

Forderungen zur Wiedergutmachung

Der Wiedergutmachungsausschuss des Deutschen Bundestags wird voraussichtlich in den naechsten Tagen die Beratung der Novelle zum Bundesentschaedigungsgesetz (BEG) abschliessen. Wie bereits berichtet, fand am 11. Januar eine Sitzung des Ausschusses mit den Verbaenden der Verfolgten statt, in der eine Reihe von Verbesserungsvorschlaegen fuer das Gesetz gemacht wurden. Der "Council of Jews from Germany" hat innerhalb der "Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany" an der Ausarbeitung der Vorschlaege mitgearbeitet und an den Verhandlungen mit dem Wiedergutmachungsausschuss teilgenommen.

Welche von den unterbreiteten Vorschlaegen von dem Ausschuss und spaeter vom Bundestag und Bundesrat angenommen werden werden, laesst sich nicht voraussagen. Es ist aber zu hoffen, dass die Rechtslage der Verfolgten beträchtlich verbessert werden wird.

Vor allem wird erwartet, dass der Bundestag—den Vorschlaegen der Bundesregierung entsprechend—den Empfehlungen des Bundesrats, die Verfolgten aus Mittel- und Ostdeutschland von der Entschaeidung auszuschliessen, nicht folgen wird; und es besteht die Hoffnung, dass der Bundesrat in diesem Falle davon absehen wird, wegen der Nichtberuecksichtigung seines Antrages den sogenannten Vermittlungsausschuss anzurufen.

Verfolgte aus Vasallenstaaten

Besondere Kritik hat die Stellungnahme der Entschaeidungsorgane hervorgerufen, Verfolgten, denen durch einen Vasallenstaat des Dritten Reiches die Freiheit entzogen worden ist, Entschaeidungsansprueche zu verweigern. Demgegenueber ist beantragt worden, im Gesetz festzulegen, dass in diesen Faellen ein Anspruch auf Entschaeidung auch dann besteht, wenn die nationalsozialistische Regierung einen auslaendischen Staat zur Freiheitsentziehung veranlasst hat. Es soll genuegen, dass die Veranlassung durch die allgemeine Politik der deutschen Regierung bewirkt worden ist. Der Anspruch auf Entschaeidung soll ferner bestehen, wenn die Freiheitsentziehung dadurch erleichtert wurde, dass die Deutsche Regierung dem Verfolgten die Staatsangehoerigkeit oder den Schutz des Deutschen Reiches entzogen hat.

Die Aussehaltung der Juden aus dem Wirtschaftsleben und die erzwungene Auswanderung haben die Lebensbahn fast jedes einzelnen juedischen Verfolgten unterwuehlt und beeintraechtigt. Es ist zu begreifen, dass die Regierungsvorlage der Novelle dies nicht verkannt hat und eine Anzahl Verbesserungen fuer die Entschaeidung im beruflichen Fortkommen bringt. Der Gesetz-

geber ist sich darueber klar gewesen, dass jede von ihm zugebilligte Entschaeidung nicht den vollen erlittenen Schaden wieder gutmachen kann, sondern nur eine Teilentschaeidung darstellt. Trotzdem wird aber bisher von der gewahrten Kapitalentschaeidung alles Einkommen abgerechnet, das der Verfolgte durch anderweitige Verwertung seiner Arbeitskraft im Inland oder Ausland erzielt hat. Es ist zu hoffen, dass die Novelle die Anrechnung solchen anderweitigen Einkommens wenigstens fuer die Zeit bis Ende 1948 fallen lassen wird.

Witwenrenten

Viele Verfolgte in vorgerueckten Jahren haben bisher von dem Recht, anstelle einer Kapitalentschaeidung fuer Berufsverdraengung eine Rente zu waehlen, nicht Gebrauch gemacht, weil sie befuerchten mussten, dass im Falle ihres baldigen Todes die Witwe leer ausgehen wuerde. Die Novelle wird auch Witwenrenten einfuehren. Es waere zu wuenschen, dass den Antraegen auf Erweiterung der Voraussetzungen des Wahlrechts der Witwen (zwischen Kapitalentschaeidung und Rente) entsprochen wird.

Waehrend die an Stelle einer Kapitalentschaeidung tretenden Renten der Angehoerigen der freien Berufe ohne Ruecksicht auf die Kapitalentschaeidung berechnet werden, ist bei den Renten von Privatangestellten der Betrag der dem Verfolgten zustehenden Kapitalentschaeidung angemessen zu beruecksichtigen. Dadurch haben sich in vielen Faellen so niedrige Angestelltenrenten ergeben, dass bei Erlass der 3. Durchfuhrungsverordnung zum BEG die Festsetzung eines monatlichen Mindestbetrages der Rente von DM 100 erforderlich wurde. Einer der wichtigsten dem Wiedergutmachungsausschuss vorliegenden Antraege geht dahin, die Entschaeidung der Verfolgten im privaten Dienst derjenigen fuer Angehoerige der freien Berufe anzugleichen, wobei freilich etwaige den Privatangestellten zustehende Renten aus den gesetzlichen Rentenversicherungen zu beruecksichtigen waren.

Die Rechtslage der Verfolgten aus den sogenannten Vertreibungsgebieten wird voraussichtlich beträchtlich verbessert werden. Eine Reihe von Antraegen sind eingereicht worden, die bisherige Zweifel ueber die Auslegung des Gesetzes zu Gunsten der Verfolgten klarstellen sollen. Von besonderer Bedeutung wird eine Vorschrift sein, wonach Verfolgte aus den Vertreibungsgebieten, die vor der allgemeinen Vertreibung in das Ausland ausgewandert sind, fuer Schaden im beruflichen Fortkommen Anspruch auf eine Pauschalentschaeidung von DM 10,000 haben sollen.

Verschiedene Bestimmungen der Regie-

A NEW VENTURE

AJR Social Centre Opened

A Social Centre under the name "AJR Club" was opened at Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3, on February 18. Comfortable premises designed by the architect Mr. E. Friedmann provide a homely club-like atmosphere. The Club is open every afternoon from Sunday to Thursday between four and seven p.m. Later on, the activities will be extended to the evenings. Light refreshments are obtainable. Talks and literary and musical recitals will be arranged at certain intervals. Mrs. M. Jacoby agreed to act as Chairman and Mrs. G. Schachne as hostess. All who are interested, members and non-members of the AJR alike, will be welcomed at the Club. Further progress will be reported in this Paper.

BERLIN INDEMNIFICATION OFFICE TEMPORARILY CLOSED

The Berlin "Entschaeidungsamt" was temporarily closed on February 1 and will be reopened probably on April 1. During this period the office will be reorganized. Whilst so far the departments were split up according to the types of claims, with the effect that one Nazi victim's different claims had to be dealt with by several Departments, the new system provides for the settlement of all claims of one victim by the same official.

OESTERREICHISCHES HILFSFONDSGESETZ

Das Hilfsfondsgesetz, ueber das wir in der vorigen Nummer eine ausfuhrliche Notiz veroeffentlichten, ist am 11. Februar vom Bundesrat ohne Diskussion genehmigt worden und im offiziellen "Bundesgesetzblatt fuer die Republik Oesterreich" am 16. Februar erschienen.

Es kann daher damit gerechnet werden, dass der Fonds in den naechsten Monaten seine Taetigkeit aufnehmen wird. Sobald das Kuratorium des Fonds den Aufruf erlassen wird, auf Grund dessen Antraege auf Zuwendungen gestellt werden koennen, wird "AJR Information" hierueber berichten. Vor der Verlautbarung des Aufrufs ist eine Antragstellung nicht moeglich.

rungsvorlage bringen eine Einschraenkung der bisherigen Ansprueche Staatenloser und politischer Fluechtlinge mit sich. An den Gesetzgeber ist ein dringender Appell gerichtet worden, diese diskriminierenden Bestimmungen fallen zu lassen und darueber hinaus denjenigen Verfolgten, deren Verfolgung ausserhalb des Gebietes des Deutschen Reiches begonnen hat, und die von der Geltendmachung von Anspruechen wegen wirtschaftlicher Schaeden ausgeschlossen sind, eine einheitliche Zusatzentschaeidung von DM 3,000 zuzubilligen.

Schliesslich sind auf Vorschlag des Council of Jews from Germany eine Reihe von Antraegen eingereicht worden, die eine Vereinfachung der komplizierten Rangfolgeordnung des BEG vorsehen und zu einer Beschleunigung des Verfahrens fuehren sollen.

Zum Schluss sei nochmals betont, dass zwar mit einer Verbesserung des Gesetzes zu rechnen ist, dass aber noch nicht feststeht, wie weit Bundestag und Bundesrat bei der Verbesserung des Gesetzes gehen wollen.

ALTSPARERGESETZ UND WIEDERGUTMACHUNG

Nachdem durch ein kuerzlich erlassenes Gesetz vom 3.1.1956 (BGBl. Teil I S.1) die Fristen fuer die Anmeldung von Entschaeidigungsanspruechen auf Grund des Altsparengesetzes (AspG.) eine neue Regelung erfahren haben, erscheint es angebracht, den wesentlichen Inhalt dieses bisher wenig beachteten Gesetzes und seine Bedeutung fuer Wiedergutmachungsberechtigte kurz darzustellen.

1. Zweck des Gesetzes

Das kurz als Altsparengesetz bezeichnete Gesetz dient, wie sein vollstaendiger Titel sagt, "zur Milderung von Haerten der Waehrungsreform." Es galt zunaechst nur fuer diejenigen Personen, die ihren staendigen Aufenthalt im Gebiete der Bundesrepublik oder in Berlin (West) hatten, waehrend die Geltendmachung der Entschaeidigungsansprueche von im Ausland wohnenden Berechtigten einer besonderen gesetzlichen Regelung vorbehalten blieb. Diese Regelung ist durch das Gesetz vom 10.12.54 (BGBl. I S.438) erfolgt. Hiernach sind Entschaeidigungsberechtigte im Sinne des AspG. auch diejenigen Personen, die ihren staendigen Aufenthalt im Bereiche eines Staates haben, dessen Regierung beim Inkrafttreten des AspG. die Bundesrepublik anerkannt hat. Hierzu gehoeren alle Weststaaten, auch Oesterreich und Israel.

Gemaess § 1 dieses Gesetzes werden aus Mitteln des Ausgleichsfonds, dem die Ausgleichsabgaben des Lastenausgleichsgesetzes zugefuehrt werden, Entschaeidigungen fuer Glaebigerverluste gewaehrt, die "im Zusammenhang mit der Neuordnung des Geldwesens" (21.6.1948) entstanden sind. Das Gesetz sieht die Gewaehrung einer Entschaeidigung fuer sogen. Altsparanlagen vor, und zwar fuer die unten (Ziff. 2) aufgefuehrten 6 Gruppen, sofern diese Anlagen durch die waehrungsrechtlichen Bestimmungen im Verhaeltnis 10:1 oder in einem fuer den Glaebiger unguenstigeren Verhaeltnis auf DM. umgestellt worden sind; Voraussetzung ist ferner, dass die Sparanlage dem Glaebiger nicht nur im Zeitpunkt der Einfuehrung der DM. (21.6.1948), sondern schon am 1.1.1940 zugestanden hat.

Die Entschaeidigung ist so bemessen, dass durch sie die Altsparanlage auf 20% "aufgefuehrt" wird. Sie betraegt demnach bei einer bisherigen Umstellung m Verhaeltnis von

100 zu 10	: 10%
100 zu 6,5	: 13,5%
100 zu 5	: 15%

der Altsparanlage.

2. Begriff der Altsparanlage

Altsparanlagen im Sinne des AspG. sind:

(a) *Spareinlagen* (im Sinne des Ges. ueber d.Kreditverkehr). Es sind dies Geldeinlagen auf Konten, die nicht Zwecken des Zahlungsverkehrs, sondern der Anlage und Versorgung dienen und als solche, insbesondere durch Ausstellung von Sparbuechern (Sparkassenbuch, Banksparbuch) oder aehnliche Urkunden gekennzeichnet sind. Dagegen sind keine Spareinlagen z.B. Kontokorrentkonten, Depositenkonten, Girokonten, Postscheckkonten.

(b) *Bausparguthaben*. Es sind dies Einzahlungen auf Grund von Bausparvertraegen bei Bausparkassen des privaten oder oeffentlichen Rechts.

(c) *Pfandbriefe, Rentenbriefe und Schiffspfandbriefe sowie die in Anlage 1 des AspG aufgefuehrten Kommunalverschreibungen und verwandten Schuldverschreibungen*. Soweit es sich, wie bei Pfandbriefen, um Wertpapiere handelt, muss zuvor die Rechtmassigkeit des Besitzes im Wertpapierbereinigungs-verfahren nachgeprueft sein. Das Verfahren nach dem AspG setzt demgemass in solchen Faellen stets die vorherige Anerkennung im Wertpapierbereinigungs-verfahren oder die Erteilung einer Lieferbarkeitsbescheinigung (fuer im Ausland befindliche Wertpapiere) voraus (§ 9). Zur Vermeidung von Missverstaendnissen sei bemerkt, dass Schuldverschreibungen des fruheren Deutschen Reiches nicht unter diese Vorschrift fallen. Eine Entschaeidigung fuer Glaebigerverluste aus Reichsmarkanspruechen gegen das Reich ist besonderer Gesetzgebung vorbehalten (§ 1 Abs. 3).

(d) *Industrieobligationen und verwandte Schuldverschreibungen die in Anlage 2 zum AspG aufgefuehrt sind*. Fuer diese gelten die gleichen Grundsaezte wie fuer die zu (c) genannten Werte (§ 10).

(e) *Ansprueche aus Lebensversicherungsvertraegen, bei denen eine Praemienreserve zu bilden ist*. Zur Berechnung der Hoehe der Altsparanlage ist von der bei Beginn des 1.1.1940 gebildeten Praemienreserve auszugehen; als Praemienreserve gilt der aus der Reichsmarkversicherungssumme im Zeitpunkt der Einfuehrung der DM. nach Anlage 4 des Gesetzes ermittelte Betrag (§ 11). Die Sparanlage ist daher

nicht etwa identisch mit der Versicherungssumme, sondern nur mit demjenigen Teil, der dem Stand der Praemienreserve entspricht. Die genannte Anlage enthaelt eine Tabelle fuer die Ermittlung der Hoehe der Altsparanlage. Das AspG. stellt auch klar, dass es keinen Unterschied macht, ob die Versicherungssumme im Zeitpunkt der Einfuehrung der DM. schon faellig war oder nicht.

