

Robert Weltsch (Jerusalem)

A NEW YEAR, A NEW EPOCH Facing Resurgent Militant Islam . . . ?

At the advent of a New Year of the Jewish Calendar it has become customary to reflect on the events of the past year and speculate about what the New Year is expected to bring. This is in addition to the main design of the Jewish Holy Days, namely, the atonement of sins committed in the passing year, moral stock-taking and introspection as starting points to confession and remorse in accordance with our Liturgy, the eternal anxiety of the soul in view of the imperfections of human nature, of which we are particularly aware at the Holy Days. I assume we are all alive to this heart-wrenching process which we have to undergo on these days. It is not my intention to dwell on this theme which is the province of theologians, rabbis and preachers. What I am going to discuss as briefly as possible are some secular aspects of the changing years or rather changing epochs which are manifesting themselves in our days.

One of the main events in world affairs and thinking is without doubt the emergence of Islam as a dynamic and militant religious and political force. This was once deemed unthinkable at the end of the twentieth century. We had become accustomed to the 19th century conviction that enlightenment was on its way to universal validity, and events like the revolutionary reforms of Ataturk in the 'twenties had confirmed this view. Now we have witnessed the Khomeini revolution in Iran whose definite outcome is not yet predictable, but whose influence is felt more or less noticeably in other Moslem societies, too. Whatever else this may mean, it results in a confrontation of the Western world with Islam which almost takes us back to the times of the Crusades, although this time confounded by comparatively trivial subjects like the struggle for oil. In this embarrassment one may with great expectation reach for a book which has just arrived on my desk and whose main subject is the vital problem of "Western Attitudes towards Islam" (the promising title of its first chapter). The book is called *Europe and the Middle East*. Its author is Albert Hourani,* a Christian Arab scholar at Oxford, well known to us by his work at St. Antony's College and his fundamental work "Arabic Thought in the Liberal Age" (London 1962), a man of great erudition not confined to the field of Arabic and Islamic thought and history only, without dogmatic or political prejudices. We may call him an exemplary product of the Enlightenment. Yet, on opening the book, we are in for a curious surprise. This book is not, as the average reader might expect, concerned with the European attitude to topical problems of the Middle East such as the Israeli-Arab conflict that on New Year's Day is foremost in our mind, nor

with the French President's (the most reprehensible "European" figure) alleged sponsorship of the production of nuclear bombs in Iraq. When the curtain rises, a quite different scenery appears. The first chapter "Western Attitudes towards Islam" is an Oxford lecture dedicated to *Claude Montefiore*, a prominent member of the most famous aristocratic British-Jewish family, who was also a great biblical scholar and the generally revered president of the Liberal Jewish Synagogue in London, President of the World Union of Liberal Judaism from 1926 until his death in 1939, and for 25 years President of the Anglo-Jewish Association. While paying tribute to Montefiore's personality and studies on the relationship between Judaism and emerging Christianity, Hourani states that in his own context, he is mainly relying on Montefiore's lectures on the origin and growth of religion, illustrated in his work *The Religion of the ancient Hebrews* (London 1892). He finds there many explanations which, *mutatis mutandis*, may also be applied to other religions, including Islam which, of course, belongs to a much later historical period than the ancient Hebrews. In the context of the present Rosch Haschanah meditations, I cannot go into details of this fascinating issue. Before returning to his main subject, i.e., Islam, Hourani ends the introduction of his first chapter with the exclamation "All this is familiar." But is it? How many younger readers in 1980 know anything about Claude Montefiore's studies and the role this man of almost holy character played in philanthropy and even in politics?

Digression from main Theme

True, the very name Montefiore evokes plenty of associations, but I guess that outside Britain only few of the younger generation have a clear idea who the founder of this clan, Sir Moses Montefiore (1784-1885), really was and what he stood for in 19th century Jewish history. He was President of the "Board of Deputies of British Jews" from 1834 to 1874, almost forty years at the helm, and in his actions on behalf of the Jewish people in many parts of the world, he enjoyed the support of the British Government, then at the peak of its power. In 1846, he was ennobled by Queen Victoria and made a hereditary baronet "for his great merits on behalf of the Jewish People". He travelled to any place where Jews were persecuted, including Russia and Morocco, but his main interest concerned Jews in the Holy Land which he and his wife

visited seven times between 1827 and 1874 (when he was 90). Many streets, places and quarters are named after him, especially in Jerusalem, and in the suburban settlement outside the wall which he founded, there now stands Jerusalem's most distinguished guest-house where prominent visitors are accommodated by the government. Thus his name is well known in Jerusalem and Israel, even if many Israelis may know no more than that he was a great benefactor. After Sir Moses's death, his baronetcy was transferred to one of his great-nephews, Sir Francis Montefiore, who was an active Zionist during the first period of the movement and helped Herzl to establish connections in England. Another great-nephew, Claude, to whom Hourani refers, was a champion of Reform and opposed to Jewish nationalism and Zionism. He was mainly interested in Biblical studies and in the problems of religion in general, and that is the link with Hourani's scholarly endeavours.

Achad Ha'am against Claude Montefiore

All this belongs to the distant past. Yet, in Jewish public life, Claude Montefiore was a controversial figure. Jewish orthodoxy of all shades vigorously rejected him as they rejected Reform Judaism and Biblical criticism. But perhaps his most renowned controversy which may be known to the Hebrew-educated young generation in Israel is documented in Achad Ha'am's essay, entitled in analogy to the prophet Eliya's warning (in Reg. I, 18) "Al sh'tey has'ippim" ("limping in two directions"). It was published in 1910, and in it Achad Ha'am rejects all analogies with other religions like Christianity and Islam which are centred on personalities; he insists that Judaism as the religion of Justice and Ethics is based on purely abstract values. It is less well known that Achad Ha'am, too, got an emphatic response within Hebrew literature. It was contained in an essay by Shay Ish Hurwitz, another prominent Hebrew writer, who in his year-book "He'atid" (The Future) published a stirring appeal for more broadmindedness, under the slogan "Expand the Limits!", pleading for inclusion into Jewish history of the life and teaching of such Jews as Jesus of Nazareth, who had been one of the influential rabbis of his time.

Jews as Islamic Scholars

All this reappears in our memory when reading Hourani's moving words about Montefiore, and his exemplary arguments about analogies in religious history and freedom from prejudice, whilst reserving his own well-considered judgment. Hourani refers extensively to works of Jewish scholars in the field of Islamic studies, men like Ignaz Goldziher, perhaps the most prominent of all, whose *Budapest Diaries* were published posthumously about two or three years ago—unfortunately I have to quote from memory in the absence of all my books and working papers which have remained in London—the reader may forgive this personal remark by a now isolated ailing writer in his ninetieth year.

In his concluding comprehensive essay "Present State of Islamic and Middle Eastern Historiography", dealing almost exclusively with European authors, Hourani frequently refers to Jewish writers, most of all Goldziher's *Moham-*

Continued at column 1, page 2

The Executive Committee and Staff of the
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REFUGEES**

wish all members a
VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR
and thank them for their continuous support

*Albert Hourani, *Europe and the Middle East. Eight Essays, with Introduction, Notes and Index.* The Macmillan Press, London 1980. 225pp. £15.

A NEW YEAR, A NEW EPOCH

Continued from page 1

madanische Studien (Halle 1889/90); Goldziher was the man who refuted the separatist method of studying Islam, by showing the Roman, Byzantine, Talmudic and Sassanian influences on Islamic Law. Another Jewish scholar is Bernard Lewis who, incidentally, is visiting Israel at the moment, a most prolific Islamic scholar, quoted frequently by Hourani. Furthermore, there are Professor Elie Kadoorie (London), a well-known expert, and his gracious wife Sylvia Haim whose book (to our regret out of print) *Arab Nationalism* (Berkeley 1962) is a standard work for the understanding of modern Islam. I cannot mention many other Jewish writers (French, American, etc.) but it may suffice to show the Jewish contribution to Islamic studies which are so topical at the present hour. Perhaps it is to be regretted that little attention is paid by Hourani to the Islamic and Arabic studies at the Hebrew University, but there is inter alia a reference to Gabriel Baer, a prominent Jerusalem scholar in this field and scion of a well-known German-Zionist family.

Perhaps it appears pedantic to list so many names, but in view of the present constellation and the Arab boycott of all Jews, it seems to me most important that beyond the world of permanent political wrangling and—more shocking—terrorist horrors on both sides, some bridges exist between the two worlds, or at least bricks from which bridges can be built if some goodwill prevails. This is certainly a legitimate wish for the New Year. And in this respect Doctor Hourani's book with the rich material it presents can be of the utmost value. It is characteristic that in his book Judaism is extensively treated on many occasions, and modern conflicts do not seem relevant to his argument; the Palestine problem, allegedly so vital to Islam, including Zionism, is hardly mentioned. But many modern aspects intrude into his story, e.g., when discussing Toynbee's vision of History which during the 'fifties and 'sixties aroused such furor in Jewish circles, Hourani states that in Toynbee's theory of history the influence of Karl Jung's *Psychological Types* has been overwhelming while behind it "one can see another influence, that of Bergson's *Two Sources of Morality and Religion*. And it is the moral decision (Bergson), not the collective subconscious (Jung), which has the upper hand." Hourani's book is a mine of such *aperçus* and an incentive to independent non-conformist thinking. And independent nonconformist thinking we need in the coming new year, in addition to what has been said at the beginning of this article. Let us pray for it, too.

5,000 SIGN OLYMPICS ADVERT

One of the most remarkable advertisements concerning an issue of public importance appeared in *The Times* to coincide with the opening of the Olympic Games in Moscow. Under the heading "Competing for Freedom: a campaign to highlight the plight of Soviet Jewry", it carried a simple precise message: "Today, the start of the Olympic Games in Moscow, we, the students of the United Kingdom and Ireland, and our supporters, deplore the discrimination, harassment and imprisonment of our Jewish colleagues in the Soviet Union," above the names of 5,200 people. This number comprised 2,500 students, each of whom personally contributed £1.00 towards the cost of the £7,000 full-page announcement. Supporting signatories included members from all Britain's main political parties in both the House of Commons and the House of Lords; Vice-chancellors and academics from universities throughout the United Kingdom; leading actors, writers and sportsmen; members of the general public; organisations and institutions.

