

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 10a.m.—1p.m. 3—6p.m.

Friday 10a.m.—1p.m.

A MEMORABLE OCCASION

“Thank-You Britain” Fund Handed Over to British Academy

At a reception held on November 8 at Saddlers' Hall, the “Thank-You Britain” Fund was handed over by Professor Sir Hans A. Krebs, Winner of the Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology and one of the Patrons of the Fund, to Lord Robbins, C.B., President of the British Academy.

As readers know, the proceeds will be used for the award of Research Fellowships in the field of human studies.

The function, held in the beautiful Livery Hall of the Saddlers' Company, was a most dignified and impressive event.

Among the guests were Sir Mortimer Wheeler, Secretary of the British Academy; the Nobel Prize Winner, Professor E. B. Chain, and Professor L. Guttmann, C.B.E., both Patrons of the Fund; Mr. S. H. E. Burley, representing the Home Office; Mr. J. P. Carswell, representing the Department of Education and Science; a number of distinguished scholars, authors and artists as well as representatives of the organisations associated with the Fund.

In his opening address Mr. Werner M. Behr, Chairman of the “Thank-You Britain” Fund Committee, recalled that the suggestion of making a collective gesture of gratitude to this country, which helped us at a time of extreme anxiety, was first made by the late Chairman of the Association of Jewish Refugees, Dr. Hans Reichmann. Quite independently, in a letter to a leading newspaper, Mr. Victor Ross, co-Chairman of the Committee, also called on his fellow refugees to remember what they had been through and how they had found a haven. He received an enthusiastic response, and it was decided to form a committee to embrace all the different groups of refugees from Nazi oppression. At this juncture, Mr. Behr stated, the Committee was helped and advised by Sir Isaiah Berlin in finding a useful and worthy objective for the idea. Unfortunately, Sir Isaiah was unable to attend the ceremony because he was on a lecture tour in the United States, but he had conveyed his greetings to the gathering in a message which was read out by the Chairman.

“In our appeal letter,” Mr. Behr went on, “we set a target of £40,000 to £60,000. I am sure you will be pleased to learn that we have been able to collect over £90,000, and I would add that this result has been achieved at a nominal administrative cost of less than 1 per cent.”

In conclusion Mr. Behr paid tribute to the General Secretary of the AJR, Dr. W. Rosenstock, and his co-workers who had made the administrative work so much easier by shouldering the burden of the day-to-day routine, and to the Secretary and staff of the British Academy who had helped to cope with all the technicalities.

The audience was then addressed by Professor Sir Hans A. Krebs and Lord Robbins. The full text of their addresses is published below.



From left to right: Lord Robbins, C.B., Mr. Werner M. Behr, Professor Sir Hans A. Krebs, F.R.S.

ADDRESS BY SIR HANS A. KREBS

To me has fallen the privilege of handing over a cheque to the President of the British Academy. This cheque and the efforts leading up to it are no more than a token, a small token of the deep sense of indebtedness which is harboured by all of us who came to this country as refugees and were given here a new home—not merely a shelter, but a true home. We all went through the experience that home is not always where one was born and brought up. Home is where one strikes roots, where one has the opportunity of doing the things which, by virtue of inclination or conscience or some other forces deep down in one's soul, one feels one ought to do in order to fulfil one's life and thereby gain true happiness. The social climate and the social soil of this country, thanks to the spirit of generosity and tolerance that pervades it, made it easy for us to strike roots and to become firmly settled.

No sum of money can adequately and

appropriately express our gratefulness to the British people. Perhaps the only proper way for us to try and repay the debt is to make a continuous effort to be useful citizens, doing a job to the best of our abilities, taking an active part in the general life of the community, fully identifying ourselves with the communal life of the country, and offering our services whenever the occasion arises. If, in the course of trying to serve the community, we have also served ourselves, and done very well for ourselves in many cases—sometimes even embarrassingly well—this is perhaps in the nature of the circumstances, and in particular an outcome of the fairness with which we have been treated.

Quite a large number, of course, served with the Armed Forces. I believe, although statistics are not readily at hand, something like one in every eight refugees here during the war years served, and quite a few paid with their lives; this we should remember today.

I would like to add one further comment. If it was force of circumstances and not our own choice which drove us out of the country of our birth, it was in many cases our free choice to take refuge and to settle in this country rather than in other parts of the globe. No doubt there were many different reasons which prompted individuals to make this choice. I cannot pretend to know all the reasons, but I do know some of my own, and I know that these are shared by very many.

What this country of our adoption gave us was not just a new home and livelihood.

What we also found was a new and better way of life, a society whose attitudes to life were in many ways very different from what we had been accustomed to, and, I dare say, accustomed to not only under the Nazi rule. Coming from an atmosphere of political oppression and persecution, of hate and violence, of lawlessness, blackmail and of intrigue, we found here a spirit of friendliness, humanity, tolerance and fairness. We found a society where people of many different dispositions, races, convictions and abilities lived together harmoniously, and yet vigorously. We saw them argue without quarrelling, quarrel without suspecting, suspect without abusing, criticise without vilifying or ridiculing, praise without flattering, being vehement without being brutal. We saw what Robert Browning said of his dog, “strength without violence, courage without ferocity.” These are some of the characteristics of the soul of this country.

It is the widespread occurrence of these traits which impressed us as being so different from the world from which we had

(Continued on page 2)

A MEMORABLE OCCASION

"Thank-You Britain" Fund Reception

(Continued from page 1)

escaped. Of course, all societies have their outstanding individual heroes, but these have not necessarily left their mark on the character of their society as a whole. If proof were needed that these attitudes which I have mentioned are prevalent traits of the British way of life, I would say: which other language uses in its everyday life phrases equivalent to "fair play", "gentleman's agreement", "benefit of the doubt", "give him a chance", "understatement", phrases indicative of a sense of justice, of a sense of perspective, of tolerance, of humility and, above all, of respect for humanity? Quite a few languages have to use the English words when wishing to express the sentiments lying behind these phrases, and I am sure this is not an accident.

It is this way of life with which some of us, I for one, fell in love. Others may emphasise different aspects of our society—our, I am proud to say—with which they became enchanted and fell in love, and as is usual in love affairs, our affection may have blinded us perhaps to any blemishes the critics might detect. They may argue that our society is not that complete paragon of human affection I have depicted. But still, we do know why we love it. For whatever individual reasons different people came to settle in this country, the theme of their motives was similar, and what I would like to convey is the depth of our feeling for this country of our adoption. It is a very small token of our gratitude which I ask you, Lord Robbins, in your capacity as President of the British Academy, to accept.

ADDRESS BY

LORD ROBBINS, C.B.

I find this a very notable and, for me, a very moving occasion.

The arrival here in the inter-war period of those of you who came from Nazi persecution was a dreadful thing, a painful symptom of the outrages that were going on in Central Europe. Episode after episode more frightful than has ever before occurred in civilised history. But it was a circumstance which brought great benefit to this country, great benefit in the world of scientific and humane learning, great benefit in music and the arts, and in technical and economic affairs, and not only here indeed, but also throughout the remaining free world.

I think a great book has yet to be written on the benefits of this exodus on the culture and civilisation of the West.

Speaking personally, as an academic, I would like to testify to these benefits, to the life-enhancing stimulus which the arrival of Continental scholars brought to the faculty of those universities which were fortunate enough to be in a position to afford them asylum. With my old friend, the late Lord Beveridge, who at that time was Director at the London School of Economics, I myself was deeply involved in the business of reception, and I had many opportunities of seeing this process at first hand. I am sure that hundreds of academics of my generation, here and in the United States, could bear similar testimony.

Therefore it is for me a most deeply moving circumstance that, in addition to bringing these benefits, you should be making this thank-offering, and I am sure that my feelings will be universally shared when the news becomes widely known. It is we who should be expressing gratitude, not you. You have given twice.

Needless to say, for me, speaking on behalf of the Council of the British Academy, it is an especially gratifying circumstance that you should have chosen our society as the instrument of your intention. The cultivation of humane learning and social studies has not always been apt to attract financial support comparable to that which has been enjoyed by other branches of knowledge, and I think it was an especially felicitous thought on the part of the organisers of this Fund that it should be devoted to fostering work in this field, which in a broad way may be hoped to advance the welfare of the people of Great Britain.

I can assure you that we of the Academy will take this Trust very seriously. I think we may truly claim that we are representative of those elements in British academic life which can most help to realise your purpose, and I can promise that we shall use our best endeavours to ensure that the lectures and researches which are made possible by your benefaction, should be worthy of the splendid thought which inspired its origin and the arduous labours which brought it into being.

Therefore, on behalf of the Academy, and from the bottom of my heart, I thank you very much indeed.

BUDGET PROPOSALS ON COMPENSATION

Council of Jews from Germany Protests

The German Federal Government has drafted a "Bill for the Protection of the Budget" ("Haushaltssicherungsgesetz") which, among other economies during the fiscal year 1966, envisages the partial deferment of certain compensation payments. While, if adopted by Parliament in its present shape, the Bill would not affect payments under the "Bundesrückerstattungsgesetz" and annuities under the Federal Indemnification Law, it would affect capital payments under the Federal Indemnification Law. Of these capital payments, only 50 per cent would be made during the first nine months of the year 1966, whereas the rest would be paid in instalments according to budgetary developments.

In a letter to Federal Chancellor Erhard, the "Council of Jews from Germany" strongly protested against this attempt of lumping together compensation payments with economies in other fields. "The indemnification claims were morally established 20 years ago, and a further delay of their settlement cannot be justified on any grounds, especially as the greater number of the victims of Nazi persecution are today very aged". It would also create a devastating impression, the Council states, if shortly after the solemn announcement of the Final Indemnification Law, the legally enacted liabilities of the Federal Republic were restricted again. The Council urgently appeals for the elimination of compensation payments from the Protection of Budget Bill.