(f) *Sonstige privatrechtliche Ansprueche, die der Kapitalanlage oder Versorgung dienen und die bei Beginn des 1.1.1940 und im Zeitpunkt der Einfuehrung der DM. durch Hypotheken, Grundschulden oder Rentenschulden auf Grundstuecken in der Bundesrepublik oder Berlin (West) gesichert waren, ausgenommen Hoechstbetraghypotheken*. Dafuer, dass der gesicherte Anspruch der Kapitalanlage oder der Versorgung dient, wird die Vermutung sprechen. Dagegen werden z.B. nicht Hypotheken als Altsparanlagen anerkannt werden, die zum Zwecke geschaftlicher Transaktionen begruetet worden sind.

3. Verfahren

Der Entschaeidigungsberechtigte hat einen Rechtsanspruch auf Entschaeidigung gegen die Bundesrepublik (Ausgleichsfonds) (§ 5). Die Bearbeitung der Entschaeidigungsansprueche liegt den in das Verfahren eingeschalteten "Instituten" ob. Welches Institut im Einzelfall zustaeendig ist, ergibt sich aus § 14. Es ist dies fuer Spareinlagen dasjenige Geldinstitut, das das Reichsmarkkonto gefuehrt hat, fuer Wertpapiere der obengenannten Arten dasjenige Kreditinstitut, das als Anmeldestelle im Wertpapierbereinigungs-verfahren taetig geworden ist oder die Lieferbarkeitsbescheinigung ausgestellt hat, fuer Ansprueche aus Lebensversicherungsvertraegen die Versicherungsgesellschaft, fuer privatrechtliche Ansprueche, die durch Grundpfandrechte (wie z.B. Hypotheken) gesichert sind, die nach lastenausgleichsrechtlichen Bestimmungen beauftragte Stelle, die von dem Land bei der Verwaltung der Hypothekengewinnabgabe herangezogen wird.

In der Regel werden sich alle fuer die Gewaehrung einer Entschaeidigung massgebenden Unterlagen bei dem fuer die Bearbeitung eingeschalteten Institut befinden oder von diesem unschwer beschafft werden koennen. Stellt das Institut auf Grund der ihm vorliegenden Unterlagen fest, dass die Voraussetzungen fuer die Anerkennung des Entschaeidigungsanspruchs nach Grund und Hoehe gegeben sind, so wird die Entschaeidigung ohne Antrag gewaehrt (§ 14 Abs. 2). Kann das zustaeendige Institut auf Grund der ihm vorliegenden Unterlagen nicht zu der Feststellung kommen, dass die Voraussetzungen fuer die Anerkennung des Entschaeidigungsanspruchs gegeben sind, so wird die Entschaeidigung nur auf Antrag gewaehrt. Der Antrag ist auf amtlichem Formular bei dem zustaeendigen Institut zu stellen (Abs. 3).

Durch das oben erwaehte Gesetz vom 3.1.56 hat der Absatz 4 des § 14 eine neue Fassung erhalten, durch die Anmeldefristen, die nach den fruheren Bestimmungen bereits abgelaufen waren, neu eroeffnet worden sind. Der Antrag kann nunmehr bis zu dem Zeitpunkt gestellt werden, welcher fuer die einzelnen Gruppen von Sparanlagen jeweils durch Rechtsverordnung bestimmt werden wird. Nach diesem Zeitpunkt kann der Antrag nicht mehr gestellt werden, es sei denn, dass die rechtzeitige Stellung nachweisbar ohne Verschulden unterblieben ist und unverzueglich nachgeholt wird.

4. Altsparengesetz und Wiedergutmachung

Hier ist zu unterscheiden, ob die Altsparanlagen (Sparguthaben, Obligationen, Pfandbriefe, etc.) vom Reich *effektiv entzogen* worden sind (z.B. durch erzwungene Ablieferung fuer Abgaben, sogen. Heimeinkauf, etc.) oder ob sie, was haeufig der Fall war, noch im Zeitpunkt der Einfuehrung der DM. (21.6.1948) auf den Namen des Verfolgten verbucht waren. Im letzteren Falle galten allerdings solche Vermoegenswerte gemaess der 11. V.O. zum Reichsbuergergesetz dem Reich als verfallen. Dieser Verfall kann jedoch im Rueckerstattungsverfahren mit Rueckwirkung rueckgaengig gemacht werden. Ist eine entsprechende Entscheidung ergangen oder die Rueckgaengigmachung durch Vergleich festgestellt, so steht der Entschaeidigungsanspruch nach dem AspG. dem Rueckerstattungsberechtigten zu (§ 24) und wird in dem oben (Ziff. 3) beschriebenen Verfahren verfolgt. Auch wenn noch kein rechtskraeftiger Beschluss oder Vergleich vorliegt, ist der RE-Berechtigte zur Antragstellung nach dem AspG. berechtigt. Das Verfahren nach diesem Gesetz wird

TRANSFER OF BRITISH RETIREMENT PENSIONS

According to an information received by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, Overseas Group, Newcastle-on-Tyne, retirement pensions are payable anywhere abroad subject to the restrictions imposed by the Exchange Control Act, 1947. "These restrictions" the information goes on, "prevent payment of benefit abroad to pensioners who are only temporarily resident outside the sterling area. Such pensioners can either allow their pensions to accrue and receive payment on return to the sterling area, or have payment made into a bank in the United Kingdom quarterly in arrear.

Pensioners who are permanently resident in the United States of America receive payment from the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, Ottawa, Canada, monthly in arrear. If they are permanently resident in Germany, payment is made by this office quarterly in arrear. If they are only temporarily resident in these countries, then payment will be made as stated in the previous paragraph."

"ARYANISERS"

In a strongly worded editorial the newspaper *Neue Presse* in Frankfurt calls on Bonn not to yield to any pressure coming from those Germans who have formed the "Association of Restitution Victims" with the avowed aim of pressing for compensation from the Federal Ministry of Finance because they had to return Jewish property to the original owners after the war.

The editorial quotes the term "Judicial crime" used by those people and deplores the fact that "a veil of deliberate forgetfulness is being used to camouflage brutal blackmail. No mention is made of the mass murders . . . of the suicide of thousands of harassed human beings, who did not know where to turn when their property was stolen from them. . ."

"ISRAEL" AND "SARA" ON GERMAN CERTIFICATES

According to an information received from the Berlin Senator of Interior the registrars of West Berlin are instructed to eradicate the imposed names "Israel" and "Sara" from records of Jewish persons. Certificates now issued must not contain these additional names if they were imposed by Nazi legislation.

HITLER'S VALET CLAIMS UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

Hitler's valet Heinz Linge who recently returned from Russian imprisonment has applied for unemployment benefit, to which unemployed returnees are temporarily entitled. The application was rejected by the Berlin Labour Office in view of Linge's income from the sale of his memoirs. Linge, who according to the President of the Labour Office behaved very impudently, intends to lodge an appeal.

in diesem Falle bis zur rechtskraeftigen Erledigung des RE-Verfahrens ausgesetzt.

War die Altsparanlage jedoch effektiv entzogen, so erfolgt die Geltendmachung des Entschaeidigungsanspruchs nicht in dem oben erorterten Verfahren nach dem Altsparengesetz. Vielmehr regelt sich in diesem Falle die Schadensersatzpflicht nach rueckerstattungsrechtlichen Grundsaezten, und zwar nach den zur Zeit geltenden Rueckerstattungs-gesetzen. In vielen neueren Entscheidungen ist nach diesen Bestimmungen bereits die Verurteilung des Reiches zum Schadensersatz unter Beruecksichtigung etwaiger Ansprueche nach dem AspG. ausgesprochen. In dem erwarteten Bundesrueckerstattungs-gesetz, das die Regelung der rueckerstattungsrechtlichen Geldverbindlichkeiten des Deutschen Reiches zum Gegenstand hat, werden die etwaigen Ansprueche nach dem AspG. beruecksichtigt werden.

Eine Besonderheit gilt bezueglich der Ansprueche aus Lebensversicherungen. Die Lebensversicherungen Auswanderter sind erloschen, teils weil sie zurueckgekauft, teils weil die Rueckkaufswerte vom Reich eingezogen, teils weil die Versicherungen nicht durch Praemienzahlungen aufrecht erhalten worden sind. In dem zur Zeit geltenden Bundesentschaedigungs-gesetz ist die Entschaeidigungspflicht des Landes geregelt (§§ 56 ff.), jedoch ohne Beruecksichtigung der Ansprueche nach dem AspG. In der in Vorbereitung befindlichen Novelle zum BEG wird diese Beruecksichtigung folgerichtig ausdruendlich vorgeschrieben werden. Fuer Berlin ist dies bereits angeordnet worden. Alle ergangenen Entscheidungen sind entsprechend zu revidieren.

F.S.

G. Warburg:

THE REFUGEE PROBLEM TO-DAY

It is not so many years ago that the terms Refugee and Jews were almost identical. There were, of course, large numbers of non-Jewish refugees, who needed help and assistance, but in general it was the problem of Jewish refugees which caught the imagination of the world.

The establishment of Israel as a Jewish State changed the whole picture. At last the Jewish refugees had a country that was prepared to accept all of them and the camps in Europe emptied rapidly.

Today, if the world talks of refugees, it no longer thinks of Jews, it thinks of refugees from Communism, of "Volksdeutsche," of Arab or Korean refugees.

Should we Jews now say: the whole problem does not concern us any longer, we are not interested? That would be a grave mistake. Just as we Jews demanded from the world aid and support when we were the victims, so we have to give from our experience to help others, who are now the victims. Like peace, the refugee problem is indivisible. Fortunately the great Jewish organisations realise this, just as Israel does. Whenever a United Nations body meets to discuss refugee problems, Israel participates and Jewish organisations are represented. Israel was a member from the very beginning of the UN Committees created to advise the High Commissioner for Refugees; Jewish organisations attended their meetings. The Standing Conference of the Voluntary Agencies co-operating with the High Commissioner in refugee field work is at the moment presided over by a representative of the Joint Distribution Committee. By their own bitter experience in recent time, the Jews have learnt how to tackle refugee matters, and with their experience they can assist others.

The refugee problem has been dealt with on an international basis since the days of the League of Nations. After the Second World War, when there were millions of refugees and displaced persons in Europe, new bodies were set up: UNRRA, IRO (International Refugee Organisation) and, since 1951, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. The first stage was (apart from giving food, clothing and shelter) repatriation of those who wanted to go back to their countries, the second stage was resettlement (mostly overseas) of the refugees who could not or would not return. Repatriation has come to an end for all practical purposes, resettlement overseas is getting more and more difficult, because there are fewer openings. So the High Commissioner has started the third stage, integration in the countries of present asylum.

Task of United Nations

The mandate of the High Commissioner does not cover all refugees. The Arab and the Korean refugees, for instance, are looked after by other UN bodies. He is mainly concerned with European refugees. His task is to provide legal protection to those who do not enjoy legal protection by their own State and to promote schemes by which refugees are enabled to stand on their own feet. There are still about two million refugees under his legal protection; i.e., refugees who have not yet acquired a new citizenship; but for most of them the legal difficulties have been solved by the Refugee Convention, one of the great successes of the United Nations. The real problem concerns some 300,000 refugees, who have not yet found a permanent livelihood. Some 70,000 of them still live in camps or camp-like surroundings mostly in Austria, Western Germany, Greece and Italy, smaller groups are still in China, in the Middle East, in Belgium and France. To solve this problem, a special UN Refugee Fund has been created. Its main purpose is to help in the integration of refugees in Austria, Germany, Greece and Italy. Detailed projects have been prepared, especially to empty the remaining camps. Houses for refugees are to be built near places where work is available, agricultural settlement has to be prepared; there are training courses for new vocations, advice services, assistance for students to finish their courses, loans or grants to enable craftsmen or businessmen to set up businesses on their own. The governments of the countries concerned—who will eventually benefit from the schemes—have to pay at least half of the cost of every project, Voluntary Agencies (Welfare and Religious Organisations, among them Joint, HIAS and ORT) carry out the actual work. The High Commissioner provides the remainder of the money needed and supervises the schemes, so that it will be the most needy refugees who benefit. 1955 was the first year of this new scheme. The

High Commissioner's Fund provided about three million dollars (about two million from government contributions and about one million from voluntary collections—mainly in Holland).

"Volksdeutsche" in Austria

UN set up an Executive Committee of 20 States, including Gt. Britain, USA, France, Israel and the benefiting countries (Germany, Austria, Italy, Greece) to supervise the work, consider the projects and decide on priorities. In January that Committee held its Second Session under a Dutch Chairman and approved the plans and priorities for 1956. As neither the Communist bloc nor the avowed anti-Colonialists are on the Committee there is no political bickering. The work proceeds speedily in a sober atmosphere. Still, there are difficulties. This time they were all due to Austria. Austria is the chief beneficiary of the fund because it has the largest number of refugees still in camps, but in contrast to the other beneficiaries—Germany, Greece and Italy—the Austrians were more obstructive than helpful. There is, for instance, the problem of the "Volksdeutsche." In Germany Volksdeutsche were given citizenship rights at once and never counted—legally—as refugees. Austria has only now given them the right to opt for citizenship, but wants them to benefit from the fund even after having acquired Austrian citizenship. For 1955 that was approved grudgingly by the Committee. Now Austria wanted the same privilege for 1956. The USA and Israel objected. After all, it is the duty of a state to look after its citizens, but in order not to deter the refugees from applying for citizenship the Committee gave way again, on condition that it is the last time. During the debate another very strange fact came to light. The delegates on the Committee wanted to know how many refugees were still in camps in Austria, how many of them were Volksdeutsche, how many of other ethnic origin. The High Commissioner had to admit that he only knew the figures for the Federal Austrian camps, but there were other camps under the administration of the Austrian Lander or Municipalities or even of industrial firms, and he could not get the figures for them. The Austrian delegate stated too that he did not know the figures and gave the absurd and untrue explanation that the Austrian Government was prevented by the Austrian Constitution from asking the local authorities for figures. It was evident that Austria had something to hide. The Committee was too polite to tell the Austrians what they thought of their strange behaviour. They voted special funds to the High Commissioner to make an investigation himself, and again the Austrian delegate refused to promise a contribution to these expenses—on alleged constitutional grounds. Not even a typewriter would they lend to the High Commissioner. All the time it was evident that the Austrians want to have their cake and eat it.

As stated above the number of Jews benefiting from the present schemes is small but the whole integration policy is of very great importance to Jews. If it succeeds it would show how the Arab refugees could be integrated in the Arab countries. Perhaps that is the reason why the Arab States oppose the scheme, why they do not participate in the work of the Executive Committee, and why they do not contribute to the fund. But that cannot prevent a new important scheme being carried out, which if successful will help to solve the refugee problem in Europe and may lead the way to solving the Arab refugee problem.