THE ISRAELI SCENE

YAD VASHEM PENANCE

A 19-year-old Arab student at the Hebrew University was fined 1,000 shekels (£100 approximately) and given a six-month suspended sentence for extinguishing a memorial candle in a students' hostel on Holocaust Memorial Day. In addition the court ordered him to serve a period of penance at a Jewish institution, preferably at Yad Vashem.

STAFF HELP PURCHASE AIRCRAFT

By relinquishing all claims to extra pay, the unions representing El Al groundstaff and aircrews have helped the company purchase two new Boeing 737s, which will come into service in the autumn. This action is unprecedented in Israel labour relations and was coupled with a declaration of unstinting support for the management in an all-out effort to put the national airline back on its feet. A joint committee to work closely with management has been set up. White-collar staff, including the company's President, Mr. Itzhak Shander, are to contribute one month's salary to match the gesture by the other workers in the company.

ATTACK ON NAHUM GOLDMANN

Dr. Nahum Goldmann's speech in Amsterdam acknowledging the tributes made to him to mark his 85th birthday has been attacked by Mr. Ayre Dulzin, Chairman of the World Zionist Organisation Executive, who claims that it "degraded the Jewish people, the Zionist movement and the State of Israel". Dr. Goldmann has told the guests, who included Federal German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, that the two greatest events in which he had participated in his life time had been the creation of the State of Israel and the reparations agreement with Germany. The latter was already completed, but Israel was not yet safe and secure. He hoped to live to see peace established with the Arab world, which would secure the future of the Jewish State.

REFUGEES OF A DIFFERENT KIND

Everyone interested in Israel's social problems will have heard lectures, seen films and read reports on "Project Renewal—Ashkelon". To us, the idea seemed very fine but utterly remote up to the moment when, on impulse, we accepted an invitation to join a Mission for a one-day visit to Ashkelon.

Some years before, we had visited the area as tourists, picnicking in the nature reserve by the beach, surrounded by the ancient sculptures of this historic Phoenician port. But now Doreen, the Project's British supervisor, took us behind the scenes to show how funds are applied in the best interests of this difficult community. Here, a population of 55,000, of whom 40% are living in conditions of more or less poverty, have to be freed from their slum way of life and from their ignorance.

Since the 1950's, the Jews of Ashkelon have mostly been of North African origin, with a further influx from Soviet Georgia and a small but thriving group of South African newcomers in the suburb of Afridar. The North African arrivals present the greatest problem, since their cultural background seems almost a relic of the Middle Ages. Their families are far too large to be properly housed and educated. Many adults are quite illiterate in any language, their lives are suspended between religion and superstition. Some of the freer, more outward-going women are invited to join Hebrew reading and writing classes, to enable them to understand road signs, notices and so on. It is a remarkable and moving sight to watch these respectable, mature women struggling with pencil and paper.

Volunteers have created schemes to combat ignorance by starting with very young children. Kindergartens now exist where mothers are shown how to use toys and play with their children. One great success was a Toy Lending Library and this idea will no doubt be taken up by other committees.

Other volunteers in the "Bridge to Britain" scheme arrange pastimes for the older children who would otherwise hang idly around street corners. They are encouraged to play football, basket-ball, tennis and other games in the sports-field, so acquiring for the first time a sense of team spirit.

Ashkelon and its surroundings are free from litter: young people of all ages follow the injunction "Keep Israel Beautiful". The children themselves take great pride in tending the grounds of their schools and nurseries and prizes are offered for the best such gardens. Music and art are encouraged, so opening new horizons to the children and, through their interest and knowledge, to families who had never before cared for such things.

It was good to hear that, at a recent Spring Festival, each street set itself a target: to bring their old and lonely neighbours to join in the celebration. For the first time, a community spirit (in our sense of the word) emerged in this happy gathering.

The pride and joy of the British-manned and British-sponsored dentists' group is a clinic where a rota of volunteers, many non-Jewish, practise dental surgery and instruct in hygiene, equipping each child with a toothbrush as a badge of honour.

So impressive is the progress of the work and the application of funds to such wonderful use, that we ourselves shall not only continue to contribute to "Project Renewal", but hope also to return to Ashkelon to see it flourish and grow into a happy, self-reliant town. If your readers care to support this really worthwhile cause, the appropriate JIA Committee will guide them. Perhaps, when next in Israel, they too will want to visit Ashkelon.

RALPH and EVA FREEMAN.

TAXABILITY OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PENSIONS

In the reports made to the Annual General Meeting of the AJR, published in our August issue (pages 1 and 2), reference was made to steps undertaken by the AJR to obtain complete exemption from UK tax of those pensions which are at present exempt to the extent of one half under the 1974 Finance Act. The Treasury have recently replied in considerable detail to the Memorandum submitted. The operative paragraph reads:

"The Government is conscious of the need to keep the provisions of tax law under review and has considered the representations you have made. However, on balance, it considers the existing level of relief to be fair and can see no reason to change it at present."

After several technical comments, the Minister's letter ends:

"I am sorry to have to send a disappointing reply but I can assure you that this does not stem from any lack of compassion on the Government's part. It sympathises with all the victims of Nazi persecution and does not seek to minimise the hardship they have undergone in any way. Nevertheless, it considers that the existing income tax reliefs to which they are entitled give full recognition to the very special circumstances under which their pensions are payable. The effect of the one-half deduction means, if the Government's current proposals are accepted (They were in the meantime. The Ed.) by Parliament, that no pensioner who relies entirely on his German or Austrian pension will have to pay any tax at all unless his pension exceeds £2,750 (or £3,640 if he is aged sixty-five or over). The equivalent figures for a married couple are £4,290 (or £5,790 if either spouse is aged sixty-five or over). Even in cases where the recipient's total income is sufficient to render him liable to tax, the one-half deduction is of substantial financial benefit."

We regret the rejection of the claim made and will keep the position under review.

F.E.F.

HOME NEWS

ANGLO-JUDAICA

JEWISH CHRONICLE MAN BARRED

The Soviet consulate in London first granted and then withdrew a visa intended for use by Mr. Joseph Finkelstone, Foreign Editor of the *Jewish Chronicle*. This was the only visa to be withdrawn out of 2,500 issued to British tourists visiting Moscow for the Olympic Games. The National Union of Journalists has strongly condemned the revocation of the visa. Mr. Francis Becket, its president stated: "Journalists everywhere can only condemn this wrong and foolish decision. The NUJ opposed the Olympic boycott, but the Soviet authorities now seem determined to give ammunition to those in the West whose interests are served by a continuation of Cold War politics. To ban the *Jewish Chronicle* feeds the worst suspicions about the use to which the Soviet Government intends to put the Games."

ANTI-SEMITIC CULT UNMASKED

The vice-chancellor of Manchester University has given assurances that no further bookings will be given to the organisation, "The Way in Great Britain", after it was revealed that its parent organisation in the United States, "Way International", had included anti-semitic literature as recommended reading for its "bible-study courses", and that these were listed in the suggested reading for the cult's proposed weekend course in Britain. Among the titles were *The Myth of the Six Million* and *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, both of them anti-semitic concoctions that argue that the Nazis did not perpetrate mass-genocide, but that this was a fiction deliberately made up by sinister Jewish interests. The English leader of the organisation claimed the conference was solely concerned with the study of the Gospel and that he did not know that the reading list provided from the USA contained anti-semitic material.

OFFENSIVE MISSIONARY RECORD

A missionary organisation, Christian Witness for Israel, has been distributing unsolicited literature and gramophone records to Jewish homes in the Birmingham area. The record, which is described as decidedly offensive in content, is titled "The Hebrew search for home", and purports to be the story of a disillusioned Israeli.

GOVERNMENT RULES OUT TERRORIST EXCHANGES

Britain is not prepared to exchange foreign prisoners held for terrorist offences in exchange for British prisoners held in overseas jails, Mr. Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, told the House of Commons in the course of a debate concerning the imprisonment of Mr. Ned Sparkes in Iraq. If it became known, he said, that the Government was willing to hand over people convicted in British courts for terrorist offences the dangers facing British subjects abroad would be greatly increased. There was no way in which a sentence imposed by a Court in Britain could be reduced by administrative decision other than through the exercise of the Royal prerogative.

JOINT RELIGIOUS APPEAL TO IRAN

The annual meeting of the Council of Christians and Jews provided a platform for the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Chief Rabbi, the Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, the Moderator of the Free Church Federal Council, and the Moderator of the Church of Scotland to make a joint plea to the Iranian Government to respect Human Rights and release political prisoners. The CCJ followed an unusual practice for them in that they published their plea in the form of an advertisement in both the national and religious Press in Britain. They appealed to Ayatollah Khomeini and President Bani-Sadr "as men of religion to exercise compassion and clemency to these prisoners," which it is estimated include up to 300 Jews, among members of other denominations.

CAMPS

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AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL SPOTLIGHTS IRAQ

Amnesty International has begun a world-wide campaign to persuade Iraq to stop its increasing use of the death penalty for non-violent political acts, in contravention of its international commitments on Human Rights. Amnesty has received reports of more than 100 executions already for 1980, which equals the average totals for the entire years 1947 to 1979.

RAOUL WALLENBERG GARDEN

Gideon Hausner, Chairman of Yad Vashem, and Mr. Greville Janner, MP, President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, jointly unveiled the plaque of dedication for the Raoul Wallenberg Garden, Jerusalem, in the presence of the City's mayor, Mr. Teddy Kollek. The Board of Deputies has nominated Wallenberg to be the first recipient of the Council of Europe's Human Rights Award because of his efforts to save Hungarian Jews from deportation, before his disappearance into the hands of the Russians when they took over Budapest at the end of the Second World War. It has been suggested that the award be made to his surviving relatives who are still campaigning for his release from the Soviet Union.

