OVERFLOWING AGM

Fascinating Talk by Peter Fraenkel

Clearly, word has got around that AJR Annual General Meetings are extremely entertaining occasions, for the Hannah Karminski House hall was literally filled to overflowing for the 20 June AGM. The mellow evening crowned a glorious summer's day and members chatted and caught up on gossip as they settled down for an evening that was to pass very quickly.

The Chairman, Mr. C. T. Mars, opened with a tribute to the memory of members who had died during the past year, among them Mrs. Rose Berlin, chairman of Otto Schiff House, Dr. Martin Deutschkron of Birmingham, Mrs. Erna Goldschmidt, member of several house committees, Dr. Mac Goldsmith the well known industrialist, Dr. Herbert Hirsch, Mrs. Else Reifenberg (the novelist Gabriele Tergit), Mr. George Selby, a visitor to the Homes, and Dr. Ulrich Tietz. Most of these had been members of the Board.

The Chairman pointed out that this year was the fiftieth anniversary of the event that had brought the German Jewish immigration to Britain. It had been one of the most successful waves of immigration to come to this country in terms of its thorough integration and its contribution to the community in industry, commerce, the arts and sciences.

We were a community committed to looking after its own people in need. Thus for the AJR, the Homes were now their main concern. Homes that will be needed till the end of the century. More active helpers were needed, more committee members too, so that the AJR can continue to take care of the old, which is best done by people from the same background.

AJR Information had just changed printers, which would be partly reflected in its appearance, but above all in considerable savings in costs.

The AJR would continue to offer advice on restitution, especially with the closing of the URO office at the end of the year. Dr. Gumpert would still be available and for questions of taxation, Dr. Falk.

The Wednesday Luncheon Club initiated by Mrs. Anderman at Hannah Karminski House had proved a great success. The AJR Club, run by Mrs. Jacoby and Mrs. Segall, went on with its good work. Self Aid continued its valuable contribution, and the Chairman reminded the audience of the Self Aid Concert scheduled for 13 November.

During the year the AJR had supported two appeals—the one for the Wiener Library, the importance of which as a unique repository of material about Nazism, Fascism, antisemitism and racism had been highlighted in the Library's exhibition "On the Track of Tyranny", and that of the CBF Jubilee Appeal. In both cases the AJR and its members had made substantial contributions.

Resourcefulness

In the course of the year Mrs. Anna Patterson, who had been General Secretary, had left, and her place has been filled by Mr. L. Spiro, the Hon. Treasurer and Chairman of the Management Committee, Mr. Marx thanked Mr. Spiro for his hard and devoted work, and expressed his gratitude to the committee members and loyal staff at Fairfax Mansions.

The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Spiro, was pleased to be able to report that despite a small overall loss in the number of members, income from membership had risen in 1982 from £42,339 to £46,898. Expenditure, excluding support received from the AJR Trust, rose from £53,482 in 1981 to £57,977.

AN IMPORTANT DATE

Sunday, November 13

Please keep this date free for the Self Aid Concert at 3 p.m. in the Queen Elizabeth Hall.

in 1982. The Balance Sheet thus showed a profit for the year of £315 compared with a loss of £453 in 1981.

Looking at direct income for future years, it seemed unlikely that we would receive from the funds of the CBF Allocations Committee a great deal more than the £12,000 per annum obtained lately as the Fund established from heirless German Jewish property continues to reduce. It was therefore imperative to maintain and above all strive to increase the AJR membership. It was foolish to dwell on the problems of doing so. Ours and earlier generations had proved so resourceful in dealing with much graver difficulties—we need only apply our minds to it and find the ways and means of doing so. He pointed out the opportunities by mentioning that he had only recently been to a dinner party where half of the eight persons present were of refugee origin, and not one of them was a member—so there was a great untapped potential of membership to be tackled and pursued energetically.

The cost of producing and distributing AJR Information absorbed a large amount of the Association's income, but it provided the principal link with the Members and Friends and its continued publication was essential for retaining and expanding the membership. The recent steps taken to print the journal in the West Country should help reduce costs considerably.

Most remaining costs incurred in 1982 arose from the continued demand and growth in our social work activities. Inflation, unemployment, and longer life expectancy continue to demand increased service. We take a very active part in the care of the elderly of the refugee community who are not in Homes or sheltered accommodation, many of whom are struggling with a multitude of problems, often living in isolation and looking to us for help. Our office in Fairfax Mansions provides an open door for many in the refugee community, and often also for their dependents who seek information on a variety of problems or who just come because they want to talk to someone in their loneliness.

The number of home help provisions made in 1982 rose to 1,339. Wherever possible, our voluntary helpers visit the housebound, or when this is not possible because of a shortage of volunteers, we maintain contact by phone. Demand on the resources of Self Aid, which is operated by the AJR, continued all year, but within the limits of the available resources to refugees from continued on page 2
flaunted the stresses and tensions of the emerging African, pulled forward by modernisation and still determined to preserve the best of his native tradition, strongly set in his tribal loyalties, but increasingly aware of a wider African attachment and his colonial status.

Mr. Fraenkel's soap opera revolved around a family in which the father was a forward-looking man married to a wife with strong tribal attachments and a tearaway son and daughter, a traditional uncle (the uncle has the chief responsibility of father in our society), and the daughter's scoundrel boy friend, a very colourful character called 'Smart Jim', and played by an actor particularly suited to the part. Since some of the actors were illiterate, they had their parts read to them and memorised them in that way, though there was much spontaneous ad libbing.

Mr. Fraenkel remembered being naïvely dragged into the role of judge by one of the cast in a combined beauty and band contest, though he insisted on also having African assessors sitting with him. He soon found that he was the 'token' judge, and the prizes went to 'Smart Jim's own band and girl friend.

Together with the fun and entertainment provided by his broadcasting service, there was of course a comprehensive programme of health and hygiene information, as well as an invaluable general educational function which reached every nook into the bush through the magic medium of the saucepan radio. He has recorded this period of his life in an amusing and absorbing book called 'Wayaleshi' (Wireless in African dialect), which can be found in libraries.

With the creation of the Central African Broadcasting System, the situation changed. The regional uncle (the uncle has the chief responsibility of father in our society) had been forced out and in their place the colonels had good reason to dislike the managed radio. As mysterious 'trailers' for forthcoming programmes, he broadcast cryptic messages the week before, such as 'There is a barber at the corner or Seagulls are circling Sanaa.' The colonels were very upset, suspecting a plot, and made representations to the British Ambassador, who had embarrassedly to explain that the BBC was having fun promoting itself. There were of course broadcasts that the colonels had good reason to dislike, such as the BBC expose of torture.