Copies of the letter were sent to the Presidents of the Bundestag and of the Bundesrat, to the Prime Ministers of the Länder and to the German Ambassador in London.

Your House for:—

**CURTAINS, CARPETS, LINO,
UPHOLSTERY**

SPECIALITY

**CONTINENTAL DOWN
QUILTS!**

ALSO RE-MAKES AND RE-COVERS

ESTIMATES FREE

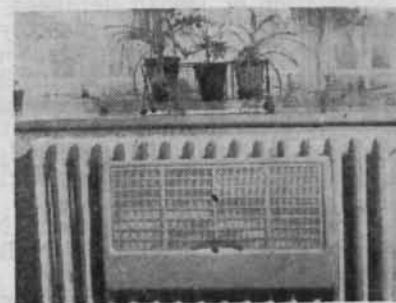
DAWSON-LANE LIMITED

17 BRIDGE ROAD, WEMBLEY PARK

Telephone: ARN. 6671

Personal attention of Mr. W. Shackman.

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

RACE BILL ENACTED

The Race Relations Bill has been given the Royal assent and has passed into law. The Bill seeks to outlaw racial and religious discrimination and attempts at incitement to race hatred.

Two main amendments were inserted into the Bill. The first required that a complaint made to a conciliation committee by anybody against whom discrimination had been practised should be in writing. The second was to make it clear that there would be the right of appeal on a question of fact when an injunction to restrain discrimination was sought either in the High Court or in a County Court.

BRITISH FIRMS AND ARAB BOYCOTT

In a resolution passed by its National Executive Committee, the Trades Advisory Council welcomes the setting up by H.M. Government of a Committee for Export to Israel and the appointment of Mr. Marcus J. Sieff, O.B.E., as its first Chairman.

The T.A.C. calls upon H.M. Government to implement the frequently asserted "disapproval of pressure from any source on British firms to discriminate between British subjects on any grounds". The T.A.C. believes that this can best be done by the Board of Trade advising firms to return, unanswered, questionnaires concerned with discrimination; and by advising commercial representatives of Arab States that any endeavour to influence the structure of U.K. firms cannot be considered a friendly act, as was done by H.M. Government before 1939 in an approach to the then Ambassador of the Third Reich.

COLIN JORDAN SENTENCED

Colin Jordan, leader of the National Socialist Movement, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment at Bow Street Magistrates' Court. He gave notice of appeal and was allowed bail. Jordan pleaded not guilty to using insulting behaviour at Downing Street on October 8 when Mr. Ian Smith called on Mr. Wilson.

At Southampton University, during an address to students, Jordan declared that there should be a second expulsion of Jews from Britain. Britain, he said, was foolish to have declared war on Germany in 1939. He liked to be called a Nazi but hated all forms of violence. Referring to stories of German concentration camp atrocities, he termed these "grossly exaggerated".

ARRESTS AT EAST END MEETING

Seventeen men and youths were arrested during a meeting in Dalston of the Greater London Movement. When they appeared before the North London Magistrates' Court, Issy Rondel, one of those arrested during the disturbances, alleged that police protection was given to the Movement. Another defendant stated that he could not restrain himself when one of the speakers used words against the Jewish people. Sixteen of the defendants pleaded guilty and fines were imposed of from £3 to £10.

KU-KLUX-KLAN MEETING

Six men and two women were found guilty at Rugby Magistrates' Court on summonses issued after an alleged Ku-Klux-Klan cross-burning rite at Long Lawford, near Rugby, on June 19.

The prosecution said that seven of the defendants attended a K.K.K. meeting wearing uniforms consisting of white gowns with a black cross over the heart and cloth head-dresses with slits for the eyes and mouth. The first meeting held on June 12 was conducted by a Mr. Newey, who had been a member of the National Socialist movement, a break-away group from Colin Jordan's movement. Mr. Newey, it was alleged, outlined the aims of the group and stated that they wished to rid Britain of Jewish control and to get rid of Mrs. Barbara Castle and of the Jewish wife of Mr. George Brown. At the second meeting it was alleged that William Macdonald Duncan, one of the defendants, had stated that the aim of the Klan was to rid Britain of Jews, Roman Catholics and coloured by every possible means, including violence.

Three of the accused were sent to prison for three months, two were fined £25 and £20 respectively and the three others were each bound over in the sum of £20 to keep the peace for one year.

KLAUS FUCHS ERROR

An article, written by Mr. Randolph Churchill for the TV feature about Fuchs entitled "A Question of Identity", stated that Klaus Fuchs, the atom spy, was a German-Jewish refugee.

When the Board of Deputies pointed out to Mr. Churchill and Lord Francis-Williams (who wrote and narrated the programme) that Fuchs was the son of a Lutheran pastor, Lord Francis-Williams strongly dissociated himself from the article and from the statement that Fuchs was a Jew.

Mr. Churchill also apologised and said that the statement was sheer ignorance and misinformation, which he was sorry to have passed on.

Before the programme the announcer stated that Lord Francis-Williams and his colleagues wished to dissociate themselves from any statements which may have been written about the programme in the press and especially from the misstatement that Fuchs was a Jew.

DEATH OF JEWISH M.P.

Mr. Henry Solomons, Labour M.P. for Kingston-upon-Hull, died at the age of 63. He was a former member of the Stepney Borough Council and also a former Secretary of the Union of Liberal and Progressive Synagogues.

SYNAGOGUE FIRES

Six men have appeared at the North London Magistrates' Court charged with unlawfully and maliciously setting fire to the Shaare Shomayim Synagogue, Lea Bridge Road, on July 31. They were all remanded in custody and refused bail.

Praise from Duke

The Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Lord Mayor of Manchester, Alderman Bernard Langton, attended a reception for International Co-operation Year at Manchester University. Later, he attended a private dinner given by Alderman and Mrs. Langton at the town hall, where he praised the Jewish community's contribution to city life.

Chief Rabbinate

The name of Rabbi Dr. Alexander Altmann, Hungarian-born former communal rabbi of Manchester who left for the United States in 1959 to become Professor of Jewish Philosophy at Brandeis University, has been added to those mentioned for the office of Chief Rabbi. Dr. Altmann was a candidate for the British Chief Rabbinate in 1948, when his name was on the short list of three rabbis from whom the final choice of Rabbi Dr. Israel Brodie was made. Prior to his emigration to England, Dr. Altmann was a rabbi in Berlin.

The United Synagogue Council are also considering Dr. Louis Rabinowitz (Israel) and Dr. Solomon Goldman, minister of the St. John's Wood Synagogue.

Death of David Goldblatt

Mr. David Goldblatt, who died recently, was actively associated with British politics and with various Jewish causes. He was joint treasurer of the Liberal Party in 1945 and a Parliamentary candidate in several elections. Before the outbreak of war he became chairman of the Refugees Industries Committee, a body concerned with resettling and assisting refugee industrialists, many of whom were helped to set up industries in distressed areas. In gratitude they commissioned Jacob Epstein to fashion a bust of him.

Women in Jewish Law

The first major meeting of the newly formed Association of Jewish Women's Organisations discussed a petition being drawn up by the International Council of Jewish Women regarding the status of women in Jewish law, which will come before the Council's convention next May. If it is accepted it will be passed on to rabbinical authorities throughout the world. The petition asks that a central rabbinical body be set up to discuss ways in which the marriage laws can be reinterpreted, within the framework of Orthodox practice, in order to free women of the hardships they are so often forced to suffer.

The Council wrote to some twenty Anglo-Jewish rabbis asking for their co-operation in the matter. The majority responded warmly, agreeing that there was a need for some clarification of thought among the religious authorities.

Homes Opened

An extension has been opened at the Ealing home, Fenton House, run by the Jewish Welfare Board. The home now accommodates 20 persons. Fenton House is the first project to be undertaken by the Board for the mentally frail and another similar home is contemplated for the near future.

The Board's new £100,000 home for old people in Ballards Lane, Finchley, will soon be able to admit its first residents. The home, accommodating 59 residents, will consist of a central hostel and flatlets where old people can lead independent lives.

London Lecture by Nahum Goldmann

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Jewish Congress, will deliver the Tenth Noah Barou Memorial Lecture in the Botany Theatre of University College, Gower Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday, December 8, at 8 p.m. The subject will be: "The Jewish Spirit of Israel and the Diaspora."

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.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

U.N. AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

The U.N. General Assembly has called for the legal banning of racial discrimination on a world-wide scale. The Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution calling on all States in which racial discrimination was practised to take urgent effective steps, including legislative measures, to eliminate it.

The resolution to implement the U.N. Declaration on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination omitted the condemnation of antisemitism proposed by the United States, as well as the condemnation of Zionism tabled by the Soviet Union.

All States where organisations are promoting or inciting racial discrimination are urged in the resolution to take the necessary measures to prosecute or outlaw such organisations.

Further consideration of the Convention against religious intolerance was held over until the next session.

UNITED STATES Mayor of New York

Mr. Abraham Beame narrowly failed to become the first Jewish Mayor of New York, losing to his Republican opponent, Mr. John Lindsay, who received 1,166,954 votes. Mr. Beame polled 1,030,171. It is estimated that only 67 per cent of New York Jews voted for Mr. Beame, although he made a strong and open bid for Jewish votes in the final days of the campaign. It is assumed that many Jews who normally vote Democratic preferred Mr. Lindsay to Mr. Beame, who was attacked throughout the campaign as a candidate of the party machine bosses.

Klansman was Jew

Daniel Burros, chief organiser of the Ku-Klux-Klan in New York, committed suicide when it was revealed that he was a Jew. This former star pupil of a Talmud Torah in the Queens section of New York blew his brains out in Reading, Pennsylvania, as other Klansmen looked on.

When a *New York Times* reporter confronted Burros with his identity, he said: "I'll be ruined. This is all I've got to live for."

His desire to wipe out his Jewishness might have been an aberration, he said, but was not unique, and he named other Jews who he claimed were fascists.

