

ACHIEVEMENTS AND NEW PLANS

AJR Board Meeting

More than 60 people from London and the Provinces attended the meeting of the AJR Board on January 31, when past activities and plans for the future were reported and discussed.

The Meeting was opened by Mr. A. S. Dresel (Chairman of the AJR) who paid tribute to the memory of Sir Winston Churchill and read out the letter of condolence written by the AJR to Lady Churchill. He also recalled the losses sustained by the AJR during the past year through the deaths of Dr. Hans Reichmann, Rabbi Dr. Max Eschelbacher, Dr. Alexander Philippsborn, Dr. Alfred Wiener, Dr. Erich Eyck and Mr. Louis Sonneborn (Manchester).

He welcomed as new Board Members Mr. C. F. Flesch, Mrs. S. Horwell and Dr. L. G. King.

In the general report about the work of the AJR during the past year Dr. W. Rosenstock (General Secretary) first dealt with the "Thank-You Britain" Fund. Whilst the Fund was a joint enterprise of all major organisations of former refugees, the AJR had been the main initiator and had also taken charge of the substantial administrative work.

The building work at Adamson Road, where the AJR Club is to be accommodated, was expected to be completed in April or May. Eight bed-sitting-rooms on the upper floors had been allocated to indigent former refugees selected by a Sub-Committee which was appointed by the AJR Executive. The upper ground floor would be used for the AJR Club. The lower ground floor offered various opportunities, e.g., regular meals services for indigent persons, meetings of the AJR and of other organisations, and also expanded activities of the AJR Club.

With regard to the Flatlet Home at Avenue Road (Highgate) the speaker reported that the obstacles to be overcome had been very great. At present the detailed plans of the building were being worked out. As soon as they were ready tenders from building firms would be asked for.

The number of would-be residents of the existing four Old Age Homes was practically unlimited, and the few arising vacancies could only be used for the most urgent applications.

The full weekly maintenance costs which were, however, not paid by all residents amounted to £10 per head, but this sum did not include expenses for major repairs, administrative costs of the AJR and the C.B.F. and interest on capital. As far as the fifth home, *Osmond House*, for more infirm people was concerned, the weekly costs per resident amounted to £21; this was mainly due to the high ratio of nursing staff required. As only comparatively few residents could pay the full maintenance cost of £21 the annual deficit was very substantial.

The AJR Social Services Department had to deal with a variety of problems raised by a great number of callers, including employment, accommodation, help in cases of sickness and psychiatric advice.

AJR Information was an indispensable source of information and also a link between headquarters and all members.

Turning to finances the speaker stated that in 1964 the income from subscriptions and donations had amounted to £8,620 (as against £8,780 in 1963) and the expenditure to £13,300 (as against £12,800 in 1963). A substantial increase of expenditure was to be expected in 1965 in view of the necessary further expansion of the work. On the other hand, it should be possible to increase the number of members, and also to obtain higher subscriptions from those members who could afford it.

The AJR Charitable Trust derived its assets mainly from the AJR's share in the allocations to the Council of Jews from Germany out of the heirless German Jewish property. Furthermore, it was the recipient of current payments made by AJR members under covenant. The Trust had also benefited from donations and legacies. Most of the assets at present available would be required for the buildings at Adamson Road and Avenue Road, and in view of these and various other present and future liabilities an increase of the income from Covenant payments, donations and legacies was highly essential.

That part of the work for the Jews from Germany which aimed at the preservation of our cultural heritage was carried out by the *Leo Baeck Institute* which had already a great number of important publications to its credit. The future work greatly depended on the membership strength of the Societies of Friends of the L.B.I., but, unfortunately, the number of members in this country was still rather small.

The speaker also reported that after much preparatory work the *Council of Jews from Germany* had published a book carrying the life stories of 180 Jewish communal leaders in Germany who had perished under the Nazis. He appealed to Board members to acquire this important and unique publication.

Dr. E. A. Lomnitz (Deputy General Secretary) gave a report about the work of a Sub-Committee set up by the Executive to explore the possibility of establishing a *Self-Supporting Old Age Home* for people who, in view of their comparatively good financial position, were not eligible for admission to the existing homes. About 40 people had been rejected for admission to the present homes for financial reasons, but there were many others who had not applied because they knew that they did not qualify for admission. In answer to an announcement published in *AJR Information*

so far about 150 people had expressed their interest in the scheme. The idea was that every applicant should contribute proportionally to the investment costs, and that the current maintenance cost would also have to be defrayed exclusively by the residents themselves. Arrangements were also envisaged for persons who, without wishing to be admitted now, were prepared to contribute towards the investment costs with a view to being admitted when the need arose. The shape of a company to be founded was at present being considered by the Sub-Committee in consultation with legal experts. While the Home would be acquired and administered in the name of such a company, it was intended that a House Committee be set up under the auspices of the AJR and that the AJR should also take charge of the administrative work involved.

The purchase of a site was at present under active consideration, but it could not yet be stated whether it would materialise.

Apart from a Self-Supporting Old Age Home, assistance in the erection of a *Self-Supporting Flatlet Home* was also planned. As the Flatlet Home at Avenue Road would accommodate only about 50 people, whereas the number of applicants amounted to about 250, applicants with comparatively large means at their disposal would have to be eliminated at the outset. An announcement about a Self-Supporting Flatlet Home, published in *AJR Information*, had resulted in a considerable number of replies. However, in this scheme the AJR would confine its help to bringing the interested persons together, whereas all further steps (foundation of a Housing Society, looking for a site, etc.) would have to be taken by the interested persons themselves, or by persons to whom they decided to delegate the work.

Dr. F. Goldschmidt (Chief Legal Adviser to URO and Representative of the Council on the Legal Committee of the Claims Conference) reported that on behalf of the Council of Jews from Germany Dr. W. Breslauer, Mr. A. S. Dresel and he had repeatedly negotiated with the German personalities concerned on legislative questions of restitution and compensation. The abolishment of the 1,500 million DM ceiling in the original Federal Restitution Law was to a high extent due to the efforts of the Council.

At present endeavours were concentrated on the *Final Compensation Law*, the draft of which was now under consideration. The Council had especially pressed for an adequate settlement of the payment of annuities to those widows whose husbands had died before October 1, 1953. It had also taken up the interests of those whose deceased relatives had lived in Eastern Germany and some of whose claims could not be settled under the present law. As far as the damage to education was concerned a general increase of the 5,000 DM compensation to 10,000 DM was under consideration. However, it was not yet certain whether and for which types of vic-

Achievements and Plans

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tims such an increase would be provided for in the final law.

The Council had also dealt with the payments of *Social Insurance Annuities* to those female victims of Nazi persecution who had contracted out when they married.

With regard to the *Statute of Limitations* Dr. Goldschmidt considered the statement of the Council as appropriate and dignified.

Turning to the general political situation in Germany the speaker said that without minimising the negative aspects we should also recognise the genuine urge of overcoming the past among many personalities of high standing. It was the attitude of these men which had also been a decisive asset in the fight for material indemnification.

The reports were followed by a lively discussion in which the following Executive and Board members participated: Mrs. R. Berlin, Dr. W. Dux, Dr. L. G. King, Rabbi Dr. G. Salzberger, Mr. J. B. Sachs, Dr. H. W. Kugelman, Mrs. S. Horwell, Dr. F. E. Falk, Dr. H. Neufeld, Mr. H. C. Mayer and Mr. J. Strauss.

One of the speakers during the debate expressed his dismay at the low income of the AJR from membership contributions. He described it as most regrettable that quite a few who were well-off paid rather low contributions and that others were not even members, although they turned to the AJR when they required its help. A community whose average standards were comparatively high should be able to cover the administrative costs of its organisation out of its own resources and without also having to fall back on the former assets of those who perished.

Another speaker stated that the net costs for *AJR Information* could be reduced if more firms whose owners were connected with the AJR placed advertisements in its columns. The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. F. E. Falk, also appealed for more payments by members under Deeds of Covenant.

The work in the Homes was widely appreciated, and special tributes were paid to their Matrons and staff. It was also agreed that everything possible should be done to give the Homes a genuinely Jewish atmosphere.

Several speakers stressed that, as the work of the AJR would have to go on for a very long time to come, it was highly essential to enlist the active co-operation of more members of the comparatively younger generation. It was realised that this also called for a certain adaptation of the methods of work, because younger people were already highly integrated into their environment.

The Meeting testified anew to the strong sense of loyalty and responsibility shared by all Board members and will thus serve as a further stimulus in the accomplishment of the tasks which lie ahead.

PARIS EXHIBITION ON JEWISH RESISTANCE

An exhibition entitled "The Jews in the Struggle Against Hitlerism" was opened in Paris. M. Jean Sainteny, Minister for Ex-Servicemen, who spoke at the opening, called on French youth to honour the memory of Mordecai Anielewicz, leader of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, who personified Jewish heroism. Jews had served and died in the ranks of the French, British, Russian and American armies, M. Sainteny said, recalling the activities of the Jewish Brigade. The Jews of Europe, martyred by the Nazis, had not merely accepted their fate. They were "the people of the night" and they had fought back.

The opening was attended by Jewish and non-Jewish leaders, diplomats, politicians and visiting dignitaries. Among the large crowd were the Israeli, Bulgarian, Polish and Czechoslovak Ambassadors and diplomatic representatives of Belgium, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Norway, the Soviet Union, Holland, Hungary and Australia.

One speaker said that the exhibition was the first attempt to reveal to Jews and non-Jews alike the hitherto unknown history of Jewish wartime heroism. Dr. Nahum Goldmann, president of the World Jewish Congress and of the World Zionist Organisation, declared that the most terrifying aspect of the Nazi régime was its paralysis of its victims' determination to resist, but the exhibition was proof "of the miracle that thousands of Jews found the moral and physical strength to resist, despite the tragic situation of their people, who were the main victims of unbounded terror". The exhibition, he said, was also an accusation levelled against the democratic nations who had failed to take the action needed to save at least a small proportion of the victims of Nazism.

A total of 15 nations, including the Soviet Union, sent material. It is considered likely that the exhibition, which took two years to prepare, will be made a permanent one.—(J.C.)

GERMANS IN EGYPT

Over one hundred German engineers and technicians are reported to have arrived in Egypt recently to work on rocket and aircraft programmes. Their exact number is not known but they are said to total more than the 120 engineers and skilled workers who are reported to have left when their contracts ended at the end of 1964.

About 60 are aircraft technicians working on President Nasser's rocket programme and it is understood that the technicians went in spite of American efforts to stop them. The Messerschmitt, Boeklow and Siebel aircraft companies have intensified efforts to stop technicians leaving for Egypt.

In a despatch from Bonn, the correspondent of *The Times*, reported that it was an "open secret" that Washington had "strongly advised against the recall of German rocket specialists in Egypt lest they be replaced by Soviet ones".

"THANK-YOU BRITAIN" FUND

A Progress Report

On February 9 the Committee of the "Thank-You Britain" Fund, on which all major organisations of former refugees are represented, held a meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. W. M. Behr. It was reported that, so far, £64,000 had been raised. This sum comprises outright donations of a total of £20,000, and undertakings under seven years' covenants which, including taxes to be recovered, will ultimately yield £44,000. The contributions vary from £1 to £1,000.

The Committee decided that a preliminary list of contributors to the Fund should be published shortly and included in one of the next issues of "AJR Information." It was also decided that steps should be taken to obtain contributions from those who, so far, have not responded to the appeal letter. Several Committee members reported that, to their knowledge, quite a few had withheld their contributions as long as the outcome of the appeal was still uncertain. Now, as the scheme had turned out to be a success, they would certainly also wish to be associated with this collective gesture of gratitude. It was stressed that the "Thank-You Britain" Fund would only have achieved its goal if it comprises contributions from the vast majority of the former refugees, whatever the amounts of their individual payments may be.

The Committee also considered plans for the formal Dedication of the Fund after the end of the Appeal and of the publicity to be given on that occasion.

Any information required may be obtained from: The Secretary, "Thank-You Britain" Fund, 8 Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3 (MAIda Vale 9096/7).

FIVE YEARS FOR MURDERING 300,000

S.S. Colonel Krume, a former assistant of Nazi mass murderer Adolf Eichmann, who was found guilty of aiding in the murder of 300,000 Jews, has received a sentence of five years' hard labour. Gasps of anger and amazement in the Frankfurt court were heard when the sentence was announced.

As Krume has already spent only six weeks less than five years in pre-trial detention, he would normally have been bound only to serve six weeks, but he is being held in prison while his role in other war crimes is investigated. These include the murder of the entire male population of Lidice in 1942.

Former S.S. Captain Hunsche, tried at the same time on charge of complicity in the murder of these 300,000 Hungarian Jews, was acquitted as the court considered there was no "conclusive proof".

The West German prosecutor, who had demanded life sentences of hard labour for both Krume and Hunsche, said he would appeal against both verdicts.

Krume and Hunsche were charged with preparing and directing the deportation of Hungarian Jews to the Auschwitz death camp. Krume as head of Eichmann's "special command" in Budapest and Hunsche as Krume's liaison officer at the Berlin S.S. headquarters. The presiding judge said that Hunsche and Krume's membership of the Eichmann command was not proof that they actually had taken part in criminal actions.