DEATH OF LEO ULLMANN

It is announced with deepest regret that Mr. Leo Ullmann has passed away. He was a member of the AJR Executive from 1947 onwards. The advice of this experienced and energetic man was always of particular benefit for our cause. During the last weeks of his life he devoted his special interest to the establishment of the AJR Social Centre, and it is a sad thought that he did not live to see the outcome of his efforts. His personality was shaped by his adherence to observant Judaism. He was a generous sponsor of Jewish causes and a warm-hearted—and often anonymous—helper to many a fellow-Jew in need. His death means a great loss to the AJR, and we express our deep-felt sympathy to his widow and his sons.

ANGLO-JUDAICA

Britain and Israel

Strong criticism of H.M. Government's policy as being "clearly biased against the security, stability and the peaceful development of Israel" was expressed at the monthly meeting of the Board of Deputies. The President, Mr. B. Janner, M.P., called upon the community to be on the alert in helping to preserve what Jewry and Judaism had been striving for throughout the centuries.

A massive bronze 15 ft. high Menorah was presented by Britain to the Parliament of Israel as a token of friendship. It is the work of Mr. Benno Elkan, the German-Jewish sculptor.

Another Jewish Tory M.P.

There are now two Conservative Jewish M.P.s. Sir H. d'Avigdor-Goldsmid has been joined by Sir Keith Joseph who won the Leeds North-East by-election against a Jewish Labour candidate, Cllr. H. Waterman. In view of the fairly large Jewish population in the constituency, there was some talk of a "Jewish vote" bearing mainly on policy in the Middle East. "The number of Jewish voters," wrote the *Times* Correspondent, "is sufficient to maul savagely, even to upset, with a blaze of inflamed feeling, the comfortable majority" hitherto enjoyed by the Conservatives. Actually, the 30 per cent "Jewish vote," in a total poll of 39 per cent, failed to turn out in force, and the Israel issue played little more than a negligible part in the proceedings. Sir Keith Joseph, 38, son of a former London Lord Mayor, is an Alderman in the City of London and joint treasurer of the Friends of the Hebrew University.

Mrs. Helen C. Bentwich, wife of the Professor, was nominated by the LCC Labour Party as Chairman of the Council for 1956-57. She was an Alderman from 1949 to 1955 and Chairman of the Education Committee from 1947 to 1950.

Brighton is to have a Jewish Mayor this year—Cllr. Lewis Cohen, managing director of the Alliance Building Society. As a leading member of the Kehillah he has identified himself particularly with the local JPA and Maccabi.

Tercentenary Reflexions

The Tercentenary celebrations continue, though the Exhibition in the Victoria and Albert Museum has ended. The *Jewish Chronicle* produced a lavish Supplement which drew from the past much cause for confidence in the future. Mr. Max Beloff, the historian, in his contribution, asked: "Will Britain's ready tolerance and unwillingness to demand uniformity of belief or outlook... survive into a period of relative retreat and intensive consolidation?" he found that "the omens seem favourable." Similarly, Mr. Louis Golding, the novelist, declared: "The winds blow fair for the second 300 years."

A fine Tercentenary edition was published also by the *Jewish Quarterly* which devotes itself mainly to art and literature. In his introduction, the editor, Mr. J. Sonntag, refers to the "flagrant shortcomings" of Jewish education in England. He relates that, in reply to an enquiry, several leading publishers have maintained, independently, that "Jews do not appear to support Jewish authors or to buy books on Jewish subjects."

Education

The Jacob Rosenheim Foundation, dedicated to the advancement of traditional Judaism through the publication of Jewish classical and educational literature, published, under the title "Life's Purpose," a collection of essays and sermons by the late Rabbi Dr. V. Schonfeld.

The "amazingly small number" of Jewish juvenile delinquents was put down by Mrs. Barnett Janner, JP, to three causes—good home influence, parents' reluctance to approach the police, and the preventive work of the Jewish Board of Guardians. The Jewish approved school, Park House, has only eight pupils; to ensure its continued running non-Jewish delinquents are now admitted.

Tribute from Wales

A tribute to the work of refugees in developing industries in South Wales was paid by Mr. Raymond Gower (Welsh Conservative) in a recent Commons debate on Wales. He praised the contribution of the Jewish and Social Democrat refugees from Germany and Czechoslovakia whose skill, ingenuity and business ability, he said, had meant so much to the development area in South Wales. "They brought new industries in some cases," Mr. Gower said: "They brought new skills, and they brought products which had not before been manufactured in Wales. For a great deal that has been accomplished we must thank those people."

H. W. Freyhan:

MENDELSSOHN AND MAHLER

SOME NEW RESEARCH

The question of "Jewishness" in Mendelssohn's music has been the subject of frequent discussion ever since Wagner published his one-sided attacks in "Das Judentum in der Musik." Most of the argument has, however, been of a very general nature, owing to the difficulty of defining what constitutes Jewish features in music. An interesting attempt to progress beyond generalities is made in an article "The Mendelssohnian Cadence" by Jack Werner, in the January issue of the "Musical Times." The author suggests—though no proof is available—that the boy Mendelssohn may well have attended a few Synagogue Services before his parents made him join the Protestant faith. From the assumption of such early—but decisive—impressions Werner undertakes to trace back the composer's frequent use of the descending minor chord at the end of a cadence (for which he furnishes numerous examples) to the close of the traditional chant of the Priests' Blessing (which, he might have added, is identical with an often-used "Amen" formula). Although the argument lacks the necessary biographical foundations—through nobody's fault—it is nevertheless noteworthy as a sound attempt to put the problem of Jewish elements in Mendelssohn's music on a scholarly basis.

Appreciation in England

Music lovers from the Continent will have noticed that, in this country, neither Bruckner nor Mahler are afforded the esteem which they enjoy in Central Europe. Lately, however, especially Mahler's music has met with ever-growing appreciation, largely thanks to the unforgettable interpretations of Kathleen Ferrier (many of which are available on records) and of the composer's famous disciple,

CUBES AND DREAMS

There they hung in the Berlin Kronprinzenpalais, these enigmatic paintings with their confusingly simple titles, like Teltow II or Vollersroda or the like. Were these names little jokes? Not impossible. After all, Lyonel Feininger, whose death in New York has just been reported, started as a cartoonist for German and American journals. Feininger died in the same town where he was born on July 17, 1871, the son of German immigrants. As a very young man he went to Germany and studied in Hamburg and Berlin. His early drawings and water colours depict the funny or rather the ridiculous aspect of human existence. There is much bitter satire in his exposing of human vanity. In other early works Aubrey Beardsley's influence seems to be unmistakable.

The great turning point was his stay in Paris in 1908. It would be easy to say: there he saw the new cubism, just "invented" by Picasso, he adopted it and became a cubist. But in this age of extreme individualism in art, we must ask the question, what particular message does his work carry for us. Feininger went straight for objects which are, so to speak, cubistic by nature: sailing ships, but especially houses and streets which appear again and again. What exactly is a house? A structure, a mass of forms: squares, angles, rhomboids, etc. It does not merely stand. Sometimes it rises like a cathedral towards the sky or it crouches in some twilight corner. What a play, what a drama of colours is enacted ceaselessly on its walls, its gables, its staircases. How does the perspective along the streets shift and order the outline, the massive forms. Have you ever, in wonder and delight, observed all this? Well, Feininger did.

And thus he has turned Teltow II and Vollersroda into dream towns which at the same time are somehow real. He has immersed their streets and buildings in his subdued colours in a hundred shades of blue, in silver, and here and there he lights them up by some pale red or ochre. Did he not belong to that generation of splendid dreamers: Chagall, Rouault, Marc, Klee?

At the Bauhaus, where he worked from 1919 to 1932, he could give full rein to his imagination. But suddenly an evil dream pushed him out of his own. In 1933 his pictures were declared degenerate and the artist returned to the country of his birth. In New York his greatness was acclaimed. In 1939 he was commissioned to paint frescoes for the world exhibition.

Now he has left this earth of ours, but his cubes and dreams he has left behind.

A. ROSENBERG.

Bruno Walter. The well-known musicologist, Dr. H. Redlich, has now filled a gap by providing English readers with a biography of both Bruckner and Mahler, published in the series "The Master Musicians" (Dent, London, 1955; 9s. 6d.). Practical reasons have been responsible for joining together both studies in one volume though this has tempted the author somewhat to over-emphasize the features which he considers to be common to both masters.

Mahler's Jewishness

For obvious reasons, we shall concentrate here on Dr. Redlich's Mahler study. Although essays on the subject by various writers, English and Continental, have been published in this country, this is probably the first full biography accessible to the English public. Apart from his high scholarship, Dr. Redlich brings to his task the advantages of having grown up in Vienna and of even having had personal links with Mahler and his family. On the other hand, his long residence in England has enabled him to meet the special needs of English readers, which he does by sketching the cultural and musical background of Mahler's art, and by maintaining a wise balance between sincere emotion towards his subject—culminating in his magnificent comments on "The Song of the Earth"—and detached criticism.

Mahler's Jewish origin is given due consideration and its significance for the composer's personality is fully realised. The opening chapter aptly describes the situation of the Jews in Mahler's native Moravia, sandwiched as they were between a Slavonic majority and a German minority to which Mahler strove to assimilate himself. ("I am a thrice homeless man: as a Bohemian among Austrians, as an Austrian among Germans and as a Jew among the peoples of the whole world."). His conversion to Roman Catholicism, at the age of 37, shortly before his appointment as Director of the Vienna Opera, was an act of expediency, although he was "deeply attracted by the mysticism of the Roman creed."

Whilst Mahler's personality is shown as having been determined by his origin, Dr. Redlich does not go into the question of possible Jewish elements in his musical style. This has been attempted elsewhere.

A POSTHUMOUS NOVEL BY GERHART HAUPTMANN

Thomas Mann left no notes behind him to finish his "Bekenntnisse des Hochstaplers Felix Krull," a work accompanying him throughout his lifetime as "Faust" accompanied Goethe. There was something symbolic in the fact that it was a theme so akin to the polarity "Künstler" and "Bürger" about which he felt so strongly. And it is symbolical, too, that the "Hochstapler" was not to be, after all, his last word. That was his profound "Essay on Schiller," and after its completion, Thomas Mann did not resume the interrupted work, but was preoccupied with a German theme again. He set out to write a drama—his first dramatic work since "Fiorenza," a play about Luther.

Unfinished Works

This play was to start with Luther's wedding, just where the Luther film, recently shown here, left off. The film, strong in the visual contrast between the Renaissance pomp of the Church and individual's conscience leading to the Reformation, showed a Luther where there was only light; but where there is much light, there must also be, according to Goethe, much shade. Thomas Mann's Luther drama would most certainly have worked out this problem.

But even if Thomas Mann had left notes and given some indication of how he would have continued his "Hochstapler" story, it would have proved impossible for anyone to complete it. His style is so much of his own and so much the man, that nobody even dared to dream of adding to the torso of Kleist's "Guiskard." Even Goethe soon gave up his plan to complete Schiller's "Demetrius" and Hebbel, who likewise toyed with the idea, preferred to write an entirely new play.

Now there exists, however, a curious case where what seems impossible has been done (for the second time, if we include Zuckmayer's completion of Hauptmann's drama "Herbert Engelmann," a lesser work). Frank Thiess has managed to rescue for us Gerhart Hauptmann's posthumous novel

Old Jews, Mozart, and some Records

One of the most moving tributes to the genius of Mozart in this bi-centenary year was contained in a small paragraph of an article by Neville Cardus in the *Manchester Guardian* on the occasion of the re-opening of the Vienna Opera. The performance of "Don Giovanni," he told us, "was broadcast, so that the crowds unable to get tickets could hear the singing and the playing of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. The music came out of the floodlit building as though from a gigantic stone musical box and was wafted on the air to remote, empty, dark streets. At the corner of one of these streets a woman was selling roasted chestnuts from a brazier of burning tinder. In the glow of it two old Jews crouched, following the broadcast performance with the score. They were lost to the world, and from time to time they warmed their hands at the brazier's slow fire."

What a scene! Illustrative, isn't it, of Mozart's all-healing power. And how typical, too, the old Jews again—or still—devoted to supreme art in the city where they were ill-treated and hunted 17 years earlier and finally wiped out by a regime far remote from all Mozart stands for.

"Don Giovanni," by the way, is partly "Jewish," though to a very small degree; the libretto was written by the Sephardic Jew Da Ponte. A real treasure for record-lovers is the entrancing beauty of the full recording on 4 DECCA LP's (LXT 5103-6).

In Israel, a special Mozart Year Committee has been formed with a large programme of ceremonies and concerts which have already started. Joint chairmen of the Committee are the Minister of Justice P. Rosen (Felix Rosenbluth) and the Austrian Minister Dr. Enderl.

ROBERT WELTSCH

However, Dr. Redlich may well be right in attributing the significance of Mahler's Jewishness to his whole psychological constitution—with all it implies for his art—rather than to individual stylistic features.

Although Dr. Redlich's weighing up of Mahler's work may be tentative rather than conclusive it nevertheless clearly defines Mahler's prominent historical place in the transition period from late romanticism to the new realms of 20th-century music.

"Winckelmann" (C. Bertelsmann, Gütersloh; 319 pages, DM 12).

There were copious notes, an elaborate plan and various versions to draw on, and Frank Thiess had to choose, to reject and, finally, to add. It is the most remarkable example of artificial mending ever done in literature, and although the editor's and restorer's postscript informs us of what he had to do and of what he tried to do, the whole book reads as one piece and, what is more, we do not even feel tempted to check up where the patches are, to find out which is Hauptmann and which is Thiess.

Frank Thiess' merit in undertaking so gigantic a task, so easily misinterpreted and inviting ridicule, is considerable, for the Winckelmann novel (a theme successfully attempted by two of Hauptmann's younger contemporaries, Richard Friedenthal and the late Ernst Penzoldt) is a major work telling us about Winckelmann's life in Rome as both the celebrated rediscoverer of pagan beauty and a suspect of heretic ideas to the Inquisition. The mystery of his end in Trieste has never been solved. Was the Inquisition in some way involved in the murder? Hauptmann and Thiess unfold a splendid panorama of eighteenth-century Rome and Germany, the position of the upstart, a cobbler's son, in the world, and we witness his mind at work, Winckelmann's Silesian heritage and its merging with his belief in the Greek gods.

Hauptmann saw his hero a "dämonische Natur," as Goethe understood the word, and the aptly-chosen sub-title of the novel is "Das Verhängnis." We think of Hauptmann, in the first instance, as a writer of naturalistic plays, but he was a lifelong and enthusiastic student of classical antiquity, and it is, perhaps, here where his real greatness lies. The posthumous novel, "Winckelmann," contains much of the wisdom of Hauptmann's old-age and is, in a way, a cornerstone he put to a century's endeavours for a true conception of the religion of beauty inaugurated by Winckelmann.

