

INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Herbert Freedman (Jerusalem)

ISRAEL AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Israel's expulsion from the United Nations was recommended last March by a 17 nation co-ordinating committee for the so-called non-aligned bloc. This move also envisages the imposition of sanctions against Israel. Against these trends a Western front has been developing, and if a resolution aiming at Israel's expulsion from the UN were introduced in the Security Council, it would be vetoed not only by the United States but also by Britain and France, both of which oppose such an ouster most vigorously.

The proposal to ostracize and castigate Israel was put forward by the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Iraq, Syria and Cuba. India is said to have taken the position that Israel's "transgressions" were not in the same league as South Africa's and that she should not, therefore, be treated in the same way.

Arab militants might shirk the predictable outcome of the issue in the Security Council and go about by challenging the credentials of Israel's delegation at the General Assembly's Credentials Committee. This was the way in which South Africa was barred from the General Assembly last year. In the past, Arab members of the Credentials Committee have usually recorded their reservation against Israel's participation, without putting the matter to the vote. But buoyed by the South African precedent, they might see fit to force the issue when the General Assembly reconvenes this month.

Israeli and Western diplomats contend that the South African case, far from being a precedent, was a legal and procedural aberration permitted to occur by last year's unabashedly tendentious Assembly President, Abdul Aziz Bouteflika of Algeria. In 1970, when South Africa's credentials were similarly rejected by the Credentials Committee, the then President, Norway's Edvard Hambro, ruled that this did not disqualify the South Africans from participating in the Assembly.

Observers here believe that Egypt and other more sophisticated Arab States will be deterred from instigating such an ouster attempt, though they might not actively oppose one instigated by others. Some of the Arabs are known to have been chastened and sobered somewhat by the outcry which followed UNESCO's discriminatory action against Israel. They were also taken aback by the sharp reaction which their juggernaut tactics at last year's General Assembly eventually raised among the Western and other longer-established delegations.

Officials in Jerusalem are concerned about Dr. Kurt Waldheim's failure to forthrightly condemn those Arab machinations. The UN Secretary-General, it is pointed out here, ought to have spoken out clearly against any ouster bid, in that way adding his own considerable influence to the forces within the UN which would oppose such a step. Instead,

he pretended not to have heard anything about such attempts and limited his remarks to the general phrase that he supported the "universality" of the UN. The Secretary General is an independent organ of the UN under its Charter, expressly charged to be neutral and objective, and uninfluenced by member states in the performance of his duties. He has a major responsibility for upholding the Charter and for maintaining the international nature of the Organisation.

The United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Daniel Moynihan, predicted that the US Congress would insist on reducing America's support of the UN if Israel were ousted from the world organisation. He was supported by several influential Senators. In Brussels, Common Market leaders declared opposition to the Arab initiative to eject a member state and said that any violation of the Charter would not be acceptable to the EEC. British Prime Minister Harold Wilson said after the March meeting that the delegates were "very robust about any question of expulsion of any country from the United Nations and there was a general support for the universality principle".

Yet 40 Islamic nations defied the US and Europe by calling for the expulsion of Israel from the UN. The call came from two resolutions passed at the Islamic Foreign Ministers' conference in Jeddah. Among those voting unanimously were the representatives of Iran which has regular contacts with Israel, and Turkey which is a member of NATO.

It has been said that the Jewish State is a creation of the UN and that its position in international law is based on the UN decision of November 29, 1947. Should this decision be revoked, which could easily happen, so the argument goes, Israel's legal basis would be affected. This is not the case. True, had it not been for the UN Partition Resolution when both the US and USSR joined states from East and West to vote approval, the scenario might not have unfolded in quite the same way. In fact, however, the historic Resolution is but a link in a chain of events that brought Israel into being—the Balfour Declaration, the Mandate of the League of Nations, the patient work of settlement and upbuilding before 1948 and, finally, the War of Independence.

The November 1947 Resolution recommended the termination of the British Mandate in Palestine and the partition of the country into an Arab and Jewish State with an inter-

national enclave for Jerusalem. The two states were to be bound together by an Economic Union, including a customs union, a joint currency system with a single foreign exchange rate, joint economic development schemes (irrigation, land reclamation and soil conservation), interstate railways, highways and postal services, and joint operation of ports and airports. There was to be a common customs tariff and a joint economic board to administer the Union.

The basic assumption of the whole scheme was that it would be freely accepted by both parties and worked out in agreement between them. It is obvious that no such Union could operate for a single day between States divided by conflict and hostility.

The Jews, though critical and apprehensive of some of the details, accepted the Partition Plan. The Arab reaction was out-and-out rejection. Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, then Egypt's representative at the UN, declared: "We do not choose to comply with the General Assembly's Resolution on Palestine. The Charter and the UN will not fall apart if one more of the General Assembly's resolutions is not put into effect". The statements of the representatives of Syria, Iraq and Lebanon were couched in a similar language. Meeting in Cairo on December 9, 1947, the Arab Premiers declared that they would "do everything possible to bring about the collapse of the UN partition plan".

This they made true, and in May 1948, the UN Palestine Commission in its report to the Security Council, wrote: "Powerful Arab interests both inside and outside Palestine are defying the Resolution of the General Assembly and are engaged in a deliberate effort to alter by force the settlement envisaged therein". The position was summed up by Dr. Fawzi in 1948 when he said: "It has been apparent for many months that the General Assembly Resolution of 1947 is dead".

The Resolution was indeed superseded by subsequent events. The Arab States rendered it ineffectual by their unanimous rejection and defiance, and by their invasion of the emergent Jewish State. The other member states of the United Nations did nothing to secure the resolution's implementation and to oppose Arab aggression. As a result of the fighting, the UN decision underwent a change.

In 1948 the General Assembly actually voted down resolutions designed to affirm the 1947 decision, and in its debate on December 11, 1948, deliberately omitted reference to it. At the instance of John Foster Dulles, then head of the United States delegation, the General Assembly on that day resolved that the boundaries between Israel and the neighbouring states be drawn up by mutual agreement. The parties complied with this policy and concluded armistice agreements by which the pre-1967 frontiers were fixed, although one provision of the armistice was never carried out—to extend the agreements into a final negotiated settlement. The accent shifted from the UN to the parties concerned, and in 1952 the 7th General Assembly voted

The Executive Committee of the
**ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH
REFUGEES**

wishes all members a
VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR
and thanks them for their continuous
support.

Continued on page 2, column 1

ISRAEL AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Continued from page 1

down a Philippine amendment to revive the Partition Resolution.

Thus the Resolution a long time ago lost its validity both as a legal concept and as an instrument—or rather potential threat—for fixing the borders of Israel in any forthcoming negotiations.

Although Israel's disenchantment with the UN started as early as 1948, when the collective security system failed to ward off a five-fold Arab invasion, its expulsion from the international community would be a grave blow; it would, if it came to pass, isolate the Jewish State still further and, at the same time, would seriously undermine the moral status of the United Nations. The world ought to have learnt by now that the disintegration of free and democratic institutions and of political fair play starts always with the discriminations against the Jews.

(After the above article was written, a resolution calling for the expulsion of Israel from the UN was rejected at the meeting of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), held at Kampala. Instead, after a long debate, in the course of which milder versions of the resolution were rejected as well, the OAU States were requested "to take the most adequate measures to reinforce the pressure exerted on Israel at the UN and its specialised agencies, including the possibility of eventually depriving it of its membership in these institutions.")

ARAB CAMPAIGN REBUFFED

The eleven leaders of Europe's Socialist parties, including Mr. Harold Wilson, in the presence of the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. Itzhak Rabin, unanimously agreed in Stockholm to oppose Arab attempts to exclude Israel from the United Nations. The Swedish Prime Minister, Mr. Olof Palme, who acted as the spokesman for the Socialist leaders, said that "we were all completely unanimous" in the opinion that attempts to suspend or expel Israel from the UN would violate the charter of the world organisation. Mr. Rabin stressed that he was fully satisfied with the position taken by the other Socialist leaders.

Among those attending the meeting were Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany as well as his predecessor Mr. Willy Brandt, Mr. François Mitterand, the French Socialist leader, and Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria.

SUPPORT FROM TITO

In private conversations with leaders attending the recent security conference in Helsinki, President Tito of Yugoslavia said that Israel's expulsion or suspension from the United Nations would be damaging and destructive to the UN.

President Tito is a leading figure in the Third World and his attitude is considered of great importance. It might affect the entire campaign by the Arabs to expel Israel from the UN.

FOREIGN INVALIDITY PENSIONS AND AUSTRIAN PUBLIC SERVANTS' PENSIONS

New Tax Concessions

As already briefly reported in our August issue, foreign invalidity pensions corresponding to British National Insurance invalidity benefits, which are exempt from U.K. tax by Section 219 (1), Taxes Act 1970, will be exempt from United Kingdom income tax for the tax year 1974/75 and subsequent years. An "Extra-Statutory Concession" to this effect will be published by the Board of Inland Revenue. The Concession will extend to all foreign social security payments which correspond to those British National Insurance benefits which are tax-exempt; in practice, the exemption will apply to the German and Austrian social insurance invalidity pensions paid to Nazi victims resident in this country (and which, in the absence of the new Concession, would be only 50 per cent tax exempt under Section 22 (2), Finance Act 1974).

This extra-statutory concession was announced in Parliament by the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, the Rt. Hon. Joel Barnett, M.P., following representations made by the AJR since August, 1974 (see the report on "Taxation of Pensions" on page 2 of our August issue).

In reply to further pleas made by the AJR concerning the U.K. tax treatment of certain Austrian pensions paid to Nazi victims, Mr. Barnett has advised that the Inland Revenue will treat as covered by Section 22 (2), Finance Act 1974, and therefore entitled to the 50 per cent deduction, the pensions paid to former State employees and former employees of the Austrian Laender, Communities and other public bodies, "on the view that these pensions stem from Austrian Government actions and arrangements amounting in effect to a special provision made under Austrian law".

This tax treatment equally has effect for the tax year 1974/75 and onwards. Any assessments made for 1974/75, in respect of German or Austrian invalidity pensions or the Austrian public servants' pensions referred to above, which do not conform to these rules should be appealed against and amendment should be requested.

