

ISSUED BY THE
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FLOCK WITHOUT A SHEPHERD

Jews in Yugoslavia

After we have had a glimpse at the breathtaking beauty of Dubrovnik, the old Ragusa, with its superb medieval fortifications, public buildings, and palaces, which are reminiscent of Venice, we began to explore the town proper. We arrived at the famous Placa, the main thoroughfare, from which branches off a picturesque narrow alley, Zudioska, the Street of the Jews. We were in the former Via del Ghetto. The Italian name alone bears witness to the fact that Jews have lived there almost as long as there had been a Republic of Ragusa. I went to see the synagogue. People were helpful. They called out Mr. Tolentino; he is—well, what exactly is he? This is a rather long story, which I will have to cut short. In brief, his father used to be the rabbi of the community, so Mr. T. told me. On his deathbed he asked his son never to abandon the synagogue. The rabbi then could not know what this promise involved. The second world war came and with it the German occupation and the Croatian fascists, the Ustashis. Tolentino hid the old synagogue treasures. And here I must say that the origins of this House of God go back to the fourteenth century, when the first Jews had come from Spain to this metropolis of trade, commerce, and learning, the powerful Republic of Ragusa. Since then there has always been a Jewish community, with the little synagogue as its centre.

Under the German occupation Tolentino, one day, was suddenly summoned to the synagogue. There were a Gestapo officer and a Ustashi waiting for him. The officer would not speak to a Jew directly, all conversation being carried on through the Ustashi. Something very strange happened. The German drew from his pocket a detailed list of all documents of the community's archives. He had come to collect them. Tolentino was taken aback; that was the last thing he had expected, but he had to surrender them. He has never seen them since. It is believed that they were taken to Prague, where the Nazis had planned to build a museum to an exterminated people.

Few Survivors in Dubrovnik

Before the war Dubrovnik had a little over 100 Jews. Five of them have returned. The whole community now counts 17 people. But the old synagogue is as beautiful as ever. There is something serene and festive about the small Baroque room. It is deeply moving to see how it is kept spotlessly clean, without any flaw. The promise, given many years ago, has lost nothing of its binding force.

Although my interest in everything old and historical is great, I wanted to find out what it meant to be a Jew in a Communist State. Sarajevo, the busy and ever-growing city, the capital of Bosnia, provided an answer (as far as there can be complete answers under prevailing circumstances). The offices of the community are attached to the large and rather splendid synagogue. I was welcomed in a most friendly way by the Secretary, Professor David Levy. To make me feel at home he brought the inevitable Turkish coffee. With its 14,000 Jews (10,000 of them Sephardim) Sarajevo used to be an important Jewish centre. Now there are 1,100 Jews left, ten are returnees from Israel.

"What does it feel like to be a Jew under Communist rule?" I asked. The answer was emphatic: "We have no discrimination whatsoever on racial or religious grounds. Tito and the law see to that. What is more, the State gives us 500,000 Dinar yearly (about £500). Our Presi-

dent is a Communist and a member of the Party." I was somewhat confused. I had heard of the "opium for the people" and I mentioned this slogan.

"You see," Professor Levy went on, "the Jewish community is no longer a merely religious body. We have taken over all the activities which, in former days, Jews would perform in clubs and societies. Within the community they can sing, dance, play games. We look after the old and the sick, and give advice of any kind to anybody who wants it."

"But do you hold any religious services?" I asked.

"Yes, we do. Every Friday night. Nobody has got time on Saturday morning. On Yom Kippur about 30 people were present."

A Non-Religious Community President

"Does your President attend?"

"Oh, no. I told you, he is a Communist. But the service is only one part of our activities. He does not necessarily attend sports meetings either. The community is now mainly an ethnical centre, not a religious one. Thus even under the new régime every Jew in Sarajevo is a member of the community. Many Jews fill important jobs in the State. In our popular Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina five Ministers or junior Ministers are Jews. And you have certainly heard of Moshe Pijade, who used to be a not inconsiderable painter—he had lived in Paris—and who is now the President of the Parliament in Belgrade. He, too, is quite openly a member of the Jewish community and keenly interested in their affairs."

"But doesn't this kind of organisation lead to some segregation from the national body, a thing Communist States are most anxious to avoid," I wanted to know.

"Not a bit of it. You see, before a youngster can enrol in our Jewish youth group we ask him to join the General Communist Youth Association."

"Have you a Zionist Organisation in your community?"

"No, this is not allowed. We can only belong to associations which have their headquarters in this country. But we can travel freely to Israel and we get Jewish periodicals from all over Europe and from Israel, too."

"How does your rabbi fit into all this?"

"Rabbi? There is none in the whole of Yugoslavia. A single one returned from a concentration camp, he lives upstairs in this building, but he is 75 and has retired. This makes any religious teaching impossible. . . . As you seem so keenly interested in our Jewish life and as you are going on to Zagreb, see our Old Age Home there."

An elderly veterinary surgeon was glad to see a visitor from abroad. "We are very happy here and we are proud of our home, 50 of us. If you come back in a year or two you will be able to see the splendid new building for 120 men and women."

He showed me a photograph of its model. It looks a beautiful structure, the last word in modernity.

"Well," he continued, "it costs 150,000,000 Dinar (about £150,000) to build. There are collections in all Jewish communities of Yugoslavia. The State paid us 1,000,000 for a building it took over. Although out of nearly 100,000 Jews only 6,000 are left in Yugoslavia, the new Home will become a reality."

Continued at foot of next column

BEAMTE

Fristablauf: 31. Dezember, 1956

Wir haben ueber den Inhalt des "Gesetzes zur Wiedergutmachung nationalsozialistischen Unrechts fuer Angehoerige des oeffentlichen Dienstes" (BWGoED) in der Fassung vom 23.12.1955 in der Beilage zur Februar-Nummer von "AJR Information" eingehend berichtet.

Es sei daran erinnert, dass in dieses Gesetz neu einbezogen sind:

(1) Nichtbeamtete a.o. Professoren und Privatdozenten;

(2) Angestellte ohne Anspruch auf Ruhegehalt bezueglich der fuer sie festgesetzten Uebergangsregelung;

(3) Personen im Vorbereitungsdienst fuer eine Beamtenlaufbahn, die nicht als Beamte angesehen wurden (z. B. bayerische Referendare und Assessoren);

(4) Angestellte oeffentlich-rechtlicher Koerperschaften, die auf Grund des BWGoED nur Ansprueche haben, wenn sie in der dem Gesetz beigegebenen Liste aufgenommen sind;

(5) Das Gesetz hat ferner ausdruuecklich bestimmt, dass auch gewisse Angehoerige des oeffentlichen Dienstes ausserhalb des fruueheren Deutschen Reiches Anspruch nach dem BWGoED haben, und zwar solche aus der ehemaligen Freien Stadt Danzig und dem Saargebiet und den dem Deutschen Reich nach dem 31.12.1937 angegliederten Gebieten, einschliesslich Boehmen und Machren. Fuer diese war die Einbeziehung in die Beamtenbestimmung bisher durch besondere Verordnung geregelt;

(6) Bedienstete juedischer Gemeinden. Fuer diese sind die Ansprueche nicht im Gesetz selbst, sondern in einer besonderen Rechtsverordnung geregelt.

Antraege auf Grund des BWGoED, mit Ausnahme der Ansprueche von Gemeindebediensteten, muessen bis zum 31. Dezember, 1956, beim zustaeendigen Konsulat gestellt werden. Ansprueche von Gemeindebediensteten sind bis zum 31. Maerz, 1957, bei der Bundesstelle fuer Verwaltungsangelegenheiten des Bundesministers des Innern—Entschaedigung der Bediensteten juedischer Gemeinden—in Koeln, Ludwigstrasse 2, einzureichen.

Der Beginn der Zahlungen nach BWGoED ist in der Regel der 1. April, 1951. Fuer verschiedene neu einbezogene Gruppen beginnt jedoch die Zahlung der Versorgungsbezuuege zu einem spaeteren Zeitpunkt.

Ansprueche fuer die Zeit vor Beginn der Zahlungen nach BWGoED sind nach den Bestimmungen des Bundesentschaedigungsgesetzes 1956 bei der zustaeendigen Entschaedigungsbehoerde geltend zu machen. Die zustaeendige Entschaedigungsbehoerde ergibt sich aus dem letzten Wohnsitz des Antragstellers. Eine Zusammenstellung der Entschaedigungsbehoerden ist an einer anderen Stelle dieser Ausgabe veroeffentlicht.

"Do you hold any services in Zagreb?"

"Certainly, on Friday night. We have got 1,000 Jews here. By degrees the number of people attending is growing, although we have no rabbi."

As the improvised new Prayer Room is in the Old Age Home itself, he took me down the stairs to show it to me. When we arrived at its door we heard young voices sing.

"Well, I forgot, our youth club has its meeting every Thursday night. So we can't go in. Tomorrow you are going back to England, otherwise I would have invited you to our Friday service. But isn't it nice that, as a farewell, you have heard the cheerful voices of the coming generation."

A. ROSENBERG.

RESTITUTION OF UNCLAIMED JEWISH PROPERTY

Establishment of Equity Hardship Fund

The task of the Jewish Successor Organisations operating in Germany under the restitution laws in the three Western Zones and the Western Sectors of Berlin is now nearing completion. They were established to recover heirless and unclaimed Jewish property of which the owners were deprived under the Nazi régime. The organisations, namely the Jewish Trust Corporation, the Jewish Restitution Successor Organisation, and the French branch of the Trust Corporation, have hitherto made *ex gratia* payments to persons who omitted to claim the restitution of their property within the time limit fixed by the restitution laws. Payments were made out of funds recovered in the place of the Jewish victim. This practice has become known as "Equity" procedure.

As the Successor Organisations are now in the process of winding up their affairs they have decided to set up a trust fund to assist victims of Nazism who not only failed to lodge their restitution claim but also omitted to avail themselves of the Equity procedure. This fund, which is called the Equity Hardship Fund, has been established under a Trust Deed in London, and is administered by five trustees—the Hon. Sir Seymour Karminski, Mr. I. J. Lindner, Q.C., the Hon. Leonard H. L. Cohen, Mr. Alfred Dresel, and Dr. Frederick A. Mann.

The trustees have established an office and all communications should be addressed to: The Manager, Equity Hardship Fund, 9 Dryden Chambers, 119 Oxford Street, London, W.1.