LIBRARY NAMED AFTER LATE MP

The late John Jakob Mendelson, Labour MP for Penistone from 1959 until his death in 1978, and a Jewish refugee from Germany, who was for several years a lecturer in Political Science at the University of Sheffield, has had a library and reading room named in his memory at the Northern College, Wentworth Castle, Stainborough.

CALL FOR AMERICAN NEO-NAZI'S DEPORTATION

The Board of Deputies asked the Home Office to consider the deportation of Dr. Edward Fields, a leading American neo-Nazi, who arrived in Britain while travelling to and from meetings with Nazi and fascist groups in Europe. In their letter to Mr. Timothy Raison, Minister of State, the Board described Fields as "a very dangerous man whose presence here is highly undesirable".

TALMUDIC LIBRARY DEDICATED

The dedication has taken place of the Hubert Library, the object of which is to publish the works of Jewish sages of medieval Germany. The ceremony took place at a reception in honour of Mr. Arthur Hubert, the honorary president of Mifal Chachmey Ashkenaz—a division of the Jerusalem Institute of Talmudic Research. Tributes were paid to him by Chief Rabbi Dr. Immanuel Jakobovits, Rabbi Samson Raphael Weiss, Chairman of the Institute's American board, and Rabbi Chenchel Ehrentreu, head of the Manchester Beth Din. A judge of Israel's Supreme Court, Professor Menachem Elon, gave an address on the development of Jewish law and halachic concepts in twelfth and thirteenth century Germany.

JEWISH CHARITY SAVES COUNCIL

HALF-A-MILLION

The President of the Leeds Home for Aged has told the City's Lord Mayor that "it would cost the City Council £400,000-£500,000 a year if we did not look after our elderly at Donisthorpe Hall". In return he hoped that the local authority would give them support in the region of £8,000 to £10,000 per annum. The Lord Mayor, Councillor Eric Atkinson replied that he would make every effort to implement the suggestion.

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Christian-Jewish Understanding Award

The Rev. Dr. Isaac Levy, OBE, a former Senior Jewish Chaplain to the Forces, was made the second recipient of the Sir Sigmund Sternberg Award for the promotion of Christian-Jewish Understanding, which was presented to him by Cardinal Hume on the occasion of the Annual General Meeting of the Council of Christians and Jews.

CBF Grants of £55,000

The Central British Fund for World Jewish Relief have approved a grants budget of £55,000, nearly half of which has been earmarked for Soviet Jewry and a further £10,000 for Syrian Jews. Support is also being given to care for the aged in North Africa, destitute children in Bombay and educational and medical projects in France.

Rate Rebates for Elderly declined

Twenty elderly residents of Harmony Close, the B'nai B'rith Housing Society's Golders Green Home, had their appeal for rate rebates refused by the Brent authorities. They had applied on the grounds that the half-mile walk to the nearest shops was placing a heavy strain on them. A Brent Council valuation officer maintained that the flatlets were in every way comparable to privately-owned flats and were suitable for young single people as well as for the elderly.

Schweitzer Letters for Tel Aviv University

A close friend of Albert Schweitzer, the famous Nobel Prize winner and humanitarian, Mrs. Clara Urquhart of St. John's Wood, London, has donated over 1,000 letters from Dr. Schweitzer to Tel Aviv University. They include his remarks about Kennedy, Gromyko, Pope Pius XII, Bertrand Russell and Leo Baeck. There is also a letter to Ben Gurion expressing Schweitzer's regret at never having been able to visit Israel and his interest in all things Jewish. Schweitzer was a fine Biblical Hebrew scholar. The letters are on special display in the University's Central Library.

My neighbour: Anne Frank

"My childhood neighbour, Anne Frank," was the title of a talk given by Mrs. Sybilla Friedler at a fund-raising event for Wizo, organised by Brighton and Hove Aviv which produced £200.

Gladstone Park Memorial Service

The tenth annual interdenominational memorial service organised by the North & West Area Council of AJEX in memory of those who died in prisoner-of-war camps and in concentration camps will be held on Sunday afternoon, 12 October 1980, at 3 p.m., at the Prisoners Memorial, Gladstone Park, London, N.W.10. Members of the AJR are invited to attend the function.

MORE ABOUT INTERNMENT

In my review of "Collar the Lot" by Peter and Leni Gillman in the July issue of AJR Information, I mentioned that it did not contain much information about life in the camps, and that the personal experiences of the bulk of internees were to be written about in a different context. A few days after writing this, I received a book which fills the gap: our friend Ronald Stent's "A Bespattered Page? The Internment of His Majesty's Most Loyal Enemy Aliens" (published by Andre Deutsch, price £7.95). It is as essential to the study of that particular period of refugee life as is that of the Gillmans and I hope to review it in detail in the October issue.

Margot Pottlitzer

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NEWS FROM ABROAD

UNITED STATES

Candidates woo Jewish voters

All three potential candidates for the Presidential elections—the incumbent, Jimmy Carter, Representative John Anderson, and ex-Governor Ronald Reagan—have assumed a strongly pro-Israel stance in an effort to win over the important Jewish vote in the November elections. Anderson chose to spend most of the period of the Republican national convention in visiting the Middle East and Europe, devoting the largest proportion of his time to Israel and subsequent public commendation of the justice of her case. In his acceptance speech at Detroit, Governor Reagan specially exploited an earlier gaffe of the Carter administration. "Who was not embarrassed when the administration handed a major propaganda victory in the United Nations to the enemies of Israel, our staunch Middle East ally for three decades, and then claimed that the American vote was a 'mistake', the result of a 'failure of communication' between the President, his Secretary of State and his United Nations' Ambassador?" The official Democratic platform is marginally stronger than the Republican in its formal commitment to recognise Jerusalem as the official capital city of Israel, but is not as strong on the issue of the PLO, where the Republicans reject "any call for the involvement of the PLO (in the peace process) as not in keeping with the long-term interest of Israel or the Palestinian Arabs."

Slaying of Ukrainian Jews charge

The US Justice Department has laid charges against Michael Dercacz, 71, for participating in the slaying of Jews between 1941 and 1943, as a member of the Ukrainian Police Command in Jaryzow-Nowy during the Nazi occupation of the Ukraine. Defending against a civil suit seeking to overturn his naturalisation and citizenship, Dercacz denies complicity in the deaths, but admits not telling the authorities that he had been a police officer in the Nazi forces when he came to the United States as a displaced person in 1949.

Libyans destabilise North Africa

"Libya with an extensive arsenal of Soviet weapons, is the primary source of political and military efforts to destabilise North Africa," concludes a report of the US House Foreign Affairs Committee, which also disclosed the presence of Cuban and East German advisers among the Algerian-backed Polasario movement fighting Moroccan forces in the former Spanish Sahara. Both Spain and Tunisia complain of Libyan activities, and the report urges specific military and economic aid to the latter country to make it a "more credible deterrent to Libya's aggressive efforts to destabilise countries friendly to the United States".

Olympic Honour: 44 years on

Coinciding with the beginning of the controversial Moscow Olympic Games the Jewish Sports Hall in Los Angeles awarded a special medal to Mrs. Bruno Lambert (formerly Gretel Bergmann). She was a shot-put and high-jump champion and one of the greatest German-Jewish athletes. She was barred from participation in the Berlin Olympic Games in 1936 and left Germany for the United States in 1937, where she was a shot-put and high-jump champion in 1937 and 1938.

"Mein Kampf" Rights Sold

The US Government has sold the English-language rights of *Mein Kampf*, which it held as assets seized from Germany during or immediately after the Second World War, to a Boston publisher for \$40,000. The copyright to the diary of Josef Goebbels only fetched \$500 when sold to Doubleday publishers of New York.

TERRORISM IN ARGENTINA

The Argentine press paid little attention to the protests made by the Jewish representative organisation DAIA at the explosion of a terrorist bomb at the ORT College in Buenos Aires and the abortive attempt to do the same at the Ch. N. Bialik school in the Villa Crespo Jewish district in the city. The blast at the ORT College which trains more than 1,100 Jewish and non-Jewish students caused extensive damage to television and computer equipment, but no individuals were hurt.

REFUGEES IN BRAZIL

A proposed change in Brazil's immigration laws could result in the expulsion of thousands of foreign residents. The 96-page law contains a proposal that foreigners married to Brazilians or who are parents of Brazilian children, as in the case of Great Train Robber Ronald Biggs, could lose their present protected status if it is "in the national interest." The draft law has been described as "Nazi-inspired," because it includes drastic penalties for those who help illegal immigrants, and it obliges landlords, hotelkeepers and janitors to inform the police on all movements by foreigners.

HOLOCAUST EXHIBITION IN AUSTRALIA

A Holocaust exhibition jointly organised by a representative of the Council of Churches in Australia and the Melbourne Jewish Community has been attracting thousands of visitors, many of them organised groups of schoolchildren. After touring the country many of the exhibits, which include photographs and books, will find a permanent home in the Jewish Museum of Australia.

SOUTH AFRICA

Allegations of Prejudice Denied

The president of the South African Rugby Board, Dr. Dannie Craven, has denied reports that he claimed that Jews were responsible for the present situation in South Africa; had taken control of the newspapers all over the world; and used their powers for propaganda purposes against South Africa in the mass media. "It is ridiculous to suggest that I am anti-semitic," he claimed. "I risked my life in Germany to save Jews from persecution."

MP makes History

A lawyer, Mr. Theo Aronson, has become the first Jew to sit in South Africa's Parliament as an MP for the South African National Party, which he joined at the request of the Prime Minister, P. W. Botha. In the Transvaal, the National Party refused to accept Jewish members until 1929. Mr. Aronson was formerly Chairman of the South Africa Party, which has been dissolved, all its members having crossed the floor to join the Nationalists.

IRANIAN EDICT AFFECTS JEWISH SCHOOLS

The Iranian Revolutionary Council has ordered all schools run by religious minorities to admit pupils on a non-sectarian basis and to become part of the State education system. This will affect the 40,000-strong Jewish community, many of whose children attend Jewish schools.