Burros, a former national secretary of George Lincoln's American Nazi Party and a "major" of the security echelon of the notorious racist and antisemitic National Renaissance Party of New York, was convicted for anti-negro rioting last year. He published six issues of a paper, *The Battle Organ of Racial Fascism*, including a special issue devoted to Hitler's birthday, referring to him as "a sacred leader" and urging that his unfinished work should be continued until its "victorious conclusion". His writings and speeches, expressing the hope that America would be purged of her Jews, were more ferocious than those of Nazi Germany.

Assistant to McNamara

Mr. Robert McNamara, United States Secretary of Defence, has appointed Mr. Adam Yarmolinsky Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence for international affairs.

Last year there was southern opposition to Mr. Yarmolinsky's proposed appointment as deputy director of the Johnson Administration war on poverty. He was not given the job in order to ensure southern support for the legislation.—(J.C.)

BECHSTEIN STEINWAY BLUTHNER

Finest selection reconditioned PIANOS.
Part exchange. Deferred terms.

JAQUES SAMUEL PIANOS LTD.

2 Park West Place, Marble Arch, W.2

Tel.: PAD. 8818/9

AUTHORISED BECHSTEIN RETAILERS

GRATITUDE TO DANES

A group of Americans paid homage at the grave of H. C. Thomsen in Snekkersten, Denmark. The wreath they laid carried the inscription: "In memory of the brave people of Snekkersten, who risked and gave their lives for the brotherhood of man. Israel Education Fund." H. C. Thomsen was killed on that spot by the Nazis when he was helping Danish compatriots to escape to Sweden.

Mr. Charles J. Bensley, of New York, who was one of the group, spoke of the magnificence of the Danish act of rescue, saving 7,000 Danish Jews from extermination by the Nazis. This act beyond courage, of humanity never to be forgotten, was to be commemorated in a living memorial.

This reference is to the "Denmark School" to be built in Jerusalem by the Israel Education Fund. Mr. Bensley and nine other American-Jewish businessmen have contributed about £357,000 for building the school. It is hoped that the "Denmark School" will become an educational training centre for a three-way exchange of teachers and pupils between Denmark, Israel and the United States.

The formal announcement of the project was made when the American sponsors met Princess Margrethe, heiress to the Danish throne. The foundation-stone for the school has now been laid.

GERMAN AWARD FOR DANISH CHIEF RABBI

The Grand Cross of Merit was awarded to Chief Rabbi Marcus Melchior of Copenhagen, Rabbi Melchior played a leading part in the rescue of Danish Jews during World War II.

ELECTION RESULTS IN ISRAEL

In the Israeli elections, Premier Eshkol's Mapai, in alignment with Ahdut Avoda, obtained the largest number of votes. Together with the four mandates of the pro-Mapai Arab lists, it will have 49 of the 120 seats in the new Knesset. The previous coalition partners of Mapai, the National Religious Party and Poalei Agudat, won eleven and two seats respectively. The other results are: Gahal (joint list of Mr. Beigin's Herut and members of the Liberal Party)—26; Mr. Ben-Gurion's Rafi—10; Mapam—8; Independent Liberals—5; Agudat Israel—4; pro-Arab Communists—3; pro-Israel Communist Party—1; Independent—1.

MONUMENT IN GENEVA

A monument to the six million Jews murdered by the Nazis has been unveiled in the Jewish cemetery at Veyrier, Geneva. Designed by a Geneva architect, the monument is in the form of a symbolic tomb for the martyrs.

SCHIRACH REMAINS GAOLED

Baldur von Schirach, the former Nazi Gauleiter of Vienna, and head of Hitler's Nazi youth organisation, will not be prematurely freed from the Spandau Allied war crimes prison in Berlin. Von Schirach's son, Klaus, a Munich lawyer, stated that he had appealed to the Big Four powers to release his father for health reasons. He had now been informed that premature release was impossible because the Soviet authorities refused to agree to this. Von Schirach's 20-year term ends in October, 1966.

PROTEST AGAINST S.S. RALLY

After a rally of S.S. "veterans" held in Rendsburg, the World Jewish Congress sent a letter to the German authorities expressing great disquiet that the Federal German Government had not taken measures to prevent an assembly of members of a Nazi organisation.

Among the speakers at the rally were three Federal M.P.s (two Christian Democrats and one Free Democrat), and messages had been sent by leading Social Democrats.—(J.C.)

JEWRY IN THE EAST

Yiddish Culture

The meeting of Comes, the "European community of writers", recently held in Rome, approved a motion suggested in a letter from Bernard Russell, to the effect that "the European community of writers entrusts the Soviet delegation with the task of intervening for the liberalisation and the renewed spreading of all publications in the Yiddish language (in the Soviet Union)".

According to Professor Giancarlo Vigorelli, secretary-general of Comes, the three-man Russian delegation which attended the meeting promised to take up the issue on their return.

Deputy Premier's New Post

Mr. Benjamin Dymshyts, the Soviet Deputy Premier, who was head of the Soviet Economic Council, has now been appointed chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply. This new agency has been established to centralise the distribution of industrial goods in the Soviet Union and to improve methods of allocation.

As chairman of the Soviet Economic Council, Mr. Dymshyts held an important position both under Mr. Khrushchev and in the present leadership. He remains the only Jew in the higher ranks of the Soviet Government. It is reported that he was among the few leading figures in Soviet industry who were not criticised during the debates of the Soviet Communist Party when Mr. Kosygin put forward his new plans for industry.

Exit Visas Granted

The correspondent in Moscow of the *New York Herald Tribune* reports that there is a more relaxed attitude in Moscow towards the emigration of Soviet citizens to the United States. So far about 20 exit visas have been granted this year for Jews wishing to live permanently in the United States. They are almost exclusively older people who have close relatives in the U.S.A.

A number of Jews are also being permitted to make extended foreign visits. Of the 90 Soviet citizens permitted to make visits to the United States for long periods this year, the correspondent states that 30 are Jews. The total number of Jews, both emigrants and visitors, was 50 which, it is stated, "represents a proportion of the total emigrants that is higher than the percentage of Jews in the Soviet population". But, it is observed, "the numbers are still small in absolute terms".

E. German Community

According to information received in West Berlin, about 3,500 Jews are still living in East Berlin and East Germany. Of these, only 1,450 are registered members of the eight Jewish communities.

The East Berlin community has 850 members, 92 per cent of whom are aged between 55 and 90 years. The average age of Jews in East Germany is 62 years.

The 197 Jewish cemeteries in the country are maintained by the East German Government.

Gorta Radiovision Service

(Member R.T.R.A.)

13 Frogna 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)

Herbert Freedman (Jerusalem)

ELECTIONS IN ISRAEL

The "German-Jewish Vote"

The question so often raised in the United States, "Is there a Jewish vote?", could be adapted to Israel, and within our context it would read: Is there a German-Jewish vote in Israel? The recent elections to the Sixth Knesset have been studied and analysed from many a point of view—no one, however, bothered to examine the political affiliations of the "Yeckim", as the former German Jews are called—a nickname which depicts some of their more blatant characteristics, punctuality and correctness.

The question is not so far-fetched, for in the pre-State years and even in the first few years after the establishment of Israel, German Jews in that country formed a compact and distinct community whose favours were eagerly sought for. Up to the year 1948 they had almost a political party of their own (although, of course, German Jews were active in other parties, too): "Aliyah Hadashah", which suited their critical and intellectual mentality in being anti-nationalistic. When it was disbanded after the rise of the State, the bulk of its members joined the newly founded "Progressive Party" which propounded liberal and humanistic ideas.

In those years, Jews from Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia played an important part also numerically, constituting over 15 per cent of a population which then numbered 650,000. This proportion has undergone a drastic change. Because of their comparatively high age groups not a few of the immigrants from Central Europe died in the past 17 years and others have left the country and resettled either in America, Germany or elsewhere. While their numbers have dwindled, the Jewish population of Israel has more than tripled, almost quadrupled, so that their ratio has gone down to under 4 per cent.

In the first years after Statehood, German Jews had a prominent role in Government. The whole apparatus of justice and jurisdiction was built up by Pinkas Rosen, who for many years

served as Minister of Justice. The late Perez Naphtali, a former editor of *Frankfurter Zeitung*, held the economic portfolio, and the late Georg Josephthal was Minister of Labour. The only member of German-Jewish descent in the present Cabinet is Dr. Joseph Burg, Minister of Social Welfare.

The "Independent Liberal Party", which contested the recent elections and received five Mandates, is to all practical purposes a successor of the erstwhile "Progressive Party". It is still headed by the now 78-year-old Pinkas Rosen, but the only other candidate representing the former German Jews was given an unrealistic place on the list and was not re-elected to Parliament: Benno Cohn, one of the leading men at "Meinecke Strasse". Of the 30 new members of the Knesset sworn in on November 22 not one is of German-Jewish origin. A similar development can be seen in the municipalities: Paul Jacoby, of Königsberg, for many years one of the city fathers of Jerusalem and the only "Yecke" in the City Council, lost his seat.

These facts are neither to be bemoaned nor to be welcomed. They are the natural outcome of the change-over of generations and the growth of Israel from a conglomeration of "Landsmannschaften" into what one day will be one people.

HENRIETTA SZOLD PRIZE 1965 FOR THEA NATHAN

The Henrietta Szold Prize of the Municipality of Jerusalem was awarded to Thea Nathan who for the past 15 years has been the responsible social worker of the Irgun Olej Merkas Europa, Jerusalem, the sister organisation of the AJR. She has rendered signal services in the care for the aged who are accommodated in the Homes of that organisation. At the same time she is also in charge of its other social services.

Her practical work for the well-being of her charges is combined with a thorough knowledge of the wider theoretical problems involved. On many occasions she has been asked to address international meetings and conferences of the U.N. on geriatric questions.

Thea Nathan, who started her Jewish activities in the German-Jewish Youth Movement, is also well known to many of our friends in this country. Whenever she came to England she paid visits to the Homes in London.