Our sincere gratitude is due to M.P.s Geoffrey Finsberg and Greville Janner, Q.C., who again supported us most effectively, and to Mr. Joel Barnett for the sympathy and understanding again displayed. F.E.F.

With acknowledgement to the news service of the Jewish Chronicle.

COMPENSATION NEWS

NAZI-OPFER AUS OESTERREICH

Rechtslage unverändert

Die kuerzlich verbreitete Mitteilung, dass die oesterreichische Regierung eine zusaetzliche Zahlung an Verfolgte beschlossen habe, ist, wie wir aus zuverlaessiger Quelle erfahren, unrichtig. Richtig ist nur, dass seit Jahren mit der oesterreichischen Regierung wegen einer zusaetzlichen Zahlung verhandelt wird. Diese Verhandlungen machen in juengster Zeit Fortschritte, koennen aber—schon wegen der bevorstehenden Neuwahlen in den Nationalrat—erst fruehestens im Fruehjahr 1976 zu einem Ergebnis fuehren, und das nur, wenn kein Regierungswechsel erfolgt. Die beabsichtigte Leistung wird nicht mehr als je S 15.000.—betragen. Zahlungen werden nur an Beduerftige erfolgen koennen.

Wie stets, werden wir unsere Leser informieren, falls irgendwelche Neuregelungen im naechsten Jahre ergehen sollten.

DETENTE AT HELSINKI

Emigration of Soviet Jews

Professor Alexander Lerner, one of the Jewish intellectuals who has sought to emigrate to Israel for a number of years, was reported to have commented to Western correspondents, after meeting Mr. V. S. Obidin, the head of Ovir (the Soviet Union's visa and registration office) in Moscow that "the Soviet authorities take no account of the Helsinki agreements".

The view that the signing by Mr. Leonid Brezhnev of the final document in Helsinki of the 35-nation conference on security and co-operation in Europe would appear to offer little towards the human rights and emigration prospects of Soviet Jews, is reinforced by other Soviet reactions. When Mr. Harold Wilson returned to London after the conference he stated that the Helsinki agreement was intended not only to promote the free movement of people in Europe but also the movement of Soviet Jews to Israel. However, in its coverage of the Helsinki proceedings and their aftermath, these particular expressions of Mr. Wilson were not reported in the Soviet press and other media. Observers noted that Mr. Brezhnev omitted any reference to human rights in his Helsinki speech, and he also made it clear that his interpretation of freedom of exchange of information differed from Western ideas on this.

FORD'S VISIT TO AUSCHWITZ

En route to the Helsinki conference of world leaders President Ford and Dr. Henry Kissinger, the US Secretary of State, visited Poland, where they were taken to the site of Auschwitz. The American President had earlier laid a wreath at the monument to the murdered men, women and children of Auschwitz, who reportedly include relatives of Dr. Kissinger.

Dr Kissinger said that he had not brought his young son with him because "too many of my people got too close to these places".

RABIN AT BELSEN

During his recent official visit to West Germany, Mr. Itzhak Rabin, Israel's Premier, paid homage to the 50,000 victims of Nazism, mostly European Jews, murdered during the Hitler régime in Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. Mr. Rabin recited Kaddish at the camp site and laid a wreath at the Jewish memorial to the victims.

CARL VON OSSIEZKY MEDAL

This year the Carl von Ossietzky Medal of the West Berlin Section of the International League of Human Rights was awarded to the politically active parson Heinrich Albertz, formerly Governing Mayor of Berlin. Under the Third Reich, Pastor Albertz was a member of the Confessional Church. The recipients of the medal in the preceding years included the theologian Professor D. Helmut Gollwitzer (1973) and the author Heinrich Boell (1974).

Greyhound Guaranty Limited

Bankers

5 GRAFTON STREET, MAYFAIR,
LONDON, W1X 3LB

Telephone: 01-629 1208

Telex: 22465 Cables: Greyty, London, W.1

HOME NEWS

ARAB BOYCOTT
Firms Back Out

Mr. Lewis Goodman, the chairman of the Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce, told the chamber's annual meeting in London that a number of ordinary and council members, including British Leyland, have resigned or refused to advertise in the chamber's journal as a result of the Arab boycott. He disclosed that a £3,500,000 order for tugboats by the Israel Ports Authority had been lost to Norway because one British yard refused it on the grounds of "industrial problems" and another because it was "politically uncertain". He also referred to the "astonishing procedure" followed by the Fairey Aviation Company at Taunton, Somerset, which sells aircraft to Israel but only through an American distributor. Mr. Goodman lauded Vono Ltd., the bedding manufacturers, who when they sought a trademark registration in Saudi Arabia, refused to sign a declaration which included the rules of the Arab Boycott Committee against Israel, but its name was nevertheless registered in Saudi Arabia.

Discrimination Outcome

Mr. Martin Savitt and Dr. Jacob Gewirtz, chairman and executive director of the Board of Deputies defence and group relations committee, are its representatives on the recently formed Anti-Boycott Co-ordinating Committee, which also includes the Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Advisory Council, the Zionist Federation and B'nai B'rith.

In a memorandum on the impact of the Arab boycott, they state that a number of British businessmen have complained to the board that they are unable to visit Saudi Arabia on company business because they are Jewish. They warn that since an increasing number of British firms are now dealing with Arab countries, some of which refuse visas to Jews, it is inevitable that companies will be increasingly reluctant to hire Jews. Such discrimination on grounds of ethnic and national origin is an offence under the 1968 Race Relations Act.

The memorandum also draws attention to the fact that the Charing Cross Hospital plans to guarantee 100 places in its medical school for Saudi students over the next five years. Since massive Saudi grants are involved and given the overall antisemitic policy of the Saudi Government, there is a serious risk to the future status of Jewish students and teaching staff at the hospital.

The board is highly critical of the attitude of successive British Governments towards the boycott and their refusal to legislate against it or to advise British companies to ignore it.

ROCK OF AJEX

The 270-year-old Jewish community in Gibraltar now has a branch of the Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen and Women, and a women's section formed by the wives of founder-members.

DEATH OF SOLLI MARCUS

The sudden death of Solli Marcus on July 13 at the early age of 53 came as a great shock to all who knew him. He served the Jewish Blind Society since 1951 as chief welfare officer and more lately as deputy secretary. Recognising the important role played by social workers in the community, he laid the foundations for the formation of the Jewish Association of Professionals in Social Work, of which he was its first chairman. He was also an active member of the Association of Executives of Jewish Communal Organisations. In the Jewish political sphere, he was active as the chairman of Mapam in Great Britain and defended the cause of Israel before many extreme Left-wing audiences, especially in the universities. The untimely departure of this energetic and colourful personality is a severe loss for the whole Anglo-Jewish community.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR
CONFERENCE

Anti-Zionist Declaration

The Board of Deputies protested to the Foreign Office regarding Britain's abstention on an anti-Zionist declaration at the UN International Women's Year conference in Mexico City. In a letter to the board the Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Mr. David Ennals, said that the insertion of the term "Zionism" into the resolution of the conference and the highly political tone taken by the conference generally was deplored.

He pointed out that the British delegation voted against the inclusion of references to Zionism in the draft declaration but "we did not vote against the declaration as a whole because, purged of its references to Zionism, it was of a humanitarian nature and in keeping with the objectives of the conference".

British Leader's Dilemma

Addressing the annual meeting of the Association of Jewish Women's Organisations in London recently, Mrs. Millie Miller, Labour MP for Ilford North, described her dilemma as leader of the British delegation at the conference. She would have loved to have stood up and walked out in protest, but all she could do was to cable the Foreign Office for instructions on how to vote.

AUSTRIAN AWARD

Mrs. E. Mahler Honoured

Mrs. E. Mahler, who has been in charge of the Austrian Desk of the United Restitution Office in London since 1956, has been awarded the Austrian "Silberne Ehrenzeichen". In the course of her work, Mrs. Mahler has helped innumerable Nazi victims from Austria, and her knowledge and compassion have been of greatest benefit to them. A conscientious and understanding adviser, she also put herself at the disposal of those among them who, due to age or infirmity, were not able to call on her office and visited them in their homes. We cordially congratulate Mrs. Mahler on the well-deserved recognition of her services.

**Dorlon
Chocolates**
make
very special gifts

Caxton Chocolate Co. Ltd.
London N22 6UN

ANGLO-JUDAICA

Board's Financial Straits

The Board of Deputies finds itself in dire financial straits, with expenditure now approaching double its income. The treasurer has described the half-yearly figures presented to the board as the worst in its long history. In the six months to April 28 income reached £33,316, almost double the amount in the comparable period last year, but fell short of rapidly rising expenditure by £20,678. The combined total deficit of the board and its charitable trust amounted to a record figure of nearly £30,000.

The 1975-76 expenditure is estimated at £115,000 and the board has already had to borrow £13,500 from its pension fund, and to amend its constitution to provide for further bank loans. There is one bright spot in the accounts—a considerable increase in income from the voluntary £2 per annum levy paid by synagogue members represented on the board, which in the first half year amounted to £24,366 compared with £8,958 a year ago.

Sale of Brady Premises

A worsening financial position arising from a drop in communal support has forced Brady Clubs and Settlement, the oldest-established Jewish club in London's East End, to offer their Hanbury Street premises to Tower Hamlets Council for £255,000. Tower Hamlets Council is interested in using the premises as an all-purpose community centre to meet local demand. If it goes ahead with the purchase, it may allow the 500-member club the use of the building for two evenings a week.

Brighton Synagogue Centenary

The Middle Street Synagogue, Brighton, celebrated its centenary at a special service at which the Chief Rabbi occupied the pulpit. In his address to the large congregation Dr. Jakobovits spoke of the instability, the selfishness and the violence which is challenging society today. Of the synagogue itself, he said that it had outlasted the erosions of history when many synagogues had been desecrated and destroyed during the wars. The synagogue was considered to be one of the most beautiful in the world.

Liverpool Elect Women

Whilst in London the election of women to synagogue boards of management has so far only reached the stage of "careful and detailed consideration", in Liverpool two women have this year been elected to full membership of the executives of their respective congregations. Mrs. Valerie Joseph was elected secretary of the Allerton congregation, with a membership of 350 and, earlier in the year, Mrs. Dorothea Zakuto was elected secretary of the Fairfield Synagogue as well as its registrar of marriages.