PLO SPOIL WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

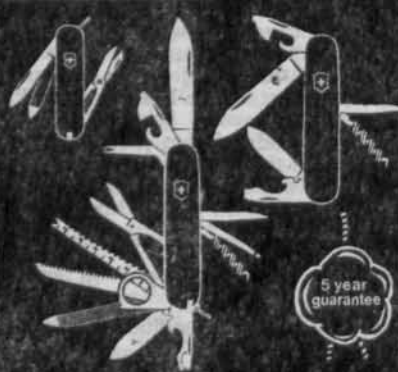
The UN Conference on the Decade of Women, which had been five years in preparation, was spoiled by noisy demonstrations led by PLO terrorist Leila Khaled designed to embarrass Egypt, Israel and the United States. When Mrs. Jihan Sadat, wife of the Egyptian President, rose to speak at the Copenhagen Conference, representatives of the PLO, the rejectionist Arab states, African and Eastern European nations, deliberately and noisily left the hall in protest against the Israel-Egypt peace accords. They repeated the action when Mrs. Hava Hareli, the Israeli Ambassador to Norway, was called to the rostrum. Mrs. Havel said she was deeply distressed that several delegates had abused this rostrum with vicious attacks, Israel, she stated, had been the first country in western Asia to give Arab women the vote.

SWISS CEMETERY DESECRATED

Some 50 tombstones in the Jewish cemetery in Geneva were found daubed with Nazi slogans, including "Death to the Jews", following an anonymous telephone call to the police, who also found three tombstones overturned. This was the most serious antisemitic incident suffered by the Jewish community for a number of years.

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Hyam Maccoby

"THREE WAYS TO GOD"**Ignaz Maybaum's Last Book**

It is fitting that the last book of the distinguished Jewish theologian, Ignaz Maybaum, now posthumously published,* should be the first of a new series of books sponsored by the Leo Baeck College, where Rabbi Maybaum was a much-loved and influential teacher.

Maybaum was a profound and original thinker, but he was also a stylist. Though he wrote his early works in German, it is hard to imagine an English prose-style less "Germanic" than his. He delighted in the short, epigrammatic sentence. His thought is by no means simple, but instead of constructing complicated sentences full of qualifications, he preferred to work like a pointillist artist, building up complex effects by means of tiny detached brush-strokes. It may appear at times that he is composing a string of epigrams rather than a continuous work, but this is his method. On reflection one can see how each little observation forms part of an architectural whole of majestic proportions.

This method also reflects his philosophy, which is a synthesis of the universal and the particular. He is never afraid of a bold generalisation, but at the same time he is always aware of tiny nuances of atmosphere and practice, each of which required its delicate comment. In his great life-work of comparing, contrasting and reconciling the three forms of monotheism, Judaism, Christianity and Islam, he is like a sensitive literary critic, alive to the deep significance of an apparently trivial detail in a work of imagination.

Happiness Outside the State is a fitting finale to Maybaum's work as a teacher and writer. In this book, he builds on insights worked out in

detail in his previous works, especially his *Trialogue between Jew, Christian and Muslim* (1973). Maybaum worked all his life for a revival of theology in Jewish intellectual life. Yet he did not mean by "theology" quite what a Christian would mean by it. He would have been the first to point out that "theology" is a word full of Christian overtones and that care was required in applying it in a Jewish context. What Maybaum aimed for primarily was an awareness and articulateness in one's Jewishness. He stressed the need, especially at the present time, for clear ideas about what Judaism had stood for during the ages, about what is the meaning of being a "chosen people", how the Jew stands in relation to current movements of nationalism, pro- or anti-Westernism, attitudes towards the family or to the status of the middle-class. All this was for him "theology", since it all depended on one's concept of the relation between God and man. In a sense, this call for articulateness was also a warning about the existence of unsuspected influences. Despite his overall ecumenism, Maybaum was always concerned to free Judaism from Christian and Islamic influences and to combat Christianised or Islamised forms of Judaism. It was important for Judaism to purify its own essence, before it could enter into "trialogue" with the other two forms of monotheism.

Thus he spoke out boldly about what he regarded as the "Islamisation" of Judaism in its strictly Orthodox form, and also about the "Christianisation" of Judaism in certain forms of Jewish mysticism. He was strongly in favour of the concept of "halakhah", but in its prophetic sense of "walking with God", rather than its sense as a rigid code of rules. In Judaism, he felt, man never lost his human status; he did not become a "changed" person, as in Christianity, nor did he become an obedient automaton,

as in Islam. He regarded the true spirit of rabbinic Judaism, as found in the Pharisaic movement and in the Talmud, as continuous with the prophetic movement which gave Judaism its essence.

Yet interchange with both Christianity and Islam had conferred great benefits on Judaism; especially, Jewish "culture" was the gift of Western Christian culture, with its "spirituality" alien to Judaism, which distinguishes between the "holy" and the "profane", rather than between the "spiritual" and the "secular". In the long run, however, civilisation stood to gain by increased understanding in the world of the specifically Jewish insights which the Jews had battled to preserve.

Maybaum's last book deepens his standpoints in many ways and is full of his characteristic flashes of originality. Just one example; in discussing the point that in Judaism, God speaks through man and consequently one hears the voice of God by listening to one's fellow-man, he unexpectedly throws new light on the most familiar text of all, "Hear O Israel . . .", in which Israel is required to listen to—Israel. Suddenly one realises that in the basic affirmation of Judaism, one addresses not God but one's fellow-Jew.

Maybaum often declares himself to be a disciple of Franz Rosenzweig, and he often indeed illuminates Rosenzweig's thought. But Maybaum's ideas are, in the last resort, his own. He is an independent thinker whom it is a joy to read and from whom one can always learn. His work has the effect of heightening the Jewish consciousness of his readers and infusing them with his own sense of the significance of the Jewish historical role. It is with some sadness that one reads his last work, yet the final sensation is one of renewal.

SUCCESS OF BUBER EXHIBITION

The travelling exhibition on the life and work of Martin Buber, organised by the Council of Christians and Jews and supported by the Government of Rheinland-Pfalz and the Friends of the Hebrew University, has been shown in Germany, Austria and Belgium and seen by some 25,000 people.

*Happiness Outside The State: Judaism, Christianity, Islam—Three Ways to God. By Ignaz Maybaum. Oriel Press and Leo Baeck College, £6.50.

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FROM BERLIN TO LONDON

Autobiography of Lily Pincus

This is a delightful book,* written by someone who is a born story-teller. Lily Pincus looks back over her eighty-two years of life and the events that shaped it. Born in Karlsbad in 1898, living in Berlin half her life and the rest in England, she tells her personal story against the background of often turbulent times. Among the older generation her book will no doubt evoke personal memories of the First World War, the inter-war years, and the start of a new life in middle-age on the shores of this island. For the younger reader the book serves as a useful reminder of the past, the strange sequence of a life of gaiety and cultural attainment contrasting sharply with fearful events, sorrow and the struggle to survive, that our parents' and grandparents' generation went through. But this is not primarily an historical sketch book: it is a very personal account of Lily Pincus' life experiences. What makes this book quite exceptional is the positive attitude of its author. She lives through good and bad times with an unusual degree of trust which makes her face sorrows and joys alike with great openness, seeing in all manifestations of life—of which old age and death are a part—a source of learning and enrichment. This has enabled her to continue to develop new friendships and new areas of work right to the present moment.

Lily comes from a loving middle class family consciously Jewish but non-observant. She was fortunate both in the emotional security at home and in the school that her parents chose for her. Her school years were made happy by a headmaster concerned that his pupils should love life rather than that their heads should be stuffed with academic learning. Her leaving school coincided with the outbreak of the First World War, yet Lily's life remained relatively carefree. Nor was the choice of a career a big problem—she simply followed her friend's example and took up the study of scientific photography. Neither for this nor radiography did she have aptitude or inclination, she readily left her job in order to devote herself to nursing her dying father. It is evident that even then the nick-name "dumme Lise", which Lily recalls with affection, was inept. For the reader will be impressed by this 18 year old girl's ability to feel with and for others. She stresses how patiently her father suffered, wanting to spare those near to him, and how his passing away peacefully, surrounded by love, taught her that death need not be associated with fear. Her observations of her mother, brothers and cousins is equally insightful. She describes the strength of her family in coping with the depression and inflation at the end of the war and the early 'twenties without a head of the family. The close bond with her gifted brothers is one of the great assets she values to this day. She refers frequently to the frightening uncertainty which hung over Germany in the rest of the decade prior to the rise of Hitler. But she describes with

relish the exciting social and cultural life which she and her husband Fritz Pincus enjoyed at that time in Berlin. By then she and Fritz had together with their friends, Claire and Günther Lowenfeld, acquired a house on an island near Potsdam, the "Haus auf dem Küssel". Their home became a meeting place for friends who included artists, politicians and philosophers like Paul Tillich. There were also many balls and parties and as Lily says: "In jener dunklen politischen und wirtschaftlichen Lage war es für die Menschen offenbar sehr wichtig, sich durch die Uebernahme ungewohnter Rollen von diesem Leben abzusetzen . . . Da gab es scheinbar unvereinbare Widersprüche zwischen Verzweiflung und grösster Vergnügungslust." These gay 'twenties and early 'thirties seem quite strange to those who have not lived through them.

By 1939, however, life in Germany had become impossible for Lily and her husband and they decided to leave. Through the kindness and personal intervention of Thomas Jones, head of The Pilgrim Trust, they were able to begin a new life in England and start working—at first on a voluntary basis—at Harlech College in Wales. Neither she nor her husband were troubled by the lack of material resources. Lily Pincus clearly has the gift of drawing people to her, and soon they had as many friends in England as they previously had in Germany. They found that they were welcomed and being helped wherever they went. Life in England was not therefore defined by being a refugee, but as she says, she looks on her years here as providing an even richer experience.