LUTZ WELTMANN.

HEINE CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

GERMANY

The centenary of Heinrich Heine's death was honoured at a ceremony in the Paulskirche, Frankfurt, and, in the presence of Herr Heuss, the Federal President, in Düsseldorf, the poet's birthplace.

In Hamburg, Gustav Gründgens recited Heine poetry and the Senator for Culture spoke.

Berlin

The Senator for Culture joined forces with the Urania, an independent cultural organisation, and arranged a Memorial celebration with a well-known journalist, Herr Herbert Pfeiffer, as the speaker.

It was also fitting that the Jewish Community in Berlin, arranged its own Memorial festivity at the Great Community Hall, with Dr. Wilhelm Herzog as the main speaker. Herzog, well-known as the author of an "Affaire Dreyfuss" drama and of works on cultural philosophy, who in the days of the German Republic was himself an uncompromising fighter for freedom, gave an overall picture of Heine, the fighter, the Jew and the German poet. Erwin Kalsler, one of the Schiller Theater's greatest actors, recited Heine poetry, and Ernst Krukowski, the famous Baritone, and Maria Reith sang Heine Lieder. In his opening address, Heinz Galinski, the chairman of the community, recalled that Heinrich Heine had always considered himself a Jew in spite of his youthful attempt to "escape" by baptism. "May the time," Galinski said, "never recur when the German people would deem it necessary to erase Heine's name from the tables of their literature." In the same vein, the West Berlin's Senator for Home Affairs, Herr Lipschitz—one of the staunchest defenders of the new young democracy—spoke.

The *Sender Freies Berlin* not only broadcast nearly one hour of the Jewish Community's celebration, but presented Heine's life and work in a two hours feature written by Georg Zivier, one of Berlin's leading authors. And RIAS equalled this gratifying effort.

O. Z.

PARIS

A ceremony at Heine's grave in Montmartre was attended by the German Ambassador in France, Herr von Maltzan. Among the wreaths was one from the German President. An address was delivered by M. André François-Poncet, former French Ambassador in Germany, who described Heine's work as a tribute to liberty and a hope for French-German understanding. This, the most "Parisian" of German literary figures, he said, had remained popular even during the German occupation in the last war when each year, on the anniversary of his death, an unknown person placed a wreath at the tomb.

In Paris also a Heine-Committee was formed under the former Rector of Strassburg University, Dresch. The great French literary periodicals published commemorative articles in February.

LONDON

Under the auspices of the Anglo-German Association a Heine celebration took place at the Festival Hall on February 5. The House was filled to capacity and many could not get admission. The audience consisted not only of German-Jewish Refugees, but also to a large extent of English people of various age groups and of Germans who had come to this country after 1945. The introductory address was given by the English poet Stephen Spender, who stressed the complexity of the poet's personality. His talk ended up with his own beautiful translation of the "Loreley." A recital of the "Dichterliebe" sung by Hans Hotter followed. After the interval the Loewenguth Ensemble played a Beethoven Quartet. The Ambassadors of France and Federal Germany were Guests of Honour.

Without wishing to question the high value of the address, or of the musical recitals, the problem remains whether the choice of the programme did justice to Heine's work and personality. Was it necessary to spend almost half of the time for a Concert which had nothing to do with the occasion? Would it not have been more adequate to use the second part of the function for reading from Heine's works or for an appreciation of Heine as a political thinker? As it was, undue stress was laid on Heine the artist, and thus a one-sided and incomplete picture was the result. Certainly against their intentions, the promoters of the Celebration gave the impression that they wanted to evade the issue.

W.R.



MEMORIAL STAMP
from a Series issued by the German Republic

EASTERN GERMANY

The East German Ministry of Culture created two Heine literary prizes in commemoration of the centenary. The prizes—7,500 and 5,000 Marks—are to be awarded annually on February 17, the date of the anniversary. At a ceremony in East Berlin, Herr Stephan Hermlin, the Communist author, described Marx and Engels as "the founders of Heine's cause." Another ceremony was held by the Humboldt University, East Berlin, in the presence of leading Soviet, French, Polish and Czech writers.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

A POLITICAL PROPHECY

Sir,

In the manifold contributions devoted to Heinrich Heine, published in No. 2, 1956, one aspect which is of particular significance for your readers has not been touched on. In Heine's group of essays entitled "Zur Geschichte der Religion und Philosophie in Deutschland," there are some passages which in our days have acquired a special poignancy. After the collapse of the Third Reich, they have been quoted by German and foreign historians and politicians.

In those essays, Heine tried to summarize contemporary trends of German philosophy and thinking in a popular form. Originally, he aimed at French readers, as the book was first published in France. Altogether, the book can hardly be called profound. In the end, however, we find an amazing example of historical prophetism. Heine speaks of the "alte germanische Kampflust," temporarily tamed by Christianity, but liable to break out again some day. "Und wenn einst der zaehmende Talisman, das Kreuz, zerbricht, dann rasselt wieder empor die Wildheit der alten Kaempfer, die unsinnige Berserkerwut, wovon die nordischen Dichter soviel singen und sagen." Quoting certain indications of German neo-paganism, Heine continues: "Die alten steinernen Goetter erheben sich dann aus dem verschollenen Schutt und reiben sich den tausendjaehrigen Schlaf aus den Augen, und Thor mit dem Riesenhammer springt endlich empor. . . ." And further on: ". . . und wenn ihr es einst so krachen hoert, wie es noch niemals in der Weltgeschichte gekracht hat, so wisst ihr: der deutsche Donner hat endlich sein Ziel erreicht. Bei diesem Geraeusche werden die Adler aus der Luft tot niederfallen und die Loewen in der fernsten Wueste Afrikas werden die Schwaenze einkneifen und sich in ihre koeniglichen Hoehlen verkriechen. Es wird ein Stueck aufgefuehrt werden in Deutschland, wogegen die franzoesische Revolution nur wie eine harmlose Idylle erscheinen moechte. . . ."

In essence, Heine's divining has become true, even if the outbreak did partly follow lines not foreseen by him. When forecasting this catastrophe, Heine based himself on various trends of German thinking such as, a the romantic movement, "Naturphilosophie" and, in particular, Fichte's writings. It is a fact that, for instance, part of Fichte's philosophy is one of the forces which were formative for the "thinkers" of National Socialism and its forerunners. At any rate, Heine's conception of atavistic and demoniacal forces within the German soul and his prophecy of aggression and violence remain a remarkable specimen of historical insight and foresight.

In his essays on German religion and philosophy as in other books and articles, Heine was one of the protagonists of the "Junge Deutschland"-movement, a movement which was not only literary, but political as well. This aspect of Heine's manifold activities has, in my opinion, perhaps not been sufficiently stressed in the valuable articles published in your last issue.

Personally, I was particularly interested in H. G. Reissner's article. I should like to add that in a symposium (Festschrift) dedicated to Moritz Schaefer and published in 1927 by the Philo Verlag Berlin, a non-Jewish author, W. Guddat, contributed an essay on the same subject: "Heinrich Heine und der Verein fuer Kultur und Wissenschaft der Juden in Berlin 1822 und 1823." This essay, based on a large number of sources, contains interesting supplementary material.

Yours, etc.,

E. Schaefer.

3-6 Northwood Hall,
Hornsey Lane, London, N.6.

HEINE SOCIETY IN DUESSELDORF

At Heine's birthplace, Duesseldorf, preparations are under way for the foundation of a Heinrich-Heine-Gesellschaft. Members of the preparatory committee are the writer of the Rhineland, Hans Mueller-Schloesser, the writer Dr. Elster and Herbert Eulenberg's widow, Hedda Eulenberg. The Society wants to make good one century of neglect.

AJR GLASGOW COMMEMORATES

At a Meeting of the AJR Glasgow Dr. C. Rosenberg spoke about Heine, stressing his significance for us as Jews and Refugees. In his own life the poet experienced the difficult lot of the exile. His attachment to Germany was never one-sided or free of criticism; he worked wholeheartedly for the cause of German-French understanding. For him, the human aspect was always the most important one and his conception of nationalism was fused with the ideal of humanitarianism.

RICHARD MATTES & CO.

122a FINCHLEY ROAD, LONDON, N.W.3

(Opposite Finchley Road Tube Station)

Telephone: SWISS Cottage 3366/7.

Did you know that Richard Mattes & Co., the modern Food Store, will be pleased to deliver any orders given to them personally or by telephone?

We are open until 8 p.m. every night

We close 1 p.m. Saturdays

C. C. Aronsfeld:

HEBREW SCHOLARS

Among German Jews in 19th Century England

BY far the majority of German Jews who came to England during the 19th century were men of business, and as far as their field of action was concerned, they alighted on familiar ground, for trade relations between the two countries were many and various. But there were amongst them also men of Jewish learning, and they came to England as discoverers of a new world. Some came, saw and left again. When a hundred years ago, Leopold Zunz and Moritz Steinschneider visited Oxford, they found few in England capable of appreciating their craft and scientific mind. Joseph Jacobs, the Anglo-Jewish historian, knows of no more than three scholars—Abraham de Sola, David Meldola and Morris Raphall—as almost the only English Jews then “with even a tincture of rabbinic learning.”

A melancholy picture of Anglo-Jewry in those days was drawn by the contemporary German Jewish historian, Dr. J. M. Jost, who had visited England in 1841: “Learning, even in its scholastic form (he found) had disappeared from England at the beginning of this century, and the rabbis confined themselves to the study of the law, the schools to negligible knowledge of Bible and prayer. Ignorance and rigid formalism held undisputed sway, and life revealed itself in little but outward activity. . . . No English rabbi has a place in the Jewish learned annals. Everybody was too busy to study, and no honour lured and confirmed those thirsting for knowledge.”

Institute of Jewish Learning

It was under the influence of the slowly increasing German element that an effort was made at last to establish something like an Institute of Jewish Learning. In May, 1844, thanks to their labours, the “Jewish and General Literary and Scientific Institution” was opened in London, one of its principal purposes being to further the knowledge of Hebrew as a branch of general literature. The venture does not seem to have prospered, and even less came of a suggestion put to British Jews by Heinrich Graetz when he visited the Anglo-Jewish Exhibition in 1887, that a Jewish Academy be founded for the study of Bible, Talmud, Philosophy and History.

Most of the available Jewish teachers were natives of either Poland or Germany. An anonymous novelist writing in 1828 notes particularly those from Prussian Poland, i.e. the Grand Duchy of Posen, who, he says, are “in great request as tutors, and the presiding Rabbins of most English Communities are, with very few exceptions, selected from among them.”

This was especially true of the Chief Rabbi at the time, Solomon Hirschel, who before his appointment in 1802 had officiated at Prenzlau, Brandenburg. He probably was to some extent responsible for Dr. Jost's charge of “rigid formalism,” as he prevented the learned visitor from delivering an English lecture at the Duke's Place Synagogue on the ground that the speaker's religious views were not sufficiently orthodox.

Dr. Jost, who found Hirschel “highly uneducated,” was not the only German Jewish scholar so treated. Magisterial frowns greeted Dr. E. M. Pinner, who came with specimens of his German Talmud translation, and searching enquiries were trained on one of the most gifted German Jewish students who ever settled in England—Louis Loewe (1809-1888), the renowned orientalist who became the faithful companion of, and honoured adviser to, Moses Montefiore.

Moses Montefiore's Companion

Loewe, a native of Zülz, Silesia, came to London in 1835 to study oriental languages. He had an introduction to the Secretary of the Royal Society, and in due course was introduced to that staunch champion of the Jewish cause, the Duke of Sussex, Queen Victoria's uncle, who favoured him with a precious patronage. Four years later, while doing research in Rome, he met the Montefiores, to whom he henceforth remained inseparably attached. Having conducted a Seder service for them, he was at once invited to accompany Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore on their second visit to Palestine, where he was instructed to take “a kind of census of the Hebrew people.” He promptly set about the arduous task, and stuck to it for nearly forty years, from 1839 until 1875.

The result was 15 folio volumes, which Nahum Sokolow has described as “an invaluable thesaurus” of information.

Loewe's interest in Palestine was not only academic. He ardently supported all schemes for a return to Zion, and co-operated with an early political Zionist, David Gordon, editor of the *Ha-Magid*, at Lyck, East Prussia. His own Zionism was religious as well as political. He possessed, Paul Goodman says, “the supreme merit of being deeply devoted to Judaism,” and “his influence over the Montefiores was exerted in its highest interests.” Famous is Loewe's part in Montefiore's mission to Damascus in 1840, when Mohamed Ali agreed to release the wrongly-imprisoned Jews as “a pardon”; it was on the German Jew's intervention that the equivocal term was changed to “an honourable liberation.”

Principal of Jews' College

His vast learning—he was said to have had a command of 39 languages—put him in 1869 at the head of the newly-founded Judith Lady Montefiore College, Ramsgate. He had previously served, from 1855 until 1858, as the first Director of Jews' College which, says its historian, the Rev. Isidore Harris, was “thus fortunate in starting its career with a Principal of such attainments and experience.”

Its third Principal, as early as 1865, was again a German, Dr. Michael Friedländer (1833-1910), a native of Jutroschin, Posen, who had been Director of the Talmud Association School, Berlin. He presided over Jews' College for more than 40 years, until 1907, and such was his achievement that, conspicuous in every literary and educational movement, he came to be regarded as the foremost Jewish scholar in England.

AT UNIVERSITIES AND THE BRITISH MUSEUM

Another scholar who, like Hurwitz, may be described as a propagator of Hebrew among the Gentiles, was Dr. Adolf Neubauer (1831-1907), the famous Sub-Librarian of the Bodleian, Oxford, who, according to the Dictionary of National Biography, was “as a Hebrew bibliographer, second only to Steinschneider.” Born in Hungary, he established his reputation as an Orientalist through many contributions to the *Allgemeine Zeitung des Judentums*. In 1865 he paid his first visit to Oxford, and having been engaged for the cataloguing of the Bodleian's Hebrew MSS, he remained there for more than 30 years.

Neubauer's far-ranging knowledge of foreign literature and his constant communication with Continental scholars assured that Library of the finest Hebrew collection in the world, including the best and largest fragments from the Cairo Geniza. As Reader in Rabbinical Hebrew he stimulated the studies of younger men, and indeed “Old Nob”, as he was known, was the principal teacher of a whole generation of Hebraists at Oxford. Nor was his fame confined to England. Ernest Renan expressly acknowledges in his “*Vie de Jésus*” the great benefits he had derived from Neubauer's Talmudic learning.