The trustees will consider applications for *ex gratia* payments to persons who would have qualified for payment under the Equity procedure of the Successor Organisations. An official notice will shortly be issued by the trustees setting out the conditions under which applications will be considered. It should be noted that payments will be made only to persons who are in need of assistance. **The final date for submission of such applications will be June 30, 1957.** Applications will be entertained only in respect of the restitution of identifiable property, such as real estate, mortgages, and businesses.

The three Successor Organisations have contributed a total of 2,000,000 Deutschmarks for the purpose of the Equity Hardship Fund. Having regard to the heavy expenditure incurred by them in recovering property or settling claims, successful applicants will receive only 70 per cent; no applicant will receive more than 50,000 Deutschmarks. In general no payment will be made until all

DARLEHEN FUER ANSPRUECHE GEGEN DAS DEUTSCHE REICH

Auf Grund der Beschlagnahme und Einziehung von Bankkonten, Wertpapieren, Liftvans (u.a. in den Haefen Hamburg, Bremen, und bei Spediteuren), sowie der Abgabe von Juwelen und Gegenständen aus Edelmetall und der Einziehung von Hausrat und Moebeln sind zahlreiche Rueckerstattungsverfahren gegen das Deutsche Reich (sogenannte Dritte Masse-Forderungen) durchgeführt worden.

Personen, zu deren Gunsten *rechtskraeftige* Entscheidungen oder Vergleiche aus solchen Rueckerstattungsverfahren gegen das Deutsche Reich ergangen oder abgeschlossen sind, konnten seit einiger Zeit unter bestimmten Voraussetzungen auf Antrag bei der zuständigen Oberfinanzdirektion Darlehen erhalten. Diese Moeglichkeit der Darlehensgewaehrung ist nunmehr durch den Erlass des Bundesministers der Finanzen—V B/4-0 1480-241/56—vom 13. August 1956 erweitert worden. Es koennen Darlehen bis zu DM 10.000—gewaehrt werden.

Der Erlass bestimmt im einzelnen u. a. folgendes:

Voraussetzung fuer die Darlehensgewaehrung ist eine *rechtskraeftige Entscheidung oder ein rechtsgueltiger Vergleich*, nach denen das Deutsche Reich zur Zahlung eines RM—oder DM—Betrages verpflichtet ist, und dass der Berechtigte entweder das 60. *Lebensjahr* vollendet hat, oder durch Krankheit oder Gebrechen in seiner *Erwerbsfaehigkeit* um mindestens 50 v. H. *gemindert* ist, oder *beduerftig* ist.

Eine *Beduerftigkeit* besteht u. a., wenn der Berechtigte infolge *aussergewoehnlicher* oder *unvorhergesehener unverschuldeter Ereignisse* Aufwendungen machen oder Verbindlichkeiten eingehen muss, die er ohne ein Darlehen nicht oder nur unter *erschwerenden Bedingungen* zu tragen oder zu *erfuellen* vermag, oder wenn nur durch die Gewaehrung eines Darlehens der Eintritt eines erheblichen wirtschaftlichen Schadens fuer den Antragsteller verhindert werden kann. Grundlage fuer die Anerkennung der *Beduerftigkeit* ist eine Bescheinigung der *zustaendigen konsularischen Vertretung*. Eine *Beduerftigkeit* ist anzunehmen,

applications have been investigated, but the trustees are authorised to make interim payments at their discretion. If the Fund should be insufficient to meet all requirements proportionate payments will be made.

wenn das monatliche Einkommen des Berechtigten nicht mehr als das Doppelte des Existenzminimums eines Einwohners gleichen Familienstandes des betreffenden Staates betraegt.

Darlehen koennen bis zu einem *Gesamtbetrag* von DM 10.000—gewaehrt werden. Hat der Berechtigte bereits Darlehen auf seine rueckerstattungsrechtlichen Ansprueche gegen das Deutsche Reich von einer Oberfinanzdirektion oder mehreren Oberfinanzdirektionen erhalten, so sind diese Darlehen auf den *Hoehstbetrag* von DM 10.000—anzurechnen.

Fuer die Errechnung des Darlehens gilt folgendes:

Geldsummenansprueche sind im Verhaeltnis 10 RM: 1 DM umzurechnen. Unter den Begriff der *Geldsummenansprueche* fallen nur die auf Zahlung eines RM-Betrages gerichteten Ansprueche, die im Verhaeltnis 10: 1 umzustellen oder umzurechnen waeren, wenn sie sich nicht gegen das Deutsche Reich richteten. Sind *Schadensersatzansprueche* (z.B. wegen Entziehung von Liftvans oder Juwelen) in DM festgesetzt, so ist der DM-Betrag der Darlehensgewaehrung zugrunde zu legen. Ist nur der RM-Wert einer entzogenen Sache festgestellt worden, so ist bei der Darlehensgewaehrung von einem DM-Betrag im gleichen Nennbetrage auszugehen. Ist das Deutsche Reich zur Leistung von *Wertpapieren* verpflichtet, so sind der Errechnung des Darlehensbetrages 50 v.H. des Kurswertes des Wertpapiere am 1.4.1956 zugrunde zu legen.

Sind Darlehen im *Gesamtbetrag* von DM 10.000—gewaehrt worden und ist mit diesem Betrag 50% des Anspruchs erreicht, so kann ein weiteres Darlehen nicht gewaehrt werden. Bleibt der Darlehensbetrag um mindestens DM 1.000—unter 50 v.H. des Anspruchs, so ist ein Antrag auf Gewaehrung eines weiteren Darlehens dem Bundesfinanzminister nebst Bericht zur Entscheidung vorzulegen. Ein solches weiteres Darlehen darf nur zur Beseitigung einer Notlage des Berechtigten, oder aus sonstigen wichtigen Gruenden, die eine weitere Darlehensgewaehrung als *billig* erscheinen lassen, bis zu 50 v.H. des Anspruchs gewaehrt werden. (Dass es sich hierbei um ganz besondere Ausnahmefaelle handeln muss, ergibt die Tatsache, dass sich der Bundesfinanzminister selbst die Entscheidung vorbehalten hat.—Die Red.)

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ENTSCHAEDIGUNGSBEHOERDEN

Die Zustaendigkeit der Entschaedigungsbehoerden fuer im Ausland befindliche Anspruchsberechtigte nach dem Bundesentschaedigungsgesetz 1956 ergibt sich aus der folgenden Zusammenstellung.

I. Fuer Verfolgte mit letztem Wohnsitz im Bundesgebiet oder in Gross-Berlin oder mit Aufenthalt in einem D.P. Camp am 1.1.47.

Baden-Wuerttemberg:

Das Landesamt f. Wiedergutmachung in **Freiburg**, Goetheplatz 2, fuer den Reg. Bezirk Suedbaden
Karlsruhe, Bahnhofsplatz 14, fuer den Reg. Bezirk Nordbaden
Stuttgart, Neue Weinsteige 21, fuer den Reg. Bezirk Nord-Wuerttemberg
Tuebingen, Friedrichstr. 6, fuer den Reg. Bezirk Sued-Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern.

Bayern:

Das Bayerische Landesentschaedigungsamt, **Muenchen** 2, Arcisstr. 11.

Berlin:

Das Entschaedigungsamt, Berlin W.35, Potsdamer Str. 186.

(zugleich auch fuer Antragsteller mit letztem Wohnsitz im sowjetisch besetzten Sektor von Berlin)

Bremen:

Das Landesamt fuer Wiedergutmachung, Entschaedigungsbehoerde, **Bremen**, Meinkenstr. 1.
Der Magistrat der Stadt, Entschaedigungsbehoerde, **Bremerhaven**, Stadthaus, Block IV.

Hamburg:

Die Sozialbehoerde, Amt fuer Wiedergutmachung, **Hamburg** 36, Dammtorstr. 10.

Hessen:

Der Regierungspraesident, Entschaedigungsbehoerde **Wiesbaden**, Wilhelmstr. 32.
Darmstadt, Rheinstrasse 62
Kassel, Ludwig-Mond-Str. 31 (Jaegerkaserne)

Niedersachsen:

Der Regierungspraesident, Entschaedigungsbehoerde, **Hannover**, Archivstr. 2.

Nordrhein-Westfalen:

Die Aemter fuer Wiedergutmachung der Landkreise und kreisfreien Staedte.

Rheinland-Pfalz:

Das Reg.-Bezirksamt fuer Wiedergutmachung und verw. Vermoegen
Neustadt a.d. Weinstrasse, Maximilianstr. 30, f. Reg. Bezirk Pfalz
Mainz, Grosse Bleiche 16, f. Reg. Bez. Rheinhessen
Koblenz, Loehrstr. 127, f. Reg. Bez. Koblenz u. Montabaur.
Trier, Brotstr. 7/9, f. Reg. Bez. Trier

Schleswig-Holstein:

Das Landesentschaedigungsamt Schleswig-Holstein, **Kiel**, Gartenstr. 7.

II. Fuer Verfolgte mit letztem Wohnsitz im Gebiete der sowjetisch besetzten Zone Deutschlands.

Der Regierungspraesident, Entschaedigungsbehoerde, **Hildesheim**, Buerohaus am Hindenburgplatz.

III. Fuer Verfolgte aus den Vertreibungsgebieten.*

Bei Wohnsitz in europaeischen Laendern:

Der Regierungspraesident in **Koeln**.

Bei Wohnsitz in U.S.A. und Israel:

Das Reg. Bezirksamt fuer Wiedergutmachung und verw. Vermoegen **Neustadt a.d. Weinstrasse**, Maximilianstr. 31.

Bei Wohnsitz in den uebrigen aussereuropaeischen Laendern:

Das Reg. Bezirksamt fuer Wiedergutmachung und verw. Vermoegen, **Mainz**, Grosse Bleiche 16.

IV. Fuer Staatenlose, Fluechtlinge im Sinne der Genfer Konvention und aus Gruenden ihrer Nationalitaet Geschaedigte.

Bei Wohnsitz in europaeischen Laendern:

Der Regierungspraesident in **Koeln**.

Bei Wohnsitz in U.S.A.:

Das Reg. Bezirksamt fuer Wiedergutmachung und verw. Vermoegen, **Trier**, Brotstr. 7/9.

Bei Wohnsitz in Israel:

Das Reg. Bezirksamt fuer Wiedergutmachung und verw. Vermoegen, **Koblenz**, Loehrstr. 127 III.