Carmel College Cuts

Speaking at Carmel College's annual speech day the headmaster Rabbi Jeremy Rosen, said that cuts in staff, scholarships and sports facilities have had to be made this year by Carmel, Britain's only Jewish public school, because of the difficult economic situation.

Last year, Carmel had been able to take 25 new scholarship pupils, but this year it would be taking fewer than five, as part of the cut-backs.

Judaica Study

The first annual conference of the British Association for Jewish Studies held at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, under the presidency of Dr. Geza Vermes, was attended by over 60 members and guests. Dr. Vermes said that its most encouraging feature was that, in addition to well-known experts, the association had the opportunity to listen to a number of young colleagues who had demonstrated not only promise but a considerable degree of scholarly achievement.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

UNITED STATES

Auschwitz Jew leaves Millions

According to Der Allgemeiner Journal, the American Yiddish-language weekly newspaper, Samuel Weingarten, who recently died in Los Angeles, bequeathed \$15 million (about £6½ million) to a woman he fell in love with 30 years ago, who later disappeared "before his eyes". A Jew saved from Auschwitz, he met her in another camp, Mauthausen, in Austria, where he was sent as a displaced person at the end of the Second World War.

The woman, known as "Bracha" or "Miriam" was a native of Warsaw, like Mr. Weingarten. They arranged to meet in Feldkirch in Austria, but Miriam did not keep the rendezvous. Mr. Weingarten later emigrated to the United States, establishing a successful diamond business in Los Angeles. He never gave up his search for Miriam but did not find her and never married.

Faith and Prejudice

Some 80 leading Catholic, Protestant and Jewish educationists met at a conference on "Faith and Prejudice" convened by the inter-religious department of the American Jewish Committee. The consensus was that prejudicial stereotypes of Jews, still prevalent in Catholic and Protestant textbooks fewer than 12 years ago, have been mostly removed but have not yet been replaced by an accurate picture of Jews and Judaism.

The Christian speakers agreed that a key weakness in Christian education was the lack of teaching about the Holocaust and teaching about the theological implications of Israel for Jews. It was emphasised that the ground work for Hitler's "final solution" was laid long ago by the stereotype of the Jewish people fostered in Western Christendom since the early days of the Church. Although the charge of deicide had been virtually eliminated against the Jews in Catholic instructional material, the Catholic educational approach had not yet been brought up to contemporary times.

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

Appointment of New Director

Dr. A. J. Sherman has been appointed Executive Director of the Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture, which administers the last instalment of the German reparation payments under the Hague Agreement and allocates its proceeds for the preservation and re-creation of the Jewish cultural values affected by the Holocaust in Europe. Dr. Sherman, an American citizen born in Jerusalem, was until recently a Research Fellow of St. Antony's College and Lecturer in Politics at Oxford University. During his stay in this country, he published "Island Refuge", a comprehensive work about the British Government's policy towards the refugees from Nazi Oppression, reviewed in our January 1974 issue.

Dr. Jerry Hochbaum, until now Assistant Director, has been appointed Associate Director of the Foundation.

BELSIZE SQUARE SYNAGOGUE

51 Belsize Square, London, N.W.3

SYNAGOGUE SERVICES

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

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

GERMANY

Minimising Nazi Crimes

Dr. Wilhelm Staeglich, a retired judge, who is a veteran member of the ultra-Right-wing National Democratic Party, wrote an article about Auschwitz concentration camp in Nation Europa, an extremist monthly publication, in 1973. Therein he claimed that conditions at Auschwitz were good and that the crematoria ovens were actually ordinary bakers' ovens.

A Hamburg court has reduced the former judge's pension, having found him guilty of trying to minimise or deny Nazi crimes.

Further Sentence on Gestapo Chief

Ludwig Hahn, the Gestapo chief in Warsaw during the Second World War, has been sentenced to life imprisonment for complicity in the deportation and murder of more than 230,000 Warsaw Jews in 1942. He is already serving a 12-year sentence passed in 1973 for complicity in the murder of thousands of Jewish and Polish prisoners in Warsaw. Three of Hahn's subordinates have been charged with selecting Jews for the gas chambers in the Warsaw Ghetto and with torturing and killing many Jews on their way to the railway station.

Hahn was found guilty of sharing responsibility for transporting 300,000 Jews and Poles to Treblinka concentration camp between June and October, 1942. His plea that he did not know why the victims were sent to Treblinka was dismissed by the court as "unbelievable", the court ruling that the evidence showed that Hahn was fully informed. The judgement noted that Hahn's former superior officer and some of his subordinates had described him as a "special Jew-hater".

Arrest After 25 Years

After living in West Germany for more than 25 years, former SS Colonel Victor Araijs was arrested near Frankfurt, and charged with complicity in the wartime murder of between 10,000 and 30,000 Latvian Jews. He is accused of leading an SS group involved in the systematic killings.

A spokesman of the Hamburg public prosecutor's office announced that a warrant for Araijs' arrest was issued last year, when it became known to the legal authorities that he was still in West Germany and living under the maiden name of his wife.

Your House for:-

**CURTAINS, CARPETS,
FLOOR COVERINGS**

SPECIALITY

**CONTINENTAL DOWN
QUILTS**

ALSO RE-MAKES AND RE-COVERS

ESTIMATES FREE

DAWSON-LANE LIMITED

(Established 1946)

17 BRIDGE ROAD, WEMBLEY PARK
Telephone: 904 6671

Personal attention of Mr. W. Shackman.

JEWRY IN THE EAST

BIBLES FOR ISRAEL

Rabbi Moshe Litonsky, the chairman of the Leningrad congregation, has sent a parcel of Bibles, siddurim and Haggadot addressed to the Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv, Rabbi Yedidya Frankel. The books, in Russian, were accompanied by a handwritten note in Hebrew asking Rabbi Frankel to be kind enough to distribute them among the Jews in Israel. Rabbi Litonsky's note said that the books had been sent to the Leningrad congregation by Jewish communities in the United States and Canada, but he had sent them to Israel "because we had so many, that we decided to share them with others".

Experts believe that the KGB put pressure on Rabbi Litonsky to send the parcel of books in an effort to show that there is no shortage of such books in the Soviet Union, and that it is extremely unlikely that there is an over-supply of Bibles and prayer books in Leningrad.

KGB THREATS

Nearly 30 Moscow, Vladimir and Leningrad Jews alleged to have contributed to the samizdat (self-published) publication, Jews in the USSR, are reported to have been interrogated or threatened by the KGB. Jews in Moscow and other main Soviet cities are concerned that a series of show trials may soon be staged as the outcome of these threats.

FREED FOR WOMEN'S YEAR

As a gesture in connection with International Women's Year, Mrs. Anna Berkovsky, of Novosibirsk, was released after serving 13 months of a two-year corrective labour sentence. Mrs. Berkovsky and her husband, Yuri, who had been dismissed from their jobs after applying to emigrate to Israel, were convicted of speculation in June, 1974, for selling their personal belongings in order to live.

ANTISEMITIC FILM

The Promised Land, by Andrzej Wajda, a Polish film director of world renown, a film screened at the Moscow international film festival, is reported to combine artistic merit with conscious antisemitism. It emphasises the idea disseminated by Nazi propaganda and the more extreme Polish antisemitic propaganda before the Second World War that links with Jews were "degrading" for other people. Based on the novel of the same name by the Polish author and Nobel Prize winner, Wladyslaw Reymont, who died in the 'twenties, the film depicts the development of the Lodz textile industry in the late nineteenth century in which Jews had a big role. The Jews in the film, it is reported, are obnoxiously portrayed to an extent unknown since the Nazi antisemitic films.

In Poland the film has been attacked by antisemitic film producers for not being antisemitic enough, since it is a Polish capitalist who summons the police to fire on workers, thereby reducing its incitement to anti-Jewish hatred. A Profile film, Heads or Tails, has condemned the "old" Polish security police, alleging that it was "full of Jews", while praising the new force, which has been "purged" of them.

BECHSTEIN STEINWAY BLUTHNER
Finest selection reconditioned PIANOS

Always interested in purchasing
well-preserved instruments.

JAQUES SAMUEL PIANOS LTD.
142 Edgware Road, W.2
Tel.: 723 8818/9.

Fritz Friedlaender (Melbourne)

ARTHUR KOESTLER 70

It happened in London in 1967 that Arthur Koestler was charged in court with undisciplined conduct on the road and his driving licence was cancelled for one year. The judge told him that he had become one of his admirers after reading his books. But as he didn't want to deprive himself of the pleasure of reading the writer Koestler, he had to prevent the driver Koestler from jeopardising his life.

This incident was significant in a two-fold way. Arthur Koestler is on the one hand an author to whom a world-wide audience is listening with rapt attention. On the other hand he is a typical non-conformist, unwilling to accommodate to others and to observe strict rules.

Arthur Koestler was born on September 5, 1905, in Budapest. He has enabled us to share the exciting drama of his youth and of his early years of maturity by publishing two volumes of a splendid autobiography, "Arrow in the Blue" (1952) and "The Invisible Writing" (1954). He was brought up bilingually, speaking Hungarian at school and German at home. Ady, the great Hungarian poet, Rilke, Goethe, Heine and Byron were his favourite poets. Later in Vienna he was thrilled by Hofmannsthal, the early Werfel, Peter Altenberg and Karl Kraus. Darwin's theory of evolution, which he got to know through Haeckel's "Weltraetzel", led him to a study of natural science and engineering, but his youthful spirit of adventure recoiled from the prospect of a regular bourgeois career. He fell under the spell of Vladimir Jabotinsky's powerful personality, who won him over to the cause of militant Zionism.

Driven by a youthful enthusiasm Koestler joined a kibbutz in Palestine in 1926, only to find that he was completely unfit for heavy physical labour. Forced to leave the kibbutz, he suffered dire privation, till he began to make a living by his pen. This was the modest start of a truly great writer. His reports on Palestine opened the door of the mighty Ullstein press to him in 1930. He was sent as one of its correspondents to Paris; later Dr. Franz Ullstein, the most intelligent of the Ullstein brothers, appointed him science writer of the Ullstein press. He had—to use a press slogan—"arrived".

