

AJR

INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

A WIDE RANGE OF ACHIEVEMENTS

MEETING OF THE AJR BOARD

The Board Meeting of the AJR on January 25 at Hannah Karminski House reaffirmed the inner strength of the organisation. It was attended by more than 60 board members, including delegates from the Provinces.

Mr. A. S. Dresel (Chairman of the AJR) opened the meeting. He first paid tribute to the memory of Mrs. Gertrud Schachne and Mr. Selmar S. Boehm, who have passed away since the Board met last. He also expressed the gratitude of the AJR to Dr. Adelheid Levy and Miss Lydia Freund, who had recently retired after having rendered invaluable services to the AJR since its inception. He wished them happiness and health in their retirement.

In his general report, Dr. W. Rosenstock (General Secretary of the AJR) first dealt with the situation in the Homes. He stated that, in accordance with the general trend, people now asked for admission to one of the four residential homes at a much higher age than during the first years of our work in this field. This also has its effect on the atmosphere in the homes and imposes additional duties on the staff. When the extension of Osmond House, the Home for the Infirm, will be completed, it will be easier to transfer ailing residents to that home if the need arises. However, Osmond House is mainly meant for physically infirm people, and the Management Committee is now actively considering a solution for placing those residents who have become senile confused and thus are a disturbance to their fellow-residents.

All homes are constantly confronted with staff problems at all levels (domestic, cooks and nursing).

As in previous years, the House Committees have done most effective team work. However, in all committees a rejuvenation is now highly desirable, and any suggestions of prospective helpers, not necessarily of Continental background, would be welcomed.

As far as finances are concerned, the deficit of the four residential homes amounted in 1969 to a total of about £7,000. The full maintenance rate of £16 per week was increased to £20 per week from January, 1970, onwards. However, as before, everybody will be charged according to his income and capital resources, always being left with sufficient means to cover his extra expenses. So far, applicants had been ineligible if their financial resources were comparatively substantial. This restriction has now been removed, but the applicants concerned will be assessed at higher maintenance rates.

As before, all things being equal, those applicants whose means are limited will be given preference.

The deficit at Osmond House amounted in 1969 to about £30,000. This is due to the fact that the weekly expenses (not including major

repairs, administrative costs and amortisation of capital) amount to about £30 per resident, whereas the majority of residents pay considerably less.

Turning to the *Social Services Department* and the *Employment Agency*, the speaker reported that Dr. A. Levy had been succeeded by Mrs. Marion Casson. As before the department deals with questions of accommodation; at present more vacant rooms are offered than required. There are also many callers who wish to discuss personal matters. Among the persons who are looking for work, the number of qualified applicants is steadily increasing. It would, therefore, be greatly appreciated if any employers who have vacancies to offer got in touch with the Employment Agency.

Hannah Karminski House serves as the venue of the AJR Club. Furthermore, many Jewish organisations make use of the meeting hall, and a number of former refugees with limited means are accommodated in the bed-sitting rooms on the upper floors. The maintenance of the building can only partly be covered by income from rents, and the deficit has to be borne by the AJR Charitable Trust.

Turning to *AJR Information* the speaker stated that one of the difficulties in the editorial work arose from the fact that, as a non-political organisation, the AJR cannot take sides in controversial matters. On the other hand, topical political developments cannot be entirely disregarded. He stressed that articles on political subjects, also when published on the front page, only expressed the views of their authors and not necessarily those of the AJR.

The position of the AJR within the framework of the Jewish organisations in England has been enhanced by the success of the appeal for a *Permanent Memorial for Nazi Victims* to be established at Hillel House. So far more than £4,300 has been raised as a result of a letter to all members, and almost every third member has responded. This is particularly gratifying, because, in addition, quite a few AJR members have contributed substantial sums to Hillel House in their capacity as members of the B'nai B'rith Lodge. It has been ascertained that when the date for the design of the Memorial Floor draws nearer the AJR will be consulted.

The *Jewish Welfare Board*, with which the AJR has co-operated throughout the years, has decided to extend its Board and invited the AJR to nominate a representative. The AJR will be represented by Mr. F. W. Ury.

As before, the co-operation with other organisations, especially the C.B.F. and Self Aid, has been most satisfactory, and the AJR is also represented at the Camden Committee for Community Relations and the Hampstead Committee of the Council of Christians and Jews.

The *Council of Jews from Germany*, of which the AJR is the British affiliate, takes up the general interests of the Jewish Nazi victims from Germany in restitution and compensation matters. A special legal committee which deals with these questions comprises Dr. W. Breslauer, Mr. A. S. Dresel, Dr. L. G. T. King and Dr. W. Rosenstock. The annuities under the Federal Indemnification Law (BEG) were increased by an Implementary Order of March, 1969, by 4 per cent from July, 1968, onwards. The Council has now received the draft of a further Implementary Order which envisages a further increase by 4 per cent from April, 1969, onwards. On behalf of the Council, Dr. W. Breslauer has submitted to the Ministry of Finances certain proposals which aim at an improvement of the draft.

In August 1969, the Council held its plenary session in London. It was attended by delegates from all countries in which the Council has affiliates, i.e., U.S.A., Israel, Great Britain, South America, France and Belgium. Apart from the practical questions which were under discussion, the fact that, through the existence of the Council, the Jews from Germany all over the world have retained contacts with each other is in itself a very great asset. One of the decisions taken at the plenary session was the collection of material which will ultimately be used for a comprehensive work about the history of the emigration of the Jews from Germany since 1933.

With regard to *organisational and financial questions*, the speaker stated that there had been an influx of new members which, to some extent, made up for natural losses. A further large-scale membership drive is under consideration, and the office would be grateful for addresses of former refugees who should be approached if they are not yet members. Subject to auditing, the income from subscriptions and donations in 1969 is estimated at about £12,500. The current expenses during the year amounted to about £19,000, to which, however, a substantial transfer to the Employees Termination Allowances Fund will have to be added because at present this fund is not adequate for securing termination allowances in cases of retirement.

Mr. A. S. Dresel reported that the *Flatlet Home*, Eleanor Rathbone House, has now been opened. He recalled that the plot had been purchased as long ago as 1962. The fact that it took such a long time for the scheme to materialise indicates the obstacles which had to be overcome. The total costs amount to about £340,000, of which £120,000 is covered by interest-free capital provided by the C.B.F. (£80,000) and the AJR Charitable Trust (£40,000). A 60-year mortgage of £220,000 has been granted by the Borough of Haringey. However, in view of the high interest rate at present in force, this mortgage has not yet been taken up. The amount of the subsidies under the Housing Act has not yet been finally fixed, and efforts will be made also to obtain a grant from the Borough of Haringey. Lastly,

Continued on next page, column 1

MEETING OF THE AJR BOARD

(Continued from front page)

the rates of the premises have not yet been assessed. Under the circumstances the rents to be charged were only tentatively fixed. Mr. Dresel stated that in the course of the preparatory work the AJR had harmoniously co-operated with the C.B.F. He also paid tribute to Mr. E. A. Lomnitz and to the members of the Committee in charge of selecting the residents: Mrs. R. Anderman, Mrs. S. Epstein, Mr. C. F. Flesch, Mr. V. E. Hilton, Mr. R. Lachs and Mrs. M. Williams.

Mr. W. M. Behr (Vice-Chairman of the AJR) stated that the Flatlet Home would never have come into being if, against many odds, Mr. Dresel had not constantly persisted in his efforts. On behalf of the AJR he thanked Mr Dresel for his unrelenting endeavours which have now been crowned with success.

Mr. E. A. Lomnitz (Deputy General Secretary of the AJR) reported that it was intended to accommodate in the Home mainly persons in their 60s and early 70s. Some of the comparatively younger applicants had, however, withdrawn their applications because the location of the house would have made it difficult for them to reach their place of employment. A breakdown of the age structure revealed that 28 of the residents were born before 1900, 23 between 1901 and 1910 and 6 after 1910. Twenty residents are still in full-time employment. Most of the residents have only limited means at their disposal. There are, however, also some tenants who were admitted though they are in a comparatively favourable financial position, because for social reasons they need the security of the flatlet home.

When the residents moved in they were helped by members of a Committee comprising: Mrs. R. Anderman, Mr. H. Hirschfeld, Mrs. M. Mautner and Mrs. E. Trent. This Committee now deals with current questions in co-operation with the tenants.

The social life of the house is only just beginning. In the communal room a television set is available.

Most of the residents are on the panel of a doctors' partnership in Highgate, and one of the partners calls on the Home once a week to see those of his patients who wish to consult him. A special room has been allocated for these weekly consultations, but it is intended to use this room also for the accommodation of relatives and friends of the residents who are visiting London.

Mr. Lomnitz also reported on the progress made in the establishment of a *self-supporting flatlet home*. For this scheme a special housing society, "Eventide Housing Society Ltd.", has been formed which qualifies for support by the public Housing Corporation. In co-operation with another housing society, a flatlet home will be erected in North Finchley. It is expected that the building will be com-

pleted at the end of 1971. In accordance with the requirements of the local Council, all flats will comprise a sitting-room and two bedrooms.

Mrs. M. Jacoby (Chairman of the AJR Club) reported that the *AJR Club*, which was founded 14 years ago, now comprised 400 members. The club has also organised visits to members in cases of sickness, as well as to persons who are permanently housebound.

The subscription fee has still been kept at its original level of 12s. per year, but the charges for refreshments have been raised slightly.

Mrs. Jacoby paid tribute to the voluntary helpers who are on the Committee and/or act as hostesses.

Dr. L. G. T. King (a member of the Legal Committee of the Council of Jews from Germany) reported that at present the enactment of two new laws is under consideration. One of them deals with *social insurance*. The Council has received the draft of the law and submitted certain proposals for improvements. The second law refers to *Lastenausgleich* (L.A.G.) with regard to losses sustained in the territory of the present German Democratic Republic. This law is hardly of any value for the emigrated Nazi victims, but attempts are being made to achieve at least some improvement in the Implementary Order which has still to be enacted.

