Caliban in "The Tempest" at Stratford-on-Avon. —Fritz Rlose in Berlin is publishing the memoirs of actress Kaethe Haack.

**Germany:** Brigitte Horney, who is now living with her husband in the States, whilst on a trip to Frankfurt, made a radio appearance in "Mr. and Mrs. Squirrel." —Leopold Lindberg will produce "Aschmosi" by the Israeli composer. Josef Tal, in Hamburg. —Leo Fall's "Lieber Augustin" was staged at Berlin's open-air theatre in Reheberg. —Bad Segeberg opened. —Karl May Festivals at 6.30 p.m., and on the day of Sabbath are held regularly on the Eve of Sabbath at 11 a.m.

**SYNAGOGUE SERVICES**

at 11 a.m.

**Belgium Square Synagogue**

51 Belgrave Square, London, N.W.3

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

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

**BELSIZE SQUARE SYNAGOGUE**

51 Belgrave Square, London, N.W.3

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

**All are cordially invited.**

**Old Esplanade Hotel, died in Munich aged 74.**

Here and There: Curt Bois has been elected an honorary member of Berlin's Schiller-Theater. —Elisabeth Bergner was invited to direct the first performance of Hampton's "Menschenfreund" in Dusseldorf. —Lotte Lenya came from New York to Scheveningen to sing in two Kurt Weill operas at the Royale Palace Theatre — Elisabeth Neumann, widow of Bertold Brecht, held Viertel, is appearing in the film, "Cabaret," the musical version of "I am a Camera," currently being produced by an American company in Munchen. —David Hurst, the Berlin-born actor who has under-studied Peter Ustinov, took the part of Caliban in "The Tempest" at Stratford-on-Avon. —Herbig in Berlin is publishing the memoirs of actress Kaethe Haack.

Third Career: In the early '40s Erich Karl asked Lilli Palmer to star in the screen version of Burkhardt's "Firework" ("Oh Mein Papa"), the biggest musical success in post-war Germany. Lilli Palmer accepted and the film was a huge success. During production she met Carlos Thompson, a young fugitive from Peron, in Madrid. They married 14 years ago and have lived both in Germany and Spain. He is now working on his second book—the first was "Das Assas- sination von Winston Churchill"—and she has started painting. Found time to exhibit some of her work at a London gallery, obtaining very good reviews; next April she will show her new pictures. It is a long way since the days when the refugee from Berlin, who met her sister Irene Fard, sang in a Paris night club, before she was discovered by an American film producer.
NEW LIGHT ON GOETHE AND LUTHER

Richard Friedenthal's two books, the one about Goethe and the other about Luther, deserve the success which they have achieved. Of Goethe, Sein Leben und seine Zeit more than 50,000 copies have been sold in Germany. Both books are now available in English translation. Their German originals make it obvious that Friedenthal spent his life in England since 1933. He writes German in an English style: short sentences and with the pragmatic approach of the subject matter, subdued, even when deeply involved. Friedenthal's Goethe is no longer described about Goethe! and the other about LutherZ, often. Goethe is seen as the poet of the life in England since 1933. He writes German more than 50,000 copies have been sold.

The pragmatic approach of the subject matter, subdued, even when deeply involved. Friedenthal's Goethe is no longer described as the Olympier or as 'His Excellency,' but as the grandson of a rich tailor. Friedenthal mentions this latter fact not only once but often. Goethe is seen as the poet of the rising German bourgeoisie.

When Goethe was told that Napoleon had entered Rome, he said: 'Hm.' He repeated this 'Hm' at all the great revolutionary events from 1789 to 1829. He refused to get involved. We find the same neglect of history in Luther's theology. Friedenthal emphasises the fact that Luther's sola fide is not scriptural. The sola is Luther's own addition. The text in Romans 3, 28, is: 'Thus we hold that a man is justified by faith (alone) .' Luther's faith alone turned away from Münzer's peasant revolution. Faith alone, excludes participation in struggles of history. After 1933 Christian clergymen asked Karl Barth: 'What shall we do?' His answer was: 'Theologic treiben, Theologie treiben, als ob nichts geschehen wäre.' This was the political consequence of sola fide. It led to the genocide of six million Jews.

The time to which we refer when we think of Goethe's Weimar was no golden age. Goethe saw his Karl August sell young men of the duchydom for each as soldiers to foreign powers. Near to the Musenhof was the place where the soldiers of the Duke suffered their corporal punishment. Deserters had to run the gauntlet which usually ended in the death of the victim. After the Second World War an American officer took the Mayor of Weimar to Buchenwald 'built in' Goethe of Weimar. To Buchenwald 'built in' Goethe, created by art has no security against barbarism.

Goethe stipulated: 'When you have science and art, you have religion ...' This aesthetic philosophy was led ad absurdum in Buchenwald. Yet in spite of debunking the 'Jupiter of Weimar' Friedenthal brings Goethe's greatness out to the full. He shows a character almost as great as a Shakespeare. Goethe shrank from tragedy. His ending of Faust II (lucidly analysed by Friedenthal) shows this clearly. The heilere (serene) world of Greece, as Goethe saw it, was his world. The world of Job and of King Lear was not its place. Gretchen rises into a conventional Roman Catholic heaven. This is an enforced end, not a catharsis, the final purification in the act of Greek tragedy. Goethe does not believe in the heaven he opens for Gretchen.