During these formative years he turned to Communism under the strong influence of Engels, of Lenin's "State and Revolution", and, above all, of Willy Muenzenberg, the Communist leader, who was murdered in France in 1940. It also occurred under the pressure of the Nazi menace that Koestler joined the German Communist Party on December 31, 1931. He visited the Soviet Union in 1932-33 and was strongly impressed by the fact that "there were no longer rich and poor, masters and servants, officers and other ranks. The history of homo sapiens had started again from scratch".

On mature consideration he realised, however, that the Bolshevik ideal is marred as soon as it is put into practice: "It is easy to say that all that is wanted is a synthesis—the synthesis between saint and revolutionary; but so far this has never been achieved. . . . Apparently, the two elements do not mix. . . ."

A closer study made Koestler aware of the fact that Stalin's attempt at a rural collectivisation had failed: "The peasantry has been the stumbling block of all socialist revolutions, it is the unsolved problem of Marxist theory."

It was, however, the shocking experience of the brutal terror of Stalin's purges in the 'thirties that forced Koestler to break with Communism.

When Hitler took over in Germany, Koestler went to Paris, where at first he made a scanty living as a writer. This situation improved as soon as the London "News Chronicle" commissioned him to cover the events of the Spanish Civil War in 1936-37. In doing so he was captured by Franco's troops as a Leftist writer and sentenced to death; but due to strong British intervention the death sentence was commuted to a term of imprisonment. In his "Spanish Testament" (1937), Koestler vividly described his emotions during the 100 days of captivity.

He was arrested again as an enemy alien in France in 1939, but escaped from gaol and joined the French Foreign Legion. When France fell in 1940, he fled to England where he served in the British Army from 1941 to 1942.

These turbulent years saw his rise to world fame on account of his critical analysis of Communism in ancient and modern times: The novel, "The Gladiators" (1939), was followed by the novel, "Darkness at Noon" (1940), and a book of reflection "The Yogi and the Commissar" (1945).

"Darkness at Noon" was outstanding in as much as it subjected the Soviet Russian method of criminal investigation to a devastating criticism. The hero of the story, Rubashov, is a devoted Communist who has served the Party with distinction, but his "offence" is that he does not follow the Party line without using his brain. Therefore, he is arrested and exposed to a relentless war of nerves until he confesses to crimes which he did not commit. The investigator, Gletkin, who wipes him out, is himself afraid of Ivanov, his superior, and both are afraid of Stalin.

This powerful novel leads over Boris Pasternak's "Doctor Zhivago" to Alexander Solzhenitsyn's "Gulag Archipelago".

Koestler—to use his own words—had turned away from the land of promise, i.e., Soviet Russia, and his contribution to "The God that Failed" (1949), a collection of anti-Communist essays, expressed his disappointment. But he still kept his eye on the promised land, i.e., Palestine. His novel "Thieves in the Night" (1946) revealed his predilection for the militant Zionism of the Jabotinsky brand, and when he revisited Palestine at the time of the quarrel between the Irgun Zvai Leumi and British troops, he went to see Jabotinsky's heir, the Irgun leader Menachem Begin, at his hiding place.

After the establishment of Israel, Koestler published "Promise and Fulfilment, Palestine 1917-1949" (1949) in which he pictured the development of Palestine under the British Mandate into the independent Jewish State.

However, the conclusion which he drew was negative in general as well as from a personal point of view. "By making Hebrew their official language, the small Jewish community of Palestine cast itself off not only from Western civilisation, but also from its own cultural past. . . . I knew that while in a Hebrew language environment I would always remain a stranger; I would at the same time gradually lose touch with European culture".

Koestler did, however, not only revise his opinion of Communism and of Zionism, but also of Freud's psycho-analysis which had

tremendously impressed him during his formative years. He interviewed Freud himself in his old age, and his sketch of Freud's personality, published afterwards, was fascinating but not correct in detail, as Dr. Ernest Jones, Freud's biographer, has stated. Anyhow, it was strange that Koestler tried to characterise Freud's psycho-analysis as "a closed system", comparable with Bolshevism; this was questionable in as much as Freud never deviated from the principle of the freedom of thought.

After having written off Soviet Russia and Israel, Koestler focused his attention on the European civilisation in which his mind was rooted. In his novel "The Age of Longing" (1951) he was gloomy in this respect: "Now I happen to believe that Europe is doomed, a chapter in history which is drawing to its finish. . . . But I also happen to believe in the ethical imperative of fighting evil, even if the fight is hopeless".

This heroic fatalism is laudable, but not Jewish, because hope for survival is an article of Jewish faith.

In his following writings the former science writer of the Ullstein press came to the fore again, but now in the shape of books and with a much deeper insight into the subject at hand. In "The Trail of the Dinosaur" (1955) he examined the chance of a religious reorientation, in "The Sleepwalkers" (1959) he described man's changing vision of the Universe, in "The Act of Creation" (1964) he analysed the creativity and function of the human mind, while in "The Roots of Coincidence" (1972) he tried to penetrate the realm of extra-sensory perception.

On the other hand "Scum of the Earth" (1941) was a supplement to Koestler's autobiography, a forceful account of his bitter experience during his internment and in the French Foreign Legion.

Arthur Koestler is not only a prolific and most influential, but sometimes also a controversial writer. For example, he wrote in "The Lotus and the Robot" (1960): "Freud and Jung have never taken root in Japanese psychotherapy (though they are discussed among literateurs). . . ." This statement neither takes account of the Tokyo Institute for Psycho-analytical Research nor of the groups of the International Psycho-analytical Association in Tokyo and Sendai and their publications.

Yet Koestler is always original. Thus, in "The Ghost in the Machine" (1967) he warns of the danger of over-population and of mass destruction by atomic war, and he recommends mass application of biological remedies in order to improve the moral condition of the human race.

What kind of impression did Arthur Koestler make on eminent contemporaries? Thomas Mann was the author whom the young Koestler admired most, but later when he met him personally, he did not take to him, and Thomas Mann afterwards called him "eine problematische Natur".

On the other hand, he became on friendly terms with Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir in Paris. This friendship, however, did not last, although Simone de Beauvoir endeavoured to do Koestler justice: "Success had gone to his head; he was vain and full of self-importance. But he was also full of warmth, life and curiosity, the passion with which he argued was unlagging. . . ." (Force of Circumstance, p.108f.) This gives us some idea of Koestler the man, but it is the magnificent writer who actually counts.

What was the secret of his success? If we mention his esprit, power of imagination and artistic skill, we only refer to one side of his personality. The other side is his ability to force his reader to become involved and to take decisions in one direction or the other.

E. G. Lowenthal

PROTAGONIST OF LIBERAL JUDAISM

Memoirs of Caesar Seligmann Published

Mention of the name of Caesar Seligmann, the renowned Frankfurt rabbi, prompts one to ask what was his spiritual and intellectual platform, where he worked and what was his relevance for posterity. In his history of the Jews since the middle of the nineteenth century ("A Century of Jewish Life", Philadelphia 1953), Professor Ismar Elbogen singled out the "Guide-Lines for a Programme for Liberal Judaism" as formulated by Dr. Seligmann. In these guide-lines the rabbi propounded a middle-of-the-road approach by recognising the value of a living tradition and at the same time, doing justice to the idea of evolution in religious matters. He neither opposed orthodoxy nor Zionism; to quote Dr. Georg Salzberger (now in London), a younger Frankfurt colleague of his of many years' standing, he objected to "indifference, intolerance and radicalism". In this context Salzberger referred to Seligmann's far-sighted pronouncement about the "Will to Judaism" which alone turned a Jew into a Jew.

Caesar Seligmann died as an émigré in London on June 3, 1950, at the age of nearly 90. At a service in his memory in the West London Synagogue the speakers were, apart from Salzberger, Seligmann's old friend Dr. Leo Baeck, Rabbi Dr. Harold F. Reinhart (on behalf of the "Society for Jewish Study") and Heinrich Stern, former chairman of the Association for Liberal Judaism (Berlin). The service was conducted by Dr. Hermann Schreiber (formerly of Potsdam) and Curtis E. Cassell (formerly of Frankfurt/Oder). Thus the deceased was honoured in his various capacities, as a scholar and teacher, as a pastor, as a champion of Liberal Judaism and as a representative of the B'nai B'rith idea.

Attempts made in the past 25 years to make Seligmann's memoirs available to a wider public have repeatedly failed until now when the notes, originally intended only for relatives and close friends and roughly covering the period from 1866 to 1941, have come out in an attractive form with good photos and a selective bibliography. They are edited by his son, Dr. Erwin Seligmann (London) and published under the simple title "Caesar Seligmann: Erinnerungen". (Publication of the Commission for Research into the History of the Frankfurt Jews; Publishing House Walde-mar Kramer, Frankfurt/Main 1975.)

Varying in emphasis, the first third of the memoirs tells about Seligmann's parents and his formative years, his school-days in Kaiserslautern which included the period of the

1870-71 war, his first long journey and his experiences as a student in Munich and Breslau. Excerpts of his description of the atmosphere at the Jewish-theological seminary at Breslau where he began to study in 1881, were already published in the Year Book 1960 of the Leo Baeck Institute. Seligmann also reports about his military service as an "Einjähriger" and about his first job as a teacher of religion in Breslau.

The other parts of the book contain details of what were probably Seligmann's happiest years as a rabbi at the "Israelitische Tempel-verband" in Hamburg (1889-1902). There his sermons and lectures as well as his interest in problems of Jewish youth brought him into stimulating contact with open-minded men and women, and he gained much recognition and respect. The next period covers Seligmann's 34 valiant years in office in Frankfurt/Main (1902-1936). By way of introduction this chapter explains the internal situation among the Jews in Frankfurt which was particularly complicated at that time as it was prejudicial to the Liberals and thus threatened to make them even more disinterested. The chapter also describes in detail Seligmann's successful efforts and suggestions to bring about a reform of divine service on positive Liberal lines

of compromise between Neo-Orthodoxy and Reform, to comprehensively reorganise and expand religious instruction at the city's schools, to set up a women's organisation of the B'nai B'rith lodges and finally his last great endeavour — to edit together with Elbogen a liberal Standard Prayer-Book ("Einheitsgebetbuch") which has remained in use to this day (1928/29; Berlin editions 1933 and 1938).