Frequently, too, the scholar ventured out of his cloistered study. Being a confirmed Jew, though caring little for ritual observances, he gave careful attention to matters of contemporary Jewish interest. “Jewish Literary Gleanings” was the title of a column in the *Jewish Chronicle* where he reviewed recent German publications. He closely watched the rise of modern antisemitism, and in a correspondence with the *Vossische Zeitung* boldly attacked Heinrich von Treitschke who was then discharging his brand of anti-Jewish ideology in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*.

No doubt he had suffered, like many German-educated Jews who settled in England, the spite of Teuton antisemitism, but strangely enough he seems to have encountered a certain amount of racial discrimination even in his new home. The queer anomaly that a man of his calibre never rose above the rank of Sub-Librarian, is put down by his intimate friend, Professor W. Bacher, to the fact that he was a foreign Jew.

Neubauer's counterpart at Cambridge, with whom he often crossed swords in the Jewish press,

“Dr. Friedländer's writings have carried his name wherever Jewish scholarship is known and appreciated,” writes the College historian, and in a formidable list of learned titles he singles out an annotated translation from the original Arabic of Maimonides' “Guide to the Perplexed,” which at once became a classic among English-speaking students of Jewish-Arab philosophy.

Dr. Friedländer is still affectionately remembered by many pupils, Anglo-Jewish ministers all over the world who, says the Rev. I. Harris, “owe what they may have achieved to the inspiration of his scholarship and example”: “It would be difficult to point to any teacher in the community who wielded so far-reaching and beneficent an influence.” Recently another disciple, the Rev. Ephraim Levine, bore striking witness to the scholar's character: “Happy the generation that could sit at the feet of this saint.”

Closely associated with Friedländer was, as Master for Semitic Languages, Dr. Hartwig Hirschfeld (1854-1934), of Thorn, a son-in-law of Louis Loewe. He began his career in England in 1889 as lecturer at the Montefiore College, where he gradually rose to be recognised as Vice-Principal. In 1901 he joined Jews' College, and soon afterwards was lecturing also at the University of London.

Here he trod upon historically hallowed ground. For when the University of London was founded in 1827, it at once established a Chair for Hebrew, and the first incumbent of that Chair was a *landsman* of Dr. Friedländer's, Hyman Hurwitz (1770-1844), probably the first Jewish holder of any such Chair in any University. He was a friend of S. T. Coleridge, the poet, who described him as “the first Hebrew and Rabbinical scholar in the kingdom.” His “Introduction to Hebrew Grammar” (1806) was long regarded as a standard work among English Jews, and it was he who advised the then young Rev. D. W. Marks, the English Abraham Geiger, on the Reformed Prayer Book.

was also a German-speaking native of Hungary, Dr. Solomon Mayer Schiller-Szinessy (1820-1890). He served as the first Minister of the Manchester (Reform) Congregation of British Jews, which was founded by immigrants from Germany.

German Jews likewise left their mark as Hebrew experts in the most representative British library, that of the British Museum. Joseph Zedner (1804-1871), of Glogau, served in its Hebrew section from 1845 until 1869, and in 1867 published the catalogue of the books in his Department. “The importance of this very arduous and laborious work for Hebrew bibliography cannot be overrated,” was the opinion of Moritz Steinschneider.

Another, one of the most accomplished Hebrew scholars, Emanuel Oscar Deutsch (1829-1873), of Neisse, joined the Library in 1855. He established his reputation with an article on the Talmud which appeared in the *Quarterly Review* of October, 1867. This article created a profound stir and, says the Dictionary of National Biography, “practically introduced the Talmud for the first time to English readers.”

It produced a memorable impression on a distinguished friend of his in London, Mary Ann Evans, the authoress, better known as “George Eliot”, the Gentile Zionist, and Deutsch is believed to have been the model for the gentle and intensely Hebrew Mordecai Cohen in her famous “Daniel Deronda.” Indeed George Eliot's whole Zionism appears to have been inspired by the acquaintance with Deutsch. Her book which did so much to engrave the image of a Jewish State on English minds, was intended to promote in practical form the ideas of which Deutsch had been most fond.

Many more and brilliant names stand out among the German Jewish Hebraists in England a hundred years ago—B. H. Ascher (1812-1893), from Posen; S. M. Drach (1816-1879), and Z. H. Filipowski (1817-1872), from Wirballen, Hebraist and Mathematician, who in 1867 started a short-lived journal, the *Hebrew National*.

They all have, in devious ways, added splendour to the name of German Jewry, and their memory, kept clear of dust, puts to shame the supercilious critics who affect to dismiss German Jews as the agents of a misconceived assimilation.

NEWS FROM GERMANY

BONN IS NOT CAUGHT NAPPING

The Federal Parliament is reacting against the activities and "reparation" claims of former Nazis and against publications in which deeds and personalities of the Nazi régime are extolled. The President of the Bundestag, Dr. Gerstenmaier, had a meeting with representatives of the Parliamentary parties and of five committees, in order to prepare legislation to make impossible any kind of revival of National Socialism.

The members of the Bundestag insist that the laws against Neo-Nazism are to be tightened up. Furthermore, they demand that pensions granted to former prominent Nazis and the settlement of "reparation" claims should be re-examined.

The Bundestag goes as far as to consider whether the Constitution should not be revised to make it impossible for former Nazis to base their claims on certain clauses of this Constitution.

BERLIN LEAGUE TO FIGHT NAZI REVIVAL

A "Fighting League against Nazism" was founded in Berlin. The League warned in its initial proclamation that there are about two score small Nazi groups in Berlin, more than 100 neo-Nazi organisations and upward of 40 neo-Nazi periodicals in West Germany. Indifference to all this and to the infiltration of rightist radicals into governmental agencies would be suicidal. Political and personal liberty is once again threatened from within, says the League.

The new group is sponsored by anti-Nazi personalities from the SPD, the CDU and the FDP.

DR. BRAEUTIGAM

An investigation has been opened against the head of the Eastern section in the Bonn Foreign Office, Dr. Braeutigam. A book, recently published, "Das Dritte Reich und die Juden" by Leon Poliakov and Josef Wulf (which will be reviewed in this paper shortly), contains a document which places Dr. Braeutigam under the suspicion that he took part in the liquidation of Jews during the war.

In a memorandum Braeutigam says, the document was already produced in Nuremberg in the "Wilhelmstrassen-Trial" where he was a witness. "If the slightest suspicion had then existed that I connived in the persecution of Jews, the prosecutors, all Jews, would not have hesitated a moment to put me in the dock." He claims that he has always had Jewish friends and that, in 1939, he had been expelled from the NSDAP on account of philosemitic remarks.

SCHACHT A FREE DEMOCRAT

The Former President of the Reichsbank, Hjalmar Schacht, has joined the Free Democratic Party (FDP), reports the Trade Union periodical "Enemies of Democracy." The periodical says: he now is a partner in the Hamburg publishing and printing firm Broschek, which recently tried in vain to publish again the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt." Now they are planning the publication of a new scientific journal.

REPATRIATES FROM RUSSIA

Now all former German PoW's are on German soil who were sentenced for war crimes or crimes against humanity. The number of returnees of this category is 746. 271 are imprisoned in Bautzen in the Soviet Zone, 450 are free in the Federal Republic. When in Moscow, Dr. Adenauer promised formally, to examine their alleged crimes. Russia will hand over their files to the Federal authorities. In Western Germany these repatriates were given certificates which put them on the same level as other returnees. Should it be found out later, however, that they did commit crimes against humanity and that they have made false statements, those certificates become invalid.

WAR CRIMINAL OR "WAR CONDEMNED"

The SPD member of the Bundestag, Dr. Arndt, has asked the Federal Government, what measures the Federal Government has taken in co-operation with Laender Governments to clear up the question whether some of the repatriates, who did not come under a Russian amnesty, have committed murder. Dr. Arndt mentions in particular the cases of SS-Untersturmfuehrer Gustav Sorge, and SS-Oberscharfuehrer Walter Schubert, formerly K. Z. Sachsenhausen.

FEDERAL PRESIDENT FOR CHRISTIAN-JEWISH CO-OPERATION

President Heuss and the Premier of Hesse, Dr. Zinn, congratulated Leopold Goldschmidt on his work as Secretary General of the Co-ordinating Council of the Associations for Christian-Jewish co-operation. Mr. Goldschmidt celebrated his 60th birthday. Messages with best wishes for his future work were sent to him from the Federal Ministry of the Interior, the Lord Mayor of Frankfurt and the Secretary General of the Central Council of the Jews in Germany, Dr. van Dam.

DECORATION FOR JEWISH COMMUNAL LEADER

The Federal Cross of Merit has been conferred on Leo Alsbacher, a resident of Ludwigshafen and Hon. President of the Jewish communities in the Rhenish Palatinate, on the occasion of his 81st birthday.

MEMORIAL SHOW FOR RUDOLF LEVY

A memorial exhibition of paintings by Rudolf Levy, the greatest of the German disciples of Henri Matisse, was opened in Wiesbaden in February. It was recently shown in Brunswick.

Levy, born in Stettin just 80 years ago, was trained as a cabinet maker. A good friend of Matisse and, for a time, in charge of the latter's Paris school, he fled to Italy before the Nazis. In 1943 Gestapo agents, posing as art connoisseurs, lured him into a trap in Florence. He died in Auschwitz.

JEWISH DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE SOVIET ZONE

It is reported that Herbert Gruenstein, a son-in-law of Rumania's former Foreign Minister Anna Pauker, has been appointed Deputy Minister of the Interior in East Germany.

Born 43 years ago of Jewish parents at Erfurt he has been a life-long Communist functionary. His wife is employed by the East-German radio.

Gruenstein rose to the rank of Inspector General in the Soviet Zonal People's Police. In 1953 he was ousted from this post, when each of the half-dozen Jews who had held fairly high office in the "German Democratic Republic" were swept away by the Communist anti-semitism rampant at that time.

BONN SUSPENDS POLICEMAN CHARGED BY JEWISH COUNCIL

The Federal Ministry of the Interior has suspended a radio officer attached to the West German Frontier Police headquarters in Bonn, Wilhelm Droenner, pending an investigation of charges filed by the Central Council of Jews in Germany.

After the German occupation of Czechoslovakia, Droenner, a police officer in Prague, made it his special business to denounce Jews who were wearing the yellow badge only on their overcoats, and not on all their garments.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST PROSECUTOR

The President of the Bundestag, Dr. Gerstenmaier, has brought a case against the former Chief Prosecutor (Oberreichsanwalt) Lutz for attempted manslaughter. During the last years of the national-socialist regime Lutz, together with Freisler, was the highest officer at the Berlin "People's Court." Since the war he has received a monthly pension of DM 1,350.

DORLS

The former chairman of the banned Sozialistische Reichspartei, Dr. Fritz Dorls, is accused of having insulted Chancellor Adenauer and the former Minister of the Interior Dr. Lehr and of having received payment as a Member of the Bundestag under false pretences. The trial will take place shortly in Duesseldorf.

NO MORE TAXES

Otto Strasser, the leader of the former "Black Front" organisation of deviationist Nazis, is going to Paris to meet Poujade, the leader of the anti-tax collector party. Strasser announced he was to found a new party which will demand the abolition of all taxes. Instead the state was to receive a third of all business profits.

Old Acquaintances

"The Threepenny Opera":—When "Die Dreigroschenoper" was first shown twenty-eight years ago in Berlin's "Schiffbauerdamm-Theater" with Harald Paulsen, Roma Bahn, Lotte Lenja, Kurt Gerron, Rosa Valetti, und Erich Ponto, it was an instantaneous success, and a revolution in musical entertainment. Hitler banned it, of course, and the play, by Brecht with music by Kurt Weill, remained a typical German rarity though it was filmed by G. W. Pabst with Rudolf Forster and Carola Neher. Shortly before the war, I saw a Paris production with Raymond Rolleau and the unforgettable Yvette Guilbert as "Mrs. Peachum," but it was not a success. A year ago Lotte Lenja, widow of the "Dreigroschenoper" composer, appeared in New York in the same part she played in 1928. Now there are 17 different recordings of the "Mackie Messer" ballad on the market; you can even listen to Louis Armstrong playing that catchy tune, not to speak of Jascha Heifetz who has been playing it for years as an encore. Last month "The Threepenny Opera" arrived at London's Royal Court Theatre with remarkable praise by the critics. The American Sam Wanamaker produced the American adaptation by Marc Blitzstein, and though Brecht's songs and dialogues have lost some bite, it's still a delightful show; a little dated but wonderful. Weill's music has still the nostalgic quality of a barrel-organ, but only two continental performers, Eric Pohlmann and Maria Remusat are able to follow the playwright's intentions. The German designer Caspar Neher alone creates Brecht's spirit. Berthold Goldschmidt, another continental artist, conducts the little orchestra from the stage. You should not miss the "Threepenny Opera" and not only for memories' sake. . . .

This and That:—Peter de Mendelssohn was commissioned to write the history of the Berlin press for the 80th anniversary of the house of Ullstein next year.—Curt Elschner, the former owner of Berlin's "Excelsior Hotel" celebrated his 80th birthday.—Willi Forst had to sell his house in Vienna to pay his income tax, and moved to Munich.—Curt Bois, now living in West-Berlin although he worked for the Eastern part of that city is writing his autobiography under the title "The tragedy of a comedian."

Milestones:—Elsa Herzog, the doyenne of the German fashion journalists is celebrating her 80th birthday in London this month, and her numerous friends all over the world are wishing her all the best and many happy returns of that day. For half a century "Elsa" as she is called affectionately by everybody, was an "institution" in Berlin where she was born in Kommandantenstrasse. She started on the "Konfektionaer" and came to Ullsteins in 1904 when she joined the staff of "Praktische Berlinerinnen." She was quickly at home in the fashion houses of Berlin and Paris, and always reported informatively about "Hammer," "Drecol," "Marbach," or "Lanvin," "Patou," and "Poiret." After the first war she changed over to Scherl, and many a festivity became an important social event only after "Elsa" had written in next day's paper about the new evening dresses the ladies wore.

Obituaries:—Sir Alexander Korda, the great showman, producer-director of films, died in London at the age of 62. When interviewed last at the first night of "Richard III" he said: "In my age you are either well or dead." Born in Hungary, Korda was not more than an average director in Vienna, Berlin, Paris, and Hollywood before he came to England where he produced "The Private Life of Henry VIII" with Charles Laughton and put the British film industry on the map. For a time he had even Sir Winston Churchill under contract, and he helped many refugees after they arrived in this country. By his early death the British industry has lost a great personality. Sir Alexander was a generous man, and attracted such personalities as Sir Carol Reed and Sir Laurence Olivier to work for him.—Aged 60, Oskar Karlweis died in New York. The lovable Austrian actor had his first success in Berlin when Max Reinhardt put him on the stage as "Orlovsky" in "Die Fledermaus." He first went to Paris where he sang in a night-club, and later on to the States. Karlweis played in Werfel's "Jakobowsky and the Colonel" on Broadway with great success, but, after the end of the war, returned to Europe to act again in his own language. Lately, he starred in "The Teahouse of the August Moon" which he himself adapted into German; it was one of the biggest post-war successes in Germany.