Bei Wohnsitz in den uebrigen aussereuropaeischen Laendern:

Das Reg. Bezirksamt fuer Wiedergutmachung und verw. Vermoegen, **Mainz**, Grosse Bleiche 16.

* Verfolgte des deutschen Sprach- und Kulturkreises aus ehemals deutschen Gebieten oestlich der Oder-Neisse-Linie (z. B. Breslau, Koenigsberg, Stettin) und aus anderen, nichtdeutschen Gebieten (z. B. Tschechoslowakei).

WAFFEN-SS IN BUNDESWEHR

Heated Argument

The Federal Government has decided that former soldiers and officers of the Waffen-SS up to the rank of Obersturmfuehrer (Lt.-Colonel) can join the Federal Army (Bundeswehr) with their former or a higher military rank. SS men who have committed crimes against humanity are excluded. Members of the former SS and SD (Security Service) can be accepted as well.

The Deputy Chairman of the Defence Committee of the Bundestag, Erler (SPD), declared that the new decision did not make any practical difference because, as before, every applicant has still to prove that he has abandoned the Nazi philosophy.

Criticism and Protest

Many people and organisations inside and outside Germany were not convinced. The "Personalgutachterausschuss" (Committee scrutinising the appointment of officers in the German army), which only deals with officers from colonels upwards, urged special measures for the investigation of former members of the S.S. Other organisations were more outspoken. Protests against any former SS men joining the armed forces came from the Club of Republican Publicists "Gruenwalder Kreis," the "Arbeitsgemeinschaft politisch und rassisch Verfolgter Berlin," the "Nordhessische Gemeinschaft verfolgter Sozialdemokraten," the "Deutsche Liga fuer Menschenrechte," the "Landesrat fuer Freiheit und Recht in Bayern," the French organisation for the Fight against Racial Hatred and Antisemitism, the International Association of Resistance Fighters.

The "Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland" has informed the Federal Chancellor of its apprehensions and alarm and declared that people who had been persecuted could not be expected to serve

under former active members of the Waffen-SS.

This again raised the problem of Jews in the Bundeswehr. The "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung" published a number of letters on this subject. One reader had suggested that Jews should be exempted from military service altogether. An officer cadet (Faehrich) contradicts and writes: "Together we want to forget the period of special laws for the Jews. Every German citizen who wants to live in peace and freedom has the duty to fight for it, if necessary. The past has shown that the Jews were loyal citizens."

The Press

Periodicals and newspapers oppose the appointment of former SS officers: the "Gegenwart," the "Tagesspiegel," the "Frankfurter Rundschau"; the "Sueddeutsche Zeitung" contradicts Dr. Adenauer, who had stated that "the Waffen-SS has only the name in common with other SS formations, and that in every other respect they were soldiers like everybody else."

Opinions in favour of the Waffen-SS—apart from Government speakers—are expressed by the organ of the "Freie Demokratische Partei" in North Rhine-Westphalia "Fortschritt," which writes: "Who knows of the fierce opposition which the Waffen-SS maintained against Himmler throughout the war?" A similar view is taken by the "Freie Volkspartei," which broke away from the FDP.

Differences within the former Waffen-SS came into the open during two meetings of the organisation of former members. In the first meeting two former Generals, Gille and Steiner, welcomed the decision of the Federal Government and urged a loyal attitude towards the State. At a second meeting, SS General Kurt Meyer, who has served a prison sentence as a war criminal, declared that first of all any discrimination against the Waffen-SS must be abolished.

The Socialist member of the Bundestag, Kahn-Ackermann, revealed in Bonn that so far the applications of former members of the Waffen-SS had met with little success. In one district 75 per cent of the applicants had been refused because their standard of intelligence was not high enough or their political views were not acceptable.

According to latest reports the new Federal Minister of Defence, Strauss, plans to establish a Central Board which has to screen all applicants to the "Bundeswehr" who had been members of the Waffen-SS.

PILGRIMAGE TO DACHAU AND BELSEN

In the former concentration camp at Dachau, the foundation-stone was laid for a monument in memory of the victims of Nazism. Former internees from 20 countries attended the ceremony. The Bavarian Government promised to transform the camp into a memorial in order to warn future generations to banish hatred and to further the ideals of human brotherhood.

In Bergen-Belsen representatives of the trade unions of Lower Saxony placed a wreath at the foot of the memorial monument. The youth secretary of the trade unions urged in his address that adequate care should be taken of the camp.

"ANTI-NAZI" ALFRED ROSENBERG

The Nazi publishing firm Plesse Verlag—its owner is the former SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer and member of the Landtag of Lower Saxony, Waldemar Schuetz—has published the "Letzte Aufzeichnungen von Alfred Rosenberg." Now it is maintained that the editor of this book has either weakened or changed those remarks which betray a critical or negative attitude towards National-Socialism. On the other hand, in the "Tagebuch of Alfred Rosenberg" the author's tendencies of opposition have been, it is said, exaggerated.

GAULEITER KOCH ALIVE?

It has been reported that, according to repatriated German prisoners of war, the former Gauleiter of East Prussia, Erich Koch, is alive and in a Polish prison.

ANGLO-JUDAICA

Concern for Israel

The one-sided condemnation of Israel by the British Foreign Office was described by the President of the Anglo-Jewish Association as "unctuously hypocritical and very unhelpful." In a statement which was unanimously endorsed by an AJA Council meeting, Mr. R. N. Carvalho also praised the "almost superhuman" restraint displayed by the Israelis during the Suez Canal crisis and expressed the hope that an honourable and peaceful solution would settle the Arab-Israel problem, too.

The fierce quarrel now raging in Jerusalem between religious zealots and the Government of Israel was echoed in a statement by the Zionist Federation deploring "the campaign of vilification and misrepresentation initiated by extremist Aguda leaders which seeks to discredit the State of Israel in the name of religion." The British Agudas Israel, for their part, advised the Zionist Federation "not to identify Erets Israel and Zionism." Synagogues and communal organisations received from a body called "Committee for the Defence of Religious Freedom" leaflets bearing such captions as "Thy Brothers' Blood is Calling You from Zion" and asserting that "the remnant of religious Jewry is being massacred in the Holy City of Jerusalem." Suggestions to disregard the Kol Nidrei Appeal for Israel were sufficiently widespread to cause the Chief Rabbi and the new Principal Rabbi of the Federation of Synagogues to urge their Ministers to proceed "notwithstanding the recent events in Jerusalem."

Jewish Education

The controversy also flared up in discussions on Jewish education in Britain. Day schools planned by the Zionist Federation were condemned as "Mapai kindergartens" by the Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations, and when the Federation of Synagogues decided to establish a day school jointly with the Zionists, one of its Vice-Presidents resigned in protest against any association with a political party "whose intrusion into Jewish education was resented by all Orthodox Jewry."

In defence of the Zionist project, Dr. I. S. Fox, Chairman of the Zionist Federation's Education Committee, explained that the Jewish education envisaged in their classes was of a traditionally Orthodox character as they fully realised that in this country it could not be otherwise.

The number of teachers employed by the London Board of Jewish Religious Education—about 420—and the number of pupils on its combined roll—now approaching 15,000—are the highest in its ten years' history. On the other hand, many of the Board's classes, it was stated by the chairman, Mr. S. S. Levin, are "not viable educationally or financially," owing, in part, to "the breakdown of Yiddishkeit in so many homes" and the inadequacy of teachers and local committees.

The total roll of the schools attached to the Jewish Secondary Schools Movement has risen from 1,500 to 1,650. The two Hasmonian Grammar Schools are now attended by 300 boys and 250 girls.

Inauguration of Jewish Theological College

At the opening ceremony of the Jewish Theological College, inaugurated by the Association of Synagogues in Great Britain, the lecture was given by Dr. Leon Roth. He stressed that Jewish learning had never been restricted to specialists and expressed the hope that the seminary would open its doors widely to students of all shades of Jewish thought. He also emphasised that it was a decisive function of the Diaspora to keep alive the spiritual values of Judaism.

Rabbi Dr. Van der Zyl, Director of Studies, outlined the day-to-day work to be carried out by the College. The lecturers include Rabbi Dr. I. Maybaum, Dr. Erwin Rosenthal (Cambridge), Dr. Joseph Heller, and Dr. A. Doerfler and Dr. Ellen Littmann (both formerly of Jerusalem). Rabbi Dr. Leo Baeck, who was unable to attend the ceremony, sent an inspiring message. He recalled that the Rabbinical Seminary in Breslau, the first institution of its kind in Germany, had started from small beginnings and later on developed into one of the most important places of Jewish learning and teaching. He expressed the hope that the efforts of the new London College would result in similar achievements.

Rabbi Dr. H. Reinhart was in the chair.

MEASURES AGAINST NAZIS

The Organisation of the German Book Trade "Boersenverein" have excluded two Nazi publishers, Plesse Verlag and Druffel Verlag, from the Frankfurt Book Fair.

The Senate of West Berlin has banned two organisations which were founded by the former leader of the "Schwarze Front" Otto Strasser: "Arbeitsgemeinschaft nie vergessene Heimat" and "Bund fuer Deutschlands Erneuerung."

A West Berlin Court fined the shop-assistant Emil Guenther 500 DM. and banned him from any political activity for life. In 1942 he had persecuted and ill-treated two of his neighbours for racial reasons and eventually he had denounced them to the Gestapo. They were deported and never came back. For this crime a Berlin Court had sentenced him in 1947 to ten years' penal servitude.

The former Gauleiter of Mainfranken, Hellmuth, received a prisoner of war indemnification of 5,160 DM. The city of Kassel has decided that he must pay back this sum.

Proceedings have been taken against Erich Gritzbach, Goering's personal adviser and Press-Secretary. Gritzbach, who lives in Stuttgart, receives a monthly pension of 1,293 DM.

In Berlin a plumber was sentenced to one month's imprisonment; probation was rejected. In a restaurant he said to a Jewish businessman: "Another one whom Hitler forgot to burn." The Jew, whose parents had perished in Auschwitz, immediately left the restaurant. Another guest reproached the accused energetically, and the owner threw him out.

The former Lt.-General of the Waffen-SS and Chief of the SS-Medical Service, Karl Genzken, had appealed against a fine of 34,500 DM. The Court of Appeal raised the sum to 50,000 DM.