The reports were followed by a discussion, in which the following Board members took part: Dr. H. Lawton, Dr. F. E. Falk, Mr. R. J. Friedmann, Dr. F. Kroch (Manchester), Dr. H. G. Sandheim and Mr. Herbert M. Hirsch.

In concluding the meeting, the Chairman, Mr. A. S. Dresel, thanked all Board members for their interest.

DISTORTED HISTORY

Under the heading "Das Dritte Reich und die deutsch-jüdischen Organisationen 1933-1934", a work by Klaus J. Herrmann was recently published in the "Schriftenreihe der Hochschule für politische Wissenschaften" (Munich). The book mainly carries quotations from statements by minor Jewish organisations which are in no way representative of the attitude of the German Jews during that period and which also stand in contrast to the policy pursued by the central Jewish organisations, especially the Reichsvertretung, the Central-Verein and the Zionistische Vereinigung. The President of the Council of Jews from Germany has issued a statement, describing the work as liable to mislead the German public and as giving an entirely wrong impression of the policy and activities of the Jews in Germany under the Third Reich. The statement was sent to various German quarters concerned. A detailed review of the book will be published in one of our next issues.

GERMANY AND THE MIDDLE EAST

Invitation to Eban

In a newspaper interview in January Chancellor Willy Brandt said: "We are following a well-balanced policy which honours, respects and considers the interests of the Arab countries, but which cannot in any way and even superficially be identified with a policy aiming at the destruction of the State of Israel". In the course of the interview Mr. Brandt announced the visit to West Germany of Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr. Abba Eban.

Replying to the comment in *Der Spiegel* that Mr. Eban "had invited himself to Bonn", a West German Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the Israeli Foreign Minister had been invited by Mr. Walter Scheel, his German counterpart "in accordance with international rules" as a part of Mr. Eban's visit to European capitals.

Aid for Jordan

At a reception held in Bonn at the end of January for Jordanian Premier Bahjat Talhouni, Chancellor Willy Brandt said that the West German Government would "use its limited influence to help to find a peaceful and just solution to the Middle East crisis".

"Our sympathy is with everyone suffering through no fault of his own and who cannot attain peace". The highlight of the Premier's visit was the signing of an agreement on West German capital aid, including civil aviation, for Jordan. Under this agreement some £1,100,000 will be made available for railway development from Akaba port, £1,250,000 for hospital equipment and £325,000 for Akaba power station extensions.

ANTISEMITIC CAMPAIGN IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA CONTINUES

Czechoslovakia's hard-line Communists are continuing the antisemitic campaign they launched before the recent plenary session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

It was announced on February 3 that Mr. Jiri Lederer, a leading journalist during the Dubcek period, had been arrested. According to Prague reports, Lederer, a half-Jew, was connected with an alleged "anti-State emigrant centre". The Czech Ministry of the Interior said that the centre which was operating from a capitalist State (unnamed) was financed by American intelligence and had engaged in "dangerous alien activities".

Not only individuals, but also the organised "Jewish religious community" has come under attack. Lumir Hanak, a Prague radio commentator, accused the community of allowing "Zionist" activities on its premises in Prague. A series of lectures for young Jews given at the community offices was devoted to "Jewish national and not religious topics, thus proving Zionist efforts to separate Jewish youth from the rest of Czechoslovak youth".

DEUTSCHE SOZIALVERSICHERUNG

Renten der geschiedenen Ehefrau

Es ist im Allgemeinen nicht bekannt, dass auch eine geschiedene Ehefrau unter Umständen Rentenansprüche aus der deutschen Sozialversicherung ihres früheren Ehemannes hat, wenn dieser verstorben ist.

Hat der geschiedene Ehemann keine Witwe aus späterer Ehe hinterlassen oder ist diese verstorben, so erhält die geschiedene Ehefrau die Witwenrente voll. Hat er dagegen eine Witwe hinterlassen, so besteht bis zu ihrem Tode ein Anspruch der geschiedenen Ehefrau nur, wenn der Ehemann ihr gegenüber zur Gewährung von Unterhalt verpflichtet war oder im letzten Jahr vor seinem Tode Unterhalt geleistet hat. Dann wird die Rente zwischen der Witwe und der geschiedenen Ehefrau in dem Verhältnis geteilt, das dem Verhältnis der Dauer der verschiedenen Ehen entspricht.

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HOME NEWS

ANGLO-JUDAICA

OXFORD UNION STOPS VON THADDEN VISIT

The Oxford Union has called off a meeting which was to be attended by Adolf von Thadden, leader of the extreme Right-wing West German National Democratic Party. The meeting had been arranged by the Union at the request of a Canadian television company. This company wanted to record a series of six meetings in which students would question prominent personalities, including von Thadden, the Rev. Ian Paisley and Miss Bernadette Devlin, M.P. Pressure from Left-wing elements at the university and from Jewish students resulted in Union president Guy Harkin cancelling the plans. If these meetings were held, he stated, "there would be a riot".

PRO-ARAB AND JEWISH MPs WORKING FOR PEACE

A Jewish M.P., Mr. Eric Moonman, and Mr. Albert Booth, an M.P. with pro-Arab sympathies, are attempting to draw up proposals to settle the Israeli-Arab conflict. They have met privately a number of times and occasionally joined by other M.P.s with either pro-Israeli or pro-Arab views. Details of their discussions were disclosed at a public meeting held in Liverpool in January under the auspices of the Labour Friends of Israel. The two M.P.s have already agreed on a number of points for the "collaborative use of science and technology to bring the countries even closer together". These include communications, power, potash, desalination and afforestation.

COUNTERING THE ARAB BOYCOTT

Presiding over an Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce luncheon recently, Sir Henry d'Avigdor Goldsmid, M.P., praised Mrs. Gwyneth Dunwoody, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, for adopting a more courageous attitude towards the Arab anti-Israel boycott. Sir Henry said that Mrs. Dunwoody deserved credit for the notice which the Board of Trade had inserted in its publication "Hints to Businessmen." The notice told them to ignore the threats of the Arab boycott and to go ahead with deals with Israel. "This has been the policy which this Chamber has been pressing on successive Governments for many years; but it takes a woman Minister to cut out the soft soap that we used to hear in reply".

CONCERN FOR JEWS IN ARAB COUNTRIES

British Committee Formed

A powerful British "committee of concern for Jews in Arab countries" was established in January under the chairmanship of Lord Wells-Pestell. Like its counterparts throughout the world, the committee will press for the release on humanitarian grounds of Jews detained in Arab countries. Its members include many M.P.s, members of the House of Lords and public figures from all walks of life. Lord Wells-Pestell, Mr. Ray Gunter, M.P., and Mr. Julian Snow, M.P., met representatives of other national committees at an international conference in Paris under the chairmanship of Mr. Alain Poher, President of the French Senate, recently.

BEN-GURION AT MADAME TUSSAUD'S

A wax model of Mr. David Ben-Gurion, former Israeli Premier, is now on show at Madame Tussaud's. His portrait figure is in the same room as those of two other Middle East personalities—President Nasser and King Hussein of Jordan.

WOLFSON GIFT TO GUY'S HOSPITAL

The Wolfson Foundation has given £250,000 to Guy's Hospital medical school. The money will go towards a block of 200 study bedrooms.

LEO BAECK MEMORIAL FOREST

On January 21, members of the B'nai B'rith Leo Baeck (London) Lodges and representatives of all other major organisations of Jews from Central Europe met in the hall of the New Liberal Jewish Congregation to inaugurate the appeal for a 10,000-tree Leo Baeck Memorial Forest at Yishi, near Jerusalem. The date was advisedly chosen, being the eve of the Jewish New Year for Trees. Rabbi J. J. Kokotek recalled the close links between Leo Baeck and former German Jews in this country. Mr. Fred S. Worms, Grand President, B'nai B'rith, stressed the need for strengthening the land of Israel, both politically and economically. Dr. I. Levy, O.B.E., Director of the Jewish National Fund, said he considered it as a privilege to be associated with a venture of Jews from Central Europe in memory of Leo Baeck whose intellectual power and valiant conduct stood out in the history of their community. He also paid tribute to Mr. Arnold Horwell who had initiated the idea of planning the forest. Mr. H. J. Wreschner, President of the Leo Baeck (London) Lodge, was in the chair.



From left to right: Mr. F. S. Worms, Dr. A. R. Horwell, Dr. I. Levy, Mr. H. J. Wreschner, Rabbi J. J. Kokotek.

As readers may see from the enclosure attached to this issue, the AJR is one of the supporting organisations of the scheme. There is no need for explaining in this journal what Leo Baeck meant for the Jews in Germany in good and bad times. On an occasion like this we also remember that, after his liberation from Theresienstadt, Dr. Baeck took residence in this country and followed up the work of the AJR at close quarters. His active support and the prestige of his name were frequently of decisive importance for the success of our efforts in the interest of the Jews from Germany. This is added reason for which it is hoped that the appeal for a forest in memory of Leo Baeck will meet with a wide response among the members of the AJR.

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ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

British Press Reports Criticised

Addressing a meeting of the Anglo-Israel Association in London in January, Mr. Ian McIntyre, writer and broadcaster, sharply criticised British newspapers and their roving reporters for their inadequate and inaccurate descriptions of Israel and her military occupation policies. Judging by some of their accounts, he said, "one would think that the occupied territories had been turned into the sort of place that Radio Cairo kept saying Israel would be turned into, once President Nasser had led his troops to victory in June, 1967". Anyone who had been in Israel in the past two-and-a-half years ought to know that facts were totally different. The Israelis were "conducting not only one of the most restrained occupations in history, but also one of the most remarkable—remarkable because constructive". The constructive nature was most apparent in the economic field, but signs of it were also noticeable in the social field.