PEM

Herbert Freedman (Jerusalem):

HISTORY ENSHRINED

Israel's State Archives open in Jerusalem

A short while ago, a veritable treasure was brought to Jerusalem—"Ganza Hamedinah," the State Archives. Transferred from Tel Aviv where they were scattered amongst several buildings, they have now found a home of their own in the new Kiriah: twenty-two well designed, spacious, airy, functional rooms—all subterranean. When the large reading room with a reference library of 12,000 volumes is made available to the public, scholars and students, politicians and historians will find a new field for research. For in addition to the official documents of the State of Israel, the archives also house 250,000 correspondence folders inherited from the Mandatory government.

Their efficient and faithful guardian is Russian-born Sophie Judin who came as a small child to the United States, obtained the Master degree of the Library School at Columbia University and, in the course of her Zionist career, was successively organiser of Pioneer Women, secretary of the Haganah Fund and editor of the Palestine Year Book. When she visited the young State in 1948, she was invited to take charge of its records.

The archives also include a library where all Israel publishers must deposit a copy each of their books and periodicals. Their entries are registered in a catalogue which is sent out to 170 libraries and to publishing houses.

OBITUARY

Gerson Stern, who died in Jerusalem at the age of 81, will be remembered by the former German-Jewish community as the author of the novel "Der Weg ohne Ende" which appeared in 1932 just at the hour of trial of German Jewry. This book, with its unshakable faith in the Jewish religion and mission, in the strength and character of the Jewish people in all vicissitudes of persecution, conveyed a message of hope and comfort to a distressed community. It won unparalleled popularity in those days of 1933 and after. Gerson Stern, a modest and lovable man, was primarily a lyrical poet, and we hope that his poetry will be preserved and collected. During his last years he lived in Jerusalem, indomitable in spirit, interested in all cultural events and faithful to his own devout way of life. He will be deeply mourned by the German-speaking Jewish community in Israel and all over the world.

Felix Theilhaber, who died in Tel Aviv at the age of 72, was the author of many books of Jewish interest, but primarily he will be remembered for his pre-1914 book "Der Untergang der deutschen Juden" which at that time caused quite a storm. Since then we have, alas, witnessed the *Untergang*, though in a very different manner to what he had in mind. He vehemently criticised the middle class Jews because of their reluctance to marry and to produce as many children as their ancestors, and proved statistically that German Jewry is doomed unless it regains a sense of responsibility to its own people. That was logical at that time, but today we know that the doom came through different channels. Theilhaber was an ardent Zionist and a great lover of sport. In 1911 he published in Munich the monthly "Palaestina," then he joined the Turkish Army as a volunteer doctor in the Libyan war and in the Balkan Wars of 1913. After the first World War he published "Juedische Flieger im Kriege" and other war books, later a novel about Spinoza. He also wrote biographies of Jewish explorers. Theilhaber had many friends especially in the "Maccabi" Sport Organisation. He left two sons, one in New York and one in Israel.

Hugo Adler, who for many years was a Chasan at the main synagogue in Mannheim, died in his 62nd year at Worcester (Massachusetts). Adler was born in Antwerp. He was educated at the Talmud-Thora-School in Hamburg and at the Jewish Teachers' Training College in Cologne. One of his music teachers was Ernst Toch. During the last 25 years he made a name for himself as a composer of Jewish religious music.

Peter Orton, a director of a London publishing and bookselling firm was recently killed in a car accident. He represented for many years the Berlin newspaper "Telegraf" and last year wrote a book "Die Insel Berlin" which was published in an English and German edition. He was a former schoolmate and a very good friend of the film director Henry Cornelius (both were at the Werner Siemens Schule in Berlin) and acted at his adviser on his film "I am a Camera."

At the same time, the library serves as the official Government Exchange Agency. In a recent shipment, 1,130 publications were sent to the Congress Library in Washington. On the other hand, Israel is the recipient of all US Government publications which are passed on by the Exchange Agency to the respective Government departments, to the Army, to research centres, etc. Not a formal but a commercial agreement exists with the British Museum but, as a matter of fact, no money has ever been requested and ample materials, among them the Hansards and Command Papers, are sent entirely on the basis of reciprocity. A similar understanding has been reached also with other countries.

From the librarian's viewpoint, the Mandatory heritage poses the greatest problem. About 70 per cent of the 250,000 folders have by now been indexed and four catalogues have already been published. Gradually, as the bulk is being sifted and sorted, correspondence of no interest is being destroyed. There are 20,000 folders of the Food Controller's office alone. The files contain both incoming and outgoing mail, despatches from the High Commissioner as well as those of the Colonial and Foreign Office, from 1920 to 1948.

Records of German Consulates

Several shelves are filled with the records of the German Consulates in Jerusalem, Haifa and Jaffa, from the year 1891 until their closing down in 1939. So far, one could not even think of examining their contents.

The very heart of the archives is the Strong Room, secured by the most modern devices against fire, water and burglary, and housing Israel's official documents. Included are all laws passed by the Knesseth and the publications of all Government departments which makes it possible to study the development of each Ministry from its inception. When a department is closed down, such as the Ministry for Minorities, its complete files are being transferred.

The fascination of that room cannot be easily resisted: it tells in documents the story of Israel's statehood. There is the proclamation by General Allenby in 1917—in English, French, Italian, Hebrew, Arabic, Russian and Greek and, after the acceptance of the Mandate, King George's call in 1920 to the people of Palestine; there is a photostat of the United Nations' vote on the partition of the country and, finally, in a box, laid out with velvet, a silver case whose hammered letters read: Megillath Haatzmauth, the Independence scroll. Inside is the parchment with the famous text, bearing the signatures of all parties, even that of the Communist Meir Wilner. In the absence of a state emblem, the seal shows a simple Magen David.

The Armistice Agreements with Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria follow the dearly bought independence. Leatherbound, each of them a veritable booklet, the four documents are deposited in three copies—one with the United Nations, one with the Foreign Ministry and one here. The next step was recognition by the other nations. It is a strange experience, in the light of more recent events, to look at a letter in Russian, dated 30th of June, 1948. Bearing the seal of the Kremlin—No. 476—and Molotoff's signature, it represents the first de jure recognition of Israel.

The credentials of all foreign diplomats, as they arrive, are kept here; noteworthy perhaps those of Britain's first representative, Sir Alexander Helm, which were written out on the 13th May, 1949—exactly a year after the departure of the British. Some of the others have by now become historical curiosities, such as the letter by Czechoslovakia's late President Gottwald for Minister Goldstuecker—written before the Slansky trials. The latest credentials are most picturesque—Emperor Hirohito's introduction of his representative in two coloured Japanese lettering.

Tracing back the course of history—there is the first registration of the population in 1948; the first loan agreement with a foreign bank, the American Export-Import Bank in 1949; the report of the Central Election Board for the First Knesseth; and the agreement between the Israel Government and the Jewish Agency which has become the legal basis for the Zionist movement.

It is history enshrined: a new attraction for tourists. Alas, which documents will follow, still unrecorded, of history in the making?

EX-GERMAN JEWS IN THE NEWS

Julius Bab Commemorated

Julius Bab, the distinguished critic and historian of literature, who died in 1955, was born 75 years ago. To mark the occasion the Muenchener Kammer-spiele held a memorial celebration.

Bab emigrated to New York where he became the dramatic critic of the "New Yorker Staatszeitung." One of his latest books had the title "Kraenze dem Mimen," 30 portraits of great actors.

Israel's Premier Journalist

A man who was editor of the *Israelitisches Familienblatt* at the age of 21, gave every promise of going far in his profession. Esriel Carlebach fulfilled that promise, and he was only 47 when he died last month as Israel's premier journalist. His paper *Ma'ariv* which he founded in 1948 secured in a short time the largest circulation among the Hebrew press. After his emigration from Germany in 1934, Carlebach had been prominently associated with Jewish journals all over Europe—in Warsaw, Riga, Kovno, Prague, Paris, Amsterdam and Stockholm.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon

With the recent death of Carl Eisinger, London lost an ear, nose and throat surgeon of international repute and, probably, the last surviving exponent of the "classical" school of Viennese ear, nose and throat surgery (writes a Correspondent of *The Times*). Eisinger and another well-known otologist, Julius Popper, came to England in 1938. Popper worked in hospitals during the war and returned afterwards to Vienna where a department at one of the city's hospitals and a teaching appointment at the University were restored to him. He died last January.

Former Conductor of Juedischer Kulturbund Berlin

Many Berliners will gratefully remember Joseph Rosenstock as the head of opera and orchestra in the Kulturbund. He now has resigned his post of Director General of the New York Opera.

Rosenstock was born in Cracow in 1895. He was a conductor in Darmstadt, Wiesbaden and Mannheim. In 1936 he left Berlin to take over an important post in Japan. Five years later he sailed for the USA where he successfully continued his career as a distinguished musician.

Erich Leinsdorf, a Jew from Vienna, will be his successor in New York. Leinsdorf, 44 years old, has been working in America for 18 years. After the war he often was a guest-conductor in Europe and in Israel.

Georg Swarzenski 80 Years Old

Everybody who has ever visited the Staeudelsches Kunstinstitut in Frankfurt, should not forget that it was Dr. Swarzenski, its Director since 1906, who has contributed considerably to its development. In 1928 he became Director General of all Frankfurt municipal museums. Since 1939 he has carried out his research in the field of medieval art at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, USA.

Patrons of Music

A notable feature of the present Mozart Bicentenary Exhibition at the British Museum is the collection which Stefan Zweig brought with him when he came to live in London. Among its treasures is the autograph of Mozart's setting of Goethe's poem "The Violet." This manuscript has been preserved by the devotion of German-Jewish music lovers. It was originally acquired by Wilhelm Speyer (1790-1878), a *Lieder* composer and organiser of the Mozart Foundation in Frankfurt-on-Main. He bequeathed it to his son, Edward, who became a distinguished patron of musical life in London. From his widow the antiquarian bookseller, Heinrich Eisemann, acquired in 1935 the famous Speyer collection of hundreds of musical MSS and first editions of printed music. Mr. Eisemann, himself from Frankfurt and now a Londoner, was a close friend of Stefan Zweig.

Jubilee in Chile

Among the 30,000 Jews in Chile who have just celebrated their first half century, the immigrants from Germany are a substantial number—some 12,000. They are organised in a congregation of their own, the 17-year old "Sociedad Cultural Israelita 'B'ne Israel'," which has a membership of about 5,000 and publishes a periodical *Boletin Informativo*. The refugees' presence has made itself felt in the country's life through the skill with which they either established or expanded essential industries. They are particularly conspicuous in the clothing and leather trade, but also as manufacturers of electrical articles, chemicals, jewelry, foodstuffs and spirits.

F. L. Brassloff:

Vienna's Jewish Community — Survival and Revival

The Austrian anti-semites' dreams of a "judenrein" Vienna which had inspired the Jewish writer Hugo Bettauer to his melancholic utopian novel "The City without Jews" have not fully materialised. However, compared with the 169,978 Jewish residents of Vienna at the time of the "Anschluss" in March, 1938, the size of her Jewish population at the end of 1954 is very small indeed: 9,123. It constitutes only less than a tenth of the survivors most of whom have found refuge in the USA, Israel and Britain. The balance of more than 50,000 forms part of the millions of European Jews who perished as victims of Nazi persecution. Not unlike the communities which again came into existence in post-war Germany, the new Vienna "Kultusgemeinde" differs structurally from that of its predecessor but some continuity has been maintained or re-established.

As an autonomous Corporation under Public Law, it has the status of an official authority whose main functions are to attend to religious and social welfare matters in the widest sense. Only about one-fifth of the total expenditure (amounting to over eight million Austrian shillings in 1954) is covered by taxation. The necessary means are mainly derived from Jewish funds abroad: the "Joint" and the Claims Conference. The Community is thus aware of, and relying on its connection with the international organisations. It has close working contacts with the World Jewish Congress and has, as the leading member of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Austria, loyally co-operated in the "Joint Executive Board for Jewish Claims on Austria" with the Jewish Claims Committee in obtaining indemnification for Jews living inside and outside Austria.

The communal elections which were held at the end of 1955, proved the organisational pre-war pattern substantially intact; the group of the "Werktaetige Juden" (affiliated to the Austrian Socialist Party), the Zionists, a "Jewish Unity Group" (Communists) and the Orthodox being the main contesting parties. The formerly predominant "Union of Austrian Jews" which represented the ideology of "Austrian citizens of the Jewish persuasion" has disappeared from the scene.

The report of the Board of the Community on the

activities during the period 1952-1954 was submitted to the electorate on the occasion of the recently held election whose results confirmed the "Werktaetige," headed by Dr. Emil Maurer, as the strongest group. It is an instructive document, describing vividly and succinctly the working of the Community Administration, under Amtsdirektor W. Krell. Perhaps even more revealing are the statistics. The number of Jews in Vienna has remained static, about 10,000, during 1952-1954. But while in 1952, 1,092 left Vienna, the number dwindled to 390 in 1954; the great "trek" of the remnants of Eastern European Jewry for whom Vienna was merely an "in-between stop" has come to an end. A quite considerable number of people have relinquished their association with the Jewish Community; 155 in 1952, 191 in 1953 and 111 in 1954. The reasons for this step may vary. For a time some Communists considered it in keeping with their general party line to break formally with Judaism. Later orthodox circles propagated the formation of an "Austritts-Gemeinde"; such a move has little chance of succeeding in view of the legal position which would make the formation of another officially recognised community rather difficult.

While the Jewish Community of Vienna is alive and in times of political strife even a lively body, it is significant that the age group of people over 60 tops the list with 2,722, followed by 2,173 aged between 51-60. 248 children are in the age group up to five years; 341 in the group between 6-10 years, and 147 between 11-14 years. These are, considering the circumstances, not disappointing figures; they warrant the hope that there may be still some future for Austrian Jewry.

FROM VIENNA TO ADDIS ABEBA

The former SS-Lord Mayor of Vienna, Ernst Neubacher, who was sentenced to death in Yugoslavia for war crimes, is now Mayor of Abyssinia's capital Addis Abeba. In this capacity he recently welcomed Yugoslavia's President Tito and handed him over the Golden Key of the city.

BADEN-BADEN CONGREGATION

In Baden-Baden a Jewish congregation was founded on January 15.