The thought of heaven and hell pre-occupied the medieval Christian. It never had any hold on the Jew. The "Fear not" of the prophetic injunction made the Jew fearless, where a Christian often became a neuritic hardly cured by the ceremonies of his Church. Goethe was not this kind of Christian. He was not, as Friedenthal shows, influenced by any form of Biblical faith. Friedrich Heer, however, steps as a historian to the side of the theologian. It is necessary not to forget how the belief in heaven and hell was a primitive religion which had infantile indifference, when it was long time. Goethe's Walpurgisnacht appears to Friedrich Heer as a Rococo-Christianity, that means, as a faint remnant of Christian faith. It was no longer a faith, but was only of theatrical interest. This is also Friedenthal's opinion.

Jews have done a lot for Goethe at a time when he was not yet acknowledged by the world. Especially treasures in their salons created the Jewish worship of Goethe. In the Western world, in Germany and Austria many Jews became what I would call Goethe-Jude. These modern Jews quoted Goethe as their ancestors had quoted the Bible. Walter Benjamin was one of them, although, as his essay on Kafka shows, he leads beyond the age of Goethe. We have to be grateful to Hannah Arendt for giving us a collection of some of Benjamin's essays and writing a very readable biography of Benjamin in her introduction.

Auschwitz and Sinai

Goethe and others of the Weimar poets have suffered from being quoted without real understanding and without commitment. "Hier bin ich Mensch, hier darf ich's sein," says the German philistine, when he sits in a beer garden, imbibing no small quantity of beer. Mensch can be the universalistic concept: all men are brethren, or it can mean we are all men, i.e., a low-grade type of being. Emil L. Fackenheim raises the particular Jewish people to the splendour of the universalistic idea of mankind. Man must not be seen in the "fall" from his universal mission, but must be included in it. During the twenties the two terms, particularism—universalism, became battle cries, which differentiated synagoge from synagogue, one set of preaching rabbis from the opposing set. Fackenheim gives back to the particular event and the particular person the importance which philosophers saw only in the universal. "The voice of Auschwitz is the voice of Sinai," stipulates Fackenheim. As from Sinai a commandment went forth to be obeyed by Israel and mankind, so does Auschwitz thunder an obligation not only to Israel but to mankind. It is impossible to do justice to Fackenheim's book in the short space of a review. We have our Kinot for the ninth of Av. A minister who could read out some passage of Fackenheim's book could create the right atmosphere for Tisha b'Av.

2 Richard Friedenthal : Luther. Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London. £4.50.

Continued on page 7, column 3
THE JEWS OF NUREMBERG

The first records concerning Jews who had settled in Nuremberg go back to the middle of the twelfth century. A hundred years later they had already become a welcome source for loans to the knights and princes who always seemed to be in financial straits. And inevitably, the first pogrom occurred another fifty years later—the most practical way for the debted of their creditors; the usual story of ritual-murder rumors, accusations of sacrilege, mob fury, torture, killing and looting. The Nuremberg Jews armed themselves, and fled into the castle of their royal patron, defending their lives and those of their wives and children; the mob stormed the castle, and 628 Jews were put to death.

A sadly familiar story, and certainly not confined to Nuremberg. But few other German cities have so far been given such scholarly and historically authentic treatment with regard to their Jewish populations as Nuremberg in the recent volume by Arnd Müller, "Geschichte der Juden in Nürnberg, 1146-1945" (published by the municipal library of the town by its municipium witness, the Municipal Court and the "Freiherr von Hallersche Forschungstiftung"). Nuremberg, of course, deserves our special attention; after all, it was the heart of the Empire and his capital. The racial laws of the Reichsparteitage and, in the end, of the War Crimes Trials. But there is one more reason why the book is of particular interest to us, the memory of the counterpoint of the German people. The stamina and power of survival which has distinguished the Nuremberg Jews.

Fifty years later they were expelled from the town and their possessions seized by the authorities. Yet a few years later they drifted back and began to work as tradesmen and craftsmen, though under severe restrictions and heavy taxation. The noble knights who went on the crusades had their debts to the Jews annulled. In the sixteenth century not only the emperors and princes but the city fathers of Nuremberg imposed special Judenteuern; the tax burden of a Jew was three to four times as high as that of a Christian.

Another, even more thorough expulsion of the Jews from Nuremberg, apparently modelled on that from Spain a few years earlier, followed in 1486-99. This time it took them much longer to return, and when they did so it was inique which accepted them back more readily than Nuremberg.

The age of enlightenment and tolerance did not change the attitude of the authorities and the Christian pressure groups towards the Jews in a hurry. At the end of the eighteenth century a ban on trading in drapery was imposed on them throughout the Nuremberg region; soldiers and officers were forbidden to borrow money from them; and so-called Schnorrjuden were allowed to enter the town. In 1813 Bavaria issued its Judenteuern, which—at a time when other German States began to repeal their restrictive laws—brought only a few concessions, but a good deal of chicanery as well. The number of Jewish families in any town was not allowed to increase, immi-

Horrible Crimes of a Genuine Talmud Jew”); there are the no less typical, punctiliously filled forms of the Dachau and Buchenwald concentration camps, accompanying the Aschenreste of Nuremberg Jews; and there is a facsimile of the typed original of the Racial Laws of 1935 by Eichline Nuremberg, signed by Hitler and Frick.

The deportations began late in 1941 and continued until early in 1944; altogether 1,631 Jews, 200 of them children. Only 72 survived. Already during the Kristallnacht, nine Jews had been murdered, and ten had taken their own lives.