The West German Trade Union Federation has lodged a strong protest against the verdicts.

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NOVELLE ZUM OESTERREICHISCHEN OPFERFUERSORGEGESETZ

Das Opferfuersorgegesetz vom 4. Juli 1947 ist die Grundlage fuer die Wiedergutmachung, die Oesterreich den Opfern der nationalsozialistischen Verfolgung und ihren Hinterbliebenen gewaehrt hat. Dass von Anfang an lediglich (und auch noch spaeterhin vornehmlich) an Fuersorge fuer Beduerftige gedacht war, war ein unglueckseliges Beginnen. Allmaechlich, durch vielfache Novellierungen, wurde jedoch aus dem Opferfuersorgegesetz ein zwar keineswegs voll befriedigendes, aber immerhin nicht unerhebliche EntschaeDIGungsleistungen gewaehrendes Gesetz; die Hilfsfondsgesetzgebung brachte fuer die Emigranten wesentliche zusaetzliche Verbesserungen. Nun ist durch 17. Opferfuersorgegesetznovelle vom 16. Dezember 1964 (BGBl. 307/1964) das Opferfuersorgegesetz neuerlich abgeaendert und ergaenzt worden. Fuer den Personenkreis der aus Oesterreich Stammen sind folgende Neuerungen von Belang:

1. Haftentschaedigung

a) Bisher konnte diese EntschaeDIGung nicht von Personen beansprucht werden, deren Einkommen im Jahre 1955 oder im Jahre 1960 je 72.000 oesterreichische Schilling (£1.000) ueberstiegen hatte. Dies wurde vor allem in Westeuropa und Uebersee als arge Haerte und Unbilligkeit empfunden. Nunmehr ist die Einkommensbeschaerung beseitigt worden. Alle Anspruchsberechtigten koennen daher die Anerkennung der Haftentschaedigung im Zuerkennung der Haftentschaedigung im vollen Umfang beim Amt der Wiener Landesregierung, Magistrats-Abteilung 12, Wien I., Schottenring/Gonzagagasse, beantragen—auch wenn ihren Antraegen frueher mit Ruecksicht auf die nunmehr abgeschaffte Einkommensgrenze nicht stattgegeben worden war.

Dieses Amt ist fuer alle Antraege auf Grund des Opferfuersorgegesetzes zustaendig. Die Antragstellung ist weiterhin nicht befristet.

b) Bisher stand Witwen oder Lebensgefahrtinnen und hinterbliebenen Kindern nach nicht mehr lebenden Opfern die Haftentschaedigung zu. Hinterbliebenen Eltern und Geschwistern konnte die EntschaeDIGung zuerkannt werden—jedoch nur, wenn sie mit dem Opfer zur Zeit seiner Inhaftnahme im gemeinsamen Haushalt gelebt hatten, von ihm zum ueberwiegenden Teil erhalten worden waren und eine soziale Beduerftigkeit gegeben ist.

Nunmehr koennen unter den gleichen Voraussetzungen wie Eltern und Geschwister auch Witwer und Lebensgefahrtene die Haftentschaedigung beanspruchen.

c) Eine sehr wichtige Neuerung besteht darin, dass Hinterbliebenen nicht nur fuer Haft des Opfers eine EntschaeDIGung zusteht, sondern auch wenn das Opfer beim Versuch, sich der Verhaftung zu entziehen, getoetet worden war oder wegen einer ihm unmittelbar drohenden Verhaftung Selbstmord begangen hatte. Der EntschaeDIGungsbetrag belaeuft sich auf mindestens 10.000 ö.S.

d) Die Hoehe der Haftentschaedigung haengt von der Dauer der Haft ab. Nachweisschwierigkeiten haben oft, besonders fuer gerichtliche und polizeiliche Haft, in der Vergangenheit zu argen Haerten gefuehrt. Die Novelle bestimmt, dass im Falle von Anhaltung in gerichtlicher und polizeilicher Haft der 9. Mai 1945 als Endtag der Haft gilt—es sei denn, dass der frueher eingetretene Tod durch eine oeffentliche Urkunde oder durch eine gerichtliche Todeserklaerung bewiesen ist. Dies stellt eine Angleichung an die bereits fuer Konzentrationslagerhaft geltende Regelung dar.

2. Berufsausbildungentschaedigung

Die Anspruchsberechtigung auf die EntschaeDIGung auf Grund des Opferfuersorgegesetzes fuer voelligen Abbruch oder mindestens dreieinhalbjaebrige Unterbrechung der Schul- oder Berufsausbildung ist und bleibt auf derzeitige oesterreichische Staatsangehoerige beschaernt; Nicht-Oesterreicher sowie "Nicht-mehr-Oesterreicher" koennen aus diesem Titel eine Zuwendung vom Hilfsfonds beanspruchen.

Bisher war dieser Anspruch von der wesentlichen Voraussetzung abhaengig, dass Abbruch oder Unterbrechung nach Vollendung des 14. Lebensjahres erfolgt waren. Jetzt gebuehrt die EntschaeDIGung auch im Falle des Eintritts einer solchen Schaedigung ohne Ruecksicht auf das damalige Alter, also bereits vor Vollendung des 14. Lebensjahres.

3. Rentenfuersorge

Diese Fuersorgemaessnahmen kommen nur einem relativ kleinen Kreis von Emigranten (derzeitige oesterreichische Staatsbuenger, soweit sie vom alten Hilfsfonds keine Zuwendungen erhalten haben) zugute. Fuer sie ist von Belang, dass ihre Unterhaltsrenten und Witwen- und Waisenbeihilfen erhoehrt wurden sowie ein Hilflosenzuschuss eingefuehrt wurde. Alle Renten- und Beihilfeempfaenger werden ferner in Hinkunft zweimal im Jahre Sonderzahlungen in der Hoehe der ihnen zustehenden einmonatlichen Rentenfuersorgeleistungen erhalten.

Die Erwartung ist nicht unbegrundet, dass eine kuenftige Novellierung des Opferfuersorgegesetzes weitere Ergaenzungen und Verbesserungen bringen wird.

F. L. BRASSLOFF

OESTERREICHISCHE SOZIALGESETZ- GEBUNG

Das oesterreichische Parlament hat im Dezember 1964 eine Reihe von Massnahmen beschlossen, die fuer unsere Leser von Interesse sind.

1. Angestellten-Versicherung

Ab 1. Jaenner 1965 wurden die Pensionen entsprechend dem Jahr in dem der "Versicherungsfall" eingetreten ist (Erreichung des pensionsfaehigen Alters, Invaliditaet, bzw. Tod), wie folgt erhoehrt:—

Eintritt des Versicherungs- falles im Jahre :	Erhoehung der Pension um %
1959 und frueher	9
1960	8.7
1961	8.6
1962	7.8
1963	5.3
1964	1.9

Diese Pensionserhoehung wird in zwei Etappen gewaehrt, und zwar wird fuer das erste Halbjahr 1965 die Haelfte des Erhoehungsbetrages gewaehrt, waehrend ab 1. Juli 1965 die Erhoehung in vollem Ausmasse gebuehrt.

Die Neubemessung der Pensionen erfolgt von Amts wegen.

Es ist ferner von Interesse, dass Personen, die im Wege der Zahlung freiwilliger Beitrage weiterversichert sind, beantragen koennen, dass die Beitragsgrundlage bis auf S 4.800.— monatlich erhoehrt wird. Die Erhoehung ist allerdings nur zulaessig, wenn der Versicherte ein der beantragten hoeheren Beitragsgrundlage entsprechendes Gesamteinkommen nachweisen kann. Ein solcher Antrag kann nur

bis zum 31. Dezember 1965 gestellt werden. Wir empfehlen unseren Lesern die sich aus dieser gesetzlichen Neubestimmung ergebenden Moeglichkeiten sorgfaeltig zu pruefen und zu erwaegen, ob es nicht in ihrem Interesse ist hievon Gebrauch zu machen.

2. Gewerbliches Selbststaendigen Pensions- Versicherungsgesetz

Die sogenannten Uebergangspensionen nach diesem Gesetz wurden einheitlich ab 1. Jaenner 1965 um 9% erhoehrt. Die Erhoehung wird gleichfalls in zwei Etappen gezahlt, und zwar die Haelfte der Erhoehung ab 1. Jaenner 1965 und der volle Erhoehungsbetrag ab 1. Juli 1965.

Die Neubemessung der Leistungen wird von Amts wegen vorgenommen.

C. KAPRALIK

VERSCHLEUDERTE ODER UNVERKAUFT ZURUECKGELASSENE GRUNDSTUECKE

Eine Entscheidung zum Lastenausgleichsgesetz

Die Dritte Kammer des Verwaltungsgerichts Kassel (Aktenzeichen VG III/345/62) hat kuertzlich die Klage eines Heimatvertriebenen aus Oberschlesien, der jetzt in Nordhessen wohnt, gegen das Land Hessen wegen Ausschluss von Schadensfeststellungen und Ausgleichsleistungen nach dem Lastenausgleichsgesetz abgewiesen. Der Klaeger hatte 1939 in seiner Heimatstadt ein Grundstueck, das zwei juedischen Buergern gehoerte, unter dem Einheitswert gekauft, den Kaufpreis jedoch nicht an die Eigentuemer, sondern auf ein Sperrkonto gezahlt. Nach seiner Vertreibung stellte er EntschaeDIGungsansprueche nach dem Lastenausgleichsgesetz, verschwieg aber dem Ausgleichsamt, dass er das Grundstueck von Juden erworben hatte, die dem nationalsozialistischen Druck ausgesetzt waren. Das Kasseler Gericht entschied, dass Antragsteller, die bei der Anmeldung von Vertreibungsschaeden die Tatsache des Erwerbs juedischen Eigentums verschweigen, sich durch dieses Tauschungsmanoever von der Gewaehrung von Lastenausgleichsanspruechen ausschliessen.

Wenn die Erwerber derartiger Grundstuecke Ansprueche unter dem Lastenausgleichsgesetz angemeldet haben, so sind die fuer sie zustaendigen Ausgleichsaemter auch fuer die Entscheidung von Lastenausgleichsanspruechen der juedischen Voreigentuemer (d.h. der Verfolgten) zur Entscheidung im gemeinsamen Verfahren zustaendig. Von Ausgewanderten unverkauft zurueckgelassene Grundstuecke koennen von der fruheren Reichsfinanzverwaltung erworben werden und der Kaufpreis wurde an diese entrichtet. Diese Erwerber werden jetzt bei der Schadensfestsetzung so gestellt, als ob sie diesen Kaufpreis bei Kriegsende noch besessen haetten. Infolgedessen wird fuer die Erwerber ein Schaden an Anspruechen und Beteiligungen (geldwerter Anspruch) festgestellt waehrend fuer die Verfolgten die Schadensfeststellung nach dem entzogenen Objekt erfolgt.

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NEWS FROM ABROAD

AMERICAN JEWRY

President's Aide

Mr. Myer Feldman, special counsel to President Kennedy and later to President Johnson, and also personal adviser to both Presidents on Jewish Affairs, has resigned, together with a number of other White House aides who served with the Kennedy administration.

President Johnson accepted Mr. Feldman's resignation regretfully and reluctantly. His new special adviser is also a Jew, Mr. Lee White.

Protest to Soviet Union

Thousands of people attended a rally in New York protesting against the situation of the Jews in the Soviet Union. A message of support was read from Mr. Hubert Humphrey, the American Vice-President.

Mr. Robert Kennedy, newly elected Senator for New York, was among the speakers at the rally, where a bronze plaque with the inscription, "Hear the cry of the oppressed—the Jewish community of the Soviet Union", was dedicated at the Zichron Ephraim Synagogue. The plaque has been fixed on the synagogue wall facing the building of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations. Mr. Kennedy called for renewed efforts by Catholics and Protestants as well as American Jews in the campaign, saying that the Soviet Union paid attention to protests.

The plaque was called "a living monument to awaken the moral conscience of the world" to the plight of Soviet Jewry by Rabbi Arthur Schneier, minister of the Zichron Ephraim Congregation. He said it was the "destiny" of his congregation because of its location "to remind the world of this issue". The rally adopted an appeal of conscience urging the Soviet Government "in the name of humanity" to "end all discrimination against its Jewish community" and to restore the religious and cultural rights of the Jews in the U.S.S.R. More than 100 American theologians, writers, educators and political and judicial leaders, both Jews and non-Jews, signed the appeal, which appeared as a full-page advertisement in "The New York Times".

Ort's Plans

A budget of almost \$10½ million (about £3,587,000), the highest in history, was approved at the 43rd annual conference of the American Ort Federation held in New York. Training is planned for 41,000 pupils in 600 technical schools in 22 countries. The number of pupils at Ort schools in Israel will be doubled to 14,000. About 10 per cent of the funds will be provided by the American Joint Distribution Committee and the rest is expected from American and foreign contributions.—(J.C.)

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FRANCE

Neo-Nazi Youths in Calais

Five youths wearing swastikas and displaying pictures of Hitler, were arrested by Calais police after a series of thefts in the city. They shouted "Heil Hitler" and sang Nazi songs all night after their arrest.