The wife of Hitler's deputy, Rudolf Hess, has taken legal action in Munich in order to get public assistance. Her lawyer said: as Hess fled to England in 1941, he was to be considered an ordinary prisoner of war. Therefore his wife was entitled to an allowance.

The West Berlin Denazification Court imposed a fine on Werner Schulze-Wechsungen, a Storm Troop Colonel who was commandant of the Oranienburg concentration camp.

A. Rosenberg

A SCHOOL REMEMBERS KARL WOLFSKEHL

Karl Wolfskehl.—In Kommission: Verlag Lambert Schneider, Heidelberg und Darmstadt 1955. Heft 4 der Zeitschrift eines humanistischen Gymnasiums Agora, herausgegeben vom Ludwig-Georgs-Gymnasium Darmstadt. Das Heft erschien mit Unterstützung des Magistrats der Stadt Darmstadt. pp. 115.

When we approach Karl Wolfskehl today a conflict arises in us. We wonder who is nearer to us, the man or the poet. After reading the publication of the Ludwig-Georgs-Gymnasium I knew that it was the man, because fate had ordained for him what it had for so many of us. In discussing Wolfskehl the question is again raised: what is the meaning of the ordeal of German Jewry, what could, what should be our response?

Frank Discussion of Problems

I personally find it gratifying, even moving, that a German "Gymnasium," Wolfskehl's own school (Stefan George and the Gundolfs were its pupils too) puts these questions squarely and frankly, not shirking any of the issues involved. The life and work of the poet are described and illustrated by his own writings in prose and verse. Photographs round off the verbal picture. Most valuable is the bibliography of everything written by and about Karl Wolfskehl.

From his youth onwards our poet felt a special affinity to old legends, myths, and traditions as well as to ancient German literature. Among his publications are some of the most beautiful translations of early German poetry. Antiquity, too, charmed and fascinated him and he went one step farther back into his own Jewish past and ancestry. Each of these three elements became the necessary ingredients for the balance and harmony of his personality. The history of his own family reaches back to very ancient times. Already under the Emperor Otto II (973-983) his ancestor Rabbi Kalonymos had settled by the River Main.

Karl Wolfskehl was born in Darmstadt in 1869. In 1893 he met Stefan George for the first time, an event which was to become the determining factor of his future life. He became the most faithful member of the "George-Kreis," and, what is more, the most independent one.

When Hitler came to power Wolfskehl happened to be in Switzerland. He did not return to Germany, instead he emigrated to New Zealand, where he died in 1948. He is buried in Auckland.

The book under review, edited by two undergraduates who passed their "Abiturium" only a year ago, makes it crystal clear what were the two sources which nourished and sustained his soul and life. The country where his ancestors had lived for one thousand years was his own and he himself its loving son:

Euer Wandel war der meine
Eins mit euch auf Hieb und Stich.
Unverbruechlich war uns eine,
Eins das Grosse, eins das Kleine:
Ich war deutsch und ich war Ich.

(An die Deutschen 1933-44)

But at the same time he warns his country:

Borgst dir Zeichen, Zucht und Richter,
Loeschest aus die eignen Lichter,
Faehrst vom Weltentempelhaus
Deiner Kaiser, deiner Dichter
Bruellend, Teut, ins Dunkel aus:
Wuesstest du, was drinnen kreist.

(Der Abgesang 1935)

Yet, as we have said, there was his Jewishness,

intact through all the years he was immersed in the spirit and literature of medieval Germany. It is not true that Wolfskehl "discovered" his Judaism after 1933 only. But what is Judaism?

"Was sonst Leben heisst, scheint hier in jedem Moment in Frage gebracht, ja ueberwunden; was sonst Denkformen, Denknamen sind, ist hier Erscheinung geworden. So ist das Judentum da, greifbar, schmeckbar wie sonst nichts auf der Erde, faktisch und sich selber gleich, selbst eigen—so ist es zugleich bildlos in jedem Verstand, ist nicht Form, nicht Leib, nicht schaubar im hoechsten griechischen, im Mysteriensinne, ist fremd und anders, unerlebbar den Voelkern, die in seinem Allerheiligsten da sie es sprengten, Nichts fanden."

(Das Juedische Geheimnis. 1930)

Having so clearly stated the two fundamentals of his existence he tries to formulate the problem of "assimilation":

"Ich halte mich zurueck, Beispiele anzufuehren, auf dies und das zu weisen, auf die grosse, oft innige, stets gegenseitige Befruchtung, auf die Aufnahme der Juden in die Geistes- und Gesinnungsphaere der jeweiligen zweiten Heimat, auf die grossen bedeutsamen oder die charakteristischen einzelnen, vom ptolemaischen Feldherrn Onias bis auf den Vollender des britischen Imperiums, Benjamin Disraeli, von Philo, dem Juden Alexandriens, bis auf Benedictus Spinoza oder, naeher bei uns, inniger mir vertraut, von dem juedischen Minnesaenger, Meister Suezkint von Trimberg bis zu Heinrich Heine und heute zu Friedrich Gundolf. Wer wohl koennte es ueber sich bringen, im Angesicht solcher Figuren und Laeufte, ihrer Reinheit, ihrer Wuerde, ihres Werts von

NEW SHORT STORIES BY LOUIS GOLDING

The new collection of Louis Golding's short stories, "Mario on the Beach" (Hutchinson, London, 1956, 191 pages, 10s. 6d.), recalls what Thomas Mann once said about Jacob Wassermann: that he was a born story-teller, like those who told the stories of the Arabian Nights. These twenty-seven short stories—and real short stories they are, the shortest being two pages long, the longest fourteen—make us think of Wassermann's and the leading Anglo-Jewish writer's common heritage from a far-off past. Golding's short-story writing, of course, follows up a very English tradition, his skill being a very individual one, but more than his great novel "Magnolia Street" and its sequels, this new, less ambitious book reveals the joy the author takes in telling a story for its own sake.

These short stories are exemplary ones, which means to say that they can serve as models of the genre. Each of them tells, as the "Novelle" of old, an extraordinary happening, and they are tales of our time, their contents dealing with ordinary people and their style being streamlined; there are no superfluous descriptions nor unnecessary details.

Works of Epic Art

Golding avoids the pitfalls of many modern fiction writers. In their desire to be original or, being aware of the fact that, to some extent, the film and documentary features have taken over the function of that kind of fiction which has no other purpose but to entertain the reader, authors making experiments are inclined to forget that a novel, after all, is in the first instance a work of epic art; only the truly great can afford to neglect it, and even they, sometimes, pay the penalty for trespassing on old-established laws and belittling the value of the narrative element. (A genuine novel, however, is still bound to lose something even when turned into a comparatively good film.)

Knowing both the problems of his craft and

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Schmach zu sprechen oder von Verrat am eigenen Volkstum?"

(From a review of Jakob Klatzkin's "Probleme des modernen Judentums." 1930)

Seeing farther than the narrow limits of our humdrum existence, he knew in 1930 all the awful risks of such a German and Jewish existence and said: "Welcher Geschichtsablauf waere nicht eingemuendet in ein Ende von Blut und Entsetzen, nicht geschritten durchs 'Tor der Traenen'?"

Then the bitter, the cruel test came for himself. How did he stand up to it? In 1933 his voice speaks to us ("Die Stimme spricht"):

Wollt nicht zurueck,
Was war ist Tand,
Im Wanderkleid:
Fortgehn ist Glueck-
Jung lenzt das Land.
Ist Tod—ihr seid
Fortgehn ist Leid,
Bleibt nicht zurueck!

the problems of our time and the problematic nature of contemporary heroes and heroines. Golding comes to the rescue of story telling. The tales in the volume "Mario on the Beach" successfully challenge the often repeated claim that the "crime story" was the only legitimate heir of story telling. They are light weight, but pleasing and full of meaning at the same time. They all have a point and a certain twist; the element of suspense and the moment of surprise are in perfect equilibrium, the latter always comes as an effect, but never as a shock, a quality proving what one could call the education and the manners of a good story-teller.

The characters of the stories live in our turbulent times just as those of the Forsyte Saga of English Jewry, "Magnolia Street," "Mr. Emanuel," "Five Silver Daughters," "The Glory of Elsie Silver," and "To the Quayside." The author has met them on his travels through many lands, just as he has met "Moses the Conqueror" and "Moses the Lawgiver" and has followed Ulysses's footsteps in "Good-bye to Ithaca."

The first story, after which the volume has been named, is typical of Golding's art to choose one dramatic incident to delineate character—in this case a spoiled boy—spoiled on account of his parents' guilty conscience as he was not wanted, lest he should become aware of this. "I met her in Berlin" tells of a refugee woman who feasted many guests in Berlin and was happy in London to feed a mouse. "The Purple Bee" on a set of Rosenthal porcelain is a real "falcon"—according to Heyse's theory of Novelle—showing how Golding makes inanimate things live in a story beginning in Berlin and ending in Los Angeles.

A collection of stories written by a man conscious of the frailty of the human heart and, at the same time, firmly believing in humanity that "listeth where it wills" and "shineth in the darkness."

LUTZ WELTMANN

TRUTH AND CONSCIENCE

Germans See "The Diary of Anne Frank"

Something of that phenomenon known as The Other Germany became visible among the audiences which saw, in the theatres of seven German cities, the stage performance of "The Diary of Anne Frank."

A stark and solemn silence settled on the crowds wherever they watched—in Düsseldorf, Hamburg, Aachen, Karlsruhe, Konstanz, West Berlin, and in Dresden. They were overwhelmed, many in tears ("after the interval the man in front of me put his head in his hands and did not afterwards look at the stage," relates the London *Observer* Correspondent from Berlin), and no hand stirred to intrude upon what was regarded as a "requiem for a child" by giving the customary applause. It would have seemed an insufferable profanation.

a fruitful and lasting one. The critic of the Catholic *Kölnische Rundschau* came back spiritually uplifted after having been in great fear of what another described as "a warning from an unknown grave," and he was "happy that a play like this can be shown in our country." But he could not help wondering whether people really would want to see it, and he confessed he had doubts. Still, here is cause for hope, however frail and flickering, and if it is a risk, perhaps it is a worthy risk to share the faith of Anne Frank which did so much to rouse those who listened to her Diary: "In spite of everything, I still believe that people are really good at heart."