Canadian Rabbi to head Jews' College

The appointment of Rabbi Dr. Nachum Rabinovitch, of Canada, as principal of Jews' College was unanimously approved at a private meeting of the College Council early in February. Dr. Rabinovitch who is 41, was the sole candidate for the post and was recommended by the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Immanuel Jakobovits. Mr. Levi Stern, treasurer of Jews' College, announced at a recent council meeting that the accounts for the year ending on September 30, 1969, showed a deficit of £3,716 as against £11,876 the year before.

J.F.S. Teachers on Strike

All 1,250 pupils of the J.F.S. Comprehensive School in Camden Town, London, had a ten-day holiday recently. Thirty-nine J.F.S. teachers, all members of the National Union of Teachers, were on strike.

"Israel has Blundered"

Mr. James Cameron, journalist and broadcaster, addressing the Edgware Young Mizrahi Women's Society, said Israel's rejection of the latest American proposals for a Middle East settlement has been one of her biggest diplomatic errors since the Six-Day War. Mr. Cameron who described himself as "a true friend of Israel" said anything offering the remotest hope for peace should not have been rejected so arbitrarily.

Henrietta Szold Award

Dr. M. L. Kellmer Pringle, Austrian-born psychologist and director of the National Bureau for Co-operation in Child Care, has won this year's Henrietta Szold award, given annually by the British branch of Children and Youth Aliyah, in recognition of her dedicated work for the mental health of children.

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NEWS FROM ABROAD

UNITED STATES

Nixon Pledge Cheers US Jewry

The two-day rally on Israel in Washington sponsored by the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organisations achieved results far exceeding expectations. These included a reassuring message from President Nixon; the coming together of some 1,500 national and community delegates from over 80 communities in 31 States; declarations of support from a host of Congressmen and the attention of the national and world press.

The Nixon message that "agreement can be achieved only through negotiations", that the U.S. is prepared to supply military equipment to Israel, that America "stands by its friends" and that "Israel is one of its friends" was warmly welcomed.

The President's message pointed out that the U.S. is "consulting fully with all those most concerned", which was interpreted to mean that the U.S. is not abandoning her bilateral talks on the Middle East with the U.S.S.R. or the four-Power talks.

SPAIN WANTS NO TIES WITH ISRAEL

During a visit to Cairo at the end of January the Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo assured Egyptian leaders and journalists that Spain will neither recognise Israel nor establish relations with her. During his stay he signed an agreement on scientific and technological co-operation between Spain and Egypt and discussed a further agreement on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Mr. Bravo commended the 1967 Security Council resolution as the best way to peace in the Middle East and expressed his support for the El Fatah notion of a "secular State in Palestine". Earlier reports from Cairo said that permission had been received from the Spanish Government for the opening of an Arab League Office in Madrid. This is to become a major centre for the dissemination of anti-Israel propaganda in Europe.

ARMS PLEA TO POMPIDOU

On February 4, university students picketed the French Embassy in London in protest against France's arms sales to Libya. A petition calling on President Pompidou and the French Government to reconsider arms sales to Libya was handed in at the Embassy.

PARIS PROTEST

Fifteen thousand people crowded the largest hall in Paris and thousands more stood outside in the pouring rain recently when the French Committee for Solidarity with Israel held a meeting in protest against arms sales to the Arabs and the embargo on Israel.

DANISH CHIEF RABBI APPOINTED

Rabbi Bent Melchior, aged 40, was unanimously elected Chief Rabbi of Denmark by the Board of Deputies of Danish Jews at the end of January. He succeeded his father, Dr. Marcus Melchior, who died in December.

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SOUTH AFRICA

Jewish Mayor and Deputy Mayor

The United Party bloc in the Johannesburg City Council will nominate Councillor Sam Moss, the present Deputy Mayor, and Councillor Alf Widman as the next Mayor and Deputy Mayor respectively. As the United Party holds a heavy majority in the Council, both are assured of election. Mr. Moss and Mr. Widman are also active Jewish communal workers.

ANDORRA'S JEWRY

Mr. Jacques Lazarus, of the World Jewish Congress French section, reported on a recent visit to Andorra. In this Pyrenean co-principality, 190 square miles in area with a total population of 17,000, there are 70 Jews. Most of the country's Jews originated in the former Spanish zone of Morocco.

Andorra is Roman Catholic and there is no official community organisation, although Andorran Jews maintain close links with each other and are strongly attached to their Jewishness.

INDIAN FRIENDS OF ISRAEL INCREASING

Mr. C. C. Desai, Swatantra Party M.P., has been elected president of the Indo-Israel Friendship League which has been rapidly growing since its formation in Bombay in June, 1967. The League's annual report points out that its aim is to persuade the Indian Government to adopt "a non-partisan attitude in the Arab-Israeli conflict and to be instrumental in negotiating peace, rather than to encourage the Arab countries in their adamant attitude to continue the war".

POLISH EXODUS

"Alibi Jews" Stay On

Travellers from Poland reaching Vienna say that the only Jews still left behind are those physically unable to emigrate, plus a handful who are kept in official positions to "prove" the Government's "fair attitude towards Jews". The latter are called "alibi Jews" by their countrymen. The travellers added that discrimination against the remaining Jews is still active. Emigrés can leave Poland with foreign currency equal to £2. They may also take a car, if owned for more than one year, plus furniture, clothes and other belongings. But there is a deliberate hitch. Before they are allowed to leave, they must ensure that their dwellings are in excellent condition. This costs the equivalent of about four months' salary—which means that most of them must sell their possessions to cover the repair costs. Only about 35 to 40 per cent of the emigrés go to Israel. About 1,500 have gone to Italy. Many have gone to Scandinavia.

Norway Accepts 200

Mr. Wilhelm Bøe, secretary-general of the Norwegian Refugee Council, told a press conference in Oslo at the end of January, that about 200 Jews who have left Poland, including scientists, may be given a new home in Norway. Handicapped people would be given special consideration. He said the Ministry of Social Welfare was co-operating with the Council in plans to provide housing and training for jobs at an estimated cost of £57,000.

Katz-Suchy in Denmark

Professor Julius Katz-Suchy, a former Polish representative at the United Nations and later Ambassador to India, has joined the over 2,000 Polish Jews who have sought refuge in Denmark. Professor Katz-Suchy and his wife fled to Switzerland in December, but decided to go to Denmark after he was offered a post as an assistant professor at Aarhus University. He will lecture on East European history and politics. There are already some 100 Polish Jewish students in Aarhus. Attempts are being made to settle other Polish Jews in various parts of Denmark.

JEW'S OBLITERATED

According to a B'nai B'rith study of 15 Russian text-books published since 1966, the Soviet Union is "systematically excising history" in an effort to erase Jewish identity and make Jews "non-persons". The books are used in schools in the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.) of which Moscow is the capital (as well as of the Soviet Union). Dr. William Korey, director of B'nai B'rith's United Nations bureau, and Dr. Ina Schlesinger, a specialist in Russian history, conducted the study. They noted that the 15 text-books analysed constitute the "sum total of required history text-books in the R.S.F.S.R." in primary and secondary schools. Among the examples quoted in the study is a 1967 book which, dealing with the history of Nazism between 1933 and 1939, made no mention of anti-Jewish persecution and the imprisonment and murder of Jews in concentration camps. At the same time the book stressed that in 1933-34 "100,000 Communists were thrown into prison and into specially established concentration camps".

SOVIET JEWS ALL RIGHT?

Moscow's elderly Chief Rabbi, Y. L. Levin, and a Yiddish writer, Matvei Talalayevsky, have been called in by the Soviet radio services to condemn recent protests in the U.S. against Soviet antisemitism and to proclaim that all is well within Russian Jewry.

According to the Israeli newspaper *Al Hamishmar*, Rabbi Levin said that the campaign which is conducted by Zionist organisations, did not accord with the religious traditions of Judaism. He rejected outside intervention on behalf of Soviet Jewry whose life he painted in idyllic terms.

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THREE CENTURIES OF GERMAN JEWRY

A New Assessment

Dr. Graupe's book* does in no way irritate the general reader by a heavy apparatus of learned discussions; instead, an impression of ease and elegance prevails. Nevertheless its plan does not lack ambition. The main topic, the interpretation of German Jewry's intellectual history in modern times, is presented against the background of those social conditions under which this spiritual legacy has developed. The attempt is made to give a comprehensive and co-ordinated picture of one of the great periods of our people's history. The difficulty of such task, caused by the open border between the Jewish experiences in the diaspora and the environment, are obvious. Graetz, who by the impact of his great work stands out like a founder-father of his discipline, left the problem unsolved; his historiographic practice did not go beyond the dualistic separation of his two main themes: the fate of the martyr people and the development of thought and learning.

Graupe's book is well founded in his studies and in his professional work. He has chosen philosophy as a supplement to his rabbinical studies and in 1930 obtained his doctorate with an interesting dissertation on the position of religion in the system of Hermann Cohen's neokantian school. A couple of years ago the city of Hamburg established an institute for research on German-Jewish history, linked to the university. Graupe became its first director. The problems, which he has to grasp in this function, are mainly defined by the character of local documents, a treasure reflecting the rise of Jewish communities on the lower Elbe since the seventeenth century. Their interpreter has to deal with the development of institutions, the up and down of business activities and changes in social stratifications. The book has grown out of this combination of contacts with both intellectual and social history.

Its proper theme is introduced by a sketch of the medieval development; here the author has rather daringly confronted the somewhat pedantic custodians in this field of learning. But the main body of the book is a critical assessment of the process of assimilation

which, by the effect of his literary work and his personality, Moses Mendelssohn started against his intention. Mendelssohn is described as a member of the new middle class of clerks who surrounded the rising group of entrepreneurs. Chapters on social and cultural trends are followed by two closely argued sections, in which the most important attempts to preserve the identity of the Jewish spirit are analysed. The first of these two chapters deals with the endeavour, inspired by the final period of German idealism about 1840, to describe Judaism as a system. The second chapter discusses a fresh attempt in a similar direction, starting at the end of the nineteenth century with the two antagonists, Moritz Lazarus and Hermann Cohen, and leading on to Leo Baeck, Rosenzweig and Buber.