The youths, who were found by police compiling a list of Calais Jews for "future extermination", belong to the "National-Socialist Proletarian Party" which has a dozen youthful members from well-to-do families. They told an inquiry that they had committed the thefts for "political motives" and to promote their ideals. The group had assembled a stock of arms, explosives and swastika uniforms and met in front of a Nazi flag.

The 17-year-old "Fuehrer" of the group told a journalist that he had given up the Catholic faith to become "Hitler's soldier, serving the Aryan cause". He intended going to Argentina "where one is free to be a Nazi".—(J.C.)

Paris Streets Renamed

Albert Kahn, who created the "Japanese Gardens", is to have a Paris square named after him. A street is also to be named after the founder of the Federation of Former Deportees and Internees, Colonel Manhes.

NETHERLANDS "CONSCIOUS JEWS"

According to Dr. I. Dasberg, chairman of the Netherlands Israelitish Kerkgenootschap, an Orthodox Ashkenazi organisation, the nucleus of "conscious Jews" in Holland is, relatively speaking, larger than before the war.

Dr. Dasberg was one of three Jewish leaders interviewed on a Dutch radio station about the speech at the Zionist Congress by Dr. Nahum Goldmann, when the president of the World Zionist Organisation referred to threatened assimilation in many countries.

Rabbi J. Soetendorp of the Liberal congregation said there was renewed interest in Judaism among young people. Professor S. Kleerekoper, who represented "non-religious Jews", declared that assimilation was a sociological phenomenon, which could not be stopped where Jews formed only a small minority.—(J.C.)

GREECE

Camp Children's Art Exhibition

An exhibition of drawings by Jewish children who were later killed with their parents at Theresienstadt death camp in Czechoslovakia, was opened in Athens. The drawings had been smuggled out of the camp as wrapping paper.

The exhibition was organised by the Jewish community and the Greco-Czechoslovak League. Crown Princess Irene of the Hellenes was among the many prominent Greeks who attended the opening.

The organisers were warned by telephone by the Neo-Nazi Organisation of Greece that if they went ahead with their plans they would have to "pay" for their "sympathy towards the Jews". There were, however, no incidents.

CURBING HATE PROPAGANDA IN CANADA

The Canadian Minister of Justice, Mr. Guy Favreau, has appointed a seven-member committee to study the problem of hate propaganda and to recommend what legal steps the Government might take to curb it.

The dissemination of hate literature, most of it antisemitic, has been a growing problem in Canada, and the External Affairs Committee of the Canadian House of Commons is considering two Bills on the subject.

The committee met the Minister of Justice to receive studies by law officers of the Crown into the problem of hate literature. Mr. Favreau is hopeful that the committee will be able to produce recommendations very soon.—(J.C.)

JEWRY IN THE EAST

Death Penalties

Reports of economic trials in which the death penalty has been imposed have been less frequent in the Soviet press, but they are still continuing. A Minsk newspaper reported death sentences on a man and his wife, both Jews, accused of stealing food from a store managed by the man, and of black market dealings in gold. Another newspaper reported that four Jews and a non-Jew had recently been executed for embezzling millions of roubles.

Matzo Supply in U.S.S.R.

Asked about matzo supplies in the Soviet Union during the coming Passover, Mr. Vergelis said that "they will be assured in sufficient quantity". There has, however, been no governmental assurance about matzo supplies and the Soviet Jewish community has received no undertakings.—(J.C.)

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina

The police have reported the discovery of a vast Nazi-inspired anti-Jewish plot in Argentina. After a running gun battle with extremists, who fled leaving behind war plans, arms and uniforms, documents were seized including lists of synagogues, Jewish schools and other institutions, and a "black-list" of 100 Jewish business leaders who were apparently to be targets for assassination. Adolf Eichmann's son appears to be linked with the organisation. The Minister of the Interior said that the Government was committed to discovering and checking antisemitic activities and to the eradication of conspiracies and his Under-Secretary gave an assurance to that effect to a delegation of Argentinian Jews. The "United Front Against Antisemitism" said the resurgence of Nazism was a grave danger to Argentina. The opposition Democratic Party attacked the Government's tolerance of antisemitism and the fact that Argentina was known throughout the world as a refuge for Nazi war criminals.

Chile

Franz Pfeiffer, a Chilean Nazi leader, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in Santiago for trying to burn a Jewish club building. The accused protested in court that he was being gaoled for his political beliefs. He said that he had reported to George Lincoln Rockwell (the American "Fuehrer") that "the Jews were in such a panic" (in Chile) that they had to force his imprisonment to keep him "from continuing to give the Chilean people the truth".—(J.C.)

NUTRITION IN MOROCCO

A C.B.F.-Ose Scheme

The Central British Fund and Ose, both of which are affiliated to the United Kingdom Freedom from Hunger Campaign, have undertaken to finance a Family Nutrition Scheme in Morocco which is to cost about £8,000. In 1963, a pilot project to improve infant nutrition was financed by the two organisations. This concentrated on teaching mothers how to feed infants and young children from six months to three years. It was badly needed because infectious diseases and malnutrition were rife, largely due to lack of understanding of hygiene, sanitation and food values.

Within eight months the pilot scheme produced highly encouraging results. Health and nutrition education was directed at the family as a unit and mothers were taught to adapt family meals to meet the needs of their children.

Under the new project an initial survey will be made to find out the dietary and food habits of families and their relation to health disorders. The ensuing practical programme will include nutritional rehabilitation, treatment of associated ill health, education in the form of cooking demonstrations in a family feeding centre, group discussions with parents and home visiting to help families put what they learn into practice under home conditions.

HOME NEWS

ANGLO-JUDAICA

GROUP PREJUDICE AND ASSIMILATION

Professor Cyril Bibby, principal of the Kingston-upon-Hull Training College, gave the ninth Noah Barou Memorial Lecture arranged by the World Jewish Congress (British Section). Speaking on "The Roots of Racism", Professor Bibby put forward the view that no objective analysis of racialism can neglect the fact that as long as a minority remains a separate group it is likely that racialist prejudice will be directed against it.

Stressing that he was not expressing an opinion about the desirability or otherwise of assimilation, Professor Bibby said he was merely pointing out the quite likely result of non-assimilation of minority groups. It was not socially desirable at present to allow "ghettos" to develop in Britain. Any minority group which maintained its own schools, for example, was objectively contributing to the maintenance of prejudice. The "poisonous roots" of racialism should be destroyed now, before they did great harm.

AGAINST RACIALISM

Posters calling for a ban on racial discrimination greeted Mr. Peter Griffiths, Tory M.P. for Smethwick, when he arrived at Carshalton, Surrey, to address a conference of Young Tories.

Some 300 demonstrators of the Sutton Anti-Apartheid Committee then marched to Carshalton Council offices. In a letter to the Carshalton Council the committee stated that to allow racialism is "to allow those who want to dig up the stinking corpse of Nazism freedom to take the road that history teaches led to Belsen, Sharpeville and Stanleyville. Therefore we ask the council to urge the Home Secretary to hurry up with the legislation that the Government is pledged to introduce to ban racial discrimination and incitement to racial hatred".

SCHOOL PROBLEMS

Mr. A. I. Polack, education officer of the Council of Christians and Jews, addressed the Anglo-Israel Society at Israel House, Hampstead, on the problems facing Jewish children at English schools. Although denominational schools have many advantages, said Mr. Polack, it is better for children of different denominations to mix together and to get to know one another in secular schools. Pupils in non-Jewish schools could be withdrawn from religious assemblies and scripture classes but, if such withdrawal led to a psychological breakdown, it was probably best for parents to allow their child to attend the sessions.

"GOLDERS GREEN AFFLUENCE"

The Rev. John A. Pearson, vicar of St. Michael's the Golders Green parish church, told a *Hampstead and Highgate Express* reporter: "If a Christian moves out, his house is nearly always bought by Jewish people because they are the only ones who can afford the present exorbitant prices". He was also quoted as saying: "Golders Green might become a community without a church if Jewish families continue to move in in place of Christians". Subsequent correspondence in the paper criticised the vicar's remarks. Some letters even suggested that the comments were antisemitic. Mr. Pearson has since denied this in a letter published in the paper.

The matter has been investigated by the Council of Christians and Jews. In a statement to the *Jewish Chronicle*, the Rev. W. W. Simpson, its general secretary, said that the vicar's article "reflects simply the bewilderment and, in some measure, frustration felt by many a clergyman faced with a declining church membership in an area with a changing pattern of community life". He was quite satisfied, however, that the vicar was inspired neither by malicious nor antisemitic feelings in anything he had said or written.—(J.C.)

COMMONWEALTH HONOURS

Major-General Paul Alfred Cullen, of Sydney, has been appointed C.B.E. (Military Division) in the New Year Honours List. The general holds a number of communal positions.

Mr. David Mandie, president of the 1965 Moses Montefiore Homes Appeal in Melbourne, formerly president of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, has been appointed M.B.E.

FREE SPEECH FOR MOSLEY

After a stormy council debate, the Conservative-controlled Paddington Borough Council approved by 28 votes to 16 the hiring of the Porchester Hall for a meeting of Mosley's Union Movement on March 16. Councillor James Collins, a Jew was among the Conservative members who spoke in favour of the motion.

Leading the Labour attack on this action, Councillor Cecil Genese proposed a motion expressing abhorrence of all groups which incited racial prejudice and calling for the cancellation of the hiring because it would expose large numbers of citizens to racial insult. Alderman W. Parkes assured the council of the Conservatives' unanimous disgust of racial hatred and discrimination, but added that the result of the Labour motion would be to prohibit the right of free speech in a public hall.

In a letter to the *Jewish Chronicle* Major Collins pointed out that he was and always had been a proud Jew and was violently opposed to everything Mosley stands for. He took the view, however, that it would be wrong for the Council to renounce an existing contract and his action was taken in support of the important principle of the sanctity of contracts.

The minister and honorary officers of the Bayswater Synagogue have made an appeal to Councillor J. Gillet, Mayor of Paddington, to reverse the decision of Paddington Borough Council. In a letter the mayor was asked to resolve in future cases to acquire from all applicants for the hire of the Porchester Hall an undertaking that their use of the hall will not serve any purpose associated with discrimination on the grounds of race, creed or colour.

STUDENT WORK

The Israeli Embassy is co-operating with the Jewish Agency in work among Jewish university students.

The first practical implementation of this venture was a series of three "Israel Weeks" held at Liverpool, Manchester and Leeds. According to Mr. Simon Tsur, the Agency's emissary to university students, the main aim is "to bring Israel to those who haven't been there". The Weeks are intended for Jewish and non-Jewish students and include lectures by prominent speakers, exhibitions showing various aspects of life in Israel, films and displays by Israeli folk-dancers and singers. The cost of the three Weeks and all further activities is shared by the Agency and the Embassy.

SOVIET LEADER'S VISIT

Mr. Maurice Edelman, president of the Anglo-Jewish Association, has called for a united communal approach on Russian Jewry's behalf to the Soviet Prime Minister, who will shortly be visiting London. Speaking to the Association's council, Mr. Edelman said that the hope that the successors of Mr. Khrushchev in the Kremlin would initiate a more humane and enlightened attitude towards the Jewish minority had not been fulfilled. A great effort was required by world Jewry to include a change of heart on the part of the Soviet leaders, who had shown that they were not insensitive to the mounting waves of protest that their anti-Jewish policy caused.

The occasion of Mr. Kosygin's visit should be utilised by the community here to mobilise its strength and to make a united approach to the Russian leader on Soviet Jewry's behalf.

Chief Rabbinate

The special committee of the Chief Rabbinate conference met again to consider a draft report on the committee's deliberations concerning the mode of appointing a new Chief Rabbi and the problems of his office. Dr. Israel Brodie is due to retire in April. The stage of drawing up a short list of candidates has not yet been reached.

Meat Prices

The rise in meat prices caused London's kosher butchers to ask the Chief Rabbi to meet them for talks. One of the questions put by the butchers to Dr. Brodie was why hindquarter meat may not be used after porging. One solution towards reducing the present high price of kosher meat is thought to be the use of hindquarter meat.

Sir Rex Cohen Honoured

The Merseyside Jewish Welfare Council held a reception in honour of Sir Rex Cohen, its president since 1947, and Lady Cohen, to mark the conferment of the knighthood on Sir Rex last year. Lord Cohen of Birkenhead moved a resolution of congratulation to Sir Rex and Lady Cohen, and Sir Rex was presented with a copy of the text of the resolution inscribed on parchment.

Music Month

The fifth Music Month began with a concert of chazanut and choral works by the London Jewish Male Choir. The Month, arranged and sponsored by the Jewish Music Council, under the chairmanship of the Rev. Reuben Turner, consisted of some 20 concerts, recitals and lectures, and included a special symphony concert given by the Ben Uri Orchestra in the newly built St. John's Wood Synagogue. Youth organisation such as the A.J.Y., Bnei Akiva and Sinai, were particularly interested in arranging major functions. During the inception of the Month, many new works have been written and played for special performances and young and unknown artists have been given an opportunity to appear in public.

Tribute to Albert Schweitzer

On the occasion of Dr. Albert Schweitzer's 90th birthday, representatives of many religious denominations paid tribute to him at a meeting at the Unitarian Church headquarters. Lady Henriques, the Jewish speaker, was introduced as "belonging to the community into which Schweitzer had married".

