

ISSUED BY THE  
ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

8 FAIRFAX MANSIONS, FINCHLEY RD. (corner Fairfax Rd.), London, N.W.3

Telephone: MAIda Vale 9096/7 (General Office and Welfare for the Aged),  
MAIda Vale 4449 (Employment Agency, annually licensed by the L.C.C.,  
and Social Services Dept.)

Office and Consulting Hours:

Monday to Thursday 10 a.m.—1 p.m. 3—6 p.m.

Friday 10 a.m.—1 p.m.

E. G. Lowenthal

## A NEW DIASPORA

## Central European Jews in South America

For four days South American flags, flanking the flag of the State of Israel and those of the State and the City of Sao Paulo, were displayed at the head of a conference table in Sao Paulo. These external signs were not merely a symbol of the recent fifth conference of "Centra" (the association of Jewish communities and organisations in South America founded and developed by Jews from Germany and Central Europe, which was established in 1956). This row of banners, paraded there in miniature, could equally well be viewed as an expression of the involved problems awaiting discussion, namely the question of the spiritual standpoint of the groups represented and their future in this immense, though relatively sparsely populated continent. It must be appreciated that of the total of, say, 700,000 Jews in the whole of South America, Jewish post-1933 refugees from Nazi oppression comprise some 10 per cent and are now organised into more than twenty communities. Most of them are to be found in the ABC countries (Argentina, Brazil and Chile) and the strongest, both numerically and in activity, are in Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Santiago. Of the remaining 630,000 Jews about 70,000 are Sephardim, the rest mainly consists of East European Ashkenazim who settled in South America at the turn of the century or thereafter, and who in many cases now represent the third generation of the original settlers.

## Dispersed Communities

The problem elaborated during the lengthy and serious discussions of the "Centra" conference was not new: it will surely also be the focal point in the deliberations of future conferences of this nature, simply because the economic and cultural position of the Jews depends primarily on the economic stability or, perhaps, instability of the South American States and on the economic position of their somewhat similarly placed environmental society, and because there is as yet no closely-knit, highly organised and consciously Jewish South American Jewry. For that it is still too young, too divergent in its religious background and outlook and too widely dispersed geographically. This is quite apart from the language question (German, Portuguese, Spanish, Hungarian) which, as was clearly apparent to an observer, does exist and which can surely

only be solved satisfactorily with the passage of time.

The question of *belonging* in this Diaspora, and the difficult problems of priorities arising therefrom (retention of the emigré group spirit or fusion into a South American Jewry, the spiritual heritage of German Jewry, aliya, obligations towards South American society, responsibilities towards Israel), took up much space—despite a general recognition of the unity of Judaism—in the programme and deliberations of the Conference. All this was taken particularly seriously in relation to the oft-repeated question (here, too) about the retention, moulding and spiritual demands of Jewish youth and their right to be granted responsibilities and positions of trust in communal organisations and institutions.

## Emphasis on Education

Social work, finance, restitution and matters of internal organisation were hardly discussed at this Conference, but emphasis was laid on the maintenance and expansion of the fledgling Latin American Rabbinical Seminary in Buenos Aires (22 students already) and the attitude of the South American Rabbinical Assembly, which was founded in 1956 and comprises Jewish spiritual leaders, mostly members of the middle generation stemming from Central Europe. In addition, and especially in view of the progress made in the deliberations of the Vatican Council, there was some discussion on the pros and cons of working for an understanding with the Church; a promising start had been made on this already in South America. In general, it was worth noting the deep concern with cultural and religious matters, including Jewish adult education. This was most welcome to the European observer, who was impressed by the fact that here, far from the Jewish centres in Israel, U.S.A. and Europe, a way back was being found to the real Jewish tasks. If, as is to be hoped, simple recognition of the difference between reality and pipe-dreams helped to clarify problems in many minds, then this "Centra" Conference had meaning and served its purpose.

By way of introduction, a broad historical, philosophical and literary address was given by Dr. Fritz Bamberger (New York) who, at the request of the "Centra", had been engaged on a lecture tour of various Jewish communities in South America. His exposition dealt with "New Thinking in Religious Jewry" and was concerned

with the role of "social action" in our religion; and this was most appropriate for introducing a kind of spiritual order into the recognisable realities of Jewish life and, with its many suggestions, for endowing the latter with fresh impulse.

The detailed report on activities by Dr. Rodolfo Hirschfeld, Chairman of the "Centra", and the papers on the theme of the conference ("The Future in South America") by Professor Heinrich Rattner (Sao Paulo), Dr. Alfred Hirschberg (Sao Paulo), Dr. Hardi Swarsensky (Buenos Aires), Rabbi Dr. M. M. Rosenberg (Buenos Aires), Professor Dr. Fritz Pinkuss (Sao Paulo) and Curt Wilk (Buenos Aires), with their sociological, political and religious cultural subject matter, formed the basis for several days' discussion, reflecting the problems outlined above. Among the other representatives of the South American rabbinate who frequently participated, were Professor Dr. Heinrich Lemle (Rio de Janeiro), Egon J. Loewenstein (Santiago) and Dr. Fritz Winter (Montevideo).

The link between the "Centra" and the "Council of Jews from Germany", whose President (Dr. Siegfried Moses, Jerusalem) and Honorary Secretary (Bruno Woyda, London) had sent greetings to the Conference, was mentioned several times. In this connection the present writer, who attended the Conference as a guest, reported on new research and publication projects of the Leo Baeck Institute which, established by the Council almost ten years ago, arouses considerable interest also in South America.

## Sao Paulo Communal Centre

The Opening Meeting was held in the fine communal building of the largest Jewish community in South America established by Jews from Central Europe, the Congregacao Israelita Paulista (C.I.P.), which acted as host and in whose rooms the whole "Centra" Conference, organised by Dr. Hans Feuereisen, took place. The speakers included the Israeli Cultural Attaché for South America, Dr. Shaul Levin (Rio), Rabbi Dr. Nathan Blum (Buenos Aires) for the Rabbinical Assembly, Dr. Rafael Markmann as President of the Organisation of Jewish Communities in the State of Sao Paulo, Dr. Hans Reich (Santiago) for the delegates and a representative of the youth. This was preceded by a festive Friday night service attended by almost a thousand worshippers, at which Rabbi Pinkuss preached.

The presidency of the "Centra", consisting of Dr. Hirschfeld and Hans Leschnitzer (both from Montevideo), was re-elected and it was decided that the next, the sixth "Centra" Conference, should be held in Montevideo in 1966, on which occasion the organisation would be able to look back on the first decade of its existence.

## From the German Scene

### NO EXTENSION OF STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

The Federal German Government has decided not to extend the Statute of Limitations for murder to deal with still uncovered Nazi crimes. Under the 20-year statute new prosecutions cannot be launched after May 8 next in the former British and French zones of Western Germany and after July 1 in the former American zone.

In an official statement to the press the Government spokesman said that an extension would contravene Article 103 of the Federal Constitution which, according to the legal principle of *nulla poena sine lege*, prohibits retroactive legislation. It is intended to issue a world-wide appeal for information about Nazi criminals whose deeds might so far not yet have come to the knowledge of the German authorities.

The statement stressed that, whenever names of suspected Nazi criminals had come to the notice of the German authorities, the necessary legal action had been taken so as to avoid that the culprits might benefit from the expiration of the time limit. Such steps had even been taken against persons who had been presumed dead in 1945; they, too, would be put on trial if they should turn up one day.

The number of accused Nazi criminals at present on trial before the German courts amounted to 750, the statement went on. The spokesman also said that, during the first post-war years, about 5,000 persons had been sentenced by the Allied authorities. Later on, the prosecution came under German jurisdiction and a Central Office in Ludwigsburg was established to co-ordinate the collection of evidence. About 30,000 cases had been investigated. Up to January, 1964, 12,882 persons had been put on trial, of whom 5,445 had been found guilty by the German courts.

### REQUESTS OF JEWS IN GERMANY

#### Statement of "Zentralrat"

After its recent Executive Meeting, the "Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland" issued a statement in which it reiterated its demands for the establishment of diplomatic relations between Germany and Israel and for legislative measures against the activities abroad of German armament experts.

### EX-PRISONERS OF WAR MEET

On October 24, the "Arbeitskreis Featherstone Park" held its annual rally in Duesseldorf. The "Arbeitskreis" comprises former German inmates of the Prisoner of War Camp at Featherstone Park (England), where Captain H. Sulzbach, now hon. president of the Arbeitskreis, served as Education Officer. Its object is the promotion of Anglo-German understanding. The rally was attended by 65 former prisoners of the camp, including several high ranking civil servants of the Federal Foreign Office. The main address was given by Mr. Terence Prittie who spoke about his 16 years' experience as German correspondent to the "Guardian." The new chairman of the "Arbeitskreis" is Landgerichtsrat Schedersky, Investigating Judge in the trial of the Treblinka Camp staff members.

### Gorta Radiovision Service

(Member R.T.R.A.)

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

SALES

REPAIRS

Agents for Bush, Pye, Philips, Ferranti,  
Grundig, etc.

Television Rentals from 8/- Per Week

Mr. Gort will always be pleased to

advise you.

(HAM. 8635)

### GERMANY AND ISRAEL

In the Israeli Knesset a Communist charge was rejected to the effect that West German scientists were active in Israel in general and "in the nuclear sphere in particular". Mr. Abba Eban stated there had been occasional visits to Israel by German scientists within the context of an interchange of scientific opinion, but the Government policy on Germany remained unchanged. There was absolutely no parallel between the visits of German scientists to Israel and their presence in Egypt, where they were helping to enhance President Nasser's military potential.

Questioned about the Israeli denial of reports that Bonn has provided Israel with direct arms aid, official German sources state that no definite information can be given on this point.

Dr. Eugen Gerstenmaier, President of the Bundestag, informed a *Jewish Chronicle* correspondent that the West German Parliament would take action on the activities of German scientists in Egypt. An undertaking on the matter had been given to the West German Opposition, the Social Democrats, said Dr. Gerstenmaier, who is also president of the Christian Democratic parliamentary group. He and his friends in the Bundestag were of the opinion that West Germany must "normalise her relations with Israel, and by normalisation we mean the exchange of Ambassadors, according to usage among sovereign nations". The Bundestag, however, was not empowered to decide on the establishment of diplomatic relations. This was the province of the Government.

It has been disclosed that several German scientists engaged on rocket and aircraft development in Egypt have returned to West Germany to take up similar employment near Munich. More scientists will follow. Cairo reports say that ten German technicians and engineers connected with Egypt's rocket programme have left, and that a further 30 will be leaving towards the end of next year, when their contracts expire. About 120 Germans working on aircraft fuselages are also said to have left or to be intending to leave at the end of this year.

### GERMANS DEMAND DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

#### Mass Rally in Cologne

At a rally under the auspices of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Societies for Christian-Jewish Co-operation, held in Cologne on October 27, almost all the 1,000 people present signed a petition demanding the establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel. In his opening address, Pfarrer Dr. Freudenberg, who was in the chair, said: "We have to restore the nation's name. Israel does not need Germany, but we need Israel to make us trustworthy." The Deputy Mayor of Cologne, Johannes Giesberts, described the question of diplomatic relations as a matter of conscience which could no longer be kept in abeyance.

At the initiative of the Co-ordinating Committee the collection of signatures was continued after the meeting and, so far, the petition has been signed by about 20,000 persons.

### TEACHER ORGANISATION'S PLEDGE

At its Board Meeting on October 24, the Federation of German Teachers Associations stressed the obligation of teachers to take a stand against any kind of overt and disguised antisemitism. The resolution also protested against the work of German scientists in Egypt and demanded the establishment of German-Israeli diplomatic relations.

### ADENAUER PLANS VISIT TO ISRAEL

According to a statement of Dr. Adenauer's secretariat, the former Chancellor intends to pay a visit to Israel. When he was still in office, he had been invited by the then Prime Minister, Mr. Ben-Gurion. He will now make his visit in a private capacity, and hopes that his journey will contribute to an improvement of German-Israeli relations.

### SHADOWS OF THE PAST

#### Treblinka Trial

Ten former S.S. guards accused of complicity in the murder of 700,000 Jews at Treblinka concentration camp face charges at a Düsseldorf trial second only to the Auschwitz trial in Frankfurt.

The main defendants are former S.S. lieutenants Kurt-Hubert, Franz and Willi Mentz and former sergeants August Miete and Gustav Muenzberger. Accused of complicity in mass murder are former sergeants Otto Stadie, Heinrich Artur Mattes, Franz Suchomel, Erwin Lambert, Otto Horn and Albert Otto Rum. Nine of the accused admitted in court that they had been employed in the Nazi "mercy killing" programme and that they had played a part in the massacres at Treblinka. Only the main defendant, Franz, did not make this admission, maintaining that he had been only a cook. The admissions by the nine defendants established for the first time in a war crimes court that there was a direct link between the "mercy killing" programme and the death camps.

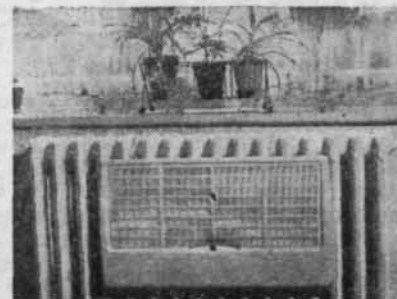
#### Anne Frank

The Vienna police inspector, Karl Silberbauer, who as a wartime Gestapo officer arrested Anne Frank in Amsterdam, has been cleared by a police disciplinary committee. The State prosecution authorities had already announced that there was insufficient evidence to charge Silberbauer with war crimes.—(J.C.)

### ARREST OF LAWYER

The lawyer Dr. Hans Deutsch who, for some years, has been engaged in compensation claims, has been arrested in Bonn. He is accused of having obtained compensation payments by causing clients of his to make unfounded statements. Vienna-born Dr. Deutsch went to Israel when the Nazis came to power. He returned to Europe in connection with numerous compensation claims and took up residence in Lausanne.

Don't suffer from the effects of DRY AIR caused by  
Central-Heating



### INSTALL A HUMIDIFIER

on your Radiator and be free from an unpleasant  
and unhealthy atmosphere.

INEXPENSIVE—NO RUNNING COSTS

Ask for details from:

The Humidifier Co.

25 Bridge Road, Wembley Park, Middx

ARNold 7603

# HOME NEWS

## ANGLO-JUDAICA

### GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS

The number of Jewish M.P.s in the House of Commons is 35. Thirty-three of these are Labour Members and the other two are Conservatives. Two Jewish M.P.s have been given posts in the new Labour Government. Mr. John Diamond has been appointed Chief Secretary, Treasury. Sir Barnett Stross is the new Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health. It has also been announced that Sir Andrew Cohen, a former Governor of Uganda, has been appointed Permanent Secretary to the new Ministry of Overseas Development.

Sir Solly Zuckerman, chief scientific adviser to the Ministry of Defence, will also assist the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, on scientific aspects of his work.

Professor Hermann Bondi, Professor of Mathematics at King's College (London), has been appointed chairman of a special committee to review Britain's defence interests in space and to make recommendations about future research and development. The committee has been established by Mr. Denis Healey, Secretary of State for Defence. Professor Bondi, who was born in Vienna in 1919, has held the chair of mathematics at King's College since 1954. He was one of the guests at the recent dinner in London of the Friends of the Hebrew University.

### FOREIGN-BORN CIVIL SERVANTS

In the Adjournment Debate on November 12, Dame Irene Ward raised the question of security in regard to personal appointments, one to the Prime Minister and one to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by which, in her view, the regulation had been waived that no one of foreign birth should be appointed to any of the departments dealing with various aspects of the Services and covered by the security regulations. The regulation, she stated, was embodied by the Civil Service Commissioners after the episode of Dr. Fuchs.