For one reader at least the most interesting and perhaps the most original part of the book deals with the period before Mendelssohn: The seventeenth century is described as a time when the cohesion of the Jewish communities was loosened both by the catastrophic disappointment of far-spread messianic hopes and by social experiences opening new doors to influences from the environment. In this context Spinoza is discussed in his philosophy and his political attitude as the representative of the Sephardic migrants to North-Western Europe. The emphasis falls on his isolation from the main stream of Jewish history and his ideological link with Dutch State power. Leo Baeck has dealt with this great figure at three different stages of his life in a similar tendency. But he added an undertone of discreet sympathy with the Jewish background, both of Spinoza's achievements and of his alienation from the traditions of his people.

The author places a strong emphasis on the positive part played during this preparatory period by Jacob Embden (1697-1775), a Hebrew scholar of renown, who restricted his activities to the narrow circle of a private synagogue. He started a long-lasting conflict with the Hamburg Chief Rabbi Eybeschütz, whose cabalistic interests he denounced. Under the impact of this struggle Embden developed an acute capacity for literary criticism and discovered that the assumed origin in the time of Akiba of the Zohar, the classical textbook of the mystical world-picture, was a fiction. Despite the share of secular knowledge he had mastered and a lively interest in contemporary newspapers, Embden understood himself as a conservative champion of the Jewish tradition: but his critical achievement characterises him in the author's view as a force which led up to the penetration of enlightenment into Jewish society.

The book originated in lecture courses given by the author at Hamburg University to undergraduates who wished to learn about the Jewish people and their creed. This meant that he had to present his case to an audience for whom this subject was of moral and political importance, but also remote from their every-day experiences. I hope, nevertheless, that this short summary of the book's rich and well-organised contents may produce the impression that Dr. Graupe has at the same time served our own circle by unfolding our past; the achievements and failures, the harmonies and contradictions of an existence to which the title of a civilised way of life can certainly not be denied.

Old Acquaintances

Milestones: Grete Mosheim, former wife of Oskar Homolka and of millionaire Howard Gould, celebrated her 65th birthday in Berlin. She returned there from the States, where she had lived until 1952, making her first appearance in "I Am a Camera."—Novelist Ulrich Becher, who survived the war in South America, turned 60 years of age in Basle. He is the son-in-law of the late Roda Roda.—Hermann Kesten, the author, also known for his introductions to anthologies, celebrated his 70th birthday in Rome.—The 70th birthday of Ernst Busch has also been celebrated. He is famous for his Communist songs and was a member of Brecht's Berliner Ensemble.

Do you remember? In Copenhagen 88-year-old Asta Nielsen married the 70-year-old art dealer, Christian Theede. This first lady of the screen was formerly married to the film director Urban Gad, to the Swedish officer F. Wingaardh, and to actor Gregor Chamara.—Fifty years ago Robert Wiene's "Das Cabinet des Dr. Caligari" was first shown at Berlin's Mamorhaus. It was then that Berlin was plastered with the slogan: "Du musst Caligari werden".

Germany: Camilla Horn is to be seen in the film "Wer weint denn schon im Freudenhaus?"—Peter Zadek will direct the TV version of Martin Sperr's adaptation of "Widerspenstigen Zaehmung".—A Hamburg audience reacted unfavourably to Pinter's "Schweigen" and "Landschaft", translated by Austrian-born Martin and Ruth Esslin, of London's B.B.C.—Wolfgang Liebeneiner is producing "Aus Mangel an Beweisen" in Frankfurt, starring Hilde Krahl.—O. E. Hasse will take the lead in Orton's "Was der Butler sah" at Berlin's Renaissance Theater.

By special permission: Of the 1,094 films produced during the Third Reich, only 153 dealt purely with political propaganda. The following actors, who were partly Jewish, were given special permission to work by Dr. Goebels: Paul Henckels, Hertha Feiler (married to Heinz Ruehmann), and Ernst Stahl-Nachbaur. Special permission was also given to the following, who were married to Jewesses: Theo Lingen (married to Brecht's former wife), Hans Moser (taken for a Jew by all, although it was his wife who was Jewish), Paul Bildt, Albrecht Schoenhals, and Eduard von Winterstein. The highest paid screen star was Hans Albers, receiving DM. 700,000, followed by Heinrich George and Hans Moser. Emil Jannings and Willy Birgel received DM. 140,000 each, and Paula Wessely DM. 130,000. The most occupied actors, appearing in 60 films, were Paul Hoerbiger, Gustav Waldau and Herbert Huebner.

Obituary: Elisabeth Markus, the "great old lady" of Josefstadt, died in Vienna at the age of 75 after a long illness.—The death has occurred in London of J. J. Lynx (Joachim Rueckheimer), author of a Zubkov biography.—Paul Wagner, who joined Reinhardt's ensemble in 1929, has died in Berlin at the age of 70.

Home News: Hilde Schnitzer, sister of Lilli Palmer and Irene Prador, has married Victor Ross, one of the initiators of the "Thank You Britain" campaign.—Elisabeth Bergner accepted an invitation from Berlin's Renaissance Theater to direct Jean-Claude Carriere's "Das Memorandum", starring Paul Hubschmid.—Hans Casparius has become director of C.S.L. Audio-Visual Consultants Ltd.

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* Heinz Mosche Graupe: Die Entstehung des modernen Judentums. Geistesgeschichte der deutschen Juden, 1650-1942. Leibniz Verlag, Hamburg, 1969. pp. 366. DM 25.

THE FOUNDER OF INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGY

Centenary of Alfred Adler's Birth

Alfred Adler, the founder of Individual Psychology, was born of Jewish parents on February 7, 1870, in Penzing, a suburb of Vienna. He took the Christian faith, giving as a reason that in his view there was a spiritual danger in the isolation of the Orthodox Jewish faith. There was no other Jewish family at his place. His was a closely-knit family. In accordance with Jewish tradition, Adler's mother had brought in a large dowry, which the father used to settle his own children. Later, when he got into financial difficulties, his daughter and her husband supported Alfred whilst he studied medicine at Vienna University. Alfred himself did the same for his younger brother.

As a child, he suffered from rickets and, for a long time, was unable to walk and to romp. This may have drawn his attention to the inferiority of organs. He saw his disability as a challenge. Another problem which played a role in his teachings was also experienced by him in real life: the importance of the position in the family, since he did not get on with his elder brother.

For a time, he attended Freud's discussion groups but he was never psychoanalysed, nor did he attend lectures for trainee psychoanalysts. Though Freud's theories had an important influence on Adler at the beginning, he created his own form of psychology and psychotherapy.

Freud is interested in the structure of the character of a person and considers the libido as the moving power. Adler does not see the neurotic in isolation but in relation with the community, his aim for power and his fear of being a nonentity.

After the First World War, Austria's Social Democratic Government offered Adler the opportunity of creating child guidance clinics all over Vienna. He also gave well-attended lectures for teachers and parents, and a school under Birnbaum and Spiel was run according to the principles of Individual Psychology.

The Dollfuss Government would not tolerate these activities, and Adler suffered considerable losses through the authoritarian régime. In 1934, he emigrated to the U.S., rightly assessing the trend of the political development. Before his emigration, he had already spent considerable time outside Vienna on lecture tours of many European countries and also of the U.S., where he was a visiting professor at Columbia University and later at the Long Island College of Medicine.

In 1937, Alfred Adler died suddenly in Aberdeen while on a lecture tour of Britain.

Meeting Adler was a great experience. He put the shyest person at ease and influenced his interlocutor by his own matter-of-fact ("sachlich") attitude. The problem under discussion was all that mattered, and not superiority/inferiority. His keen sense of humour was tempered by kindness, and he had a love of music.

The aim of Alfred Adler's Individual Psychology is to educate the patient towards becoming a better citizen. According to Adler, neurotics (he was wont to address his listeners as "my dear fellow neurotics") are fascinated by their personal problems, i.e. whether they cut a good figure in a situation or whether others excel and leave them behind. In the terms of Individual Psychology they suffer from an inferiority/superiority complex.

The expression "inferiority complex" is frequently encountered but usually misinterpreted. A good example of what is really

meant is Dostoevsky's Raskolnikov in "Crime and Punishment", who asks himself whether he is Napoleon or a louse, as if there is nothing else between these two extremes.

The neurotic wastes energy and time on this "Nebenkriegsschauplatz" for his personal glory. He would be much more effective and successful if he could learn to adopt an objective attitude. He hates being confronted by a feeling of inferiority, and to be absolutely certain that nothing can go wrong, he attempts to achieve the impossible: never to make a mistake, never to have a set-back.

The feeling of inferiority is based on various reasons. The baby is helpless, finding himself in situations where he has to rely on others. A person may suffer from "organ inferiority"—lameness, poor eyesight or bad hearing. The position of a child within the family may also cause inferiority feelings—the eldest child often feels dethroned by the birth of a younger sibling, and the second child tries to overtake his elder sibling. Women have a special reason to feel inferior because of their sex.

Though there are different causes for inferiority feelings, it is a great mistake to concentrate on this feeling and to try to be superior. Such an attitude is detrimental to success. If all energies are used to solve the problem in hand, success is much more likely.

According to Adler, inferiority positions should be treated as a challenge. If handled adroitly they can help to achieve aims that would otherwise be beyond the sufferer. Overcoming handicaps gives extraordinary strength. Demosthenes became a famous orator after curing himself of stammering. The aim is to concentrate on three tasks in life: work, love or marriage, and the community.

The neurotic has to be helped to give up his personal struggle for superiority. Therefore, the therapeutic situation is arranged so that the therapist and patient are equals—colleagues who work together. The patient learns to act as a member of a team without considering inferiority/superiority, and concentrating on what has to be done. This attitude has to be transferred to real life.