BONN M.P. VISITS ISRAEL

Dr. Rainer Barzel, parliamentary leader of the West German Christian Democrat Party, the majority Government party, came to Israel for a short visit. The visit was private but it is understood that all aspects of Israeli-West German relations were reviewed, including the question of West Germany's future economic aid.

PRIZE FOR ISRAELI

The Blake Prize for Religious Art has, for the first time since it was established 14 years ago, been awarded to a Jew, Israeli-born Asher Bilu, of Melbourne. His abstract painting, "I Form Light and Create Darkness", won him the prize of about £400.

... and I can tell you
"NORWEST" is BEST
FOR CHAUFFEUR-DRIVEN
CAR HIRE

'Phone:
 Day and Night HAM. 4150
 & Day HAM. 4154
 NORWEST CAR HIRE LTD.
 331-5 FINCHLEY RD., N.W.3

Your advance bookings welcomed.



GERMAN NEWS

EX-NAZIS "PROTECT" CONSTITUTION

Werner Paetsch, a former official of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, is being tried by the Supreme Court in Karlsruhe on charges of having passed on secret information to the German press.

During his trial Paetsch stated that former S.S. officers, members of the Nazi secret service and other former Nazi party members, have been employed by the Constitution Office. He said that the Nazis on its staff had been extremely arrogant, one ex-S.S. officer openly boasting of his responsibility for the execution of more than 60 Jews during the war.

Questioned by the judge as to whether such a concentration of former Nazis in high position was necessary, the president of the Constitution Office, Herr Schrueters, replied that they had worked most loyally for the organisation and that their technical skills had been considered indispensable. He added that only two of the seven former Gestapo men once on the staff were still working for the organisation.

The Social Democratic Party has severely criticised the Minister of the Interior, Herr Hoecherl, for permitting the Constitution Office to be infiltrated in this way. They declared that only Democrats should be employed to protect democracy. A protest was also lodged by the "Zentralrat" of the Jews in Germany who, in their Information Bulletin, stated that the survivors of Nazi persecution strongly objected to being under the control of persons who had participated in the inhuman persecution methods of the Nazi regime.

MASTER TEACHES NAZISM

Dr. Alfred Endrigkeit, a grammar school teacher in the North German town of Buesum, has been suspended. The school authorities are also conducting inquiries into the activities of two other teachers in the school, and the three may face criminal charges. According to pupils, the teachers had for years made pro-Nazi and antisemitic statements and had, during lessons, minimised Nazi crimes in the wartime concentration camps.

Endrigkeit, who is facing disciplinary proceedings, was reprimanded by the school authorities in 1960 for making pro-Nazi statements. He is understood to be a local leader of the neo-Nazi National Democratic Party, which polled about 640,000 votes in the recent Federal elections.

Ackermans Chocolates

De Luze

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

F. L. Brassloff

RIGHT-WING TRENDS AND GERMAN ELECTIONS

It is generally agreed that the basic issue of the German election campaign was the up-to-the-last-moment open question whether the electoral strength of the three major contesting parties would be changed to such an extent that it would lead to the discontinuance of the coalition of the Christian Democrats and Social Christian Unions with the Free Democratic Party and its replacement by a government in which the Social Democrats would become major or junior partners of the CDU/CSU. The campaign centred on prominent party personalities rather than on controversial policies. The "images" of the official protagonists—Federal Chancellor Erhard, his Social Democratic counterpart, Berlin's Mayor Brandt, the leader of the Free Democrats Mende—dominated the extensive and expensive publicity campaign of their respective parties.

It is open to conjecture how far the moves of these politicians to project themselves and their parties actually influenced the electorate in maintaining the state of affairs by casting for the CDU/CSU block 15,317,544 votes, amounting to 47.6% of the total vote (votes in 1961, 14,298,372; 45% of the total vote), for the FDP, 3,058,880 or 9.5% (in 1961, 4,028,675; 12.8%), and for the Social Democratic Party, 12,697,544 or 39.2% (in 1961, 11,427,353; 32.6%). It will also require thorough research before it can be reliably assessed whether the decline of the Free Democrats was halted by their fierce and demonstrative opposition to the extension of the Statute of Limitations for the prosecution of Nazi criminals and whether Herr Strauss's success was partly due to his consistently plugging the thesis that the German people should, after all, get rid of the perpetual complex of "having to come to grips with the past". Strauss reiterated again and again that Germans should over-

come the period of "Germany in atonement". After a term of 20 years, the time had come now to rescind the verdict of condemnation against the Germans.

Speakers of the other major parties, too, frequently indulged in strong patriotism; representatives of the non-socialist parties often adopted an attitude of critical superiority towards America and Britain. It was obvious that such utterances were mainly aimed at voters from the right-wing extreme nationalist strata of the population whose numerical strength and electoral inclinations remained undiscernible up to election day—and after. Perhaps the most blatant and rationally inexplicable incident in the efforts of the officially democratic parties to woo the right extremists was the publication of advertisements by the Christian Democrats and the Free Democrats in the undisguisedly neo-Nazi monthly *Nation Europa*, which also carried an advertisement of the right extremist National Democrats.

It may be safely assumed that only a minority of the sympathisers with right extremist tendencies voted for the professedly nationalist groups. The fact that it is a requirement for every contesting party to get at least five per cent of the total vote in order to obtain any representation in parliament discouraged especially right extremists from voting according to their genuine convictions. Only an unrepresentative minority appeared to be willing to waste their votes in order to show their true allegiance and to indicate the existence of right-wing non-conformism hoping that at a later date it may become a more powerful element in German politics.

This is the true significance of the 643,330 votes, i.e., two per cent of the total vote, cast for the National Democratic Party. The NDP was established in November, 1964, as rallying group for a number of right extremist organisations and persons who had left other parties and groups. Its main component is the German Reich Party, which had obtained merely 262,977 votes, i.e., 0.8 per cent of the total vote at the general elections in 1961. The considerably higher vote cast this time for the NDP, both as to numbers and to percentage, amounts to a success of those elements of the extreme right who strive for consolidation and integration of the numerous groups and factions in order to shape them into a serious political instrument. The National Democrats did not reach the target of one million votes which they had hoped to get (they put their stake much higher for propaganda purposes) and which observers of the German political scene feared they might obtain.

More important than the number of votes was the attention the National Democrats were able to attract. Their propaganda drives were conducted skilfully with the use of publicity stunts. These induced the German press, which tends to minimise the significance of right extremism, to take notice of them and especially to report on the "pilgrimage" of the party leaders to the cemetery at Landsberg prison to pay tribute to the memory of executed war criminals buried there.

The programme of the National Democrats was worded in moderate language and stressed (or rather pretended) belief in parliamentary democracy; but it is generally understood that their real ideals are akin to, if not identical with, those of National Socialism, allowing only modifications due to the changes of circumstances. Among their programmatic demands was a call for a general amnesty: "enough of the one-sided trials to overcome the past when in other countries millions of war crimes against German men, women and children remained unpunished". The party tries with a measure of success to appeal to the young generation. It claims that one-third of its 12,500 registered members are under 30. It does not openly advocate anti-semitism but its propaganda, literature and press contain sufficient allusions of an anti-Jewish character; it is openly hostile to Israel.

While the right extremists will still have no say in Federal politics, the total vote gained by the National Democrats has shown them to be sufficiently strong and vocal to be no longer counted as belonging to the lunatic fringe. They will now have to be taken seriously.

Of still greater significance is the phenomenon that right extremism itself without a specific party allegiance has become an accepted element in German political life. Its foremost spokesman, the weekly *Deutsche National-Zeitung*, has carefully refrained from siding with any of the parties contesting the election but has published scores of readers' letters giving their reasons for voting for one of the right extremist groups (mainly the National Democrats) or for one of the major parties, showing a certain preference for the Christian Democrats as "the lesser evil". It seems that the editors of the paper as well as of most other right extremists do not wish to be identified with the National Socialists but rather extol the military virtues and achievements of the past and picture the major parties of the present régime as corrupt, depending on, and subservient to, foreign powers. They are not quite clear in their attitude to the Soviet Union. Rejection of "Bolshevism" is mingled with respect for Russia and the hope to play off East against West in order to establish German predominance in a future political set-up of Europe.

One of their avowed main aims is a Greater Germany including the Sudeten territory. They are already for that reason hostile to the Peoples' Democracies. They side unequivocally with the Arabs, particularly Egypt, and against Israel; reject reparations and indemnification payments to the Jewish State and the Jewish victims of Nazi persecution; and object to the prosecution of Nazi crimes as "fouling their own nest". The Auschwitz and other Nazi crimes trials are denigrated. The demand for punishing Allied war crimes is voiced with great vehemence. The provocative manner in which these views are being proclaimed secures the *Deutsche National-Zeitung* a readership estimated to be 100,000.

Though the number of voters who are in sympathy with right-wing extremism should certainly not be overestimated, there can be no doubt that quite a few Germans agree with these sentiments and would be prepared to accept them openly if political and social conditions would create a favourable climate for a nationalist movement.



Lucie Schachne

THE FRANKFURT BOOK FAIR

Sidelights and Highlights

Every year in the early autumn, at a time when ordinary citizens are making a determined effort after a summer holiday to re-settle into their day-to-day routine, a small section of the intelligentsia all over the five continents pack their cases and are off again on their travels. Their journey has been compared to a pilgrimage, their Mecca is Frankfurt/Main, or perhaps more to the point: the Frankfurt Book Fair.

This annual event, conceived and organized by the German Book Trade as a mere trade convention has, over the past years, outgrown its original frame and purpose. Of course, business is still being transacted at the Fair, publishers still settle their accounts with retailers, accept new orders and bid for highly contested copyrights. But the accent has been shifted and no longer rests on business only. During the week of the Fair, Frankfurt is transformed into an international meeting-place for talk and discussions. Publishers and their authors (present and future), editors and critics from London and Warsaw, from New York and Belgrade, gather and talk "books". They look around and probe, perhaps not so much into their competitors' productions, but more into the intellectual climate prevailing in the countries of their colleagues.