The play, which was throughout performed by non-Jews (except in Düsseldorf where Anne's father was Ernst Deutsch and the mother Sybille

IN MEMORIAM

Walter Kolb

The Lord Mayor of Frankfurt, Dr. Walter Kolb, died after a heart attack. As he himself had suffered under the Nazi régime, he strove to help those who had been persecuted and always insisted on a fair deal for the Jews. The Jewish community in Germany has lost a ready helper and sincere friend.

The Federal President, Dr. Heuss, attended the funeral.

Egon Erwin Kisch

The "Rasende Reporter" Egon Erwin Kisch was born in the old town of Prague. A memorial plaque has been unveiled at the place of his birth. Kisch, who died in Prague in 1948, was an honorary President of the Council of Jewish communities in Bohemia and Moravia.

Heinrich Heine

The town of Lueneburg held a Heinrich Heine commemoration in the State Hall of its Town Hall. The occasion for this event was the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the town's foundation. Heine lived in Lueneburg from 1823 to 1827 with his parents. He wrote the "Lorelei" in the Heinehaus at the Ochsenmarkt.

A Board sponsoring the erection of a Heine monument in Hamburg has taken the first step towards the implementation of the scheme by trying to secure suitable preliminary artistic designs for the memorial.

GERMAN JEWS HONOURED

On the occasion of the opening of a new synagogue at Dortmund, the Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, Fritz Steinhoff, presented the Chairman of the Jewish community, Siegfried Heimberg, with the insignia of the Federal Cross of Merit, First Class.

The same decoration was bestowed on the Chairman of the Jewish community of Fuerth, Jean Mandel.

When the King and Queen of the Hellenes paid a State visit to the Federal Republic, the Royal couple visited Hanover where a reception was held. Among the people present was the Chairman of the Jewish community, Norbert Prager.

ACT OF REPARATION

In Frankfurt the City Council approved a settlement with the Jewish community. The community will be given back all estate property which is still registered in the name of the city. As a settlement of all restitution claims of the community a sum of 3.2 million DM. will be paid. The City Council approved unanimously a subsidy of 36,500 DM. for the new Jewish community centre.

In the preceding debate speakers of all parties were in favour of this arrangement and emphasised that it would have pleased the late Lord Mayor, Dr. Kolb.

JEWISH YOUTH IN GERMANY

The head of the Youth Department of the "Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden in Deutschland," Harry Maor, spoke in the "Norddeutscher Rundfunk" about Jewish youth in Germany. He said that nobody was entitled to decide for the Jewish youth in Germany whether there could be a living Jewish community in the Diaspora or only in Israel. A minority of young people only believed in the idea of "German citizens of the Jewish faith."

ISRAEL INVITES BERLIN MAYOR

The Lord Mayor of West Berlin, Dr. Suhr, has been invited by the leader of the Israeli mission in Bonn, Dr. Shinnar, to visit Israel. An invitation has also been extended to Senator Lipschitz (Berlin). Two Berlin Senators, Dr. Paul Hertz and Dr. Guenter Klein, left for a short visit to Israel recently.



PERFORMANCE IN DUESSELDORF

Otto Frank (father): Ernst Deutsch; Edith Frank (mother): Sybille Binder; Anne Frank: Luitgard Im.

Photo: Juergen Theis, Düsseldorf.

The "testimony of a pure heart from the time of horror" prevailed simply by dint of its unadorned truth which "raised the terrible documentary to a revelation of the highest human dignity," writes the *Frankfurter Allgemeine* critic from Düsseldorf. As he considers the Jewish girl's life, which he says had "free from all illusion, conquered hell," this critic is reminded of the "stony relics of Pompeii," and the "12 years of our deepest degradation" pass through his mind. He recalls the "shame and fears," and "wounds, not healed yet, open (and that is good)," because, he adds, "everyday life is thoughtless, and for once the voice of purity, made flesh in a tormented human being, penetrates into our commercial and intellectualised impurity."

This in truth was the Greek "katharsis," the grand cleansing of the soul. It was, wrote the *Times* Special Correspondent from Berlin, an "intimate communion of Germans with their own conscience," and one must devoutly wish it was

Binder) is to be shown, for the first time in England, at Brighton on November 13, and will move to London about a fortnight later. The part of Anne is to be played by a young English actress, Perlita Neilson, and Anne's parents by two Czechs, George Voskobeck and Vera Fusek. The producer will be Mr. Frith Banbury who said that he is going to emphasise "the universality of the theme" as he had "learnt from experience as a producer that any attempt to stress the Jewishness of a character always ends in unreality."

Outside Germany the play has already scored resounding successes in Vienna, Zurich, Oslo, and Tokyo.

GERMAN CHRISTIANS VISIT ISRAEL

Under the auspices of a travel-organisation affiliated with the Munich Roman Catholic Archdiocese, a group of more than 30 Germans visited various Christian places of pilgrimage in Israel.

LOST BOUNDARIES

A Baron's Jewish Ancestry

A recently published reprint from the "Deutsches Familienarchiv" makes fascinating reading.* It sheds light on the inter-relation of the leading Jewish families in Central and Western Germany during the seventeenth and eighteenth century; it shows to what extent prominent Germans who were "Aryans" even in the meaning of the Nazi legislation had Jewish blood in their veins; and it is a, probably unique, "Confessio judaica" of a man who learnt in 1933 that his great-great-grandmother was a Jewess. This ancestress, Natalie von Harder (1804-1882), was the daughter of Baron Ludwig von Stieglitz (1779 Arolsen - St. Petersburg 1843) and Amalie Gottschalk - Duesseldorf (1777 Hanover - St. Petersburg 1838).

The Stieglitz Family

The progenitor of the Stieglitz family was Ludwig's father, Hirsch Bernhard Stieglitz. He was born in Laasphe (Lahn) and settled in Arolsen, where he became "Schutzjude" in 1764 and "Fuerstlich Waldeckscher Hof-und Kammeragent" in 1767. His wife, Edel Elisabeth Markus (1748-1831), had several brothers who adopted the name Marc; among their descendants are the singer Juliane Marc (1796-1865), in Bamberg, whom E. T. A. Hoffmann met, and the painter Franz Marc (1880-1916), made famous by his picture "Turm der blauen Pferde."

Of even greater genealogical interest is the ancestry of Ludwig von Stieglitz's wife, Amalie, the daughter of Gottschalk Levy, of Düsseldorf. It includes Heinrich Heine's paternal great-grandfather, David Simon Heine, and the poet's maternal ancestor, Salomon Levi, of Düsseldorf; therefore, the author rightly expresses satisfaction of the fact that his publication appears just in the Heine memorial year. Other collateral kinsmen recorded in the family tree are Glueckel von Hameln, well known by her memoirs, Leffmann Behrens, the influential Court Jew of Hanover, Daniel Goldschmidt Stuckart, head of Hessian Jewry at the end of the sixteenth century, and the Spaniers, Court Jews of Schaumburg-Lippe. In one way or another, all of them are related with the widespread Gans family, whose founder was Elieser Menz, i.e., Mainz (died 1550); among their descendants are not only personalities whose Jewish origin has always been well known, such as the jurist Eduard Gans, the Mendelssohn-Bartholdys, the Nobel Prize winners T. M. K. Asser and Adolf von Baeyer (his mother was née Hitzig), the scholars Dr. Jacob and Dr. Michael Bernays, Professor Theodor Lessing, Karl Wolfskehl, and Carl Sternheim, but also the geopotician Haushofer, the Professors Caué, Dove, and Droysen, and the Generals von Etzel, von Flies, and von Ingersleben.

From Arolsen to St. Petersburg

The author's direct ancestor Ludwig Stieglitz, together with two of his brothers, went from Arolsen to St. Petersburg and founded the banking firm of L. Stieglitz and Company. By its large-scale financial enterprises, especially by promoting shipping and railway lines, the firm occupied a leading position in the Russian Empire during the first part of the nineteenth century. At the same time, the Palais Stieglitz became a cultural centre of the metropolis during that period. Ludwig Stieglitz who was baronised by the Tsar, was succeeded by his son Alexander (1814-1884). To avoid the repercussions of a pending economic crisis in Russia and to save the fortune of the family, the firm went into voluntary liquidation in 1860, and Alexander later became President of the Russian State Bank. He left an estate of not less than 30 million roubles.

Another interesting member of the Stieglitz family was the writer Heinrich Stieglitz (1801 Arolsen-Venedig 1849). He was the son of Ludwig Stieglitz's brother, Friedrich Jakob Stieglitz (1769-1832), who was also "Fuerstlich Waldeckscher Hofagent." If Heinrich Stieglitz's name is remembered by posterity, it is not so much due to his

* "Die Stieglitz aus Arolsen, ihre Vorfahren und Nachkommen," by Bodo Freilherr von Maydell (Verlag Degener & Co., Neustadt a. d. Aisch, 8 DM.).

literary achievements but in the first place to the extraordinary action of his wife, Charlotte Willhoeft, who committed suicide because she hoped that the tragedy of her death would inspire the poet's artistic productivity.

The Stieglitzs had already severed their affiliation with the Jewish community before the Jewish emancipation laws came into force. The founder of the family, Hirsch Stieglitz, was exempted from certain liabilities imposed on other Jews and later on became baptised. Whilst most of his children still married within the fold the members of the third generation without exception married Gentiles, in most cases scions of Baltic, Russian, or German noble families. Their half-Jewish children and quarter-Jewish grandchildren were born in the first part of the nineteenth century and therefore did not live to see the Nazis' advent to power. On the other hand, the later generations were not affected by the Nazi legislation, because their Jewish origin amounted to less than 25 per cent.

Almost from the first generation onwards the Stieglitzs tried everything possible to conceal their Jewish ancestry. However, they may not always have been successful in this respect as the following episode reveals: When the Rothschilds intended to open a branch in Russia, Alexander Stieglitz feared competition for his firm. He had an audience with the Tsar who himself was not very enthusiastic either, because he did not like enterprises in this country which were directed from abroad. However, he did not see any ways of preventing this. There, Stieglitz reminded him of the law which forbade Jews to found businesses in the Russian capital. The Tsar jumped at this suggestion, but, so the story runs, he smiled ironically, thus indicating that he knew about Stieglitz's own origin.

Similarly the poet Heinrich Stieglitz, neither in his works nor in his correspondence, ever referred to his Jewish descent, quite contrary to Heine and other Jewish contemporaries with whom he was in personal contact.

