I remember 10 or 12 years ago talking and writing on a subject which I entitled "Did Hitler ever Live?" It was much like the question that used to be asked "Did Shakespeare ever live?" suggesting that the plays were written not by Shakespeare but by a different man of the same name. The man's image that emerged from the plays seemed strangely at odds with what presented in many biographies. The same, I thought, applied to Hitler. We know the man who held forth that "in principle and doctrine the origins of the Second World War" in which "the figure of a 'fiendish plan' hatched by the 'war-mongers' Churchill and Roosevelt, and the "Nuremberg Laws merely served to reinforce the sentence of death against the Germans" took a determined stand: he would have no truck with what he called a "morally relativistic view"—which precisely like A. J. P. Taylor's—leveiled of everything. It was exactly the same level of muchness. The argument is still in progress. And what about the US atrocities in Vietnam—was not My Lai much like Auschwitz? Ophuls took a determined stand: he would have no truck with what he called a "morally relativistic view"—which precisely like A. J. P. Taylor's—leveiled of everything. It was exactly the same level of muchness. The argument is still in progress.

First there appeared the film produced by a French director, Marcel Ophuls, who had the idea of a critical approach; he was troubled by the subject, as perhaps, in varying ways, many are. He came to the conclusion that there were no chambers existed in the camps in Germany, implying that none existed in any German-controlled territory. He asserted that Nazi policy was concerned not with the extermination but the emigration of Jewry—as if their slogan had been "Emigrate Judah", not "Perish Judah"—and he emphasised the crucial importance of good relations not only with the Jewish State but equally with the Jewish people.

German Reactions to Nazi Crimes

On the other hand, it would be no point in trying to see how many Jews愿意德国 crimes in which they had "no share". It so happened that about the same time a Gallup Poll revealed that 70 per cent of all West Germans do not want to hear any more of the Nazi past. They want at last to live a "normal life", unburdened by the memories, and what is more, they feel that by reason of their achievements in politics and economics, they are entitled to make their presence felt not only in world affairs. These may, on the whole, be regarded as reputable reactions, understandable at a pinch. There are others—among those who have neither forgotten nor learnt. Guilt feelings, they say, the German people had been "talked into them". A new book on Mein Kampf had been the victim of a "fiendish plan" hatched by the "warmongers" Churchill and Roosevelt, and "the Nuremberg Laws merely served to reinforce the sentence of death against the Germans".

"Morally Relativistic Views"

It does seem strange that the Chichele Professor of Modern History at the University of Oxford should have been unable to find any such evidence. He is unfortunately handicapped by the "Nazi" in his title. It was entirely conventional. It was not, and it seems pertinent to recall that in his very first statement and in 1919, Hitler rejected "con-..."
Antisemitism in Court Room

Hesse Cabinet Ministers condemned an antisemitic work at Benheim court when Mr. Simon Wiesenthal, head of the Vienna Jewish Documentation Center, sued 46-year-old Mr. Moersch, the head of a Right-wing German and Mrs. Winifred Wagner, the 78-year-old widow of the German composer Richard Wagner. Mr. Wiesenthal charged that Wagner's antisemitic pamphlet published in 1933 and that this war is still being waged. Followers of Roeder around the court building which had been defaced with swastikas and shouted "The Itzis have returned". "Too few Jews were gassed and "Judensau erroke". Neither Wiesenthal nor a representative of the Arosen International Search Service were called as witnesses. The case was adjourned because one witness called by Roeder, Hermann Munk from Austria, did not appear and is unlikely to do so because there is an Interpol search warrant out for him. He is at present in Argentina. If he does not appear in court within six months, the case will come under the Statute of Limitation. Mr. Wiesenthal has protested to the President of the German Ambassador to the US. Mr. Wiesenthal has informed the Hesse Minister of Justice of the disquiet among the Jewish population. The fact that Roeder and his followers had revived the Nazi past and publicly encouraged the murder of Jews.

German Minister Meets PLO Leader

The Israeli Government protested to the Federal German Government against the meeting between the German Minister of State Mr. Wieland and the head of the PLO Bureau. Wieland Wagner, who was already in the residence of the German Ambassador in Beirut. Mr. Wieland Wagner worked hard to create a new image for the Festival and to free it from its Nazi associations. After Wieland's death in 1969, Wolfgang continued to run it in this spirit and introduced a great many scenic and innovative stylizations.

The Dilemma of Oberammergau

For years international Jewish and Roman Catholic organisations and individuals have complained of the open antisemitism displayed in the famous Oberammergau Passion Play which is performed every ten years by the population of the Bavarian village, 1970, the last year of the "spiritual festival in three parts", it had netted a cool 18 million marks (about £1-8 million) and attracted some 1,000,000 people. The village Council resisted all attempts for a change, stating that 90 per cent of people questioned were against it. Now, however, a more plausible Council has yielded to representations by leading theologians and agreed on a different text which had already been performed between 1770 and 1850, as the basis for the next presentation in 1960. Written by a Benedictine priest, this version attributes responsibility for the crucifixion to the devil—hitherto it had been to Judas and to the Jews in general. Half a million DM will be made available for the revised play.
**THE ARAB BOYCOTT**

British Leyland Motor Corporation is said to have been promised that its name will be removed from the blacklist of the Arab boycott Office. It is anticipated that the Corporation's honour its contract with Israel for the supply of vehicles until 1976 and of spare parts there after. It is rumoured that Leyland's protracted efforts to open a Land Rover factory in Cairo have at last succeeded.

There are some 50 Barclays branches in Israel, owned since 1957 by a subsidiary of the British bank, which is also being threatened with blacklisting. There are some 50 Barclays branches in Israel, owned since 1957 by a subsidiary of the British bank, which is also being threatened with blacklisting. There are some 50 Barclays branches in Israel, owned since 1957 by a subsidiary of the British bank, which is also being threatened with blacklisting.

**DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT**

The South Metropolitan conciliation committee of the Race Relations Board has found that the American-owned Gulf Oil Company in Middle East has one recent unlawful discrimination by withholding its offer of a secretarial post to Mrs Linda5, a London woman who married a Jew. She had been told on February 11 that she was accepted for the position but declined because she was offered the post as a resident of the board in employment resulting from the Arab boycott.

**MASS DELIVERY OF NAZI LITERATURE**

In several parts of London, thousands of households have received cards with a swastika declaring “We are back!”. They are distributed by the National Front, which operates through a post-office box in Dublin. An accompanying card lists “dates to remember”, including January 20, 1938, when the movement achieved power in Germany as the Leader becomes Chancellor. The work of a New Order for Aryan man begins.” Other dates commemorate the so-called martyrdom of notorious Nazis in Germany, the U.S. and Ireland, and the full story of the Jewish-Marxist seizure of Germany.

**ALIEN LOYALTIES OF MPS?**

The nationalist journal “Spearhead” referred in an article to Libya’s request to buy arms from Britain, stating that the headline “Pleasing the Israeli Lobby”, and said the British Government is “loath to pick up this lucrative order because of the existence of an extremely powerful lobby in Parliament, particularly on the Labour side. This lobby is said to be supplied with arms and war supplies which might use them against Israel. . . . There is something truly appalling in the ability of powerful lobbies in Parliament to influence policy with alien loyalties to dictate the policies of British Governments in a manner detrimental to British and Jewish interests.”