In his reply Mr. Niall MacDermot, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said that as naturalised British subjects both Dr. Balogh and Mr. Kaldor had been eligible for their appointments as temporary civil servants. In fact naturalised British subjects were also eligible for appointment to the established staff of Civil Service. The access to secret papers was a matter quite distinct from the nationality rules, because the principle was that no one, whatever his origin, was allowed access to classified information unless the head of his department was satisfied that he could be trusted and he was subject to the necessary security inquiries. A special consideration, he went on, arose in the case of persons of alien origin in case they may be liable to pressure, for example, through having relatives behind the Iron Curtain. Each case was considered on its merits. With regard to Dr. Balogh and Mr. Kaldor, Mr. MacDermot reminded the House that both had rendered distinguished service to the country of their adoption.

When the matter was raised again on November 17, the Prime Minister, Mr. Wilson, said: "I very much deprecate some of the statements . . . reflecting on the loyalty of some advisers in respect of whom the security proceedings could not have been more thorough and who have given very good service to this country."

### FIRE AT LONDON YESHIVA

A 15-year-old Yeshiva student, Wolf Katz, died in a fire at the Yeshiva Talmudic College in Cazenove Road, North London. Another boy was seriously injured when he leapt forty feet from a top-floor window. Firemen rescued seven others trapped by the flames.

### RACIAL DISCRIMINATION BILL

The Government has announced its decision to take action against racial discrimination. A Bill to outlaw racial discrimination and incitement to race hatred will be introduced as soon as possible.

### BOARD OF DEPUTIES

#### Review of General Election

At the Board of Deputies first meeting after the summer recess, there was some controversy over the omission of Smethwick in the review of the General Election by the chairman of the defence committee, Mr. John Dight. He referred to the 9 per cent vote which John Bean, leader of the British National Party, polled in Southall, and the 8½ per cent cast for an unknown Independent at Deptford who had stood likewise on a racialist platform. Some members felt that the Board should align itself with the expressions of disgust which Smethwick had aroused.

Mr. Dight replied that while he personally would have expressed abhorrence about Smethwick, the defence committee was concerned only with candidates of antisemitic groups.

Challenged by several speakers, Mr. Dight corrected his statement and confirmed that the Board's policy was, and would continue to be, to speak out against any form of racial discrimination.

#### Statement on Nazi Criminals

Referring to the announcement of the German Government, Sir Barnett Janner, M.P., stated at the board meeting on November 15: "The German Government's legalistic standpoint is one which we cannot approve, and we call upon the Federal German authorities to reconsider the possibility of amending the Federal German Constitution for this purpose."

### JOBS DISCRIMINATION

Mr. Maurice Orbach, M.P., secretary of the Trades Advisory Council, who has concerned himself for several decades with discrimination in employment, states that a Jewish executive will very rarely be found in any of the major industries in this country. There are, he said, none at all in the nationalised industries. Few Jews are recruited for executive posts and fewer still remain. The worst offenders, said Mr. Orbach, are American firms, several of whom required all prospective employees to state their religion—something unknown in this country. This practice is being gradually eliminated.

### A.J.A. ON ARAB BOYCOTT AND BRITISH ELECTIONS

Mr. Maurice Edelman, M.P., president of the Anglo-Jewish Association, at a meeting of the A.J.A. Council, expressed the hope that the new Government would resolutely tackle the boycott issue and its side effects, which were prejudicial to Jews and injurious to Britain's reputation and interests.

Speaking of the General Election, he said that apart from Smethwick and Southall, the vast majority of candidates chose not to make capital out of racialism in any form. Yet it would be wrong to imagine that racialism had been exorcised by disregard. It failed to win electoral support because it was blanketed by general interest.

The number of members of the Jewish faith had increased, Mr. Edelman said, but not as a result of a "Jewish vote". They had been selected and elected by their fellow-citizens of all faiths and as due and proper representatives. Mr. Edelman took exception to a statement by a Sunday newspaper that the Jewish community had done well out of the General Election with one M.P. to every 17,000 Jews. "There is no Numerus Clausus in the British Constitution, and men are judged by the public service they render. The newly elected M.P.s of the Jewish faith and those who elected them will, I am sure, treat this piece of journalistic malevolence with an appropriate contempt", Mr. Edelman added.

### Jewish Remembrance Parade

About 4,000 Jewish ex-Service men and women attended this year's remembrance service at the Cenotaph on November 15. For the first time, the reviewing officer was a serving Jewish general, Major-General James Arthur d'Avigdor-Goldsmid. His brother, Sir Henry d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, M.P., commanded the party which laid the Ajex wreath at the Cenotaph. The service was conducted by the Chief Rabbi and by the Senior Jewish Chaplain to the Forces, the Rev. Dr. I. Levy.

### Hampstead Communal Centre

The new £125,000 community centre and classrooms of the Hampstead Synagogue have been consecrated and opened by the Chief Rabbi. The Rev. Dr. Isaac Levy, who has resigned as minister of the synagogue to become director of the J.N.F. in Britain, and the Rev. C. Lowy, the reader, conducted the service. A tablet to commemorate the occasion was unveiled by Dr. Brodie.

Among those present were the Mayor of Hampstead, Councillor L. C. Denza, and the Mayoress, Mr. Henry Brooke, M.P., and Dame Barbara Brooke and representatives of the United Synagogue.

### Promotion of Jewish Learning

An amount of £100,000, to be spread over ten years, has been given to the newly formed Society for the Promotion of Jewish Learning by Sir Isaac and Lady Wolfson. Sir Isaac is the life president of the Society and the Chief Rabbi is the president. A special trust to administer the gift is to be established. The Society will now be enabled to embark on an ambitious programme of public lectures, for the purpose of which distinguished scholars from Israel and the United States, as well as from this country, will be invited.

### Temporary Shelter

The annual meeting of the Jews' Temporary Shelter was told that the previous year had ended with a deficit of £5,000. An appeal was made to the Anglo-Jewish community to support the Shelter so that its work could go on.

### Young Ajex

More than a hundred young Jewish people over the age of 18 enrolled at the formation of a Leeds Young Ajex. The vice-president of Leeds Ajex, Mr. S. R. Saffman, explained how Ajex, by vigilance, had kept Leeds comparatively quiet. Although Jews formed a very large percentage of the population, because of the lack of legislation against racial incitement the organisation had to operate within a limited framework. The young people would be trained so that Jews should not be left defenceless.

### Soup Kitchen

The Soup Kitchen for the Jewish Poor marked its 110th anniversary with a dinner, at which the Earl of Harewood was guest of honour. Mr. Louis Mintz, the Kitchen's president, was in the chair, and other guests included Lord Boothby, Lord Bearsted, Mr. Charles Clore and Mr. E. Alec Colman. Lord Harewood said that the Soup Kitchen worked not so much for refugees now but to help the old and homeless who had no families and to assist those who were not British subjects and who could not draw old age pensions.

### Rubinstein Concert

An amount of about £10,000 gross was raised at a recital given by Artur Rubinstein, the pianist, at Guildhall, London, in aid of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. At a reception preceding the recital, the pianist was described as "the father" of the orchestra since the death of Bronislaw Huberman, who founded it in 1936.

## NEWS FROM ABROAD

### EASTERN EUROPE

#### SOUTH AFRICAN JEWRY

"Anticom", a newsletter issued by the inter-church commission of the Dutch Reformed Churches of South Africa, carried articles about Jews being behind the world Communist movement.

After denying that the D.R.C. was antisemitic, Dr. J. D. Vorster, actuary of the biggest Dutch Reformed Church, has now alleged that the great majority of people named as Communists by the Government of South Africa are Jewish. Dr. Vorster also described the tendency towards better relations between the Roman Catholic Church and the Jews as a "direct attack on the Christian faith". He criticised Israel for training "pro-Communist" Congolese paratroopers and for implementing economic sanctions against South Africa, saying that such actions gave people ideas which could be used against the Jews.

In an editorial after Dr. Vorster's statements, the *South African Jewish Times* said: "South African Jewry will uphold the democratic right of each and every Jewish citizen to decide public issues for himself, without internal communal dictation."—(J.C.)

#### FEW NAZIS IN AUSTRALIA

A report of the Australian security intelligence organisation was quoted in the Australian Senate. It was stated that on June 26 this year the membership of the Australian National Socialist Party appeared to be slightly above 60. Its present membership is estimated not to exceed 100.

#### FIFTEEN JEWS IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifteen candidates elected to the United States House of Representatives are Jews. Six new Jewish Representatives were added to the nine already serving who were re-elected. With three Senators of Jewish faith continuing their terms and not up for election this year, the total number of 18 Jews simultaneously in Congress is the highest figure in the history of the nation.

#### JEW IN DANISH GOVERNMENT

Mr. Henry Grünbaum has been appointed Danish Minister for Economic Affairs and Relations with Norway, Sweden and Finland, in Mr. Jens Otto Krag's new Social Democratic Government. He is the first Jew to become a member of a Danish Government since the First World War.

The son of a shoemaker, Mr. Grünbaum, 53, started as an engraver but afterwards became a journalist and then head of the economic department of the Danish Workers' and Specialist Workers' Union. During the German occupation of Denmark he was a member of the special branch of the Danish Liberty movement in Sweden.

#### DUTCH WAR CRIMINALS

The Dutch Minister of Justice has rejected appeals for the release from prison of the last four German war criminals. Three of the men were found guilty of mass war crimes against the Jews during the German occupation of Holland. The fourth was one of the leaders of Amersfoort concentration camp. Death sentences were passed on the men by a Dutch court, but were later commuted to life imprisonment.

#### SWITZERLAND

##### Egyptian Arms Dealer

The President of Switzerland, Herr Ludwig von Moos, was questioned at a meeting of the Swiss Federal Council, the national Parliament, about the measures taken by the authorities to deal with the presence of former Nazis and an Egyptian arms dealer, Hassan Sayed Kamil, in the country.

Herr von Moos said that Kamil was not exporting war materials from Switzerland and there was no cause, at this juncture, for expelling him. Investigations had shown that he had contracts with the Cairo Government to deliver industrial equipment. It was probable that these items were used in the assembly of military aircraft—but they could not be called war material. The questioner declared himself only partly satisfied by this answer and said that further constitutional measures should be taken to prevent the indirect exports of arms from Switzerland (there is a Swiss law prohibiting the export of weapons to the Middle East).

Herr von Moos also dealt with the position of Nazis who had sought refuge or residence in Switzerland. He listed five individual cases, including that of Hans-Walter Zech-Neentwich and Hans Globke. All these people were no longer in Switzerland.—(J.C.)

##### "WAR CRIMES HISTORIAN"

Paul Rassinier, a self-styled "war crimes historian," has lost an action for libel in Paris. Rassinier sued M. Bernard Lecache, director of *Le Droit de Vivre*, the organ of the International League Against Racism and Antisemitism, alleging defamation for publishing an article attacking him for his theories and describing him as an agent of the "Nazi International". He contends that the Nazi "Final Solution" of the Jewish problem did not mean the extermination of European Jewry.

The verdict stated that M. Rassinier, by a systematic campaign, had defended theses identical with those of the Nazis and had put himself in a position of legitimate suspicion of treason to the Resistance.

##### FRENCH COMMUNISTS ON ANTISEMITISM

A conference of editors of Jewish Communist papers in the West, pledged "vigilance towards all manifestations of antisemitism and discrimination" and a determination "to unmask hatred of Jews and combat it with the greatest energy, wherever and in whatever form it makes its appearance".

The editors were participating in the two-day tenth national conference of the "Neue Presse" (the Paris Yiddish Communist paper) held in Paris. They admitted that a policy of blind acceptance of the Moscow line could no longer be followed. A number of French-Jewish Communist leaders who also addressed the conference adopted the same attitude.

##### ROME REMEMBERS

A special ceremony in the heart of the ancient Roman Jewish quarter commemorated the deportation of many of Italy's Jews by the Nazis. A memorial was unveiled at the spot where German lorries stopped in October, 1943, to take on 2,091 Jews who were deported. Only 101 returned. The Germans deported 8,000 Italian Jews altogether. A further 2,000 Jews fought with the Italian partisans.

#### Kruschev's Departure

Maitre André Blumel, the former president of the French Zionist Federation and president of the France-U.S.S.R. Association, has stated that Jews have no reason to regret Mr. Khrushchev's dismissal from office and that there are hopes that Mr. Leonid Brezhnev will take a more favourable attitude to the problem of Soviet treatment of her three million Jews.

In an exclusive interview with a *Jewish Chronicle* correspondent, Maitre Blumel, who has paid many visits to Russia and met many Russian leaders, revealed the details of talks he had with Mr. Alexis Adzhubei, Mr. Khrushchev's son-in-law and at that time editor of "Izvestia". Mr. Adzhubei told him that neither his father-in-law nor he were antisemitic. But Maitre Blumel was forced to the conclusion that Khrushchev "either did not want or was not capable of an effective struggle against the scourge of antisemitism, mainly prevalent in the Ukraine".

The French-Jewish leader emphasised that antisemitism was by no means limited to the Ukraine. Although the Soviet Government could not be accused of antisemitism, "there are officials and Communist Party members who are antisemites".

#### Lord Russell on Treatment of Soviet Jews

"It will be unfortunate for both the Soviet Union and the Jewish people if something is not quickly done to accord dignity and justice to Soviet Jews". This was stated by Lord Russell in reply to a letter sent to him by Mr. Aron Vergelis, editor of the Soviet-Jewish journal "Sovietish Heimland". He reminded Mr. Vergelis that the Communist parties in Italy, France, Canada, Scandinavia, Australia and elsewhere have publicly criticised antisemitic literature in the U.S.S.R., discrimination against the Jewish religion and the depredation of Jewish culture. While in Britain Jews could decide for themselves if they wished to assimilate, what form that assimilation should take and in what way they should express their interests as Jews, they had not a comparable choice within the framework of Soviet society. Neither did they have opportunities equal to those of other Soviet nationalities. "Authority imposes upon them conditions of assimilation in which they have virtually no choice but submission," Lord Russell wrote.

#### London Visit of Slovakian Rabbi

The Chief Rabbi of Slovakia, Rabbi Elias Katz, visited London at the invitation of the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Israel Brodie. Rabbi Katz said that Slovakia's 9,000 Jews, with few exceptions, have maintained their Jewishness and have not attempted to assimilate, in contrast with Jews in some other East European countries. Jewish life generally, he said, was in a tolerably good state and Jewish institutions of all kinds exist and are used. There was no overt antisemitism in Slovakia today.

#### Antisemite Gaoled

The municipal court at Legnica (formerly Liegnitz) in western Poland has sentenced a Pole to 14 months' imprisonment for shouting antisemitic slogans at two Jews while drunk. The public prosecutor asked the court to impose a heavy sentence to serve as a warning that antisemitism must be eradicated from among the Polish people.

#### Polish Appointment

The Polish Government has appointed Mr. Joseph Olszewski a pre-war Jewish member of the Polish Communist Party, as deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission. Mr. Olszewski is a member of the Polish Communist Party's Central Committee.