Work in England

It was in England that Lily Pincus really found her life's work. She began to be aware that her greatest gift was in being able to relate to and understand other people. While Fritz worked at the B.B.C., Lily began doing social work for the Charity Organisation. Later to her great surprise, in spite of other applicants being academically qualified, she was chosen to join a team of three, specialising in working with marital problems under the aegis of the Tavistock Clinic. It was the beginning of what later became known as the Family Discussion Bureau, and later still, the Institute of Marital Studies. Lily Pincus is full of praise for her teachers and mentors, amongst them well-known psychoanalysts like Michael Balint who helped the team of social workers at the Tavistock to develop sensitivity in their work-partnership and to utilise this for the understanding of the marriage partners who came to seek their help. Within a few years Lily became the head of this important and well-known organisation. She brought to her work an experience of a most successful marriage and a readiness to share unflinchingly with others the joys and sorrows of their life.

Her life has been varied, full of enriching friendships with such great men as Paul Tillich, Robert Graves, Martin Buber, to name but a few. But their gift for friendship ensured that Fritz's and Lily's houses in Germany and in London became beehives of activity where young and old relatives, friends, acquaintances and those in need were always finding an affectionate, warm and joyous welcome. It is with constant reference to the richness of their life together that Lily Pincus describes her husband's long years of illness and eventual fully faced death in 1963. Fritz must have been a very generous person, for he encouraged his wife to undertake

journeys in order to further her professional career, even when he was no longer able to travel. She in turn enriched his life by sharing her experiences with him. The dignity of the individual in illness and death is a theme that returns again and again like a "leitmotif" in Lily Pincus' life. Her first experience had been her father's peaceful passing away in her and her brothers' presence. Later she was to be at the death-bed of her mother-in-law. The old lady died fully conscious of her state, taking affectionate leave of each member of the family in turn. Even the family doctor, who had come to revive her, was so moved by the old lady's calmness in the presence of death, and her gratitude to him and others, that he cried and let her die without interference.

Lily Pincus' understanding of death and dying is an unusual one. It was, however, only late in her career that the problems connected with death became part of her work. She describes in some detail the case-discussion method of teaching which she had learned at the Tavistock and how she took this as a model for her seminars on work with marriages in England and abroad. She visited various countries, amongst them Scandinavia, Turkey, Greece, Israel. Then, at the age of 75, she was contacted—quite unexpectedly—by Pantheon Books and, encouraged by Juliet Mitchell, one of their agents, to begin to write. She has not stopped writing since; not only did she produce a book called "Death And The Family", but she has also written about the subject of incest in "Secrets In The Family", and is now writing a book on ageing.

Anyone who reads her work can be thankful that she was persuaded to add writing to her other activities, and grateful to Bernd Stappert of the Süddeutsche Rundfunk who encouraged and aided her in recording her memoirs in this book. In his brilliant postscript Stappert gives us both a historic perspective and a very insightful and appreciative picture of Lily's personality. The reader of "Verloren—Gewonnen" can gain a great deal from Lily Pincus' warmth and courage. Never is there anger, bitterness or impatience with life. On the contrary, she is grateful for what it has given her and gains strength and depth from losses and suffering, facing cheerfully and trustfully each new event that life presents her with. As she says of herself, reflecting on her youth: "Ich war voll Vertrauen zum Leben, bereit alles Neue willkommen zu heissen. Diese Gabe, die ich wohl der uneingeschränkten Liebe meiner Eltern verdanke, hat mir später im Leben geholfen, in den vielen wechselnden Situationen auch in oft schmerzlichen Verlusten, Gewinn zu finden."

ERNST BUSCH

Ernst Busch, the singer and actor, known for his left-wing performances in political revues during the years of the Weimar Republic, has died in East Berlin, aged 80. His "Lied der Stempelbrüder"—the song of the men on the dole—found wide acclaim in those years of economic crisis. He fought in the Spanish civil war from where he escaped to France, but was extradited to Germany and sentenced to death. It is said that Gustaf Gründgens' intervention saved him from the gallows. After the war, he lived in East Berlin, where his records were re-issued and where he occasionally still appeared on the stage.

*Lily Pincus; "Verloren—Gewonnen": Mein Weg von Berlin nach London. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1980. 208 S., geb., 24.-DM.

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NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE

REPORT ON JEWISH LIFE IN POLAND

The West Berlin Evangelical Academy recently invited four scholars from the Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw to take part in an exchange of information on "Jews in Eastern Europe—Documentation from Eminent Men". During the discussion, Dr. Ruta Sakowska gave details of the work of Emanuel Ringelblum, founder of the "conspiratorial archive" of the Warsaw Ghetto. He was a teacher, who during the early days of the siege of the ghetto decided to collect as much documentation on Nazi measures against Jews as he could lay his hands on. He wrote down eye witness reports and, in 1942, managed to smuggle out information about the methods used in the Chelmno death camp which eventually reached the BBC and was broadcast in Britain on 26 June of that year. Ringelblum was shot in the ruins of the ghetto in 1944, but after the end of the war, 2,000 documents which he had hidden, were rescued from the ruins, 234 of them have been published in Poland, but all were microfilmed and sent to the Yad Vashem in Jerusalem. Professor Horn described the work of the Warsaw Institute which has secured 3,000 documents on Jewish life in Poland from the Middle Ages to 1939, valuable mediaeval manuscripts, and a library of 50,000 volumes.

INTEREST IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS

In a TV documentary "Former Concentration Camps", reporter Ernst Flinnert said that very little research had been done on the subject, notwithstanding the fact that, particularly after the showing of the "Holocaust" film, the number of visitors to the sites of the camps had considerably grown, in particular among the younger generation. Today's parents were not burdened with the guilt feelings of the generation of the '50s and '60s. The Bavarian Ministry of Education insists on school-leavers being taken to Dachau. In Austria all police and army officers are obliged to take part in an information course at Mauthausen camp.

One of the largest schools in Bavaria, the Josef-Effner Gymnasium, organised a concert in Dachau castle to which Rabbi Grünewald of Munich and Protestant and Roman Catholic ministers were invited. They all spoke on the subject of the gathering "Let us build bridges between men", Dr. Hans Lamm, president of the Munich community, said that today's young people in Dachau need not harbour feelings of guilt for the crimes committed in the camp just outside the city gates, but they were to be recommended for their determination to overcome conflicts and deserved support from men of good will of all creeds.

The Federal President has opened a competition for an essay by young people born after 1950 with "Everyday life under the Nazis" as its subject.

LEARNING ARABIC AT THERESIENSTADT

Mr. Martin Gilbert, the historian, cited the example of teaching Arabic at the Theresienstadt concentration camp as showing "the enormous strength and vitality of the Zionist ideal at a time of deepest adversity", when he spoke at an appeal supper for the Zionist Federation Educational Trust. A target of £350,000 was set for the maintenance of the Trust's schools, a large part of which was expected to result from the supper party according to Mr. Ernest Frankel, the hon. treasurer.

BRATISLAVA MARTYRS REMEMBERED

Hundreds of Slovakian and Hungarian Jews recently attended a memorial meeting in Bratislava, capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic, to pay tribute to the 497 members of Jewish forced labour companies massacred by the Nazis only a few hours before the city's liberation in 1945. The contingent of relatives and friends from Budapest was led by Mr. Imre Héber, Chairman of the Central Board of Hungarian Jews. Tributes were paid by Mr. Julius Ehrental, Chairman of the Federation of Jewish Communities of Slovakia; Rabbi Dr. Laszlo Salgo, Chairman of the Budapest Rabbinate; and Professor Martinec of the Bratislava Roman Catholic Seminary.

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION GRANTS, 1980-81

The Board of Trustees of the Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture have approved a cultural grants programme totalling approximately £690,000 (\$1,585,000) for 1980-1981. Allocations were made for nearly 200 projects in the area of Jewish research and publication, Jewish studies at colleges and universities and the documentation and commemoration of the Holocaust. A similar number of grants were made towards doctoral scholarships and fellowships; the preparation of future Judaic and post-rabbinic scholars; Jewish educationalists; research specialists; writers and artists. More than 200 further grants were made to assist the training of spiritual leaders, teachers and communal workers for isolated or culturally-deprived communities throughout the world. Dr. Nahum Goldmann was re-elected President of the Foundation; Mr. Ayre Dultzin, Rabbi Dr. Solomon Gaon, Rabbi Dr. Arthur Hertzberg, Mr. Philip Klutznick and Professor E. Urbach, vice-presidents Mr. Jack Spitzer was re-elected as Treasurer and Rabbi Israel Miller as Secretary.

STUDY CIRCLE IN MARTIN BUBER HOUSE

A short time ago, the district of Bergstrasse offered the Martin Buber House at Heppenheim to the International Council of Christians and Jews as its permanent centre. Last year, an exhibition of the works of artists and writers banned by the Nazis attracted great attention. This year, a study circle was formed to discuss the history of the Jews of Heppenheim, Buber's home. The participants were shown round the traces of Jewish life in the small town. Apart from a few houses which once belonged to Jews, there is still a synagogue, built in 1980, and an old Mikveh. During a tour of the Odenwald, the visitors saw the Lichtigfeld Museum in the old synagogue of Michelstadt, the tomb of Rabbi Wormser (1768-1847), the Baal Shem of Michelstadt, and the old cemetery of Alsbach, first opened in 1600, where there are still some 2,000 graves of the Jews of the 29 Bergstrasse communities.

CLEMENCY TO EX-NAZI

The decision of a Bari military tribunal to modify the life sentence on Herr Walter Reder, the last major Nazi war criminal in Italian hands, has caused widespread dismay. The 65-year-old former SS officer was declared to have repented his acts, which included a series of massacres costing 3,000 civilian lives in the summer and autumn of 1944. Under the court's ruling Reder has ceased to be a prisoner of war, but has become an internee, due for release after a further five years in the military prison at Gaeta, where another notorious SS Colonel, Herbert Kappler had also been an inmate, prior to his escape from a Rome military hospital, from whence he was smuggled out in an ambulance by his wife and taken home to Germany two years ago.

TEDDY KOLLEK VISITS GERMANY

On a fund-raising visit to W. Germany, Teddy Kollek, mayor of Jerusalem, spoke to politicians and mayors of major cities and said President Sadat's recent suggestion to leave Jerusalem undivided, but under divided sovereignty, was unrealistic. Jerusalem was unquestionably the capital of Israel. Divided sovereignty, implying barbed wire and customs barriers, would be most uncivilised. He said he would have preferred the money spent on new settlements used to provide homes for between 3,000 and 4,000 homeless young couples in Jerusalem. He was against shifting the seat of government to Jerusalem at the present moment, because it was both politically and psychologically dangerous.