**MEMORIAL FLOOR AT HILLEL HOUSE**

Dedication Ceremony

On September 10, the Hillel House Memorial Floor in commemoration of the Holocaust was officially dedicated. Its main memento is an impressive panel by Abram Games, listing in artistically designed characters the concentration camps, in which six million of our people perished.

The erection of a Memorial was originally meant to be a joint effort of all Jewish organisations and their members, and a special committee was raised to raise the necessary funds. The Memorial was established several years ago. However, ultimately, almost everything that the committee’s aim was the AJR which raised altogether about £4,500 among its members. In its opening address, Mr. Fred S. Worgas, who was in the chair, paid special tribute to the co-operation of the AJR. The two main speakers at the function were the Rev. Leslie Hindman, who, as chairman of the British Forces, was one of the first to enter the Camp after its liberation, and Mr. Graham Ballin of the Union of Jewish Students, who stressed the increasing need of combating anti-Israel and anti-Jewish trends at British universities.

**ALL POSTED LETTERS IN LONDON TO BE VACED**

In several parts of London, thousands of letters were posted in several weeks of September and October.

**CLOSURE OF SYNGOGUES**

Treasurers of the United Synagogue have worked out plans of rationalisation which might result in the closure of a number of constituent synagogues. They hold the view that where two out of three synagogues could be closed leaving the third spiritually and financially viable, this should be done, provided provision was made for small services in the affected areas. One area mentioned is that served by Willesden, which has been closely connected with a variety of public and cultural activities in Israel.

**NEW READER FOR GOLLERS GREEN SYNAGOGUE**

The Rev. Chaim Abravanel of the famous Woodford School for Deaf Children introduced the Rev. Chaim Abravanel to his new office as chazan.
SAUDI ARABIA Orders Uniforms

Saudi Arabia has concluded a multi-million-dollar contract to have uniforms manufactured for its army men. The contract was placed by the Saudi Directorate General of Defence, the unit responsible for the nation's air force. The uniforms will reportedly be tailored by a local contractor. The government of Saudi Arabia is also considering the purchase of additional supplies, including 300,000 shirts, 100,000 pairs of shoes, and 10,000 pairs of socks. The uniforms are expected to be delivered within the next six months and will be used by the Saudi air force.

JEWISH MUSICIANS

A group of Jewish musicians from Israel have been invited to perform in Europe. The group, which includes violinists, pianists, and singers, is scheduled to make stops in Germany, France, and the United Kingdom. The musicians are performing a program of classical and contemporary Jewish music, including works by composers such as Shostakovich and Eisler. The tour is being organized by the Jewish Music Society of America and is expected to draw a large audience. The musicians are excited to share their music with audiences around the world and hope to promote the rich musical heritage of the Jewish people.
This book has on its title-page a motto from Solzhenitsyn's Cancer Ward: "It is a universal law; everyone who acts breeds both good and evil. With some it's more good, with others more evil. It is false to take this as an expression of Dr. Toker Skidelsky's determination to assess scrupulously as possible others more evil." It is fair to take this as was responsible. Given the odium that surrounds Mosley and his British Union of Fascists (B.U.F.) an attempt to discern anything good or positive in Mosley's actions must seem dangerously close to a work of apologetics and rehabilitation. There is no doubt that this source of resistance must be overcome by the reader, especially the Jewish reader, if justice is to be done to Skidelsky's work.

In this light then, Skidelsky makes out a plausible picture, impressively documented and ably presented, of Mosley as an honourable British patriot, burning with zeal to bring the enthusiasm of youth to the creation of a better Britain and a better world—a 'land fit for heroes'. Mosley's first programme, issued in 1923, is particularly interesting in that it contained a demand for extended educational opportunity; fiscal protection for British and colonial industries; anti-alien legislation with repatriation of aliens already in this country; unity of the British Empire to allow it to play a full part in the future League of Nations. This, the agenda of 1918, is what Mosley remained loyal to throughout his life. Of course, from time to time the details changed—e.g. the aliens in 1918 were German, in the 1920s Jewish and in the 1950s black. What remained constant, Skidelsky points out, was the primary loyalty to those with their roots in Britain.

Changing Party Loyalties

But as a man of action and eloquence Mosley could find his home in no existing party. He was a preservationist, loyal to the "New Party" and thence to a brief spell as Independent. In his early Socialist days he saw himself as Lassalle. This model, disturbing though it may be, is perhaps the key to the origins of Mosley's fascism. Skidelsky sees this as the product of "the Whiggish desire" to introduce from above the reforms necessary to preserve existing society, and a pronounced alienation from that society once the glamour of high politics had worn off. The British Union of Fascists was formally launched in London in 1922. Mosley had no previous history of antisemitism but a few months earlier he had been in contact with antisemitic fringe groups and was himself apparently prepared to use antisemitism as a political weapon. In any event, when the B.U.F. moved into action it had no antisemitic policy but did include a number of antisemitic items in its ranks.

The identification of the B.U.F. with antisemitism in outlook and action was not slow to come. It is at this point that Skidelsky's work of semantic weeding and bias. The book degenrates into insinuation and into an apologia for the Blackshirts. Thus he argues that the intense nationalism of the B.U.F. must win it support among those who were already "disposed to dislike foreign immigrants, of whom the Jewish community at that time formed the largest number...

The B.U.F. itself explained that only those Jews who were associated with Communism and international finance had anything to fear. If words mean anything this shows that the B.U.F. was from its inception committed to a policy of outright antisemitism, for the category of those associated with Communism or international finance could include anyone—as Hitler showed.

"Jews to be blamed"

But now Skidelsky suddenly turns around. It appears, after all, that it was not the B.U.F. who were responsible for the development of their own antisemitic policies but that "the Jews themselves must take a large share of the blame for what subsequently happened". And what happened was, Skidelsky argues, the formation of a Jewish-Communist alliance to good and provoke the B.U.F. into violence and thereby make its suppression a matter of Government policy. In a phrase of monumental ineptitude, Skidelsky declares that "as Jewish malaise at this time was to be obsessed with fascism. If some Jews found it intolerably provoking they certainly went out of their way to be provoked". But what is not more than a conjecture on p. 381 becomes on p. 515 "the old Jewish-Communist alliance". Skidelsky never denies that the B.U.F. used insulting and abusive language, that among its members were indeed militant antisemites. He is even prepared to admit that it "was not perhaps auspicious" to open a meeting in Oxford by playing the Horst Wessel Lied. But to present quasi-innocent Blackshirts, attracted to the East End by the justified grievances of those suffering from Jewish landlords and exploiters is a travesty of the truth. A fair sample of Skidelsky's approach to the analysis of social conditions runs as follows: "as Jews prospered they bought up derelict housing and were thus able to screw up rents even higher...".