G. L. EDGAR ELECTRICAL Ltd.  
CONTRACTORS and SUPPLIERS  
65 MILL LANE, N.W.6 HAM 8000

## GENEALOGY OF A JEWISH FAMILY

### The Descendants of Herz Ansel

Siegfried M. Auerbach, who has established his reputation as a leading genealogist by the publication of his works on the descendants of his father's paternal and maternal grandparents, Rabbi Abraham and Ester Rebecca Auerbach, of Bonn, and Moritz and Elise Loewenthal, of Ladenburg, has now presented us with the genealogy of the descendants of his mother's maternal grandparents, Herz and Sophia Ansel. The work at the same time covers the descendancy of his mother's paternal grandparents, Wilhelm and Hendel Classen, whose only other child with issue was married to another daughter of Herz Ansel. Thus, the Ansel genealogy concludes the author's research work into the descendants of his four couples of great-grandparents.

The Anselms were an outright Western German family, concentrated in the Rhineland, but also spread over other districts and cities, especially Frankfurt. The progenitor, Herz Ansel (1779-1847), son of Ansel Deutz and Jachet Blau, was a schoolmaster in Bonn. His wife, Sophia (1791-1862), was the daughter of Coppel Bingen and Dona Cahn-Wallerstein. The couple had twelve children, but seven of them left no descendants and the remaining five had altogether 16 children. Thus, the numerical decline which in most families begins at a time which corresponds to the third or fourth generation of the Ansel family, starts at a comparatively early stage.

Contrary to the Auerbach family, whose members included several well-known rabbis and other public figures, the Anselms were just ordinary people whose lives and careers were not known outside their private circles. Yet this makes the genealogy even more typical of an average German-Jewish family.

Of those family members who were resident in Germany when the Nazis seized power, not less than 21 per cent perished. The circumstances under which this happened also reflect the innumerable tragedies during that period. We are told of one descendant who had to leave her birth town of Xanten in 1938, when she was 86, and joined her daughters in Frankfurt; in 1941 she broke her hip and died in the Jewish Hospital, having seen her daughters deported. In another case a couple with a ten-year-old daughter emigrated to Prague in 1933. In 1939 the parents escaped and came to Britain via Sweden. However, the girl, who had been sent to her grandmother in Frankfurt in 1938 and who was to join her parents again in London, was deported because the U.K. visa did not come through before war broke out.

Of the 44 persons who emigrated after 1933, none went to Palestine. This is certainly surprising for a family with comparatively strong Jewish leanings. Nowadays, most German-Jewish families, including many who, before 1933, were indifferent to Jewry and Judaism, have branches in Israel.

Three branches of the family left for South Africa before 1933. One couple, a granddaughter of the progenitor and her husband, emigrated to that country shortly after their marriage in 1895. Their two children were born in Johannesburg. Due to the outbreak of the Boer War the family returned to Cologne. There, the husband died in 1942, but his widow was deported shortly afterwards and perished in Theresienstadt. Only the children survived by re-emigration.

Two other granddaughters of the progenitor also emigrated to South Africa in the 1890s and married Lithuanian Jewish immigrants over there. One of the couples also settled in Cologne after the outbreak of the Boer War; however, in 1910, together with their children, they went back to South Africa. One of their South African-born grandsons settled in Israel; he is the only descendant of the family who lives in that country, but he did not go there as a refugee. The other couple stayed in South Africa for 17 years; however, in 1913, after the husband's death, the widow and the children returned to Germany. When the Nazis came to power, she and one of her sons went to the U.S.A. The other son first went to England and, after the war, to South Africa, his country of birth.

The migrations of these three branches are interesting from a general point of view. Even these voluntary pre-1933 emigrants considered Germany as their homeland, to which they returned for one reason or another. Two of them managed to leave the country again after the Nazis had come to power, and the third perished in a concentration camp.

Another interesting element of the genealogy is the fact that also after their emigration many descendants married girls who were of their own German-Jewish background. On the other hand, there are also instances of mixed marriages. One descendant who now lives in New York married a James Kelley II (son of James Kelley I), and, in true American fashion, their child is James Kelley III.

Several descendants and their spouses changed their names after emigration. One who was born in Dresden came to England with a children's transport and now bears the English name of his foster parents who adopted him.

These few examples may help to show that family genealogies are not only a matter of private interest for the persons to whom they refer but are also important contributions to an all-round assessment of German Jewry in the past as well as after its dispersion.

Needless to say, the Ansel genealogy has been presented by the author with the same accuracy and clear exposition by which his previous genealogies excelled.

W. ROSENSTOCK.

## Old Acquaintances

**Milestones:** Just 75 years ago Hauptmann's "Vor Sonnenaufgang" and Sudermann's "Ehre" had their first nights at Berlin's now defunct Lessing-Theater.—Forty years ago Max Reinhardt opened the Komoedie at Berlin's Kurfurstendamm with his own production of Goldoni's "Diener zweier Herren", starring Hermann and Helene Thimig, Gustav Waldau and Dagny Servaes.—Rudolf Forster has celebrated his 80th birthday in Aussee. We remember him best in Wedekind and Sternheim plays on the stage and as Elisabeth Bergner's partner on the screen. He went into exile but returned from Hollywood shortly before the war broke out.—Heinrich Eduard Jacob, who was born in Berlin and started his career with "Die Zwanzigjahrigen", is 75. For years he was Austrian correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt*; with his books on the histories of coffee and of bread he invented the so-called "Sachbuch".

**News from Everywhere:** Elisabeth von Molo, a granddaughter of Alexander Moissi, will be in Gottfried Reinhardt's "A Gift from Heaven", starring Alec Guinness, and currently in production on the Continent.—Elisabeth Bergner successfully appeared in "The Mad Woman of Chaillot" at Duesseldorf.—Hans Wallenberg, son of the late editor of *B.Z. am Mittag*, resigned as editor of the *Hamburg Welt* to become director of Ullstein in Berlin.—In his published diary of the filming of "My Fair Lady" Cecil Beaton disclosed the unsuccessful attempt by producer G. Cukor to engage Fritzi Massary: her agent asked for too much money, he writes.—In Zürich, Roma Bahn played "Elektra" directed by Lindtberg.

**Obituary:** Actor Bernhard Goetzke, who was in Fritz Lang's "Der muede Tod", "Nibelungen" and "Dr. Mabuse", died half-forgotten in Berlin at the age of 81.—Dr. Sven von Mueller, a former Ullstein journalist and husband of the late Mady Christians, has died in Hamburg.—Seventy-two-year-old I. G. Goldsmith, a film producer in Berlin and in London, who was married to authoress Vera Caspary, has died in Beverly Hills.—Willi Bredel, the prominent East German author, died in East Berlin at the age of 63.

**Germany:** Walter Mehring gave a reading of his poems in Berlin.—Darmstadt will have an exhibition of the works of Alfred Kerr.—Fritz Kortner, whose play "Die Zwiesprache" was produced at Vienna's Akademie-Theater, will direct "Macbeth" with Elisabeth Bergner as Lady Macbeth at Berlin's Volksbuehne.—Curt Riess has completed his biography of the late Max Alsberg.

**Home News:** Vicky, the well-known cartoonist, has married Berlin-born Inge Lew.—Frederic Gotfurt adapted "The Brothers Karamasov" for TV, and BBC-2 will start the series on December 12.—Bernard Grun has completed "Kulturgeschichte des Lachens".—Egon Larsen co-produced a feature about refugees in London with Richard Friedenthal, C. Aronsfeld and the Gotfurts for Bavarian TV.—An inaugural meeting to mark the opening of a German Primary School was recently held at the German Institute in London.

**U.S.A.:** Fritz Kortner's son, Peter, is producing the TV series "Diamond Head" in the "Screen Gems" series.—Hans Brahm is director of "Final Performance" on TV for Hitchcock.—Eric Pommer's son, John, is producing the TV series "Slattery's People".

PEM

## Feuchtwanger (London) Ltd.

Bankers

BASILDON HOUSE, 7-11, MOORGATE, E.C.2

Telephone: METropolitan 8151

Representing:

I. L. FEUCHTWANGER BANK LTD.

FEUCHTWANGER CORPORATION

TEL AVIV : JERUSALEM : HAIFA

60 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK, 17, N.Y.

A. Rosenberg

## Art Reviews

### 25th EXHIBITION OF OLD MASTERS

#### Alfred Brod Gallery

A 25th exhibition is a jubilee, an occasion for celebration, or at least for remembrance, for looking back.

The founder and managing director of the Gallery, Mr. Alfred Brod, was born in Fuerth in 1914. He started collecting pictures at an early age. His first painting was a Jacob Ruysdael from the James Simon Collection. He built his collection round this first acquisition and thus specialised in Dutch art.

During the war friends would ask his advice about the pictures they should buy. If he suggested a certain painting they thought he was getting a commission on it. If he discouraged them they thought he wanted the work for himself or was just being spiteful. So what could he do? He discussed this seemingly insoluble dilemma with the director of the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam who suggested quite a simple solution: "Sell pictures yourself!"

In 1951 Alfred Brod founded his own gallery in Sackville Street.

"Being an art dealer is a way of life", says Mr. Brod. "In spite of all the difficulties it gives joy and fills you with physical and mental energy."

Yet an art dealer could not exist without his clientele. The Alfred Brod Gallery numbers famous persons and museums among its clientele. One day a very well-known tycoon entered the premises and inquired after a certain canvas which had been recommended to him. He was told that it cost £10,000. Horrified, he left the Gallery empty-handed—he had been told on the best authority that no worth-while painting was obtainable for under £20,000!

About a year ago Mr. Brod almost hit the headlines of the City press. In Hampstead, among piles of junk and antiques in an art dealer's premises, he found a bronze bell with the painting of a portrait. The learned finder decided that this must be a painting by Frans Hals, possibly a self-portrait. Its value should be about £30,000.

This, however, is not the only "lucky dip" of this successful and knowledgeable dealer and art-lover. It would be indiscreet to reveal more details.

Out of sheer selfishness we wish Alfred Brod many more exhibitions: they delight us each time anew.

### ELSE MEIDNER EXHIBITION

Visiting a "one-man show", we try to discover the artist's character, what makes him "tick". In this connection it is fascinating and revealing to look at three of Mrs. Meidner's self-portraits, displayed at her recent exhibition at Ben Uri Art Gallery.

The first dates from 1928. As if from behind a veil, a young woman is gazing at the world with sad and questioning eyes: her look is outward and inward at the same time. The outlines are more adumbrated than clearly drawn. This is a soft and lyrical work.

There could not be a greater contrast between the aforementioned work and the self-portrait dated 1961. Much had happened in those 33 years affecting the life of a refugee from Germany. In this portrait much purposeful distortion is evident; the face is dominated by large eyes and a very big mouth that, we imagine, can yell and cry out the

iniquities of this world. Yellow and blue are here the predominant colours (as also in other paintings). The hair is dishevelled and glowing as if it were set on fire. This is expressionism with a vengeance. The self-portrait of 1963 is still very far from the melancholy calm of 1928, but the artist ostensibly has regained a certain composure. There is still some turbulence but not denunciation and despair.

These self-portraits are typical of the development of Mrs. Meidner's style. In her early years her landscapes, portraits and still-lives acquire an almost classical quality through their composition and quiet colouring. Later on, after the catastrophe of 1933, her palette becomes much brighter, almost feverish.

The drawings are a most pleasing feature of the exhibition.

### AN OUTSTANDING NONAGENARIAN

#### Visit to Eugene Spiro

"I know of your interest in art. Wouldn't you like to meet Eugene Spiro? He lives in the same building."

This invitation was given to me in Westside, New York, and I accepted with alacrity. Long ago, in Berlin, I had seen some of Eugene Spiro's portraits. I remembered how great was the respect he enjoyed with his colleagues, who had elected him President of the Berlin Secession. The Prussian Government had appointed him Professor at the Academy of Arts. I wondered how the famous man had withstood the ill wind of fortune and what was left of his personality, shorn of so many honours. A "mighty lot", I can assure you. It was Spiro who led the conversation and not his much younger guests. In April, 1964, he celebrated his 90th birthday. Not much later he was off to Switzerland for a holiday. He showed me small oil paintings he had executed there which were technically perfect, firm in composition and brilliant in colouring.

The Master feels and complains that our modern age almost rejects him because he does not and cannot make any concessions to abstract or other most modern schools of art. Nature has been his guiding light—in his landscapes as in his portraits—and he is not prepared to change the essence of his philosophy and artistic expression.

As a matter of fact, the world has not rejected him completely. Mr. Spiro gave me the catalogue of an exhibition of his works in New York in honour of his birthday. It contains the photograph of a self-portrait, painted only recently, which shows a wonderful technical and spiritual maturity.

In this same one-man show could be seen portraits of Nahum Goldmann (1962) and of Manfred George (1963). Do you know of anybody—except Titian—who was so creative at such an age?

When the evening wore on, Mr. Spiro fetched a series of beautiful colour photographs of the series of Jewish prophets which he began at the age of 85. This subject had been suggested to him and with great enthusiasm he started studying the Bible. I shall never forget with what feeling, understanding and humour he told us the story of Jonah and the whale. The paintings of the prophets reflect movingly his deep insight into that past of our Jewish history.

F. Friedlander

### IN MEMORY OF FRITZ STAHL

#### Centenary of the Art Critic's Birth

Among the prominent Jewish men of letters who lived and worked in Germany Fritz Stahl will always be remembered. Born as Siegfried Lillenthal on December 10, 1864, at Rosenthal, a little town in the former Province of West Prussia, he was fortunate inasmuch as he grew up in an epoch which offered Jewish intellectuals the relatively best chances that they ever had in Germany.

Though passionately drawn to the beautiful world of art, his outlook was not restricted to it: in his formative years he was deeply influenced by the eminent philosopher Wilhelm Dilthey as well as by the no less eminent historian Karl Lamprecht. Writing under the pen-name of Fritz Stahl, he held the journalistic key position of an art critic of the *Berliner Tageblatt*.

Endowed with a comprehensive knowledge of the history of European art as well as with a strong understanding of its true aesthetic values, Stahl became one of the most esteemed and influential art critics in the Germany of his time. He ardently admired the great tradition, created by the leading masters of European art, and in consequence of it was most critical of those modern art movements which resulted in the distortion of the human figure and in the transformation of the visible world into unrecognisable "abstract" forms. In this respect, his views were in agreement with the aesthetic credo of one of his contemporaries, Bernard Berenson, the outstanding art historian of Jewish extraction. However, those radicals who decried Fritz Stahl as a hopelessly "conservative" opponent of the avant-garde of modern art did not do him justice, for he was only opposed to extremist and ultra-modern tendencies of art. Apart from this, he was principally in favour of all modern art up to the Post-Impressionists.

#### Author of Monographs

Fortunately, Fritz Stahl was also able to make time available for writings independent of his journalistic work. He interested himself in the physiognomic aspects of portrait-painting and published comparative studies like "Wie sah Goethe aus?", "Wie sah Bismarck aus?", etc. Furthermore, city planning and its bearing on architecture occupied his mind. While his monograph, "Potsdam—Eine Biographie", testified to his attachment to the creative element of the Prussian spirit, his subsequent monographs, "Paris—Eine Stadt als Kunstwerk" and "Rom—Das Gesicht der Ewigen Stadt", showed how deeply his mind was rooted in the tradition of the great European civilisation.

As a summary of his life's work he published in 1927 the comprehensive book, "Weg zur Kunst—Einführung in Kunst und Kunstgeschichte", which was designed to introduce the reader to the basic concepts of aesthetic judgment as well as to the main features of the epochs of art history from ancient Egypt to the European Rococo. In his view, Michelangelo and Rembrandt were the greatest and most subjective masters; of the latter's "Saul and David" he wrote that "die Farbe nicht mehr nur bildnerisches Ausdrucksmittel ist, sondern sich wie die Musik unmittelbar und erschütternd an die Seele wendet".