Much space is devoted to efforts to intensify liberal-Jewish organisation work such as: The Association for Liberal Judaism (founded in 1908); the Association of the Liberal Rabbis of Germany (1898); the monthly magazine "Liberal Judaism" (1908-1920) and the "World Association for Progressive Judaism" (as from 1914 and 1926 respectively).

Compared with all these intellectual and organisational events in which Dr. Seligmann took an active and authoritative part in and from Frankfurt, the personal aspects are relegated to the background so that this part of the memoirs seems to be a kind of rendering of accounts rather than a recounting of experiences and impressions. The private side is again more in evidence at the end of the life story, namely, at the time of his coming to terms with the emigration to England.

Thanks to Caesar Seligmann, Frankfurt which until the beginning of our century had been a centre of the new orthodoxy, became a focal point of religious liberalism. This was pointed out in 1960 by Salzberger in a "laudatio" on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Seligmann's birth. A reprint of this tribute prefaces the memoirs. Those who are interested in the history of German-Jewish life in the last 150 years will feel enriched by reading Seligmann's memoirs. They occupy a place among the documents of contemporary history.

MARTIN BUBER YOUTH HOSTEL

Opening Ceremony in Ueberlingen

To promote understanding between young people of various backgrounds and countries, a Martin Buber Youth Hostel was recently opened in Ueberlingen (Bodensee). The erection was made possible mainly by a legacy of Mr. Werner Haberland, who died in 1970, and who was particularly interested in the development of a new post-war relationship between Germans and Jews. As German Federal President Walter Scheel, who was to open the hostel, was unable to attend because of illness, his address was read by Secretary of State, Dr. Paul Frank. In his speech, the President stressed the importance of international youth rallies. "At places like these, the problems of our time, such as the European unification, the East-West question, but also religious and philosophical themes can be discussed with youthful passion and yet in an informal way," the President said. The principle of dialogue, one of Martin Buber's main postulates, had never been as topical as today in a world where people, nations and races have to find to each other out of political necessity.

Gorta Radiovision Service

(Member R.T.R.A.)

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

SALES REPAIRS

We can provide a quick and
efficient Colour Television
Service.

(435 8635)



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

ACKERMANS

Chocolates De Luxe

IN BEAUTIFULLY DESIGNED
PRESENTATION BOXES

Liqueur chocolates

Marzipan specialities

Diabetic chocolates



9 GOLDHURST TERRACE,
FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.6 (01-624 2742)

The
versatile
INTERPHONE

for homes, offices
and flats



- Outright Purchase or low cost Rental
- Intercom up to 28 points
- Porter Switchboards up to 280
- DOORPHONE SYSTEMS... unlimited

INTERPHONE LTD. London NW3 7BG. Tel 01 794 7823

Hilde Guttman

IN MEMORY OF KURT PINTHUS

Professor Dr. Kurt Pinthus passed away at Marbach/Neckar at the age of 89 years. Born in Erfurt, he studied History of Literature, Philosophy and General History at the Universities of Freiburg, Geneva, Berlin and Leipzig where he took his Ph.D. He was one of the founders and propagators of the Expressionist movement, and as literary adviser to the publishing houses of Ernst Rowohlt and Kurt Wolff he discovered many literary talents who became famous in later years.

Kurt Pinthus was the first theatre critic in Central Europe who wrote serious reviews of motion pictures. As early as 1913 he published "Das Kinobuch", predicting the great artistic and educational future of the movies and offering the 15 first printed scenarios of films written by young poets and dramatists.

After the First World War he was, for a few years, Max Reinhardt's dramatic adviser in Berlin, but later he devoted all his time and work to the written and spoken criticism of literature, theatre and film. He became the leading critic of the "8 Uhr Abendblatt" but also contributed to many of the best European newspapers and magazines, such as "Berliner Tageblatt", "Frankfurter Zeitung", "Tagebuch", "Literarische Welt", etc. Furthermore, he lectured at the Lessing Hochschule Berlin.

In the winter of 1925-26, Kurt Pinthus delivered the first literary speech over the wireless in the history of the Berlin Radio and subsequently became one of the most popular radio speakers and a member of the Literary Committee of the German Radio.

In 1920, he had edited "Menschheitsdaem-

merung, Symphonie juengster Dichtung", the first anthology of Expressionist poetry. In his book, "Men, Myths and Movements in Germany", Professor W. Rose, London University, describes it as "the most celebrated of the anthologies". A pocket-book edition appeared in 1959, now titled "Menschheitsdaemmerung, ein Dokument des Expressionismus", 65th thousand.

In 1933, Kurt Pinthus' name appeared on the first list of literature forbidden by the Nazis. He escaped from the Gestapo to the United States where he taught at the "New School for Social Research" in New York. In 1941, he was appointed consultant on the theatre collections of the Library of Congress, Washington D.C., and from 1947 until his retirement in 1961, he taught History of the Theatre in the Graduate English Department of Columbia University, New York. He lectured extensively and contributed to leading American newspapers and periodicals such as the "New York Times", "The American Scholar", "Books Abroad", etc.

Pinthus passed the usual age for retirement, but finally it had to come. With the retirement from Columbia University the problem arose as to what to do with his library of over 10,000 books, a rare voluminous archive and the invaluable collection of original drawings, etchings, etc. Finally, the Schiller National Museum Marbach, a well-known literary research centre, offered to house all these possessions and make it a place of study.

Since Kurt Pinthus and his sister moved to Marbach, he was consulted by students from all over the world including Russia. He spoke frequently on the radio and appeared

on television. He wrote, among other things, the introduction to the edition of Walter Hasenclever's poems and plays as well as innumerable contributions to newspapers and magazines.

Kurt Pinthus' encyclopaedic knowledge, his extraordinary memory, his vitality, his quest for knowledge and his outstanding personality made a great impression on everybody who had the good fortune of meeting him. Though he was granted a long life, his death is a grave loss because he still had so much to give and wanted to live to the age of 100 to do all the many things he had in his mind.

ELSE LASKER-SCHUELER PORTRAIT

Dr. P. Goldscheider's Donation

To many readers, including residents of the Homes, it will come as a surprise that their trusted physician, Dr. Paul Goldscheider, is also an accomplished painter. This became known to the wider public recently, when the Neue Rhein-Zeitung reported that he had donated his portrait of Else Lasker-Schueler to the Von-der-Heydt Museum in Wuppertal, the birthplace of the poetess. Dr. Goldscheider, who based his portrait on sketches, was a long-standing friend of Else Lasker-Schueler, and several publications of her letters, e.g. "Die Wolkenbruecke" (Deutscher Taschenbuch Verlag, Muenchen, 210 pp, DM 5.80), include letters addressed to him during the years 1927-1945. They testify to the deep feeling of confidence, which this unique personality, blessed by an unsurpassed perception and, at the same time, marked by an imagination which defied the realities of life, had in him. The originals of the letters are deposited in the Else Lasker-Schueler Archives of the Jewish National and University Library in Jerusalem, founded and administered by the poetess' literary executor, Manfred Sturmann.

To mark the recent 30th anniversary of Else Lasker-Schueler's death, the Jerusalem Radio dedicated a literary hour to her memory, which included personal recollections and readings from her works.

DUNBEE-COMBEX-MARX LTD.

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

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

Grams: FLEXATEX LONDON,
TELEX.

INT. TELEX 2-3540



HOUSE OF HALLGARTEN
53/79 Highgate Road, London, NW5 1RR
Choose Hallgarten—Choose Fine Wines

With the Compliments of

S and L CARPETS
(Kingsbury) LTD.

17 Grand Parade,
Forty Avenue,
Wembley Park,
Middx. HA9 9JS.

Tel: 01-904 2339

Nelly Engel

ERNST SOMMER ZUM ZWANZIGSTEN TODESTAG

Als Ernst Sommer im September des Jahres 1955 in London starb, nannte ihn ein hervorragender Literaturhistoriker in seinem Nachruf "einen Meister des historischen Romans, dessen Wert erst kommende Geschlechter voll begreifen werden". Diese Prophezeiung hat sich bisher nicht erfuehlt und es scheint, dass die zwanzigste Wiederkehr seines Todestages genug Anlass ist, eine weite Leserschaft auf die Werke dieses Schriftstellers aufmerksam zu machen, der dem Geist der Kriegs- und Nachkriegsjahre so offenen und tiefen Ausdruck gegeben hat.

Von dem Augenblick an da Sommer, vor Hitlers Horden aus der Tschechoslovakei fliehend, das rettende Ufer der britischen Inseln erreichte, scheint, wie er sich selbst einmal ausdrueckte, ein unheilvoller Stern sein Schicksal gelenkt zu haben. Zwei seiner bedeutendsten und erfolgreichsten Werke waren bereits vorher erschienen: "Die Tempel", deren Sprache "plastisch und von duesterer Glut an die Sonne des heiligen Landes und an die Flammen der Scheiterhaufen" erinnert und "Die Botschaft aus Granada", die die Judenvertreibung aus Spanien zum Gegenstand hat. Beide Buecher wurden selbstverstaendlich in Hitler-Deutschland verbrannt.

Die innere Wandlung, die das Erlebnis des Naziregimes in dem Menschen Ernst Sommer ausloeste und ihren Ausdruck in neuen Werken fand, fuehrte zu keinem gluecklichen Ende.

Sommer war in dem weltberuehmten Kurort Karlsbad ein angesehener Advokat gewesen und hatte sich dort in den Dienst der sozial-

demokratischen Partei gestellt. Der Zusammenstoss mit der Mentalitaet der Nazi erweckte in ihm den Wunsch, das wahre Wesen des Judentums, dem er bis dahin wenig Aufmerksamkeit geschenkt hatte, kennen zu lernen. Kaum war er in London angekommen, stuerzte er sich daher in das Studium der Wissenschaft des Judentums, das ihm eine neue Welt eroeffnete. Sein Buch "Hillel" war das erste Resultat dieser Studien. Dieses Werk, das Sommer wiederholt sein "Schmerzskind" nannte, gab seinem neu erworbenen Verantwortungsgefuehl fuer sein juedisches Volk den ersehnten Ausdruck. Martin Buber las das Manuskript und erklarte, dass es geradezu eine Notwendigkeit sei, es unter der heutigen juedischen Jugend zu verbreiten, der Religionsphilosoph Friedrich Thieberger sagte darueber, dass es ein bewunderungswertes Bild vom juedischen Leben und Weltempfinden gaebe und dabei die hellenistische und die roemische Lebensform meisterhaft schildere. Sommer selbst war ueberzeugt, in diesem Werk eine der tiefsten Wurzeln der geistigen Existenz des juedischen Volkes freigelegt zu haben. Darum war es sein Wunsch, dass dieses Buch in Israel, in hebraeischer Sprache zuerst erscheine. Eine grausame Krankheit, die nach jahrelangem Siechtum sein Leben abriss, machte es ihm unmoeglich, die Veroeffentlichung des "Hillel" zu betreiben und so existiert dieses Werk bis zum heutigen Tage nur im Manuskript und wartet auf seinen Verleger.