An "Aryan" Marrano

It is this suppression of the family's Jewish origin which the author wants to make up for. For several generations, he says in the preface, a legacy had been ignored which was of higher value than many another antiquated family tradition. He became only aware of his partly Jewish descent when, in 1933, he and his father were requested to resign as members of the German "Adelsgenossenschaft." In fact, this was the only discrimination he had to experience under the "Third Reich." He had not to suffer the fate of the Jews, nor was he affected by the legislation against "non-Aryans" of 50 per cent or 25 per cent Jewish origin. Nevertheless, his peculiar position was not free from susceptibilities. It is sometimes said that the Jews could ease their situation to some extent by falling back on their own community, whereas the "Mischlinge" had to share the fate of a group to which they no longer belonged; but they too had at least become a recognisable community, though only united by outside pressure. Yet the author, whose origin was not revealed in any public records, was, as an "Aryan," expected to side with the majority and against the Jews whose ancestry he partly shared. In a wider sense, his was the position of a "Marrano." To retain his mental balance he tried to capture the spiritual heritage of Israel. As a religious-minded man with strong Quaker leanings, he studied the teachings of Judaism and, though not returning to the faith of his ancestors, found an answer to his religious longing in the purity of Jewish creed and in the spirituality of Jewish life. Behind Hirsch and Ludwig Stieglitz, his direct ancestors, who had left the fold for the sake of financial and social success, he saw the sages and martyrs, his forefathers of the centuries before. Rightly or wrongly, and certainly in a somehow romantic exaggeration, he attributes his outlook to the fraction of Jewish blood in his veins.

He felt ashamed when he saw the burning of the

EX-GERMAN JEWS IN THE NEWS

Authority on the Middle East

To be cited as an authority by Walter Lippmann, the American commentator, is a distinction that cannot be claimed by many. But Mr. Walter Z. Laqueur has certainly established a sound reputation as a student of the Middle East. His recent book "Communism and Nationalism in the Middle East" has been acclaimed by the Royal Institute of International Affairs as a work of "outstanding importance," differing from similar books by its "objectivity"; a "bias in favour of Turkey and Israel" was said to be "discernible but laudably controlled."

The author is a former German Jew who was born in Breslau in 1921. At the age of 17 he went to the Hebrew University. Subsequently, as a political journalist, he specialised in Middle Eastern affairs. His book has also appeared in the United States and is due to be published in France soon.

Secretary of Mapai

On the first of this month an immigrant from Germany will take over one of the most important executive posts in Israel's political organisation. As the new Secretary of Mapai, 44-year-old Dr. Giora Josephthal is making a long stride forward in his career. He was previously Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, and in that capacity showed great competence in dealing with the manifold problems of integrating newcomers. A native of Nuremberg, he came to Palestine in 1938. During the war he was in charge of the Jewish Agency's Absorption Department, and in 1952 he joined the Jewish team which negotiated the Hague Reparations Agreement.

Former Adviser to Admiralty

A former assistant of Einstein, Dr. Hans S. Joachim, died at Boston, aged 65. He was born in Berlin, at whose university he became a prize pupil of Professor Max Planck. After long experience with the German branch of the General Electric Company, he, after 1933, came to England. Here he worked for the Admiralty during the war and held patents on a torpedo guided by sound. In 1946 he went to the United States, where he was appointed Professor of Physics at several universities.

Painters' Exhibitions

An exhibition of paintings and water-colours—portraits and landscapes done in England and Israel—by Mr. Harry Weinberger, was opened at the Ben Uri Art Gallery by Mrs. Helen C. Bentwich, Chairman of the L.C.C. Mr. Weinberger was born in Berlin in 1924 and came to England in 1939. He worked in a factory in South Wales and later served in H.M. Forces. After the war he continued his art studies in London and has since held teaching posts both in London and in Reading, where he now lives.

Miss Rosa Schafer, who showed new paintings at the Hammersmith Art Gallery, was born in 1901 in Vienna where she studied sculpture and wood-cutting. It was not until she came to England in 1939 that she took to painting, and her last "one-man show" in London was at the Cooling Galleries in 1949.

A Refugee's Will

Mr. Adolf Heikorn, of Adamson Road, Swiss Cottage, London, who left £44,113 (duty £12,380), stated in his will that he wanted to place on record "my heartfelt thanks for the hospitality which I have enjoyed in England as a refugee from Nazism and to express the wish that God's blessing may ever be on England."

synagogues and, as a soldier in Brussels, he tried to help Jews who were in hiding. At the same time he admits that, on the whole, he had not done very much to relieve the plight of the Jews.

From the genealogical point of view, the publication is a valuable work, listing the Jewish ancestry partly up to the pre-Thirty Years War period and the descendants of Hirsch Stieglitz through seven to eight generations. It is thus also an interesting contribution to one aspect of the history of the German Jews. Yet, above all, it is a "document humain" of our times.

RESTITUTION NEWS

OTTO KUESTER IN LONDON

Under the auspices of the "Association of Democratic Lawyers," Rechtsanwalt Otto Kuester (Stuttgart), one of the leading German protagonists of restitution and compensation, spoke at a public meeting on October 1 at Hampstead Town Hall. Dr. J. Auerbach was in the chair.

Mr. Kuester first dealt with the ethical and moral principles involved in the efforts of undoing the wrongs of the Nazi régime. Turning to the Federal Indemnification Law 1956, he stated that, compared with the law of 1953, it contained several very important improvements, *inter alia*, by putting former residents of Eastern Germany on the same footing as those from the Federal German Republic. If restitution and compensation were not always implemented in a satisfactory way, this was generally not due to any lack of good will on the part of the authority but rather to insufficient knowledge of the horrors of the past or to administrative difficulties.

With regard to the shortcomings of the new law, Rechtsanwalt Kuester expressed the view that some of them should be eliminated by way of amendment. It would, for example, be desirable to entitle also those widows to pensions for loss of career whose husbands had died before October 1, 1953. The provisions for loss of career sustained by employees were not satisfactory either. The authorities in charge should also facilitate the procedure by realising the difficulties of claimants to submit the evidence in detail; they should be less formal in this respect.

ENTSCHAEDIGUNGSLEISTUNGEN IN U.S.A. STEUERFREI

In einer Presse-Veroeffentlichung vom 4. Oktober 1956 hat Commissioner Russell C. Harrington vom Internal Revenue Service (U.S. Treasury Department in Washington) bekanntgeben, dass Entschaeidigungsleistungen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland an Verfolgte des Naziregimes, die amerikanische Buerger sind oder ihren dauernden Aufenthalt in den Vereinigten Staaten haben, kein steuerpflichtiges Einkommen im Sinne der US-Steuergesetzgebung darstellen.

Darunter fallen Zahlungen fuer Schaden am Leben, Koerper und Gesundheit, an Freiheit und fuer Schaden im beruflichen und wirtschaftlichen Fortkommen.

In der offiziellen Verlautbarung (Revenue Ruling 56-518) heisst es unter anderem:

"Claims for compensation are authorised under certain laws of the Federal Republic of Germany to be filed by persons who, as former citizens of Germany, were persecuted because of anti-Nazi persuasion or for reasons of race, faith, or philosophy of life, by the National Socialist (Nazi) régime and thereby suffered damage to life, body, health, liberty, rights of property ownership, or to professional or economic advancement. Held (1) the compensation paid by the Federal Republic of Germany to citizens or residents of the United States pursuant to claims filed under its laws on account of such persecution which resulted in damage to life, body, health, liberty, or to professional or economic advancement, are in the nature of reimbursement for the deprivation of civil or personal rights and do not constitute taxable income to the recipients for Federal income tax purposes. See Rev. Rul. 55-132, C.B. 1955-1,213. . . ."

Wie bereits in der vorigen Nummer der "AJR Information" ausgefuehrt wurde, werden in England bisher nur Renten fuer Koerper- und Gesundheitsschaden als nicht steuerpflichtiges Einkommen behandelt; es sind jedoch Bemuehungen im Gange, fuer die im BEG fuer andere Schadensatbestaende vorgesehene Renten (Schaden am Leben und Berufsschaden) die gleiche steuerrechtliche Behandlung zu erwirken.

Wie sich aus verschiedenen in der letzten Zeit getroffenen Einzelverfuegungen (special rulings) des amerikanischen Internal Revenue Service ergibt, unterliegen auch Pensionen, die aus Deutschland bezogen werden, in USA nicht der Steuerpflicht. Diese Regelung beruht auf einer Auslegung der in USA bestehenden einschlaegigen verfassungs- und steuerrechtlichen Bestimmungen.

In his concluding words the speaker recalled the contributions made by German Jews before 1933 to German public and cultural life. Though, after their emigration, they owed loyalty to their country of resettlement, they had also retained their attachment to the cultural values of their past in Germany.

The lecture left a deep impression on the audience. In the discussion which followed, one of the speakers, Rabbi Dr. M. Eschelbacher, certainly expressed the feelings of all present when he said that personalities like Otto Kuester reaffirmed the old Jewish teaching, according to which no nation could be condemned as a whole as long as there were still just men in their midst.

One of the questions raised in the discussion referred to the forthcoming Bundes-Rueckerstattungsgesetz which is to govern the monetary liabilities of the former Reich; it was inconsistent, the questioner pointed out, that, whilst the Federal Indemnification Law had put victims from all parts of Germany on the same footing, the draft of the Bundes-Rueckerstattungsgesetz did not visualise the same treatment.

When one questioner asked whether victims who decided to choose a pension instead of a lump capital payment might run a risk in view of future political developments in Germany, Mr. Kuester stated that it was his firm belief that Germany would stand by its obligations.

The presence in London of Mr. Kuester, who was accompanied by his wife, also provided the pleasant opportunity of strengthening and establishing personal contacts with him. Among the functions arranged in Mr. and Mrs. Kuester's honour was a reception in the house of Dr. J. Auerbach and a luncheon given by the "Council of Jews from Germany," at which tribute was paid to his work by Dr. W. Breslauer, Vice-President of the Council, and Dr. E. Schaefer, Legal Adviser of the United Restitution Organisation.

"K.C." MEETING IN LONDON

Seventy years ago the first fraternity of Jewish students in Germany was founded in Breslau under the name of "Viadrina." It formed the "K.C." (Kartell Convent of German students of the Jewish faith) ten years later, with similar student bodies in Heidelberg, Berlin, and Munich.