Mr. Fraenkel then became Head of the Eastern Services of the BBC, a different world entirely, with immense responsibility. His task was to bring news and information to those closed societies hungry for true facts and unbiased material. They were also anxious to learn about western culture, both high and popular. It was also their only opportunity to hear their own banned literature, and in these weeks ago, Solzhenitsyn had read them the whole of 'One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich.'

And how did Mr. Fraenkel carry out audience research? How could he know the best time to broadcast to Romania? He sat on a park bench facing a large Bucharest housing estate and counted the lights going out in the flats so he would know when people went to sleep, and could time broadcasts to reach them when they were awake, while another friend in the Moscow underground determined when most people came back from work and were therefore likely to tune in! He also checked what he had heard of the persistence of religion by visiting a Leningrad cemetery and counting the number of recent graves with crosses and Stars of David on them, finding sixty per cent did have religious tombstones, a risk, however, to judge from the details on the stones, that party and state functionaries could not take!

In the best tradition of the BBC, Mr. Fraenkel sees his task as that of giving his listeners the facts and letting them make up their own minds. A tribute to this policy, no doubt unintended, can be found in a Soviet book, 'Aerials Directed Towards the East', by G. N. Vachnadze, which says:

"The usual tone of BBC programmes to socialist countries differs from the broadcasts of persistence is what he counsels aspirants to have—he joined the BBC as a scriptwriter for the external services. His scripts, on innumerable subjects, were translated into 39 languages, and ranged from being the first to interview patients in Broadmoor, and interviewing Jomo Kenyatta to reporting on the World Health Organisation's fight against tuberculosis. He remembers his wife asking him, "What are you a specialist on this week?"
RARE BRANCH OF JEWISH ART

The little-known art of micrography has recently been on show at the Jewish Museum. In the fashion of some children’s puzzles, but infinitely more elaborate and artistic, micrography consists of producing a picture or a significant pattern by arranging tiny script in lines. The earliest examples known date from the 9th century and the art came to its full flowering in the 14th century. The oldest micrographic portrait exhibited in the Museum was of Jonathan Eybeschutz, a famous German rabbi of the eighteenth century. The work dates from 1734 and consists of the first twenty-one Psalms. Another portrait is of Solomon Hirschel, made up of the Book of Ecclesiastes. Sir Moses Montefiore is depicted by Deuteronomy. Jeremiah mourning the destruction of the Temple and a calendar dating from 1823 were other items on display.

SALO BARON HONOURED

At 88, Professor Salo Baron recently delivered the 10th Sacks Lecture at the Oxford Centre for Post-Graduate Hebrew Studies, and the occasion was marked by the grant of an honorary fellowship of the Centre to the venerable Jewish historian. Emeritus Professor of Jewish History, Literature and Institutions at Columbia University, Salo Baron is noted for his authorship of the mammoth 17-volume “Social and Religious History of the Jews”.

NEW ALPHABET FOR HEBREW

An Israeli scientist, helped by a South African typographer, is hoping to launch a latinised script in order to fill what he considers inadequacies in the Hebrew alphabet. Dr. Michael Avinor, who works for the Israeli defence industry, complains that the existing script does not permit scientific transcription, so that technical catalogues, computer language, algebra and even doctors’ prescriptions have to be written in Latin characters or translated into English.

LECTURER AWARDED DAMAGES

In 1981 the “New Statesmen” published an article about a geneticist alleged to believe in “Nordic and Aryan superiority” and to be promoting the idea of manipulating races by artificial insemination and sperm banks. The article also mentioned the name of Dr. Stephen Haseler in this connection. Now Dr. Haseler, a lecturer in politics at the City of London Polytechnic, has accepted “substantial damages” and costs from the paper in settlement of the libel action which he had initiated. Counsel for the author and the editors told the High Court that they accepted that Dr. Haseler had never held racist views.

PIANISTS WHO GIVE DELIGHT

With a repertoire of well over 2,000 piano pieces, Barbara Jacobson is well placed to entertain those who, like herself, are blind. Her career dates back to her youth in Leipzig where she studied music. An emigrant in England, she met her future husband here and was soon eking out the family income by playing for a ballet school. During the war years, Barbara played in cabaret and then in a rumba band. She took part in many broadcasts and met famous entertainers.

On a Jewish Blind Society outing in 1953, Mrs. Jacobson realised how much she could give to her fellow disabled and since then she has carried out many entertainments at friendship clubs and old age homes. She has now been made a life governor of the Jewish Blind Society in recognition of the work she has done and the pleasure she has provided.

Another pianist who continues to delight audiences is 87-year-old Stephanie Thieberger. Of Polish extraction, Mrs. Thieberger studied at the Warsaw Conservatoire and the Beethoven Academy of the city. She and her husband left Austria at the time of the Anschluss and emigrated to Paris. At the recent 21st anniversary of the Leicester B’nai B’rith Friendship Group, Mrs. Thieberger was chosen to give a Chopin recital.

HERZL’S WORKS REPUBLISHED

Collaboration between Duisburg University, the Martin Buber Institute in Cologne, the Institute of Zionist History in Tel Aviv and the Zionist Central Archives has produced the first of a seven-volume collection of Theodor Herzl’s writings. The volumes will contain his diaries and the remaining five will be devoted to his letters.

ISRAELI ARTISTS WIN PRIZE

The actor Shmuel Rodensky and pianist Daniel Herzfeld have received the Huldolf Kueppers Prize in Tel Aviv. Named after the first German press correspondent accredited to the state of Israel, the award marks the contribution made by the two artists to the interpretation of Israeli culture in West Germany.

‘CENTENARY FOR FORMER KOELNER

A prominent member of the Köln Jewish community in the days before Hitler came to power, Dr. Eduard Isaac recently celebrated his hundredth birthday. He has been living in Israel since 1939. Dr. Isaac is the last surviving son of Isidor Isaac, a founder of the firm of Stebenborn & Co., and was a partner in the business until 1936. He held the post of President of the Rheinland B’nai B’rith Lodge and was the last chairman on the board of the Israelitisches Asyl für Kranke und Altersschwache in Köln. The memoir of his long life has not been published, but the manuscript is held in the Leo Baeck Institute in New York.
HOME NEWS

HOLOCAUST GARDENS DEDICATED

Leaders of Anglo-Jewish joined members of the Government and Holocaust survivors at the dedication of the Holocaust Memorial Garden in Hyde Park in June. The Government, who had presented the plot to the Board of Deputies, were represented by Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment. A wreath was laid by Kitty Hart and Ben Helfgott, both of whom managed to survive the Holocaust.