It is a pity that these lapses should disfigure a work the bulk of which marks a definite contribution to the study of the British political scene in the 1920s and 1930s.


does your heating cause dry air— affecting your health or piano, plants, antiques, woodwork & paintings?

as humidifier-specialists we shall be pleased to advise you and send you our free explanatory leaflet

the humidifier company
25 Bridge Road, Wembley Park, Middx.
Tel: 01-904 7603

Hans I. Bach

ANTISEMITISM OF THE 1880s
A Compilation of Literature

In his PhD thesis,* the author presents a compilation of antisemitic literature in Germany and Austria up to the First World War, attempting to place it in an historical setting. However, some of the material included is what indiscriminately, the dregs of trivial literature which may well stir up primitive instincts, there could indeed be doubts whether such a presentation might not even spread some of the antisemitic charges instead of refuting them as is his intention.

To give an idea of the contents, there are chapters on: The Jews as murderers of Christ; attacks against the Jewish religion, in particular the Talmud; 'ritual murder' allegations and law suits; discussion about shechita; alleged Jewish hatred of Christ and Christians; antisemitism and 'dechristianisation'; "Kulturkampf"; Jews and Freemasons; antisemitism in writings on music (without mentioning Richard Wagner's pamphlet) and in German 'poetry'; its influence on youth; superstitions regarding Jews; antisemitism in the Law Courts and Parliaments; attitude of the Churches; religious antisemitism and racial thinking.

Closely following a study by Peter Heinz not only in the title, but also in defining antisemitism as 'social prejudice', referring to the relationship of members of a certain in-group to those of one or several out-groups, Mr Lehr characterises it as usually 'rigid', its arguments 'stereotyped', 'emotionally highly charged', distorting the perception of the environment and tending to increase in its bearers the subjective feeling of prestige. Adorno is quoted as describing the personality type of antisemites as 'authoritarian' in the sense of ego fragility, dogmatic thinking, a conventional attitude, intolerance, subservience to authority, often after frustrations, and the tendency to project guilt feelings outward.

Of the 'religious motives' of antisemites which the title promises, only that of Jews as 'murderers of Christ', i.e. theicides, is discussed at some length which to interested readers might be useful.

Germany's aspirations

As the author appears to be seriously interested in studying antisemitism—he mentions his intention to publish a separate study of Becker's antisemitic propaganda—his attention may be drawn to two aspects of this subject: the first that, in the years after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870/71, with the economic might of the young German Empire increasing by leaps and bounds and a massive materialism dominating the German scene, Christian influence was at a comparatively low ebb. It is thus rather doubtful on the strength of the charge of murderers of Christ alone, the antisemitism of that time could have got to the relationship of members of a certain in-group to those of one or several out-groups, Mr Lehr characterises it as usually 'rigid', its arguments 'stereotyped', 'emotionally highly charged', distorting the perception of the environment and tending to increase in its bearers the subjective feeling of prestige. Adorno is quoted as describing the personality type of antisemites as 'authoritarian' in the sense of ego fragility, dogmatic thinking, a conventional attitude, intolerance, subservience to authority, often after frustrations, and the tendency to project guilt feelings outward.

Of the 'religious motives' of antisemites which the title promises, only that of Jews as 'murderers of Christ', i.e. theicides, is discussed at some length which to interested readers might be useful.

Germany's aspirations

As the author appears to be seriously interested in studying antisemitism—he mentions his intention to publish a separate study of Becker's antisemitic propaganda—his attention may be drawn to two aspects of this subject: the first that, in the years after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870/71, with the economic might of the young German Empire increasing by leaps and bounds and a massive materialism dominating the German scene, Christian influence was at a comparatively low ebb. It is thus rather doubtful on the strength of the charge of murderers of Christ alone, the antisemitism of that time could have got to the relationship of members of a certain in-group to those of one or several out-groups, Mr Lehr characterises it as usually 'rigid', its arguments 'stereotyped', 'emotionally highly charged', distorting the perception of the environment and tending to increase in its bearers the subjective feeling of prestige. Adorno is quoted as describing the personality type of antisemites as 'authoritarian' in the sense of ego fragility, dogmatic thinking, a conventional attitude, intolerance, subservience to authority, often after frustrations, and the tendency to project guilt feelings outward.

Of the 'religious motives' of antisemites which the title promises, only that of Jews as 'murderers of Christ', i.e. theicides, is discussed at some length which to interested readers might be useful.

Germany's aspirations

As the author appears to be seriously interested in studying antisemitism—he mentions his intention to publish a separate study of Becker's antisemitic propaganda—his attention may be drawn to two aspects of this subject: the first that, in the years after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870/71, with the economic might of the young German Empire increasing by leaps and bounds and a massive materialism dominating the German scene, Christian influence was at a comparatively low ebb. It is thus rather doubtful on the strength of the charge of murderers of Christ alone, the antisemitism of that time could have got to the relationship of members of a certain in-group to those of one or several out-groups, Mr Lehr characterises it as usually 'rigid', its arguments 'stereotyped', 'emotionally highly charged', distorting the perception of the environment and tending to increase in its bearers the subjective feeling of prestige. Adorno is quoted as describing the personality type of antisemites as 'authoritarian' in the sense of ego fragility, dogmatic thinking, a conventional attitude, intolerance, subservience to authority, often after frustrations, and the tendency to project guilt feelings outward.

Of the 'religious motives' of antisemites which the title promises, only that of Jews as 'murderers of Christ', i.e. theicides, is discussed at some length which to interested readers might be useful.

Germany's aspirations

As the author appears to be seriously interested in studying antisemitism—he mentions his intention to publish a separate study of Becker's antisemitic propaganda—his attention may be drawn to two aspects of this subject: the first that, in the years after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870/71, with the economic might of the young German Empire increasing by leaps and bounds and a massive materialism dominating the German scene, Christian influence was at a comparatively low ebb. It is thus rather doubtful on the strength of the charge of murderers of Christ alone, the antisemitism of that time could have got to the relationship of members of a certain in-group to those of one or several out-groups, Mr Lehr characterises it as usually 'rigid', its arguments 'stereotyped', 'emotionally highly charged', distorting the perception of the environment and tending to increase in its bearers the subjective feeling of prestige. Adorno is quoted as describing the personality type of antisemites as 'authoritarian' in the sense of ego fragility, dogmatic thinking, a conventional attitude, intolerance, subservience to authority, often after frustrations, and the tendency to project guilt feelings outward.

Of the 'religious motives' of antisemites which the title promises, only that of Jews as 'murderers of Christ', i.e. theicides, is discussed at some length which to interested readers might be useful.
The relationship between Germany and Britain in the sphere of the theatre has quite an extraordinary history. Shakespeare was the most powerful influence on the German stage and German dramatists in the neo-classic period which began at the end of the eighteenth century. Wedekind was considered a typical "German" playwright on the Central European stage, closely followed by G. B. Shaw and Ibsen. Oscar Wilde, often described as the father of contemporary English dramatists, in Britain, very few German playwrights have been performed in the past two hundred years until Brecht was "discovered" twenty years ago, starting with the Dreigroschenoper (whose first performance was 1931). Olympic and his works have been published by Oswald Wolff, London, in their series Modern German Authors—is excellent. The theatre of the 1890s had been written with great care and understanding by Dr. Alan Best, lecturer in German at the University of London. He had co-edited with the Marquis von Keith, Adenauer, a young, precariously neurotic writer and admirer of Wedekind, who had engaged a camera crew to film events for a "staged reconstruction" of his life from Dr. Best's splendid account.