In der "Revolte der Heiligen", die im Jahre

1943 zum erstenmal erschien, sah Sommer mit prophetischer Weisheit den Aufstand im Ghetto von Warschau voraus. Dieses Buch hat den groessten Leserkreis gefunden, es ist in viele Sprachen uebersetzt worden und hat die groessten Auflagen erlebt. "Doktor Rabelais" ist seiner Ironie wegen wohl das amuesanteste Buch, das Sommer geschrieben hat, sein letztes und traurigstes heisst "Das Leben ist die Fuelle, nicht die Zeit" und enthaelt eine Gegenueberstellung des kranken, menschlich warmen Ulrich von Hutten und des gefuehllosen, gedanklich genialen Erasmus von Rotterdam. Es traegt dabei ergreifende selbstbiographische Zuege.

Ernst Sommer hat neben Gedichten, literarischen und journalistischen Arbeiten fuenfzehn Buecher veroeffentlicht. Sein ganzes Lebenswerk ist in einer schoenen Monographie geschildert, die im Jahre 1971 von Frau Dr. Vera Machácková-Riegerová verfasst und von der Prager Karl Ferdinand-Universitaet in deutscher Sprache herausgegeben worden ist.

Die zwanzig Jahre, die seit Ernst Sommers Tod vergangen sind, sollten uns diesen hervorragenden Repraesentanten der Exilliteratur nicht vergessen lassen.

LEOPOLD LUCAS PRIZE

The recently established Leopold Lucas Prize of the University of Tuebingen was awarded for the first time a short while ago. The recipients are the author Shalom Ben-Chorin for 1974 and the member of the Tuebingen Institutum Judaicum, Andreas Nissen, for 1975. The prize is to commemorate the name of Rabbi Dr. Leopold Lucas, who was rabbi of the Glogau Jewish community from 1899 to 1939. From 1940-1942, he taught at the Berlin Lehranstalt fuer die Wissenschaft des Judentums. Together with his wife, he was deported to Theresienstadt, where he perished in 1943. Dr. Lucas had obtained his doctoral degree in Tuebingen. The prize was endowed by his son, Consul-General Franz D. Lucas, La Paz (Bolivia). E.G.L.

*With the
Compliments of*

**Vogue-Star
Buttons**

E. S. SCHWAB

AND COMPANY LIMITED

Merchant Bankers

6 City Road,
Finsbury Square,
London, EC1Y 2AH

Telephone: 01-628 9811
(20 lines)
Telex: 887277

THE ISRAELI SCENE

"DONA NOBIS PACEM"

Recital of Bach's B minor Mass in Israel

The Hamburg Monteverdi Choir, in a recent triumphal tour through Israel, gave a profoundly reverent recital of Bach's B minor Mass. The performance will go down in the history of Israeli-German relations as being of twofold significance, as a humanist-ethical and as an artistic event. When at the end of the particularly successful concert at the Jerusalem Municipal Theatre from whose forecourt one can see the evening lights of Bethlehem and the mountain range guarding Abraham's Hebron, this great German choir intoned the almost hymnic prayer for peace, a deeply moving symbolism was inescapable. Nowhere in the world could the emotional echo in the hearts of the audience have been stronger.

The choir's visit to Israel had been arranged in co-operation with the German Government authorities in Bonn. The conductor, Juergen Juergens, found in the Israeli chamber orchestra, trained by Gary Bertini, an extremely sensitive team of musicians who managed to live up to the lofty demands of the work (including the Bach trumpets) and its conductor.

Good performances of Christian church music in the Holy Land are of a long-standing tradition which goes back to the times of the British Mandate and to whose constant preservation the Sunday concerts, first of the Palestinian and now of the Israeli Radio Station in Jerusalem, have made a considerable contribution. The tangible improvement, decade by decade, in the training of musicians

and in the musical appreciation of audiences, the growing receptiveness for Bach's music, also among many Israeli young people, and the influence of a new ecumenical spirit of greater inter-religious tolerance encourage the hope that this important musical heritage of the West will in future be cultivated and meet with wide response in Israel. At any rate, the guest performances of the Hamburg Monteverdi Choir which follow in a meaningful way on last year's performance of Schoenberg's "Moses and Aaron" by the Hamburg State Opera Company, are an auspicious promise.

E. GOTTGREU
(Jerusalem)

THE PUBLIC'S MOOD

Many people ask each other these days "How are things" and "How's the mood?" From the Continuing Survey carried out almost weekly by the Israel Institute of Applied Social Research, Jerusalem, jointly with the Communications Institute of the Hebrew University, a picture emerges of the national mood: in recent months the public's mood has returned to the pre-Yom Kippur War level.

In order to gain a true perspective as to what is meant by "especially good" mood, "especially bad" mood, or "normal" mood, one can examine the two extreme levels recorded in the Continuing Survey which started just before the Six-Day War (June, 1967). The best mood was recorded two weeks after the Six-Day War, when 75 per cent reported positively.

Worst mood was recorded immediately after

the Yom Kippur War, on November 7, 1973, which was declared a national day of bereavement for the fallen. On that day 36 per cent reported a positive mood. Before the Yom Kippur War, the average percentage was 67.

From the beginning of the current year, the positive responses vary between 47 and 63 per cent. The following is a description of the trends in the past few months:

In the month of December, 1974, a rise in the public's mood could be discerned, following the events such as the Rabat Conference and the appearance of Arafat in the UN Assembly (which had occurred a month previously and which had caused a relative decline in mood). The rise continued in the month of January, 1975, with 59 per cent of the respondents reporting good mood. In February this percentage rose to 63 per cent approaching the pre-Yom Kippur War level.

On the day following the terrorist attack on the Hotel Savoy in Tel Aviv (March 5), some decline in mood occurred—only 51 per cent reported positively.

In the second week after the Savoy attack, the Ben Shazar economic recommendations were announced, and newspapers reported optimistic views on the political situation (possible additional agreement with Egypt through Dr. Kissinger's negotiations). Upturn resumed, and toward the third week of March already 56 per cent of the public reported good mood.

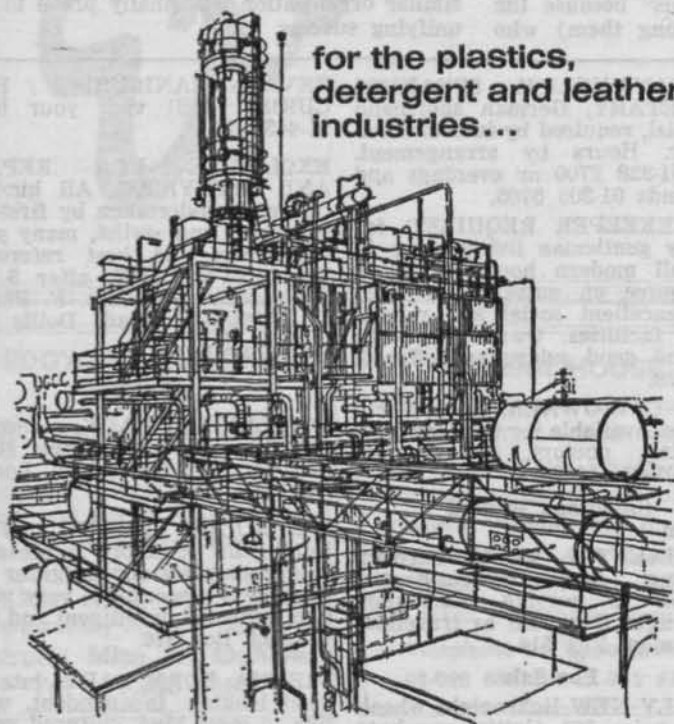
On March 24, cessation of the Kissinger talks was announced, indicating failure to reach an additional agreement with Egypt. On that day some decline in mood occurred again—the proportion falling to 47 per cent.

The beginning of April again witnessed a rise. In mid-May, 59 per cent reported good mood, and the end of the month winding up with 61 per cent.

H.F.

CHEMICALS...

for the plastics,
detergent and leather
industries...



Lankro
CHEMICALS LIMITED
ECCLES • MANCHESTER

With Compliments

**Arnold R
Horwell Limited**

LABORATORY & CLINICAL SUPPLIES

2 GRANGEWAY, KILBURN HIGH ROAD, LONDON, NW6 2BP

TELEPHONE: 01-328 1551

Stefan Bukowitz

ANOTHER GERMAN INVASION?

All the media keep reminding us of the horrible summer of 35 years ago, of the ever-increasing Nazi threats which absorbed and disturbed our thoughts, of Dunkirk and the greatest sacrifices made by the Allied armies, but first and foremost of the mortal danger of an imminent invasion of this island by the boastful Germans of that period.

Years have passed, peaceful decades have been thankfully acknowledged by all West Europeans, and yet our heading "A German Invasion" still seems to apply, albeit in a mercifully different sense. When in the early summer of 1940 Nazi propagandists invited their followers with the slogan:

"Come to Brighton in July

With the steamship Robert Ley"

the inherent idea of visiting Britain had, of course, military connotations, sponsored by their favourite leisure-organisation "Strength through Joy". Clearly, the Germans lost their travel ambitions soon enough when war fortunes turned, and there is evidence that travels between Britain and Germany were very rare during the first post-war years. Perhaps it is not surprising that Germans just did not wish to spend a holiday at British coastal resorts.