Another survivor present at the ceremony was Professor Thomas Bergenthal, now dean of Washington University Law School. He has a special link with Greville Janner, MP, President of the Board of Deputies. As a young war crimes investigator in Heidelberg, Mr. Janner sought out surviving Jews and stayed for a time with a mother and her young son, who had been reunited after incarceration in different camps. The boy was Thomas Bergenthal, whose story is told in Odd Nansen's "Day after Day".

After the dedication and a fund-raising lunch, a special panel discussion on the subject of the Holocaust and education was held in Woburn House. Chaired by Martin Gilbert, the panel took the place of a visit by Simon Wiesenthal who was unable to come because of ill-health.

IMPORTANT EVENTS AT ALYTH GARDENS

In the history of the North Western Reform Synagogue at Alyth Gardens, two current events stand out: the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Synagogue's foundation and the departure of its spiritual leader for the past 14 years, Rabbi Dow Marmor.

The initiators and first congregants included a high proportion of new arrivals from Nazi Germany, and throughout the years, the atmosphere has been influenced by the contingent of former Continentals. Under the leadership of Rabbi Marmor, the synagogue has not only intensified and expanded its own inner activities but has also taken an active part in wider issues such as Soviet Jewry and Community Relations. His dynamic personality has now been enlivened by the Holy Blossom Temple in Toronto, one of the most prestigious Reform Synagogues in North America.

His successor at Alyth Gardens will be 38-year-old American born Rabbi Charles Emanuel, now rabbi of the Sinai Synagogue in Leeds.

B'NAI B'RITH CENTENARY

Just 100 years have passed since the first B'nai B'rith Lodge was opened in Germany. At a Seminar held in Berlin, Rabbi Labliski sketched the early history of Jewish lodges from the very first founded in 1843 by Henri Jones. The century-old aims of B'nai B'rith—benevolence, brotherly love, harmony—were still relevant today, he said. For 25 years B'nai B'rith German-Jewish lodges and until 1959 the Leo Baeck Tradition Lodge was the first to be re-opened.

HANS KLAUS OF PRAGUE

Professor Jurgen Born, the distinguished authority on Franz Kafka, would like to have information about the Prague writer Hans Klaus, who knew Kafka and Gustav Janouch. All that is known of Klaus is that he published a book called Die Verklarung des Dr. Schouare, Eine Lebensgeschichte in Prague in 1930, and that he is supposed to have lived in or near London during the Second World War and possibly some years thereafter. Persons having any knowledge of Klaus should write to AJR Information.

THE LUNCHEON CLUB

is open on Wednesdays from 12-2 p.m.
serving lunch at £1 per meal at: Hannah Karminksi House, 9 Adamson Road, London, N.W.3 (side entrance).

Club 1943

Club 1943 will be closed for the summer holiday during the months of August and September. Lectures will start again in October.

3 Oct. Mr. Walter Schwab, B.A., Vice President of the Jewish Historical Society will speak on: "Anglo-Jewish in Perspective".

DENTS, RUST, SCRATCHES

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TRAUMA OF EXILE RECALLED

The BBC series "Britain in the Thirties" included a programme entitled "Far from Home", put out a few weeks ago. Illustrated by contemporary film clips and photographs, the television presentation concentrated largely on the stories of four or five people as they recalled their youth. Among them were Max Perutz, Nicholas Kühn, Thomas Burkhill and Lore Braunschweig. The first two are scientists who finished up at Oxford and Cambridge respectively. It was strange to contrast the photographs of bewildered, lost-looking young people with the secure elderly men and women who told of their first impressions of England and their struggles to gain footing in a new land, time and again mentioning Hampstead, Swiss Cottage, Woburn House, the Clarendon Laboratory and Committees to help refugee scientists and the other Home News
Gabriele Tergit remembers

Gabriele Tergit, known to readers of AJR Information from her numerous brilliant contributions, and who died last year at the age of 88, had one dearest wish: that she would still see her last book in print, the memoirs to which she devoted the last years of her life. Alas, the book was only published recently, some months after she had passed away.* This book is more than a mere autobiography. It is a fascinating description of her own experiences and memories of the 1920s and 1930s, presented as vividly as if the events the author recalls had only occurred yesterday, and not fifty to sixty years ago. It makes stimulating reading not only for everybody who lived through that period, but also for the younger generation.

Before 1933 Tergit worked as a Law Courts correspondent of the “Berliner Tageblatt”, Berlin’s leading liberal newspaper owned by the Jewish publishing house of Rudolf Mosse. Reading some scenes from this experience she shows how the reign of law was undermined by the Courts of the Weimar Republic. During the course of her duties Tergit met some of the “Feme” murderers of the Twenties whose criminal ideology anticipated Nazi barbarism, and some of whom, like Heines and others, were later themselves killed by their own Nazi friends.

Tergit illustrates by reference to real stories which she observed how “Republican justice” in those years was unequally administered: Jews, left-wingers and Republicans, Socialists, pacifists and Communists were dealt with most severely whereas the Nazis were treated with kid gloves. Tergit also describes how she came across Hitler “then only a small man”, accused of an offence against the press laws before a German Court (unfortunately there is no reference as to when or where this occurred). “It was not clear: Did Hitler reign by hysteric, or was he really hysterical...”. Tergit states, and she summarises her impressions of this encounter of which she often talked to the Jewish publishing house of Rudolf Mosse. Recalling correspondent of the “Berliner Tageblatt”, who even in his French exile refused to write a word “against Germany”, and many others.

Unfortunately this lively and fascinating book suffers from a plethora of flashbacks. It jumps frequently from one decade to another in the same paragraph—making it unnecessarily difficult for the reader to follow the story. The “Lehranstalt für die Wissenschaft der Juden” which was dissolved in 1933 and had to pay with his life for his courage, Theodor Wolff, the Brilliant Chief Editor of the Berliner Tageblatt, who even in his French exile refused to write a word “against Germany”, and many others.