The name of the city of Streicher and the Party Congresses, had earned itself such a bad reputation that only a few Jews decided to settle here again", says Arnd Müller in his postscript. There are now only 230 members of the Kultusgemeinde, half of them over 60 years old. The book also has a preface, written by the Nuremberg Mayor, Dr. Urschelchter. He recalls that the actual impetus to produce the work came from an exhibition, “Fate of our Jewish Fellow-Citizens, 1850-1945”, held in Nuremberg in 1965, which had a most positive reaction among the population of the town; and he acknowledges the assistance of the Wiener Library and Mr. C. C. Aronsfelfd in London. The mayor’s conclusion is this: “We who remember with horror the abuse and destruction of human beings and human dignity during the dreadful period of the past regime, have the responsi-

NEW LIGHT ON GOETHE AND LUTHER

Continued from page 6

Packschen turns to the Jewish New Left and says: “Why are there today so many humanity-minded Jews on the Left who protest against war in Vietnam but refuse to protest against antisemitism in Russia and Poland? Or, who will defend all anti-colonial wars for liberty, but condemn Israel’s war for life itself? In the Russia of today every nationality (the former German enemy included) has the right to cultural self-expression; Jews alone are denied that right. In the Western Europe of today there must surely be countless memorials to the various peoples victimised by Nazism; there is no memorial, however, for the Jewish victims at Babi Yar, and the memorial at Auschwitz is to victims of fascism in general. What perversity can give a faith in humanity two totally different connotations—for every other people on earth, the right to life; for the Jewish people, the duty of spiritual, if not physical suicide? And what vastly greater perversity can make Jews themselves accept such a fate?” (P. 54).

I want to conclude this review with a special appreciation of Friedenthal’s book. It can help a new Jewish generation to an access to Goethe different from the way a former generation read Friedenthal met Goethe he said: “Voilà un homme!” Recently Friedenthal celebrated his 75th birthday. He is to us in the AJR a good friend. Of his Goethe I say: “Voilà un livre!”

INDEPENDENT ADVICE

on

Off-shore Property Bonds (without Capital Gains Tax liability) and similar medium- and long-term Investments.

C. F. FLESCHE

MANSBROOK, RUDD & CO. LTD.

Association Insurance Brokers.
5 Houndsditch, London, EC3A 7DN.
Telephone: 01-283 7922.
E. G. Lowenthal

50 YEARS OF JEWISH COMMUNITY SERVICE

Alfred Hirschberg’s 70th Birthday

In his 70th year which he will complete on September 27 in Sao Paulo, Alfred Hirschberg started out on two demanding projects. This indeed indicates creative enterprise, mental mobility and physical energy. He reports that one of his projects has been given the preliminary heading “Auto-biographical study of German Jewry up to 1938”, while the other is to be an analysis of the growth of a new community over 30 years, by which he means his own time (in no way concluded) in Brazil. Both these studies are surely a testimony to a career, rich in achievements and experience, and to a man who has devoted himself for half a century entirely to tackling in a responsible position the problems of his community in two, often closely linked, capacities: first, as a constructive organiser and secondly as a perceptive and discriminative chronicler. Quite apart from the Jewish aspects which played a decisive part in Alfred Hirschberg’s personal and professional development, the notes envisaged on 20 years spent in Berlin and 30 years in South America might make a valuable contribution to contemporary history in general. His 70th birthday affords a welcome opportunity to wish him every success and happiness for this venture.

These, in brief, are the stages of Alfred Hirschberg’s career since 1940: After his discharge from Sachsenhausen concentration camp when he was forced to emigrate, he reached Rio de Janeiro via Paris and London. Until 1945 he was the managing director of Congregacao Israelita Paulista, the community in Sao Paulo which to this day owes its remarkable progress to him. Until 1969 in his capacity of “Diretor-Chefe” for 25 years he impressed his political and intellectual characteristics on “Crónica Israelita” which is published in Portuguese in Sao Paulo. Simultaneously he worked hard as the administrative head of “Magbit” (Keren Hayesod) until 1966. Closely connected with numerous other organisations inside and outside Brazil (community associations; Friends of the Hebrew University; American Jewish Committee; I.T.A.; B’nai B’rith lodges, etc.), Hirschberg became quite naturally a focal point. His home, so exemplarily run by Eva, a loving wife and mother, as well as a practical and intelligent helpmate, has become the favourite meeting-place of a variety of visitors of all ages, origins and occupations, from Brazil and overseas. Within leading circles of South American Jewry Dr. Hirschberg is today one of the few active mediators between the New and the Old world; he is a man who is seriously coming to grips with the complicated present-day problems of the new country without resorting to “Resenha Judaica” (Sao Paulo), a comparatively recent publication.

When he lectured a short while ago to the “Centro Brasileiro De Estudos Judaicos” of Sao Paulo University on the Jewish disaster in Europe, he compiled a bibliography of the most important relevant literature. This survey, which goes back to the 1920s and ‘30s, illustrates his deep involvement not only with the subject of his lectures but also with his own beginnings in Germany. In characterising them briefly one cannot do better than recall that the jurisprudence student from Gnesen rose from being in charge of the youth department and assistant to the director in the Berlin office of the “Central-Verein” to becoming “Syndikus” of this largest organisation of German Jewry, and from being a permanent all-round contributor to the “C.V.-Zeitung” to the post of editor-in-chief and publishing manager. In tracing Alfred Hirschberg’s career in Germany one must not overlook the many additional tasks and duties in the “Reichsvertretung der deutschen Juden”, in youth welfare work in Berlin and the country at large and in organising emigration, tasks which became increasingly difficult and dangerous under the Nazi régime.

We can only hope that his friends will learn more details about his 50 years of professional life. Hirschberg will be helped in describing his early and mature years not only by the annual sets of the “C.V.-Zeitung” and the “Crónica Israelita”, carefully stored in his private library, but he will also be able to draw on his excellent memory when reconstructing events, contexts and personal contacts. The only thing he needs is time, much time and leisure. To take the initiative has always been his strong point, not least when it comes to publications designed to be of lasting value.
IN MEMORIAM

EGON FINK

The news of Egon Fink's prolonged illness came as a surprise to many, and the news of his death in Vienna recently will cause widespread grief.