A NEW BOOK ON ISRAEL

Professor Bentwich has written an extremely readable unpretentious little book on Palestine,* which intends to give the general reader, especially perhaps young people, an outline of the shape of the country and to set it into right perspective by linking the localities described and their inhabitants with their historical background. The book is not a critical re-appraisal nor does it enter into politically controversial matters. It gives the facts as objectively as can be done and makes particularly gratifying use of the plentiful latest archaeological discoveries from the Dead Sea Scrolls to Miss Kenyons excavations at Jericho in 1954 and the recent discovery of the Palace of Herode at Massada by Jewish explorers. Professor Bentwich laid more stress on a pleasant and impressive narrative than on precise geographical description in technical terms, and his book will be very welcome as a text-book by those who look for general and reliable information. The "neighbours" of Israel, although mentioned in the title of the book, come in only accessorially, mainly from an archeological aspect. In some minor details the book is necessarily outdated, e.g., when it is stated that the Kingdom of Jordan has not yet been admitted to the United Nations. In a region changing so rapidly it is difficult to remain up-to-date. The attached list of "Books on Palestine" is rather incomplete.

R.W.

*ISRAEL AND HER NEIGHBOURS. A Short Historical Geography. By Norman Bentwich. With 28 Illustrations. Rider and Co., London, 1955. 174 pp. 12s. 6d.

THE MISSIONARY'S DILEMMA

In a 68-page pamphlet issued by the "Evangelical Missionary Publishing House" in Stuttgart, German Protestant author Gerhard Jasper concludes that the establishment of the State of Israel has rendered the Christian missionary effort much more difficult among Jews everywhere.

After noting such phenomena as the shifting of the centre of World Jewry away from Europe, the dwindling of Yiddish and the renaissance of Hebrew, he holds that Hitler on the one side and Zionism on the other have led to an "Inner collapse of assimilation," which in turn is apt to defeat the missionary hopes of the Church.



Calibri
POCKET LIGHTER

Calibri
WATCH-LIGHTER

Calibri MONOPOL are precision made lighters, with a Patented fully automatic action.

* Calibri MONOPOL were designed to meet the demand for a really reliable automatic lighter.

* Calibri Lighters are produced as Table models (for the home or office), as pocket models and in the combinations: Lighter/Cigarette Case, Watch/Lighter (Swiss jewelled lever movement).

* Calibri Lighters are available gold and sterling silver mounted (Hall Marked), gold or silver-plated, enamelled and in other exclusive fine finishes from £24 to 32/6 with a written guarantee.

Calibri sales and service exist in 70 countries!

* Calibri products are obtainable wherever lighters are sold with pride. Full details, with the name and address of your local stockist, will be gladly supplied on request.

Calibri MONOPOL
In a class beyond compare!

COLIBRI LIGHTERS LTD., 69/70 WARREN STREET, LONDON, W.1.



Faites Attention!

... take care when you wear this perfume — Cocktail Dry!

Like the subtle flavour of the connoisseur's cocktail, it is insidious—it goes straight to the head with unpredictable suddenness...

Not a perfume for the ingenu. But uninhibited outdoor personalities will appreciate the sweet-bitter tang of Patou's Cocktail Dry. And world-wise women who avoid the obvious in all things will immediately recognise its potent possibilities...

Cocktail Dry Perfume: ¼ oz. 27/-, ½ oz. 51/9., 1 oz. 87/9., 2 ozs. 157/6., De Luxe pack 90/-, Handbag size 37/6.



JEAN **PATOU** PARIS

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Jewish Returnees from Russia

Sir,

I have followed the correspondence on this subject and should like to point out that, if previous correspondents wish to establish "records" as to the length spent in Russian captivity, it might interest them that much longer periods have been spent by other fellow-German Jews.

I know of two: Mr. Heinz Mannheim, now of Berlin-Tempelhof, Luise-Henriettestrasse 1-2 and his daughter Karin, now Mrs. K. Lawson of 69, Queen's Drive, London, N.A. These two people emigrated from Berlin to Riga, I believe before the war started, in 1939. During the period, when the USSR and Hitler-Germany were, nominally at least, allies and Riga already in Russian hands, the two Mannheims were not molested by the Russians, as they held German passports. But when the political break came and Germany attacked the USSR, they, and probably others, holding German nationality were arrested by the Russians in the summer of 1941 and sent to Siberia. Until their release in July, 1952, the two Mannheims spent 11 years in altogether 21 Russian Labour camps, some of them "Strafläger." Their last camp, from which they were suddenly released to Berlin in 1952, was at Kiev. As far as Mrs. Karin Lawson has told me, they had for company in some of the camps German prisoners-of-war and SS personnel, Japanese and Spanish prisoners as well as all sorts of other nationalities.

Yours, etc.,

Peter Johnson.

8 Grove End Gardens,
Abbey Road,
London, N.W.8.

THE LATEST JEWISH REPATRIATE

On January 14, Sally Katz from Guxhagen near Kassel returned to Kassel. After his liberation from a KZ, he was arrested by the Russians. He was welcomed by representatives of the Jewish Community of that city. The Mayor of his native town presented him with a bouquet and gift of money.

JEWISH LOAN CO-OPERATIVES IN GERMANY

At the first annual meeting of the Central Council of Jewish Loan Co-operatives in Germany, it was reported that loans totalling one million marks had been made to 370 Jewish businessmen and artisans, to enable them to become self-supporting.

SIGMUND FREUD CENTENARY PLANS

Plans are well advanced for celebrating the centenary of Sigmund Freud's birthday, on May 6 (according to a report in the *Manchester Guardian*). In London the British branch of the Psycho-analytical Association has persuaded the LCC to put up a plaque on the outside of Freud's house in Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead. The society is also arranging six public lectures on Freud to be given during the celebrations. In New York, at the headquarters of the International Psycho-analytical Association, other ideas are being canvassed. These include the possibility of buying the house, which is now owned and inhabited by Freud's daughter, Miss Anna Freud, and turning it into a Freudian museum. Miss Freud is herself a psycho-analyst of distinction and still practices in Maresfield Gardens, so it is unlikely that this particular project will come to anything in the immediate future.

The International Association, however, has other more concrete plans. Dr. Ernest Jones, who was one of Freud's closest colleagues and the author of his official biography (of which two volumes have already been published) will give the official commemorative lecture on May 6 to an invited audience which will include distinguished visitors from Europe and America.

BERLIN OLD AGE HOME AS HOSPITAL

The former Jewish Old Age Home, Berkaerstrasse, Berlin-Schmargendorf, has been converted into a Hospital, to be administered by the Borough of Wilmersdorf. On the occasion of the opening ceremony Deputy Mayor Doeschner expressed his regret at the fact that the beautiful building could no longer serve as a Jewish Old Age Home, as not sufficient Jews had been left in Berlin. This fact was another reminder of the terror régime which has cost the life of thousands of Berlin Jews. The other speaker, Counsellor Dr. Forst exclaimed: "It must never happen again that Jews are persecuted."

JEWISH YOUTH IN GERMANY

The first course for Jewish youth work in the Federal Republic was held in Schloss Reichenberg in the Odenwald. Young people from many German towns were present. Among other things they decided to publish a periodical under the title "Juedische Jugend." Harry Maör, head of the youth department of the Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle, was appointed its editor.

HONORARY DEGREE FOR LEO BAECK

An honorary degree was awarded to Dr. Leo Baeck by Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass., the first Jewish sponsored non-sectarian College in the USA. The other two recipients of honorary degrees were the Protestant theologian Paul Tillich and the Catholic philosopher Jacques Maritain.

At the ceremony Dr. Baeck was represented by his grand-daughter Mrs. Stanley Dreyfus.

TRIBUTE TO LEON ZEITLIN

Mr. A. Reimann, the founder and former director of the Reimann-Schule, Berlin, writes *inter alia*: "In your birthday article one aspect of Dr. Zeitlin's achievements has been overlooked. As 'Syndikus' of the 'Verband Berliner Spezialgeschaeft' he initiated a school for window dressers, which, under the name 'Hoehere Fachschule fuer Dekorationskunst,' was affiliated to the Reimann Institute. The enterprise proved to be a great success, and when the premises of the Reimann-Schule turned out to be too small, the Mayor of Schoeneberg put the upper floor of the new Town Hall at its disposal. The results of this school are still visible. The chief window-dressers of several London Department Stores are its former pupils, and so is the responsible display designer of the Television Service of the BBC."

A reception arranged by the AJR under the auspices of the organisations with which Dr. Zeitlin is associated was held on 22nd February, 1956 at the West London Synagogue. Tribute was paid to Dr. Zeitlin by Rabbi H. Reinhart, Dr. H. Reichmann (AJR), Mr. G. Ellenbogen (Anglo-Jewish Association), Dr. Eva Reichmann (Wiener Library), Mr. W. Unger (Clnb 1943), Dr. Gabriele Tergit (Pen Club of German Authors abroad) and Mr. P. Bartlett (Council of Christians and Jews).

Mrs. Mary Beeton will be 80 on March 6. When the refugees came to this country, she was a generous helper to many of them and offered them hospitality in her beautiful country house near Reading. There, she provided not only recreational activities and entertainment, but also gave them spiritual guidance. On the occasion of her birthday all those who had the privilege of meeting her wish to express their thanks. Her kindness and warm understanding gave back to them the lost faith in the good of mankind.
M.C.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Birth

Strauss.—On January 26th, to Inge (née Lissner), wife of Charles S. Strauss, 41, Hillside Gardens, Edgware, a brother (John Peter) was born for Edwin.

Birthdays

Mr. Hermann Riess of 165, Maida Vale, W.9 (formerly Leipzig), will celebrate his 80th birthday on 13th March, 1956.

Thanks for Condolence

Mrs. Charlotte David sincerely thanks for all the kind expressions of sympathy received at the sudden loss of her dear husband Rabbi Dr. Moritz David (formerly Bochum, Westfalia). 202, Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester 8.

CLASSIFIED

Situations Vacant

NON-RESIDENT HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION required to look after elderly lady and household. No rough work. Apply: Goldschmidt, 18, Aberdare Gardens, N.W.6.
GERMAN-ENGLISH TYPIST required, experienced in all Office Work. Box 64.

Situations Wanted

Men
ART TEACHER - COMMERCIAL ARTIST (42) wants congenial work. Good references. Box 47.
ELDERLY MAN, strong, interested worker, good at figures wants full or part-time work; messenger work considered. Box 48.
SALES - EXPORT - MANAGER, working at present on his own, wants suitable position. Box 49.

OFFICE-EXPORT MANAGER, 7½ years in last firm, good refs. wants position of trust. Box 50.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, reliable, wants full or part-time work. Box 51.
BOOKBINDER, neat worker, can accept more customers. Box 52.

Women

PACKING WORK, part-time, wanted by exp. disabled (hearing-aid) woman. Box 53.

CLERK-TYPIST, living in Ealing, wants position between West-end and Baker Street. Box 54.

FILING CLERK-TYPIST, good at figures, wants full or part-time job. Box 55.

HOMEWORK wanted in embroidery, jewellery or other articles by reliable neat worker. Box 56.

QUALIFIED childrens nurse wants res. position in private household. Pref. for handicapped children. Box 57.

DARNING and mending done by elderly exp. woman. Box 58.
BOOKKEEPER, good ref., wants full or part-time job. Box 59.

HOMETYPING-translations done by exp. secretary who has to care for elderly disabled mother. Box 60.

ATTENDING work done for elderly or sick-invalid people or for children by exp. reliable woman; full or part-time. Box 61.

Accommodation

ELDERLY LADY, quiet tenant, requires one large or two small partly furnished or unfurnished rooms with cooking facility. Sharing of flat considered. Wanted for 1st April, N.W.11 or N.W.3 area. Willing to do occasional baby-sitting. Phone SPE 7757, 9-11 or 3-4.

OFFICE to let, furnished, with own Tel. separate. 100 or 200 sq. ft. first floor West End. Vacant 1st April. Box 63.

VACANCY FOR PERMANENT GUEST, lady or gentleman, in beautifully situated well-heated country house, Continental cooking, every diet. Mrs. K. Schwarz, "Furzedown," Wood Road, Hindhead, Surrey.

Miscellaneous

DEUTSCHE BUECHER GESUCHTZ! R. & E. Steiner, 64 Talgarth Road, W.14. Ful. 7924.

CORSETS, corselettes, brassieres, made to measure, moderate prices; also every kind of alterations. L. Frank, 9 Belsize Square, N.W.3. PRI. 1418.

CONTINENTAL TYPEWRITER A.E.G. to sell. Good condition. £9. Schuftan, 57 Selkirk Road, Whitton, Twickenham, Middx.

3 BANK ADLER 7 TYPEWRITER for sale. Excellent condition. £3 10s. Box 62.

ALL MAKES
BOUGHT
SOLD
EXCHANGED



REPAIRED & MAINTAINED

ELITE TYPEWRITER Co. Ltd.

WELbeck 2528

18 CRAWFORD STREET
off BAKER STREET, W.1

Personal

ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADY, 30 years, with capital wishes to meet refined Gentleman in secure position. View marriage. Box 46.

MISSING PERSONS

Enquiries from AJR

Susi Benjamin from Königsberg, formerly Nurse at the Jewish Hospital in Frankfurt a.M., for Mrs. Gronwald, Gauselfingen.

Dr. Leo Dressler (Dresler?) from Leipzig, for Mr. Max Brahm, London.

Mrs. Simon Gossels and **Mr. Philipp Nussbaum** from Osnabrück, last residence in Germany, Cologne, for Mr. F. Strick, Osnabrück.

Miss Alice Gronner, born 27.11.1913, came to London from Vienna on the 18th October, 1938, and aunt Else Brand. Last known address 2, Lypiat Road, Cheltenham, for brother, Mr. Fritz Gronner.

Gitta Hacker from Vienna for Mrs. Hand, New York, at present in London.

Mrs. Judith Mann-Lichtenstein, formerly Breslau, for Miss Elisabeth Leveke, Hamburg.

Mr. Siegmund Mark, born 29.8.1899 in Sereth, Roumania, last known address 216, Adelaide Road, N.W.3, for his sister-in-law, Mrs. Pechka, Vienna.

Hugo Neubauer and **Edi Schoenherz** from Vienna, for Mr. Max Birkenfeld, Coventry.

Margit Schwarz, last known address 117, The Vale, N.W.11, from Austria, for World Jewish Congress.

David Rosenberg and daughters **Toba** and **Hanka** and **Samson Rosenberg**, formerly Plac, Moranowska, Warsaw, and **Makow, Mazowiecky, Ulica No. 11, Brzozowa**, for Mr. M. Rose, Mirfield.