He had planned another *magnum opus* about the development of modern European art, but before he could write it he died in Berlin on August 9, 1928. However, a thoughtful manuscript on Rembrandt was found in his literary estate and read to Berlin Radio listeners by his second son, Reinhold. Whether it was published afterwards, we do not know.

Erich Gottgetreu (Jerusalem)

## ZUM THEMA DES JUEDISCHEN SELBSTHASSES

## Der Fall Tucholsky versus Tucholsky

Die viertausend Seiten dicke Gesamtausgabe des schrifstellerischen und journalistischen Werkes Tucholskys, die in drei Bänden bei Rowohlt erschienen ist, und dazu noch die funfshundert Seiten Briefe, die als Band IV nachfolgt, sind im hoechsten Grade bibliothekswert. Mit sicherem Gefuehl fuer alles Wesentliche und Halbwesentliche, wobei das Halbgelegene eben auch zu einer repraesentativen Auswahl gehoert, vermitteln die beiden Herausgeber, Franz J. Raddatz und Mary Gerold-Tucholsky, im Ausgewaehlten den ganzen Tucholsky. Dass dieser produktivste aller Sturm- und Drangautoren der deutschen Vornazi-Jahre mit seiner ungluecklichen und unerwidert gebliebenen Liebe zu Deutschland als ein direkter Nachfahre Heinrich Heines anzusprechen ist, wurde schon oft gesagt—so oft, dass dieses Heine-Tucholsky-Gleichnis schon ein Klischee geworden ist. Aber wie jedes Klischee ist auch dieses flach und einseitig. Erstens war Tucholsky nicht weniger ein guter Schueler Lichtenbergs, hatte etwas vom Feuer der jungen Genies der Kleist- und Buechlerinie, und da er ein leidenschaftlicher Berliner war, sah seine Werkstatt manchmal auch wie eine Glasbrennerei aus.

Die Anordnung der drei Baende ist historisch genau—Stueck vom Stueck kommt, wie es erschien. So laesst sich hier das Leben ablesen, als waere das Ganze eine Biographie. Sie zeigt die schnelle Entwicklung nach links. Es war fuer einen nach Gerechtigkeit strebenden jungen aufgeweckten Antinationalisten und Antimilitaristen der ersten Jahre der Republik ziemlich schwer, von den extremen Utopien der radikalen sozialistischen Ideentraeger nicht hingerissen zu sein—sie verhieszen das Heraufkommen eines messianischen Endzustandes und schienen das erforderliche Beweismaterial in den Aktentaschen zu haben. Diese Linksneigung einfach als "internationalistisch-juedisch" zu beschreiben, wie es in diffamatorischer Absicht vom ersten Nachrevolutionstage an die nationalistischen Kreise in Deutschland taten, war, soweit es nicht nur propagandistisch sein sollte, recht kurzsichtig. Im Gegenteil, sobald die Philosophie des marxistischen Humanismus sich zur Doktrin erhaertete, sobald auf dem Schlachtfeld der Meinungskampfe Terroristengruppen auftauchten und ihre Fuehrer beweisen wollten, dass nur mit Gewalt der Sieg des Proletariats zu erzwingen sei, versuchten die besten der Fuehrer—auch der juedischen Fuehrer—zweifeln ob Gutes durch Boeses zu erreichen sei, Gewaltanwendung zu vermeiden: man denke an Gustav Landauer, Kurt Eisner, Ernst Toller. Auch Kurt Tucholsky gehoerte zu denen, die zurueckschreckten. Er sympathisierte wohl eine Weile mit den Kommunisten, gehoerte ihnen aber niemals an. Bei den Unabhaengigen Sozialdemokraten war er nur kurze Zeit Mitglied. Auch dort erfuellte ihn das Doktrinaere mit Misstrauen.

Es gibt jedoch ein rein-juedisches Element das aus der Zusammenfassung der Schriften und Briefe sehr klar wird—das ist der phaenomenale juedische Selbsthass, der in Tucholsky wie ein boesartiges Geschwuer gefressen hat, und der ihn in dieser Beziehung neben mehrere andere Publizisten juedischer Herkunft stellt—vor allem Maximilian Harden, Karl Kraus und den jungen Theodor Lessing. Es faellt bei dieser Aufzaehlung etwas auf. Tucholskys seelischer Haushalt war von Kindheit an nicht in Ordnung und die Beziehung zu seiner Mutter offensichtlich sehr

schlecht, mehrere seiner Biographen weisen darauf hin. Kraus hat mit seinen Eltern wohl weit mehr Glueck gehabt; aber von Harden wissen wir nach seinem eignen Zeugnis, wie sehr er seinen Vater hasste, von dem die Mutter sich nach vieljaehriger Qual schliesslich scheiden liess; und auch Theodor Lessing stand mit dem als Tyrannen empfundenen Vater auf Kriegsfuss.

Als einziger von dieser Gruppe ist Lessing im spaeteren Alter auf glaenzende Weise mit dem Problem des Juedischen Selbsthasses fertig geworden, indem er dem Thema ein ganzes Buch widmete; wenn er auch an anderen, einschliesslich Maximilian Harden, exemplifizierte, so war es doch eine Art tief-schuerfender Selbstanalyse. Harden, Kraus und Tucholsky blieben viel laenger in ihrem Selbsthass befangen, bis es Harden erst nach dem Mordanschlag auf ihn selbst (1922), Tucholsky und Kraus sogar erst in den Jahren nach der "Machtergreifung" durch die Nazis das spottende Wort verschlug.

Noch etwas anderes faellt in diesem Zusammenhang auf. Alle vier Prototypen des juedischen Selbsthasses hatten ihre beabsichtigte Lossagung vom Judentum durch die Taufe dokumentiert—Lessing machte sie allerdings spaeter formell wieder rueckgaengig, Kraus blieb dem Katholizismus verbunden, Harden und Tucholsky waren beide protestantisch geworden. Es waren in allen vier Faellen Jugendschluesse gewesen—sicher ganz ehrlich gemeinte. Bemerkenswert ist dabei noch, dass Tucholsky, nachdem er schon 1911, als Einundzwanzigjaehriger, aus dem Judentum ausgetreten war, mit dem Uebertritt zum Christentum noch fuinf Jahre wartete. Er vollzog ihn erst 1916, in dem Jahr, in dem er in Kurland Mary Gerold kennengelernt hatte, die er 1924 heiratete.

Es ist wie bittere Ironie auf das Dasein und Schaffen Kurt Tucholskys, dass die ihm literarisch am besten gelungene Figur eine juedische wurde: Herr Wendriner. Die Monologe dieser der Wirklichkeit abgesehenen, in Scherz-Satire-Ironie- und tieferer Bedeutung nachgebildeten Berliner Grossistengestalt, die solch hanebuenehen und von ihr doch so ernstgemeinten Unsinn zusammenredet, dass man die Hausvogteiplatzangst bekommen kann—diese Monologe sollen die ganze juedische Bourgeoisie aufspieszen, die Tucholsky so gehasst hat (wie man den Satz auch grammatisch versteht, er gilt). Sie enthalten aber auch ein gutes Stueck—ungewollter—Selbstersifflage; sie sind nicht nur "dem Leben abgelauscht", sondern auch dem eignen Leben. Kein Nichtjude haette den Berliner Zeitgenossen Wendriner so treffsicher zeichnen koennen wie ein juedischer oder ex-juedischer Kuenstler vom Kaliber Tucholskys. Und da bei der Geburt all der Wendriner-Szenen nicht nur der Hass aus den Fugen spritzte, sondern eben auch—Verstandnis und unbewusste Selbsterkenntnis, wurde aus jeder ein kleines Kunstwerk, das zum grossen Gemaelde Berlins genau so gehoerte wie die Bilder Lesser Urys, die Skizzen Heinrich Zilles, die Chansons Claire Waldoffs und Kate Kuehls.

Es gibt einige Faelle, wo Tucholsky sich und die Juden geradezu exhibitionistisch zuechtigte; einer aus den letzten Vorhitlerjahren sei hier zitiert; es handelt sich um eine Besprechung des nationalistisch-voelkischen "Lexikon der Juden", die in der "Weltbuehne" vom 21.VII.1931 erschien. "Warum packt ihr den Juden nicht da, wo er wirklich zu fassen ist?"

fragt Tucholsky die Herausgeber des anti-semitischen Lexikons und faehrt fort: "... In seiner engen Ichbezogenheit, in seiner ewigen Empfindlichkeit, die ihn aufschreiben laesst, wenn ihm einmal einer die Wahrheit sagt; in seinem Aberglauben, welcher annimmt, der, der schneller denkt, sei klueger als der, der langsam denkt; in seiner wahnwitzigen Eitelkeit, die besonders fuer Deutschlands Fluren die juedische Klugheit nur aus einem Grunde hat statuieren koennen: weil die anderen meist noch duemmer sind. An der Levante oder gegenueber den Schotten hat der Jude nichts zu melden—die stecken ihn alle Tage in den Sack des Handels. ... Ach, ihr ahnungslosen Esel! Welch ein jammervoller Antisemitismus ist das!"

Den Ostjudenkomplex hat Tucholsky schon waehrend seines Kriegsaufenthalts in Ruemalien und im Baltikum bekommen; es waren damals eine ganze Reihe deutscher Juden an ihm erkrankt, waehrend auf andere wie Arnold Zweig, Hermann Struck und Jakob Steinhardt die Kriegsberuehrung mit dem Ostjudentum eine durchaus positive Wirkung hatte und zu dem grossen Erlebnis der nationaljuedischen Selbstbesinnung fuehrte. Seiner Frau Mary wollte Tucholsky dauernd beweisen, er gehoere nicht zu den Juden, er habe mit ihnen garnichts zu schaffen. In einem Brief, den er ihr im November 1918 aus Berlin schreibt, macht er sich ueber die "Judenmamas" auf dem Kurfuirstendamm lustig ("... Rasse ist nicht viel dabei. Nein, diese Frauen mag man garnicht"); und da ist ein Brief vom Oktober 1919 aus Berlin, in dem es heisst: "... und nur einer verdient Geld, viel Geld, unerhoertes Geld: der Kaufmann, der etwas zum Handeln hat. Also, das, was der Jude in Kurland macht: Waren, die andre produzieren, hin und her schieben ..."

Das Unbehagen gegenueber dem Ostjuedischen bleibt. So schreibt er im Jahre 1925 aus Paris an Kate Kuehl: "... Eine grosse Enttauschung habe ich hinter mir: Isa Kremer, eine durch Amerika beruehmt gewordene Juedin aus Odessa, sie hat hier ein Konzert gegeben. Na—schrecklich juedisch, alles hat nach Grieben geschmeckt, altmoedisch—a Zustand ...". Nicht, dass sich Tucholsky fuer die Kunst Isa Kremers begeistern sollte, weil sie vor allem juedische Elemente enthaelt, aber dass er sich gerade das, was er als "Griebenkultur" bezeichnet, herausgreift, um es mit einer Spottlauge zu bespritzen, das ist to typisch. Selbst Maximilian Harden hat in jenen Jahren, in denen er garnicht antisemitisch genug sein konnte, Zeit gefunden, die "Chassidischen

Continued on page 8, column 1

MEMO  
Next time see  
**PELTOURS**  
first

Peltours offer you a comprehensive, dependable travel service for all Rail, Steam-ship and Air bookings at the official rate. No additional booking charge.  
\* Personal service is our pleasure.

**PELTOURS**  
28 DUKE ST. LONDON W.1.  
WELbeck 9943/7

## Zum Thema des Juedischen Selbsthasses

Continued from page 7

Geschichten" Martin Bubers zu entdecken, zu preisen und in ein paar Musterstücken zum Abdruck zu bringen.

Ende der zwanziger Jahre nahm Tucholsky einen aktuellen Zwischenfall zum Anlass, seine Stellung zu jüdischen Angelegenheiten näher und ohne satirische Begleitung zu erklären. Das war, als er im Jahre 1929 von Dr. Hans Reichmann im Auftrag des "Centralvereins Deutscher Staatsbürger Jüdischen Glaubens" gebeten wurde, sich an einer Umfrage über sein — Tucholskys — stark antikirchliches Gedicht "Gesang der englischen Chorknaben" zu beteiligen. Das Gedicht war in der "Arbeiter-Illustrierten" erschienen und hatte heftige Leserproteste—beim "Centralverein" ausgelöst. Das Blatt des "Centralvereins" hielt es für angebracht, es zur Debatte zu stellen, und auch den Autor zur Erklärung seines Standpunktes einzuladen, nachdem die Hauptreaktion der Leser war: Ist es denn gerade notwendig, dass ein Jude—oder einer, der doch allgemein dafür gehalten wird—sich so herausstellt? In seiner geradezu trotzigem Antwort an Dr. Reichmann schreibt nun Tucholsky: "... mich hat die Frage des Judentums niemals sehr bewegt. Sie ersehen aus meinen Schriften, dass ich höchst selten diesen Komplex überhaupt berühre; meine Kenntnisse auf diesem Gebiet sind nicht sehr gross, ich weiss nicht, ob die Zionisten recht oder unrecht haben, und ich schweige...". Andererseits hielt er aber den Anspruch der jüdischen Gruppe, auf sie Rücksicht zu nehmen, da er ihr ja aufs Konto geschrieben werde, für ungerechtfertigt. Er greife sie seinerseits nicht an, obwohl ihm die patriotische Haltung der Centralvereins garnicht angenehm sei—aber den Mund könne er sich von den sich nationalistisch assimilierenden Juden nicht verbieten lassen, das ginge denn doch zu weit. Und er schreibt weiter an Reichmann: "Sie kennen diese Kurfürsten-

dammtypen wie ich; wie stolz sind sie, wenn die Söhne Reserveoffiziere, wenn sie einen 'richtigen Amtsrichter' in der Familie haben —und die pflegen dann germanischer zu sein als Hitler..."

Die Bemerkung, er wisse nicht, ob die Zionisten recht oder Unrecht haben, diese vorgespielte Gleichgültigkeit hat es auch in sich. Andere Juden und ex-Juden—und sogar Maximilian Harden — hatten sich doch auf diesem Gebiet einige Kenntnisse verschafft, um sich eine Meinung darüber zu bilden, besonders eben auch die Sozialisten, nachdem sie gehört hatten, dass nach der Freigabe Palästinas für jüdische Einwanderung junge Arbeiter aus Osteuropa und auch aus Deutschland hier die ersten Versuche einer sozialistisch-zionistischen Verwirklichung in die Wege geleitet hatten. So war die pro-zionistische Haltung der "Sozialistischen Monatshefte" Joseph Blochs zu erklären, ebenso das positive Interesse Arnold Zweigs, Max Brods, Arthur Holitschers und Ernst Tollers—ja, auch Ernst Tollers: ich erinnere mich noch deutlich an einen begeisterten Palästinabericht aus seinem Munde. Tucholsky?—Der guckte weg, wenn er das Wort "Palästina" hörte. Es musste erst das Schreckensjahr 1933 kommen, dass er an seinen um Auswanderung bemühten Bruder schrieb: "Hast Du denn garnichts in Palästina in Aussicht?"

Damit nähern wir uns dem Schluss des Dramas. Tucholsky's Briefe aus der Emigration bilden eine reiche Dokumentation über seine desperate Stimmung in dieser aus den Fugen geratenen Zeit. Soweit sie in der Rowohltschen Briefsammlung abgedruckt sind, waren sie zum grössten Teil an seinen Freund und früheren Mitarbeiter Walter Hasenclever gerichtet gewesen. "Weitermachen", also weiterschreiben, empfand er als sinnlos. Am 7. 7. 1934 heisst es beispielsweise: "Ich für meinen Teil habe kein Mitteilungsbedürfnis mehr. Man kann für kein Parkett schreiben, das man verachtet...". Und jüdischen Emigranten gilt seine besondere Verachtung, weil sie nach seiner Meinung nicht genügend tun, um das Dritte Reich zu boykottieren.