To the visitor who is concerned with Jewish affairs the 1965 Fair had to offer many interesting aspects. There was a surprising range and number of Jewish and Israeli titles, particularly on the stands of German publishers. "No, they are not prestige books", I was told by a leading German publisher, "there is a real interest in them among our reading public. They are not only published but also sold".

One of the functions at the Fair was a "Podiumsdiskussion" on the subject "Sind die Deutschen gutgläubig?—20 Jahre nach Auschwitz". The meeting was arranged by the Humanistische Union in Frankfurt. The "Cantatesaal" (next to the Goethehaus), with a seating capacity of at least 800, was crowded. The majority of the audience consisted of Germans between the ages of 25 to 40. No one appeared to have come just in order to be seen. There was a full turn-out of the press and television cameras.

Generalstaatsanwalt Bauer (of the Auschwitz trials) was a member of the panel. So was Robert Neumann, the author, and four well-known personalities of German public life. The theme of the evening, sparked off by Robert Neumann's new novel, "Der Tatbestand oder der gute Glaube der Deutschen", posing the question of individual responsibility for the killing of the Jews, was going to engender heat. It did, in fact, become a weighty discussion, when the leading question, "How much did the average German know?" was answered by the author, Kraemer-Badoni: "Ich wusste—wahrscheinlich alles. Ich habe nichts getan; denn ich wollte ueberleben." This unexpected confession immediately led to Bauer's acclaim and comment. He could not remember having heard a similar statement before, although everyone in Germany had seen and heard the Nazi slogan, "Deutschland erwache—Juda verrecke!"—words that had left as little doubt about the final intentions of the Nazis as Hitler's "Mein Kampf".

As the discussion moved on from the past to the future, and thus to the problem of "Could it happen again?" members of the

panel were completely undecided. There was still much aggressiveness to be met in Germany, it was said. Too much of German thinking was still fostered by the traditional Friend-Foe conception. Much of the future depended on education, the pattern of which was, in the opinion of the panel, still too authoritative. The actual question of the evening, as formulated in the invitation, remained unanswered. Yet this did not seem to be of over-riding importance. What mattered was the frankness and sincerity with which the discussion among the panel of members and from the floor was conducted. There was an acute awareness of the dangers still lurking from the past, and a genuine readiness for vigilance. It was an encouraging evening.

As in preceding years, the last but one day of the Book Fair, a Sunday, provided the formal highlight of the week: the presentation in the Paulskirche of the Peace Prize sponsored by the German Book Trade. For the first time in fifteen years, a woman was honoured with it: Nelly Sachs, dramatist,



Nelly Sachs

poetess and translator, who has become famous for her lyrical works, and in particular as the author of "Eli, Ein Mysterienspiel vom Leiden Israel".

Born in 1891 in Berlin, she fled from Germany, together with her mother, as late as 1940 and settled in Stockholm where she has lived ever since. All her works have been published in Germany.

The Selection Committee was generally acclaimed for having chosen her as the prize-winner for 1965. In fact, in several press references, the question was raised why it had taken so many years to take this decision, and some wondered whether it was meant as an accompanying gesture to the establishment of diplomatic relations between Germany and Israel. It was also welcomed that the city which had just witnessed the Auschwitz trial was now able to welcome Nelly Sachs as "the great Jewish poetess, the guardian of the German language".

Werner Weber, who held the "laudatio", greeted Nelly Sachs as the great dramatist "who, safely held in her religion, has been able to announce in her poetry the evil of the times, without allowing her own word to become evil.

Old Acquaintances

Obituary: Julius Elbau, the former Chief Editor of *Vossische Zeitung*, died in Cronton-Hudson at the age of 84. From 1947 to 1962 he wrote leaders for the *New Yorker Staatszeitung*.—Dr. Carl Misch, who was also on the staff of *Vossische Zeitung*, has died in Kentucky. He was 69.—Alfred Kerr's widow, Julia Kerr (née Weissmann), died in London.—The well-known stage and screen star, Lucy Englisch, died in Erlangen at the age of 63.—Sophie Stein, the 83-year-old mother of the Countess of Harewood and widow of the musician, Erwin Stein, died in London.—The Viennese opera singer, Jaro Prohaska, has died in Munich at the age of 74. He was famous for his role of Hans Sachs in Bayreuth.—Dr. F. T. Gubler, who succeeded Benno Reifenberg as literary editor of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, died at the age of 66 in New York.—Max Picard, the 77-year-old writer and philosopher, has died in Lugano.

Austria: Willi Forst will forsake his retirement to direct a film about Franz Lehár. The script will be by Walter Reisch, author of "Maskerade".—Theo Lingen will direct Molnar's "Maerchen vom Wolf" at the Akademie-Theater.—Leopold Lindtberg will produce Molière's "Der Eingebildete Kranke" at the Burg, with E. Balsar.—In place of Gustav Froehlich, who had suffered a heart attack, Johannes Heesters will star in Rattigan's "Winslow Boy" at the Josefstadt, directed by Hans Jaray.—Peter Kreuder is working on a musical based on Wagner's "Meistersinger von Nuernberg".

Milestones: Anton Walbrook celebrated his 65th birthday in London. He is best known for his roles in the films "Maskerade" and "La Ronde".—Hermann Thimig, who celebrated his 75th birthday in Vienna, is still hale and hearty. He will be remembered by many who saw him in Goldoni's "Diener zweier Herren" at the opening of the Komoedie in Berlin.—Leopold Lehmann, once on the staff of the *Berliner Tageblatt* and a founder member of the German Television Society, celebrated his 70th birthday in London, where he is an insurance broker.—Ernst Lothar, brother of playwright Hans Mueller and husband of actress Adrienne Gessner, turned 75 in Vienna, where he is dramatic critic of the *Express*.

News from Everywhere: Rolf Gerard will design the décors for the London performance of Arthur Miller's "Incident at Vichy", starring Alec Guinness.—Christian Weissbrod, formerly of Helene Weigel's Berliner Ensemble, committed suicide in the Marienkirche. He had decided first not to return to East Berlin at the end of the company's recent London tour, but later changed his mind.—Eberhard Klagemann of Miesbach (Bavaria), who produced a "Pygmalion" film in 1935, has commenced a law suit against the producers of "My Fair Lady".—Egon Jameson, of London, commenced a six weeks' lecture tour of Germany at Munich's Kleine Freiheit.

Germany: W. Dieterle has succeeded to the directorship of the Giessen Theatre.—Paula Wessely appears in Goethe's "Stella" in Hamburg.—Tilla Durieux and Ernst Deutsch became honorary members of Berlin's Freie Volksbuehne.—Carl Zuckmayer will revise his "Schinderhannes" for production in Wiesbaden.—A new monthly, *Berliner Leben*, has been launched in Berlin.—Kurt Hoffmann is preparing a remake of Curt Goetz's "Hokuspokus", starring Heinz Ruehmann and Liselotte Pulver.

PEM

Rabbi Dr. S. Neufeld

ALBERT SCHWEITZER'S FATHER-IN-LAW

Albert Schweitzer, one of the last of the grand old men, has now also gone to his rest. At a time when the Dark Continent had not yet been "discovered" and people were not yet thinking of "undeveloped countries" and "aid for development", that great humanitarian performed miracles in that far sector of the world. What is the truth or merely legend and illusion will be a matter for research and will be determined by history. Here we will consider one single aspect that is of interest to us Jews. Few people were aware that his wife was a Jewess by birth.

A few years ago I saw the German film about Albert Schweitzer; in it there appeared his wife, a true parson's wife in whom there was no visible trace of her origins. But then I heard the name: "née Bresslau", and it immediately became clear to me. This Alsatian clergyman's wife was the daughter of the Jewish university professor Harry Bresslau in Strasbourg.

Who was Harry Bresslau? What was his attitude towards Judaism? Quite by chance I made his acquaintance on what was for me an important occasion, when I took my doctorate early in November, 1914. I had been summoned to Strasbourg at the proper time and in accordance with the usual arrangements to appear before my tutor, Professor Walter Goetz (later in Leipzig and Democratic member of Parliament), who had accepted my thesis in July, 1914. But war broke out in the meantime and Professor Goetz was immediately called to the colours as a captain. In his place Professor Harry Bresslau, who had already retired by then, had to give the lectures and also to conduct the doctorate

examination. To me he seemed incredibly ancient, although he was then only 66 years old.

Harry Bresslau came from a tiny place in Hanover, Dannenberg, where it is to be assumed he had no opportunity to experience much Judaism. He studied history and at first became teacher at the Philanthropin in Frankfurt, but decided to take up an appointment with a municipal school in Berlin, because he also wanted to lecture at the university. He became a teacher at the Andreas Realgymnasium and from 1872 "Privatdozent" at the Berlin University. Various important scientific jobs were entrusted to him. He became editor of the "Jahrbuecher des Deutschen Reichs" and also joint editor of the "Monumenta Germaniae Historica", but he remained a "Privatdozent" and was not promoted.

In Berlin and many other Prussian universities it was still the case that Jews, however capable they might be, were only considered suitable for promotion to full professorships if they became converted. This hypocrisy was gladly accepted and even rewarded. Bresslau was very assimilated, but would not go so far; it seemed beneath his dignity. But then the newly founded university in Strasbourg offered him a suitable opportunity; from 1890 he was first extra-ordinary and later on ordinary professor of history there. His research work was widely acknowledged.