Fascinating story

Other mistakes—mainly in the spelling of names—could have been avoided if the proof readers of the Ullstein Publishing House had been more careful, mistakes worse than mere printing errors, as they are repeated in the text and in the index: Thus it should have read: “Eleanor (not Elinor) Roosevelt”, “Conrad Veidt” (not “Veith”), Bertolt (not Bertholt) Brecht! and so on.

The directness of the description of Tergit’s impressions of the years before 1933 and the first years after her emigration is lacking to some considerable extent in her sketches of post-1945 Berlin where she relied too little on her own alert and critical reasoning and too much on hearsay from Berlin inhabitants of those years who felt so sorry for themselves after all that had happened before. It might also have been interesting if Tergit had written more about how other refugees from Nazi Germany and Central Europe adapted themselves to life in England where after all she spent her last 44 years.

But in spite of all these provisos: A fascinating book about a period long bygone, which is still very much alive.


NEW EDITION OF POLGAR’S WRITINGS

A significant indication of the increased interest in the oeuvre of Alfred Polgar, noted in the article headed “The Polgar Revival” in the March 1983 issue of AJR Information, is the publication of “Musterung”. It comprises observations and impressions on war and militarism, on injustice and the changing times in the course of almost four decades, from 1915-1951. “Musterung” (Rowohlt, Reinkerb, 1982) is the first volume of what is intended to become a representative collection of “Kleine Schriften”. Three more, containing critical and historical studies, then film reviews and essays on literature, are to follow.

The editors, Marcel Reich-Ranicki and Ulrich Weinzierl, have arranged the pieces in chronological order—a meaningful procedure as Polgar was often inspired by events of the day. It was his specific gift to produce highly polished small gems of prose out of such raw material. In an introduction, Mr. Reich-Ranicki states correctly: “One would have to be able to write like Polgar in order to show how he was able to write”. Actually, Polgar’s ironic and elegant style is inimitable. Attempts to translate some of his pieces have, in the end, failed to convey their charm and lightness of touch, beneath which depth and seriousness are masterfully hidden. Contemporaries of a stature recognized the unique qualities of this eminent colleague, among them Kurt Tucholsky, who, in an enthusiastic “declaration of love”, affirmed Polgar’s superiority.

F. L. BRASSLOFF

JUDICIAL MURDER VERDICT QUASHED

Dr. Robert W. Kempner has scored a success in his campaign for annulment of unjust verdicts passed by courts in the Third Reich. Following the judicial murder of Leo Katzenberger, the Nuremberg state attorney has confirmed that the record of the death sentence carried out in 1942 has been annulled. Leo Katzenberger, the last chairman of the Nuremberg Jewish Community, was accused of Rassenschande, “illegal” sexual relations with a “Armen”. Notwithstanding an almost total lack of evidence, he was found guilty. But the injustice ran even deeper: at the time, Rassenschande was not a capital offence, and the court twisted an existing law against looting by night—which did carry the death penalty—in order to justify Katzenberg’s execution. His so-called crime, it was stated, had taken place at night: even those previous Roland Freisler, while hearing the subsequent plea for clemency, characterised the court’s application of the looting law as “audacious”. However, he did not regard this as a reason to commute the death sentence and Leo Katzenberg was executed in due course.

AUSTRIAN GENERAL’S ILLEGAL PAST

The second highest officer of Austria’s defence establishment, Head of Land Forces General Ernst Bernadiner, revealed in an interview given to a weekly magazine that up to the Nazi Anschluss he had been a member of the illegal National Socialist Soldiers’ Union. The group was set up by the Nazis with the specific intention of subverting independent Austria’s military personnel. During the Second World War, General Bernadiner served in the German Army; he was denazified under the Allied occupation. Since his name had been misspelt in the NS Soldiers’ Union records, the general’s membership had previously been overlooked.

BREMERSHAVEN MEMORIAL UNVEILED

The site of Bremershaven’s synagogue is now marked by a memorial stone, recently unveiled; the synagogue was destroyed in the November Pogrom of 1938.
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Return to Essen

Sir,—This was the third invitation to former citizens of Essen to visit their home town. The first two visits were for Israelis only but this time the invitation was also extended to residents of the U.S., France and England. My wife and I were the only ones from Britain.

As expected, we were invited to receptions, excursions, dinners and theatres. We found enormous friendliness and goodwill which expressed genuine feeling by all from the Oberbürgermeister down to all the officials involved in our visit.

It was a trip into the past, which naturally brought back painful emotions and memories. Nobody tried to conceal the terrible things that had happened in the past.

We had discussions with schoolchildren and members of the Christian-Jewish Society. The local press also gave ample coverage to the occasion, inviting former friends and acquaintances to contact members of our group.

The most impressive incident occurred, I think, when it was mentioned at a large concert that former Jewish citizens of the town were present.

There was overwhelming applause from the audience.

105 Chatsworth Road, London, NW2 MANFRED STEINBERG

Medal for Righteous Gentile

Sir,—May I ask, by courtesy of your columns, whether any other readers share my unease about the expression “Righteous Gentile”.

Like many survivors, I owe my life to courageous deeds and to suffering borne by both Jews and Gentiles, men and women. My feeling of gratitude and, inevitably, of kinship with them supports any act honouring their memory. It also prevents me from sitting or appearing to sit in moral, even if laudatory, judgement on their persons and it denies, in this context alone, any selective national, racial or religious restriction which their generous humanity has transcended.

Despite its intention to honour them, on close examination the expression thus seems to me not to match their selfless human compassion. The most dignified praise in my view would be the most dignified statement of facts, leaving it to the reader to draw his or her own respectful conclusion free of any extraneously imposed appellation.

89 Alleyn Road, London, S.E. 21 M. L. MEYER

Anna Seghers

Sir,—None of your readers could have realised from the short obituary in your July issue that “the German Communist writer Anna Seghers” was “one of us”. According to her entry in “Current Biography”, 1942, she was born in Mayence into an old-established Jewish family. Her name at birth was Netty Reiling, the one under which she made her mark as a writer being her pen name. From her father, a prominent and prosperous antique dealer, she inherited an interest in art. She studied history of art at Cologne and at Heidelberg, where she obtained her doctorate with a thesis on “Jews and Jewry in the Work of Rembrandt”. She emigrated in 1933. Her father had died “several years ago”, but her mother “is believed to have been deported to a ghetto or camp in Poland”.

18c Belsize Park, London, N.W. 3 H. F. ASHBROOK

GOOD FORTUNE FOR SCIENTIST

Dr. Herbert Freundlich of Payhembury in East Devon had a piece of good fortune when he found himself among five major winners of a prize offered by the wine dealers Grants of St. James’s. Sixty thousand competitors had entered the lists.