In the years from 1946 to 1948-49, when the main task was to bring the first welfare relief (in the widest meaning of the word) to the Jewish survivors in Germany, Fink was a well-known figure in many places. He conducted his often difficult, but always good, work from Bergen-Belsen, where he was active as a liaison officer between the American Joint Distribution Committee ("Joint") and the Central Committee of the Liberated Jews in the British Zone. When, in 1949, "Joint" extended its activities to Morocco, it dispatched Fink to Casablanca as Deputy Director. Seven years later Austria was flooded by Jewish refugees from Hungary. The organisation associated with the organisation of Jews from North Africa to Vienna. It was a coincidence that in this way he returned to the city in which he was born in 1906 and in which he had felt at home for a long time. He never lost his Viennese accent. As early as 1934, when the situation in Austria began to be precarious, he went to France. He spent the war there, for a time in the Foreign Legion, then in the Resistance. In recognition of his social work he was decorated in 1955 by the King of Morocco and in 1959 he was awarded the Austrian Republic's medal of merit in gold.

For 25 years Egon Fink, a warmhearted, humorous, always willing helper and circum­spect administrator, served the American "Joint". At its behest he repeatedly visited large Jewish communities in the U.S.A. in order to give expert first-hand information to the people there about the plight of Jews in European and African territories and to call for support for the fund-raising drives organised by the United Jewish Appeal.

In many parts of the world this outstanding man, who was only 65 years old when he died, will be gratefully remembered.

E.G.I.

DR. ELIAS AUERBACH

The author and physician, Dr. Elias Auerbach, died in Haifa in his 89th year. An active Zionist since his school and university years in Berlin, Dr. Auerbach went to Palestine shortly after the completion of his medical studies in 1909 as one of the first German-Jewish settlers of the country. When the mass emigration from Germany started in 1933, he took a leading part in the relief measures on their behalf, and he remained associated with the organisation of Jews from Central Europe, the Irgun Oley Merkaz Europa, throughout the years. As an author, he became particularly well known by his historical work "Wueste und gelobtes Land" (1932). In his autobiography, "Pionier der Verwirklichung", published under the auspices of the Leo Baeck Institute and reviewed in the April, 1970, issue of AJR Information, Dr. Auerbach gave a vivid description of Palestine before and during the First World War. At that time Dr. Auerbach founded a small hospital in Haifa and also succeeded in uniting the European and Oriental Jews of that town in one kehilla. The book covers the period up to the end of the First World War. A second volume, which was to lead up to his 75th year, was in preparation at the time of his death.

The Little X Hideaways, New Pantees and Bras from Silhouette
Reveille is at 5 in the morning; the day begins with gym. At 6.30 the sleeping bags are ready for inspection, four blankets on each bed, meticulously folded, and upon them the steel helmet, gas mask, cartridge case. Attention for the officer on duty! The lieutenant, rather Miss Lieutenant, makes her round, the long blonde hair fastened at the back, the skirt tight and short, but not mini—this is how the morning starts in one of the training centres of Israel's girl soldiers.

The female corps, attached to all three units of the forces—army, air force and navy—is called CHEN, the initials of the Hebrew words meaning Women's Corps. Yet at the same time the word CHEN has a meaning of its own, namely charm. And charming they are, Israel's Amazons, in their becoming uniforms and cute caps.

Every girl when reaching the age of 18 is due for a 20 months' term of military service. Afterwards, she can be called up for reserve duty one month a year till the age of 34—however, this happens only in emergencies. In contrast to the boys, girls have several possibilities to be exempted from the army—the most obvious among them, is marriage. If a girl soldier gets married—and this is a rather frequent occurrence—she automatically leaves the service. Should she become pregnant, married or not, this, too, would put an immediate end to her soldierdom.

The religious parties are not agreeable to boys and girls serving in the same military establishment, even though in such quarters. Therefore, for the sake of preserving the coalition peace, a law was promulgated by which girls may be exempted from military service, if they so desire. According to the election results about 20 per cent of Israel's population are Orthodox, but up to 40 per cent of the girls to be called up make use of this privilege, although girls are nowhere part of the fighting force. They are not even permitted a short visit to the front. Their function is merely to relieve soldiers of technical and administrative chores. This discrimination in favour of religious circles has led to criticism among the wider public who fail to understand why daughters from Orthodox families should not, like their contemporaries from "secular" homes, do service as nurses or teachers. Only now is the Government preparing a Bill which would also make religious girls liable to "civil" service in hospitals and welfare and educational institutions.

During their army service both graduates of teacher seminaries and many high school graduates work as teachers in new development towns and immigrant quarters, and introduce young and old alike to the Hebrew language. Of course, they have to live in military camps and are subject to army discipline.

Many girls like to serve with NAHAL, the settler-pioneering corps which combines farm work in border settlements with military duties. In such places, girls are indispensable and only the "female touch" turns such a settlement into a "normal" village. Although sex, as sociologists point out, plays a secondary part in army life because of the hard and strenuous conditions, and prostitution is a rare and exceptional phenomenon, quite a lot of "steady" ties are being formed which—as is customary also in "civilian" Israel—lead to early marriages.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Engagement

Nizar-Lucas.—The engagement has been announced between Henry Z. Nizar, of Tel Aviv and Cham, Switzerland, and Eva Lucas, of London, England.