Die These von der Akzeptierungssucht der deutschen Juden und die damit verbundene Beschuldigung der Passivität hat Tucholsky in seinem Schreiben an Arnold Zweig wiederholt, einem seiner letzten Briefe vor seinem Freitod in Schweden, Ende Dezember 1935.

"Das Judentum ist besiegt, so besiegt, wie es das verdient" schreibt Tucholsky, besiegt —da es nicht mehr wisse, was Heroismus sei, und verlernt habe, sich zu verteidigen, seitdem die Französische Revolution den Juden die Emanzipation geschenkt habe. Das "J'accuse" des Briefautors macht zwar dann das Zugeständnis, dass es auch "anständige Juden" gäbe, nämlich die zehn Prozent von ihnen, die einfach deshalb emigriert seien, weil sie es in Deutschland nicht mehr aushielten, aber es hätte umgekehrt sein müssen; einer hätte dableiben müssen auf neun, die fortgehen. Jetzt fingen sie nun an, sich fortzuschleichen, trübe, verprügelt und ohne Würde, nachdem sie zunächst die Idee des Ghettos und seine Ausführung akzeptiert hätten. Aber—"wer die Freiheit nicht im Blut hat, wer nicht fühlt, was das ist: Freiheit—der wird sie nie erringen. Wer das Ghetto als etwas von vornherein Gegebenes akzeptiert, der wird ewig darin verbleiben..."

Die Fortsetzung des Briefes beschäftigt sich mit der Gesinnung der sogenannten "deutschen Linken" und dem Verhalten derer, die aus diesem Kreis in die Emigration gegangen sind. Aus der erlittenen Niederlage sollte man lernen, dass nun mit eiserner Energie durchzuführende Selbsteinkehr am Platze wäre,

schreibt Tucholsky. "Nun muss... eine Selbstkritik vorgenommen werden, gegen die Schwefellauge Seifenwasser ist. Nun muss—ich auch! ich auch!—gesagt werden: Das haben wir falsch gemacht, das und das—und hier haben wir versagt. Und nicht nur die anderen haben... sondern wir alle haben..."

"Wir alle haben..."—aber selbst in diesem Augenblick der äussersten Seelennot und Verzweiflung, die diese Analyse der Emigration diktierte, weigerte sich Tucholsky, das eigene persönliche Verhalten zu analysieren; die eigene antijüdische Entscheidung, die er für sich selbst gefällt hatte, in Zweifel zu ziehen; einzusehen, dass jeder Versuch, über den eignen Schatten zu springen und sich der Zugehörigkeit zur Gruppe der eignen Herkunft und ihrer Geschichte zu entsagen, zum Scheitern verurteilt ist und dass der Springer, nicht der Schatten daran schuldig ist. Ebenso wenig wollte er auch in diesem tragischen Augenblick sehen, dass Palästina nicht nur Fluchtziel war sondern in gewissen Sektoren jedenfalls, ein Versuch, der ihn als Förderer sozialistischen Wollens durchaus hätte finanzieren müssen.

Aber nachdem er seinen "jüdischen Brief" an Arnold Zweig abgeschickt hatte, Ende 1935, war er schon zu deprimiert, auch zu krankheitsgequält, um überhaupt noch eine Antwort abzuwarten. Vier Tage später nahm er das Gift, an dem er verschied.

### MEMORIALS IN GERMANY

A monument in memory of the victims of Nazism was recently unveiled in front of the Paulskirche in Frankfurt. It represents the figure of a man trying in vain to free himself from his chains. The sculptor was Professor Hans Wimmer. The plinth carries inscriptions of 54 concentration and extermination camps. The speaker at the ceremony was the new Frankfurt Lord Mayor, Professor Dr. Brundert.

Special commemoration ceremonies, attended by several thousand young people, were held on the sites of the former concentration camps of Dachau and Flossenberg.

### SIGMUND FREUD INSTITUTE IN FRANKFURT

The "Institut fuer Psychoanalyse" in Frankfurt which, after its dissolution by the Nazis, had been reopened in 1959, recently moved into its new premises in the Myliusstrasse. On that occasion, it was renamed "Sigmund Freud Institute", as a tribute to the memory of the founder of the psychoanalytical school and, at the same time, an act of moral restitution in post-war Germany. The objects of the institute are psychoanalytical research as well as training of analysts and treatment of patients. It is the first establishment of this kind in Europe which is supported from Governmental funds. N.W.

Your House for:—

**CURTAINS, CARPETS, LINO, UPHOLSTERY**

SPECIALITY

**CONTINENTAL DOWN QUILTS!**

ALSO RE-MAKES AND RE-COVERS

ESTIMATES FREE

**DAWSON-LANE LIMITED**

17 BRIDGE ROAD, WEMBLEY PARK

Telephone: ARN. 6671

Personal attention of Mr. W. Shackman.

**AJR**

**CHARITABLE TRUST**

These are the ways in which you can help:

**CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER COVENANT**

(in lieu of your membership subscription to the AJR).

A Covenant commits the covenanter for a period of seven years or during his life, whichever period is shorter.

**GIFTS IN YOUR LIFETIME  
A BEQUEST IN YOUR WILL**

Ask for particulars from: The Secretary,  
AJR Charitable Trust, 8 Fairfax Mansions,  
London, N.W.3.

Space donated by  
AN ANONYMOUS FRIEND

Herbert Freedman (Jerusalem)

## UNIVERSITY CRISIS

Israel's universities are passing through a critical stage of their development. Although the present academic year at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, was opened with a record enrolment of 10,000 students—about 1,000 more than last year—the over-all picture is not so bright. True, new fields of study have constantly been introduced in the humanities, but in the Faculty of Science the number of students has been frozen now for six years.

In 1947, just before the establishment of the State, there had been 1,000 students at the Hebrew University of whom 350 were in the Faculty of Science. Today, with a ten-fold increase of students, the number of science students has grown to only 1,100—in other words their percentage dropped from 35 to 11. Year after year, owing to the shortage of laboratory space, hundreds of qualified applicants have to be turned away. In Mathematics and Physics the ratio accepted is 1:2; in Chemistry, 1:2½; and in Biology, 1:3. In Medicine there were well over 400 applications for the 60-odd places in the first year.

The situation is further aggravated by the inability of the country's only technical high school, the Technion in Haifa, to enlarge its students' body. For some time now it had to freeze the number of freshmen at 800, for lack of space, equipment and budgetary requirements. On the other hand there is a disquieting trend among Israeli scientists and other members of the free professions to seek their fortunes abroad. In the past ten years 2,000 have left the country; some 400 Israeli scientists are engaged in teaching and research positions in American universities, and of the 1,200 Israeli students in the United States who have finished their studies 150 are practising there as doctors.

One way of tackling this problem is the setting up of more research and study facilities for scientists in Israel. The world-wide organisation of the "Friends of the Hebrew University" will have to mobilise funds for radically extending their Faculty of Science, and the Technion will have to make an equal

effort. However, there is a growing body of public opinion that developments already have outstripped the capacity of these two institutes. It appears that one university (there is also a small university for religious students in Ramat Gan), even of the academic standard and tradition of the Hebrew University, cannot cope with the ever-widening demands.

Students of all higher educational institutes make up only three-quarters of 1 per cent of Israel's population. Trying to meet the educational needs in the Tel Aviv area which now boasts a population of over 750,000, some time ago the Hebrew University opened a branch in Tel Aviv which is attended by 2,600 of its 10,000 students. The Tel Aviv municipality was not very helpful in providing a suitable campus site if for one reason only—the city has established its own university which has developed from a Law School into a fully fledged recognised Institute of Higher Learning.

Since, after a disagreement with the board, Dr. George Wise left the presidency of the Hebrew University and was elected head of the Tel Aviv University, this young institute has experienced a tremendous upswing. In the beginning of November the new campus was inaugurated, a veritable university city extending over 125 acres and designed for 22 buildings of which five are ready for occupation. The faculties of humanities and mathematics have started on the new site with 3,300 students enrolled, yet in the present term, the Faculty of Science could accommodate only 140 students, and 500 candidates had to be turned away. Within two years the number of students is expected to grow to 5,500.

State support still leaves much to be desired. While on the average each student at the Hebrew University and at the Technion costs the State I£2,000 per year, subsidies to students in Tel Aviv are only I£700. Professor Dr. Yuval Neeman, whose research in the field of atomic energy gained world-wide interest, returned from the United States to head the Physics Department at the new university. He announced that by October, 1965, a space science institute would be completed, a medical school to follow later. He confirmed the view that many Israeli scientists would like to return had they an opportunity to carry on research.

### FRIENDS OF HEBREW UNIVERSITY DINNER

Professor P. M. S. Blackett and Professor Giulio Raccah, Rector of the Hebrew University, were the main speakers at a dinner of the Friends of the Hebrew University in London. Among those present, in addition to Professor Blackett, were two other Nobel Prize winners, Professor E. B. Chain and Professor Sir Hans Krebs, as well as Professor Lisa Meitner, Professor A. Neuberger, Professor Rudolf Peierls and Sir Leon Bagrit. Lord Cohen of Walmer was in the chair. The speakers also included Professor Norman Bentwich, Dr. Alec Lerner and Sir Ifor Evans, Provost of University College, London.

## LIBRIS

Wir kaufen Einzelwerke, Bibliotheken, Autographen und moderne Graphik  
Direktor: Dr. Joseph Suschitzky

38a BOUNDARY RD., LONDON, N.W.6  
Telephone: MAI. 3030

### "JOINT" MEETING IN GENEVA

At the recent Geneva Conference of the American Joint Distribution Committee (J.D.C.) it was stated that the continuing movement of thousands of Jews uprooted by political and economic dislocations in their homelands faced the "Joint" with ever greater problems in providing care and relief for their resettlement, mainly in Europe and Israel.

Members of the executive and field staff at the Conference were warned that increased expenses for the organisation in its effort to provide large-scale relief and assistance, mainly in Europe, came at a time when the "Joint's" \$30 million annual budget was about to fall by almost a quarter because of the ending of the Claims Conference operations next year. It was hoped that the funds needed to meet the needs of the 485,000 Jews now receiving aid would be forthcoming from American Jewry and Jews in other countries, so that the financial difficulties facing the "Joint" would be overcome. There were difficulties too, in Israel, where the flow of large-scale immigration from both Europe and North Africa had caused a strain on the resources of Malben, the organisation aiding chronically sick and old immigrants in Israel.

### Award for Director-General

Mr. Charles H. Jordan, the director-general of the American Joint Distribution Committee, received the award of the Nansen Ring for "outstanding services in the refugee cause". The Nansen Ring was presented to Mr. Jordan in Geneva by Professor Martin Kornrumpf of Munich, president of the International Fridtjof Nansen Sovereign Committee, and Professor Fahreddin Kerim Gokay, the Turkish Minister of Populations. These two men founded the committee together with Mr. Odd Nansen in 1961, the centenary of the birth of Mr. Nansen's father, Fridtjof Nansen, the first High Commissioner for Refugees, who introduced the passport bearing his name for Stateless refugees.

The award was presented to Mr. Jordan at a luncheon in Geneva, arranged in honour of the Joint's fiftieth anniversary. The hosts were the Joint's five sister organisations in the International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare services ("Interco") which unites the major international Jewish refugee and welfare agencies. On behalf of Interco, tribute was paid to the Joint by the chairman of the Central British Fund, Mr. H. Oscar Joseph.

## Ackermans Chocolates

De Luxe

IN BEAUTIFULLY  
DESIGNED  
PRESENTATION  
BOXES

MARZIPAN  
SPECIALITIES

DIABETIC  
CHOCOLATES



43, KENSINGTON CHURCH ST.,  
LONDON, W.8  
WES. 4359 and

9, GOLDHURST TERRACE,  
FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.6  
MAI. 2742



HALLGARTEN SELECTION

### KING SOLOMON WINES

The Israel wines  
for all occasions

Dry and Sweet White, Red and Rosé

10/- per bottle

Ask for them at your wine merchant and  
favourite restaurant. Full information and  
details of stockists from sole importers:

S F & O HALLGARTEN, 1 CRUTCHED FRIARS  
LONDON EC3. ROYAL 9716

Jacob Jacobson

## EARLY JEWISH SETTLEMENTS IN GERMANY

### First Volume of "Germania Judaica"

The Leo Baeck Institute has undertaken the task of preserving the unique cultural heritage of German Jewry. It is attempting to provide a clear understanding of the problems arising out of the emancipation and the process of assimilation necessarily linked therewith.

In general, the publications of the Institute, following the policy laid down by Dr. Baeck himself, are limited to the era beginning with the Mendelssohn period. But there have been exceptions to this rule. For instance, that great work by Dr. Selma Stern-Täubler, "Der Preussische Staat und die Juden", is such an exception, for it goes back to the middle of the seventeenth century and is to be continued to the death of Frederick the Great and Moses Mendelssohn. But that is not all!

#### Initiative of Leo Baeck Institute

The Leo Baeck Institute rightly considers itself to be the successor of those former institutes in Germany which, in publications and journals, represented the Science of Judaism in all its ramifications. In this sense it is a continuation of the *Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaft des Judentums* which was founded in 1902. And the Institute's sense of continuity is, therefore, well demonstrated by its publication in 1963 of a reprint of the first volume of the "Germania Judaica" at the J. B. C. Mohr Verlag in Tübingen.

What is the "Germania Judaica", what is it supposed to do and how did it come about? How did the *Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaft des Judentums* happen to take on this specialised undertaking? The learned Augsburg rabbi Dr. Heinrich Gross (born Szenicz, Hungary, in 1848, died Augsburg in 1910), who had been domestic tutor in the house of Baron Ginzburg in Paris, published his work, "Gallia Judaica", in 1897. This stimulated a demand to try to do the same for Germany. In 1903, therefore, a committee was established under the chairmanship of Dr. Marcus Brann, Heinrich Graetz's successor at the Breslau Theological Seminary, and with the full support of the nestor of Jewish learning, the famous bibliographer Dr. Moritz Steinschneider, which produced the plan for the "Germania Judaica".

It was intended to be a reference book, based on detailed fundamental research, in which each place would be described within the borders of Germany, as it then existed, where Jews had lived from ancient times, initially up to about the middle of the thirteenth century. And this project would be continued, in stages, up to the year 1815! The difficulty and feasibility of this task was, however, not appreciated by all those learned men who had decided to undertake so comprehensive a work. Even today it has not yet been completed. And it took thirty years and the surmounting of many unexpected obstacles, including the death of collaborators, the disappearance of manuscripts, war and inflation, until even the first volume of this work was completed.

The task was in itself very difficult. It involved a careful scrutiny of the German and Latin original source-material and old chronicles, as well as the whole Hebrew literature going back over many past centuries. It was not enough to provide bare notes and establish dates, for it was felt that an attempt should be made to describe in succinct form the legal, economic and cultural conditions under which Jews lived in the Middle Ages.

This could only be achieved by dividing up the work among a number of experts—and men of academic rank were drawn in from all over Germany. On the other hand, it was necessary to sum up the detailed material in a comprehensive article. This was done in an essay, "Deutschland", written by Professor Ismar Elbogen.