Dr. Freundlich had his choice of £10,000 or a 1934 Lancia Astura Cabriolet car. He viewed the car, but felt that the money would be more useful.

Dr. Freundlich is the son of a Berlin University professor. When his Jewish colleagues faced dismissal soon after the Nazi seizure of power, Professor Freundlich at once resigned and came to England on an ICI scholarship. His son, who is now a medical physicist, says, “Emigration was a blessing in disguise. The science of medical physics scarcely exists even today in Germany—but here I had the chance to make it my chosen profession.”

MAYRAKAT HHEROES HONOURED

21st ANNIVERSARY GARDEN PARTY

at HEINRICH STAHL HOUSE
The Bishops Avenue, N.2

Tombola, Stalls and Children’s Entertainments

on Sunday, 28 August at 3 p.m.

BERLIN SYNAGOGUES BOOK

The very reasonable price of the two-volume “Synagogen in Berlin”, published by Willmuth Arenhövel in Berlin and reviewed in our June issue, is DM39.
**NEWS FROM GERMANY**

**JEWS IN STOMMELN**
The first volume of the history of the Jews in Stommeln near Cologne, where Jews can be traced back to the year 1300, was recently published. Material was collected with the help of former Jewish residents of the village. The book (19.80 DM) may be ordered from the Verein fuer Geschichte und Heimatkunde e.V., Adamistr. 9, 5024 Pulheim-Brauweiler.

**MEMORIAL PLAQUE IN GELDERN**
A plaque "in memory of the Jewish children, women and men who during the years 1933-1945 were persecuted, expelled and murdered" was unveiled on the wall of the Anne-Frank-Hauptschule in Geldern. The speakers at the ceremony, which was attended by more than one hundred citizens and representatives of the political parties and the churches, included the Protestant vicar, Pfarrer Schumann and the Catholic priest, Pfarrer Ludger. Remembered were the women and men who during the years 1933-1945 were persecuted, expelled and murdered. It was hoped that a full pardon could be obtained, but post-war proceedings had already been stopped.

**WAPNIARKA HELPER HONOURED**
Charlotte Petersen, the joint foundress of "Hilfs­werk Wapniarka", is to be this year's Hedwig Bargheim medalist. It was in 1939 that she and the widow of Gustav Heinemann together decided to help the victims, mostly Romanians, who were still experiencing the effects of medical experiments in Wapniarka concentration camp. For technical reasons, the Federal Republic does not grant these sufferers any reparation, even though their health has been permanently broken by the poisonous seeds they were forced to eat. Earlier this year, the Hilfswerk received a grant of 10,000 DM from a Dillenburg charity.

The city of Giessen founded the Hedwig Bargheim Prize this year, the Hilfswerk received a grant of 10,000 DM from a Dillenburg charity.

**PASSION PLAY OUT OF SERIES**
Next year will see an extra performance of the Oberammergau Passion Play. Usually it appears every decade but 1984 marks the 350th anniversary of the first appearance in 1634. An ecumenical commission in Munich is discussing the text with representatives of the Oberammergau Passion Play Committee and it is hoped that various suggestions which have been put forward to amend the text will be taken up. Offensive passages were already removed before the 1980 production and the local people have declared that they are willing to accept the Munich commission's proposals.

**JEWS’S LUDO FOR SCHOOLS**
Someone is sending "Jew’s Ludo" to West German schools and Jewish institutions. On a board representing the Shield of David, bearing the names of six concentration camps, pink, yellow and red counters are moved around. The hand­written instructions also supplied say that yellow counters represent Jews, pink homosexuals and reds are for political Jews. The last sentence runs "Anyone who is too stupid to gas six million Jews will have to go on watching ‘Holocaust’." Some teachers are using the "game" to illustrate the dangers of racial hatred.

**MEMORIAL PLAQUE IN GELDERN**
A plaque "in memory of the Jewish children, women and men who during the years 1933-1945 were persecuted, expelled and murdered" was unveiled on the wall of the Anne-Frank-Hauptschule in Geldern. The speakers at the ceremony, which was attended by more than one hundred citizens and representatives of the political parties and the churches, included the Protestant vicar, Pfarrer Schumann and the Catholic priest, Pfarrer Ludger. Remembered were the women and men who during the years 1933-1945 were persecuted, expelled and murdered. It was hoped that a full pardon could be obtained, but post-war proceedings had already been stopped.

**WAPNIARKA HELPER HONOURED**
Charlotte Petersen, the joint foundress of "Hilfs­werk Wapniarka", is to be this year’s Hedwig Bargheim medalist. It was in 1939 that she and the widow of Gustav Heinemann together decided to help the victims, mostly Romanians, who were still experiencing the effects of medical experiments in Wapniarka concentration camp. For technical reasons, the Federal Republic does not grant these sufferers any reparation, even though their health has been permanently broken by the poisonous seeds they were forced to eat. Earlier this year, the Hilfswerk received a grant of 10,000 DM from a Dillenburg charity.

The city of Giessen founded the Hedwig Bargheim Prize this year, the Hilfswerk received a grant of 10,000 DM from a Dillenburg charity.

**PASSION PLAY OUT OF SERIES**
Next year will see an extra performance of the Oberammergau Passion Play. Usually it appears every decade but 1984 marks the 350th anniversary of the first appearance in 1634. An ecumenical commission in Munich is discussing the text with representatives of the Oberammergau Passion Play Committee and it is hoped that various suggestions which have been put forward to amend the text will be taken up. Offensive passages were already removed before the 1980 production and the local people have declared that they are willing to accept the Munich commission's proposals.

**JEWS’S LUDO FOR SCHOOLS**
Someone is sending "Jew’s Ludo" to West German schools and Jewish institutions. On a board representing the Shield of David, bearing the names of six concentration camps, pink, yellow and red counters are moved around. The hand­written instructions also supplied say that yellow counters represent Jews, pink homosexuals and reds are for political Jews. The last sentence runs "Anyone who is too stupid to gas six million Jews will have to go on watching ‘Holocaust’." Some teachers are using the "game" to illustrate the dangers of racial hatred.