The symptoms the patient complains of are of no importance as such, but the therapist must find out to what purpose they are used. For example, a student who always has a severe headache before an examination has either an excuse for failure or his success is glorified by overcoming the extra strain. "If only I did not have this headache", he would say, "I could achieve everything." Adler's tenet was that "if" should be replaced by "despite" (trotzdem).

Once I had the privilege of observing Adler at a child guidance clinic. He saw a boy of eight who had a high intelligence quota but was always at the bottom of his class. Adler allowed a few visitors to be present at these interviews, and it was amazing to sense the magic circle surrounding only himself and the child. The others present did not matter at all. Adler told the child: "You are lucky that you are so stupid. If you worked hard you might go up to the second place though not to the first. You are secure where you are."

To sum up: the more a person concentrates on his own glory to avoid failure, the less success will he achieve. The more energy he gives instead to the task in hand, the more effective will he be.

SUSANNE LIEBMANN, Dr.Phil.

ISRAEL'S FIRST STATE COMPTROLLER

A Publication in Honour of Dr. S. Moses

Dr. S. Moses is known to our readers as the President of the Council of Jews from Germany. The book published in his honour* is no reading matter for the general public, but people interested in public administration may certainly obtain copies from the State Comptroller's Office in Jerusalem. The 300-page work, edited and introduced by Dr. M. Gilon, records how the administration of a modern State was systematically built up almost from zero.

Prior to his emigration in 1937, Dr. Moses was a lawyer and chartered economic consultant (Wirtschaftsprüfer) in Berlin. He was also Chairman of the Zionist Federation for Germany. When, shortly after the creation of the State of Israel, the Israeli Parliament decided to establish a State Comptroller's Office, Moses was appointed to that office by the President of Israel. His appointment was twice renewed until, after having been in charge for 12 years, Moses, then nearing the age of 75, declined the offer of a further extension.

From the very beginning it was understood that State control should not be restricted to mere auditing. Its aim was to secure the highest standards of legality, regularity, economy and efficiency for the entire administration. Beyond this, it was stipulated in an amending law of 1952, that it was the duty of the State Comptroller to uphold and strengthen the moral standards. This task was not made easier by a predicament which is formulated in one of the Comptroller's reports as follows: "The history of the Jewish people created a negative attitude to authority, and although the country is no longer under foreign rule but under its own sovereignty, that negative attitude has not yet been uprooted."

In the Foreword to the book, Dr. Moses' successor, Dr. I. E. Nebenzahl (who significantly also originates from Germany) stresses that Dr. Moses' statements "reveal a great deal of his noble personality, love of justice and integrity, as well as an unusual degree of worldly wisdom" and that he placed State control from the outset at the highest professional and ethical level. This is borne out by the hundreds of rulings which are published in the book. They refer to all branches and aspects of the State's activities. The State Comptroller is not a political appointee, but he holds ministerial rank. He is entitled—and Dr. Moses made ample use of this right—to criticise administrative actions revealed by the inspections, if they did not come up to the necessary standards of efficiency or moral conduct. High authorities like ministries are unhesitatingly criticised in the same way as subordinates. Often new ways are proposed to secure an improved practice by special regulations or even by new legislation. The book states that these suggestions were frequently followed up by the relevant authorities or by Parliament.

The international reputation which the Israel State Comptroller's Office has obtained under Dr. Moses' guidance is reflected in the fact that, some years ago, Israel was the venue of an international Congress of Supreme Audit Institutions, which was attended by delegates from 64 States.

W.B.

* Norms for Public Administration. Based on the State Comptroller's Reports during the term of office of Dr. S. Moses. Published by the State Comptroller's Office, Jerusalem.

C. C. Aronsfeld

PASSION AT OBERAMMERGAU

The people of Oberammergau are once again preparing to stage "The Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ," the play which they vowed to perform, every ten years, since the plague of 1634 and which has rewarded their devoted efforts by attracting a world-wide audience. The men among the villagers have long grown their traditional beards, the much-coveted parts of Christ and Mary have been duly allotted, and only some headache has been caused by the right wording of the scenario. There has, in fact, been trouble ever since the Second Vatican Council, because the occasionally harsh references to the Jews were found to be rather jarring on the conciliatory spirit of the *Aggiornamento* and, for the first time, perhaps, protests were raised not only among Jews.

Two years ago it looked as if there were a definite prospect of purging the offence. A scholar, Father Stephan Schaller, headmaster of the public school attached to the Ettal Monastery near by, was commissioned by the Oberammergau Council to revise the 100-year-old text written by a local parish priest, Alois Daisenberger, who freely referred to the Jews, collectively, as a "brood of murderers" and "a gang of wicked men".

Schaller worked hard, not only to put the text into modern German but, above all, to devise what he described as "a conciliatory attitude towards the Jews". However, he was "very disappointed" to see that his draft found no favour in the "conservative" eyes of the Passion Play Committee, who would adopt only very few of his alterations. They told him that they would appoint a new committee to modernise the play "after 1970", but he frankly refused to believe them, as they had said this in 1950 and in 1960 without doing anything.

Actually Schaller's draft was so drawn up as to restore in effect the text which Daisenberger's had superseded—a version produced, in the middle of the 18th Century, by Father Ferdinand Rosner, another Ettal monk. Essentially the difference between the two is that whereas Daisenberger blames the Jews, Rosner exposed "human frailty", presenting it as the allegory of jealousy, self-seeking and sin.

To the Oberammergauers this sort of story was "wishy-washy". What they want, says the producer of the play, Herr Anton Preisinger, is "theatre, not theology", and since the clash between good and evil must be presented in the body of the people, the fact is, after all, Preisinger avers, Christ was killed by the Jews; one of the Oberammergauers' many recent books about themselves (translated into English) fittingly bears the motto: "Bow down in holy awe, O race afflicted by the curse of God!"

Preisinger is very sorry, but he explains: "We cannot change what the Bible says; at times the Bible does use hard words about the Jews". It was a point, perhaps the only one about the Bible, that also carried much weight with Hitler, who strongly recommended the play, because "nowhere has the Jewish danger been so vividly depicted."

It would, of course, be quite unfair to compare the devout, if somewhat naïve, Preisinger to his Nazi compatriot. He vigorously denies being anti-Jewish. How could he be, he asked a press correspondent: "I played Jesus, which was the great honour of my life. Jesus was a Jew. How should I be anti-Jewish?" How, indeed?

Preisinger's predecessor as producer, Johann Georg Lang, who directed the play

for over 40 years, admits that there is need for a "clearer, classical text", but he knows of no alternative. In Rosner's version he finds "too little happening"; he much prefers Daisenberger—"there is at least action for you". As for antisemitism—not a bit of it: "We are playing not as fanatics, but as Bavarians".

The Mayor of Oberammergau, Ernst Zwink, is also in favour of the Daisenberger text: it had been "good enough for 100 years, so I suppose it will also do in 1970". His deputy, Arthur Haser, who played the Kaiphas in 1960, put the same idea in more sophisticated terms. He thought "the Rosner text may have something to offer to a small section of artistically interested individuals, but the Oberammergau Passion Play is a play of the people for the people; any high-faluting artistic stuff is of no use to us".

But the "conservatives" are not having it all their own way. Among the advocates of Rosner's text is a prominent member of the cast, Hans Schwaighofer, who played the Judas in 1960. He declared it to be "the best text I know," because "the issue here is not Christ versus Kaiphas, but, in practical terms, good versus evil". Rosner, he thought, would be "a great gain from the point of view of popular art, while Daisenberger is paper."

Schwaighofer seemed to win support for his view and was, indeed, chosen to direct the play in 1970, but he was dealt a conspicuous blow when the parish council, albeit half-heartedly, refused to authorise a dress rehearsal of this version in the Passion Play hall, notwithstanding the fact that a public reading of it in 1963 had, on the whole, a positive reception.

Schwaighofer thereupon, in 1966, resigned, declaring that "something new has got to be given a chance". This view was endorsed by the former Mayor, Raimund Lang, who said: "The continuous copying, from decade to decade, is bound to cause the performances to become shallow. If we do not do justice to the spirit of our times, the play will soon cease to find interest anywhere."

He failed to impress the locals, because

they, Father Schaller noted, "believe they have one irrefutable argument to prove they are right—an enormous financial profit at the end of the season, making them the richest village in Bavaria". The box office takings are actually expected to amount to £1,200,000, plus the £1,500,000 which tourists, over half of them foreigners, will spend in the village.

Prominent among the foreigners, incidentally, are, according to the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung*, the leading Bavarian paper, the "many old English ladies," who "can have a jolly good cry". British and US orders between them would be sufficient to ensure a full house for two years. "Ever since Thomas Cook first organised his tours to Oberammergau in 1870 the British have been in an overwhelming majority among the foreign guests", says Oberammergau's tourist chief, Carl Bauer. In 1960, their percentage among the 410,000 foreigners was 43, compared with the Americans 25 per cent.

In their strong material position, the Oberammergauers have been able to take a cool view of the protest lodged by the American Jewish Congress, who also complained to Munich's Cardinal Doepfner. It appears, said a sarcastic comment in the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung*, that the American Jews are "under-rating the economic prowess of Oberammergau as much as the crisis of authority in the Catholic Church"; in appealing to the Cardinal, they were clearly "barking up the wrong tree".

At the same time, the Munich paper felt that while neither Daisenberger nor the people of Oberammergau had ever knowingly pursued antisemitic designs, the "hard words" used were bound to strike those "once burnt twice shy" as "wicked and antisemitic", while the younger generation "might well consider them ridiculous".

Anyway, the matter is now officially under consideration. The directors of the play have declared any protest to be premature until the final version is made public (which cannot now be long delayed). It is just possible that, whatever the final version, the play in 1970 will have a new message if the man recently chosen for the part of Jesus, Helmut Fischer, can make good his claim: "I see in Christ (he said) the prophet of a new faith for which he fought", and "this I am going to convey when playing the part".