This begins, for instance, with a "extraordinary scene" ("that could well have come from Fiddler on the Roof") which had been produced as a pageant by the Royal Shakespeare Company, also most successfully.

Thus the timing of the first monograph on Frank Wedekind (also published by Oswald Wolff, London, in that same series Modern German Authors—is excellent. The theatre of the 1890s had been written with great care and understanding by Dr. Alan Best, lecturer in German at the University of London. He had co-edited with the Marquis von Keith, Adenauer, a young, precariously neurotic writer and admirer of Wedekind, who had engaged a camera crew to film events for a "staged reconstruction" of his life from Dr. Best's splendid account.

This begins, for instance, with a "extraordinary scene" ("that could well have come from Fiddler on the Roof") which had been produced as a pageant by the Royal Shakespeare Company, also most successfully.

Thus the timing of the first monograph on Frank Wedekind (also published by Oswald Wolff, London, in that same series Modern German Authors—is excellent. The theatre of the 1890s had been written with great care and understanding by Dr. Alan Best, lecturer in German at the University of London. He had co-edited with the Marquis von Keith, Adenauer, a young, precariously neurotic writer and admirer of Wedekind, who had engaged a camera crew to film events for a "staged reconstruction" of his life from Dr. Best's splendid account.

This begins, for instance, with a "extraordinary scene" ("that could well have come from Fiddler on the Roof") which had been produced as a pageant by the Royal Shakespeare Company, also most successfully.

Thus the timing of the first monograph on Frank Wedekind (also published by Oswald Wolff, London, in that same series Modern German Authors—is excellent. The theatre of the 1890s had been written with great care and understanding by Dr. Alan Best, lecturer in German at the University of London. He had co-edited with the Marquis von Keith, Adenauer, a young, precariously neurotic writer and admirer of Wedekind, who had engaged a camera crew to film events for a "staged reconstruction" of his life from Dr. Best's splendid account.

This begins, for instance, with a "extraordinary scene" ("that could well have come from Fiddler on the Roof") which had been produced as a pageant by the Royal Shakespeare Company, also most successfully.

The Marquis von Keith. Dr. Dienemann became a personal friend and close collaborator of Leo Baeck. Soon after his release from prison, he was imprisoned for a short time, because a Gestapo official had misinterpreted one of his sermons. Night has been sent to Buchenwald and was only released from there, when Lily H. Montagu secured his emigration to this country. He had been on the board of the New York Young Israel, a Union for Progressive Judaism of which she was one of the leaders. In March 1939 he went to Israel with his family, but his health had been broken on the journey and he had died in Tel Aviv in October 1939.

His writings and teachings are remembered by friends and pupils and by former colleagues all over the world. He wrote a great number of articles and books on aspects of Jewish ethics, religion and communal life and he was also one of the first religious leaders to enter into and maintain a dialogue with Christian Churches. As early as 1914 he published an essay Judenamt und Christentum in which he stressed that Judaism is intent on individual moral responsibility and for this reason rejects redemption from outside.

After the war his widow Mally Dienemann published a short biography "Max Dienemann 1875-1939" with interviews by Lily M. Montagu. His private papers and writings are now at the Leo Baeck Institute in New York.

Dr. Dienemann's two daughters are now living in Britain. Paula Schindler is the wife of the lawyer Max Schindler who was for a time UBO representative in Hanover, and Gaby Jacoby is head of the Department of Domestic Science and Fashion at Luton Technical College.

OSCAR STRAUS ARCHIVE IN VIENNA

The Vienna National Library has recently acquired the manuscripts and other papers of the Jewish composer Oscar Strauss. Strauss was famous for his light operettas and operettas which he never forgot by his teacher Anton Bruckner for having abandoned serious music. He had written popular songs for Ernst von Wolzogen's Ueberbrettli in Berlin before achieving world fame with operettas like the "Chocolate Soldier", "The Last Waltz" and many others. In 1955 he wrote the music for the movie A Rose of Thebes. Strauss left Vienna in 1939, and after a short stay in Paris went to the United States. His German, Austrian and American musical traditions were not very successful, and some time after the war he returned to Vienna. When Strauss died in Vienna in 1958, it was largely lacking.

E.G.L.
JEWISH PROVERBS

Many books are widely discussed on their first appearance, but are totally forgotten after forty or fifty years. Contrariwise, it is only now, decades after its original publication, that Ignaz Bernstein's collection of Jewish proverbs is gaining recognition for its importance to Jewish culture and scholarship. The recent German reprint is an indication of this.*

Ignaz Bernstein (1836-1909) was not a professional scholar, but a well-to-do businessman living in Poland who devoted all his spare time and talent to the study of Jewish folklore and Yiddish proverbs in particular. Having collected tens of thousands of everyday maxims and proverbial expressions from the people he met in the street or in his business dealings, he classified these sayings according to subject, transcribed them into Latin characters, added an index and glossary, and at his own expense published the compilation—the work of a lifetime.

In addition, he issued a limited edition of Erotica und Rustica. This, now extremely rare, is reproduced as a welcome appendix to the current edition of Jüdische Sprichwörter und Redensarten.

Hans Peter Althaus (Marburg/Lahn) has provided a scholarly introduction, as well as a most useful up-to-date bibliography of the literature on Jewish proverbs. The book is moreover, attractively presented.

When Bernstein carried out his gigantic work in the second half of the nineteenth century, unaided by other individuals or by institutions, the concept of collecting and studying Eastern European Jewish mass culture was shared by few. He could, therefore, expect no support, either from the Orthodox section or from the progressively minded Wissenschaft des Judentums. In Orthodox eyes, such work was secular, while for the Wissenschaftsler popular mass culture was of little value. They prized the philosophical, theological and poetical part of the Jewish heritage, but it did not occur to them that the "uneducated" masses of Eastern Europe, speaking mere "jargon", could produce anything of value or interest in that despised language. Bernstein, however, displayed a folkloristic approach to the culture of his people, an approach which did not begin to gain general acceptance until our own times.

Among the nations of Western Europe, the Enlightenment and Romanticism aroused interest in popular culture and its specifically national characteristics. Under the influence of these movements, especially the romantic notion of the "unwritten" literature, the Brothers Grimm collected German fairy tales.

Nevertheless, it is to be found in Jewish intellectual life at that time. The champions of Jewish culture restricted their researches to the educated classes. Even the most gifted among them were prevented by their "aristocratic" attitude from appreciating the cultural potentialities of the am ha'aretz, the ordinary Yiddish-speaking people.

Naturally enough, they rationalised their neglect of folklore by their contempt for the superstition of the masses. They disparaged popular belief in such conceptions as the Dibbuk, which has become so widely known, even to non-Jews, through the play by the folkloristic poet An-Ski. Since they identified Jewish folklore with superstitious beliefs and practices, with childish legends and Masses, they preferred to avoid the subject altogether.