To celebrate these two anniversaries, members of the British "K.C." group and their wives gathered together in London on October 20. "K.C.'ers" from Germany and Israel attended, and the largest group of "K.C.'ers," namely the U.S.A. group, was represented by Dr. Bruno Weil, formerly of Berlin. Dr. Arthur Hausdorff, a former member of the "Viadrina," addressed the meeting, as did Dr. Adolph Asch. Dr. Hausdorff recalled the reasons why Jewish students had found it necessary to form a Jewish fraternity. He gave an outline of the political events in the '80s which had led to this necessary separation.

Bruno Weil on Basic Principles

Dr. Bruno Weil spoke on whether or not the programme of the "K.C." had proved a failure. True, the "K.C." fraternities were dissolved and its members, in common with all other Jews, had to leave the country in which they had fought for their rights and which they considered their homeland. The application of the ideology of the "K.C." was, however, not only confined to one country. If the conception that Jews could live as an integrated part of their community and, at the same time, maintain their Jewishness, was no longer practicable, that would be tantamount to a negation of liberal philosophy as such. All over the world there were indications that the great liberal ideas had regained some of their former hold. Those who believed in these ideas when they founded the "K.C." sixty years ago had not lost their belief in the final vindication of their ideals, in spite of everything that had occurred.

On October 21 the "K.C.'ers" were the guests of their fellow member Mr. F. Hallgarten, who had been a successful young lawyer in Germany, but is an even more successful wine merchant in this country. The party was held in the romantic "Roman Wall" bar at Mr. Hallgarten's offices at Crutched Friars, London.

Sofort lieferbar :

Das Bundesentschaedigungsgesetz

in der neuen Fassung mit einer Einfuehrung von Dr. H. G. von Dam. Ausserdem enthaelt die Broschuere das vom Bundeskabinett bereits angenommene Bundesgesetz zur Regelung der rueckerstattungsrechtlichen Geldverbindlichkeiten des Deutschen Reiches und gleichgestellter Rechtstraeger.

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von Dr. H. G. von Dam—Regierungsrat Dr. Loos unter Mitarbeit von Oberregierungsrat G. Neumann. Unter Beruecksichtigung der bis dahin erlassenen Durch fuehrungsverordnungen.

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FEDERAL INDEMNIFICATION LAW

English Translation Available

The United Restitution Office has published an English translation (by Mr. Fred Ransome) of the Federal Indemnification Law (Bundesentschaedigungsgesetz 1956). It may be obtained from the United Restitution Office, 183-189, Finchley Road, London, N.W.3, at a charge of £1 ls., plus postage.

Readers are reminded that copies of the supplement to the August issue of AJR Information explaining in German the contents of the law are still available (2/6, plus postage). They may be ordered from the Association of Jewish Refugees in Gt. Britain, 8, Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3.

"BERLIN FESTIVAL"

Remarque Première

If this year's "Berlin Festival" had an aura of cosmopolitanism it was, last but not least, due to important contributions from Britain: a well-received performance of two G. B. Shaw plays by the Edinburgh Festival Company, a fine production of Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius," an enthusiastically applauded recital by Peter Pears, with Benjamin Britten as his accompanist, and Emlyn Williams' appearance as "Dickens."

However, the highlight was the world première of Erich Maria Remarque's drama "The Last Station." For a few weeks something of the glory of Berlin's cultural life of the 'twenties was recaptured, and among those who flocked to the Remarque first-night one could trace quite a few Jewish ex-Berliners, now living in this country or the U.S.A., who paid a visit to the city which more than any other German town has been thriving at disengaging itself from the ideas and practices of a horrid past. It is exactly this past to which Remarque's play leads us back. With the same unerring flair, which in the late 'twenties prompted him to break the taboo silently imposed upon all war-books, he sensed that now the moment had come to present to Berlin's—and the world's—theatre audiences a dramatised but almost documentary picture of that horrid past which otherwise might be wiped out from memory. The scene is Berlin, the time April 30 and May 1, 1945, when the Russian army had already entered the city. The characters of the play include a Jew who had lived in hiding.

To the Germans of our day the play will no doubt rekindle the almost extinguished feeling of guilt. It is a "Lehrstueck" and it is intensely dramatic. It will carry its message all over Western Germany and perhaps many other countries.

O.Z.

AUSTRIAN FILM ON JEWISH SCIENTIST

A screen biography of Professor Otto Loewi, the Jewish Nobel Prize winner who left Austria after the "Anschluss," will be inaugurated by the Austrian Ministry of Culture. Professor Loewi received the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1936. He now lives in the U.S.A.

TWO EXHIBITIONS

OLD MASTERS AT BROD GALLERY

The paintings of old masters are nearly all by Dutch and Flemish artists, a French or Spanish picture very skilfully underlines the special features of the school of the Netherlands. We all know that the 17th century was the greatest period in Dutch painting. It is the time when the portrait, the genre, but most of all the land- and seascape and the still life reign supreme, and when, owing to certain historical and political conditions, religious subjects were all but missing.

Jan van Goyen, one of the greatest masters of the Dutch landscape, is represented in the exhibition* by a delightful seascape, "Forest Lane," by J. J. Hackaert, is distinguished by its delicate colouring, the charming composition in the middle foreground and the rendering of trees against the sky, which are quite impressionistic. A picture by the famous Philips Wouwerman is called "Horsemen in the Mountains." The air is filled with the haze of the early morning, in the middle of the picture two men and a woman on horse- or mule-back are absorbed in a conversation. The composition calls to mind the Gainsborough in Ken Wood (Hampstead). A little battle scene by Esaias van der Velde is brilliantly drawn, and nobody will fail to see the lovely details and the not so subtle humour of a miniature by the Flemish master Hans Bol, "Landscape With Castle."

The exhibition is adorned with many world-famous names: Ostade, Terborch, Ruysdael, but I must admit that I was fascinated by the great number of still lifes. Essentially nearly all Dutch art in its great century is "still life." But the stillness finds its highest concentration and expression in this collection of mute things. On the one

* 36 Sackville Street, W.1.

hand, it is an assemblage of different shapes, a to and fro of lines and forms, and at the same time a juxtaposition of colours and shades. The cubists seized on this aspect, and mainly Picasso and Braque have brought about a miraculous revival. But at the same time, on a spiritual plane, it is the revelation of a special world. These objects have their being in themselves, they don't need the outside world: a pipe, a jug, a lemon, an oyster—they form an entity, a closed universe themselves. Yet sometimes—in the "Vanitas," by de Claeuw, e.g.—the eyeholes of a deathskull are looking out of the picture at the spectator, reminding him (if of nothing else) that Dutch art, which seems so wholly devoted to the trifles of life, so wholly devoid of any spiritual contents, that true art never can be a mere reflection of objects, that there is more to it than just an optical illusion and the most perfect skill of the masters. Thus I invite you to see this wonderful exhibition, to delight in what is visible, and to ponder the deeper things Dutch art has to tell us.

A.R.

JEWISH ARTISTS AT ZION HOUSE

The official opening of the Contemporary Jewish Artists' Exhibition will take place on Sunday, November 25, 11 a.m., at North-West London Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3, in the presence of leading Jewish personalities.

Sir Jacob Epstein, who is one of the patrons of the exhibition, has agreed to show some of his own works, and a sculptured Menorah by Benno Elkan will be exhibited and lighted every evening during Chanukah.

In conjunction with the Extra-Mural Department of the University of London a series of lectures

DR. GILBERT MURRAY ON REFUGEES

In a stimulating broadcast talk on October 14, Professor Gilbert Murray dealt with groups of persecutees who had found refuge in this country, and especially referred to the immigrants after 1933. He recalled the establishment of the "Society for the Protection of Science and Learning" at the instigation of Lord Beveridge. Dr. Murray himself had taken an active part in helping these refugee scholars, artists, and intellectuals.

Among those who found hospitality in his cottage was Rudolf Olden, a non-Jewish anti-Nazi. "He was a journalist, a good, competent journalist, but a journalist is not an easily exportable piece of furniture."

Once Dr. Murray was told of a musician living in a slummy part of Oxford and in poor health. Dr. Murray put him up as well. He was Karl Rankl, who became Director of the Covent Garden Opera Company.

Other scholars who were helped were Professor Jacoby, later on Professor of Latin in Oxford, and, after the war, Professor Paul Maas, of Koenigsberg, who had been turned out by the Russians and came to England with no possessions. He now holds an appointment with Oxford University Press.

The speaker also recalled a talk he had with Ribbentrop. "There is one thing for certain," Dr. Murray told him, "that England will not persecute, nor tolerate those who do persecute."

The full text of the talk is published in "The Listener" of October 18.

on art has been arranged during the time of the exhibition, which will be open every week-day from 5-10 p.m., and on Sundays from 11 a.m.-10 p.m. (until December 23). The address of the Secretary to the Exhibition is 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3 (Tel. PRI. 5275).

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NEW SOCIAL SCHEMES FOR GERMAN JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES

Global payments which have become available or are to be expected for relief and rehabilitation work among Jews from Germany have resulted in new activities of the American Federation of Jews from Central Europe, the corresponding organisation of the AJR in the United States. This is reflected in the printed report of the Federation's annual meeting, held on May 20, 1956, in New York. To cope with the new tasks a special operating body, "United Help Inc.," has been established by the Federation. Outlining its programme, the Executive Director, Dr. Kurt G. Herz, stressed the need for housing elderly German Jews in Homes for the aged. However, in his view, "institutionalisation" should be the last step, and the efforts should be directed to keep old people in their normal surroundings and to offer them companionship in clubs, to organise visits, and to bring medical and nursing cares into their own homes. Both the establishment of Homes for the aged and the other schemes should be carried out in co-operation with the existing Jewish agencies in the United States. At the same time, help should not be restricted to the aged people. It will also be needed for education (scholarships) and other needs (e.g. psychiatric treatment).

The publication also includes the annual report

given by Dr. Hermann Muller, Executive Vice-President of the Federation, who, *inter alia*, mentioned that the United Restitution Organisation in New York has at present to deal with 45,000 claims.

An address on "Observations after ten years in Germany" was given by Mr. Benjamin B. Ferencz, until recently URO Director of Operations in Germany. He recognised the "gallant attempt on the part of the communities to revive and preserve Jewish life in Germany." However, he expressed doubts as to whether there was a chance of real cultural life in the German-Jewish communities. Mr. Ferencz also dealt with his experience in the field of restitution and compensation and with the U.S. policy in Germany.