Marriage

Goodfriend-Godfrey.—The wedding of Susan, daughter of Fred and Teva Goodfriend, of 11 Shirehall Lane, N.W.4, to Eric, son of Ben and Lilli Godfrey, of 58 Prout Grove, N.W.6 was solemnised on Sunday, August 29, at 11.30 a.m. at the Dollis Hill Synagogue, London, N.W.4, to Eric, son of Ben and Lilli Godfrey, of 58 Prout Grove, N.W.6, was solemnised on Sunday, August 29, at 11.30 a.m. at the Dollis Hill Synagogue, London, N.W.4, to Eric, son of Ben and Lilli Godfrey, of 58 Prout Grove, N.W.6, was solemnised on Sunday, August 29, at 11.30 a.m. at the Dollis Hill Synagogue, London, N.W.4.

Birthdays

The A.J.R. Club expresses warmest congratulations to Mrs. Miss Lilli Schlesinger on her 70th birthday on August 24, and extends its warmest congratulations to our dear and always helpful member, Mrs. Mathilde Pickardt on her 75th birthday on September 11.

Deaths

Loeb-Williams.—Mr. Ernst Loeb-Williams, 85, died peacefully on August 7 after a long illness. Deeply mourned by his wife, Lily, brother, Richard, and many devoted friends.

Wall.—Mr. Hans Wall, of 10 Ashcombe Gardens, Edgware, Middlesex, passed away suddenly on August 5, aged 61, deeply mourned by his family.

CLASIFIED

The charge in these columns is 15p for five words.

Situations Vacant

Women

BOOKKEEPER, part-time, ability to type invoices and export experience useful. Phone: 01-903 3978.

AJR MEALS-ON-WHEELS SERVICE

urgently needs more DRIVERS WITH CARS for deliveries in N.W. and Wembley areas.

Only light weights, no messy containers. Minimum allowance of £4 a week wanted.

Also required ESCORTS FOR DRIVERS.

Please phone Mrs. E. Blake, AJR, 01-624 9096/7.

AJR INFORMATION September, 1971

What do the girls learn during their military service? For the first five weeks they have to go through their basic training, four hours rifle exercises, 6 hours live rounds, 16 hours Uzi, but also sports and gym (23 hours), instruction in office work (14 hours) and First Aid (16 hours). At 10 o'clock at night—lights out! After the basic training, more ambitious girls can enlist for a course for non-commissioned officers or a three months' course for officers. Most of them, however, work as secretaries and nurses, drivers and teachers, military police or, latterly, as traffic police, and also as radio operators. In normal working day lasts nine hours. Whoever works near home, is allowed to sleep there. Whatever they do, care is taken that they are free over the week-end and can spend it with their parents.

There are also a number of professional female soldiers, mostly married women, commissioned and non-commissioned officers, who have a job in the army just like other women. They are shop or laboratory assistants. After working hours they return to husband and children and do their job as housewives.

Next to the Uzi, charm is the main "weapon" of CHEN. For psychological reasons it is considered important that the girls in camps, border settlements and other military establishments should be conscious of their appearance and look well groomed. And so it is that lipstick, powder and make-up are just as much a part of the equipment as the cartridge case and the rifle.

ISRAELI HONOUR FOR SIR ISRAEL BERLIN

At a convocation held on Mount Scopus, Sir Israel Berlin received an honorary doctorate from the president of the Hebrew University, Mr. Yehuda Harman.

GERMAN HEBREW DICTIONARY

A "Hebraisches and Aramaisches Woerterbuch zum Alten Testament", edited by Lionel Hulbert, c/o AJR, 8 Fairfax Mansions, London, NW3 6JY.

AJR INFORMATION September, 1971

What do the girls learn during their military service? For the first five weeks they have to go through their basic training, four hours rifle exercises, 6 hours live rounds, 16 hours Uzi, but also sports and gym (23 hours), instruction in office work (14 hours) and First Aid (16 hours). At 10 o'clock at night—lights out! After the basic training, more ambitious girls can enlist for a course for non-commissioned officers or a three months' course for officers. Most of them, however, work as secretaries and nurses, drivers and teachers, military police or, latterly, as traffic police, and also as radio operators. In normal working day lasts nine hours. Whoever works near home, is allowed to sleep there. Whatever they do, care is taken that they are free over the week-end and can spend it with their parents.

There are also a number of professional female soldiers, mostly married women, commissioned and non-commissioned officers, who have a job in the army just like other women. They are shop or laboratory assistants. After working hours they return to husband and children and do their job as housewives.

Next to the Uzi, charm is the main "weapon" of CHEN. For psychological reasons it is considered important that the girls in camps, border settlements and other military establishments should be conscious of their appearance and look well groomed. And so it is that lipstick, powder and make-up are just as much a part of the equipment as the cartridge case and the rifle.

ISRAELI HONOUR FOR SIR ISRAEL BERLIN

At a convocation held on Mount Scopus, Sir Israel Berlin received an honorary doctorate from the president of the Hebrew University, Mr. Yehuda Harman.

GERMAN HEBREW DICTIONARY

A "Hebraisches and Aramaisches Woerterbuch zum Alten Testament", edited by Lionel Hulbert, c/o AJR, 8 Fairfax Mansions, London, NW3 6JY.

PERSONAL

WIDOW, independent, educated, seeks partner in same position not over 70. Box 222.

REFINED LADY, late 50s, good appearance, would like to meet another lady living N.W. London; view friendship. Box 224.

WANTED TO BUY books by the following authors: HALBERSTADT, Dr. Will—"Lehrbuch der Chemie"; HIRSCH, Leo—works; and LUDWIG (Emil Ludwig Cohn)—"July 1914". All offers to: Lionel Hublert, c/o AJR, 8 Fairfax Mansions, London, NW3 6JY.