All Oriental nations are rich in proverbs, some expressing popular wisdom, others of a more learned and scholastic nature. Ancient Jewry possessed collections of such wisdom in teachings like Mishie and The Wisdom of Ben Sira. The Talmud contains hundreds of genuine folk-sayings, covering all aspects of everyday life and expressing the common people's views and feelings on life and death, friendship and love, and the like.

Less is known about the proverbs in medi­eval times. The Jews seem to have taken over the popular wisdom of the nations among whom they lived, so that the influence of German folk-sayings is clearly seen and there are frequent borrowings from German folklore.

Few of the sayings preserved by Bernstein go back further than the eighteenth century. Their language, local colour and approach reflect the outlook of the stedt and the great East European attitudes held before, during and after the time of the Enlightenment are all represented. To sense the feel of the Sprichwörter, one has only to read the chapter headed Rabbi ("Wunder­rabbi"): "A rabbi in a doktor wenn reich fun weiber", "Der rebi trinkt alejn aus dem wein, in hejst demuch di andere solen frejlich sein".

Who were the authors of these sayings? Not, of course, the "people": each must have been created by an individual. The names of the sharp-witted men, rabbinical scholars or rabbinically unlearned, who first created each adage, each wortl, are lost for ever. Their number must border on the infinite.

Are the folk-sayings diametrically opposed to the religious and theologicially determined culture of the post-mediaeval period? Are they expressions of am ha'aretz culture, totally at variance with scholarly culture, the Talmud Chachamim and the Wissenschaftler? Only a romantically prejudiced approach to the history of literature could suggest such an exaggerated position. We do not believe in the creative force of the People as a collective force, nor do we think that the untutored folk is in a better position to create folk-culture than the learned members of the same community.

But it is clear to every student of the Sprichwörter that, in the main, their attitude is that of an anti-Establishment spirit. They oppose the rigid conservatism of the Establishment, ridicule many superstitious beliefs and hierarchic­al concepts, suggest a more lively and flexible attitude to religious issues, the relationship of the sexes, the position of women, and so on.

It is scarcely conceivable that these proverbs and sayings, admirably formulated and profoundly critical, sometimes to the point of aggression, were the work of ignoramuses. On the contrary, the authors of these Sprichwörter and Redensarten must have been highly educated men with complete mastery of the language and its finesses, who had received a talmudic education. Nevertheless, they were not at ease within the limits of established values. In expressing themselves, they voiced the inarticulate feelings, not only of the common man, but also of women and children, as well as the underprivileged within the hierarchically structured society of the ghetto.

THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN ISRAEL

The "International Women's Year" will be remembered by a sorry and shameful perfor­mance, "in the name of the 'Third World' "— held in Mexico City where the Israeli representative, Leah Rabin, had to make her speech before an almost empty hall, as her sister delegates of the "Third World" coun­tries had demonstratively staged an exodus. However, the "Women's Year" had not too happy a hero in Israel—neither for the women that may faintly resemble a "Kulturtapf", it has frozen the situation as it existed at the end of the Mandatory administration, with no chanes permitted except in some isolated par­ticulars.

The opponents to the newly tabled law claim that such a step would violate the "status quo"—which has become an institution in itself. Introduced at the initiative of David Ben-Gurion to prevent anything that he felt would lower the political status of women in Israel. Although the Declaration of Independence of 1948 speaks also of equality of the sexes, certain areas of family life, such as marriage, divorce, and inheritance, are still governed by halachic law which does not always correspond to a modern interpretation of sex equality.

The opponents to the newly tabled law claim that such a step would violate the "status quo"—which has become an institution in itself. Introduced at the initiative of David Ben-Gurion to prevent anything that he felt would lower the political status of women in Israel. Although the Declaration of Independence of 1948 speaks also of equality of the sexes, certain areas of family life, such as marriage, divorce, and inheritance, are still governed by halachic law which does not always correspond to a modern interpretation of sex equality.

The opponents to the newly tabled law claim that such a step would violate the "status quo"—which has become an institution in itself. Introduced at the initiative of David Ben-Gurion to prevent anything that he felt would lower the political status of women in Israel. Although the Declaration of Independence of 1948 speaks also of equality of the sexes, certain areas of family life, such as marriage, divorce, and inheritance, are still governed by halachic law which does not always correspond to a modern interpretation of sex equality.

The opponents to the newly tabled law claim that such a step would violate the "status quo"—which has become an institution in itself. Introduced at the initiative of David Ben-Gurion to prevent anything that he felt would lower the political status of women in Israel. Although the Declaration of Independence of 1948 speaks also of equality of the sexes, certain areas of family life, such as marriage, divorce, and inheritance, are still governed by halachic law which does not always correspond to a modern interpretation of sex equality.

The opponents to the newly tabled law claim that such a step would violate the "status quo"—which has become an institution in itself. Introduced at the initiative of David Ben-Gurion to prevent anything that he felt would lower the political status of women in Israel. Although the Declaration of Independence of 1948 speaks also of equality of the sexes, certain areas of family life, such as marriage, divorce, and inheritance, are still governed by halachic law which does not always correspond to a modern interpretation of sex equality.

The opponents to the newly tabled law claim that such a step would violate the "status quo"—which has become an institution in itself. Introduced at the initiative of David Ben-Gurion to prevent anything that he felt would lower the political status of women in Israel. Although the Declaration of Independence of 1948 speaks also of equality of the sexes, certain areas of family life, such as marriage, divorce, and inheritance, are still governed by halachic law which does not always correspond to a modern interpretation of sex equality.
NACHENTRICHTUNG VON BEITRÄGEN
ZUR DEUTSCHEN SOZIALVERSICHERUNG

Wir haben in unserer Juni 1975-Nummer über die Möglichkeit berichtet, einen der betroffenen Arbeitnehmer einer betrieblichen oder einer anderen Arbeitnehmergruppe in der betroffenen Betriebsgruppe (4) zu sichern, dass der Rentenantrag vor der Ablauf der letzten Frist nicht in Deutschland, sondern auf dem Gebiet der Bundesrepublik Deutschland gestellt wird.

Die Verfolgten nachentrichtung (bei der Rentenreform-Gesetze) besteht, falls die Person eine Versicherungspflichtige Beschäftigung hat, falls sie in dem in Deutschland stationierten oder in einer anderen Arbeitnehmergruppe mit der betrieblichen oder einer anderen Arbeitnehmergruppe in der betroffenen Betriebsgruppe (4) arbeitet.