When the first volume of the "Germania Judaica" was finally presented to the public by Dr. Leo Baeck, the final chapter in ancient German Judaism on German soil had already

begun. And the appearance of this first volume (reaching the year 1238) would perhaps not have been possible even then, had not one single scholar, Dr. Chaim Tykocinski, a man of wide learning, indefatigable assiduity and incomparable modesty, devoted the best part of his life to this task. I do not know why he failed to obtain asylum abroad after 1933. He remained in obscurity, so it would seem, in his room in Halensee and ended his days there in the Berlin of the Second World War, without the fame that he deserved illuminating the ebb of his lonely life.

Looking through the 560 pages of the book, there are admittedly many articles which contain little more than place-names and short notes. But then one hits upon the articles about the great and renowned communities on the Rhine, Main and Moselle, in Saxony and Thuringia, Bohemia and Lorraine, and on the Danube.

Many of these comprehensive articles stem from Dr. Tykocinski, in others acknowledged experts such as Dr. Brann, the former Cologne rabbi who died recently, Dr. Kober, the former Mainz rabbi, Professor Salfeld, and the former Mosbach rabbi, Dr. Leopold Löwenstein, have demonstrated their intimate knowledge. But younger scholars were drawn in during the last phases of the work, such as Dr. Erwin Rosenthal, now teaching in Cambridge, Dr. Alex Bein, now active in Israel, Josef Jacobsohn, as well as Dr. Herbert Fischer, now in Uruguay.

Everything in this first volume of the "Germania Judaica" has been treated most meticulously and viewed with cautious historical criticism so as to differentiate between true accounts, conjectures and traditions, as is shown, for instance, in the articles about the origins of such place-names as Judenberg, Judenburg and Judendorf. The same cautious deliberation is evident in connection with that most interesting question: where can Jews be first proved to have been on German soil? It is highly probable, although it cannot be definitely proved, that Jews came to West Germany very early in the train of the Roman cohorts, as has been claimed for Trier, for instance. But according to the present state of research, Cologne must be accepted as the first city—321—where a Jewish community is known to have existed.

A considerable part of the information in the "Germania Judaica" consists of facts about the scholars who lived in the medieval Jewish communities, enhancing their reputation and strengthening their inner cohesion, power of resistance and adherence to the faith, in the stormy era of the Crusades. The best known of the rabbis whose biographies are included are Gershom b. Judah of Mainz (ca. 960-1028), the "Light of the Exile", from whom incidentally the prohibition of polygamy emanates, the Kalonymides family of Mainz and Rabbi Solomon ben Isaac of Worms, generally known as Rashi. Yet Rashi, the most famous and popular commentator on the Bible and Talmud, was merely at the Talmudic College in Worms, for the most part he lived in his home town, Troyes, where he died in 1105. His overwhelming importance is shown by the legend that attempted to link him so closely to Worms. But that was merely exaggerated respect: the Rashi chapel in Worms was only built in 1624.

The staggering volume of notes and bibliographies attached to each article are mainly directed at research workers. Nevertheless they inspire confidence in the casual reader who merely wants to learn about the history of medieval Jewish settlements in Germany.

This first volume of the "Germania Hebraica" is soon to be followed by a second. It is intended to continue the information about places of Jewish settlement in Germany and the life of their communities up to the middle of the fourteenth century, that is to say, to the time when their fate was determined by the Black Death and a fresh wave of migration set in.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### THEODOR HERZL AWARD FOR WINSTON CHURCHILL

Sir Winston Churchill has consented to accept the annual Theodor Herzl Award (a gold medallion) of the Zionist Organisation of America in tribute to his historic accomplishments both as "an architect of the Jewish State and protagonist of Zionism".

### JEWS STILL BLAMED FOR CRUCIFIXION

According to a survey by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in New York, anti-Jewish prejudice among American Catholics is due primarily to their interpretation of the Crucifixion story. Mr. Dore Schary, national chairman of the ADL, stated that the survey indicates that 61 per cent of Catholics name the Jews as "most responsible for crucifying Christ" and 22 per cent blame the Romans.

The study, being conducted by the survey research centre at the University of California, is part of an ADL-sponsored research programme on religion in American life and its impact on antisemitism.

Mr. Schary said that a comparison between Catholic and Protestant attitudes discloses that "such liberal denominations as the Congregational and Episcopal were less likely to hold negative religious images of Jews. Moderate bodies such as the Lutherans closely paralleled Catholics and fundamentalist groups such as the Southern Baptists were more likely than Catholics to be hostile to the Jews". —(J.C.)

### WANNSEE HOUSE AS MUSEUM

According to Mr. Tuvia Friedmann, director of the documentation centre in Haifa, the West Berlin Senate is considering turning the house at 56-58 Am Grossen Wannsee into a museum, showing evidence of Nazi crimes against the Jews. Top Nazis and German officials, including Eichmann, met at the house on January 20, 1942, and adopted the "Final Solution" to the Jewish problem. An appeal has been issued for funds for the project.

### EICHMANN AIDE ON TRIAL

Austria's biggest war crimes trial so far opened in Vienna on November 16, when Franz Novak, 51, a former S.S. officer and assistant to Eichmann, faced charges of complicity in the mass murder of many thousands of Jews during the war. Novak, who was heavily incriminated by Eichmann in his Jerusalem trial, is described in the indictment as the "chief of the death transports" who also took a leading part in the deportation of 437,000 Hungarian Jews to Auschwitz.—(J.C.)

### SOVIET HISTORIANS

Professors I. I. Mints and M. Y. Geftler, Soviet Jewish historians, are among the leading Russian members of the editorial board of the "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union." Professor Mints is considered an authority on the development of revolutionary tendencies of the persecuted Jews before the Revolution.

# W. HERZ

(Novelties)

LIMITED

Princess House, Eastcastle St.,  
London, W.1

'Phone: MUSEum 3767

Norman Bentwich

## VISIT TO BERLIN

I was recently in Berlin on the affairs of the United Restitution Organisation and I should like to give a few impressions of the Jewish life in the divided capital. It was nearly two years since I had been there and the community in the Western Sector has grown slightly since my last visit. It numbers now between 5,000 and 6,000. Some of those who went to South America in the '30s are returning to Germany because of the fear of antisemitism in the Argentine. The head of the community, unchanged for 16 years, is the dynamic Herr Galinski, who presides over a small elected Council. The equipment of the Gemeinde is more complete than that of many larger communities in England and Western Europe. Besides the old offices and centre in the Joachimsthaler Strasse, close to the Kurfuerstendamm, the hub of Western Berlin, it has a Gemeindehaus within a few hundred yards, where all manner of communal activities are arranged. That house was a gift by the Municipal Council of Western Berlin as an atonement offering for the destruction of the synagogues and Jewish institutions by the Nazis. It is on the site of one of the beautiful old synagogues in the Fasanenstrasse that was built in the Moorish style. The cornice and a column of the old have been built into the new structure.

The modern Community Centre is admirably equipped with classrooms for religious instruction of the boys and girls who attend the State schools and come two or three evenings a week. The community has a kindergarten for infants, in the old offices. There are some Israeli teachers for the infants, the boys and girls, and the Jewish Volkshochschule for adults, which meets also in the Gemeindehaus. The current programme of the Volkshochschule illustrates the wide range of the lectures. There are three courses on the Bible, the Land of Israel

and the significance of Martin Buber's teaching for Judaism. There are practical courses for folk-dancing, gymnastics and Hebrew speaking. Single lectures are given by both Jewish and Gentile scholars; and the week's programme included a Report by the boys of the Rathenau-Schule who recently visited Israel. A library is well stocked with books in many languages and with the Jewish Press of many countries, including the Yiddish papers of North and South America. A fine auditorium is there for concerts, theatrical performances and public lectures, and for the overflow religious service at the High Holy days. The hall and the smaller meeting-rooms are used by other bodies, such as the British Council, for cultural gatherings. A representative exhibition of Nigerian art was, in fact, on view when we visited the house, this being part of the Festival of Music and Art which Berlin holds annually in the autumn.

### Permanent Jewish Exhibition

The Jewish Gemeindehaus has become one of the show-pieces of Western Berlin. Daily parties of youth and adults come there for a conducted tour, to learn about the Jewish communities and what happened to German Jewry in the Hitler period. In the philo-semitic climate of Western Germany today the desire for knowledge of Jews is constant. The Community House has a permanent exhibition of German-Jewish medals and Israeli medals, coins and stamps. The memorials of the pre-war Berlin community include a medal cast for the "Winterhilfe" of 1935-1936, when the big effort was made for mutual help after the Nuremberg decrees, and another medal for the cultural effort in 1937 when Jews were excluded from "aryan" performances. The Israeli medals commemorate Independence, the 20th Anniversary of the Rising in the Ghettos, the 25th Anniversary of the

Stockade Settlements of German Jews in Western Galilea, and the Music Festivals, which are held annually. The Centre has a restaurant where kosher meals are served at modest cost and a quiet garden at the back for repose.

### No Contacts with Eastern Sector

During the last years the small community in Eastern Berlin, less than a thousand, has been cut off almost entirely from the Western Gemeinde. With the new arrangement between the two Berlins for quarterly visits to link divided families, it may be hoped that some human contacts between the communities will be restored.

It is significant of the sympathetic mood in Berlin, that as part of the Berlin Festival of Music and Drama this autumn, Lessing's "Nathan der Weise," which was an eloquent plea in the eighteenth century for Jewish civil and political emancipation, was performed in the Schiller Municipal Theatre. The principal part of the Jew, Nathan, who is modelled on Lessing's contemporary, Moses Mendelssohn, was played by the Jewish actor, Ernst Deutsch. It was another sign of grace that Stravinsky's new Cantata, "Abraham and Isaac," written for this year's Israeli Musical Festival, was performed at a gala concert of the Festival in the presence of the President of the Federal Republic and was sung in Hebrew by famous German singers.

### ANNIVERSARY OF BERLIN COMMUNAL CENTRE

To mark the fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Jewish Communal Centre in Berlin, a meeting was held at which the main address was given by Mr. H. Galinski. The speaker described the opening of the Centre as the beginning of a new chapter of Jewish life in Berlin. It was one of the objects of the Centre to promote understanding between Jews and non-Jews. Amongst the guests of honour were Berlin Mayor Albertz, Professor Dr. Tiburtius and Rabbi Dr. Salzberger (London).

## PASMAN FABRICS LIMITED

18 Ramillies Place, W.1.

Telephone: GERRard 6291/2/3

## STRAUSS & CO.

(Fabrics)

LIMITED

76, Wells Street,

London, W.1

With Compliments of

## DUNBEE-COMBEX

LTD.

117 Great Portland Street,

W.1

Tel.: LANGham 3264/0878 (P.B.X.)

Grams.: FLEXATEX LONDON, TELEX.

INT. TELEX 2-3540

## ORGANISATIONAL NEWS

### CHANGE AT "SELF AID"

All those who know Mrs. Ruth Abels by her work as Secretary of "Self Aid of Refugees" will learn with great regret that, for personal reasons, she has to relinquish her office. In the course of her many years' activities, "Self Aid" and "Mrs. Abels" have become almost synonymous terms. The standard she has set will serve as an example for those who have now to carry on without her.

There are social workers who are good administrators but to whom the gift of compassion is denied. And there are other social workers who are primarily guided by their emotions but whose urge to help is not always matched with a methodical approach to their duties. Mrs. Abels has managed to combine the good qualities of both types and to avoid their shortcomings. In addition to her responsible internal work she has gained the respect of other organisations as an effective and successful representative of "Self Aid" on various committees.

As far as her co-operation with the AJR is concerned, she will certainly not consider it as part of her "external" activities, because both organisations are so closely connected that hardly a day passes without mutual discussions on cases which call for joint action in one way or another. The close links have also resulted in bonds of personal friendship between her and members of the AJR staff. All those who have benefited from Ruth Abels' untiring services are deeply indebted to her, and she will be missed in her work by us to no less an extent than by her colleagues, her committee and, last but not least, the great number of those who could rely on her whenever they required her help and understanding.

W.R.

### SELF AID CONCERT

As every year, the Self Aid Concert in Wigmore Hall, on November 17, turned out to be the social event of the season. Actually the hall proved too small and tickets were sold out weeks in advance to the disappointment of many late-comers. The Amadeus String Quartet played the Hunt Quartet by Mozart and, together with Karl Ulrich Schnabel, Schumann's Piano Quintet op. 44. The concert began with Schubert's Moments Musicaux op. 94. All three items were beautifully executed and gratefully applauded by the audience. Mr. V. E. Hilton, in addressing the gathering, paid tribute to the untiring work of the past chairman, the late Dr. J. S. Netter, and thanked all those who had also helped to make the function a financial success which will enable Self Aid to continue their good work for those in need of help.

### BAZAAR AT HEINRICH STAHL HOUSE

On Sunday, November 8, a Bazaar was held in Heinrich Stahl House at which over 600 articles—every single one of them the handiwork of the residents of the Home—were sold to well over 250 visitors. The proceeds of slightly above £200 will be shared between the "Jewish Child's Day" and the Amenity Fund of Heinrich Stahl House from which concerts, theatre visits, outings, etc., are financed.

The risk which the House Committee ran by holding this sale of work so late in the year, proved well worth taking as it turned out to be a warm and sunny afternoon. The craftsmanship of the exhibits proved beyond praise, and prices having been most reasonably fixed, the young ladies on the stalls had no difficulty in disposing very rapidly of their wares. Residents, their families and visitors joined together for tea and spent a most enjoyable afternoon which will be remembered with pleasure by all who took part in the function, the best reward the needle-workers, the organising committee and their kind helpers could wish for.

### SELF-SUPPORTING FLATLET HOME

Whilst everything possible is being done to expedite the establishment of the Flatlet Home at Avenue Road, Highgate, the completion of the building is still bound to take some time. The Home will provide 48 single-room flatlets and five two-room flatlets. However, the number of applications received vastly exceeds the accommodation available and future residents will have to be selected by a Committee according to the urgency of their cases when the time of completion draws nearer. Under the circumstances, the selection will in any case have to be narrowed down to applicants with comparatively limited means.

Several members have now approached the AJR with the view to organising the establishment of a Self-Supporting Flatlet Home. Such a scheme would be on similar lines as the plan of a Self-Supporting Old Age Home, at present under consideration. A number of members would have to combine to form a housing society and either to build a Home or to acquire a suitable building for conversion.

The AJR is willing to bring all these interested persons together, and it is suggested that all those who have sufficient means to participate and are interested in joining such a scheme should write to the AJR under the heading, "Self-Supporting Flatlet Home". Their communications would not commit them at this stage.

### 'THANK-YOU BRITAIN' FUND

#### A Letter from Abroad

A former refugee who re-emigrated to a Commonwealth country where he is now the Department Head of a College sent in his contribution with the following accompanying letter:—

"I read in the *Manchester Guardian* about the 'Thank-You Britain' Fund. I was one of those who after the Kristallnacht was sent to Oranienburg but managed to come to Britain in time before the outbreak of war. I will never be able to repay all the kindness and understanding that was shown to me from simple Lancashire cotton workers to Quaker refugee workers and Jewish manufacturers. I am now a British subject and could not wish for anything better. I am trying to repay part of my debt by teaching as a British subject in Jamaica.

What I can send is totally inadequate, but I try to say 'Thank you' every day by my work."

### BEQUESTS AND HEIRLESS ASSETS

In the course of the past years, the AJR Charitable Trust repeatedly became the beneficiary of Wills. In some cases the use of the legacies was left to the discretion of the Trust, in others it was, preferably or exclusively, specified for the benefit of elderly people. Such bequests are not only welcomed because they manifest the testators' understanding of the needs of our community; they are also of greatest practical importance. At present the Trust is financially engaged in the establishment of the Communal Centre at Swiss Cottage and of the Flatlet Home in Highgate. Beyond this its liabilities will steadily expand because for the accomplishment of our charitable tasks it will become increasingly necessary to fall back on resources built up by the former refugees themselves.