**MUSEUM WELCOMES JEWISH COLLECTION**
Hardly had the exhibition "Synagogues in Berlin" closed its doors, when the Berlin Museum announced its acquisition of the John F. and Hertha Oppenheimer Collection. Hans Oppenheimer (today John F. Oppenheimer of Santa Barbara, Cal.) was a co-editor of the Philo-Lexikon published in Berlin in 1934, was responsible for the contemporary biography section of the Universal Jewish Encyclopedia (New York, 1940-43) and produced the Lexikon des Judenmums (Gitterloh, 1967, 1975). He was also prominent in the Central-Verein and an editor of the "C.-V. Zeitung." The collection consists of books, periodicals, documents and other items and will go far to enrich the Berlin Museum's Jewish holdings.

**OBITUARIES**

**DR. ALFRED ALEXANDER**
Many singers have cause to thank. Dr. Alfred Alexander, who has died at the age of 74. Dr. Alexander was an ear, nose and throat surgeon and a prominent laryngologist in this capacity he was a consultant to the Royal Academy of Music and honorary laryngologist to the Royal College of Music. Born in Vienna, he arrived in this country in 1938 and was for many years a consultant at St. James' Hospital, Baltham. As well as following his career in medicine and music, Dr. Alexander was a translator from Italian into English with a particular interest in Sicilian literature.

**MARGARITA VON KUDRIAVTZEFF**
The death has been announced in Berlin of Margarita von Kudriavtzeff, nee Borchard. Honoured by the Senate of Berlin as an "unsung heroine", she spent her years in seclusion and comparative poverty. But during the Third Reich, Margarita, despite her difficult life as a stateless person, used her employment in the American and Swiss Embassies to help many Jews to escape, often literally at the last possible moment.

**ERNA STEIN-BLUMENTHAL**
Principal of the Jewish Museum in Berlin from 1933 to 1935, Erna Stein-Blumenthal has died in Israel. She was 79 years old. Only a few months ago, she was invited to the opening of the Berlin Museum exhibition "Synagogues in Berlin". On that occasion, she welcomed as a hopeful sign the opportunity to see once more the evidences of the Jewish culture which she had known in the past.

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SCIENCE AND CONSCIENCE

In 1982, the Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz in West Berlin honoured the centenary of the birth of two eminent Jewish physicists from Germany by an exhibition called “Max Born, James Franck, der Luxus des Gewissens. Physiker in ihrer Zeit.” It is now being shown at the Science Museum, South Kensington, London and will continue till January 1984.

To visit it is a great experience, as great pains have been taken to show not only the life and work of these scientists, their colleagues and pupils, but to fill in the background of political and cultural history against which it is reflected. I can think of no better opportunity for the children and grandchildren of our particular group to learn about the great contribution Jewish scientists made first to research and development in Germany, but beyond that to the evolution of modern scientific concepts worldwide.

The excellent catalogue, translated into English by Julia V. Rosenthal, Oxford, and by Dr. Alan Q. Morton of the Science Museum, no longer refers to the “luxury” of conscience, but is simply called “Science and Conscience, The World of Two Atomic Scientists.” It contains much that is new and of great interest to the non-specialist as well as to the researcher. Archives from the U.S., from Germany and from Britain have lent interesting documents and illustrations and provide extensive information on the exciting developments in the field of atomic science, centered on the private and public life of the two great men and their influence on colleagues and students everywhere, both Jewish and non-Jewish.

It is only possible to mention some of the various categories of exhibits. Born and Franck, friends since their student days, made the university of Göttingen the foremost physics research centre in Imperial and Weimar Germany, at the same time establishing relations with fellow scientists in many countries. We learn a great deal about the family life, the friendships and the student-teacher relationships of the two friends, we are shown a number of scientific instruments and reconstructed experiments as well as photographs of their actual laboratories and offices, newspaper reports and comments, documents about antisemitism and a great number of interesting letters from and to well-known people all over the world.

Where then does “conscience” come into it? The obvious example of course is the atomic bomb. When Franck agreed to collaborate on its development in Chicago during the war, he did so on condition that he would withdraw if it became known that the Germans had ceased to work on their own bomb. Even before the first experimental explosion of the bomb, Franck headed a group of scientists who submitted a document which has become known as the “Franck Report” to the U.S. Secretary of War, warning against the release of this “new means of indiscriminate destruction upon mankind” and suggesting a demonstration in an uninhabited area to show the world its killing potential on order to come to an international agreement on the control of such weapons. After the war, Franck arranged for food parcels to be sent to starving Germans, and both Franck and Born took part in various endeavours to stem the spread of nuclear weapons.

In April 1933, after the promulgation of the Nazi “Law for the Reform of the Professional Civil Service”, many eminent scientists and scholars were dismissed. Max Born was among them. Franck would have been able to remain in office, as he had seen active service and received the Iron Cross First Class, in the First World War but, following his conscience, he resigned. As he was a Nobel Laureate, he was attacked for this decision by a number of Nazi professors who accused him of contributing to the difficulties of the Nazi government at home and abroad. He explained in an article in the “Vossische Zeitung” that he could not continue in office because Jews were being treated as aliens and enemies and his children would never be allowed to prove themselves. Amongst the many letters of admiration and support he received from friends and even from strangers, was one from Frau Hahn, wife of the physicist Professor Otto Hahn, in which she said she envied the Francks because as Jews they had justice on their side, whilst Germans would have to live with the disgrace and the irreparable shame until the end of time. This letter, too, is among the many shown.

Both Born and Hahn left Germany soon, taking with them their families and quite a few of their assistants, among them some non-Jewish ones. Erwin Schrödinger, the world-famous discoverer of wave mechanics, emigrated in protest against Nazi barbarism. He first returned to his native Austria, but when the Nazis marched in, he packed his rucksack and fled over the Dolomites to Italy. During the war, he worked at the Institute for Advanced Studies in Dublin.

continued on page 9
SCIENCE AND CONSCIENCE

James Franck found refuge and the opportunity for further research in America. The Borns came to Britain, first to Cambridge, then after an interlude in India to Edinburgh where Max Born was appointed to the Tait Chair of Natural Philosophy. He stayed there until 1953. Members of the AJR who attended last year's AGM will remember the delightful reminiscences of his son, Professor Gustav Born, FRS, Professor of Pharmacology at King's College London. In 1954 Born received the Nobel Prize. A year earlier both he and Franck had been appointed honorary citizens of Göttingen, their old university town. In his letter of acceptance, Franck wrote "I do not deserve this as an individual, but I believe that I may understand from your letter that the essential intention that led to our selection, was to honour symbolically the memory of the millions of people who became victims of the racial madness of National Socialism."