Bresslau's contribution to Jewish historical research is, however, disputed. At his instigation a "Commission for the History of the Jews in Germany" was founded in 1885 by the *Deutsch-Israelitische Gemeindegemeinschaft*. Well-known Christian historians such as Otto

Stobbe, as chairman, and Wittenbach were associated with it, as well as highly assimilated Jews such as Ludwig Geiger. Bresslau was, however, opposed to the participation of Graetz, the acknowledged foremost Jewish historian, who had written the eleven-volume *History of the Jewish People*. His reasons were obvious: Graetz was too Jewish. Thus the work of the Commission was hardly sympathetically received in positive Jewish circles and came to an end after some fifteen years. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the scholarly publications of the Commission were historically objective, as was its *Zeitschrift fuer Geschichte der Juden in Deutschland*, of which five volumes were issued between 1887 and 1892. Yet the work, though correct in substance, reflects the trend to demonstrate a very ancient and close link between the Jews and the Germans, a trend that Graetz naturally would never have supported. After Stobbe's death in 1887, Bresslau became chairman of the Commission and contributed many articles himself to its journal. Like most Germans, he was expelled by the French from Alsace in 1919 and lived in Heidelberg until his death in 1926.

His son Ernst was Professor of Zoology at the University of Strasbourg until 1918. I know nothing about his religious attitude and equally I do not know whether Bresslau's daughter abandoned Judaism when she married Albert Schweitzer or even earlier.

COPIES OF AJR INFORMATION

There has been a particularly great demand for extra copies of the October and November issues of AJR Information. It would be greatly appreciated if some readers who no longer require their copies kindly sent them to the AJR, 8 Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3.

Such pretty things at Reasonable
Prices



BRANCHES IN MAIN TOWNS

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.8 'Phone HAMstead 2602

SHOE REPAIRS

RICH'S SHOE REPAIR SERVICE now at 250 Finchley Rd. (Palace Court), N.W.3, and 133 Hamilton Road, N.W.11 WE COLLECT AND DELIVER 'PHONE HAM. 1336, SPE. 7463

GRANGE TRAVEL SERVICE LTD.

59 COLDHARBOUR 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 AND INSURANCE, AIR AND RAIL TICKETS, HOTEL RESERVATIONS, TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES & FOREIGN CURRENCIES, SIGHTSEEING & EXCURSIONS, THEATRE TICKETS, AGENTS FOR ALL TOUR OPERATORS.

TOURS TO ISRAEL A SPECIALITY

The Staff of the C.B.F. cordially invites members of the AJR and their friends to a

BINGO EVENING

on SUNDAY, December 12
from 7 - 10 p.m.

at Osmond House,
The Bishop's Avenue,
London, N.2

The proceeds will be used for needy Jewish children in India. Refreshments 5/- Many Prizes.

NEW LIBERAL JEWISH CONGREGATION

invite you and your
friends to come to their

CHANUKAH BAZAAR

SATURDAY, DEC. 4

from 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, DEC. 5

11 a.m. to 7 p.m.

at

51 Belsize Square, N.W.3

(near Swiss Cottage)

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. RUTH BERLAK

It is announced with deep regret that Mrs. Ruth Berlak, née Baeck, passed away suddenly on November 6. As the daughter Leo Baeck and the wife of Dr. Hermann Berlak, she was well known in Jewish life both in pre-war Germany and later in this country. Together with her husband and daughter (now married and living in the United States) she came to England in 1939. Their home at Watford Way became a rallying-point for a wide circle of friends. When, after his liberation from Theresienstadt, Dr. Baeck came to stay there as well, a new task was allotted to her. She had to provide him with a home where he could devote himself to his important work without undue disturbance. The tact, calm and understanding with which she accomplished this difficult task was admired by all. After her husband's death she also frequently accompanied Dr. Baeck on his journeys abroad. If, notwithstanding his suffering during the war, he attained a great age, it is certainly also attributable to his daughter's loving care.

Yet, above all, Ruth Berlak was also a personality in her own right. Imbued with the spiritual values of Judaism, she was actively associated with many Jewish causes and took a vivid interest in numerous Jewish cultural ventures. The last function she attended, two days before her death, was the Leo Baeck Memorial Lecture delivered by Lady Henriques, when a special welcome was extended to her from the platform.

Ruth Berlak also had the strength and energy to build up her personal life anew after her father's death. She was hostess to a wide circle of friends, and in her unobtrusive way helped them over any difficulties.

The AJR has added reason to remember her for her unstinting services as a member of the House Committee of Leo Baeck House. She

will be sadly missed by her colleagues on the Committee, all of whom had a deep affection for her. Through her regular visits to the Home she also became the trusted friend of the residents. Many of them, in spite of their age and ill-health, paid their last tribute to her when she was put to rest.

We feel united in our sense of loss with her daughter, Mrs. Marianne Dreyfus, and the other members of her family.

MRS. L. HERRMANN

The death of Lene Herrmann after a motor- ing accident while on holiday in her native Czechoslovakia came as a great shock to her many friends. Hers was the simplicity of a great heart: too unassuming to take part in official activities, she efficiently and unobtrusively helped where help was needed. She had a genius for bringing the right people together, and she shirked no effort to find jobs, accommodation, material and spiritual comforts for people who crossed her way.

During the war, she worked for the Czechoslovak Jewish Relief Committee in Westbourne Terrace. Many members of the AJR became indebted to her at the time: she was responsible for drawing up lists of people known to have been deported to the Theresienstadt concentration camp to whom life-giving food-parcels were sent through the Lisbon Office of the American Joint Distribution Committee. When the war drew to an end, she was equally active in tracing survivors from concentration camps and, in co-operation with the Transmare scheme of the AJR, in putting them in touch with anxious relatives in this country.

Our sympathies go out to her husband, our friend Dr. Robert Herrmann, with whom she shared an unusually full and intense life both in work and recreation. Their home in Highgate radiated happiness and was a centre of strength to a vast circle of friends.

EUGEN STRAUSS

Dr. Eugen Strauss (früher Augsburg), der im Alter von 86 Jahren kürzlich dahinschied, war unter den in England lebenden früheren Refugees sicherlich einer der bedeutendsten Repräsentanten des einstigen deutschen Judentums. Recht und Gerechtigkeit waren die Leitmotive seines Lebens, Güte und Mannesmut die Hauptzüge seines Charakters. Den Kampf gegen den Antisemitismus nahm er als junger Student im K. C. auf und setzte ihn an führender Stelle im C. V. fort. Sein stolzes Bekenntnis zum Judentum, wie seine Gewissenhaftigkeit, führten zu seiner Wahl in den Verband Bayrischer Israelitischer Gemeinden. In England leistete er, namentlich im K.C., hervorragendes zur Abwehr und Aufklärung, insbesondere durch seine Vorträge über jüdische Persönlichkeiten und jüdische Probleme. ADOLPH ASCH.

JACOB ROSENHEIM

Jacob Rosenheim, President and founder of the Agudat Israel World Organisation, died in Jerusalem at the age of 95. Born in Frankfurt/Main, where he lived until he left Germany, he was one of the outstanding leaders of Jewish Orthodoxy. For 30 years he edited the weekly "Der Israelit". When, in 1935, the headquarters of the Agudist World Organisation were transferred from Frankfurt to London, he came to this country. Six years later he left for the United States, where he stayed until he settled in Israel in 1950.

THEODORE C. HIRSCH

Mr. Theodore C. Hirsch died in New York at the age of 77. He was the younger brother of the late Dr. Otto Hirsch, director of the Reichsvertretung.

Until 1937, Theodore Hirsch held a leading position with Salamander-Schuh-A. G. In 1938 he became chairman of the Stuttgart Jewish Community. He emigrated to the United States as late as July, 1941, and also took an active part in the work of various German Jewish organisations in the United States.

NEW!

Silhouette
little X
WITH LYCRA

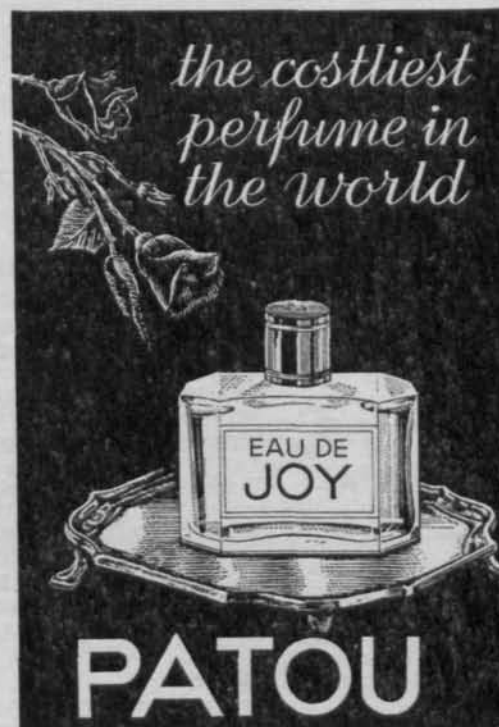
-lighter in weight, smoother
to the touch, cooler to
wear, easier to wash

Dip-waisted with Lycra and the unique 'X' design to slim you, yet never restrict you. White, Black, Navy or Pretty Blue. Extra small to extra large 45/-

brief X pantee

WITH LYCRA

It's the briefer-than-ever pantee with high-cut legs for extra freedom of movement. Brief X pantee with Lycra is ideal for Sportswear and Playwear. White. Extra small to large 32/11



Personalia

FRITZ LANG 75

Fritz Lang who on December 5 celebrates his 75th birthday at his home in Beverley Hills, is already a legend. He was born in Vienna where he was first a painter, starting his career in films during the First World War by scripting for Joe May. His first success as a director was with "Der muede Tod", followed by "Dr. Mabuse The Gambler", "Nibelungen", "Metropolis", "Spione" and "Frau im Mond", written in collaboration with his wife, Thea von Harbou. Lang was unique in that his films achieved popularity on his reputation alone. His first sound film was "M" starring Peter Lorre, which was an international success. But his final German film "The Last Will of Dr. Mabuse" was not shown in Germany.