Manchester Family Week

Manchester's Jewish Family Week was inaugurated by the Chief Rabbi, who spoke of the many factors in the contemporary world which militated against the Jewish ideal of family life. Councillor Samuel Davies, a vice-president of the Board of Deputies, said that preparations for marriage should begin in the schools. During the week a panel of speakers addressed groups of boys and girls in schools in the city. Other events were a talk to women on "The Jewish Attitude to Sex" and an address to a meeting of Torah Va'Avodah on "Jewish Family Life".

Theresienstadt Paintings

An exhibition at Liverpool's Walker Art Gallery featured "Paintings from Terezin", lent by the "Lidice Shall Live" committee. Eighty-six paintings executed by four Czechoslovak artists while they were in Terezin (Theresienstadt) concentration camp were exhibited. These were hidden by camp resistance groups who either walled them in or buried them in the ground. The Czechoslovak Ambassador opened the exhibition, which was attended by many members of the Liverpool Jewish community. The Lord Mayor (Alderman L. Caplan) presided at the opening ceremony.

FROM THE GERMAN SCENE

THIRD PROGRAMME ON JEWS IN GERMANY

Commissioned by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation last summer to try to solve the enigma of Germany's 30,000-strong Jewish community, Mr. Raoul Engel visited Cologne, Bonn, Frankfurt, Duesseldorf and West Berlin, interviewing people in their homes, offices and universities. The result was a documentary, "Jews in Germany", broadcast in the BBC Third Programme. Asked why they chose to return to Germany, those who had come back could not give very convincing answers.

It was pointed out that not all the German Jews are repatriates. Some are former D.P.s or survivors of the holocaust inside Germany. Of those who came back most are middle-aged or elderly, and the interviewer explained that they had returned for the sake of pensions or indemnification, not out of patriotism or sentiment.

Regarding the relationship between Jews and Germans, a leading West Berlin rabbi spoke of the friendship and understanding that exists between West Berliners and the local Jewish community. A German referred to the "moral obligation" owed to the Jews by the Federal Republic. But a Jewish student spoke of antisemitic tendencies among bourgeois young Germans and there were comments in support of Hitler by pupils at a junior high school in Frankfurt.

ATTITUDE TO NAZI PAST

Mgr. Lorenz Freiberger, editor of the "Muenchener Katholische Kirchenzeitung", a leading West German Catholic periodical, has stated that if trials of Nazi criminals were continued the attitude of the German people to the Nazi past might well undergo a rapid and radical change. The question would certainly then be asked why there were no trials against foreign citizens responsible for the crimes against the German people during and after the war, he wrote.

Opposing proposals for extending the statute of limitation on the prosecution of Nazi criminals, Mgr. Freiberger expressed the view that the German people had done enough towards overcoming their Nazi past and learning from it. They had paid reparations for Nazi crimes, tolerated the expulsion of many Germans from their homes and suffered as a result of wartime destruction and post-war dismantling.—(J.C.)

SHADOWS OF THE PAST

Search for Criminals

Answering a world-wide appeal by the West German Government for help in obtaining evidence for the prosecution of Nazi criminals, the United States Government has told Germany that it would continue to assist.

The Department recalled that over 80 per cent of German documents previously stored in Washington had been returned. These documents continue to be available at the Berlin Documents Centre, at the National Archives in Washington, and at the Congress Library. Officials, however, expressed doubt that any new evidence would be found in the documents relating to the Third Reich as the files had been thoroughly searched in the past.—(J.C.)

Ambassador Accused

An East German radio programme accused Dr. Ernst-Guenther Mohr, the West German Ambassador to Argentina, of having taken a leading part in deporting Dutch Jews to Mauthausen death camp during the war. It was stated that reports by Bene, the Nazi Party chief in Holland, and Dr. Mohr, his deputy, on the deportations, had been preserved and had already been used in evidence in the Nuremberg trials, and that the two men had written in 1943 that 100,000 of 140,000 Dutch Jews had been deported.

Bonn's official attitude has always been that the charges are unfounded.

Oslo Gestapo Chief

Helmut Reinhard, the head of the Gestapo in Oslo during the war, who was arrested in 1964, is standing trial in Baden-Baden. He is charged with responsibility for the deportation of Jews. Another Gestapo man, by the name of Wagner, a wartime assistant of Reinhard, has also been mentioned in connection with the arrest. Wagner was sentenced to death by the Norwegians after the war, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment and he was later released and went to West Germany.

The Norwegian C.I.D. are collecting evidence in the case.

"Dagbladet", an Oslo daily, has questioned the length of time that elapsed between the end of the war and Reinhard's arrest, criticising West Germany for not informing Norway of it. The paper advocated the extradition of Reinhard to Norway. The Norwegian attorney-general has said that the authorities have not yet decided whether or not to apply for Reinhard's extradition.

"Mein Kampf"

Commenting on reports from Mexico that publication of Hitler's "Mein Kampf" was being planned there, a Government spokesman in Munich stated that the Bavarian State Government will not allow a new edition of the book to be published and will take legal action to prevent it, if necessary. A statement of the Bavarian Government's attitude has been published in the official Mexican gazette.

Church Posts

The Rev. Arnold Haumann, who is an Evangelical vicar in Essen and was a lieutenant in the German Army, has alleged that former active supporters of the Nazi régime hold influential posts in the Catholic and Evangelical Churches in West Germany.

The vicar criticised both Churches for building a "wall of silence" round the Nazi past, thus screening both Nazi crimes and those who participated in them. Failure to remove all Nazi sympathisers from official positions in the Church would, he warned, harm Christianity in the Federal Republic.

SENTENCES

A Munich court has sentenced Josef Oberhauser, a former S.S. officer, to 4½ years' hard labour, on charges of complicity in the wartime murder of more than 300,000 Jews at Belzec concentration camp in Nazi-occupied Poland. Oberhauser is to appeal.

Ex-S.S. Lieutenant Hans-Walter Zech-Neuntwich was gaoled for ten months in Brunswick for escaping from prison last April. He escaped to Cairo soon after beginning to serve a sentence of four years' hard labour on charges of complicity in the deaths of 5,200 Jews in Nazi-occupied Poland. His accomplices, Margit Steinheuer and Rosemarie Holtbrueggemann, received six months and three months suspended sentences respectively. Dietrich Zeeman, a warder who unlocked six doors for Zech-Neuntwich to escape, was sentenced to 18 months' gaol as an accomplice.

During the Duesseldorf trial of ten former guards at Treblinka death camp, Dr. Hans Globke, former State Secretary and aide to Dr. Konrad Adenauer, appeared as a defence witness. Dr. Globke said he only heard about the wartime shootings at the camp from returning "holiday-makers". He considered it senseless to oppose the executions because it would have been useless.

S.S. OFFICER REHABILITATED

On the findings of an inquiry ordered last year, and after years of campaigning by his widow, former S.S. Lieutenant Kurt Gerstein has been rehabilitated and honoured for his long struggle against the Nazi murder of Jews. A German denazification court declared Gerstein an "incriminated" Nazi in 1950, even though he was found dead of unknown causes in a French prison in 1945. Before he died he wrote a document on Nazi persecution of the Jews. During Frau Gerstein's fight against the court's ruling, she was supported by Jewish organisations in Germany.

Gerstein joined the Nazi Party but was arrested by the Gestapo on religious grounds. Later he was released and joined the S.S. "to find out what was going on".—(J.C.)

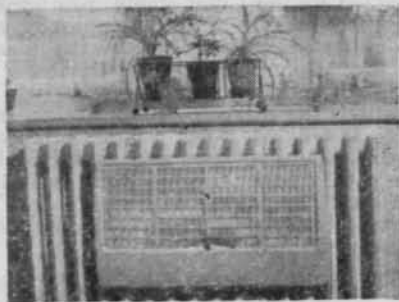
SPANDAU PRISONERS

Baldur von Schirach, 57, former Nazi youth leader, was transferred from Spandau gaol to the British military hospital in West Berlin. He is suffering from a detached retina of the eye.

Von Schirach's 20-year sentence expires next year. The other two Nazi leaders still in Spandau are Rudolf Hess, Hitler's former deputy, and Albert Speer, Nazi economic chief.

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HEINE'S LAST RESTING-PLACE

A Visit to Montmartre

On celebrating my return to Paris, I naturally decided to visit the Montmartre cemetery, but could scarcely believe my eyes when I discovered that the excellent Guide-Michelin, while describing the tombs of 15 important people and families, failed to mention the last resting-place of Heinrich Heine. The list of graves includes those of Labiche, Rocheford, Waldeck-Rousseau, Meilhac, Gautier, the Goncourt brothers, Alfred de Vigny, Stendhal, Gamba and Berlioz—great names, indeed, and they bring no less renown to the cemetery than to the even more famous and larger Père-Lachaise. But why is just Heine excluded from this gallery of immortals?

Heine lived in Paris for a quarter of a century and spoke (although he did not write) the language fluently. It was, however, not for this reason that the French accepted the poet as one of themselves, but rather because of his lyrical works which were well-translated, although with some considerable difficulty. And then there was that link of fellow-feeling expressed by the leading liberal spirits of the time, including Balzac, Dumas and Victor Hugo, when the immigrant from the east settled among them at the beginning of the 1830's. They made him welcome and included him in their close circle. Friedrich Nietzsche rightly recalled that the poet was known in Paris as the "adorable Heine"; Saint-Beuve firmly declared him to be a Frenchman and Thiers roundly described him as the greatest Frenchman since Voltaire. . . .

Poet's Fame Disputed

No doubt, this de-Germanising of Heine is an over-simplification, just as it is to stamp him as primarily a Jewish poet—whether done by the pan-Germanists of Kaiser Wilhelm's time or by the Nazis. Heine's phenomenal versatility and profundity cannot be contained in a single formula. Whatever the motives for Gallic Heine worship—it did and still does exist among cultured people—the omission from the "Green Michelin" can only be classed as another tragico-comical episode in the endless chapter of disputes over Heine's lasting fame.

The grave and memorial at Montmartre are in good condition and the gate-keeper, who is visibly proud that so many renowned dead lie in his care, gives precise directions for finding the desired resting-place—namely close to the Avenue de la Cloche; the paths between the graves bear poetic sounding names. The grave has undergone various alterations since Mathilde had the smooth, round-topped stone erected with the inscription "Henri Heine"—a simplicity, incidentally, which was in entire conformity with Heine's own wishes. At any rate it is justified to applaud the much-maligned Mathilde posthumously for having so violently opposed the proudly announced plan of his brother, Freiherr Gustav von Heine in Vienna, to erect an enormous show-piece of granite and marble, which would cost him ten thousand francs, in memory of the departed poet whom he formerly derided as the "enfant terrible" of the family. Gustav von Heine, who held the post of editor-in-chief of the *Wiener Fremdenblatt*, was sufficiently publicity conscious to have already issued details of the cost.

In 1900 the old tomb was replaced by a

larger sculptured one—two years after the erection of the first major Heine memorial of contemporary merit in—New York, for Duesseldorf, the poet's birthplace, and other German cities were still a long way from making such a gesture. And this was a period of great civic pride when a highly decorated monument was considered to be the supreme mark of recognition. The new tombstone in Montmartre—incidentally erected with the financial assistance of Viennese workers—only bears the German version of the poet's name "Heinrich Heine". Beneath it there is inscribed in somewhat smaller letters "Frau Heine". Some verses of the *Wandermüden* are cut into the stone slab. The finely executed head on the obelisk is the work of the Danish sculptor L. Hasselris, who had also been commissioned a decade previously in his Rome studio by the Empress Elizabeth to make the bust of Heine for the Achilleion in Corfu.

Laurels and Fresh Flowers

We read—and also have the evidence of the sensitive Austrian empress—that as the last century drew to its close, the first Heine tombstone in the Montmartre was somewhat neglected. Mathilde Mirat's devoted care had its limitations, and after her death no one felt themselves really responsible for the grave. Today, the converse is true: the "new" Heine grave is one of the few in this row of the Avenue de la Cloche that presents a well cared for appearance. A large laurel wreath lies at the foot of the slab. The inscription on the ribbon has been almost erased by the early autumn rains, but it is still possible to make out that it was laid there some time ago by the International Heinrich Heine Society in memory and gratitude; bunches of fresh flowers have also been deposited on the slab by anonymous admirers. The adjoining graves, by contrast, are nearly all forgotten and decrepit, the names they bore have weathered away and the wilderness of this part of the cemetery contradicts that picture of pedantic order that Heine's imagination painted one day from his sick bed, when he described the following scene to his close friend Meissner—an ironical composition pierced by rays of belief, as was so often the case with him, a joke that chokes back our laughter.

"Today", he told Meissner, as the latter records in his memoirs of his friend, "today I had a most consoling dream, almost a vision. It seemed to me that early in the morning I was passing through the Cimetière Montmartre, where I intend to be buried one day because it is so quiet and one is less likely to be disturbed there than in the Père la Chaise. The tombstones glistened in the rising sun and, look, in front of each of them was standing a pair of freshly cleaned shoes, slippers or boots, according to whether the sleeper beneath was a woman, girl or man. It was like in a big hotel where the Boots has gone round very early from door to door, carefully and discreetly distributing the footwear. They were all still slumbering down there in their tombs, but the freshly cleaned shoes glistened magnificently, as if cleaned by an angel, and the whole picture seemed to say: yea, we shall all rise again and begin a new span of life".