(1) Zusätzlich zu den bisherigen Voraussetzungen des Nachentrichtungsrechts (Umbrechen einer versicherungspflichtigen Beschäftigung durch Verfolgungsmassnahmen oder bei der Versicherungspflichtigen Beschäftigung) kann jetzt auch die Tatsache, dass der Verfolgte Entschaedigung wegen Ausbildungsberufsschadens und Arbeitslosigkeit nicht von der Versicherungsanstalt für nachentrichtung berechtigt, erfüllt werden und der Anspruch auf die Verfolgendes Schadens zu grunde liegt, wenn die Versicherungspflichtigen Beschäftigung der Person, die auf Verfolgungsmassnahmen oder bei der Versicherungspflichtigen Beschäftigung erfüllt ist, auf diese Weise nicht die Anerkennung einer Erwerbs- und Ersatzzeit erreicht haben, wenn die Person in der Versicherungspflichtigen Beschäftigung erfüllt ist, auf diese Weise nicht die Anerkennung einer Erwerbs- und Ersatzzeit erreicht haben, wenn die Person in der Versicherungspflichtigen Beschäftigung erfüllt ist, auf diese Weise nicht die Anerkennung einer Erwerbs- und Ersatzzeit erreicht haben, wenn die Person in der Versicherungspflichtigen Beschäftigung erfüllt ist, auf diese Weise nicht die Anerkennung einer Erwerbs- und Ersatzzeit erreicht haben, wenn die Person in der Versicherungspflichtigen Beschäftigung erfüllt ist, auf diese Weise nicht die Anerkennung einer Erwerbs- und Ersatzzeit erreicht haben.

(2) Andererseits gibt es viele Ausbildungsberufsschadene, die keine Versicherungs-}

deutsches Altersversicherungsgeld mit 65 Jahren (180 Monate Wartezeit) erneuert, tatsächlich eine Kuerzung nicht stattfindet.


(4) Die Verfolgten nachentrichtung ist grundsätzlich bei der Rentenreform-Gesetze. Die Ausbildungsberufsschadene, die keine Versicherungs-
SUCCESSFUL DEAL WITH RUSSIA

Mr. Richard Beecham, group managing director of Dunbee-Comex-Marx, the group which is responsible for the Horny-F pedigrees-Scalestric toys, has just completed a deal with the Soviet Union. He is the son of Mr. Simon Bischheim (an executive member of the Jewish Labour Movement).

He started a plastic bathing cap business in partnership with Mr. Basil Feldman with the money he borrowed from Edgware to build up the toy business which last year employed 4,000 people and had a turnover of £5 million.

CHURCHILL FOR ALEX RALLY

Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., will be the main speaker at this year's rally following Alex's annual remembrance parade on November 10. The reviewing officer at the parade will be the First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff, Admiral Sir Edward Ashmore.

FAMILY EVENTS

Entries in the column Family Events are free of charge. Please be sure to send them in by the 15th of the month.

Birthdays

The AJR Club extends heartiest congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Theresa Mandelbaum, on the occasion of her 80th birthday on October 1st. Mr. Mandelbaum is the ex-headmaster of the London Hebrew High School and a member of the House of Lords.

Golden Wedding

Marx—Dr. Bernhard and Mrs. Irene Marx, of 144 Pergola Road, Hendon, London, N.W.4, will celebrate their golden wedding on October 12.

Deaths

Wallach—To our dear mother and grandmother, Mrs. H. Wallach, of 123 Dartmouth Road, London, N.W.2, congratulations on your 80th birthday on October 12. A lot of health and happiness in your future life. Grandma.

Wallach—Mrs. Jenny Schottlaender, of 7 Brampton Court, Hendon, London, N.W.6, passed away peacefully on August 12. Deeply loved and remembered by her family and friends.

Sandberg—Mrs. Luise Sandberg (formerly Leister) died in Ostend House, The Bishop's Avenue, London, N.2, on August 12 after a short illness.

Schottlaender—Mrs. Jenny Schottlaender (née Haase) passed away in London on August 10. She was deeply mourned and sadly missed by her relatives and numerous friends.

Memorial Stone

Gluckstein—The memorial stone in memory of Mr. David Gluckstein will be consecrated at Bushey Jewish Cemetery on Sunday, October 12, at 5 p.m.

Philipp Rosenthal whose firm in Bavaria obtained the contract to supply crockery for the royal household in Britain as a refugee. He arrived via North Africa and the Foreign Legion and became a member of the Black Propo's organisation which broadcast alarming news bulletins in German for German consumption. Later on he interrogated German officers in prison, claiming the alias of Philipp Rossiter. After the war he reclaimed the family firm which had been expropriated by the Nazis (his father was a Jew) and returned to Germany to direct it. Since then he has devoted a lot of his time to politics: he is a member of the socialist party in the Bundestag and has held important government war and now has dual nationality.

G O D F R E Y.—Charlotte Margaret Godfrey died in her sleep peacefully at Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, London, on August 31. Beloved “Lottchen” to countless people around the world, loved and adored by whole generations by their children and children’s children. In her 67th year, eternally young, with a living undiminished by age and a joy in life that outweighed all sorrow. “Lottchen’s” place in the hearts of her family and her friends, is assured for all time, our happy memories of her as the only monument she ever wished.

Hoernes—Mr. Max Hoernes, of 13 Fernhurst Gardens, Edgware, Middlesex, died during May. In loving memory—his sisters, Mrs. T. Jaeckel and Mrs. E. Grader, and his daughter, Jenny Crowder.

SURREY AREAS near Richmond/Kew/Wimbledon, also Hammer smith and Putney areas: Lady, car owner, available for shopping, cooking, companionship. Would use car for outings, transport. 3-4 hours per day, Mondays to Fridays. Please contact AJR Employment Agency, 01-624 4449.

SOUTHERN AREAS: Lady car owner, available for shopping, cooking, companionship. Would use car for outings, transport. 3-4 hours per day, Mondays to Fridays. Please contact AJR Employment Agency, 01-624 4449.

Miss M. Bichel, of 528 Golders Green district. Phone 01-452 5867.

MISSING PERSONS

AJR Enquiries

THREE MISSINGS

Misses Adele Lassman, 26, 142 Amos Grove, London, N.14. Adele was last seen at 105 Cazenove Road, London, N.16.

Mr. David Horowitz, last known address 44 Ellesmere Road, Dollis Hill, London, N.W.10. Mr. Horowitz is believed to be missing and is thought to be in the Far East.

Mr. Simon Bischheim (an Executive member of the Jewish Labour Movement) has recently discovered a photo which his nephew had discovered in a junk shop in Tokyo. It depicts an elderly gentleman and carries the dedication: "Very kindly yours—Hermann Prinz." Any reader who thinks he is related to Herrmann Prinz, who obviously had done business in the Far East, or can give any hints which might help to identify him should get in touch with the AJR.

Mr. Jack Schrier, who recently died in Winchester, was a most helpful friend to many victims of Nazi persecution, writes Mr. W. M. Blacksmith in Cinden Town prior to his retirement, he was instrumental in collecting a sum of money for workshops for the training of metalwork of young refugees, very many of whom later settled in Palestine. He also helped to organise a house in his own garden for two young orphan girls who had suffered in concentration camps.

Mr. H. E. Kieoe, Oxford, a member of the AJR, sent us a photo which his nephew had discovered in a junk shop in Tokyo. It depicts an elderly gentleman and carries the dedication: "Very kindly yours—Hermann Prinz." Any reader who thinks he is related to Herrmann Prinz, who obviously had done business in the Far East, or can give any hints which might help to identify him should get in touch with the AJR.

Note: All kinds of fur work undertaken by first-class renovator for ten years' experience and best references. Phone 01-452 5867, after 5 p.m.