SMALL ORIENTAL RUGS expertly repaired. 01-453 9606.

TREATMENT FOR RHEUMATIC PAIN, poor circulation, etc. Keep fit by regular body massage and exercise. Also facials, skin care, spot reducing, etc, by qualified beauticians. For appointment—phone evenings, Mrs. Edith Friedmann, 3 Hurstwood Road, Hendys Corner, Willesden Green, London, N.W.11. 01-455 6606.

VOLUNTARY HELPERS needed by AJR Social Service Department for home and hospital visits. Ladies able to shop and cook in emergency especially welcome. All expenses will be refunded. Please phone Mrs. M. Casson, 01-624 4449.

JUDAICA BOUGHT

Spice Boxes, Painters, Memorab. Hashadas, Maquettes, Engravings. Oil Paintings, Etchings.

ROBERT KIRSON

15 Bramwell Gardens, East Croydon. Surrey. 01-648 2027 evenings after 8.
Birthday Tributes

Dr. Walter Schindler, 75

Dr. Walter Schindler's recent 75th birthday is a happy occasion for a large section of the Jewish and non-Jewish public in this country and throughout the world. In response to the editor's invitation, I feel privileged to pay tribute to this outstanding personality who has won international fame as a leading professional thinker beyond his professional field. Walter Schindler brought together for the first time the history of Depth Psychology, under his Chairmanship, at different schools of thought and practice, and his initiative and efforts in this direction are referred to by Professor E. H. Schultz, the well-known German authority on Psychotherapy, in his memoirs. On emigration to England in 1938, Walter Schindler became a member of the medical staff at the Tavistock Clinic in London, and was later appointed Consultant at the Paddington Hospital. Although his large private practice in London as a General Practitioner in Psychotherapy has over the years, become very renowned and appears to be increasing rather than diminishing as the years pass, he has always found time for writing and lecturing. He has achieved international prominence in particular as co-pioneer of Group Psychology, and is in constant demand as Guest Lecturer at many universities and congresses. Since 1943 he has been a leading teacher of Group Psychology at the annual Medical Post-Graduate Course at Lake Constance, and a large number of doctors from the Continent gathered round him each year in London to study Group Psychology under him.

The general public, both Jewish and non-Jewish, benefited from Walter Schindler's wisdom by the courses he gave for 15 years as Lecturer in Medical Psychology at London University and is in constant demand as Guest Lecturer at many universities and congresses. Since 1943 he has been a leading teacher of Group Psychology at the annual Medical Post-Graduate Course at Lake Constance, and a large number of doctors from the Continent gathered round him each year in London to study Group Psychology under him.

Whether one is fortunate enough to enjoy his friendship, the wit and rare stimulation of debates around his dinner table, or whether one experiences his genius through his counsel, his written word or his teaching, we all wish that he may enjoy good health for very many years to come, continue his manifold activities, and remain the eternally youthful friend of people and life of FRANZ ALTMAN.

Dr. Erna Goldschmidt

We are sure Erna Goldschmidt, in her modesty, would prefer her 70th birthday on September 30 to pass unnoticed. However, as she occupies too prominent a place in the community of Jews from continental countries, this is one of the rare occasions where her wishes must be overruled! All her adult life has been devoted to Jewish causes. Born in Mannheim, she read for her Ph.D degree at Heidelberg University. With her husband, the late Dr. F. Goldschmidt, she lived in Berlin where both became deeply involved in all aspects of Jewish life. Erna Goldschmidt became a leading and hardworking member of the Frauenvereinigung, a commitment which was to become the inspiration for her activities in the Women's Lodge in this country. In 1943, her husband was instrumental in founding the London Leo Baeck Lodge, and three years later Erna Goldschmidt, in her gentle and persuasive way, succeeded in setting up the Leo Baeck Women's Lodge of which she naturally became the Founder-President. In 1954 she was once more elected President. It was inevitable that she should become Chairman of the Management Committee which at that time and all through the difficult years to follow, was to be the focal point of all Lodge activities. Needless to say that now, 25 years later, the Chairmanship is still vested in her capable hands.

Erna Goldschmidt is also Chairman of the B'nai B'rith Advisory Committee for victims of Nazi persecution who require monetary contributions and loans; it even assists students with grants. Here, too, her sympathy for each case and her immediate response to arising needs have proved invaluable through the years.

To satisfy an ever-increasing demand, she initiated and organized the home help scheme which today is still an essential part of the Lodge activities. Her most lasting achievement, however, is probably to be seen in Clara Nehab House. Here she has realized life's dream: she always had a vision of a small and comfortable home. Clara Nehab House reflects vividly her love of beauty and harmony and her outstanding gifts for organization. It also bears witness to her life's philosophy that obstacles exist only to be overcome.

All those who have had the privilege of being associated with Erna Goldschmidt in her manifold activities, wish her every happiness for many years to come, and that surely means by many more years of successful work for the benefit of her fellow Jews and in particular of her fellow Lodge members.

A.E.

The AJR cordially associates itself with the tribute paid to Dr. Erna Goldschmidt. As a Board member, she demonstrated her deep interest in the activities of the AJR, and her devotion to social work has also been beneficial to Otto Schiff House, on whose Board she has been serving since its inception. Mrs. Goldschmidt's special duties consist in the arrangement of functions, which have proved to be a particular boon to the residents. We are looking forward to many more years of fruitful and amicable co-operation.

Mr. Ernst Lewandowski 75

Mr. Ernst Lewandowski recently celebrated his 75th birthday. Prior to his emigration in 1939, he was a Cantor with the Berlin Jewish community. In this country, he officiated for more than 25 years before he again rendered his voluntary services to the Old Age Homes on the occasion of Jewish festivals, and his proficiency, coupled with his understanding of the background of the residents, have always been greatly appreciated. We extend our sincerest birthday greetings to Mr. Lewandowski.