Old Acquaintances

Milestones: Karl Freund, who received an "Oscar" for his camera work on "Good Earth" and who has filmed nearly every star, including Greta Garbo, celebrated his 75th birthday at Beverly Hills. He started in Berlin with E. A. Dupont on "Kinder der Finsternis", starring Hans Mierendorff and Margarete Kupfer, and on Galeen's "Golem", with Paul Wegener and Albert Steinrueck. It was his idea to produce "Berlin—Symphonie einer Grossstadt", with W. Ruttmann, and his work on Murnau's "Tartuffe" and "Der letzte Mann" and on Fritz Lang's "Metropolis" is unforgotten.—Dr. Hans Flesch, who during and after the war worked for the Austrian branch of B.B.C. and was president of the "P.E.N. Centre of German Writers Abroad" during the fifties, celebrated his 70th birthday in Vienna, where he now lives.

Germany: Peter Zadek has successfully adapted and directed "Fings Ain't Wot They Used t'Be" under the title of "Die alten Zeiten sind vorbei" in Bremen.—Hildegard Knef will tour with Hanley's "Mrs. Dally", directed by her husband, David Cameron.—Thomas Fritsch, a son of Willy Fritsch and an actor in his own right, took part in O'Neill's "O Wildnis" in Heidelberg.—Margarete Wallmann will produce "Turandot" at Berlin's Opera.—Fritz Kortner will direct "Kabale und Liebe" in Munich.—Ernst Deutsch received the golden "Filmband".—Photographer Alfred Eisenstaedt returned from the States to exhibit his work in Hamburg.

Austria: Robert Stolz is to conduct "Zigeunerbaron", with Walter Slezak and Rudolf Schock, directed by Adolf Rott, at Vienna's Volksoper.—F. Schreyvogel has succeeded the late Dr. E. Rollet as dramatic critic of *Wiener Zeitung*.—Egon Hilbert's contract as director of Vienna's State Opera has been prolonged for another three years.—Theo Lingens will appear in "Biberpelz" at the Burg; he also wrote the libretto for an opera by Alfred Uhl.

Obituary: Wolfgang Hoffmann-Harnisch died in Berlin, aged 71; the former producer returned from exile and worked for Radio "Freies Berlin".—The Hamburg publisher Christian Wegner died at the age of 71.—The writer, Hans Marchwitza, who survived the Nazi régime in Switzerland and was on two occasions awarded the East German "Nationalpreis", has died in Potsdam at the age of 75.—The actress Susanne Bandler, who survived Auschwitz, died in London at the early age of 40.—Emil Weiss, the 68-year-old cartoonist of *Christian Science Monitor*, died in New York; he was born in Olmuetz and lived in London for a period.—The 76-year-old cartoonist, Derso, who formed a partnership with Kelen which specialised in "League of Nations" drawings, has died in New York.

U.S.A.: Fritzi Schadl and Ludwig Donath participated in a reading of "Dreigroschenoper", presented by Felix G. Gerstman at New York's Carnegie Hall and starring Lotte Lenya.—Erich Juhn staged a cabaret, "From the Donau via Spree to the Hudson", with Lillia Skala, Elisa Loti and Fritz Spielmann, for the "Austrian Forum" and the readers of *Aufbau*.—Peter Stadlmeyer, son-in-law of the late publisher Kurt Wolff, has succeeded H. E. Holthausen as director of New York's Goethehaus.—Berlin-born Mike Nichols directed the Broadway hit, "Luv", and is to produce the screen version of "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?".

Herbert Freedman (Jerusalem)

NO "NEW LOOK" FOR ZIONIST CONGRESS

The slogan of the 26th Zionist Congress, "The face towards the Golah", proved, in some respects, a rather unfortunate choice. It spotlighted the fact that the policy of the Zionist Organisation, which is essentially a Diaspora movement (of 672 Congress delegates and fraternal delegates, 482 came from countries outside Israel), is solely determined in Israel—for it is not to be assumed that Jewry in the Diaspora desires to turn its face on itself. On the other hand, the slogan contradicts Zionist ideology which has always recognised the centrality of Zion—the thoughts of the Jewish people, wherever they live, ought to be focused on Israel.

The reason behind this deceptive motto was the need to secure further immigration—aliyah. For the coming two years the influx into Israel is estimated at 120,000, largely from countries which provided the bulk of immigrants in recent years. With this the reservoir for potential immigration will be exhausted and new sources have to be tapped. In the view of Israel's planners, these lie to a large extent among Jewish youth in the Western countries. As their decision to go to Israel would be voluntary, the educational drive to reach their hearts and minds will have to be given new dimensions. Therefore, the face of Congress has to be turned towards the Golah.

There were some sceptical voices, among them that of David Ben-Gurion. "The decisions on immigration to Israel that were taken by the 25th Zionist Congress (i.e., four years ago) have remained a dead letter. The opening address delivered at the time by the President of the World Zionist Organisation on 'Zionism Today', in which he expressed the wish that this would become a 'Congress of Immigration' as well as the resolutions . . . have remained a dead letter", wrote the former Premier to the press after he had sent back his tickets for the opening session.

His absence, not so much from Congress as from the leadership of Israel's Government,

caused a marked difference in the 26th Zionist Congress and the three preceding Congresses that took place in Jerusalem. The conflict between State and Movement which had vexed Zionist platforms ever since 1948 has given way to a harmonious and close co-operation. The clashes between Ben-Gurion and Dr. Nahum Goldmann had their roots in the differences of political alignments, and after Levi Eshkol's assumption of the premiership Dr. Goldmann's brand of Zionism won the day.

Two Opposing Conceptions

According to Ben-Gurion, a Zionist, if he is to carry his convictions to their ultimate logic, must settle in Israel—which in essence would mean reducing the ranks of the Movement to a small band of idealists, a group of "elite". In contrast, Dr. Goldmann has striven to broaden the Movement by involvement of the so-called non-Zionist groups, which would invest it with greater moral and political influence. His efforts have met with considerable success. As many as 65 fraternal delegates of Jewish communities and Jewish organisations attended the 26th Zionist Congress and—an even more outstanding innovation—72 representatives of Jewish youth organisations from 18 countries.

A new brand of speech-making was introduced by those youth leaders, causing some ripples in the sluggish flow of the general debate. Typical was Michael Kuper, of the South African Zionist Youth Council, who blamed "the introduction of Israel's internal policy into the Zionist framework in the Diaspora" for the fact that the Zionist Youth Movements encompass only a very small fraction of Jewish youth. He continued: "By exploiting the youth movements for inter-factional purposes in the Diaspora, the Zionists are destroying these movements with their own hands. While Israel draws the youth of the Diaspora, 'the conservatism of the Zionist Movement repels them.'"

He was referring to the party structure on which the Zionist Organisation in most countries is built and which is regarded by many, not only youth leaders, as an anachronism. Moshe Sharett, Chairman of the Zionist Executive, has stated this view on previous occasions. Unfortunately, illness prevented him from participating in Congress and his viewpoint was much diminished by the absence of his fighting personality. In his message, read at the opening, he said: "For a long time, the organisational structure of the Zionist Move-

ment has been confronted by a struggle between the values of the past and the needs of the present. . . . The gates of our leadership must be opened to new men, not identified with any party; new groups must be given representation on Zionist institutions; we must break through the limitations of the present inter-party structure. . . ."

Dr. Goldmann was no less outspoken on the organisational forms and traditions which hinder the Movement in the fulfilment of its tasks. "The Movement has to open its doors wide, do away with the exclusive framework and straitjacket of the rigid party structure. It must welcome every organisation and every individual ready to accept the Zionist programme, but not ready to join one of the existing parties. A radical reform of the Movement is overdue." As a result, the Zionist Executive is to co-opt non-party members, of which one will be a Sephardi.

There was some agitation among Sephardic groups which, complaining of discrimination, demanded the setting up of a separate Sephardi political party. This demand was condemned as "disastrous" by the President of the World Sephardi Federation, Mr. Denzil Sebag-Montefiore, of London. Attending Congress as an observer, he declared that the political Zionist Movement which led to the establishment of the State had been predominantly an effort of Ashkenazi Jews and that Israel Sephardim had to "acquire Zionism after having come to Israel". He welcomed the decision to co-opt a Sephardi as a full member of the Executive as a step towards fostering Sephardi-Ashkenazi unity. Nevertheless, the failure of some Zionist parties to agree on the distribution of Congress mandates delayed the election of the World Zionist Executive, and inter-party squabbling and bickering went on till the very end.

Dr. Goldmann's presidential speech, lasting a full hour, was delivered in a free, succinct and much appreciated Hebrew, expressive of the newly gained contact with the Israeli public which turned the opening of Congress into a major occasion. Only 4,000 out of 8,000 applicants for tickets could be accommodated, and this only by televising the proceedings from the Building of the Nations to a neighbouring hall. The President of the

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No "New Look" for Zionist Congress

Continued from previous page

State, the Prime Minister and almost all members of the Government attended. Among the array of diplomats most conspicuous by their absence were the representatives of the "Big Four"—U.S.A., Britain, France and Russia.

"The State was never thought to be the main aim of the Movement", said Dr. Goldmann in his address. "It has always been regarded as the main and indispensable instrument for securing our future, but still an instrument to be utilised for the real purpose of our survival." This spiritual survival in the Diaspora, in Dr. Goldmann's opinion, is endangered by complacency, prosperity and assimilation. Speaking of the role of religion as a means of survival, he said in the presence of Israel's two Chief Rabbis, paraphrasing Clemenceau's famous words that war was much too serious a matter to leave it to the generals, "Religion is much too important to leave it to the rabbis only".

To cut down the general debate the plenum soon dispersed into eleven committees, each numbering as many as 60-70 members, so that in practice there were eleven little Congresses taking place simultaneously. In the absence of Moshe Sharett, the Report of the Jewish Agency Executive was given by the Treasurer, Aryeh L. Pincus, encompassing all the departments which used to render separate accounts to previous Congresses.

Mr. Pincus, talking about immigration, sounded a note of warning. Congress after Congress dealt with the problems of attracting immigration from the free world. Neither Israel nor the Jewish Agency, he said, can offer facilities to compete with countries like the United States or Britain. Israel cannot reach their standard of living. "Therefore", Mr.

Pincus declared, "propaganda which suggests this is not only going to fail but will do active harm. We cannot attract this immigration unless we engender some spiritual spark that compensates for the lack of material goods. That spark is Zionism."

Only Hebrew culture and Jewish education can create a congenial atmosphere for aliyah, he continued. Of a budget of \$500 millions spent since last Congress, \$30 millions had been allocated for education. But education was also a question of trained personnel. The Diaspora wants more teachers from Israel while Israel herself is desperately short of teachers, and the shortage in Israel will become even more acute. One day the question may arise—who is providing whom with teachers?

Destitute New Immigrants

In the four years under review 250,000 Jews have come to settle in Israel, of whom over 90 per cent were destitute immigrants. There were periods when the number of social cases was as high as 34 per cent. A brighter picture was presented by the age structure, with more than one-third of the newcomers under 16. This, however, meant that the State of Israel had to find schools and teachers at primary level for nearly 100,000 children in addition to the natural growth of the existing population. Many of the tasks of the Jewish Agency had to be taken over by the State because the Agency did not have the necessary funds. "Over 70 per cent of the housing supplied was done at the expense of the Israeli taxpayer because my budget had to be cut even in this vital respect. Do not delude your-

self", Mr. Pincus told the delegates, "that the Israeli taxpayer can increase the burden that already rests on him for this work. He will not be able to do it".

The theme of immigration was once more taken up by Prime Minister Levi Eshkol in an address on "The State of Israel and the Zionist Movement".

"The work of immigration and absorption as we have known it till now is approaching an end", he told an overflow audience of delegates and visitors. For the second time the President of the State attended a Congress session and thousands of people thronged the hall. The need for new definitions has become an urgent practical issue, the Premier declared, "otherwise we will face tomorrow armed with the weapons of yesterday". He termed the mass migration of Algerian Jewry to France, and of Cuban and other Latin-American Jews to the United States and Canada as "a grave count in the indictment against the Zionist Movement".

Without a Jewish life among the Jewish people there can be no source of *aliyah*, and *aliyah* was needed not only for Israel's peaceful progress, but also to enable her to meet the Arab threats of annihilation. "Even with the best fighting spirit it will be difficult to confront the perils that threaten us without manpower in sufficient quantity", Mr. Eshkol said, "hence the need for an increase in our population and our constant care to the quality of our Army". Why is this of direct concern to world Jewry and to the Zionist Movement? he asked. "If we start from the assumption that only the centrality of Israel guarantees the continued distinct existence of the Jewish people, the development of its spirit and genius, we arrive at the conclusion that Israel's security front is also the front of Jewish survival the world over", the Premier concluded.