CHILDREN WANTED

T YEAR-OLD Series: WANTED—a very kind widower (car owner, available for shopping, cooking, companionship. Would use car for outings, transport. 3-4 hours per day, Mondays to Fridays. Please contact AJR Employment Agency, 01-624 4449.

PART-TIME BOOKKEEPER required for academic institute. Working knowledge of German essential. Box 527.

EXCLUSIVE FUR REPAIRS AND RESTYLING. All kinds of fur work undertaken by first-class renovator for ten years' experience and best references. Phone 01-452 5867, after 5 p.m.

CULTURED INDEPENDENT WIDOW, late 60s, Viennese born, living alone in nice block of flats N.W.4 London (Garage facilities), seeking acquisition, refined gentleman for friendship. Box 523.

MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW, pleasant appearance, nice home, would like to meet a very kind widower (car owner, available for shopping, companionship. Would use car for outings, transport. 3-4 hours per day, Mondays to Fridays. Please contact AJR Employment Agency, 01-624 4449.

MISSING PERSONS

AJR Enquiries

Alman.—Mr. G. Alman, last known address 346 8732 between 8 and 9 a.m.

WIDOWER, early 70s, with Council flat in Westminster and his own business for continuous companionship, eventual marriage. Box No. 526.

LADY (Bermuda), middle-aged, independent, would like to meet gentleman for friendship. Box 531.
DAYAN DR. I. GRUNFELD

Dayan Dr. I. Grunfeld, who died at the age of 75, was a lawyer in Wuerzburg, Germany, who attained leading positions within the Anglo-Jewish community. Before he came to this country, he was a lawyer in Wuerzburg. Whilst always a strictly Orthodox Jew, his previous professional work outside the clerical sphere may have been one of the reasons for which he always had an open mind for general problems of our times and warned of the dangers of a one-sided Jewish education at the expense of worldly subjects. In this respect, he followed the footsteps of Samson Raphael Hirsch who aimed at a synthesis between Jewish teaching and European culture, and he also translated works by S. R. Hirsch into English. His legal background stood him in good stead in his work as a Dayan as well as in his negotiations with the authorities in questions of legislation.

Dr. Grunfeld always loyally remained aware of the worldwide Jewish community. He was an interested member of the AJR and repeatedly expressed his appreciation of our work.

ERNEST ULLMANN

The sculptor Ernest Ullmann died at hisSandock Street, W.3, whilst in his 70th year. He was recently elected Sandock's first “Citizen of the Year”. Born in Munich, he went to South Africa in 1905. He was soon recognised as one of the country's finest sculptors and painters. Several South African cities have acquired his monumental sculptures, and works of his are also displayed at Yad Vashem (Jerusalem) and in the Ez Chaim Synagogue in Johannesburg. Ullmann's numerous awards include the Queen's Coronation Medal (1954). “A great artist has gone from the South African scene”, writes the South African Digest.

PROFESSOR OTTO KURZ

Professor Otto Kurz, who died recently, aged 67, had been librarian of the Warburg Institute, University of London, and subsequently was Professor of History of Classical Tradition at London University and Slade Professor of Fine Arts at Oxford until 1971. In his later years, Professor Kurz's interests turned particularly to the Near and Middle East. Among his many literary achievements was the editorship of Mayer's monumental Bibliography of Jewish Art.

MR. JOSEF ROSENSAFT

Mr. Josef Rosensaft, President of the World Federation of Bergen-Belsen Survivors, died at the age of 64, Born in Bendzin (Poland), he escaped from the death train to Auschwitz but was later captured by the Germans and ended up in Belsen. After the liberation by the Allies, he became the leader of the camp's survivors. Until the very end, “Jossel” Rosensaft was deeply involved in helping the survivors and maintaining the memory of the Holocaust alive for posterity.

MR. OTTO KUZNITZKY

Mr. Otto Kuznitzky (London) died on September 1, shortly before his 91st birthday. Born in Upper Silesia, he studied pharmacy at Breslau University. After the First World War, he settled in Hamburg, where he married and where he was employed as a pharmacist until the Nazis came to power. In this country, where he arrived as a refugee in 1939, Mr. Kuznitzky obtained his English qualifications after the war and worked as a pharmacist in London until he was 70 years old. Mr. Kuznitzky was an interested and helpful member of the AJR, and it is learned with gratitude that he left a bequest for this organisation in his will.

CHARLOTTE GODFREY

Since 1957, when she celebrated her 70th birthday, the name of Charlotte (“Lottchen”) Godfrey (formerly Gottgetreu) appeared in the columns at five-year intervals to wish her many happy returns of the day. In fact, when she became the AJR’s “Citizen of the Year”, we were not at all aware that we had every reason to look forward to the celebration of her 90th birthday. Yet it was not to be. On August 31, she passed away peacefully.

Hers was a long and full life. I liked to quote that she had already had a role in my life before we really met, because she sang at my barmitzvah celebration as a member of the Leventzowbrass. She was a woman who made you, not so much on account of her knowledge of Hebrew but of her musical proficency. Yet we really got to know each other, when, though already in her sixties, she joined the staff of the AJR and became my secretary. Her loyalty to the work developed into a personal friendship with my wife and myself, and we kept contact with each other all the years after her retirement.

The celebration of her 85th birthday differed from many similar occasions by an unusual incoherence of her appearance among the guests. For them, she was not an old lady but a real friend. There will be few people who had contacts with so many relatives, friends and acquaintances.

Almost up to the moment, until her health gave way, she was enterprising, enjoying opera, theatre and concerts and seeing people, either alone or beautifully arranged flat or paying visits to them.

Only a few months before her death she felt that she might require more sheltered accommodation, and she moved into a recently established residential home. Yet hers was only a short stay there, and death after a heart attack made an easy end of her life. In accordance with her wishes, her funeral was private. Yet we act as the spokesmen for many if, through the medium of these columns, we say with feelings of gratitude and affection: “Farewell, Lottchen.”

WERNER ROSENSTOCK

IN MEMORIAM

Charlotte Godfrey

HAMPSTEAD HOUSE

12 Lyndhurst Gardens, N.W.3

for the elderly, retired and slightly handicapped. Luxurious accommodation, central heating throughout. H/C in all rooms, lift to all floors, colour TV, lounge and comfortable dining room, pleasant gardens. Kosher food. Modest terms. Telephone for appointment: 01-203 2692 or 01-749 6037

EDGWARE NURSING HOME

36-38 Orchard Drive, Edgware, Middx.

Registered with the Borough of Barnet and staffed in accordance with their regulations. We provide full nursing care for the elderly and those in the chronically ill of all ages.

Matron: Miss K. McAteer

Tel.: 01-958 8196

SWISS COTTAGE HOTEL

4 Adamson Road, London, N.W.3

Beautifully appointed—all modern comforts.

1 minute from Swiss Cottage Tube Station

SELECT RESIDENTIAL PRIVATE HOTEL

Exquisite Continental Cuisine

H/C, C/H, Telephone in every room. Large Colour TV. Lounges. Lovely Large Terrace & Gardens. Very Quiet Position.

North Finchley, near Woodhouse Grammar School.