Correspondence with Einstein

Franck remained in America, but he visited Germany and met old friends on many occasions. The Borns decided to return to Germany. Mrs. Born had become a member of the Quakers in Edinburgh, and they now settled in Bad Pyrmont, the headquarters of the German Society of Friends.

Together the Borns published their voluminous correspondence with Albert Einstein, the friend of many years, who had written to them in 1933: "You know that I never had a particularly favourable opinion of the Germans (Morally and politically speaking) but I must confess that the degree of their brutality and cowardice came as something of a surprise to me." He never relented in his feelings for the land of his birth. The book, with the comments and explanations added by the Borns, was translated into English by their eldest daughter Irene who now lives in Melbourne. They also wrote a collection of essays "Der Luxus des Gewissens" which gave its name to the exhibition in Germany.

James Franck died in 1964, Max Born in 1970. The exhibition will remain open on the ground floor of the Science Museum until January 1984. When one leaves it reluctantly, one tends to agree with a remark of Bertrand Russell's, who said, referring to Einstein and Born, "In an age of moral pygmies, their lives shine with an intense beauty."

The illustrated catalogue (£2.50) does justice to its great subject, and like the exhibition itself, it throws new light on many familiar events.

MARGOT POTTLITZER

ERIC GOODMAN

On September 2, our friend Eric Goodman will celebrate his 75th birthday, and we welcome the opportunity to express the congratulations and good wishes of his many friends and admirers. Eric is known as a teacher and youth-leader. In the former two capacities, his greatest assets are knowledge and sincerity. No one is touchier about pretence than young people: none who came into contact with him ever doubted both these qualities. He was a devoted teacher and friend to very many, who, now often parents themselves, will not forget his efforts and achievements. He built from nothing, made bricks—as it were—without straw.

His great gift of humour, his amazing literary qualities with which he enriched many a cabaret evening for the depressed and, at that time, homeless refugees will remain as unforgettable as his now almost "national" parody (at least in the Swiss Cottage area) of "Finchley, Finchley, Finchley Road, Gossip auf der Gassen" sung to the tune of "Roeslein Rot!"

To Eric, many happy returns, and many happy Thank Yous! Long may his humour and contentment continue and may he have many more years of happiness with his devoted Franzi, Forsan et haec olim meminisse viuvati (Virgil). Perhaps even this will help remind us what once was!

C. H. GUTTMANN

KAFKA EXPERT AT 70

A leading expert on Franz Kafka, Professor Eduard Goldstöcker has this year celebrated his 70th birthday. But his life has not been that of a peaceful academic: born into a Slovak-Jewish family, Eduard Goldstöcker became a Communist and a leader in Prague of radical students. Even after the Nazi occupation, he worked underground against the regime. When Party leaders felt that he stood in imminent danger and enabled him to escape. He went first to Poland and then came to Britain, where he was active in wartime propaganda.

Returning to Prague after the war, Eduard Goldstöcker was nominated as his country's first (and so far only) Ambassador to the new State of Israel. But he was accused in the notorious Slansky Affair and suffered imprisonment until Stalin's death. At that time he wished to return to academic life, but he was destined to become a cultural leader of the "Prague Spring": with its downfall, he had "once again to go on his travels". Professor Goldstöcker chose exile in this country and is currently Emeritus Professor at Sussex University, where he has immersed himself in his researches on Kafka.

BARBIE'S POST-WAR CAREER

Klaus Barbie, the Gestapo 'Butcher of Lyons' now being held in France pending a war crimes trial, has been revealed to have been employed by the U.S. Counter Intelligence Corps immediately after the war to report on Soviet intelligence activity in post-war Germany. Surviving American agents who employed him claimed on a BBC Panorama programme on 4 July that they had not known of Barbie's record of atrocities in war-time France, and had resisted French attempts to interrogate and extradite him because French intelligence had been infiltrated by French communists serving Soviet controllers who were anxious to extract from Barbie information about the anti-Soviet network in Germany. When French pressure became too strong, Barbie's American employers arranged for him to be sent by the so-called 'Rat Line' route, through Austria and the Italian port of Genoa to Latin America, whence he was extradited to France only 32 years later.

His Lawyers Retire

Two of Klaus Barbie's lawyers have now withdrawn from his defence. Father Robert Boyer announced his retirement from the case after the Archbishop of Lyons had expressed disquiet. The Archbishop declared that the Church should have no part in the un-Christian but powerful contemporary tendency to trivialise Nazism, saying that the principal concern of Christianity must be to respect the victims.

Following the withdrawal of Maître Alain de la Servette, Barbie's only defence lawyer is Maître Jacques Vergès, a virulently anti-Zionist member of the French bar. It was in response to a demand by Maître Vergès that the former Gestapo man should be released that B'nai B'rith members from all over France met in a silent demonstration outside the St. Joseph prison in Lyons.

FORMER NF-MAN CLAIMS A Foul

Mr. Thomas Finnegan, the former National Front official who stood as a Conservative candidate for a Stockton constituency, is blaming Board of Deputies leaflets for his defeat. The seat was retained by Social Democrat Ian Wrigglesworth by a mere 102 votes.

In the course of the election campaign, Mr. Finnegan stated that he had renounced his nationalist past, but Sir Keith Joseph refused to share a platform with him. The erstwhile candidate believes it worth his while to seek a High Court ruling on the possibility of a new election in Stockton South. The Artlets complained of compromise extracts from the "Daily Mirror" and "Birmingham Post", which disclosed Mr. Finnegan's National Front and National Party past during the election.

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THAT'S SHELL—THAT IS
I can think of many good reasons for visiting the Shell exhibition at the Barbican Centre (open until 4 September 1983).

The exhibition includes original paintings, posters, postcards, advertisements and much else dating from about 1907 until the present day. These are all connected with Shell advertising and include works by many leading British artists, such as Paul Nash, Ben Nicholson, John Piper, Graham Sutherland and Rex Whistler. Indeed, Shell gave Graham Sutherland his first commercial job. Shell, that was! And, finally, the Rex Whistler drawing by John Reynolds and inscribed "That's Shell, that is!" What an amusing exhibition and of such high artistic level. And all praise to Shell for their support of the arts and artists. And all praise to Shell for their support of the arts and artists.