Rabbi Dr. Swarsensky Honoured

Rabbi Dr. Manfred Swarsensky was awarded the Honorary Doctorate of the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati. Before the war, Dr. Swarsensky was one of the best known psychologists of the Nazi Jews. Since then, he has been rabbi of Temple Beth El in Madison (Wisconsin), the 27th congress of the International Psychoanalysts' Association, founded by Professor Sigmund Freud about 60 years ago, was held in Vienna, Dr. Swarsensky's daughter, stated that the house where he practised should not be just a memorial to his father, but a place for psychoanalysts' research and a meeting place for specialists and students from all over the world. Professor Freud died in London in 1899, aged 83. Though his theories on psychoanalysis obtained worldwide approval, his work was previously largely neglected in his own city. Only in June this year did he receive recognition, when the home where he worked for 47 years was opened as a museum and a psychoanalysis research centre.

Your Figure Problems Solved

...by a visit to our Salon, where modern techniques and equipment are expertly fitted and altered if required

Excellent choice in Swimwear

Mme. H. Lieberg

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

Newest shades in Hosiery

The SWISS COTTAGE HOTEL

4 Adamson Road, London, N.W.3

Tel. 01-732 2321

Beautifully appointed—all modern conveniences

2 mins. from Swiss Cottage Tube Station

Do you want comfort, security and elegance? Then you must choose the FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION at the SWISS COTTAGE HOTEL. Your every comfort is provided with the utmost care.
THE ISRAELI SCENE

UN GROUP CHARGES

In Geneva, a three-man United Nations group announced that Israel's lack of cooperation was a "serious obstacle" in its attempt to investigate charges that Israel was violating human rights in the occupied territories. The group has previously complained of Israel's lack of cooperation, and is submitting a report to the U.N. Secretary-General.

The 1968 conference in Teheran, on international human rights approved a resolution by Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Spain to inquire into "violation of human rights" in territories occupied in the 1967 Six-Day War. As a result, the group was set up by the U.N. Israel has condemned the inquiry as one-sided. The chairman of the group, Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe of Ceylon, has said that the group had noted that Israel had made known that she possessed documentary evidence to refute all Arab charges, including those of torture.

The Arab countries have refused to request a proposal by the group for the appointment of a protective power by the Arab countries to look after the interests of the people in the occupied countries. They feel that this would imply recognition of the State of Israel.

UGANDIAN ALLY

The President of Uganda, General Idi Amin, returning to Jerusalem for a second brief visit within eight days, announced that his country, previously without diplomatic representation in Jerusalem, is to open an embassy in the city. Of the 46 countries which have embassies in Tel Aviv 20 have established them in Jerusalem. America and Britain refuse to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and maintain their missions in Tel Aviv, with consular representation in Jerusalem.

At a dinner in his honour given by Mr. Abba Eban, the Foreign Minister, General Amin, stressed Israel's desire for peace with the Arab world, and undertook to make the point within the Organisation of African Unity. It is believed that, during his visit, the Ugandan President completed arrangements for increased Israeli training and other assistance for his country's armed forces.

RUMANIAN VISIT

Mr. George Macovescu, Rumania's First Deputy Foreign Minister, met Mrs. Golda Meir and Mr. Abba Eban during a three-day visit to Israel. Rumanian-Israeli relations were discussed, as well as the Soviet and Chinese attitudes towards Israel.

The Rumanian Foreign Minister told correspondents that Israeli-Rumanian relations would develop still more. A new trade agreement was ratified by the two countries recently in Bucharest.

TEENAGE MAYOR FOR A DAY

A 17-year-old Jerusalemite, Mordecai Moch, son of the United States Consul-General, was Mayor of Jerusalem for a day. Mr. Teddy Kollek, the Mayor, handed over the keys of the city to him, and escorted him and his four deputies on a tour of the capital. The local problems were explained to them and they spent some hours working in municipal departments.

BABI YAR SYMPHONY

At the tenth annual Israel Festival in Jerusalem, the Israeli Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Zubin Mehta, gave its first performance of Shostakovich's symphony dedicated to the victims of the Bab Yar massacre in 1941. The work was performed in the West for the first time last year.

Orchestras from the United States, Israel and Europe, including the Amadeus String Quartet from Britain, participated in the festival. Performances were staged in Jerusalem, Haifa, Caesarea and other places.

MOROCCAN COUP

Unofficial sources state that Israel Government circles welcome the fact that King Hassan foiled the recent attempted coup against his regime. Colonel Gaddaf, the Libyan leader, who expressed his support for the revolutionaries, represents himself as the leader of the 'progressive' Arab regimes, and is regarded as a thorn in the side of President, Nasser.

Moroccan immigrants in Israel say that King Hassan is tolerant towards the Jews in his kingdom.

TOURISM UPSURGE

In the first four months of 1971, 72,000 tourists from Europe visited Israel, almost the same number as from North America. Many of the visitors were Christian pilgrims.

Israel's hotel industry is mainly geared to American tourists and is often beyond the means of most European tourists. The Tourist Ministry is trying to encourage the building of lower-priced hotels.

GOLDMANN RELINQUISHES COJO CHAIRMANSHIP

Mr. Nahum Goldmann announced his retirement as chairman of the World Conference of Jewish Organisations (Cojo) at its conference on Geneva. He is succeeded as chairman of the organisation he set up with the late Mr. Philip Klutznick in 1958 by Dr. William A. Wexler, the International president of B'nai Brith.