In his opening address Rabbi Dr. Max Gruenwald, President of the Federation, pointed out that if the Federation had to encounter difficulties in the course of its work they were to a high extent due to the fact that "the talent of assimilation, one of the characteristics of German Jews, has developed in this country into an artistry of forgetting what lies behind us." He stressed that joint efforts of German Jews would not result in a loss to the Jewish community at large, because

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

MATERIAL UEBER BERTHA PAPPENHEIM

Besitzer von Material aus dem Nachlass Bertha Pappenheims, besonders Briefe von ihr und an sie, werden im Einverstaendnis mit ihrer Familie gebeten, diese im Original oder in photostatischen Kopien dem Leo Baeck Institute, New York, 1239 Broadway, leihweise zu ueberlassen. Eine Herausgabe wichtiger Schriftstuecke ist geplant.

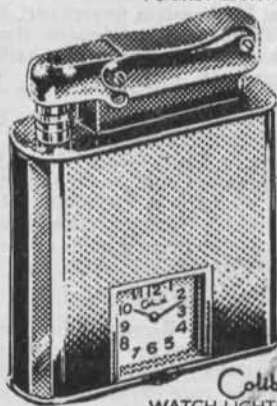
Wir Mitarbeiterinnen und Freunde von Bertha Pappenheim fuehlen, dass wir etwas von ihrer einzigartigen starken Persoenlichkeit der Nachwelt erhalten wollen. Darum haben wir uns an das Leo Baeck Institute mit der Bitte gewandt, als Sammelstelle fuer Dokumente ihres Lebens zu dienen; wir hoffen, dass noch genuegend Zeugnisse ihres Lebens—vor allem ihre Briefe—vorhanden sind, um moeglicherweise eine gesammelte Ausgabe mit biographischen Noten zu veroeffentlichen. Wir danken allen Lesern dieses Aufrufes, die unseren Plan tatkraeftig unterstuetzen.

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PERSONALIA

Professor Fehr—85

Professor Dr. Oscar Fehr, the famous ophthalmic surgeon, celebrated his 85th birthday recently. Prior to his emigration he was a widely-sought eye specialist in Berlin and the head of the Ophthalmic Department of the "Rudolf Virchow Krankenhaus." Though he was already of an advanced age when he came to this country, he read for his English qualifications—later on, for many years, he practised in London. The AJR considers it a privilege that, as an interested member, he has always been associated with its efforts. His grateful patients and the great number of friends he has made in his long and successful career express their sincere congratulations to him.

Professor Ernst Lewy—75

Ernst Lewy, formerly Professor of Comparative Philology in Berlin University, celebrated his 75th birthday. He first emigrated to Barcelona, but the Spanish Civil War forced him to seek a new refuge which he readily found in Dublin. In 1942, the Royal Irish Academy published his essay (in German) "Der Bau der europaischen Sprachen." Professor Lewy is an honorary member of the "Societas Uralo-Altaica" and a corresponding member of the "Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften" which is going to publish his "Kleine Schriften."

Ernst Lewy takes a keen interest in Jewish affairs and has a delightful sense of humour.

OBITUARY

Professor Moshe Schwabe

A remarkable career came to an end with the death of Professor Moshe Schwabe, head of the Department of Classical Studies at the Hebrew University, at the age of 67. A native of Halle, he attended the Universities of Halle and Berlin, taking his Ph.D. degree in 1914. But then he left Germany for Lithuania. There, from 1920 to 1922, he served as head of the Department of Education in the Ministry for Jewish Affairs. He was also principal of the Hebrew High School in Kovno and President of the local Hechalutz centre. He joined the Hebrew University on its foundation in 1925 and from 1950 to 1952 was its Rector. In a message of condolence, Mr. Ben-Gurion said: "His friendship for the people of Israel and his support of their endeavours in their historic homeland will ever remain among the cherished possessions of our people's history."

Mr. Rudolph Rudberg, who was among those killed by Jordanians when delegates to the Congress of the Israel Archaeological Society visited Ramat Rachel, was President of the Israel Dental Association. He went to Palestine in 1938 from Tilsit where he was born in 1910.

Jacob Wassermann, a brother of Oscar, one time director of the Deutsche Bank, died in London, where he had settled over 50 years ago as a banker.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Barmitzvah

Kemp.—The Barmitzvah of Roy Peter, son of Mr. L. Kemp (formerly Ludwig Kluger, Wiener-Neustadt) and Mrs. Paula Kemp (née Baehr, Hamburg), of 9 Ray Court, Shrewsbury Road, London, W.2, will take place on November 10, 1956, at Bayswater Synagogue, Chichester Place, Harrow Road, W.2.

Deaths

Mrs. Nellie Mayer (née Oppenheim), 29 Mount View, Ealing, London, W.5, formerly Munich, passed away after a long illness, on September 29, at the age of 61. Deeply mourned by her husband.

Mr. Alfred L. Kay, of 47 Belsize Court, Lyndhurst Gardens, N.W.3, passed away on October 13. Deeply mourned by his wife, daughter, son-in-law, brothers, sister, relatives, and a wide circle of friends.

Mrs. Herta Landecker passed away on October 10, in Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A. Deeply mourned by her son, daughter-in-law, grandchildren, relatives, and friends.

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JEWISH OXFORD SCHOLARS HONOURED

Jews from Germany played a prominent part at a dinner organised by the B'nai B'rith First Lodge of England. Rabbi C. E. Cassell was in the chair, and the function was held to honour three scholars from Oxford, Mr. Max Beloff and two scholars of German-Jewish origin, Dr. David D. Daube, and Professor Sir Francis Simon, who due to illness was prevented from attending. Dr. Daube spoke of the need to find a middle way and synthesis between the German and English approach to scholarship and science. Mr. Beloff dealt with the position of the Jewish students at the University.

Miss Olga Reich, born Vienna, 15.1.1917, being sought by a Mrs. Rahel Seligman, formerly Rahel Susser.

Mr. Herbert Munk or Muntz, born 15.3.1921 in Vienna, sought by the family of Mrs. Emma Schwartz, Vienna VI, Lehargasse 13/1.

Mr. Walter Cahn, born 7.6.1911 in Krefeld, last known address, 2 Cleve Road, N.W.6, for Mr. Rolf Oppenheim, of Melbourne, Australia. Reply to AJR.

Mr. Leo Anker, born Vienna 29.8.1927, came to U.K. 6.7.1939, served with the British Army in Middle East, last known address, 81 Broomfield Road, S.W.4, from where he has moved. Reply to AJR.

Dr. Ernst Loebenstein (merchant), last known address, 155 Adelaide Road, Hampstead, N.W.3 (apparently hailing from Soest or neighbourhood), for AJR.

Margot Haas (née Feldmann), last known address in 1951, London, W.12, 34 Shepherds Bush Green, for AJR.

Mrs. Margarete Cohn (née Hoffmann), born 24.9.1904, in Rixdorf; last address, Berlin-Wannsee, Douglasstr. Believed to have emigrated to England in 1935. Reply to AJR.

Personal Inquiries

Persons from Breslau who know something about the fate of the merchant **Oskar Gratz and his wife, Frieda Luise (née Rosenbaum)**, and his son **Kurt Gratz**, all from Breslau, presumably deported, are asked to get in touch with the son **Jim Grant** (formerly Gratz), 367 Oakwood Lane, Leeds, 8.

The undersigned asks all those to get in touch with him who could give any information about the whereabouts of his mother **Irene Dann (née Sussmann)**, last address Golzow, near Kuestrin. Henry Dann, 7 Hollin Hill Drive, Leeds, 8.

Anyone who remembers that **Mr. Ernst Loewenstein, Kassel** (now Ernest Long) was interned in the Sachsenhausen concentration camp is requested to write to him at 9 Heys View, Prestwich, Lancs. This information is required for the purpose of a compensation claim.

AJR SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Home and Hospital Visits. The number of people who turn to the AJR Social Services Department for help, advice, or encouragement in one way or another is steadily increasing. However, we are under the impression that there are quite a few in our midst who would welcome the various services rendered by the Department, but who so far are not in touch with it. If readers know of any fellow-refugees, especially of lonely and old ones, whose lot could be eased by the AJR, e.g., by regular home visits or by permanent contacts with a voluntary helper, they should communicate with the Social Services Department. Visits would also be paid to patients of Mental Hospitals who have no near relatives or friends, if their names were given to us.

Accommodation. The situation is steadily deteriorating. We receive only a few suitable offers of, but many urgent applications for, rooms. We need rooms, especially in the N.W.3, 8, 6, 11, and 2 districts, at moderate prices with cooking facilities. Please phone MAI. 4449, AJR Social Services Department.

Chanukah Bazaar. From November onwards there will be a great display of gift articles. Please visit the Bazaar and let us have your orders in time. AJR, Room No. 2.

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AJR GLASGOW

Members and friends of the Glasgow Jewish Refugee Society recently gathered to honour the Society's Secretary, Mr. Herbert Levy, on the occasion of his 70th birthday. In an address, the Chairman, Dr. L. Loewensohn, paid due tribute to Mr. Levy's tireless work in helping his fellow-refugees, especially by way of furthering the Mutual Refugees' Aid Society of which he was appointed an Hon. Life President.

OTTO SCHIFF HOUSE

How You Could Help

Quite a few AJR members have asked us whether they could contribute in any way to the well-being of the residents of Otto Schiff House, the Home for the Aged. We wonder whether some of them could be helpful in one of the following ways:

1. Wireless Sets. Most of the residents who are now going to move into the completed new wing have no wireless sets of their own. Any donations of sets in good condition would be greatly welcomed.

2. Television Set. Would any reader be prepared to donate a Television Set (with large screen, if possible)?

3. Car Outings. During the past months, several owners of cars have volunteered to take residents of the Home for occasional outings. This has given great joy to the residents. However, the number of volunteers is not sufficient. Therefore any car owners who are willing to join the scheme would be of great assistance. It is, of course, entirely left to them whether they take people for a ride only occasionally or at certain regular intervals.

Readers who want to help should kindly get in touch with the Matron, Otto Schiff House, 14 Netherhall Gardens, London, N.W.3 (Tel. HAMPstead 2292).

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Published as supplement to
"AJR Information," Aug., 1956
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