However, eternally "tempora mutantur" statistics show that, in line with the general spread of international travel from 1955 onwards, German families, students and travel groups gradually started to come to this country, exploring, sightseeing and wishing to re-establish contacts with friends old and new. The number of German visitors increased from year to year and during the past decade the influx developed into a steady stream. This development was not altogether unexpected in view of the general tourist explosion, but even in 1974 (a difficult year for tourism in Britain without a further rise of foreign visitors) the number of German holidaymakers in Britain

was up, and German coaches, averaging 40-50 passengers each, could be seen lining up in London's streets. The visitors were keen to study London, marvelling at the guard change in front of Buckingham Palace, but perhaps slightly disappointed not to notice any fog in mid-July. Even the old English "pubs" seemed to change pretty rapidly into German "Bierkeller" when the guests found out that the name of this beverage was easily translatable, though they shook their heads about the somewhat incomprehensible licensing laws.

How do we, the former refugees, react? Are our feelings positive or antagonistic? Do we associate the relatively new arrivals with the events of the past with which we were most gravely concerned?

These questions cannot be answered in simple terms. People like ourselves, with our experiences and with our knowledge of the German language must necessarily have formed our own attitude, often motivated by a subconscious link with the old home. Many felt that on account of their origin they might have a positive part to play in order to create useful and better understanding.

Years ago, the British Tourist Authority (then "British Travel Association") opened classes for those interested in guiding foreign tourists through London and surrounding areas. It was the time when this country took constructive steps in making tourism an active export factor. It opened up this island to holidaymakers from wherever they came, thus earning precious foreign currency, and showed them the beauties and treasures of Britain of which one can be justly proud. Guide candidates were selected, and knowledge of languages proved useful. Examinations were held, and those who qualified formed the nucleus of this fairly new profession.

Those of us (and I say "us" because the writer and his wife are among them) who

were to take up guiding German tourists were provided with special instructions and suggestions, in case questions concerning the recent past had to be tackled. In particular, we were requested not to be influenced by recriminations when confronted with some of the more politically minded visitors. It was pointed out to us that friction or feelings of frustration had no part to play in the profession; that tourist guiding was a new and decent opportunity of improving relations between nations, and this was, in particular, applicable to us.

And so the new line was taken up. The tourists came, and the new "invasion" began. They were (and are) mostly pleasant crowds of ordinary holidaymakers, grateful for the information they receive, and—by virtue of the time gap of over 30 years—to a large extent members of the post-war generation. Many hundreds of young visitors arrive with their school teachers, are housed with English families, and may it be hoped make friends with the hosts, friendships that may last, and perhaps prevent future feuds and hostilities. Many admire the sometimes puzzling ways of British democracy, and nearly all love the old traditions. They look incredulously at the orderly bus queues and at the habit that cars really do stop at zebra crossings. Most of all, they are delighted with the friendly way in which the average Briton will treat them or show them the way when lost in the vast Metropolis.

Yes, they still arrive, and in ever-growing numbers. Quite a few of our old refugee friends (of pre-1939 days) have joined the Guild of Guides, and justly feel they are doing a useful and rewarding job. Showing the beauty and the exemplary institutions of this country can give pleasure to the visitors and, at the same time, some satisfaction to the hosts as well as to their "Liaison Officers". They are, hopefully, building a bridge for the next generation when war memories will have sunk further into the background of history, and when working within the framework of the EEC or any similar organisation will finally prove to be a unifying success.

FAMILY EVENTS

Entries in the column Family Events are free of charge. Texts should be sent in by the 15th of the month.

Birthdays

The AJR Club belatedly, but nevertheless most sincerely, extends heartiest congratulations to its dear member, Mr. S. Bischheim on the occasion of his 90th birthday. All good wishes also to Miss Helene Zeisl who celebrated her 80th birthday on August 30.

Clay.—Mr. Walter Clay (formerly Kleeberg). Congratulations on your 70th birthday from your loving wife Rosl. — 1 Abercorn Gardens, Kenton, Middx.

Clay.—To our dear father and father-in-law, Mr. Walter Clay. With best wishes on your 70th birthday and good health from your loving daughter, Evelyn, son-in-law, Roy and grandchildren, Garry and Jason.

Marriage

Fisher. — Alexander. On Friday, September 12, at the Ross Hotel, Kilmarnock (Ayrshire), Alfred, eldest son of Kurt and Inge Fisher of 126, West Princes Street, Glasgow, G4 9DP, eldest grandson of Mrs. Lisl Fisher to Sheena Alexander of Hurlford (Ayrshire).

Deaths

Eberstadt.—Mrs. Dela Eberstadt died peacefully in hospital, on August 2, aged 79. Beloved wife of Otto Eberstadt and mother of David and John Eversley.

Karman.—We are sad to announce the death of Mrs. Hermine Karman of 7, Riffel Road, London, N.W.2 on July 28. She will be sadly missed by her children, grandchildren, relatives and friends.

Nussbaum.—Dr. Ilse Ruth Nussbaum, of 12, Underhill Road, St. Helens, Lancs., died suddenly and unexpectedly on July 28. Sadly missed by her niece and family in Czechoslovakia, the Casson family and other relatives in this country and abroad and a large circle of friends.

Weiss.—Mrs. Ilse Weiss of London, N.W.2, passed away on July 31. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by her husband Julius, his relatives and all their friends.

CLASSIFIED

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

Situations Vacant

Women

WANTED, LADY COMPANION for 2 hours daily in the mornings from Monday to Friday. Shopping only and company. Tel.: 01-727 4490.

GERMAN-ENGLISH SPEAKING SECRETARY, German shorthand essential, required by international lawyer. Hours by arrangement. Tel: 01-328 2700 or evenings and weekends 01-205 5705.

HOUSEKEEPER REQUIRED for elderly gentleman living alone in a small modern house adjoining golf-course on outskirts of town with excellent social and recreational facilities. Own room with TV and good salary are offered. Box 520.

LADY CAR OWNER, based North London, available for trips, airport, shopping, doctors, etc. contact AJR, 01-624 4449.

Situations Wanted

Women

CONTINENTAL LADY, German-speaking, seeks non-residential position as nursing companion. Also night duty and as travelling companion. Box 514.

For Sale

NEARLY NEW lightweight wheelchair; price £60 (initial purchase price £100 at beginning of 1975). Box 521.

Miscellaneous

FOR SALE, Summer/Winter dresses/coats, good as new—real bargains—For the 4 ft. 10 ins./5 ft. Hips 38 only. London, E.8. area. Write Box 518.

REVLON MANICURIST / PEDICURIST. Will visit your home. 01-445 2915.

EXCLUSIVE FUR REPAIRS AND RESTYLING. All kinds of fur work undertaken by first-class renovator and stylist, many years' experience and best references. Phone 01-452 5867, after 5 p.m. for appointment, Mrs. F. Philipp, 44 Ellesmere Road, Dollis Hill, London, N.W.10.

Personal

INTELLIGENT LADY, widow, late forties, would like to meet gentleman for friendship, N.W. London. Box 515.

WE WOULD LIKE TO FIND an intelligent, possibly professional young man, for our daughter aged 28. She is a secretary, very attractive, educated, intelligent and kind-hearted. Box 516.

VIENNA BORN LADY, late 50s, good looking, independent, would like to meet kind, cultured gentleman (widower) with sense of humour, aged up to 65, for companionship. Box 517.

LADY, young middle 60s, seeks friendship with refined gentleman, car owner preferred. Fond of travel, outings, holiday. Share expenses. Box 519.

THEATRE AND CULTURAL NEWS

Munich. Programmes for the coming theatre season range from Schiller and Hauptmann to Molnar and Nestroy with a special accent on modern and modernised plays. It would appear as if "Emilia Galotti" and Hebbels' "Maria Magdalena" have nowadays to be counterbalanced by Bond, Pinter and Handke. However, Brecht's "Puntilla" (with Kurt Meisel in the title role) may become one of the season's highlights, and will be produced by 80-year-old Hans Schweikart, who in the 'twenties and 'thirties, was one of the most popular actors of the Vienna "Volkstheater".

Berlin. O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey into Night" will be presented with Maria Wimmer and Will Quadflieg in the main parts.

Vienna. The "English Theatre" at the Josefs-gasse could well meet the wishes of many English-speaking visitors from Western countries. Following the success of Noel Coward's "Private Lives", Miriam Karlin paid a visit to that theatre, performing in the one-woman play "Diary of a Madame".

Remember Fritz Kortner? This highly gifted and most sensitive actor and producer is not forgotten on the Continent. Some of his films were seen during this summer, and they proved once again his high-ranking qualities both as an actor ("Dreyfus", 1930, with Grete Mosheim and Heinrich George) and as a director ("Sarajewo", 1955, with Luise Ullrich, Ewald Balser and Josef Meinrad). Kortner has left his own mark on German and Austrian films, surviving a very stormy period, and gaining acclaim from two distinctly different generations.

New Voice. Mona Seefried is one of the latest newcomers to the music scene, and she wants to devote herself to the field of the "Musical". She is the daughter of Irmgard Seefried, the opera singer, and Wolfgang Schneiderhahn, for many years leader of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. Schneiderhahn lately tried his luck as a conductor; he attempted a revival of Schmidt's "Notre Dame"

at the Vienna Volksoper—but the critics were not kind to him and his efforts.

New Book. "The Wohlbruecks" is the title of a book, published by Classen-Verlag, Duesseldorf, which deals mainly with earlier generations of that family. It describes Johann Gottfried Wohlbrueck (1770-1822), a friend of the composers Meyerbeer and Weber, whose granddaughter was a Viennese favourite frequently seen in Nestroy's circle. Adolf Wohlbrueck's father was a circus clown whose life is also the subject of this publication. Yet for anybody who hopes to find a detailed life story of our Wohlbrueck who became Anton Wallbrook, the book is rather disappointing, although it presents a picture of the surroundings into which he was born. S.B.

SIMONE VEIL'S VISIT TO ISRAEL

Mrs. Simone Veil, the French Health Minister, took part in a symposium at the Tel Hashomer Hospital in Tel Aviv, and inspected a number of medical institutions, as the guest of Mr. Victor Shemtov, Israel's Health Minister. Mrs. Veil is the author of a book on the medical and psychological aspects of adoption.