ARTISTS PORTRAY THE HOLOCAUST
Two survivors of the concentration camps, the artist Roman Halter and the poet Michael Etkind, have recently published a small book of poems, window designs and personal testimony, all relating to the Holocaust. Roman Halter's son Ardyn, also an artist, has been showing his paintings at Ein Harod Museum of Art. The theme chosen is the Holocaust, not through its direct horrors, but as reflected in those who suffered.

"WHITE ROSE" INSTITUTE GROWS
The Geschwister-Scholl Institute at Munich University, recently celebrated its quarter century. Set up by Professor Eric Vogel in 1958 as a tribute to the students who resisted the Hitler regime, it has grown from a one-man foundation into a major centre of political science with 14 professors and 22 scholarly associates on its staff.

SOVIET ATTACK ON "JEWISH PRESS"
The Institute of Jewish Affairs in London has given details of a booklet published in the Soviet Union by Lev Korneyev. The Russian antisemite asserts that the British press is controlled by Zionists, the "Guardian" collaborates with Zionist organisations and that the "Observer" was under the chairmanship of the "Jewish Zionist" Lord Goodman, before it was sold in 1977. The purchaser, says Korneyev, was the president of the American "military industrial concern Rockwell International, which is controlled by the pro-Zionist Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Bank..."

Although Korneyev's pamphlet is published by the Truth Publishing House and is entitled "On the path of aggression and racism," it can scarcely fail to recall the many Nazi propagandists who took the Kuhn, Loeb firm as a favourite target.

FILLING THE STALLS
Cakes, bottles, bric-a-brac, toys, etc. welcome for the Heinrich Stahl House bazaar on August 28. Send offerings one week before to The Matron, Heinrich Stahl House, The Bishop's Avenue, N.2.

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FAMILY EVENTS
Entries in this column are free of charge, but voluntary donations would be appreciated. Texts should reach us by the 15th of the preceding month.

Birthday
HOFHEIMER—Erna Hofheimer celebrated her 75th birthday on 15 July. Congratulations and best wishes from Marion, Fred and Michael Durst.

Deaths
ALDER—Hermine Adler died in her daughter's home at the age of 103 on 25 June. Deeply mourned by her daughters Feodore, Hildegarth, Ruth and their families.

PEFFERMANN—Melitta Peffermann, nee Fried, of Givat Ada, Israel, passed away 71 years after a bravely borne. Deeply mourned by her husband Martin, children Ruth and Daniel, grandchildren, her sisters Irene, Cornelia, Hannah and her brother Ludwig Fried, in Ettinghofen, CH 4605 Basle, Switzerland, and all their families.

VESELY—Gustav Vesely passed away on 24 June. Dearly loved and sadly missed by his loving wife Ile and son Leslie.

WEINER—Hildegarth Weiner (nee Bernstein) died on 9 June aged 94. Deeply mourned by her family and many friends.

WEINBERG—Mrs. Charlotte Weiss, formerly of Vienna, died in London on the 22 June, aged 84. A sad loss to many friends.

CLASSIFIED
The charge in these columns is 50p for five words plus 50p for advertisements under a Box No.

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THE DIARIES OF SIR MOSES AND LADY MONTEFIORE

On his journey back from Russia in 1872 (at the age of 88) after having been received by Czar Alexander II, Sir Moses Montefiore was enthusiastically welcomed by the Jews of Germany. At about 4 a.m. on 29 July he was informed that Chief Rabbi Dr. Hildesheimer had come to welcome him in the name of the community and to conduct him in his carriage to Berlin. The next day he visited Hanover.

These details, and thousands of others, are recorded in the Diaries, which were originally published in 1890 under the editorship of Dr. Louis Loewe. They have now been re-issued in facsimile with an introduction by Professor Raphael Loewe, great-grandson of Dr. Louis and Professor of Hebrew at University College London, and with a detailed index (which is the original edition lacked).

As the centenary approaches of the death of the greatest Jew of the 19th century, it is fitting that this record should again be made available. It gives a full account of Montefiore’s humanitarian and charitable endeavours, as well as his efforts to promote the well-being of the Jewish inhabitants of Palestine. He visited that country nine times, his last visit being in 1875 at the age of 91. But more than that, this volume is a valuable source-book for material about social and political life in England in the 19th century.

The Diaries are published at £15, but subscribers to the Jewish Museum and members of the Jewish Historical Society of England can obtain copies at the nominal price of £5.

WALTER SCHWAB

FLEMISH GROUP DISBANDS

The Flemish nationalist group Vlaamse Militante Orde is to be disbanded. Last year an Antwerp court decided that the organisation was neither neo-fascist nor paramilitary and that therefore it was not affected by the law banning private militias. However, an appeal to a higher court has successfully overturned that finding and the VMO leader has announced the demise of the group.

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FLOSSENBURG DAUBED

The memorial at the site of Flossenburg concentration camp has been daubed with “Juda verrecke” and SS-runes. Wreaths were burnt and other damage inflicted. Flossenburg was the scene of the execution of Dietrich Bonhoeffer, Admiral Canaris and others accused of plotting against Hitler.

The quiet village, lying in the present district of Neustadt an der Waldnaab, Oberpfalz, was chosen by Himmler as the site of the fourth major concentration camp in Germany, preceded only by Dachau, Buchenwald and Sachsenhausen. Established in 1938, Flossenburg camp lay close to a granite quarry, where prisoners were forced to work. Nearly 25,000 inmates met their deaths at Flossenburg, whose capacity was increased from the original 1,600 to nearly 20,000 shortly before the end of the war. A “death march” column was sent out of the camp only a few days before it was overrun by the American army. About 4,000 of those despatched to walk to Dachau perished on the way. The camp-site memorial, which was rapidly cleaned up after the dashing incident, receives about 20,000 visitors each year. Many of them come from Western Europe and America. The Federal Justice minister has expressed disgust at the defacing of the memorial and has indicated that he would like tougher measures to deal with right-wing extremists and Nazi apologists.

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THE JEWISH MAGAZINE FOR THE UK AND THE WORLD
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THEATRE AND CULTURE

The American Musical 40 years ago. It was the sensation of New York and Hammerstein's "Oklahoma!" (2,248 on Broadway), followed by the same team's "South Pacific" (1,925) and "The King and I" (1,264). The number of performances was reached by Rodgers' and Hammerstein's "Oklahoma!" (2,248 on Broadway), followed by the same team's "South Pacific" (1,925) and "The King and I" (1,264). It was Irving Berlin's melancholic song "White Christmas" that set the record of selling the largest number of records. It became a most popular Christmas song, second only to "Silent night. Holy Christmas" that...