In France, before he went to Hollywood, he directed "Liliom" with Charles Boyer. "Fury", with Spencer Tracy, established Lang's name in the States as well. This was followed by "You and Me", with a musical score by Kurt Weill, and "Hangmen Also Die", scripted by Brecht. His outstanding American films were "Woman in the Window" and "Scarlet Street". It was not until the fifties that he returned to Europe and directed three pictures in Germany. Today, most of his works are classics and are frequently shown at London's National Film Theatre, the Cinémathèque in Paris and New York's Museum for Modern Art.

WHITE HOUSE TRIBUTE TO ANNA FREUD

Dr. Anna Freud, the daughter of Sigmund Freud, received the first annual Dolley Madison Award in recognition of her outstanding achievements as a child psychiatrist. The award was presented to her in the White House by Mrs. Hubert Humphrey. Dr. Freud is director of the Hampstead Clinic in London.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Birthdays

Braun.—Mrs. Fanny Braun (née Englaender), Otto Schiff House, 14 Netherhall Gardens, London, N.W.3 (formerly Hamburg), will celebrate her 75th birthday on December 16.

Moses.—Mrs. Emma Moses, née Hexter (formerly of Kassel), of 35 Wessex Gardens, London, N.W.11, will celebrate her 83rd birthday on December 14.

Deaths

Cohen.—Dr. med. vet. Friedrich Cohen (formerly Rheurdt Kreis Moers), of 4 Hawkshead Road, London, N.W.4, passed away suddenly on October 20. Deeply mourned by his wife, Erika, née Hertz, his family and friends.

Hirschmann.—Mrs. Margarethe Hirschmann, of 93 High View Road, Ealing, passed away on October 29, in her 85th year. Deeply mourned by her sons, Franz and Ernst Hirschmann, relatives and friends.

Netter.—Mrs. Cécile Netter, widow of Julius Netter, passed away peacefully in her sleep on November 9, at 12 Radcliffe Road, Croydon, Surrey, at the age of 73. Deeply mourned by her children and grandchildren.

Rosenthal.—Mrs. Bertha Rosenthal, née Krebs (formerly Gleiwitz) passed away on October 26 in La Paz, aged 78 years. Deeply mourned by her husband, Joseph Rosenthal, son, Erhard Rosenthal, New York, daughter, Ena Steiner (née Rosenthal), London, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandchildren and great grand-daughter.

CLASSIFIED

The charge in these columns is 3s. for five words.

Situations Wanted

Men

RETIRED EXECUTIVE with wide commercial and production experience, and good scientific background, seeks responsible position or partnership. Reply Box 638.

ADVERTISER RESIDENT LONDON, experienced in Production Management, field sales and an expert in the toy trade, seeks position in this or allied trade. Box 640.

MAN, 65, 19 years in last job, versatile, seeks part-time work, e.g., factory, packaging, store-keeping. Box 643.

Women

HIGHLY EDUCATED ELDERLY LADY, perfect English, good appearance, in need of additional income, is looking for congenial activity (part- or full-time), would also consider residential position provided no rough housework. Box 641.

NOBEL PHYSICS PRIZE

Dr. Richard Feynman, of the California Institute of Technology, was awarded a Nobel Prize in physics together with Dr. Julian Schwinger and a Japanese scientist. Describing himself "of Jewish birth and no religion", Dr. Feynman said, however, that his Jewish heritage definitely had something to do with his working in the field of physics. His love of learning and way of thinking were, he said, to a very large and conscious extent developed by his father, who was a religious sceptic. This emphasis on scholarship, dating back to the days of Talmudic scholars, had influenced him greatly.

Dr. Schwinger, of Harvard University, has also described himself as being Jewish by birth only.—(J.C.)

LEO BAECK PRIZE FOR JEWISH CIVIL SERVANT

The Leo Baeck Prize, 1965, was awarded to Ministerialrat Dr. Ernst Blum (Saarbrücken). The Prize was endowed in 1956 in memory of Rabbi Dr. Leo Baeck, and is annually awarded in November 2, the anniversary of his death.

Dr. Blum was born in 1901 in Wellesweiler (Saar), and holds a responsible position with the Saarland Ministry of Labour. He lost his eyesight as the result of an accident when he was a schoolboy. In spite of this handicap he passed his law examinations with honour. In 1930 he joined the Civil Service of the Saarland, but was dismissed as a Jew in 1935. He spent the ensuing years under difficult circumstances as a refugee in France, and returned to Germany after the end of the war. As the head of the department for social services he is particularly active in the care for the blind.

Accommodation Vacant

CAMBRIDGE—Luxurious accommodation in cultured private house with gardens and deckchairs, bath, h. & c., TV, radio, telephone, central heating, use of kitchen, fridge, etc. 30s. per person per night. Meals and service if desired. Box 636.

CENTRAL HEATED, new décor, comfortable, quiet, bed-sitting room in elegant flat, constant hot water, lift, linen, use of kitchen. Middle-aged or elderly person. Hampstead, £5 5s. Box 639.

N.W.11. Single room with fitted basin in centrally heated block of flats, near Brent Bridge. Use of kitchen. 4 gns. or would share flat with lady. Box 637.

Accommodation Wanted

IS THERE ANY GERMAN-JEWISH NURSE or private Nursing Home that would give an 81-year-old gentleman, diabetic, a comfortable home? Please reply with indication of price to Box 644.

Miscellaneous

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.

GENTLEMAN taking up stamp collecting again would like to hear of somebody willing to sell old stamp album or stamps. Phone SPEedwell 3682 after 7 p.m.

EX-PRISONERS-OF-WAR MEET

On October 30 the "Arbeitskreis Featherstone Park" held its annual meeting in Dusseldorf. The Arbeitskreis comprises former German inmates of the prisoner-of-war camp at Featherstone Park (England), where Captain H. Sulzbach, now Honorary President of the Arbeitskreis, served as Education Officer.

The gathering was welcomed by a member of the Board, Landgerichtsrat K. Schwedersky, who, as a judge, was in charge of the investigation in several trials of concentration camp guards.

The main address was delivered by the former Secretary of State, Freiherr von Rheinbaben. Based on personal recollections the 87-year-old speaker dealt with mistakes made by German statesmen in dealing with Germany's relationship to Britain between the beginning of the century and the end of the First World War.

The gathering was also addressed by Dr. H. von Etdorf, former German Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, who stated that there had never been a greater mutual understanding between Britain and Germany than at present, although, on the other hand, personal resentments against Germany were still rather strong among the ordinary British people.

NEW WIENER LIBRARY PUBLICATION

The Wiener Library has embarked on a new venture by the publication of a quarterly bulletin. It is to replace the information sheets which have been published during the last 19 years.

The well made-up 48-page first issue, edited by Mr. C. C. Aronsfeld, includes articles on "Racialists in Britain", "The John Birch Society", "Apartheid and Christianity" and on the Tacuara revolutionaries of the Argentine.

The Bulletin is published in conjunction with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, New York. It may be ordered at a subscription price of £1 10s. p.a. from The Wiener Library, 4 Devonshire Street, London, W.1.

ALTERATIONS WANTED?

'Phone experienced dressmaker for best work. HAMPstead 8775.

FAMILY POKER (very low stakes). Partners required once a week for retired couple resident near Finchley Central Station. FINchley 8133.

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

BACHELOR, 60, 5ft. 7½in., Accountant, would like to meet lady with view to friendship and marriage. Box 642.

MISSING PERSONS

Inquiries by AJR

Jacobsohn.—Henry (formerly Heinz) Jacobsohn, born April 6, 1900, in Berlin, son of Siegfried and Ellen Jacobsohn, née Flatau, wanted in connection with a restitution claim.

R. & G. (ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS) LTD.

199b Belsize Road, N.W.6

MAI. 2646/KIL. 2646

Electrical Contractors & Stockists of all Electrical Appliances.

OFFICIALLY APPOINTED HOOVER SERVICE DEALERS

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS AND U.N.

A British Scheme of Co-operation

This year has been designated as "International Co-operation Year" to mark the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations. The General Assembly of the U.N. expressed the conviction "that increased public awareness of the extent and significance of everyday co-operation would lead to a better appreciation of the true nature of the world community and of the common interest of mankind". It would, however, be misleading and therefore unhelpful merely to extol the manifold achievements in the spheres of political, economic, social and cultural co-operation. Failures and shortcomings, too, have to be both faced and stated. Only a critical approach will bring home to the rather sceptical "man in the street" the need for his own and his fellow-men's participation in the realisation of high-sounding and distant ideas.

International non-governmental organisations and their national "elements" can play a vital part in the efforts to make international co-operation a live issue. In Britain, SCESWUN, an unadvertised and therefore hardly known body, has been giving serious attention to important aspects of this problem. The rather forbidding abbreviation stands for "Standing Conference on the Economic and Social Work of the United Nations". The Conference was convened in 1953 by the United Nations Association of Great Britain. All voluntary bodies in the United Kingdom that are British Sections or affiliates of non-Governmental Organisations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations are entitled to take part in the work of the Conference. Its objects are "to provide opportunities to exchange information and views on the general economic and social work of the United Nations and on such particular aspects of that work as may specially interest the Conference or some of the organisations taking part in its work, and to share in consultation with and in presenting views to H.M. Government". The Rules state explicitly that "no representation shall be made or statement issued in the name of the Conference" without the unanimous approval of the Conference.

The thirty-nine member organisations of SCESWUN reflect the varied interests of international non-Governmental Organisations and their British constituents, ranging from the Trades Union Congress and the National

Farmers' Union to the British Federation of University Women, the British Council of Churches, the Anti-Slavery Society and the Federation of Soroptimists Clubs. British Jewry is represented by the Agudas Israel World Organisation (British Section), the Anglo-Jewish Association, the Board of Deputies of British Jews and the World Jewish Congress (British Section). The work of SCESWUN is mainly carried out in Working Groups on Human Rights; on the Status of Women; on Refugees and on Economic Development. The Groups were frequently addressed by experts, some of them representing the British Government at United Nations bodies, such as the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Human Rights Commission, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Executive Committee of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees. Their reports were informative and frank. The speakers invariably gave their personal views and impressions. Members of the Groups conversant with the topics could enlarge on the reports and convey to the speakers their often divergent points of view which had not sufficiently been taken into account by the Government.