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BEFORE THE CURTAIN FELL

A History of the "Juedische Kulturbund"

Whilst many details about the fate of European Jewry during the Second World War have already been put on record, so far only comparatively little has been written about the first act of the catastrophe which covers the period from 1933 up to the outbreak of war. During that time the Jewish masses in the East and the Jewish communities in Western Europe still lived "in peace", and persecution had not yet reached its vast magnitude and deadly intensity. The Jews in Germany were the first victims of a régime which had declared unqualified Jew-hatred an integral part of its policy.

Record for Posterity

It is essential to secure for posterity a record of Jewish life in Nazi Germany as long as there are witnesses who may speak from first-hand knowledge. We are, therefore, grateful to the Leo Baeck Institute that it has initiated and sponsored publications about that period. These publications include one volume of the Institute's "Schriftenreihe Wissenschaftlicher Abhandlungen", which deals with Jewish Adult Education (Ernst Simon: "Aufbau im Untergang"). Now, in the 12th volume of the "Schriftenreihe", the Leo Baeck Institute has presented us with a history of the "Juedische Kulturbund", by Herbert Freeden.*

The Kulturbund was founded shortly after the advent of the Nazi régime. One of its main initiators and leading personalities was Dr. Kurt Singer. The fact that he had not taken an active part in Jewish life before 1933 may, in a way, have been an asset because he was thus not involved in the ideological and personal differences between the various Jewish organisations. On the other hand, as the son of a rabbi, he had been brought up in a Jewish atmosphere and, under the impact of the events of 1933, he became one of the most inspiring and courageous leaders of German Jewry during its darkest period. His addresses and articles, many of which are quoted in Freeden's book, testify to his dynamic personality, his well-founded interpretation of the spiritual situation, his capacity as a fine speaker and writer and his political adroitness.

In his work for the "Kulturbund" Dr. Singer's opposite number in the Nazi camp was Hans Hinkel, the appointed supervisor of the organisation who, according to Freeden, discharged his duties as "sponsor" and "suppressor", as "protector" and tyrant. The chapter, dealing with this "advocatus diaboli" as Freeden calls him, reveals the tremendous difficulties under which the "Kulturbund" had to accomplish its tasks. Strangely enough, contrary to all other Jewish organisations, the Kulturbund was not dissolved in November, 1938, but permitted, or rather ordered, to resume its activities a few days after the pogroms. It was dissolved as late as 1941. Yet there was a symbolical epilogue which Freeden reports at the end of his book: When, after the war, the Allies re-opened the Deutsche Theater they chose as the first play to be performed "Nathan der Weise", the same play with which the Kulturbund had started 12 years before. The

producer was Fritz Wisten and the part of the Dervish was played by Alfred Berliner. Both had been members of the Kulturbund ensemble, and both had survived underground.

The book extensively deals with the discussions about the question of whether and to what extent the Kulturbund could help to promote a genuinely Jewish culture. Ultimately this question remained unanswered, or, to be more exact, a negative definition was agreed upon, namely that Jewish culture did not *ipso facto* express itself in works by Jewish authors or composers or in plays with Jewish characters or in translated Yiddish plays. Nevertheless, in the choice of its programme, the Kulturbund often succeeded in stressing a specific Jewish note. On the other hand, neither Zionists nor non-Zionists wanted to sever the German Jews from the values of German or, as the circumscription *ad usum* of the Gestapo read in those days, of European culture.

Reading quotations from articles published in 1933 we are reminded of the comparatively "mild" climate during that first period of the Nazi régime. Thus, in September, 1933, Julius Bab could still write: "We have derived our strength from a twofold root: We were, and still are, Jews and Germans, and whilst in our situation it would be undignified to deny our Jewishness, it appears to us equally impossible and untruthful to cut off our German roots." Such a public protest against an ideological "Gleichschaltung" would have been inconceivable from the time of the Nuremberg Laws onwards. In fact, performances of works by Schiller and by the German Romanticists were already prohibited by the Nazis as early as 1934. Equally, Beethoven and other German composers were soon put on the index. The "Austrian" Mozart was still permitted until 1938—a strange by-product of the political tension between the two countries before the "Anschluss". Ultimately, Handel was the only composer of German origin whose works were not banned for performances among Jews, because his Biblical themes and his love for England had made him unpopular among the Nazis.

One aspect which is also dealt with in the book is the function of the Kulturbund as the employer of about 2,000 actors and other artists who had lost their livelihood by the legislation of 1933. The budget was mainly based on membership contributions, yet there were also subsidies from the central Jewish organisations and the large Jewish communities, a fact which, to a certain extent, impaired the Kulturbund's artistic independence.

Of course, not all German Jews were members of the Kulturbund in Berlin and in the Provinces. In 1937 the Berlin Kulturbund had 15,900 members and Dr. Singer had to state that the major part of Berlin's Jewry kept aloof. This may partly have been attributable to the fact that in every community only a certain proportion of the population is interested in theatre and concerts, though we know from the great number of Jewish theatre- and concert-goers before 1933, that this proportion was definitely above the average among the German Jews. Yet Dr. Singer stated that quite a few stayed away "on principle". It is unlikely that many abstained because they still attended public performances, though legally this was not for-

bidden until 1938. It seems that, apart from cases of unwarranted snobbishness, the actual reason was a certain aversion against what was—rightly or wrongly—considered by them as "ghettoisation".

This brings us to the root of the problem. We cannot get away from the fact that, but for the elimination of the German Jews from German cultural life, the Kulturbund would never have been founded. Yet it testifies to the strength, self-respect and organisational capacity of the German Jews that they reacted to a negative event by taking positive action. As Freeden rightly puts it: The German Jews could, of course, have refrained from initiating such a cultural institute. However, then, hundreds of artists would have been left without means of subsistence and tens of thousands of Jews would have been denied the chance of forgetting their hostile environment at least during the few hours of a theatre or concert performance. This in itself is an achievement for which all those of us who benefited from it cannot be too grateful, especially if we read in the book about the constant threats, obstructions and chicaneries to which the leaders of the organisation were exposed. On the other hand, it would be unjustified to claim that the Kulturbund succeeded in inaugurating a Jewish renaissance among the German Jews. Whether such a goal could have been reached even under less unfavourable conditions is anyhow questionable, but that it was unattainable under the prevailing circumstances becomes evident from the book. Yet within the unavoidable limitations the Kulturbund helped to give the German Jews the inner strength for moral resistance and also led them back to the Jewish sources of their existence.

The book excels by an exact and comprehensive compilation of the widely scattered source material and the story is narrated with imagination and in a fluent style. An author who is mainly known as a journalist and fiction writer has proved his mettle as a research worker, and the result is a work which makes stimulating reading.

We are indebted to Herbert Freeden and to the Leo Baeck Institute for having provided us with a lasting record of an important aspect of German-Jewish history before the curtain fell.

ANTI-JEWISH LITERATURE DEBATED AT U.N. MEETING

At the Geneva meeting of the United Nations Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Mr. Morris B. Abram, president of the American Jewish Committee, raised the question of the immunity of T. M. Kychko. It will be remembered that Kychko was the author of the anti-semitic book published by the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, "Judaism Unmasked", which the Russians stated had been destroyed. The question was brought up after referring to the Ukrainian criminal code which provides for penalties for propaganda or agitation calculated to stir up racial or national hatred. The sub-commission has been urged by the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organisations, representing the British Board of Deputies and B'nai B'rith at the United Nations, to consider measures to stop the dissemination of "national, racial or religious hostility that constitutes an incitement to hatred and violence". The Board quoted the "continuing outpouring of hate literature in various countries" and its distribution across State borders as reasons for taking action. One example given was the distribution of posters and leaflets with Nazi slogans and swastikas in Frankfurt and Munich in July, 1963. They were signed by the "National Socialist Movement, London".—(J.C.)

* Herbert Freeden: *Juedisches Theater in Nazi-Deutschland*. Schriftenreihe Wissenschaftlicher Abhandlungen des Leo Baeck Instituts. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen. Clothbound DM.23.50, Paperback DM.19.50. For members of the Society of Friends of the L.B.I., £1 13s. (clothbound).

Birthday Tributes

ANKER DES TROSTES

Professor Dr. Franz Böhm zum 70. Geburtstag

Im Rückblick auf das innere Erlebnis der Emigration erscheinen die Kriegsjahre als ein lang gestrecktes Provisorium. Viele von uns waren noch gerade im letzten Augenblick, bevor die Grenzen sich endgültig schlossen, in den Schutz der britischen Freiheit entkommen. Sie hatte uns das Leben gerettet. Aber ausser diesem Leben war uns wenig genug geblieben. Wir waren erfüllt von quälenden Aengsten und von einer nur leise flackernden Hoffnung. Die Aengste galten dem Schicksal unserer in Deutschland zurück gelassenen Lieben, die Hoffnung der Niederringung des Hitler-Regimes. Es war ein ungleicher Wettlauf. Irgend eine neue Sicherheit gab es für uns nicht, nur undurchsichtige Ungewissheit, wohin wir auch blickten. Die deutsche Vergangenheit hatte uns tödlich verwundet, die englische Gegenwart ermangelte noch der Kraft, uns zu heilen. So waren wir umgetrieben ohne Halt und ohne Plan.

Mit dem Ende des Krieges änderte sich dieses Lebensgefühl vager Vorläufigkeit. Die grausigen Enthüllungen über das in der früheren Heimat Geschehene liessen in uns die Gewissheit wachsen, dass wir nach Deutschland nicht zurückkehren würden. Jedoch erfolgte dieser Entschluss nur ausnahmsweise in der Form einer totalen Abkehr. Viel zu stark waren dazu die Bindungen betrogener Liebe und wilden Schmerzes, die uns an die Vergangenheit fesselten. So fingen wir denn an, nach Deutschland hineinzulauschen, fragend, suchend, verzweifelt — und doch wieder hoffend, dass vielleicht ein Ankerplatz des Trostes unserer grenzenlosen Verwirrung einen Ruhepunkt gewähren würde.

Wir wurden nicht enttäuscht. Nicht nur konnte sich langsam die Ueberzeugung durchsetzen, dass es eine kleine Anzahl Deutscher gegeben hatte, die der Tyrannei Widerstand geleistet hatten, wenn ihnen auch der Erfolg versagt geblieben war; sondern — eindrucksvoller als solche objektiven Einsichten: es traten vor dem verdunkelten Horizont des Schreckens einzelne Gestalten — Männer und Frauen — ins Licht der Geschichte, die unsern Weg zu erhellen halfen.

Einer von ihnen, Professor Dr. Franz Böhm, Frankfurt a.M., beging am 16. Februar seinen 70. Geburtstag. Wir überlebende Juden aus Deutschland verehren in ihm das Sinnbild des "anderen", des besseren Deutschlands, das allzulange das schwächere Deutschland war und von dem wir doch so gern hoffen möchten, dass es das zukünftige Deutschland sein könnte — um seinet — und um der Welt willen.

Dass es nicht an der Qualität seiner Bekanntheit lag, dass das "andere" Deutschland allzu oft im Schatten des "einen", machtvollen, harten lag, dessen Wucht sich durchsetzte, dafür ist Professor Böhm ein leuchtendes Beispiel. Er wirkt auf vielen Gebieten; aber auf allen wird sein Wirken überragt von dem Gesamtbild seiner lautereren, lebenswerten Persönlichkeit.

Franz Böhm ist viel mehr als ein Professor der Jurisprudenz; er ist ein leidenschaftlicher Hüter des Rechts. Seine Funktion als Mitglied des Bundestags übt er aus auf der Grundlage einer geistig-ethisch fundierten demokratischen Ueberzeugung, die in Deutschland auch heute noch eine Seltenheit ist. Professor Böhms Verdienste für die Sache der Restitution gründen sich nicht nur auf seine profunde Sachkenntnis; sie sind getragen von seinem

nie erlahmenden Willen zu weitgehender praktischer und moralischer Wiedergutmachung, zur Rettung des noch Rettungsmöglichen aus der Wüste der Zerstörung. Er ist nicht etwa eine Erscheinung, der man mit dem zweifelhaften Begriff "Philosemit" Gerechtigkeit widerfahren lassen könnte; er ist ein Freund der Juden, einer von denen, die darunter leiden, dass Begegnungen mit jüdischen Menschen in Deutschland heute zur Ausnahme geworden sind. Er hat sich das Studium der ihm früher fast unbekanntem Problematik jüdischer Existenz zur Pflicht gemacht und wird nicht müde, über Geschichtsgerechtigkeit jüdischer Wege und Umwege nachzusinnen. Er ist ein kämpferischer Humanist bester Tradition, ein aufrechter Gegner des Nationalsozialismus, dem er im Jahre 1938 aus seinem Lehramt in Jena zu weichen gezwungen wurde.

Unter den Menschen, die sich nach der Enthüllung der Nazi-Untaten in tiefer Erschütterung aufgerufen fühlten, den Wurzeln der Verirrung nachzuspüren und sie für Zeit und Ewigkeit aus dem zähen Boden der Herzensträgheit und Verantwortungsfurcht herauszureissen, steht er in erster Linie. Wir danken ihm sein Erschauern vor den Abgründen, seine Abscheu vor dem Grauen, seine hingebungsvolle Forschung nach Erkenntnissen, die die Zukunft vor neuer Heimsuchung zu sichern bestimmt sind. Wir danken ihm seine Liebe zu den Opfern.