The AJR Social Services Department had, however, also to deal with cases of the opposite kind, where people who had no relatives or friends to look after their affairs passed away without leaving a Will. In one instance the legal heir was a cousin abroad with whom the deceased had had no contacts whatsoever. In other cases it turned out that there were no relatives near enough to qualify as heirs and, as according to English law, the right of succession does not go beyond first cousins, the estate passed to the Crown. In the light of experience of this kind it appears appropriate to advise, especially single and widowed persons, to set up a Will, thus making sure that their assets will be used in a manner which is in keeping with their wishes.

### A.J.R. CLUB

57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3

### Channukah Celebration

Sunday, 6th December,

at 4.30 p.m.

### "SOMETHING OLD, SOMETHING NEW"

A musical Channukah  
entertainment

presented by

**ARNOLD and SUSE  
HORWELL**

Space donated by  
**TRADE CUTTERS LIMITED**  
Britannia Works, 25 St. Pancras Way,  
N.W.1

### GRANGE TRAVEL SERVICE LTD.

3 PUMP LANE, HAYES, MIDDLESEX

Tel.: HAYes 5517-9 Cables: Grange, Hayes, Middx.

Under the personal supervision of

MR. J. G. J. BARON, M.T.A.I., DIRECTOR & GENERAL MANAGER

ALWAYS AT YOUR PERSONAL SERVICE

FOR ALL TRAVEL, TOURS, CAR BOOKINGS & INSURANCE,  
AIR & RAIL TICKETS, HOTEL RESERVATIONS, TRAVELLERS'  
CHEQUES & FOREIGN CURRENCIES, SIGHTSEEING & EXCURSIONS,  
THEATRE TICKETS, AGENTS FOR ALL TOUR OPERATORS.

TOURS TO ISRAEL A SPECIALITY

### LUGGAGE REPAIRS

Large selection of all types of travel goods,  
especially Air Travel Cases.

All travel goods repaired.  
Old trunks and cases bought.

**FAIRFIELD & FUCHS**  
267 West End Lane, N.W.6

'Phone **HAMPstead 2602**

### 'THE HOUSE ON THE HILL'

Nursery and Kindergarten

**5 NETHERHALL GARDENS, N.W.3**

Prospectus from the Principal, HAM. 1562

### EVE OF HUMAN RIGHTS DAY CEREMONY

The annual commemoration of  
Human Rights Day, arranged by  
**AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL**  
(Movement for Freedom of Opinion and  
Religion)

will take place

in **ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL**

on **Wednesday, Dec. 9, at 6 p.m.**

**YEHUDI and HEPZIBAH MENUHIN** will  
play Cesar Franck's violin Sonata in A  
major.

**THE PRIME MINISTER, Mr. Harold  
Wilson,** will read the Lesson.

There is no charge, but there will be a  
Silver Collection at the end of the Service  
in aid of "Prisoners of Conscience" all  
over the world.

### SYNAGOGUES

Old Engravings, Lithographs, Post-  
cards, Medallions, etc., all graphic  
material showing German and  
European Synagogues, sought by

**Rabbi Wm. A. Rosenthal**  
155 EAST 76th STREET,  
NEW YORK 21, N.Y., U.S.A.

## BIRTHDAY TRIBUTE

### E. G. LOWENTHAL 60

If our friend Ernst G. Lowenthal really possesses the card index of important anniversaries he is suspected of having built up for his journalistic work, the only date about which he is not qualified to write is December 28. On that occasion, his 60th birthday, it is the privilege of others to write about him.

E. G. Lowenthal started his career as a Jewish communal worker in 1929 when he joined the Berlin head office of the Central-Verein, and he served the organisation until it was dissolved in 1938. Shortly after his arrival in this country he became a senior official of the Jewish Refugees Committee (then at Bloomsbury House). After the war he went over to Germany as field director of the Jewish Relief Unit and from then onwards he worked in Germany in various capacities under the auspices of the Jewish Trust Corporation, the Jewish Restitution Successor Organisation (J.R.S.O.) and the Claims Conference. Jews from Germany are particularly indebted to him for his work as secretary of the "Beratungsausschuss" set up for the scrutinisation of claims of former Jewish communal workers. He relinquished his appointments in 1962 in order to dedicate his entire time to his journalistic work.

This brief catalogue of E. G. Lowenthal's activities testifies to his versatility. He is at home in the spheres of politics, journalism and propaganda to the same extent as in the field of social and administrative work. Now, unburdened by day to day office duties, he can use his widespread background knowledge

of German Jewry before and after its dispersion for the benefit of the Jewish press, including, last but not least, *AJR Information*. As it happens this issue carries an interesting report by him about his recent visit to South America.

E. G. Lowenthal's name is closely connected with the history of the initial period of the AJR. He was one its nine founder-members and belonged to its Executive until he joined the Jewish Relief Unit. He had a decisive share in building up the organisation from small beginnings. Together with Herbert Freeden, who later on emigrated to Israel, he was also the first editor of *AJR Information*.

In thanking E. G. Lowenthal for his manifold services in the past and looking forward to the continuation of our happy co-operation we extend to him our sincerest birthday wishes.

### ANGLO-JEWRY CRITICISED

Speaking at a Zionist Federation seminar held in Brighton, Mr. Emanuel Litvinoff, the author and journalist, attacked the disunity of the Anglo-Jewish Establishment. He described the community as culturally moribund. Mr. Litvinoff, who was speaking on "the Establishment has failed the community", said that the main function of the Establishment seemed to be to perpetuate itself.

On many important issues there was disunity when Jewish interests demanded unity, as for example on the proposal for a conference dealing with the position of the Jews in Russia. They had nothing relevant to say to young Jews, he added.

### LEO BAECK PRIZE, 1964

#### Director of "Monumenta Judaica Exhibition" Awarded

This year, the Leo Baeck Prize of the "Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland", issued annually on the anniversary of Dr. Baeck's death (November 2), was awarded to Konrad Schilling, General Secretary of the "Monumenta Judaica" Exhibition in Cologne (September, 1963 to March, 1964). The ceremony took place in the Cologne Town Hall, and the prize was handed over by Dr. H. G. van Dam, General Secretary of the Zentralrat. Konrad Schilling, who was not only the General Secretary of the Exhibition but also the editor of its impressive Handbook and the Catalogue, was born in Leipzig in 1927. He is a teacher of History, Geography and German at a Cologne Grammar School and also a Board Member of the Cologne Society for Jewish-Christian Co-operation. In his address, Dr. van Dam paid tribute to Mr. Schilling as well as to all others who had helped to make the Exhibition such a unique success. Ober-buergermeister Buraen, the last speaker at the ceremony, stated that there was a direct connection between the swastika daubings in Cologne at Christmas, 1959 and the launching of the Exhibition. These infamous actions had resulted in deliberations as to how those of good will could be made aware of the part played by Judaism in the 2,000-year history of the Rhineland. "The Monumenta Judaica Exhibition was the historical documentation of the tolerant and humanitarian Cologne citizen of our time," he said.

Whatever your figure  
whatever the occasion



have the foundation  
for you



£3.6.0

Joy £5.2.6 to £49.0.0

Miriam Brassloff

## THE YOUNGER GENERATION AND THE AJR

Last summer *AJR Information* reported that the Board of the AJR was concerned about the lack of contact of the younger generation with the work of the AJR. It was therefore interesting to read Mr. H. E. Murrell's article. I have now tried to undertake some further research into this field. I conducted a rather small survey poll and obtained several interesting findings. To clarify the term "younger generation" I tried to find some suitable classification of the age groupings which of necessity are somewhat flexible:

The Older Generation ... 69 years upwards  
The Middle Years ..... 46-68 years  
The Younger Generation 30-45 years  
The Next Generation ..... under 25 years

The *Older Generation* are possibly of retiring age; they speak and read German more easily than English and can represent German Jewish culture.

The refugees in the *Middle Years* are those who had a professional and business career on the Continent, who helped to found and now "run" the AJR. They speak, read and write English fairly fluently but tend to slip back into German. One of the surprises of my survey was that many of them no longer wish to read German books and although they may be well versed in German literature from school days they show little interest in new German (Jewish) literature and rarely keep up with the development of the German language—such as the new technological vocabulary. Apart from those who still write in German professionally (and there cannot be many of them), their German has become

a kind of refugee jargon, with many English idioms and expressions thrown in. Unfortunately, this is not done in order to make the conversation more picturesque but out of a kind of laziness or perhaps out of a lack of concern for the German language. It strikes me, however, as the very opposite of what German Jewish culture was about.

It was not surprising to find that the *Younger Generation* speaks—and especially writes—English more easily than German. Although they may have gone to school on the Continent they had their professional training in this country. They find it difficult to read German books ("the sentences are so involved and long") and although they are able to read German they do not do so. They are often interested in German (Jewish) culture and feel that they partly belong to it. Thus they may read Goethe and Feuchtwanger in an English translation while, at the same time, absorbing English culture and literature. They are in fact trying to assimilate to their English surroundings. If the ladies still have the ambition to learn to bake Zwetschkuchen this must be considered as a family tradition. The parental teachings of manners and behaviour patterns are slowly being superseded by those which conform to the expectations of their own children. In families where one of the partners is English-born, and German cannot be spoken, the assimilation is all the more rapid.

It is quite clear that the *Next Generation*, born in this country, will be fully assimilated to their English, or Anglo-Jewish, surroundings and only when grandparents are easily available will they learn German colloquially.

Otherwise German is just another subject for O level examinations with which the parents can help a little more than with the arithmetic problems, but German Jewish culture becomes only a matter of hearsay—unless it be Zwetschkuchen.

The problems which the Board of the AJR wishes to deal with now arise from the need to bring the younger generation into the work. The first hurdle the AJR shares with all groups and political parties: the middle generation is used to doing its own work, and there seems to be no reason why they should relinquish it. The second problem arises, however, from the fact that the younger generation has an English and not a Continental training and apart from the differences that always occur between the generations—after all, thirty years later the methods of teaching and training change everywhere—there is now also the difference of the English approach; in my experience this will become noticeable in all similar settings.

It is very difficult for people to come forward and offer their services and it may be necessary for the Board of the AJR to take the first step and invite younger people to join in the work. A rapprochement is urgently needed because only the younger generation can maintain the link between German Jewish culture and the next anglicised generation. The younger generation, although refugees in the sense that they were also thrown out of the country in which they were born, differ from the middle and older generation by the opportunity they were given to have an English training and therefore by the chances which they enjoyed to integrate into this British society. They can still make use of the fact that they are bi-cultural but the next generation will no longer consider themselves as refugees and are unlikely to be bi-cultural because we fail them in this respect.

### FAMILY EVENTS

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

#### Birthdays

**Havelland.**—Miss L. Havelland, of 65 Eton Place, Eton College Road, London, N.W.3, will celebrate her 75th birthday on December 30.

**Moses.**—Mrs. Emma Moses, née Hexter (formerly of Kassel), of 35 Wessex Gardens, London, N.W.11, will celebrate her 82nd birthday on December 14.

**Schwab.**—Mr. Ernst Schwab (formerly Chemnitz), of 92 Westcotes Drive, Leicester, will celebrate his 85th birthday on January 5, 1965.

#### Deaths

**Krotos.**—Mr. Herbert Krotos, of St. Mary's Lodge, Kitson Road, Barnes, passed away on November 17, aged 66.

**Prushan.**—Mr. Alex Prushan, of Rischon-Le-Zion, Israel (formerly of Bad-Oeynhausen, Berlin), passed away in October at the age of 53. Deeply mourned by his family and brother in Israel and his sister, Margot Kleeden, 53 Cleveland Gardens, London, N.W.2.

**Rau.**—Mrs. Marie Rau passed away peacefully, aged 91, at 49 Eton Place, London, N.W.3, on November 4. Deeply mourned by her daughter, Helen Astruck, her grandchildren, Norman and Elizabeth Gunz, great-grandchildren and everyone who knew and loved her.

### CLASSIFIED

#### Situations Vacant

**EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER REQUIRED**, must have good references. Box 496.

**HOUSEKEEPER REQUIRED** for small, modern, c.h. home for elderly people. Daily help provided. Box 495.

#### Situations Wanted

##### Men

**HEATING ENGINEER**, two diplomas, wide experience, seeks freelance or part-time designing, surveying, estimating or consulting work. Good references. Box 493.

**SHIPPING CLERK**, 48, knowledge of accounts, typing, speaks French and Spanish, seeks employment. Box 497.

##### Women

**SECRETARY**, German shorthand, English/French typist, fluent in French conversation and writing, experienced as general clerk, seeks full-time work. Good references. Box 494.

**MRS. MENGEL**, HAM. 9708, undertakes typing of all kinds, also dissertations, manuscripts, theses, translations, etc., in English and German. Own typewriter.

#### Accommodation Vacant

**N.W.2**, Attractive single bed-sitting-room, well furnished, constant hot water, share kitchen and bathroom. 'Phone GLAstone 0486 after 7 p.m. or week-ends.

**BEAUTIFUL, LARGE, GROUND-FLOOR ROOM**, well furnished, cooking facilities or sharing lady's flat. Suitable refined, intelligent person. Close buses and shops. Reasonable. GLA. 4927.

#### For Sale

**CONTINENTAL FEATHERBED** £6, large pillow £2 10s., fur-lined lady's coat, perfect condition £15. 'Phone SPEedwell 5125.

#### Miscellaneous

**VISITING SECRETARY**, typing, translating, interpreting, English, German, French; own typewriter. EMP. 8181.

**ALTERATIONS WANTED?** 'Phone experienced dressmaker for best work, HAMstead 8775.

**SUPERFLUOUS HAIR** removed safely and permanently by experienced Physiotherapist and Electrologist. Mrs. Dutch, D.R.E., R.M.T., 239 Willesden Lane, N.W.2. 'Phone WILlesden 1849.

**FORMER CANTOR** and teacher in Germany/Israel available for Hebrew, German and Barmitzvah lessons. HAM. 5046, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

#### AJR Attendance Service

**WOMEN** available to care for sick people and invalids, as companions and sitters-in; full- or part-time; non-residential. 'Phone MAIda Vale 4449.

#### AJR Needlewomen Service

**WOMEN** available for alterations, mending, handicrafts. 'Phone MAI. 4449.

#### Personal

**GERMAN-BORN WIDOW**, educated, idealist, loves nature, country walks, travel, languages, music, no family, nice home, very popular yet lonely, independent, seeks companionship of intelligent gentleman, same interests, young 60-68, cheerful, noble character, no ties. Please send full details, naturally discretion assured. Box 491.

**GENTLEMAN**, early forties, 5ft 6in., bachelor, German-Jewish background, would like to meet well-educated lady, with view to matrimony. Only genuine replies considered. Box 492.

#### MISSING PERSONS

##### Personal Enquiries

**Hochbaum.**—Kurt Hochbaum, aged about 40, son of Dora and Bernhard Hochbaum, who left Vienna for the U.S.A. in either 1938 or 1939, wanted by his cousin, Paul Klein, Fairfield Hospital, Arlsey, Beds.

## ROSEMOUNT

17 Parsifal Road, N.W.6  
HAMstead 5856 & 8565

THE BOARDING HOUSE WITH CULTURE

A Home for you  
Elderly people welcomed

## CULTURAL NEWS

### AWARD TO PROFESSOR GOMBRICH

The sixth annual W. H. Smith & Son Literary Award of £1,000 was presented by Mr. R. A. Butler, who is president of the Royal Society of Literature, to Professor E. H. Gombrich for his "Meditations on a Hobby Horse and Other Essays on the Theory of Art", published by Phaidon Press. Professor Gombrich came to London from Vienna and is director of the Warburg Institute.