PIONEER OF DENTISTRY

The recent centenary of the birth of Professor Dr. Alfred Kantorowicz reminds us of his pioneer work in the field of dentistry. From 1918 to 1933 Professor Kantorowicz taught at the University of Bonn, where he founded the school dental clinic which, from small beginnings, developed into one of the most important teaching, research and treatment institutes in Germany. Numerous dentists owed their training to him. He was arrested in 1933 and later found refuge in Istanbul, at whose University he taught until 1950. He returned to Germany and died in Bonn in 1962. At the annual congress of the Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Zahn-Mund- und Kieferheilkunde in 1954, when he was already 75 years old, he delivered a widely noticed lecture on "caries" (decay of teeth). EGL

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CHILDREN OF THE CAMPS

Miss Deutschkron conceived the idea for her book* back in 1964 when she reported for Maariv, the Israeli daily, on the Auschwitz Trial in Frankfurt.

During the periods of deadly silence between cross-examinations she and her colleagues could hear the joyful laughter from a school yard near the court house. She then decided to collect and publish reports by eye witnesses on the martyrdom of children in the claws of Hitler's persecution and extermination machinery.

Doing so she had the hope that such first-hand evidence might stir the reader deeper than statistics or political documents. And is it not very motherly, and Jewish, to believe that after having read her book Germans would understand more fully the declaration of the Rights of the Child, adopted by the League of Nations already in 1924 and here reprinted on the opening pages? I cannot even say if any special attention has been paid to this publication during the past Year of the Child.

While West German media reminded the public of the plight of starving children in Africa and particularly of the young among the Vietnamese Boat People, the days of the Lager and Ghetto seemed strangely remote. Yet there are signs of increasing awareness among the young generation that political patterns are always beneath the surface of the most banal daily rituals. A collection of individual reports, Miss Deutschkron's book characteristically shows how even the most shocking and sadistic brutalities had become part of a daily routine. However, she consciously understates the political aspects of the crimes. Under such a system children are doomed to be victims whatever political wisdom adults may be able to offer in way of explanation afterwards.

References to the constructive role of Zionism as a motivational agent to build up resistance against total demoralisation are but few. Yet they

shine gloriously over the pages where a surviving helper of the Korczak-like Fredy Hirsch describes the loving care given to 700 children of the "Kinderblock" of Camp Birkenau.

This extensive chronicle of atrocities against newly born babies and their older fellow sufferers alike quotes signs of humanity coming from the uniformed henchmen, absurd as this may sound. In this context one only needs to re-read the late Nelly Wolffheim's essay "Kinder aus Konzentrationslagern" where in the concluding paragraphs an attempt is made to evaluate the consequences of encampment for young survivors.

They saw with their own eyes their parents beaten up and killed. Some escaped themselves by a hair's breadth death in the gas chambers. Today, these Jews all over the globe, joined by non-Jews of the same fate, are approaching the age-group of 40 and 50. To the psychologist their presumed "normal lives" reveal many deviations caused by their experience. If a former SS guardsman and now an alcoholic is reported to be found regularly in the gutters of Dusseldorf, how could those victims of the SS state be expected to live on as if nothing had ever happened, even though well-meaning Germans kindly advise them to forget? Can experiences as those documented in this book, both depicted in narrative and in pencil drawings, child-like, naive, realistic, of campscapes, crematories, gallows and mass executions, easily be deleted from one's memory?

As motto for her book Miss Deutschkron might also have chosen a line from the famous Jewish partisan's song "(Es) bleibt dies Lied, das Kind und Kindeskind lehrt . . ." Alas, what a dark song to be reiterated for ever lest all may be forgotten too soon.

*Inge Deutschkron " . . . denn ihrer war die Hölle", 157 pp., Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1965.
**Nelly Wolffheim "Psychoanalyse und Kindergarten", 281 pp., Ernst Reinhard Verlag München & Basel, 1966.

AWARDS AND HONOURS

JEWISH PRESIDENT OF ROTARIANS

Anthony J. Newton, LL.B., has been elected president of the Rotary Club of London at the age of 41, one of the youngest ever. Mr. Newton who lives in Hampstead, also belongs to the Hampstead Rotary Club and Bohemian Club.

RELATIVES HONOURED

In recognition of his five volume autobiography, written under the title "Tolle Jahre", Mr. Harry Sternberger (Tel Aviv), who formerly lived in Munich, was awarded the German Federal Cross of Merit, First Class.

His nephew, Dr. Ludwig Sternberger, received the Alexander von Humboldt Prize, one of the highest medical distinctions in Europe. He made important discoveries in the field of neurology. Dr. Sternberger first lived in Jerusalem and now teaches in Washington.

PHOTOGRAPHER'S WORKS ACQUIRED

The works of the political photographer Dr. Erich Salomon (Berlin 1886-Auschwitz 1944), were acquired by the Land Berlin for its cultural institutes. Dr. Salomon was famous for his gift of taking photos of German and international scenes, including private interviews between statesmen, while hiding behind the curtains of conference rooms. In 1931 he published a collection of his photos under the title "Berühmte Zeitgenossen in unbewachten Augenblicken" (reprinted 1978). A further collection was edited by his son, Peter Hunter-Salomon (London) under the title "Portrait einer Epoche". The Society for Photography (Cologne) endowed an Erich Salomon Prize for achievements in the field of political photography. EGL

ORDINATION OF WOMEN RABBIS

There were six women among the 11 graduates of the Hebrew Union College Jewish Institute of Religion who were ordained in Temple Emanu-El recently. One of them, Debra Hachen, is the daughter of Rabbi David Hachen who spoke at the ceremony. She will minister to a congregation in Westboro, Massachusetts.

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NEWS FROM GERMANY

TRIALS IN GERMAN COURTS

The Union of anti-fascist Nazi victims has brought murder charges against nine former judges of the Nazi people's courts who had been responsible for a great number of death sentences.

In the Rhineland-Palatinate Diet of Mainz, the social democrats asked for a comprehensive report on the present position of Nazi trials in the Land to be produced by November 30, because "it was doubtful whether the trials were proceeding as thoroughly as was necessary in view of their importance".

Broadcasting in Cologne, Simon Wiesenthal criticised the Cologne public prosecutor who had had documents about Nazi crimes in Stutthof and Gross-Rosen concentration camps for seventeen years, but had not yet seen fit to deal with them. Dr. Kempner, public prosecutor at the Nuremberg trials, said that in spring 1963 he had handed over a complete set of files about Gross-Rosen, listing 30 names and designations of members of the camp guards and documents on the murder of Soviet Russian prisoners-of-war, and they had not been acted upon.

The Maidanek trial, which has now lasted for over 420 days, will again suffer delay, because the court will have to make its 14th trip to Poland and another trip to Israel to take evidence from witnesses unable or unwilling to travel. So far, the trial has cost the Federal Republic over 20 million marks.

In Celle, proceedings have begun against the so-called Brunswick Group which aims at legalising the NSDAP in the Federal Republic and to re-introduce National Socialism.

In Crefeld, four young members of a "Wehrsportgruppe Winter" which has since been dissolved, were fined between 500 and 2,700 marks for marching through Crefeld in 1978, singing "On the day of revolution, we will hang the Jews."

In Frankfurt, the 19-year-old author of a neo-Nazi leaflet was given an eight months' suspended sentence for distributing leaflets "which hurt the feelings and past sufferings of many people" by stating that it had been scientifically proved beyond doubt, that there had been no gas-chambers for the killing of Jews and others.

CONTROVERSIAL STATEMENT

The speaker on foreign policy of the Free Democrats in the Federal Diet, Mr. Jürgen Möllemann, was attacked from Jewish and non-Jewish quarters for asking the Federal Government to start direct talks with the PLO in the wake of the Venice resolution. In a letter to Heinz Galinski, chairman of the Berlin Jewish community, Möllemann said that no lasting peace could be achieved without consulting all parties in the Middle East, including the PLO. He said that his party had at all times worked for friendly relations with Israel on a partnership basis, but this did not preclude it from considering the interests of others living in the Middle East, thus contributing to a lasting peace without violence rather than encouraging any party to the conflict in "outdated and unacceptably radical" positions. Dr. Adlerstein of the Düsseldorf Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith said in a letter to Möllemann it was surprising that, 35 years after Auschwitz, German politicians who did not belong to an extremist party, were suggesting negotiations with a group of terrorists with the avowed aim of destroying Israel.

EAST GERMAN ART TREASURES' LAW

Under new East German Parliamentary legislation all private citizens and churches are now required to register all art and cultural treasures that they hold. Those who deliberately damage or destroy such items, or take them out of the country illegally face up to ten years in prison. The authorities have been given the power to seek information about existing collections or even potential works of art; to take custody of them if the present owners are unwilling or unable to take proper care of them; or assign them to the care of a curator.

IMMIGRANTS WITH FALSE VISAS

Last December, a 31-year-old immigrant from Soviet Russia, Alexander Vachovski, was found dead near the Technical University of Berlin. In his apartment, police discovered forged Soviet stamps used to certify exit visas, passport blanks and other documents. It subsequently emerged that he had been a member of a gang, operating in W. Germany, Israel and Italy who forged documents for Soviet Jews who had gone to Israel and wanted to leave the country to settle in Germany. They were charged £900 for each forged document. Arrest warrants have so far been issued against 59 Soviet Jews in Berlin, and 30 have already been taken into custody. Proceedings have begun against 300 others, and 1,600 cases are under investigation. More than 2,000 of the 6,100 members of the Berlin Jewish community are Soviet Jews who have arrived within the past few years. A number of other arrivals pretended to be "Volksdeutsche", i.e., Germans living in Russia as a persecuted minority. The papers showed that they had all arrived direct from the Soviet Union, and once given asylum, they were entitled to unemployment benefit, old age pensions and other state payments.