Professor Franz Böhm ist uns nicht nur ein Anker des Trostes geworden, nicht nur ein Lichtstrahl im Dunkel unserer Verweilung. Er ist uns ein Lehrer, ein Helfer, ein Freund. In warmer Verehrung wünschen wir ihm und uns, dass diesem besten Repräsentanten europäischer Gesittung und Menschlichkeit viele weitere reiche Jahre gesegneter Schaffenskraft zugemessen seien.

EVA G. REICHMANN

THE EDITOR OF THE JEWISH LEXICON

Georg Herlitz 80

If this one idea and its realisation throughout many years of work with Bruno Kirschner and about 230 collaborators, were all that had been achieved during his long life by Georg Herlitz "dayenu" it would have been achievement enough. For this work of his, the "Juedische Lexikon" in five volumes, will remain. He has, however, achieved much else besides.

Georg Herlitz was born in Oppeln on 11th March, 1885. There Dr. Adolf Wiener was Rabbi for almost half a century, followed for a short time by Dr. Hermann Vogelstein. Thereafter our great teacher, Leo Baeck, exerted his influence in Oppeln.

Walking through the streets of the Jewish quarter of Wilna to the conference of army Rabbis with Dr. Baeck, he told me of his constant endeavour to stimulate young Jews to take up rabbinical studies; and that he considered himself specially fortunate in having succeeded, in his first community in Oppeln,

in the case of two of his pupils: Max Wiener (later of Stettin) and Georg Herlitz. Baeck's outstanding influence was felt by Herlitz in his formative years from his twelfth year to the Abiturium, and he decided to become a Rabbi. In 1903 he entered the High School for the Science of Judaism, at the same time joining the Association of Jewish Students (V.J.S.T., later K.J.V.), at that time under the chairmanship of Bruno Kirschner. On completion of his studies of history at the universities of Berlin and Halle he graduated in 1909 with a thesis: "Geschichte der Herzogtümer von Meran," and soon afterwards obtained his rabbinical qualifications at the "Hochschule"; but, alas! he could not bring himself to take up the office of Rabbi, apparently for reasons of conscience. In view of the then prevailing dearth of Rabbis, it is acutely to be regretted that he, his friend Kirschner, Gotthold Weil, Arthur Spanier and several others, did not accept appointments.

At one time, the words "La'tora ve'lachochma" were carved above the "Hochschule" in No. 14 Artilleriestrasse; now that the building is serving other purposes, these words have been removed. Regrettable as Herlitz's decision may have been, we must thankfully acknowledge that he was faithful all his life to the second ideal of the "Hochschule": *La Chochma*, Jewish Studies.

Before he finished his studies Herlitz turned to historical research. He became the assistant of Professor Eugen Taubler, and, later on, followed him as director of the *Gesamtarchiv der deutschen Juden*. This position, which he held until 1916, was in certain respects a *Hachsharah* for his most important work as an archivist. He was head of the archives of the Zionist Organisation in Berlin, was responsible for their removal to Jerusalem in 1933 and directed them until the time of his well-deserved retirement a few years ago. Despite his duties as an archivist he managed to plan, prepare and publish over eleven years the "Juedische Lexikon".

In addition, he participated in Jewish cultural life in Berlin as well as in Jerusalem, was President of a B'nai B'rith Lodge in Berlin and, even after his retirement, was for a time Vice-Grand President of the B'nai B'rith Order in Jerusalem. He acted as an adviser to the Leo Baeck Institute and now and again, though rarely, he did journalistic work, in which his judgement was always cautious and restrained.

Meeting him now at a conference, or even on the streets in Jerusalem, one would not think he was 80 years old. He looks just as he did 55 years ago, when I got to know him at the "Hochschule." His gait, his speech, his vitality have remained unchanged. May they so remain for many more years of creative activity.

Rabbi Dr. S. NEUFELD.

KARL ADLER 75

The musicologist Karl Adler (formerly Stuttgart, now New York) celebrated his 75th birthday on January 25. From 1922 to 1933 he was Director of the Stuttgart Conservatorium of Music. At the same time, he took a leading part in Jewish cultural work, especially as founder and head of the Stuttgart "Juedische Kunstgemeinschaft", and as Principal of the Music Department of the "Mittelstelle fuer juedische Erwachsenenbildung". He also courageously assisted his fellow Jews by enabling them to emigrate even during the first months of the war. He himself left Stuttgart as late as 1940. His work for the City and for the Jewish community of Stuttgart is recorded in the recently published book on the Jews in Stuttgart, reviewed in last month's issue. Karl Adler is now Professor of Music at the Yeshivah University, New York.

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IN MEMORIAM: PROF. MORITZ BONN

Professor Moritz Bonn, who died on January 25 in London, could be called the Nestor of the German exiles. He was a remarkable figure as, apart from the gradual loss of his eyesight, he did not show any indication of his age, although he was in his 92nd year.

One could notice him at receptions and meetings where he never showed tiredness, even when he had to stand for a considerable time. He was, in his specific way, almost militant; he had a burning interest in all contemporary events and talked to people with eagerness and enthusiasm. His memory never failed him, and one could speak to him about personalities whom he had met decades ago; he would remember them very well and have very clear judgements of them. His dynamic vigour was matched by a scholarly approach and a certain mildness. This staunch Liberal was likewise at home in politics and economics, in British, German and American affairs. He observed with keenness the political scene of London. He had his views about the policies of the C.D.U. and F.D.P. in Germany and he also developed his own theory about German reunification. Meetings of the Anglo-German Association often served him as opportunities for propounding his views and for establishing new personal contacts.

When he fell ill last year his friends were concerned about his health. However, he made a surprising recovery and once more resumed his work, writing essays, including one about "The End of the Adenauer Era". When one had talked to him, plunging back into the past, and, in the end, expressed concern that he might have got tired, he would say: "Not at all; now my secretary comes, and I shall have to dictate to her." Yet, suddenly, came his last illness as the final blow.

Moritz Bonn was born in Frankfurt/Main on June 28, 1873. After studies in Heidelberg, Munich and Vienna, he went, before

1900, to Ireland to study the British-Irish relations. The result was his book, "The English Colonisation in Ireland" (1906). In 1910 he became Professor of Political Economy at the University of Munich. At the same time, he was also Principal of that city's College of Commerce. Before the First World War he travelled in South Africa and in South-West Africa, which was then a German colony. When war broke out he was in the United States, lecturing as Visiting Professor at Berkeley, Madison and the Cornell Universities. He immediately returned to Munich. In 1919 he acted as economic adviser to the German peace delegation in Versailles. Later, he took part in the Spa and Genoa conferences. From 1920 to 1933 he was Professor of Political Economy at the Berlin College of Commerce and also an adviser to the German Government on Reparation Questions. In between, he was lecturer at the Geneva School of International Studies. In 1931 he became Rector of the College of Commerce in Berlin. He was a member of an experts delegation at the League of Nations in 1932, and he acted as adviser to the Preparatory World Economic Conference in Geneva (1932/33).

In these pre-Nazi years he wrote "The Crisis of European Democracy" (1925), "The Fate of German Capitalism" (1926), "Money and Spirit, Essence and Development of the American World" (1927), "Liberation Policy or Borrowing Policy?" (1928), "The New Plan as Basis of German Economic Policy" (1930), "Prosperity, Myth and Reality in American Business Life" (1932), "The American Experiment" (1933).

When the Nazis came to power, Professor Bonn was dismissed from his office as Rector. He lectured in Britain, for instance at the London School of Economics, and in the United States at the University of California, Los Angeles. In 1938 he wrote "The Crumbling

of Empire" and, later, "Wealth, Welfare and War" and "Wandering Scholar", which summed up his life without being meant to be a mere autobiography. He settled in peaceful Hampstead, but even then he never stayed idle. His friends still remember his speech in the Theodor Heuss Society at the Memorial Meeting for the late German President, and when he was 90 he addressed a club of former Central European refugees with a lecture on contemporary problems, refusing to sit down, speaking without using any notes and answering dozens of questions again without having taken any notes during the discussion.

One of the finest brains has left us.

HANS JAEGER.

A few days before his death, in a codicil to his will, Professor Bonn stipulated a substantial legacy for the "Thank-You Britain" Fund. It will be a lasting honour for the Fund that it is thus linked up with the name of an outstanding man who, on several occasions before 1933, was entrusted go-between for the German and the British Governments and who, in 1933, was one of the first German scholars to be invited to an appointment in this country.

DEATH OF MR. SIGMUND ELLENBERG

Mr. Sigmund Ellenberg died in London on January 21 at the age of 74. He was born in Husyatyn (Galicia) and was an active Zionist and social worker in Vienna, before he came to this country shortly before the outbreak of the Second World War. Mr. Ellenberg was a founder member (and for years the Hon. Treasurer) of the Jacob Ehrlich Society and of the World Council of Jews from Austria. He was also a member of the Board of Deputies and, on many occasions, a delegate to the conferences of the Zionist Federation and of the British Section of the World Jewish Congress. He will be gratefully remembered by all who knew him.

JOSEF FRAENKEL.

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JEWES IN POST-WAR VIENNA

The Jewish visitor from abroad spending a few days in Vienna does so with understandable apprehension. He knows that Nazism was particularly brutal in this city of overpublicised "Gemuetlichkeit" and that the legendary "golden heart" of the Viennese failed to show compassion for the Jews who had done so much to enhance the reputation of the capital of Austria.

After the war the newly established Republic granted to the surviving victims of Nazi persecution only reluctantly a measure of piecemeal indemnification. Manifestations of antisemitism indicate that even now, when the Jews form merely a tiny part of the population—not even 10,000 persons are registered with the Jewish community—the old nasty hostility has not vanished. But Vienna today still harbours the largest German-speaking community of Jews on the European continent. Their communal life and institutions, often criticised and maligned by incompletely informed outsiders are, in comparison with other similarly situated groups, sound and solid. Nostalgic recollections of the not altogether glorious past are not helpful and recognition of present efforts and achievements should not be withheld.

The "Lebensbaum der Wiener Israelitischen

Kultusgemeinde" is an impressive book containing the official report on the activities of the community during the period 1960-1964. It is lively and informative. The facts are not merely recorded, but explained and put within a wider context. The scope of the work of the community comprises religious affairs (including education); social welfare; a hospital and an old age home; cultural activities; the fight against antisemitism and neo-Nazism and for indemnification of Nazi victims and the prosecution of Nazi criminals.

Remarkable Achievements

Considering the internal and external difficulties, the record of achievements is quite remarkable. One of the highlights of the period under review was the thorough renovation and solemn re-dedication of the beautiful City Synagogue erected in 1826. A Warsaw Ghetto Memorial Exhibition held in 1963 attracted thousands of non-Jewish visitors, including school children. Working contacts with Jewish international and Israeli organisations (especially the "Joint," the World Jewish Congress and Irgun Olej Merkaz Europa) counteract the danger of stagnation, which is a regrettable feature of a once-cosmopolitan but today provincialised city. A

self-supporting monthly ("Die Gemeinde") provides a continuous link between the Jews living in Austria and those now abroad, but interested in their former home country. After the publication of the report a small but circumspectly arranged Jewish Museum was opened and its extension is envisaged.

While there is certainly no cause for complacency, the "Tree of Life" of Vienna's Jewry has again taken root in a rather unfavourable soil and promises to branch out further.

RELIGIOUS RIGHTS CONVENTION

A draft convention on the elimination of religious intolerance was adopted in Geneva. It includes freedom to observe religious rituals and dietary and other laws connected with religious observance. Only the Soviet Union, Poland and Mexico, abstained in the voting on the draft, which was approved by 11 votes with none against. It now goes to the Human Rights Commission for further deliberation.

The convention defines discrimination as "any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on religious belief which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise of the rights proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights".

It declares that incitement to hatred or to acts of violence are to be considered an offence punishable by law and that all propaganda designed to foster it shall be condemned. The draft specifies that the expression, "religion or belief" in its articles should be read to include "theistic, non-theistic and atheistic beliefs".—(J.C.)

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ROUND AND ABOUT

SPAIN AND THE JEWS

For the first time in 473 years, since the expulsion of the Jews in 1492, a Spanish head of State met leaders of the local Jewish community, when General Franco received the presidents of the Madrid and Barcelona Jewish communities.

In this way General Franco has officially acknowledged the presence of Jews in Spain. When asked by the two Jewish leaders who met him for assurances that Spain would soon grant juridical recognition to her Jewish community, General Franco promised to help in bringing this about. He also expressed his pleasure at having been able to assist in the Spanish Government's gift of the Transito Synagogue in Toledo to serve as a Sephardi museum. There was a complete absence in the Spanish press of any mention of the visit to General Franco by the Jewish leaders.

General Franco feels himself bound by the decision of the Ecumenical Council to lift the very long-standing official condemnation of the Jews, and the Spanish Government, officials and Church hierarchy, are moving in the same direction. There is, however, a considerable body of opinion still clinging to the intolerant traditions of anti-Jewish feeling.

Jews cannot easily forget these traditions, nor that General Franco was an ally of Hitler and that Spain is a fascist country. But there is a gradual movement towards greater inter-religious understanding and there has been progress.—(J.C.)