MRS. M. GOLDWELL

11 Fenstanton Avenue, London, N.W.12

Tel.: 01-455 0081

HELENA HOUSE

Elegant registered home for the elderly in North Finchley.

Each resident has his or her own room — each one individually furnished.

We offer 24-hour nursing care and attention; have a doctor visiting and on call, beautiful gardens, front and rear; excellent cuisine and boast a homely, Jewish atmosphere. (Not Orthodox).

Please tel. Malton on 01-349 9841 for appointment.

SWISS COTTAGE HOTEL

4 Adamson Road, London, N.W.3

Beautifully appointed—all modern comforts.

1 minute from Swiss Cottage Tube Station

BELSIZE SQUARE GUEST HOUSE

24 BELSIZE SQUARE, N.W.3

Tel.: 01-721 4307 or 01-435 2557

MODERN, SELF-CATERING HOLIDAY ROOMS — NO KITCHEN. MODERATE TERMS.

NEAR SWISS COTTAGE STATION

GROSVENOR NURSING HOME

85/87 Fordwych Road, London, N.W.2

For the Geriatric and Convalescent.

Lift to all floors, pleasant lounge and dining room, all modern conveniences.

All enquiries, telephone: 01-452 9768 & 01-452 0515.

Your Figure Problems Solved

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

Newest styles in Swim & Beachwear & Hosiery

Mme H. LIEBER

871 Finchley Rd., Golders Green, N.W.11 (Licensed by the Board of Trade Office) 01-455 8873
MISCELLANEOUS

THEATRE AND CULTURAL NEWS

German Literature in Decline? This is a much discussed subject which in the main concerns the lack of dramatic works of our time in contrast to the prodigious output of British authors. In a symposium held in the Viennese Akademie der Wissenschaften, a conference of German literature and theatre, will be held in the spring season. Several well known old-timers—Frisch, Hochwaelder, Lernet-Holenia and Zuckmayer, Duerrenmatt's "Romulus the Great" will be on tour all over Germany (starring Charles Regnier). The Austrian author and translator Friedrich Torberg (who first made his name with the best-seller "Der Schueler Gerber hat absolviert") calls himself "the last Jewish author to write in the German language."

East Berlin: An unusual Kleist-evening at the Deutsche Theater combined the full-length "Justice and Trial?" ("Vierzig Tage des Musa Dagh") calls himself "the last Jewish author to write in the German language."

West Berlin: Kleist-evening at the Kleist-Theater: "Die Versuchung", "Die Stimme", "Mforum". The Kleist Association presents a Kleist evening for the first time. The Kleist people are particularly lucky, last but not least by the continuity of its senior staff. After the retirement of the first Matron, Mrs. Dick, in 1965, the obvious choice of her successor was Mrs. G. Dick, who had already been on the staff since 1963. Thus, this month we may extend to her our grateful congratulations for the completion of ten years' work as Matron. Originating from Germany or, to be more explicit, from Bavaria, she understands not only the language but also the mentality of the residents. She embodies two qualities which are indispensable for her difficult work: helpfulness to the individual resident and authority which the Kleist people have to be weighed against the needs of the total community. In this way, Mrs. Dick has welded the residents into a whole.

Yet to keep the Home going, she also has to cope with a great amount of administrative work and to deal with emergency situations which call for quick and level-headed action. Equally, she does not just supervise the staff, but gives them an example by joining in whatever kind of job may have to be tackled. It is certainly no accident that she keeps in contact with her staff members from abroad even after they have returned home and visits them in their countries of residence.

She also has become a trusted friend of the members of the House Committee, and the recent death of its chairman, Mr. F. Ury, was felt as a great personal loss by her. Yet a congratulatory note must not end on a sad key. We thank Mrs. Dick for all she has done, and it is not only for her sake but also for quite unsatisfactory reasons that we wish her happiness and a future of years of work for the benefit of our people. W.R.

TEN YEARS OF FAITHFUL SERVICES

Tribute to Leo Baeck House Matron

Whenever one enters Leo Baeck House, one is immediately captivated by the atmosphere it radiates. Converted from a private villa, it has still retained the character of a personal dwelling place. Yet important as these architectural assets may be, it is the feeling among the residents that is first and foremost due to the spirit in which the Home is run. In this respect, Leo Baeck House has been particularly lucky, last but not least by the continuity of its senior staff. After the retirement of the first Matron, Mrs. Dick, in 1965, the obvious choice of her successor was Mrs. G. Dick, who had already been on the staff since 1963. Thus, this month we may extend to her our grateful congratulations for the completion of ten years' work as Matron.

JEWISH BOOKS

Originating from Germany or, to be more explicit, from Bavaria, she understands not only the language but also the mentality of the residents. She embodies two qualities which are indispensable for her difficult work: helpfulness to the individual resident and authority which the Kleist people have to be weighed against the needs of the total community. In this way, Mrs. Dick has welded the residents into a whole.

Yet to keep the Home going, she also has to cope with a great amount of administrative work and to deal with emergency situations which call for quick and level-headed action. Equally, she does not just supervise the staff, but gives them an example by joining in whatever kind of job may have to be tackled. It is certainly no accident that she keeps in contact with her staff members from abroad even after they have returned home and visits them in their countries of residence.

She also has become a trusted friend of the members of the House Committee, and the recent death of its chairman, Mr. F. Ury, was felt as a great personal loss by her. Yet a congratulatory note must not end on a sad key. We thank Mrs. Dick for all she has done, and it is not only for her sake but also for quite unsatisfactory reasons that we wish her happiness and a future of years of work for the benefit of our people. W.R.

For English and German Books

HANS PREISS

International Booksellers

14 Bury Place, London, W.C.1

For English and German Books

Catering with a difference

Food of all nations for formal or informal occasions in your own home.

LONDON AND COUNTRY

Mrs. ILLY LIEBERMAN

1093 2972

For English and German Books

Madame T.C.

International Booksellers

14 Bury Place, London, W.C.1

For English and German Books

R. & G. ELECTRICAL LIMITED

195b Belgrave Road, N.W.9

624 2846/328 2846

Electrical Contractors & Stockists

of all Electrical Appliances

OFFICIALLY APPOINTED HOOVER SERVICE DEALERS

THE DORICE

Continental Cuisine—Licensed

169a Finchley Road, N.W.3

(624 6301)

PARTIES CATERED FOR

DENTAL REPAIR CLINIC

DENTURES REPAIRED (WHILE YOU WAIT)

We specialise in duplicating your own Dentures.

1 TRANSEPT ST., LONDON, N.W.1

(6 doors from Edgware Road, Met. Station in Clifton Street)

01-723 6558

LUGGAGE

HANDBAGS, UMBRELLAS AND ALL LEATHER GOODS

TRAVEL GOODS

N. FUCHS

267 West End Lane, N.W.6

Phone 435 2802

B. L. WEISS

PRINTERS • STATIONERS

139-141 High Street, London, N.1

Telephone: 01-458 3220

ESTIMATES FREE

Published by the Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain, 8 Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3 6JY. "Phone: 01-624 9096/7 (General Office and Administration of Homes); 01-624 4449 (Employment Agency and Social Services Department).

Printed at the Sharon Press, 61 Lilford Road, S.E.5.