Dr. Goldmann, who is 76, said that the time had come for him to shed some of his responsibilities and offices in Jewish public life. Dr. Wexler paid tribute to "the genuine and good co-operation between the chairman and all of us" despite the fact that "we have had our differences sometimes." He concluded that Cojo would continue to look to Dr. Goldmann for guidance and advice.

Dr. Arye L. Pincus (chairman of the Jewish Agency) and Rabbi Dr. Joachim Prinz (chairman of the governing council of the World Jewish Congress) were elected as co-chairmen of the new Cojo council.

Mr. G. Adlerman, M.P. (president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews), was one of the three vice-chairmen elected.

Dr. Goldmann was still president of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany, and president of the Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture. The latter is the successor organisation to Cojo. The Claims Conference, now in the process of being wound up, held in Geneva, Dr. Goldmann announced that Mr. Mark Uveeler, Claims Conference secretary and Memorial Hall's executive director, is to resign from both posts to settle in Israel. He will be succeeded in July, 1972, by German-born Dr. Arnold Pins, at present a visiting professor at the Hebrew University.

FOR THE HIGH FESTIVALS

MARK KREISMAN, J. R. ASKLIP, J. L. LUEACH 1971/72 (Tel. 01-997 0124)

ALL RELIGIOUS REQUISITES

Jewish and Hebrew Books (also purchase)

M. SULZBACHER

4 SNEATH'S GARDENS, GOLDEN GATE RD.

LONDON, N.W.11 

Phone 455 1964

BELSIZE SQUARE SYNAGOGUE

51 Belsize Square, N.W.3.

HIGH HOLY-DAY SERVICES

(to be held at the Odeon Cinema, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.)

Rosh Hashana Eve 6.30 p.m.

1st and 2nd Day 9.30 a.m.

Kol Nidre 6.30 p.m.

Yom Kippur 10 a.m.

For tickets of admission apply to the Hon. Secretary, 51 Belsize Square.

CHILDREN'S SERVICES

FREE OF CHARGE

(to be held at the Belsize Square Synagogue on both days of Rosh Hashana 7.00 p.m. and on Yom Kippur at 11.15 a.m.)

THE DORICE

Continental Cuisine—Licensed

169a Finchley Road, N.W.3

(624 6301)

PARTIES CATERED FOR

AJR INFORMATION September, 1971

TOURISM UPSURGE

In the first four months of 1971, 72,000 tourists from Europe visited Israel, almost the same number as from North America. Many of the visitors were Christian pilgrims.

Israel's hotel industry is mainly geared to American tourists and is often beyond the means of most European tourists. The Tourist Ministry is trying to encourage the building of lower-priced hotels.

GOLDMANN RELINQUISHES COJO CHAIRMANSHIP

Dr. Nahum Goldmann announced his retirement as chairman of the World Conference of Jewish Organisations (Cojo) at its conference on Geneva. He is succeeded as chairman of the organisation he set up with the late Mr. Philip Klutznick in 1958 by Dr. William A. Wexler, the International president of B'nai Brith.

Dr. Goldmann, who is 76, said that the time had come for him to shed some of his responsibilities and offices in Jewish public life. Dr. Wexler paid tribute to "the genuine and good co-operation between the chairman and all of us" despite the fact that "we have had our differences sometimes." He concluded that Cojo would continue to look to Dr. Goldmann for guidance and advice.

Dr. Arye L. Pincus (chairman of the Jewish Agency) and Rabbi Dr. Joachim Prinz (chairman of the governing council of the World Jewish Congress) were elected as co-chairmen of the new Cojo council.

Mr. G. Adlerman, M.P. (president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews), was one of the three vice-chairmen elected.

Dr. Goldmann was still president of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany, and president of the Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture. The latter is the successor organisation to Cojo. The Claims Conference, now in the process of being wound up, held in Geneva, Dr. Goldmann announced that Mr. Mark Uveeler, Claims Conference secretary and Memorial Hall's executive director, is to resign from both posts to settle in Israel. He will be succeeded in July, 1972, by German-born Dr. Arnold Pins, at present a visiting professor at the Hebrew University.

MADE-TO-MEASURE

Double-knit Jersey wools and drapery

 afs, carpets, curtains, table and

Trousers-suits. From £4.75pp. inclusive

 material. Outside our speciality. Please

phone for appointment.

SCALA MODELS

AVERY ROW (near CLARIDGES). W.1

Tel.: 01-493 8837

THE DORICE

Continental Cuisine—Licensed

169a Finchley Road, N.W.3

(624 6301)

PARTIES CATERED FOR

CUFWY NOHAEY, ANY TIME

S. DIENSTAG

(01-272 4484)

PHOTO-COPIES

QUICK and RELIABLE

GOLDERSTAT

Phone 01-455 5643

84 GOLDERS GARDENS, N.W.11

Phone 01-254 5644 (5 lines)

25 DOWNHAM ROAD, N.1

HIGHEST PRICES

paid for

Gentlemen's cast-off Clothing

Suitcases, Trunks, etc.

WE GO ANYWHERE, ANY TIME

S. DIENSTAG

EPR emploiyment Agency and

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Has on its register:

Part-time office and shop personnel;

Home helps for the aged and infirm (part-time):

Alteration and mending workers

(in your, or their, homes).

Requires:

Furnished and unfurnished accommodation (at reason-

able rentals);

Voluntary assistants for emer-

gencies and regular visits to

hospitals, the aged, etc.

Welcomes all callers seeking employment.

AJR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY &

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Published by the Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain, 8 Fairfax Mansions, London, NW3 6JY. Phone: 01-624 9096 (General Office and Administration of Homes); 01-624 4449 (Employment Agency and Social Services Department)