A "MISSING" HEINE PORTRAIT REDISCOVERED

The Chairman of Düsseldorf's Heinrich Heine Society, Gerhard Söhn, has rediscovered a portrait of Heinrich Heine by the painter, Isidor Popper, for whom the poet sat when he visited Hamburg in 1843 to see his mother for the last time (when on his return to Paris he wrote his famous ballad "Deutschland, ein Wintermärchen"). The painting which is mentioned in detail in the classical Heine biographies by Adolf Strodtmann and Gustav Karpeles and which is probably one of the best portraits of the poet's Paris period, had been thought to be lost and destroyed during the Nazi time, when its owner, the banker Martin Popper, a relative of the painter, and his wife were deported to Theresienstadt and murdered. However, Herr Söhn ascertained that Mrs. Popper had entrusted the Heine portrait to her sister who emigrated to this country in the 'thirties, and he has been able to purchase the painting from the Popper heirs for his Düsseldorf gallery. The painting has now returned to Germany from its "exile" in Oxford, and Herr Söhn hopes that it "will find an honoured place in the city where Heine was born".

F. HELLENDALL.

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IN MEMORIAM

RICHARD FUCHS

The death of Dr. Richard Fuchs is a sad loss for his numerous friends as well as for the community of former German Jews in general. He was associated with the AJR since its inception and, as a Board Member of long standing, always took an active interest in our efforts. We also often had the benefit of his valuable advice, which was based on widespread experience and deep human understanding. We therefore cordially associate ourselves with the tribute paid to him by Dr. Robert Weltsch on behalf of the Leo Baeck Institute.

It is very difficult to compress into a necessarily short eulogy a full appreciation of what was Richard Fuchs, and to give, to those who had not the privilege of knowing him personally, a true picture of this noble personality. Together with his brave and gentle wife Margot with whom he was united in an exemplarily happy marriage of more than 50 years, his friends deeply mourn his passing away after a prolonged illness at the age of 84.

Richard Fuchs' main public activity during the last years in London was his membership of the Board of the Leo Baeck Institute, and apart from my own personal relationship of close friendship, it is on behalf of the Leo Baeck Institute that I am writing these lines. When, already a little shaky, he took part in the meeting of the World Board of the Institute in August last year, he whispered to me: "It is the last time that I am present at such a meeting." It was the last time.

Richard Fuchs was a true representative of everything the Leo Baeck Institute stands for. He was a scion of one of those highly cultured families which were the pride of German Jewry, the result of one of the most conspicuous epochs in European Jewish history—men and women of universal and humanist outlook who combined with their devotion to all things of the spirit and with an open mind for the modern world, a firm and unshakable identification with the Jewish people, a strong feeling of Jewish solidarity, and a vivid consciousness of the religious and ethical values of Judaism.

This feeling was strengthened in Richard Fuchs, in time of persecution, by his experiences of an unprecedented barbaric age, that must have come as a great personal disappointment to a man who had held high office and rendered valuable service to his country. It contradicted his belief in justice and human decency. He bore the shock with great dignity, intent only on helping others and on sustaining the spirit of the community. Being linked in close friendship and mutual esteem with the revered Rabbi Leo Baeck, he placed himself at the disposal of the Reichsvertretung. In an essay published three years ago in the Year Book of the LBI, he has movingly described his efforts for maintaining, under Nazi rule, the highest academy of Jewish Learning, the Lehranstalt für die Wissenschaft des Judentums in Berlin, in those turbulent times.

Finally Richard Fuchs found a new home in Britain which he loved, and lived among a people with whom he felt deep affinity of

character. And always he was deeply concerned about the destiny of the Jewish people, both here and in Israel.

When the holocaust was over, it was only natural for Richard Fuchs to join in the endeavours to uphold the image of German Jewry and of its great achievements in the general cultural field, as well as in the Jewish orbit. This brought him to the Leo Baeck Institute. His wise counsel and warm-hearted interest were always an encouragement to his colleagues.

He was a man of rare integrity and of overwhelming personal charm, a lover and teacher of art, a passionate lawyer, a man of deep religiosity, a great and upright Jew—one of those who bring honour to the community, and whose memory will be cherished with that of the best sons of German Jewry.

ROBERT WELTSCH.

PROFESSOR DR. FRITZ H. HEINEMANN

The life and work of Professor Fritz Heinemann, born in Lueneburg on February 8, 1889, have been appreciated in this journal in February, 1959 and 1969, on the occasion of his 70th and 80th birthday. Today, it is our sad duty to report that fate did not allow him to complete his 81st year. He died on January 7 at Oxford, where he eventually continued his academical activity after having lost his chair of philosophy at the University of Frankfurt. Though prolonged illness had confined him to hospital already from the beginning of August last, he kept the lucid presence and philosophical balance of his mind until the last two weeks, true to the advice of Spinoza, to whom he had a special affinity and whose appropriate words he liked to quote: "The free mind does not fix his thoughts on death; and his wisdom is not to meditate about death but to meditate about life" (Ethics, IV, 67).

These words are not only characteristic of his personal attitude but are also aimed at the essence of his philosophy. He liked to state—and we will repeat it here—that he coined the term of "Existenzphilosophie" in his book, "Neue Wege der Philosophie" (1929), without, however, being an existentialist himself. But then, what was his way of thinking?

In his book "Existentialism and the Modern Predicament" (1953), he quoted in the same connection another sentence already written in 1929: "The person responding to or being interdependent with man, the Universe and God, is the key for the interpretation of the human world, of History and of the Universe itself." So he was not just an epistemologist but held fast to the conception of "man-as-a-being-within-the-world", and he stated: "This enables us to eliminate pseudo-problems arising from the faulty isolation of consciousness, such as the existence of the external world." With this emphasis on "Life-and-man" he took his place in a tradition which was incisively formulated by Diderot in the famous sentences from his introduction to La Grande Encyclopédie of 1761: "... si l'on bannit l'homme ou l'être pensant et contemplateur de dessus la surface de la terre, ce spectacle pathétique et sublime de la nature n'est plus qu'une scène triste et muette. L'univers se tait; le silence et la nuit s'emparent." This philosophy of life with the accent more on "gegenseitiges Verstehen" than on the isolated "Verstand", brings Heinemann not only away from Descartes and nearer to Bergson but also close to Martin Buber and his "dialogical thinking".

Heinemann concentrated his thoughts in

this English book of 1953, which shows a vast erudition and an impressive realisation of "la situation humaine", in a final programmatic chapter called "Respondeo, ergo sum". He elaborates this new formula in the following way: "Response is an answer originally given not in words, but in movements, reactions, feelings, impulses, etc. 'To respond' may therefore simply mean 'to show sensitiveness by change of behaviour'". Thus, "respondeo, ergo sum" is not meant as a dogmatic statement and an absolute truth, but as an important key-symbol "which reveals to us some of the mysteries of human existence".

This, in its humility and the consciousness of our limitations, is an intensely humane attitude. And it also contains, like other works of Heinemann, an element of "Jewishness", with its emphasis on the importance of not sceptically doubting everything with a haughty mind and not playing about with pseudo-problems and "mannerisms of language and thought", but of concentrating on a few and deeply responsibly selected questions. That is what the Jewish child has to learn already very early from the Hagada: the importance of asking sensible questions when it is explained to him "why this night is distinguished from all other nights".

E. ROSENBAUM.

PROFESSOR EDUARD FRAENKEL

Professor Eduard Fraenkel (Oxford) died on February 6 at the age of 81. In its obituary, *The Times* describes him as one of the greatest classical scholars of his generation. Born in Berlin, Professor Fraenkel taught at the Universities of Kiel, Goettingen and Freiburg. When he lost his chair in 1933, he went to England and, in 1935, became Corpus Christi Professor at Oxford. On his retirement in 1953 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of Corpus Christi College. He was also given honorary degrees by the Universities of West Berlin, Urbino, St. Andrews and Oxford. Professor Fraenkel's books on Greek and Latin include "Plautinisches im Plautus" (1922), a three-volume commentary on the Agamemnon of Aeschylus (1950), and a work on Horace (1956).

MR. ADOLPH G. BROTMAN

It is announced with deep regret that Mr. Adolph G. Brotman, secretary of the Board of Deputies for 34 years until his retirement four years ago, suddenly died on February 13 at the age of 73. His period of office included the time, when a considerable part of the Board's work was devoted to the impact of the upheavals on the Continent after the Nazis' ascent to power. Mr. Brotman played a decisive part in these activities which included both the wider political aspects and the rescue of the persecutees. He equally rendered his help to those who had found refuge in this country, and was a trusted friend to the AJR since its inception in 1941. His bonds with the victims of Nazism became even stronger when, in 1948, the United Restitution Organisation was founded and he was appointed its vice-chairman. Throughout the years, URO benefited from his experience and outstanding administrative ability. It so happened that his death occurred only a few hours after he had attended a conference at the URO office. He also served the Council of Christians and Jews as an hon. secretary.

Mr. Brotman was the embodiment of the ideal Jewish civil servant: decided in his views and yet unobtrusive, efficient and at the same time guided by an unflinching loyalty to Jewry and Judaism.

(Further tributes to Mr. Brotman will be published in the next issue.)

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R. R. Levy (Holon, Israel)

SWISS 'ACTION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS'

A Pamphlet on Israel

At a time when the Arabs are engaged in an intensive propaganda campaign against Israel in Switzerland, it is fitting to draw attention to the work of the Swiss "Action for Human Rights".

This organisation has always raised its voice wherever it was necessary to make a stand for the protection of human rights. It has stood up for Israel in particular. Thus, during the critical days of the fire in the El Aksa Mosque in Jerusalem, it contributed greatly by a signature collection in the streets of large Swiss cities towards elucidating the facts and preventing the appearance of anti-Israel slogans.

In the meantime, Dr. Josef Heggli (Winterthur) and Dr. Erwin Bernhard (Zurich), two leading members of the Human Rights Action Committee, spent a few weeks in Israel and compiled the findings of their study trip in a pleasantly presented, illustrated issue of "Sonde", the magazine published by "Action".