Exam

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, coloured TV, lounge and comfortable dining room, pleasant gardens. Kosher food. Modest terms. Telephone for appointment:

01-203 2692 or 01-749 6037

"AVENUE LODGE"

(Licensed by the London Borough of Barnet)

Golders Green, N.W.11

NORTH-WEST LONDON'S EXCLUSIVE HOME FOR THE ELDERLY AND RETIRED

- * Luxurious single and double rooms with telephone.
- * Principal rooms with bathroom en suite.
- * Lounge with colour TV.
- * Kosher cuisine.
- * Lovely gardens—easy parking.
- * Day and night nursing.

Please telephone the Matron, 01-455 0800

Introducing

MELANIE HALL

A luxurious private 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: Matron on 01-349 9641 for appointment.

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.

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 sick elderly and for the chronically ill of all ages.

Matron: Miss K. McAteer
Tel: 01-958 8196

HELENA HOUSE

Elegant registered home for the elderly in West London with all luxuries — lovely garden, grow own vegetables—reliable staff—excellent cuisine—all rooms—single or double with T.V.—C.H. throughout—individual attention. We speak Continental languages.

Telephone for appointment:
01-998 6847 or 01-992 8779

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. COLDWELL
11 Fenstanton Avenue,
London, N.12
Tel.: 01-445 0061

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. LIEBERG

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

Continental Boarding House

Well-appointed rooms, excellent food. TV. Garden. Cosmopolitan atmosphere. Reasonable rates. A permanent home for the elderly. Security and continuity of management assured by

Mrs. A. Wolff & Mrs. H. Wolff (Jnr)
3 Hemstal Road, London, NW6 2AB. Tel.: 01-624 8521

SWISS COTTAGE HOTEL

4 Adamson Road,
London, N.W.3
TEL: 01-722 2281

Beautifully appointed—all modern comforts.

1 minute from Swiss Cottage Tube Station

BELSIZE SQUARE GUEST HOUSE

24 BELSIZE SQUARE, N.W.3
Tel.: 01-794 4307 or 01-435 2557

MODERN SELF-CATERING HOLIDAY ROOMS. RESIDENT HOUSEKEEPER. MODERATE TERMS. NEAR SWISS COTTAGE STATION

ROSEMOUNT GUEST HOUSE

Excellent food. Colour TV. Central heating. Large garden.
17 Parsifal Road, London, N.W.6

Tel.: 01-435 5856 & 8565

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

LEBANESE JEWS

A leading member of the 1,500-strong Lebanese Jewish community has stated that they were spared during the fighting between Arab terrorists and the Phalangist Party, which reached a climax on Beirut in April and May. Much of the fighting took place near Beirut's Jewish district but no member of the community was harmed, although a total of about 700 people were said to have been killed and about 1,500 wounded in the fighting which began in January.

There is a general consensus in the country that the Jews, who form a small but very active minority, should be regarded as neutral in the power struggle between the Palestinian terrorists and the Christian Phalangists. The Jews, held in high esteem for their social and commercial integrity, are protected by the big Armenian community.

The Lebanese Jewish leader also stated that recent reports suggested that the situation of Syrian Jews was slightly easier. This was due no doubt to pressure of world public opinion and in particular the representations of the French Committee for the Relief of Syrian Jews headed by Mr. Alain Pöher, the president of the French Senate.

GREEK COMMUNITY

The first democratic poll resulting from the replacement of the Greek military junta by the Karamanlis Government was held by the Greek Jewish community when representatives of all the communities met in Athens to elect the 12 members of the Central Board. The boards of the 13 Greek Jewish congregations in different parts of the country had been administered by leaders appointed by the military junta since 1967 when the junta seized power.

Mr. Joseph Lovinger, who has headed the Central Board of the Jewish communities of Greece for seven years, was unanimously elected its president.

ISRAEL IMMIGRATION DROP

According to Immigrant Absorption Ministry returns, during the first six months of this year, immigration into Israel dropped by more than 50 per cent compared with the same period last year.

Fewer immigrants are being allowed to leave the Soviet Union, but officials also point out that there has been a big reduction in the number of settlers from Argentina, one of the principal countries of Jewish emigration in the West.

EX-NAZI HELPS JEWISH ELDERLY

Hitler's former Armaments Minister, Albert Speer, who was freed from Spandau prison in Berlin in 1966 after serving a 20-year sentence for war crimes, has contributed over £50,000 to a Jewish old people's home in the United States. This is half the amount a West German newspaper is paying for the serial rights of his new book, "Jottings From My Spandau Cell".

Since his release from gaol, Speer has been living quietly in Heidelberg.

PROFESSOR GERHARD MASUR

The historian, Professor Dr. Gerhard Masur, died in Virginia (U.S.A.) at the age of 73. From 1930-1935 he was lecturer at Berlin University. After his emigration, he was first Professor in Bogota (Columbia) from 1936-1945 and later at a college in Virginia. From 1956 onwards, he also repeatedly gave guest lectures in Berlin. His publications include works on Ranke, Friedrich Julius Stahl and Goethe, as well as on Simon Bolivar and Nationalism in South America. He also wrote a work about the history of Berlin.

NEW UNIVERSITY DEAN

Romanian-born Professor Ernest Krausz, author of Jewish sociological studies in Britain and former reader in sociology at the City University, London, has been appointed dean of the social sciences department at Bar-Ilan University in Israel. Dr. Krausz, who has been professor of sociology at Bar-Ilan since 1972, succeeds Austrian-born Professor Solomon Poll as head of the department in October.

TWO BIRTHDAYS

DR. GERTRUD LUCKNER 75

On September 26, Dr. Gertrud Luckner (Freiburg/Breisgau) will celebrate her 75th birthday. She is one of those brave German personalities, who at great risk to themselves helped the Jewish and "non-Aryan" Christian persecutees under the Nazi régime. She carried out her missions in close co-operation with the late Archbishop of Freiburg, Dr. Groeber, and her clandestine activities also brought her into touch with Dr. Leo Baeck. Eventually, she was caught and had to spend the last two years of the war in the Ravensbrueck concentration camp. After the war, she resumed her contacts with the few survivors, especially with Dr. Baeck, and also established new bonds of friendship with former German Jews in various countries of emigration. Until her retirement, she held a responsible position at the headquarters of the Roman Catholic Caritas-Verband in Freiburg. Yet she still continues as editor of the so-called "Freiburger Rundbriefe", which carry articles and press references pertinent to the Christian-Jewish relationship. Her birthday coincides with the publication of the 100th issue of the "Rundbriefe", which she has edited since their inception in 1948. In gratitude we extend our sincerest birthday wishes to our friend, Dr. Gertrud Luckner.

HANS GAL 85

The composer and musicologist Dr. phil. Hans Gal, O.B.E., celebrated his 85th birthday on August 5. To mark the occasion, the BBC broadcast a special programme in his honour, which included one of Gal's chamber works and songs by two composers about each of whom he had written a book: Schubert and Brahms. Born in Lower Austria, Gal was a schoolmate and contemporary of Erich Kleiber in Vienna. From 1923 to 1929 he was a lecturer of musicology at the University of Vienna. Afterwards, he became director of the Municipal School of Music in Mainz. When the Nazis came to power, he returned to Vienna. In 1938, he emigrated to this country, where, until his retirement in 1957, he was a lecturer of musicology at the University of Edinburgh.

FOR THE HIGH FESTIVALS

MACHSORIM, TALESSIM, CAPS,
LUACHS 1975/1976 (15p each)
ALL RELIGIOUS REQUISITES
Jewish and Hebrew Books
(also purchase)
M. SULZBACHER
4 SNEATH AVE., GOLDERS GREEN RD.,
LONDON, N.W.11. Phone 455 1694

B. L. WEISS

PRINTERS • STATIONERS

ST ALBANS LANE • LONDON • NW11
Telephone: 01-458 3220

Catering with a difference

Food of all nations for formal or
informal occasions—in your own home
or any venue.
LONDON AND COUNTRY

Mrs. ILLY LIEBERMAN

01-937 2872

CREATIVE
PHOTOGRAPHERS
AND PRINTERS

Golderstat Limited

25 Downham Rd., London N1 5AB
01-254 5464

MADE-TO-MEASURE

Double knit Jersey wool and washable
drip-dry coats, suits, trouser-suits and
dresses. Outsize our speciality. From
£6-50p. Inclusive material. Also custo-
mers' own material made up.
Phone: 01-459 5817
Mrs. L. Rudolfer.

R. & G. (ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS) LTD.

199b Belsize Road, N.W.6
624 2646/328 2646
Electrical Contractors & Stockists
of all Electrical Appliances
OFFICIALLY APPOINTED HOOVER
SERVICE DEALERS

DENTAL REPAIR CLINIC

DENTURES REPAIRED (WHILE YOU
WAIT)

We specialise in duplicating your own
Dentures

1 TRANSEPT ST., LONDON, N.W.1
(5 doors from Edgware Road Met. Station
in Chapel Street)
01-723 6558

HIGHEST PRICES

paid for
Gentlemen's cast-off Clothing
WE GO ANYWHERE, ANY TIME
S. DIENSTAG
(01-272 4484)

THE DORICE

Continental Cuisine—Licensed

169a Finchley Road, N.W.3
(624 6301)

PARTIES CATERED FOR

LUGGAGE

HANDBAGS, UMBRELLAS AND
ALL LEATHER GOODS

TRAVEL GOODS

H. FUCHS
267 West End Lane, N.W.6
Phone 435 2602

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

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

FOR TIMBER PLYWOOD

AND ALL
SHEET MATERIALS

CALL

S. SILVERMAN & SON
(Importers) LTD.

Selectwood House, Chilton Street,
London, E2 6EA
Tel: 01-739 2191

SUPER SWIFT SERVICE

BELSIZE SQUARE SYNAGOGUE

51 Belsize Square, N.W.3

**HIGH HOLY-DAY
SERVICES**

(at the Gaumont State Theatre,
High Road, Kilburn, N.W.6.)
Rosh Hashanah: Eve 7 p.m.
1st and 2nd Day 9.30 a.m.
Kol Nidrei: 7 p.m.
Yom Kippur: 10 a.m.

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

CHILDREN'S SERVICES

FREE OF CHARGE
(at the Belsize Square Synagogue)
on both days of Rosh Hashanah
at 10.15 a.m. and on Yom Kippur
at 11.30 a.m.

SUCCOTH SERVICES

at the Belsize Square Synagogue
Eve: at 6.30 p.m.
Morning: at 11 a.m.
(Kiddush after each Service in
the Succah)