Representations to the Government consisted mainly of written submissions; the number of organisations associating themselves with such statements varied from twenty-five to nine. The governmental authorities always acknowledged the submissions and, as a rule, set out in their replies some reasons for the position taken by them at the United Nations.

The Jewish member organisations of SCESWUN put forward several suggestions to the groups which were acted upon. On their initiative representations were prepared to the Government to enlist its support to obtain compensation for the post-1953 refugees under projected German legislation. UNESCO's Convention against Discrimination in Education was being given attention by inviting the legal adviser of the Ministry of Education to report on this international instrument. The persecutory measures against British and French nationals and the Jewish population in Egypt and the general issue of refugees from Egypt were also considered.

An assessment of SCESWUN's first twelve years' activities must start with the basic consideration that interest in the economic and

social work of the United Nations is far from being lively and widespread in Britain. There is almost complete agreement that human rights are satisfactorily protected in this country. Few adults care to learn about the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other activities of the United Nations in this sphere as it is felt that they are of little concern to Britain. Secondary school children on the other hand show more interest in, and a better understanding of, human rights problems. The British Government has a certain respect for public opinion as expressed by responsible voluntary organisations. It seems to regard the existence of SCESWUN as convenient. Collective representations may in their view be preferable to numerous individual ones. There is, however, no conclusive evidence yet that the authorities have been decisively influenced by SCESWUN submissions to change or modify their policies. Although it was asserted by the British Government that SCESWUN was already acting as a National Advisory Committee on Human Rights (the setting up of which was proposed at the United Nations by Ceylon), this claim does not seem to be in accordance with the real situation.

Actually, SCESWUN has been an essay in co-operation of voluntary organisations on a modest scale. On the other hand, SCESWUN provides a comparatively solid basis for future constructive co-operation of like-minded bodies. A more thorough acquaintance with the issues which ought to be the common concern of the SCESWUN membership may lead to strengthening public interest in the demands that Britain be more active, progressive and generous in the promotion of human rights, the aid for refugees and the support of economic development.

At the international level Standing Conferences of non-Governmental Organisations have been set up at the United Nations and at UNESCO. They, too, are faced with difficulties similar to those experienced by SCESWUN. Governments and inter-governmental bodies are disinclined to give voluntary organisations much scope in spheres which they regard as falling within their prerogative as in their view all non-Governmental Organisations should concentrate on supporting the implementations of their decisions but not try to "interfere". It is the more necessary that voluntary bodies, representing and voicing the interests and aspirations of the peoples of the world, intensify their efforts to be heard and consulted by authorities and powers.

F.L.B.

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 LIEBERMAN

WESTern 2872

ROSEMOUNT

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

THE BOARDING HOUSE WITH CULTURE

A Home for you

THE DORICE

Continental Cuisine—Licensed

169a Finchley Road, N.W.3

(MAI. 6301)

PARTIES CATERED FOR

'THE HOUSE ON THE HILL'

Nursery and Kindergarten

5 NETHERHALL GARDENS, N.W.3

Prospectus from the Principal, HAM. 1662

"HOUSE ARLET"

77 ST. GABRIEL'S ROAD, N.W.2

Visitors to London and permanent guests are welcomed in my exclusively furnished and cultivated Private Hotel.

Occasional meals provided.

Central heating throughout. Garden.

TV, etc. Good residential district.

'Phone: GLA. 4029

MRS. LOTTE SCHWARZ

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)

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: SPEedwell 8673

Ready-made and to measure.

Newest shades in hosiery.

EXPERT & QUALIFIED FITTERS

AJR CHARITABLE TRUST

These are the ways in which you can help:

CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER COVENANT

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

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

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FORGOTTEN REFUGEES

Sir,—I started "Lifeline" in 1953 with the simple idea of befriending a few of the Displaced Persons—Poles, Ukrainians, etc.—who had been, during the war, members of the Resistance in their own country and prisoners of the Nazis, as I was in Belgium, and who were stranded in Western Germany living in poverty and ill-health. To my delight the idea was very well received. We have been able to bring friendship and some material support to several thousand D.P.s.

Now that the work in Germany is nearly completed we have extended our work into other fields, and everywhere we find the tragic left-overs from large refugee problems which have been solved wholesale. These are the people who did not fit into official programmes and must wait for personal intervention. We feel they represent not only an obligation on all of us who are fortunate in our own homes, but also a challenge which we must accept.

Among the many cases which come to our notice there are some of the Jewish faith. A member of your Association has recently befriended a refugee family in France. There are many other families awaiting adopters to befriend them and we would be very glad to hear from any of your readers who would help us to give them a chance to re-establish themselves in a normal, happy and independent way of life.

Yours, etc.,

FRANCOISE RIGBY,
Chairman, "Lifeline."

67a Camden High Street,
London, N.W.1.

JEWS IN WORLD WAR II

Sir,—In your October, 1965, issue under the heading "Jewish Soldiers in World War II", no reference is made to the approximately 10,000 Jews in the South African Forces, among whom, incidentally, German refugees were well represented.

By the irony of fate the Roll of Honour of the Transvaal Scottish Regiment, e.g., begins with the name of a German Jew, Siegfried Bachman, who lies buried at Alexandria in Egypt. The same name appears in the book published in honour of the 12,000 German Jews killed in 1914-18 fighting for Germany. Father and son? I do not know.

Details of Jewish losses, honours gained, etc., have been published by the South African Jewish Board of Deputies in the book "South African Jews in World War II", Johannesburg, 1950.

Yours, etc.,

H. W. LOWENSTEIN.

Johannesburg.

COUNCIL CONFERENCE

Sir,—I have read with interest the report in your November issue on the Conference of the Council of Jews from Germany. As I am myself a Jew from Germany, I fully realise that the older generation of us still experience a strong tie, culturally and otherwise, with Germany. This is inevitable and I sympathise. I agree that we should support that section of the German people and of its youth who wish to make amends for the Hitler régime, but I feel very strongly that the Council has failed to present adequately the other side of the picture, namely, that antisemitism in Germany not only still exists, but is widespread.

In this connection I will only refer to two recent reports in the October 29 issue of the Jewish Chronicle, in one of which it was reported that former Nazi party members attained high positions in the Federal Office for the protection of the Constitution, and the other covers a rally of former S.S. men in Schleswig-Holstein, at which members of the Federal Parliament were guests of honour and messages of welcome were received from all major German parties, including messages from leading Social Democrats. Incidents of this nature are by no means isolated, and while it is necessary, 20 years after the end of the last war, for our own peace of mind, if nothing else, to develop a spirit of forgiveness and tolerance, the Council of Jews from Germany seems to be "leaning over backwards" to achieve this end, which I consider a mistake, and a dangerous one.

Yours, etc.,

MARIANNE GHOSH.

207 Chevening Road,
London, N.W.6.

(There is no difference between the views expressed by the correspondent and those of the Council. As readers will have seen from the report of the Council Conference, the Council is also well aware of "the other side of the picture." The resolution addresses itself to that section of the German people who wish to make amends for the Hitler régime.—The Ed.)

SS ARANDORA STAR Witnesses Wanted

In 1940 SS Arandora Star which carried interned refugees was torpedoed by order of the responsible officers of the German U-Boat Commandos, though she made the passage under the protection of the Red Cross. Any readers who can name witnesses or give addresses of relatives of the victims should get in touch with the Zentralstelle der Landesjustizverwaltungen, Schorndorfer Strasse 28, (714) Ludwigsburg, Western Germany.

BRASSIERES, CORSETS AND CORSELETS

All made to measure

MRS. A. MAYER

'Phone No.: SPE. 1451

FOR CHANUCAH

(First Night Saturday, December 18th)

Candles :: Menoroth :: Trendles

Jewish Books in any language

sold and bought, new and secondhand.

M. SULZBACHER

4 Sneoth Ave., Golders Green Rd.,
London, N.W.11. Tel.: SPE. 1694

For English and German Books

HANS PREISS

International Booksellers

LIMITED

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

RABENSTEIN Ltd.

Kosher Butchers, Poulterers
and

Sausage Manufacturers

Under 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

PHOTOCOPIES QUICK and RELIABLE

GOLDERSTAT

25 Downham Road, N.1

'Phone: CLIssold 5464 (5 lines)

54 Golders Gardens, N.W.11

'Phone: SPEedwell 5643

L. A. PREECE

FIRST-CLASS INTERIOR
DECORATOR

Special prices during winter season.

67 Highview Gardens, Edgware,
Middlesex.

Telephone: STOnegrave 5835

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



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

LIBRIS

Wir interessieren uns auch
für Ihre mitgebrachten
deutschen Bücher und
Autographen

LIBRIS (LONDON) LTD.

38a BOUNDARY ROAD,
LONDON, N.W.8

Director: Dr. J. Suschitzky
'Phone: MAI. 3030

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

HIGHEST PRICES

paid for

Gentlemen's cast-off Clothing,
Suitcases, Trunks, etc.

WE GO ANYWHERE, ANY TIME

S. DIENSTAG

(HAMpstead 0748)

GERMAN BOOKS

bought by

Continental Book Supply

Write to:

F. Steiner, 96 Greencroft Gardens,
London, N.W.6.
or 'phone MAI. 6892

H. KAUFMANN

Painting & Decorating
Specialising in

High-class Interior Decorating

201 Wembley Hill Road,

Wembley, Middx. (ARNold 5525)

H. WOORTMAN & SON

8 Baynes Mews, Hampstead, N.W.3

'Phone HAMpstead 3974

Continental Builder and Decorator

Specialist in Dry Rot Repairs

ESTIMATES FREE

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