THE AJR AT WORK

AJR SOCIAL SERVICES

In February, more people were registered for employment. Some of them had returned from overseas, some had lost their positions held for many years due to slack business, and some were widows who recently lost their husbands and who have now to work to earn their living.

We received many offers, but only some of them were suitable for our applicants. We placed more people in attending work for sick people, thus helping at the same time our members and friends.

The accommodation difficulties have not changed unfortunately. Most offers are for business people only, whereas most of the applicants are elderly people.

The *Permanent Handicraft Exhibition and Sale* at 8, Fairfax Mansions, open Monday-Thursday 10-1, and 3-6; Friday 10-1, has registered more elderly or disabled people. We would be very grateful if more members and friends helped the elderly and disabled people by buying or ordering their nice and useful articles.

At Homes were arranged in private houses and at 8, Fairfax Mansions on Sunday afternoons for lonely people who will now visit the AJR Club at 57 Eton Avenue.

AJR LEEDS MEETING

At a well attended Meeting of the AJR Leeds Branch on January 29, Mr. W. Rosenstock, General Secretary of the AJR, gave a report on the current activities of the AJR. He stressed that the work carried out at Headquarters was of equal importance to members in London and in the Provinces. This applied both to safeguarding the general interests of the victims of Nazi persecution and to the social activities, such as the establishment of Homes for the Aged, and to the production of "AJR Information." Wherever possible, he added, members at Provincial places keep contact with one another by holding meetings at certain intervals. In the course of the discussion members expressed their appreciation of the work done by the AJR and also suggested to set up a programme of Leeds activities. Mr. F. Price retired as Chairman. In his place Dr. E. J. Bergen, LL.B., became Chairman of the Local Group. Mr. E. Rapoch was elected Honorary Secretary and Mr. Price will continue to be Honorary Treasurer. The Committee will further consist of Mrs. Roll, Mr. Lorand, Mrs. Jablonsky, Dr. Hoffa, Mrs. King and Mrs. Metzger.

SCHOLARSHIPS OF CLAIMS CONFERENCE

The third annual programme of the Claims Conference provides for grants to be awarded to Jewish victims of Nazi persecution who qualify for teacher training scholarships, graduate scholarships in Jewish studies and research fellowships for independent projects in Jewish arts, letters and social sciences. Applications must be prepared on special forms, which may be obtained from the offices of the Claims Conference at 270, Madison Avenue, New York City, or from the Central British Fund, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1. All applications must be submitted to the Claims Conference by April 1, 1956.

THE HYPHEN ENTERTAINS

Guest speakers feature in The Hyphen programmes for both March and April; on March 3, a speaker from the United States Embassy will discuss current problems, on April 21, the Information Director of the British Council, Mr. Paul Reed, will be present to discuss the work of his organisation. Visitors are very welcome to these meetings which are held at Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3, at 7.30 p.m.

Other interesting meetings are contained in The Hyphen programme which is obtainable, against a stamped addressed envelope, from the Hon. Secretary, Edgar Lewy, at 41 Charlwood Street, London, S.W.1.

"ASHDALE GUESTHOUSE"

23 BEAULIEU ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH W.

On beautiful "Alum Chine," 5 min. Sea
All Conveniences. Excellent Cuisine

Terms: From 4½-7 gns., according
to room and season

Phone: Westbourne 619471 Prop.: E. BRUDER

SCHREIBER'S GUEST HOUSE

26 Blenheim Gardens, N.W.2

Single - Double Rooms. Hot & Cold Water
Full or Partial Board
Nice Garden, Television

GLA 5622

"FURZEDOWN"

The ideal place for holidays and convalescence
Large garden with sunshed

Running h. & c. water in all first-floor bedrooms
Home atmosphere, Continental cooking
(all diets), Children welcome

Book early for Easter, Whitsun and summer
months. Reduced terms for off-season periods
and for long or permanent residents

WOOD ROAD, HINDHEAD, SURREY

Telephone: Hindhead 335

J. A. C.

BROADHURST HALL

1, BROADHURST GARDENS, N.W.6
(behind John Barnes)

Open Daily from 3 p.m.—2 a.m. for—

Teas, Dinners & late Suppers

Coffee Lounge — Candlelight Bar
Excellent Cuisine — Own Viennese Patisserie

We welcome your order for Pastries
and Parties in your own home.

Dances by Candlelight: Wednesday
Saturday and Sunday Evenings

Large Hall and Private Rooms for
WEDDINGS, RECEPTIONS, MEETINGS
REUNIONS.

Members and Friends Reserv. MAI 9457

THE DORICE

Continental Cuisine — Licensed

169a Finchley Rd., N.W.3 MAI 6301

PARTIES CATERED FOR

CLIFTON HOUSE

19, TISBURY ROAD, HOVE.

Phone: 71000.

A comfortable and extremely reasonable
Continental Holiday Establishment.

H. & C. Garden. Lounge. T.V. Full Board.

Resident Prop. K. & C. Atkins née Abraham.

KOSHER BOARDING HOUSE

First-class Viennese Cooking
Beautiful Rooms.

Personal care and attention.
Elderly people welcome.

Kindly phone HAM 5133.

CONTINENTAL BOARDING HOUSE

IN HAMPSTEAD

Single—Double Rooms, H.C.W.

Full or Partial Board

Moderate Terms

Ring MAI 0079

RADIO - REPAIRS - TELEVISION

Gorta Radiovision Service

37, SOUTHWICK STREET, W.2.
PAD. 3394

Reliable — Reasonable
We collect and deliver

Agents for Marconi - Ferguson - Stella

HARROGATE

OAKBRAE GUEST HOUSE

Mrs. M. Eger 3 Springfield Avenue

Opposite Majestic Hotel

Few minutes from Royal Baths
Excellent Cooking Full or Part Board
Telephone 67682

"MORRIS FEINMANN HOMES"

for elderly and lonely Refugees

Founded 1947

5 and 7 Amherst Road,
Manchester 20

Please apply to the Matron

For English and German Books

HANS PREISS International Booksellers

LIMITED

14 Bury Place, London, W.C.1

HOL 4941

"ARLET"

77 St. Gabriel's Road
London, N.W.2

Tel. GLA 4029

Permanent Guests and Visitors coming to London
are welcome in my exquisitely furnished and
cultivated Private Guest House

Hot & Cold Water, Central Heating
Garden, Television

Continental meals can be provided if desired
Very good residential district. Buses and Tube
very near

Mrs. Lotte Schwarz

ROSEMOUNT

17 Parsifal Road, N.W.6

HAM 5856

THE BOARDING-HOUSE WITH CULTURE

A Home for you
Elderly people welcomed

THE CORSETIERE

M. GLASER LTD.

CORSETS and BRASSIERES
made to measure to suit individual
requirements

Repairs done — Moderate prices

94 QUEENSWAY, W.2.

Tel.: BAYswater 6005

LEO HOROVITZ

SCULPTOR — STONEMASON

Memorials for all
Cemeteries

16 FAWLEY ROAD

WEST HAMPSTEAD, N.W.6

Telephone: HAMpstead 2564

*Silhouette
your figure*

**CORSETS · CORSELETS
BELTS · BRASSIERES**

CORSETS SILHOUETTE LTD., 130, PARK LANE, LONDON, W.1.

AJR HANDICRAFT-GROUP

Great selection of attractive and useful

GIFTS

at reasonable prices.
Gift tokens available

Orders for any kind of needlework
will be gladly accepted

8 FAIRFAX MANSIONS

FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.3

(Fairfax Road corner)

MAI 4449

Open: Monday—Thursday 10-1, 3-6

Friday 10-1

SPACE DONATED BY

S. F. & O. HALLGARTEN

Wines and Spirits

Importers & Exporters

1 CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.3

LEO SALOMON

3, Victoria Mews, Victoria Road,

Kilburn, N.W.6.

MAI 5604

Complete Car Repairs and Overhauls
with over 30 years experience

Specialist in any kind of

Shock Absorbers and Front Suspensions.

ZENITH TAILOR SERVICE LTD.

SUITS & COSTUMES made to measure
by first class Tailors in our own work-
room.

We specialize in:

ALTERATIONS & REMODELLING
all Ladies' & Gentlemen's Suits at Com-
petitive Prices.

172 FINCHLEY RD., LONDON, N.W.3

(HAM 8101)

(between Finchley Rd., Underground and L.M.S.
Stations)

L. A. PREECE Experienced Decorator

First Class Work - Special Prices during
the Winter Season

15 ST. ANNES RD., BARNES, S.W.13

Phone: PRO 5111

M. GLASER

PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERER

All Re-Upholstery, Carpets,
Furniture Repairs, French Polishing
WILL BE DONE TO YOUR
SATISFACTION

Phone: HAMpstead 5601 or call at

432 FINCHLEY RD. (Childs Hill), N.W.2

A. OTTEN F.B.O.A. (Hons.)

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN

Tel. 118 FINCHLEY ROAD
HAMpstead OPPOSITE JOHN BARNES &
8336 FINCHLEY ROAD MET. STN.

GRIFFEL CATERING CO.

Well known for high-class catering.
Weddings, Barmitzva's, and Social
Functions at your Home or any Hall.

Own crockery provided, also staff.

Only home-made cakes. Very reasonable charges.
Please contact Manager, Mrs. Mandelbaum.
MAIda Vale 2395.

JEWISH BOOKS

of any kind, new and second-hand.
Whole Libraries and Single Volumes
bought. Taleism. Bookbinding.

M. SULZBACHER

JEWISH & HEBREW BOOKS (also purchase)
4 Sneath Avenue, Golders Green Road
London, N.W.11 Tel.: SPE 1694

PHOTOCOPIES OF DOCUMENTS

11" x 8" 1/6

Additional charge for first copies 5d.

GOLDERSTAT

Head Office: 25 DOWNHAM RD., N.1

Phones: CLIssold 6713 (3 lines)

Residence: 54 GOLDERS GARDENS
N.W.11. Phone: SPEedwell 5643

RABENSTEIN LTD.

Kosher Butchers, Poulterers
and

Sausage Manufacturers

Under the Supervision of the Beth Din

Wholesale and Retail
of first-class
Continental Sausages

Deliveries Daily

5, Fairhazel Gardens, N.W.6

Tel: MAI 3224 & MAI 9236

'Dispersion & Resettlement'

The Story of the Jews
from Central-Europe

Published by the AJR

You may order copies for your
friends in this country and abroad
from

The Association of Jewish Refugees

8 Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3

(5/- plus postage)

SPACE DONATED BY

TRADE CUTTERS LIMITED

29/32 Paradise Walk, Chelsea, London, S.W.3

M. FISCHLER

CONTINENTAL UPHOLSTERY

Agents for Parker-Knoll, Christie-Tyler and
various other makes.

Carpets supplied and fitted below shop prices.

CURTAINS, DRAPES AND MATTRESSES MADE
ALSO FRENCH POLISHING

117 MELROSE AVENUE, N.W.2

Tel.: EDG 5411

SIEGFRIED DEUTSCH

frueher Sobolewsky & Deutsch, Wien,
erstklassiger, Herren & Damenschneider
Maessige Preise.

84 Hanover Rd., London, N.W.10.

Tel.: WILlesden 3523.

The WIGMORE LAUNDRY Ltd.

CONTINENTAL LAUNDRY SPECIALISTS

Most London Districts Served - Write or phone the Manager

SHE 4575 - brings us by radio

Mr. E. Hearn, 1 STRONSA ROAD, LONDON, W.12

If it's TYPEWRITERS

Phone:

MAI 1271

A. BREUER,

57 Fairfax Rd.

N. W. 6.



H. WOORTMAN

8 Baynes Mews, Hampstead, N.W.3

Tel. HAM 3974

Continental Builder and Decorator

Specialist in Dry Rot Repairs

ESTIMATES FREE

SHOE REPAIRS

RICH'S SHOE REPAIR SERVICE

(formerly REICH) now at

133, HAMILTON ROAD, N.W.11

(2 min. Brent Station)

We Collect and Deliver

Tel: SPEedwell 7463 HAMpstead 1037

Reissner & Goldberg ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

141 Canterbury Road, N.W.6

MAI 6721

Before 8.15 a.m. and after 7 p.m.

MAI 2646, 0359



in 6-oz. bottles.

For preparing
Soups, Gravies, Meat and Vegetable Dishes.

"APA" VANILLA SUGAR

in 1-oz. bags. For flavouring Cakes, Stewed
Fruit, Puddings, Creams and Sweets.

"Bondi's Concentrated White Acid"

(50-55% strength) in 4-oz. bottles.

Under Supervision of
KEDASSIA and BETH DIN, London.
Obtainable from Grocers and Stores.

★

VESOP PRODUCTS LTD.

498 HORNSEY ROAD, LONDON, N.19

Telephone: ARChway 2457

JONIDA manufacture

EIDERDOWNS, New and Recovered,
BED SPREADS, PRAM RUGS, DOLLS
PRAM SETS.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

Wholesale, Retail and to order.

JONIDA make up curtains, loose covers.

JONIDA for quilting and machine
embroidery.

JONIDA,

129, Cambridge Road, N.W.6.

Tel.: WILlesden 1846

ALL STYLE DECORATING

MAC 1454

E. MIEDZWINSKI

27 JEFFREYS ROAD, S.W.4

While you wait

PHOTOCOPIES OF YOUR DOCUMENTS

from 1/6 onwards

Tuesday to Saturday 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.
or phone for appointment

Mrs. H. M. Barry
Flat 115, 20 Abbey Rd., St. John's Wood,
CUN 4860 Ext. 115 N.W.8

NORBERT COHN

F.B.O.A. (Hons.), D.Orth.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN

20 Northways Parade, Finchley Road

Swiss Cottage, N.W.3

Tel. PRIMrose 9660

High Class Interior Decorating

H. KAUFMANN

16B Hampstead Hill Gardens, N.W.3

Tel. HAMpstead 8936

STANDARD SEWING MACHINE SERVICE LTD

Tel.: WEL 2528



All makes of Sewing Machines Sold.
Bought and Exchanged. Easy Terms.
Repairs promptly executed

18 CRAWFORD ST. BAKER ST. W.1

UHU

INSTANT GLUE

A NECESSITY FOR EVERY
HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE
STICKS IN SECONDS

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING CERTIFICATE

Tube 1s. 6d.

Obtainable everywhere

Sole Distributors

LIBERTA-IMEX LTD.

281 Regent Street, London, W.1

DON'T SAY GLUE— SAY YOOHOO

Valentine & Wolff Ltd.

Insurance Brokers

in association with

ARBON, LANGRISH & CO. LTD.

HASILWOOD HOUSE

52 BISHOPSGATE

LONDON, E.C.2

Tel.: LONdon Wall 2366

(10 lines)

All Types of Insurances with
Lloyds and all Companies