This report is interesting above all because, apart from a full appreciation of Israel's constructive achievements and her ability to defend herself, it carries conversations with Arabs as well as assessments of the situation from the Christian point of view, without eschewing criticism, particularly of the part played by the United Nations.

The authors chiefly concentrated on the relations between Jews and Arabs and they believe that deeper mutual understanding between Jews and Muslims is possible. In this

connection special attention is being paid to the role of El Fatah. It is suggested that the Holy places in Jerusalem be protected by a Swiss Guard on an inter-denominational basis.

Although during their brief stay in Israel the authors were unable to grasp everything in its true perspective, their observations show that they have realised that Israel is an indispensable factor in the development of the Middle East and that there exist genuine opportunities for bridging the gap between Arabs and Jews. They even go as far as to say that they consider the establishment of a confederation of self-administered Arab "cantons" with the Jewish population sector within the framework of the Israeli State to be desirable even though they realise that everything would be done on the part of the Arab States to foil such a solution.

The report shows that the work of the "Action for Human Rights" deserves attention and support in the interest of an equitable solution in the Middle East.

LIST OF NATURALISED JEWS IN POZNAN

A list of Jews in the city of Poznan who became Prussian citizens between 1834 and 1848 was published in the *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* (Heft 3, 1968). The list was compiled and annotated by the late Dr. Jacob Jacobson, who also wrote an historical introduction to it.


In 1807, the Province of Poznan became part of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. When it was returned to Prussia in 1815 after the

Vienna Congress, the Jews of the province expected that the Emancipation Edict enacted in 1812 for the Jews in the old Prussian provinces would be made applicable to them as well. This was, however, not to be. There were two main reasons for which citizenship was withheld from them: their comparatively low cultural level and their large number (65,000 in 1825). Most Poznan Jews lived in poverty and only few of them were already adapted to German culture.

It was as late as 1833 that a law, named after the Oberpraesident of the Province of Poznan, Eduard von Flottwell, opened the way for the naturalisation of those Jews in the province who were able to conduct their public affairs in German and who undertook to adopt fixed family names. Further conditions were either achievements in scholarship or arts, or possession of real property, or trade under a fixed address or special merits for the welfare of the State. Those Jews to whom none of these conditions applied, became "tolerated" Jews, and their rights were considerably restricted. These restrictions were removed in 1848, and the "oktroierte Verfassung" of 1850 put all Jews in Poznan on the same footing as those in the other Prussian provinces.

The list of Jews in the city of Poznan who were naturalised between 1834 and 1848 comprises altogether about 2,000 names. The first entry is Rabbi Jacob Moses (Akiba) Eger. The names, adopted or finally fixed by the naturalised Jews, correspond to the usual variety of Jewish family names, derived from Biblical first names, places of origin, etc. It is, however, worthwhile to single out the curious choice of one Jew who became a Prussian citizen in 1834 under the name of Moses Jüdel Mozart.

W.R.



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RESETTLEMENT IN AUSTRALIA

History of a Congregation

Wherever Jews from Germany settled after 1933 they built up congregations which, due to the spiritual background and the organisational gifts of their founders, became rallying centres for the new immigrants and, at the same time, enriched the Jewish life of their new environment. We know the history of these congregations in countries such as the U.S. and Britain, but we are less familiar with similar developments at remote places with comparatively small numbers of immigrants from Central Europe. It is under this aspect that we have to be particularly grateful to the Rev. William Katz for having recorded the history of a congregation in Sydney, which owes its foundation in 1940 to a number of immigrants, and the spiritual leader of which he had been since its inception until he retired in 1965.* The 300-page, well made-up and illustrated volume describes the development of the North Shore congregation from small beginnings in modest premises to a consolidated community with widespread activities

* William Katz: *And The Ark Rested*. The story of a Jewish community born during the Holocaust. Published by the author. \$A 6.30. Copies at a reduced rate of \$A 3.75 may be ordered from: Rev. W. Katz, 2/367 Pacific Highway, Lindfield, N.S.W. 2070, Australia.

and a modern, beautiful synagogue. There are many parallels with the history of similar ventures in other countries and the book will therefore also make stimulating reading for those who went through the same experiences in their countries of resettlement. While fully integrated into the Jewish life of Australia and adopting language, organisational set-up and customs of the new homeland, the leaders of the congregation always remained conscious of their specific background, preserving the spiritual values of former German Jewry and remembering the impact of the holocaust.

In addition to giving a minute account of the history of the congregation the author conveys a lively picture of the general position of the former German Jews in Australia, their early struggle, aggravated by their vocational background as businessmen and professionals, their precarious legal status at the beginning of the war and their ultimate success in striking new roots. Under this aspect, the book is an important contribution to the history of the emigration of the Jews from Germany after 1933, a task now actively

considered by the Council of Jews from Germany.

The work also carries reminiscences of the author's life in Germany, his upbringing, training and work as a Jewish teacher and cantor in Kassel from 1929 to 1939. The author also analyses the differences between the German-Jewish newcomers who were the products of a five-generation process of emancipation and assimilation in Germany and the Australian-born Jews most of whom were sons of Eastern European immigrants.

We have to be grateful to Mr. Katz for having transcended the parochial aspect of his narrative, important as it is in itself, and presented us with an interesting work of Jewish historiography, which deserves a wide readership.

W.R.

ARCHBISHOP BLAMES THE CHURCH

The Most Reverend George Appleton, Anglican Archbishop of Jerusalem, addressing a meeting of the World Congress of Faiths in Paddington recently, expressed bitter disappointment that the Church had failed to make any stand for reconciliation and peace-making in the Middle East. The Archbishop praised the Israelis for their care of the Holy Places. "I hope", he said, "that some kind of advisory council for the whole city might be set up so that representatives of the three religions can confer together about the care of the Holy Places".

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Births

Clingbine.—A son (Gavin Russell) was born on January 19 to Margaret (née Gerber) and Leonard Clingbine, of Flat 4 Harvaston Parade, Hardwick Road, Tilehurst, Reading, Berks. First grandchild to Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Gerber, of 59 Paddock Road, London, N.W.2, and Mr. and Mrs. B. Clingbine.

Birthdays

Dannemann.—Mr. Bernhard Dannemann, of Otto Schiff House, 14 Netherhall Gardens, London, N.W.3, will celebrate his 85th birthday on March 6.

Deaths

Heymann.—Mrs. Ella Heymann (née Simonis), widow of Dr. Hans Heymann, formerly of Hamburg, passed away peacefully at her home in Sutton, Surrey, on February 2, aged 73. Greatly missed by her daughters Hilde Roberts and Anne Phillips and their husbands, her sister Frances Turkheim, her grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Lion.—Mrs. Hadassa Lion (née Horwitz), of 16 Faber Gardens, London, N.W.4, died on January 6. Deeply mourned by her husband Ludwig, daughter Rena Voss, son Peter, daughter-in-law, grandchildren, family and friends.

Neumann.—Mr. Ludwig Valentin Neumann, of 19a St. Andrews Road, Birkenhead, passed away on January 21. The funeral took place in Essen, Germany, where the parents' graves are.

CLASSIFIED

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

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HOUSEKEEPER required for recently widowed gentleman, semi-retired; some cooking, other help kept; pleasant, modern flat with big garden; good salary and excellent working conditions. Apply: V. Meyer, 16 Lindisfarne Road, Newcastle upon Tyne.

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HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION with family wanted for 14-year-old boy, Jewish Czech refugee, now in Germany, for two weeks from March 23 either against payment or in exchange. Box 128.

Personal

LADY, Continental origin, middle of 50, many interests, wishes to meet gentleman, companionship. Box 125.

WIDOWER, refined, good looking, over middle-age, seeks companionship with attractive lady not over 50. Photos promptly returned. Box 122.

Personal

OUR FRIEND, widow, very charming, early sixties, wealthy, with good income, good homemaker, owns beautiful house, some 40 miles from London, would like to meet sincere, educated life companion, financially secure, age about 65-72. Please reply in detail Box 126.

WIDOW (young 60) wants to meet people who share her interests: music, theatre, walks, discussions. Box 127.

EDUCATED WIDOW, Continental origin, beginning 50, independent means, seeks gentleman in similar position for companionship/maternity. Box 130.

Family Research

Searching for **Erwin Schlesinger** and wife Gertrude (née Keegler) and son Gerald (originally from Berlin, later Cairo). **Aneliese Rosenthal**, daughter of Richard and Edith Gerst Rosenthal, from Berlin or Upper Silesia. Now married and probably in U.S.A. Please contact Mr. Charles Friedlander, 1664 34 St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007, U.S.A.

Missing Persons

Krnov (Jaegerndorf).—Former Czechoslovaks from Krnov (Jaegerndorf), of the Bahr, Freiberger, Geiringer, Katz, Langschur, Loewin, Samek and Weinfeld families, sought by relations in Israel. Please write to: Council of Jews from Czechoslovakia in Gt. Britain, 30 Craven Street, London, W.C.2, or 'phone 01-839 2861.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

In order to ensure that you receive your copy of "AJR Information" regularly, please inform us immediately of any change of address.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

PETER HERZ 75

Unbelievable as it may seem, Professor Peter Herz, the popular and well-known lyric writer, whose youthful appearance can be seen daily at the Café Europa in Vienna's Kärtnerstrasse, has just celebrated his 75th birthday—fresh and jocular as ever, smiling and with the latest story readily on his lips.

For us, his London friends, Peter Herz is synonymous with German-language entertainment. In the difficult years from 1942 to 1954 he wrote his numerous cabaret revues for the old "Blue Danube Club", acting himself in the performances with emphatic elan, eloquent speech and over-enthusiastic temperament. He carried his audience along with his own type of humour and laughter, getting across his satirical conclusions about topical subjects. There were too many revues to be listed here. "For Export Only" ran for over 50 performances and "Spivs and Drones Ltd." (1948), as well as "Café Continental" (1953) belonged to the highlights of Finchley Road events.