The Smith award is made to the author of the book judged to have made the most outstanding contribution to English literature in the two years under review.

### PROFESSORSHIP FOR DR. HILDE HIMMELWEIT

Dr. Hilde T. Himmelweit has been appointed Professor of Social Psychology at the London School of Economics. She was Reader in the same subject since 1953. Professor Himmelweit, who is 46, came to this country as a refugee from Germany in 1935. She is senior author of the book "Television and the Child", published by Oxford University Press in 1958. She has always been deeply interested in Israel, especially in its educational problems, and has visited the country several times.

### GENEALOGY OF GEIGER FAMILY

Dr. S. M. Auerbach, 1 Cleve House, Cleve Road, London, N.W.6, plans to publish an up-to-date edition of the genealogy of the Geiger family which had been resident in Frankfurt from about 1600 onwards. The genealogy was originally published in 1903 by Daniel August Worms. Dr. Auerbach would be grateful if any readers who are interested in the work and might be able to give information got in touch with him. He especially appeals to descendants of the following families who married into the Geiger family: Beckhard, Emden, Frankau, Grünebaum, Homburger, Kraemer, Löwenthal-Rheinberg, Neubürger, Salin and Weissmann.

### BRIAN GLANVILLE'S LIBEL ACTION

The Jewish author, Brian Glanville, started a libel action against the B.B.C. and the actor David Kossoff. He maintained that when reviewing his book, "Diamond," on the B.B.C.'s Home Service in May, 1962, Mr. Kossoff had accused him of an anti-Jewish attitude and implied that his support of Jewish causes was insincere. Mr. Glanville's counsel stated that the object of Glanville's novels, "Diamond" and "The Bankrupts", was to distinguish between the good and bad in the Jewish community. To impute that, when associating himself with Jewish causes, Glanville was guided by dishonourable motives was not fair comment. The proceedings were cut short by an amicable settlement. Mr. Glanville will give the damages received to the Jewish Blind Society. The defendants agreed that there was no basis for suggesting anti-semitism in Glanville's motives and offered their apologies.

### FRANKFURT REMEMBERS JEWISH CONDUCTOR

On the 100th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Ludwig Rottenberg, a Memorial Meeting was held in Frankfurt at which the main address was delivered by Dr. Karl Holl. Rottenberg, who was born in Czernowitz in 1864 and died in Frankfurt in 1932, was Musical Director of the Frankfurt Opera from 1893 to 1926. As a further tribute to his memory a Rottenberg Exhibition was displayed in the Opera Foyer, showing, among other items, theatre programmes, manuscripts and photos. Some of the exhibits had been lent by his daughter, Gertrud Hindemith, the widow of the composer.

### BOOK ON JEWS IN U.S.S.R.

A book of "documentary sketches" called "Jewish Life in the Soviet Union" is to be published in Moscow soon, sponsored by the Union of Soviet Writers and edited by members of "Sovietish Heimland".

### INAUGURAL LECTURE OF PROFESSOR S. STEIN

In opening the Inaugural Lecture of Dr. Siegfried Stein, newly appointed Professor of Hebrew at London University College, the Provost, Sir Ifor Evans, stated that since 1828 the University had maintained a Department of Hebrew, dedicated to Hebrew studies on a non-theological and non-partisan basis. However, until recently there had been no endowment for a full professorship of the Department. The Provost welcomed the appointment of Dr. S. Stein as the first incumbent of the Chair for Hebrew. He recalled that it was as part-time lecturer that Dr. Stein had started his work in 1936. "Through his initiative, his friendship with his colleagues and their appreciation of the importance of his work he has developed the Department, so that it now has a professor and two readers."

The theme of Professor Stein's Inaugural Lecture was "Jewish-Christian Disputations in Thirteenth-Century Narbonne." What made the lecture particularly interesting for the uninitiated listener was the speaker's sociological rather than theological approach to the subject. These medieval disputations, it transpired, were by no means exclusively or predominantly motivated by the urge to thrash out differences in the religious sphere; to a high extent they were concerned with practical questions arising from Biblical Law, e.g., the right of Jews to take interest from Gentiles in whose midst they lived.

Professor Stein was born in Berlin. He graduated in Heidelberg with a thesis on "Die Unglaublichen in der Mittelhochdeutschen Literatur von 1050 bis 1250" republished in 1964 by the Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, Darmstadt, on their own initiative. He also took his finals at Hochschule fuer die Wissenschaft des Judentums, Berlin. Prior to his emigration he taught at Berlin secondary schools as a university-trained teacher of religion.

In this country, Professor Stein has always taken an active interest in the specific tasks of the Jews from Germany. He is a Board Member of the British Section of the Leo Baeck Institute and also a member of the AJR. We extend our heartiest congratulations to him on his new appointment by which he has also added lustre to the name of our community.

### Catering with a difference

Foods of all nations for formal or informal occasions—in your own home or any venue.

Free consultations—please phone

**Mrs. ILLY LIEBERMANN**  
WESTERN 2872

Do you want comfort and every convenience,  
**First-Class Accommodation**  
room with own bath, excellent Continental food, TV, lounge, gardens?  
**Mrs. A. WOLFF,**  
3 Hemstal Road, N.W.6  
(MAI. 8521)

HAVING A PARTY?  
**'PHONE MRS. MANDL**  
**PAD. 2593**

Expert for Cocktail, Tea,  
Dinner Parties,  
Small or Large.

### THE DORICE

Continental Cuisine—Licensed  
169a Finchley Road, N.W.3  
(MAI. 6301)  
PARTIES CATERED FOR

### SIMAR HOUSE

The private Continental Hotel  
10-12 Herbert Road  
**BOURNEMOUTH WEST**

As always, the House with the home-like atmosphere and its beautiful gardens.

**CENTRALLY HEATED**

Open the whole year

DIETS on request

Within easy reach of Sea and Town Centre

**Mrs. MARGOT SMITH**

'Phone: Westbourne 64176

The Exclusive  
Salon de Corseterie  
**Mme H. LIEBERG**  
871 FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.11  
'Phone: SPEdwell 8673  
AND AT  
9 QUEEN'S PARADE,  
WALM LANE, N.W.2  
'Phone: WILlesden 6817  
Ready-made and to measure  
**EXPERT & QUALIFIED FITTERS**

### "THE CONTINENTAL"

9 Church Road,  
Southbourne, Bournemouth  
(Bournemouth 48804)  
FACING SEA

2 comfortable lounges. TV.

Dining-room (seats 30).

Central heating. Car park.

Large garden.

Book early for our December

House Party.

—Brochure—

OPEN THE WHOLE YEAR  
**MR. & MRS. H. SCHREIBER**

### "HOUSE ARLET"

77 St. Gabriel's Road, N.W.2  
'Phone: GLA. 4029  
Visitors to London are welcomed in my exquisitely furnished and cultured Private Hotel.  
Central Heating, Garden, TV.  
Good residential district.  
**MRS. LOTTE SCHWARZ**

### COMFORTABLE HOME FOR OLD LADIES

Moderate Terms

68 Shoot-up Hill, N.W.2

'Phone: GLA. 5838

### HOVE

(BRIGHTON)

QUIET NEW LUXURIOUS VILLA  
Single and double bedrooms, hot and cold water in all rooms. Central heating.  
First-class Continental Board.

**BRIDGEHOUSE RESIDENT HOME**

1 WILBURY VILLAS, HOVE

'Phone: Hove 70547

*Strohbach*

# Round and About

## Obituary

### PROFESSOR DR. PAUL ROSENSTEIN

Professor Dr. Paul Rosenstein, the famous surgeon and urologist, died in Rio de Janeiro in his 90th year. Born as the son of the rabbi of Graudenz, he studied in Königsberg and Berlin and became director of the Berlin Jewish Hospital as successor to his teacher Professor James Israel. He held this position until 1938. Even after the Nazis had come to power, non-Jewish patients insisted on being treated by him. He spent the last 25 years of his life in Brazil where his children lived. There he concentrated on cancer research work and as late as 1961 was invited to the U.S.A. for consultation. He revisited Berlin in 1951 and, by virtue of his authority, helped to preserve the links between the Jewish Hospital and the Jewish community. His memoirs were published in 1954 under the title "Narben bleiben zurueck".

### DR. KURT MASUR

Dr. Kurt Masur, until 1933 Regierungsvizepräsident in Hanover, has died at the age of 79. After his dismissal by the Nazis, he worked for the Jewish Central-Verein in Berlin. Before the war, he emigrated to this country, where he was also associated with the AJR and, during the first period after its inception, helped to build up its membership. In 1948, he was reinstated in Hanover. When he had to resign for reason of health, he moved to Locarno, where he spent the last years of his life.

### PHOTOS OF PERISHED COMMUNAL LEADERS REQUIRED

For its Memorial Book shortly to be published under the heading "Bewahrung im Untergang", the Council of Jews from Germany requires — on loan — photos of the following victims of Nazism who, during the last war, held responsible positions with Jewish communities, organisations and institutions in Germany and, later on, perished:

- Dora Silbermann (Jewish Community, Berlin).
- Herbert Finkelscherer (Rabbi in Offenburg and Stettin).
- Leo Kreindler (Jewish Community, Berlin).
- John Hausmann (Israelitischer Tempelverband, Hamburg).
- Dr. Arthur Spanier (Preussische Staatsbibliothek, Berlin).
- Dr. Siegmund Stein (Rabbi of "Adass Jeshurun" Congregation, Cologne).

The photos, which will be returned, should be sent to: Council of Jews from Germany, 183/189 Finchley Road, London, N.W.3.

### HAMBURG UNIVERSITY APPOINTS JEWISH PROFESSOR

Dr. Hans M. Landecker, head of the Department for Internal Diseases at the Hamburg Jewish Hospital, has been appointed Hon. Professor of Hamburg University. Professor Landecker who was born in 1906, emigrated to Australia after 1933 and returned to Germany in 1958.

### HEIRS OF CLAIMANTS SOUGHT

In connection with the settlement of restitution claims, relatives and/or heirs of the following former residents of the Netherlands are sought:

- (1) Edgar Jacob May, died in Scotland in 1961;
- (2) Luise Rosenzweig, born in Krefeld;
- (3) Ilse Rennefeld (née Bobreker), born in Berlin-Wilmersdorf, married to Otto Ludwig Joseph Rennefeld;
- (4) Richard Deutschmann, born in Inowracław, married to Lotte Gerda Kronthal, born in Schoeneberg;
- (5) Ernst Ortlieb, born in Konstanz, married to Charlotte Wolf, born in Cologne;
- (6) Leopold Reisz, born in Ostrava;
- (7) Ludwig Rosenthal, born in Schneidemuehl;
- (8) Arthur Boehm, born in Budapest, married to Adelaide Neumann, born in Bélapatfalva;
- (9) Paul Wittstock, born in Berlinchen;
- (10) Isidore Baer, born in Rodalben, and daughter Gertrud Baer, born in Pirmasenz;
- (11) Siegmund Fritz Binasc, born in Posen, married to Lilly Elden, born in Berlin;
- (12) Grete Moses (née Simon), born in Pirmasenz, and daughter Liana Moses;
- (13) Elise Stern (née Heinemann), born in Sontra;
- (14) Martin Weiszmann, married to Clara Luise Goldschmidt.

Any information should be sent to: Mr. Georg Hirsch, Rokin 9-15, Amsterdam C (Holland).

### NOVEMBER ISSUE OF "AJR INFORMATION"

Though copies of the November issue of *AJR Information* were dispatched to all members, for reasons so far not established a number of members, especially in the North-Western districts of London, have not received their copies. As our supply is now almost exhausted it would be greatly appreciated in the interest of the members concerned if some readers who can spare their copies kindly sent them to the AJR office.

### BRASSIERES, CORSETS AND CORSELETS

All made to measure  
**MRS. A. MAYER**

'Phone No.: SPE. 1451

### FOR CHANUKAH

(FIRST NIGHT SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29)  
Candles, Candlesticks (Menoroth),  
Trendels, Children's Books, Ritual  
Requisites, Jewish Books in any  
Language, sold and bought.

**M. SULZBACHER**

4 Sneath Avenue, Golders Green Road,  
London, N.W.11 ('Phone: SPE. 1694)

### DEUTSCHE BUECHER

Aus allen Wissensgebieten,  
Bibliophile und Erstausgaben,  
Autographen, Illustrierte Werke

### STETS GESUCHT!

**R. & E. STEINER (BOOKS)**

5 Garson House, Gloucester  
Terrace, London, W.2  
Tel.: AMBassador 1564

For English & German Books

**HANS PREISS**

International Booksellers  
LIMITED

14 Bury Place, London, W.C.1  
HOL 4941

### SHOE REPAIRS

**RICH'S SHOE REPAIR SERVICE**  
(formerly REICH) now at  
133, HAMILTON RD., N.W.11  
(2 minutes Brent Station)  
We collect and deliver  
'Phone: SPE. 7463; HAM. 1037

### PHOTOCOPIES QUICK and RELIABLE

### GOLDERSTAT

25, Downham Road, N.1  
'Phone: CLIssold 5464 (5 lines)  
54, Golders Gardens, N.W.11  
'Phone: SPEEdwell 5643

### COMFORTAIR

All Heating and Plumbing  
SPE. 0615

### STANDARD SEWING MACHINE SERVICE Ltd. ELITE TYPEWRITER Co. Ltd.



WEL. 2528  
All Makes Bought, Sold & Exchanged.  
Repairs, Maintenance.

18 CRAWFORD STREET, BAKER STREET, W.1



### F. FRIEDLAND INTERIOR FITTINGS

Built-in Furniture, General Wood-  
work, Formica work  
**99 FRAMPTON ST., N.W.8**  
(off Edgware Road)  
'Phone: PAD. 3714/GLA. 8917

### H. KAUFMANN

Painting & Decorating  
Specialising in  
High-class Interior Decorating  
**201 Wembley Hill Road,  
Wembley, Middx. (ARNold 5525)**

Please note new address

### L. A. PREECE

(DECORATIONS)  
**67 HIGHVIEW GARDENS,  
EDGWARE, MIDDLESEX**  
Telephone: STOnegrove 5835

### HIGHEST PRICES

paid for  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's cast-off  
Clothing, Suitcases, Trunks, etc.  
(Ladies' large sizes preferred)  
WE GO ANYWHERE, ANY TIME

### S. DIENSTAG

(HAMpstead 0748)

### H. WOORTMAN & SON

8, Baynes Mews, Hampstead, N.W.3  
'Phone: HAMpstead 3974

Continental Builder and Decorator  
Specialist in Dry Rot Repairs  
ESTIMATES FREE

### RABENSTEIN Ltd.

Kosher Butchers, Poulterers  
and  
Sausage Manufacturers  
Under the supervision of the Beth Din  
Wholesalers and Retailers  
of first-class

Continental Sausages

Daily Deliveries

11 Fairhazel Gardens, N.W.6  
'Phone: MAI. 3224 and MAI. 9236

### R. & G. (ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS) LTD.

(Incorporating Reissner & Goldberg)  
**ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS**  
199b Belsize Road, N.W.6  
MAI. 2646

Agents for Hoover, Frigidaire,  
Kenwood  
Thermadore Warm Home Specialists

### The WIGMORE LAUNDRY Ltd. CONTINENTAL LAUNDRY SPECIALISTS

Most London Districts Served

SHE. 4575 brings us by radio

Write or 'phone the Manager,

24-hour telephone service

**MR. E. HEARN, 1 STRONSA ROAD, LONDON, W.12**