Heinz Galinski, chairman of the Jewish community, said in a radio interview, that the community examined each individual case before accepting new arrivals as members. He and his colleagues had not encouraged people to immigrate to Berlin, but they had considered it their duty to look after them and help them to overcome their many problems once they had arrived. The problem had to be seen against the background of a tragic past, and many of the new arrivals had sacrificed their last possessions when they found they could not adjust to life in Israel.

W. German authorities have also started investigations in other German cities.

Frankfurt will no longer grant political asylum to foreigners arriving in the city on the grounds that it can no longer afford to feed and house them. Burgomaster, Walter Wallmann, has stated that they will be refused resident permits; denied housing and welfare benefits. He called upon the federal and state governments to establish an emergency centre for such refugees at Frankfurt Airport.

VISITS TO CITIES

As we already reported some months ago, the City of Frankfurt/Main has launched a scheme by which former citizens will be enabled to visit their home town. An amount of DM 100,000 per year has been allocated, and the first 106 visitors recently arrived. Most of them came from Israel and the United States. They were welcomed by Lord Mayor Wallmann and accommodated in the Frankfurter Hof. The programme included a reception in the Kaisersaal of the Roemer, a visit to the old Jewish cemetery and an excursion to Worms, one of the oldest Jewish settlements in Germany. The Frankfurt municipality is in touch with 600 former citizens, many of whom would like to be invited. For financial reasons, invitations can only gradually be extended, and preference is given to the elderly.

The city of Munich now pays about £20,000 a year to invite former Jewish citizens for a return visit. This year, some 50 from Israel and the US are expected.

The municipality of Saarlouis has invited its former citizens to visit their home town.

CENTENARY OF LUEBECK SYNAGOGUE

Representatives of the Federal and the Land Government attended the meeting to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the opening of the Lübeck synagogue. Once Lübeck had a large Jewish community, but there are only a few Jewish families living there now. In his sermon, Chief Rabbi Dr. Levinson reminded his audience that Lübeck had been the cradle of a famous rabbinical family: one of the co-founders of the synagogue had been Rabbi Dr. S. Carlebach. One of his descendants, Dr. Joseph Carlebach, for many years Chief Rabbi of Hamburg, had accompanied his congregation and the Lübeck one to the death camp of Riga.

DECLINE OF NEO-NAZIS

The Bonn Government has just published its "Protection of the Constitution" report which shows that terrorist activities have been in decline in 1979. Left-wing as well as right-wing extremist groups have shown a fall in the number of members, but the 69 right-wing groups still in existence show increasing militancy. The National Democratic Party, the strongest of them, lost about 500 members, but still has some 8,000. There are 23 neo-Nazi groups whose membership increased by 1,400 and who believe in the use of force. However, according to a government spokesman, the government, by banning the "Wehrsportgruppe Hoffmann", had shown that its tolerance had its limits. The weekly circulation of Nazi publications totalled about 174,000, of which some 100,000 was accounted for by the "Deutsche Nationalzeitung".

NEO-NAZIS CHARGED

A Federal Prosecutor in Karlsruhe has filed charges of terrorism against six alleged members of the Braunschweiger neo-Nazi group linked to several bomb attacks in West Germany.

LIBYA DEMANDS RESTITUTION

According to a report in "Der Spiegel", Col. Gadhafi of Libya has said that, as Germany paid restitution to Israel, it should also pay restitution to Libya, amounting to billions of dollars for battles fought in the Libyan desert in the last war. He said: "The Germans don't get excited about the payments still made to Israel. Why should the demands of the Jews be justified, but not ours?"

A SURVIVOR HONOURED

Polish born graduate engineer Stefan Schwarz who settled in Bavaria after the war and wrote a number of books on the history of Jews in Bavaria, was awarded an honorary doctorate by the university of Munich for his work "in the spirit of reconciliation between nations and religions". He survived three years in the notorious Flossenburg camp during the war and was forced to take part in the so-called death march in April 1945. The historian Professor Kraus said that Schwarz had been the first researcher to study and describe the history of the 22 Jewish communities in pre-Nazi Bavaria and had dwelled on their emancipation and achievements rather than on the sufferings that ended a glorious period. He had shown the sufferings in his writings, but had come to the conclusion that nobody who had been allowed to survive Dachau, Buchenwald, Belsen, or Auschwitz, had the right to shut his ears against any kind of suffering and therefore should not harbour any spirit of revenge.

ISRAELI PRIZE FOR BERLIN MUSICIANS

The Israeli Ambassador to W. Germany, Mr. Meroz, handed the Israeli Music Prize 1978 to 12 cellists of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra who participated in the International Music Festival during the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the State of Israel. On that occasion, the city of Berlin had financed the writing and performance of a work by the Israeli composer Noam Sheriff.

AUSTRIA

Exhibitions in Vienna

"The Austrian Jews at the time of Maria Theresa" is the title of an exhibition shown in castle Esterhazy, Eisenstadt. Another exhibition in Vienna is entitled "Those who left us—Austrian painters and sculptors who suffered emigration and persecution." It shows the works of some 90 artists, most of them Jewish who either emigrated or were killed in concentration camps.

Peace in the Middle East Discussed

The Austrian-Israeli Society invited its W. German and Swiss sister organisations and representatives of Israeli organisations to a public meeting in Bad Ischl, Emperor Franz Joseph's favourite spa, to discuss peace in the Middle East. Robert Rauscher, one of the Austrian speakers, said that Israel's contribution for UNRWA (the UN organisation to help Palestinian refugees) amounted to \$25 million which per head of the population, was much more than the money provided by Arab states. In a resolution, the participants appealed to their governments to do everything to bring a victory of reason and peace to the Middle East.

PERSONALIA

SELMA STERN-TAEUBLER 90

In a suburb of Basel, Switzerland, where she has lived in retirement since 1960, Dr. Selma Stern-Taubler celebrated her 90th birthday on 24 July. She is one of the foremost Jewish historians of our times, and certainly the foremost among the survivors from the pre-Nazi era. She was married to the historian Eugen Täubler who taught ancient history and philology at Heidelberg University from 1925 to 1933 and emigrated to the United States with him. He died in Cincinnati in 1953.

Her most important work is the seven volume history "The Prussian State and the Jews from the days of the Great Elector to the age of Frederic the Great". In 1975 the last volume, the extensive index was published. She has found time to write a number of other historical studies and biographies of Josef von Rosheim, "commander of Jewry in the Holy Roman Empire", and of Jud Süß, as well as a number of historical novels. In Berlin, before 1933, she was one of the early research workers at the Academy for Jewish Knowledge for which she did comprehensive investigations at the Prussian Secret State Archives. Copies of the results accompanied her during her years in the US. For many years, she has been an active scholar on the Board of the Leo Baeck Institute which also published her life's work, even though in instalments.

In 1977 she edited and published her late husband's collection of essays "The Problems of Jewish History Writing 1908-1950" which she introduced by saying "He died, asking anxiously, yet full of belief whether the Jew who has contributed the Bible to the foundation of European culture, would once again be in a position to offer his particular contribution to the rebirth of a humanity that has been destroyed and of a humanist world which has collapsed". Her own work is certainly such a contribution.

EGL

SALUTE TO DR. GERTRUD LUCKNER

"Avenue of the Just" is the title of a film recently shown at several Jewish and non-Jewish functions. It deals with the avenue of trees

planted at "Yad Vashem" in Israel to honour those courageous non-Jews who had helped the Jews during the Holocaust. One of them, who also appears in the film, is Dr. Gertrud Luckner (Freiburg/Breisgau). On 26 September, she will celebrate her 80th birthday. To help Jewish and "non-Aryan" Christian persecutees under the Nazi régime she went, at the instigation of Archbishop of Freiburg, Dr. Groeber, on dangerous missions visiting them in their homes, bringing them food and giving them comfort by her compassion. She even managed to render assistance to those who were imprisoned in concentration camps. Yet one day, her clandestine activities were discovered and she was incarcerated in the Ravensbrueck concentration camp, where she was kept for two years until the end of the war. Having been in contact with the Reichsvertretung in the course of her work, she became an esteemed friend of the late Dr. Leo Baeck, whom she also met on many occasions, when the years of persecution had passed. She was one of the first Germans to be invited to Israel, and her constructive work for the re-establishment of Jewish-Christian and Jewish-German relations is reflected in the "Freiburger Rundbriefe", which she has edited since 1948. Her numerous friends, which include many Jews from Germany, extend their sincere and grateful birthday wishes to Dr. Gertrud Luckner.

MEMORIAL PLAQUE FOR DUCKWITZ

The City of Copenhagen has commemorated the courageous German diplomat Ferdinand Duckwitz by fixing a plaque on the house where he lived during the Second World War. Duckwitz played a decisive role in saving the lives of 6,000 Danish Jews. When the intended deportation became known to him, he informed both the Danish resistance movement and the Danish Jews with the effect that the majority of the Jewish population could escape to Sweden. He was awarded the Heinrich Stahl Prize of the Berlin Jewish Community in 1969. After having held several diplomatic positions in post-war Germany, he died in 1973.

SELF AID CONCERT

This year's Self Aid concert on 10th November at the Queen Elizabeth Hall promises to be an outstanding event. The celebrated Hungarian soprano Sylvia Sass accompanied by Geoffrey Parsons, both of whom are generously giving their services free, will take time off between an opera engagement in France and completing a film of Bluebeards Castle (with Solti) to sing Hungarian folk songs arranged by Bartok and Kodaly. The Bochmann Quartet—whose young principal won a prize in the Carl Flesch competition in 1972 as the most outstanding British entrant—will play Haydn and Dvorak, the latter together with the young Brazilian pianist Jose Feghali who, in spite of his youth, has already won prizes in several competitions and has played at a number of festivals.

For details of tickets please turn to the advertisement on page 7.