At present, Peter Herz, who was honoured by the Austrian President by being appointed Professor for services rendered in the field of literature and music, is as busy as ever, presenting regular programmes on the Austrian Rundfunk, and writing lyrics, worthy of his great famous success numbers, such as "Kleines Café in Hernalis" or "Ringelspiel".

We, in London, and in particular the members of the "Blue Danube Club", felt sorry when he went back to Vienna in 1954; but seeing how successfully the "Professor" still carries on in present-day Austria, we are glad to know him contented, and wish him "Many Happy Returns" and continued success.

STEFAN BUKOWITZ.

LORD GOODMAN STAYING ON

Lord Goodman is to continue as chairman of the Arts Council for a further two years. His five-year appointment was due to end in May.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CARE WEEK

April 4-12

A Jewish Community Care Week will be held in London during the period April 4-12. It is the first joint endeavour of the leading organisations concerned with welfare problems in the Jewish community. The functions will include Open Days at residential homes, including the homes jointly administered by the CBF and the AJR, which may be visited on Sunday, April 5 from 3.30 to 5.30 p.m. There will also be an exhibition and a public meeting on Tuesday, April 7, at 8.15 p.m., at the Hilton Hotel, with the Rt. Hon. Anthony Greenwood, Minister of Housing and Local Government, as the principal speaker.

Details will be announced in the next issue. Any enquiries may be directed to: Jewish Community Care Week 1970, 74a Charlotte Street, London, W1P2AH. Tel.: 01-636 1644.

HONOURS FOR DR. ROBERT KEMPNER

Professor Dr. Robert Kempner, the former U.S.A. deputy prosecutor in the Nuremberg war crimes trials, was awarded the Carl von Ossietzky Medal 1969 of the Liga für Menschenrechte. Professor Kempner also received the Silver Medal of Prague University on the occasion of his recent 70th birthday.

DR. PAUL ARNSBERG 70

Dr. Paul Arnsberg, the Jewish publicist and veteran Zionist, of Frankfurt-on-Main, has celebrated his 70th birthday. He is busy doing research for a history of the Jewish communities in Hesse, which is to be published this year.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr. Leopold David de Rothschild, a partner in N. M. Rothschild & Sons, the merchant bankers, has been appointed a director in the Bank of England. Aged 42, he is one of the youngest directors ever in the history of the Bank.

Mr. Morris Finer, Q.C., a former student of the London School of Economics, has been elected vice-chairman of the college. He is 52, was called to the Bar in 1943 and specialises in company law.

Letter to the Editor

"A PEER FROM MUNICH"

Sir,—May I add some personal reminiscences to Egon Larsen's Profile of Hugo Hirst? My father and Hirst were friends, and I hold a file of the correspondence they conducted with each other. Both were born in 1863. Hugo Hirst founded the General Electric Company in London, my father the Deutsche Kabelwerke in Berlin-Lichtenberg, which was stolen by the Nazis and destroyed by the Russians. Only the name "DEKA" has survived. Dini Hirst, Hugo's cousin and wife, was a schoolfriend of my mother, for whom this romance was unforgettable. Hugo sent to his fiancée in Munich a golden bracelet, the key of which he kept in London.

All "Munich Hirschs", as they were called, were very handsome. Dini was the typical blonde Edwardian society beauty. Hirst, whom Lloyd George made a peer, never forgot his roots. Before the First World War, he visited Altenstadt, from where his and my mother's families came. Altenstadt has been a Jewish village in the Allgäu since times immemorial, twin village of Illertissen, which was Christian. Hirst took photographs of the synagogue and of the tombstones of our ancestors. We received them, beautifully framed. He must have sent them to dozens of people. The English lord paid a visit to the place of his birth, whereas members of my family, though historically minded, never went to Altenstadt, where my great-grandfather had been the baker.

When my mother visited Dini in 1929, the encounter was sad: the only son of the Hirsts had been killed in the First World War. My mother, who adored the customary one-family English house, with basement and all, wondered about the strange taste of the Hirsts, who lived in a flat at Park Lane.

I thought of Hugo Hirst when I created Ben Effinger in my novel "Effingers".

Yours, etc.,

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FROM THE ISRAELI SCENE

ILP SECRETARY URGES RECOGNITION OF PALESTINIANS

Taking a line distinctly different from that followed by Israeli Premier Mrs. Golda Meir, leader of the Israeli Labour Party, the new ILP secretary-general, Mr. Arye Eliav, has told *Time* magazine that Israel must recognise the existence of the Palestinians "as an infant nation". They were there, he said, and "we have to recognise them; the sooner we do it, the better it will be for us, for them, for eventual peace". "There is ample place for a Jewish State as big as Holland with ten million people and an Arab State as big as Belgium with nine million. I think we should recognise a legitimate Arab national movement".

According to *Time*, Mr. Eliav described himself as a "super-dove" and claimed that he expressed the view of the "silent majority". "There hasn't been a show of hands yet, but I hope that one day there will be" he added.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT

Herr Leopold von Bredow, 37-year-old great-grandson of Furst Otto von Bismarck, has been appointed press attaché to the West German Embassy in Israel.

GERMANS DONATE MEMORIAL STATUE

A plastic statue symbolising Jewish suffering during the Nazi régime and German determination to repair past injustices will be unveiled near Haifa. Krefeld steel apprentices are making it.

UNUSUAL IMMIGRANT

Mr. Gershon Ben-Abraham, formerly Herr Dieter von Schwarz, aged 30, recently arrived in Haifa with his wife and three children to settle in Israel. A member of a noble German Protestant family, architect by profession, he and his family converted to Judaism in 1968. He said he intended to live as an Orthodox Jew, although politically he was Left-wing. Among his ancestors there had been a number of Jews converted to Christianity. Mr. Ben-Abraham took to studying Judaism after what the Nazis did to the Jews. He was converted by Rabbi Itzhak Grunwald of Munich.

LYONS' SHARE

J. Lyons & Co., the London caterers, will share with Mlonot Ltd., the Israeli hotel managers, in the running of a first-class restaurant, two cafeterias and a lunch counter in the new terminal building to be opened at Lydda airport.

ZIM EXPANSION PLANS

Zim Navigation Company will order ships worth £100,000,000 representing a total of two million tons during the next ten years, according to its chairman, Mr. Michael Tsur. He said the British shipyards would be approached and might be given preference. It is planned to place orders with two or three overseas shipyards, dependent upon quick delivery and political considerations. The last point is relevant because Israel does not want a repetition of the Cherbourg missile boats episode.

Some £20,000,000 will be spent on three super-tankers; £30,000,000 on bulk-carriers; and £40,000,000 on container ships.

Zim Passenger Lines Ltd., a new company, will operate two ferries between Haifa and Marseilles, Genoa and Venice. Both ferries, the refitted Dan and Nili, will begin service in mid-April.

BUDGET FOR 1970

After cutting £40,000,000 from the original estimates, the Israeli Cabinet approved on February 1 a £1,130,000,000 budget for 1970. The expected £71,500,000 deficit will be covered by the Bank of Israel.

IMMIGRANTS FROM THE U.S.A.

Mr. Morton Dolinsky, 39, executive director of the Association for American and Canadian Aliya, arrived in Israel from the U.S.A. with his wife and five children at the head of a 74-member group of immigrants. The group included engineers and doctors as well as some pensioners. Mr. Dolinsky said that 2,000 families had now registered for emigration from the U.S.A. to Israel during the next three years.

WORLD CONGRESS OF ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS

The Second World Congress of Engineers and Architects will take place in Tel Aviv from December 14 to 18, 1970. The deliberations will be centred around the interrelation between the developed and the developing world to explore the possibilities of practical help in questions of industry, agriculture, transportation and urbanisation. The Congress will be attended by technologists, engineers, agronomists, economists, scientists and artists. Details may be obtained from: The Secretariat, Second World Congress of Engineers and Architects in Israel, 200 Dizengoff Street, P.O.B. 3082, Tel Aviv, Israel.

POPULATION FIGURES

The spokesman of the Israeli Central Office of Statistics recently announced that at the end of 1969 the population of Israel totalled 2,919,000; of this total 2,497,000 were Jews and 422,000 non-Jews. The figures were described as provisional. They show an increase of 62,000 in the Jewish population and of 16,000 in the number of non-Jews.

FRENCH KIBBUTZ VOLUNTEER

Christophe, the eldest son of Mr. François Mitterand, candidate of the French Left against General de Gaulle in the 1965 presidential elections, has arrived in Israel to work as a volunteer on a kibbutz for a few months. The 23-year-old history student told reporters that the majority of the French people support Israel "in their hearts" and object to their Government's Middle East policy. He said that his father, who is now a non-party deputy in the National Assembly, "opposes the (arms) embargo and supports your defence of your right to live".

Groups from Switzerland, West Germany, Holland and Denmark also arrived here in January to work on kibbutzim.

DR. KURT SELLA (STEINBERG)

Dr. Kurt Sella (formerly Steinberg) died in Haifa at the age of 63. Born in the Rhineland, he was active in the German-Jewish Youth Movement. When his legal career was cut short in 1933, he became an official of the Central-Verein and served as its regional Syndikus first in Essen and later in Frankfurt/Main. In 1939, after his release from Buchenwald Concentration Camp, he went to Israel. After the war he was for several years Israeli liaison officer with the International Tracing Centre in Arolsen (Germany). A helpful and sincere personality, he will be gratefully remembered by all who knew him from his various Jewish activities.

BEIRUT JEWISH SCHOOL BLASTED

Damage totalling about £420 was caused when several pounds of TNT exploded at a Jewish school in Beirut's "Valley of the Jews" quarter in mid-January. The school, known as the Khaddouri Louise-Zilkha Charity Foundation, provides elementary education for 400 Jewish children aged from four to twelve. Kamal Jumblat, Lebanese Minister of the Interior, toured the Jewish quarter and expressed regret about the bomb attack. He told the Jewish leaders that Lebanon "differentiates between Jews and Zionists".

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