CONTROVERSY OVER ACTRESS

IN ISRAEL

The Swiss actress, Kathe Gold, who appeared with the Zurich Schauspielhaus Company in Strindberg's "Totentanz" at the Habima Theatre in Tel Aviv, in an interview with an Israeli evening paper said that she had acted before Nazi leaders in Berlin during the war, but took no part in politics. One of Habima's leading actors, its director and many others protested after the interview appeared, and demanded the cancellation of further performances by Miss Gold.

The Habima management said that they had assumed that the past history of the Schauspielhaus actors had been checked. The Haifa city council rejected a motion to discuss the matter. Professor Leopold Lindberg, director of the Schauspielhaus, is a Jew.

AUSCHWITZ COMMEMORATION

The 20th anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz death camp by the Red Army was commemorated in Paris and was attended by 3,000 people, with many not being able to gain admittance.

All speakers praised the Red Army and the other Allied forces, and condemned the intention of West Germany to apply the Statute of Limitation. A Polish film about Auschwitz, "The End of Our World", was also shown.

RIISING JEWISH INTEREST IN FRANCE

Mr. Moshe Waldman, the Polish-Yiddish writer and cultural worker who has lived in Paris since 1949, addressed a meeting organised jointly by the World Jewish Congress (British Section) and the Association of Yiddish Writers in London.

There had, said Mr. Waldman, been a "remarkable reawakening" of Jewish national consciousness and a yearning for Jewish tradition among some of the intellectual elite of French Jewry and its younger members, particularly in the universities. He ascribed the trend to the determination of French Jewry after its liberation to reconstruct Jewish life which had been destroyed by the Germans, and also to the successful efforts of individual emissaries and organisations—such as the Lubavitcher—which are active in France. Mr. Waldman pointed out, however, that only 15 to 20 per cent of the Jewish youth obtained a Jewish education and that, though the newly established communities from North Africa were establishing synagogues, they were not building Jewish schools.—(J.C.)

PARIS MARTYR'S MEMORIAL

An appeal has been issued by leading figures connected with the Paris Memorial to the Unknown Jewish Martyr. It is stated that the Memorial is in danger of closing down because of lack of funds. The Claims Conference has hitherto provided 90 per cent of the Memorial's budget but, with the end of allocations and the winding up of the Claims Conference, great efforts will have to be made to find alternative sources of funds.

FAMILY EVENTS

Birthdays

Dannemann.—Mr. Bernhard Dannemann of Otto Schiff House, 14 Netherhall Gardens, London, N.W.3 (formerly Oels, Silesia), will celebrate his 80th birthday on March 6.

Marx.—Mr. Alfred Marx, 30 Corringham Road, London, N.W.11, will celebrate his 75th birthday on March 22nd. The AJR, of which he has been an interested member since its inception, extends its heartiest congratulations to him.

Deaths

Josephs.—Mrs. Joe (Auguste) Josephs, née Loewenthal, formerly of Linnich and Berlin, passed away in her 77th year on February 7. Much missed by her relations in the Americas, her many friends all over the world and her son, Peter W. Johnson, 8 Grove End Gardens, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.8.

Rappaport.—Mrs. Kate Rappaport, 32, Warwick Lodge, Shoot-up-Hill, London, N.W.2 (formerly Berlin), passed away on January 27, after a long illness. Deeply mourned by her daughter, Edith Graetzer, relatives and friends.

In Memoriam

Weiss.—In memory of our darling Tommy who left us suddenly in March, 1956, not quite eleven years old. To the world he was only a grain of sand, to us he was the whole world.

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DRIVER/SALESMAN, experienced in car and food trade, own estate car, seeks suitable work. Box 524.

LEDGER CLERK, experienced, elderly, seeks part-time work. Box 525.

DISABLED MAN (limited use of one hand), 56, seeks part-time work as representative for toys, or as companion/messenger or similar. Box 526.

BOOKKEEPER, up to trial balance, good references, seeks part-time work. Box 527.

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FIRST-CLASS COOK/CATERER, previously in charge of directors' dining-room, seeks similar responsible position. Box 516.

TAILORESS, 12 years in same job, seeks full-time work. Box 528.

SECRETARY, elderly, versatile, good references, seeks part-time work. Box 529.

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MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW would like to meet nice gentleman aged between 50 and 60. View friendship. Box 518.

MISSING PERSONS

Personal Inquiries

Heimann.—Information requested about Mrs. Alice Heimann (née Rosenthal), widow of Prof. Dr. Fritz Heimann, after whose death (1937) remarried Nothenberg, of Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse, Breslau; from there beginning 1943 deported with her children Dieter and Evelyn to concentration camps Trawniki and Ibitza respectively. Of interest any details prior and after deportation, in connection with restitution. Dr. F. Mann, 40 Kingsley Way, London, N.2.

Caro.—Miss Henny Caro, born about 1910 in Berlin, last known address 27 Kendal Street, London, W.2, wanted in connection with a compensation claim.

Wiesengrund.—Mr. Franz Wiesengrund, born July 28, 1891 in Frankfurt/Main, last known address 11 Farley Road, Catford. Wanted in connection with a restitution payment.

Rudolf R. Levy

SOCIAL CHANGES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Manfred Halpern, Associate Professor of Politics at Princeton University, in his book "The Politics of Social Change in the Middle East and North Africa" (Princeton University Press) analyses the origins and character of the far-reaching revolution now taking place in the area stretching from Morocco to Pakistan.

The five sections of this book cover the whole extent of the changes occurring in this area. A way of life that has persisted for almost 1,300 years, has been destroyed by challenges for which, as a system of belief and action, it was almost completely unprepared. A new social system with new social values is replacing the traditional society. A new range of ideological choices has been presented to a new élite. The fact that new men are using new ways and means of attaining new objectives in their attempt to master the politics of social change, has had revolutionary consequences both at home and abroad.

The investigation is devoted to political modernisation in its widest sense. Great emphasis is placed on the description of the new middle-class as the essential revolutionary and, at the same time, stabilising force. "The leadership in all aspects of Middle Eastern life is being increasingly taken over by a class of men who are inspired by non-traditional knowledge, and is concentrated round a nucleus of civilian and military professional politicians, organisers and experts. However, this new middle-class is distinguished by its way of living from its counterpart in the industrialised countries".

An important phenomenon in the political development of the Middle East is neo-Islamic totalitarianism, of which the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood with its deceased leader Hasan al-Banna is the best known example. There is one body of opinion that believes that Islam provides a firm barrier against Communism, but others consider Islam to be so similar to Communism that Mohammedans could easily adopt it. Halpern accepts neither of these views and demonstrates this by the fate of the

Communist parties in the countries of the Middle East.

The chief political manifestation of social change in the Middle East is nationalism and Halpern points out that Middle East nationalism already represents the unification—even if incomplete—of differing languages, origins, races and religions. This nationalism is of the same kind as the force which strives for unification in the European sense—in some areas in advance of it, in others lagging behind, as for instance certain Middle Eastern States e.g., Lebanon and Saudi Arabia, that are already independent but not yet national States.

As far as the question of type of government is concerned, the author comes to the final conclusion after thorough examination that "in the foreseeable future the Middle East will not change successfully from authoritarian to democratic governments".

"Next to nationalism there is no ideology more popular in the Middle East than socialism," which, in contrast to the West and the Soviet Union, is post-Communist in the Middle East, that is to say all the socialist parties were founded later than the Communist parties—a fact on which Halpern lays great stress.

The author goes deeply into the methods used by the authoritarian, socialist and nationalist rulers of the Middle East and North Africa with varying degrees of enthusiasm and success to mobilise their society towards rapid political modernisation, i.e., military bureaucracy, political parties, trade unions and civil bureaucracy.

Although Israel is not among the group of countries considered in this book, the author nevertheless points out that Islam and Israel have many problems in common. These include, for instance, the fact that a Western orientated élite has to teach an Oriental majority to assimilate, that secular States have to be established despite the presence of influential religious political parties, which also means that parity must be secured for

ethnic and religious minorities, and furthermore that the language must be adapted to meet the demands of modern science, politics and philosophy. These and other indications of the congruence of Israel's problems with those of the Islamic States only apply in broad outline, for marked differences appear on closer examination.

A separate chapter is devoted to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Here the author sketches out the development and origins of the existing tension. He comes to the not very encouraging conclusion that there will be no peace treaty in the foreseeable future and that in the final analysis there are no barriers, whether external or internal, which would prevent a renewal of the war in the Middle East. Nevertheless, at the end he does draw attention to President Kennedy's pronouncement that the United States will protect the security of both Israel and her neighbours and will resist the use or threat of force in the Near East.

This work, which is based on a direct knowledge of the region and a thorough evaluation of the literature, provides an intimate analysis of the basis on which the changes in the Middle East and North Africa are founded. Even if some of the generalisations are not altogether convincing, the book does provide an illuminating picture of this development.

A comprehensive special investigation into the economic and social changes in such an important Middle Eastern country as Egypt is provided by Charles Issawi, Professor of Near and Middle East Economics at Columbia University in his book "Egypt in Revolution" (Royal Institute of International Affairs, Oxford University Press, London).

The author describes the economic development of Egypt as against its geographic and historical background and then gives a detailed analysis of the various branches of Egypt's economy. The country's economic and social structure has undergone greater changes since the revolution of 1952 than in any other period in its long history. And this is largely the result of the transformation of Egypt into a totalitarian socialist State which presents "a rare and formless amalgam of nationalism, militarism and socialism".

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CULTURAL NEWS

ECUMENICAL "JEWISH CHAPTER"

Address by Cardinal Heenan

The Archbishop of Westminster, Dr. John Heenan, who was recently named a Cardinal by Pope Paul, when giving the Christian Unity Octave Sermon at Westminster Cathedral, expressed confidence that the Ecumenical Council's Declaration on non-Christians, which includes the "Jewish chapter", will be promulgated by the Pope before the end of the year.

Arab Reactions

The Vatican correspondent of the Rome news magazine, "Il Punto", has stated that Arab diplomatic circles do not exclude a visit to the Vatican by President Nasser during his expected trip to Germany in the spring. "The intention of Nasser is supposedly that of illustrating to the Pope the viewpoint of his Government on the Ecumenical Council's declaration on the Jews".

According to the magazine, President Hérou of Lebanon has been charged by the Arab League with the task of expressing in official form the opposition of Arab leaders to the Jewish chapter.—(J.C.)

AUTHOR OF COLLEGE HISTORY

To mark the centenary of Malvern College, a history of the college has been published by Macmillans. The author is Ralph Blumenau, history master of the college, and the foreword has been written by the historian Sir John Wheeler-Bennett.

ARTHUR GALLINER MEMORIAL EXHIBITION

A Memorial Exhibition of paintings by Arthur Galliner (1878-1961) will be held from March 10 to March 30 (Weekdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.) in Gallery 5 of the Artists' Own Gallery, 26 Kingly Street, Regent Street, London, W.1.

VATICAN HONOURS DR. GEORGE WEIS

Pope Paul has honoured Dr. George Weis, Director of Austrian restitution funds, with the Cross of Commander of the Order of St. Sylvester in recognition of his merits in the restitution of heirless and unclaimed non-Jewish property to the ecclesiastical authorities. The Sylvester Order is a very rare high distinction for Jewish functionaries. As many readers will remember, Dr. Weis was Legal Adviser to the Jewish Relief Unit in Germany (established by the Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad, London) during the first difficult post-war years.

WORLD RELIGION DAY

Representatives of many faiths participated in the World Religion Day meeting held under the auspices of the Spiritual Assembly of the Baha's of London. The debt owed to Jewish teachings by all the major religions was stressed by speakers. The theme of the meeting was "The Gateway to Universal Peace" and Judaism was represented by the Rev. Isaac Livingstone, emeritus minister of the Golders Green Synagogue.

ANSBACH SYNAGOGUE REOPENED

The synagogue in the Franconian town of Ansbach, built in 1745-46, has been reopened after complete restoration, financed by the West German authorities and the organisation of Jewish communities in Bavaria. It is one of the few synagogues which survived the Nazi régime.

The Ansbach Jewish community's history dates back to the fourteenth century. Several hundred Jews lived there before the advent of the Nazis, but today there are only a few Jews in the area.

FRIENDS OF BAR-ILAN

The tenth anniversary dinner of the British Friends of Bar-Ilan University was attended by Dr. Yosef Burg, the Israeli Minister of Social Welfare. Other speakers at the dinner included Sir Keith Josephs, M.P.

Letter to the Editor

JEWISH VEGETARIAN SOCIETY

Sir,—There was a large and enthusiastic attendance from London and the provinces at the inaugural meeting of the Jewish Vegetarian Society at Highgate on January 31, 1965.

Cultural, social and information services were outlined and the Society will be affiliated to the British and International Movement. Delegates will be sent to the World Congress to be held in Britain next August.

Regional and London secretaries were appointed and membership applications should be made to the Secretary, Mrs. C. A. Lester, 28 Park Way, London, N.W.11.

Yours, etc.,

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A further number of donors wished to remain anonymous.

Any required corrections or alterations of entries in this Preliminary List should be reported to the Office and will be incorporated into the Final List to be published after the end of the Appeal.