BERNHARD WEISS CENTENARY

Dr. Bernhard Weiss, chief of the Berlin Police until 1932, would have been 100 on 30 July. He was singled out for virulent attack by Dr. Goebbels for his energetic handling of Nazi hooligans in the later years of his career. Goebbels always referred to him as "Isidor" Weiss and published a "Book Isidor" with Stuermer-type caricatures. Dr. Weiss was a highly gifted man of great integrity. In the First World War, he had attained the rank of "Rittmeister", almost unobtainable for Jews, and in 1918 he was given an appointment in the Prussian Ministry of the Interior—the first time that an unbaptised Jew was admitted to such a post. He lost his job when Papen deposed the Prussian Government, and in 1933 he had to make a quick escape to Czechoslovakia. He eventually found asylum in Britain where he lived modestly by selling stationery and running a printer's shop. In 1949, he paid his only post-war visit to Berlin. He died in London in 1951 and was buried in the cemetery of the New Liberal congregation to which he belonged.

EGL

FAMILY EVENTS

Entries in the column Family Events are free of charge: any voluntary donation would, however, be appreciated. Texts should be sent in by 15th of the month.

Wedding Anniversary

Posner:—Margot and Harry (Heinz) Posner are happy to announce the 50th Anniversary of their wedding, solemnized in Berlin on September 5, 1930.

Deaths

Blumenthal:—Margret Hannah on August 2 after short illness. Deeply mourned by her relatives and her many friends and pupils.

Bradley:—Mrs. Lilian Blanca Bradley of 5 Blenheim, 6 The Avenue, Branksome Park, Poole, passed away on 27 July. Deeply mourned by her son, brothers, relatives and many friends.

Jacobsohn:—Harry Jacobsohn, formerly Frankfurt/Oder, passed away after a tragic accident on August 18 in his 86th year. Mourned by his devoted wife Kate, relatives and many friends.

Selig:—Dr. Willy Selig of Chorleywood, Herts., passed away peacefully on 12 July, aged 83. Deeply mourned by his wife Erika, daughters and grandchildren.

Seligmann:—Lydia Seligmann died peacefully on August 4. Deeply mourned by her husband Erwin, children and grandchildren.

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WIDOW would like to meet sincere, unattached gentleman up to 70 for companionship. Box 829.

WIDOW, early fifties, N.W. London, attractive and intelligent, wants gentleman friend. Box 830.

WIDOW, young mid-fifties, continental background, widely travelled, has many interests in music, theatre and books, good appearance, would like to meet kind sympathetic gentleman. Please give phone number when replying. Box 831.

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INFORMATION REQUIRED

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Jacobson:—Would any reader who knows the address of the son of the late Jewish historian, Dr. Jacob Jacobson, kindly contact the AJR.

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OBITUARY

PROFESSOR HANS JOACHIM SCHOEPS

During the whole of his life, Hans-Joachim Schoeps, who has died in Erlangen, aged 71, was the centre of passionate controversies. The son of a Berlin doctor (his parents perished in Theresienstadt and Auschwitz), he joined the Youth Movement at an early stage and qualified as a teacher in the early 'thirties. In 1933 he published his first seminal book *We German Jews*, opposing the growing Zionist tendencies of the Jewish youth movements. He was—a rare thing among German Jews—a self-confessed Prussian and throughout his life defended the "Prussian virtues" and what he saw as the Prussian spirit. Apart from a short spell at a Jewish private school, he was unable to follow his chosen profession in Nazi Germany—he became a leader of the Jewish pro-German youth organisations "Vortrupp" and "Schwarzes Fähnlein" and wrote extensively about his ideas in books, published by his own publishing enterprise "Verlag Deutscher Vortrupp". At the same time, he remained a deeply religious Jew.

At the end of 1938, Schoeps emigrated to Sweden where he continued his academic career. Immediately after the end of the war, in 1946, he returned to Germany and settled in the rather sleepy university city of Erlangen in Northern

Bavaria. In 1947, he began to teach at the university, and since 1950 he occupied the chair for "Religions- und Geistesgeschichte". He attracted many devoted and enthusiastic students and is known to have helped many of them materially during the early post-war years. When he celebrated his 50th birthday in 1959, and again ten years later, symposia "The Living Spirit" and "Against the Ban on History" were published, together with a bibliography of his writings amounting to some 70 publications. By now, there are more than 150 of them. Apart from his many books extolling the Prussian spirit, he wrote a number on Jewish subjects, as well as on the wider issues his academic teaching was concerned with: intellectual history from the 17th to the 20th century, historical theology and the early Christians. Most of his books were attacked by a vast number of people who did not appreciate the idealistic, if misguided, sincerity of this "Prussian in un-Prussian times", as he was once called by a post-war German. On his 60th birthday, Prince August Wilhelm, then head of the House of Hohenzollern, presented him with the Order of the Eagle—the last time it was ever awarded.

He certainly was a charismatic personality who in his scholarly work, has made significant contributions. Both his sons have become historians, one of them teaches at the Duisburg University and belongs to the Jewish community in Düsseldorf.

DR. WILLY SELIG

Dr. Willy Selig, who recently died in his 83rd year, was the helpful doctor to thousands of patients in the Kingsbury district, where he practised from 1935 until his retirement four years ago. In his work, he knew no limits in timing and duration, and adverse weather, snow and fog, air raids or lack of transport would not stop him from visiting a patient in need of care or comfort. Dr. Selig was born in Graudenz and, after having served in the medical corps during the First World War, took up his studies and became a medical practitioner in Berlin. In 1933, he came to this country, studied anew and set out for a second time in his life on a medical career. Staunchly Jewish and open-mindedly liberal, he was a founder member of the Kingsbury Synagogue. He also served on the Board of the AJR and attended its meetings as long as his health permitted. He was looked upon as one of those among our community who by their devotion to family and profession had become a credit to all. We extend our sincerest sympathies to his widow and the other members of his family.

PROFESSOR HANS MORGENTHAU

Professor Hans J. Morgenthau, a prominent political scientist who at one time served as a US Defence Department consultant, has died in New York, aged 76. Born in Coburg, he practised as a lawyer in Munich from 1927-1930. In 1933, he left Germany. He went to the USA in 1937.

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THEATRE AND CULTURE

Subject of a German TV commentary recently was *Leni Riefenstahl* whose reputation as a film producer (she started with the artistic "Das blaue Licht" in 1932) put her as much into the limelight as her hotly-debated attitudes during the Berlin Olympics of 1936. Regrettable that a personality who was dancer, producer, actress and photographic expert should have lent herself to party propaganda which, in retrospect, detracts from her undoubted merits.

Names. Author *Rolf Hochhuth* is at present writing a drama dealing with German resistance during world war II; entitled "Falck, one of 16,000" it is to have its first performance at the Staatstheater Darmstadt early next year. Two prominent personalities, actor *Herbert Berghof* and film architect *Harry Horner* will visit Vienna in the near future with a view of working together in a new production of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" at the "Josefstadt". Berghof will play Shylock under the direction of Horner who was a former production assistant of Max Reinhardt.

Birthday. *Hans Leip*, painter and writer who lives near St. Gallen in Switzerland deserves mention on the occasion of his 87th birthday. He is text author of the song "Lili Marlene" which was translated into 80 languages and went round the world, sung in war and peace by friend and foe. Created and sung by Lale Anderson to the music by Norbert Schultze, the song became a favourite reminiscence for millions of people.

S.B.

WEINGREEN SCHOLARSHIP FUND

The Dublin Friends of the Hebrew University launched a Jacob and Bertha Weingreen Scholarship Fund to honour Professor and Mrs. Weingreen's long record of service to the Irish-Jewish community. Mrs. Weingreen spent some considerable time in Germany during the early post-war years to help in the work of the Jewish Relief Unit.

HANS CASPARIUS 80

Berlin born film-maker and photographer Hans Casparius who came to this country as a refugee in 1935, has celebrated his 80th birthday in his Hampstead home. During his life in films he has done everything, acted, directed, photographed and advised. He worked with G. W. Papst on the "White Hell of Piz Palu", filmed in the Libyan desert for the Royal Geographical Society, and made a number of films himself. After the war, he concentrated on documentaries and established the first colour-film studio in London. Recently, he made a film "Sea Ally", the first film on the production of oil in the North Sea with commentary by Tony Wedgwood Benn. Last year, he finished a film on the Sistine Chapel with Verdi music. At the moment he is preparing a new Liszt film for which he will be going to Budapest. We belatedly wish him many more creative years.

CHANCELLOR PRAISES H. G. ADLER

Dr. H. G. Adler who celebrated his 70th birthday about which we wrote in the July issue, in Cologne, received a letter from Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic who wrote inter alia: "Your terrible experiences have never prevented you from believing in a better Germany and to speak up for it. Hardly escaped from the concentration camps, you settled in London to become a bridge-builder between Britons and Germans. Your scholarly works on the fate of Jews in Germany, which grew from your own tragic life, have become standard works of contemporary history."

BUBER BIBLIOGRAPHY PUBLISHED

The Hebrew University's Magnes Press has published a 160-page booklet containing a full bibliography of the works of Martin Buber who died in Jerusalem in 1965.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cultural life in Weimar

Sir.—It does not happen too often that I write a letter like this. But having read Frederic V. Grunfeld's "Prophets Without Honour", I found that Lionel Kochan's review (AJR Information, June 1980) does an injustice to this highly readable and informative book. Its author never intended to write a scholarly work—there are enough on the market—but to make the reader familiar with the cultural atmosphere of the Weimar Republic which half a century later still influences the intellectual life in the Western world.

Far beyond its subtitle "A Background to Freud, Kafka, Einstein and their World" we are introduced to Mahler and Schoenberg, to Else Lasker-Schueler and Gertrud Kolmar, to Alfred Döblin among others. We experience their rise to prominence, the collapse of the foundation on which they had built and, finally, their often bitter and tragic end. Most of them had been imbued with the German language, mastered the language to the fullest and discovered their Jewish heritage late in life. They believed in symbiosis (their German-Jewish upbringing) and had been cast away by the new barbarians.

Books as well written and—despite some factual errors—researched as this should receive a welcome response among people who otherwise would never grasp the spiritual agony and disruption brought about by the Holocaust. It should be required reading for the so-called second generation which only too willingly discards a heritage of which one can still be proud. And those readers who have been witness to the Weimar period will re-experience emotions held dormant for a long time.

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