

INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Dr. Walter Schindler

ORIGIN AND ENVIRONMENT

Psychological Aspects of the Jewish Refugee Problem

When the Jews went into the strange environment of the Babylonian exile for the first time, they lost the organic basis for their existence—their territory. It was impossible for them to realise the instinctive necessity for earthy roots in relation to a tangible country. Thus, a process of the sublimation of their inherent instincts began, which has found its expression in a further development of the Jewish religion. These religious powers made the Jews extremely adaptable and they would not admit any feeling of inferiority; they fostered characteristics like intelligence, toughness and ability. On the other side, they resulted in negative over-compensation of inferiority, such as arrogance, irony, mockery and reactive critical destructiveness, an attitude born out of hatred against everything painful. But the specific Jewish instinctive strength also led to positive reactions—compensations and over-compensations in the sense of almost superhuman achievements.

The manner and persistence of this power to compensate is no doubt a specific expression of the Jewish genius. Perhaps it is, amongst other things, the task of the Jews to perform achievements which are of supreme importance for the world, and thereby to fulfil a mission in the world which they were denied the chance to perform in a country of their own. There is a very profound saying in old Jewish literature, describing the people of Israel as "a flask of perfume which emits its scent only when it is shaken!" In this way the Jews made a virtue out of their shortcomings which has been leading the world as such, or at least has enriched it for thousands of years in religious, ethical, social, artistic, cultural and economical spheres.

A tragic virtue! But how often does it happen that a virtue imposes obligations on men which would be equal to the burden of the cross? The feelings of inferiority caused through being continuously threatened have, on the other hand, made the signals of fear react more sensitively in the Jews than in most other people. Jews have acquired a feeling for potential danger to such a degree that they were able to save themselves at the first danger signals. They then went into the gaps of new economic organisations, but had to fit in with the bends and trends, the hidden cliffs and pitfalls to which they might have otherwise been subjected.

Thus, necessitated by flight-migration, the trait of assimilation was born. The attempt to assimilate to a degree where the original character was no longer discernible, produced feelings of inferiority. Jews noticed that certain peculiarities of theirs did not correspond with the peculiarities of others. These peculiarities created difficulties in the struggle for existence. The Jews were hated, and this often led to self-hatred, to Jewish antisemitism.

When one's own identity is relinquished one creeps completely into the personality of the other. Out of fear one cries with the wolf in a way which at times makes others believe that one is a wolf. This is the great inherent danger of assimilation and may lead to the warping of the character. On the other hand, assimilation in the sense of tactful fitting in, of having regard for the rhythm of the surroundings, without giving up one's own rhythm, is a difficult aim to achieve. It is, however, a highly desirable goal. Without a doubt, Jews have this useful feeling for fitting in which, as an acquired quality, has been assimilated in their character.

I would now like to deal with present-day processes of assimilation and acculturation. These are not only Jewish but generally used techniques of minorities who have to survive within majorities. It cannot be denied that they also produced deficiencies of character which grew out of the degenerate endogenous development. As a result of enforced flight and inbreeding in ghettos, the nervous system, through glandular changes, became so undermined that emotional experience reached into the depth of human nature and often brought it to the verge of destruction. (Illness of the thyroid and often diabetes, and many others.)

As the Jews had not found a country of their own since the destruction of the Jewish State, they could not satisfy one of the most natural instincts of man, the position as masters in their own right. At best they were allowed to infiltrate, almost as thieves, into the gaps and spaces of the economics of other nations where they attempted to fill such gaps. Owing to their exceptional talents, they did this in an exemplary manner but if, by reason of economic necessity, such gaps were closed, they were ousted from their positions. Then they had to migrate again and to find a new refuge. The history of the Jews is, therefore, the history of their migration.

The migration from country to country developed the mediatory qualities of the Jews. It is, however, a basic error to regard mediatory qualities as such as unproductive. Although reproduction is not production, its manner and form can become productive in itself. An example is the particular quality of the Jews as interpreters of music. In this field they were able to find a most specific outlet for the artistic emotional needs. To detect the meaning of creation was, and still is, one of the greatest characteristics and gifts of the Jewish mind. Having been moved around the world, they developed the emotional side of their character, and thus music as a form of art which is mainly connected with emotion, became a major centre of their interest. In spheres of life other than the artistic ones they were always most productive. Above all, in the creation of the Jewish religion which

became the basis of an artistic poetic philosophy of the whole of Western civilisation.

It should be kept in mind that certain reproductions are very near to creation. The production of goods is no longer a problem in the world of today, but questions of distribution and transmission are still unsolved. The powers who try to master this crisis cannot be regarded as unproductive. Jews will definitely be able to play a role in this field—as Joseph mastered the economic problem in antiquity, or in some way, Marx in our time. Joseph also, as we know from the Bible, mastered the mediatory skills between the unconscious and the conscious through dream interpretation—as Freud in our time.

The Jews have always found means of giving the really good seed a chance to develop. It must, however, be understood that there is also a negative side to this, an inclination to mediate under all circumstances, irrespective of the value of the goods mediated for.

These considerations show that, being moved by the eternal changes between attachment and detachment and thrown hither and thither, the Jews carry an ambivalence of character within themselves. As the Jew cannot love Mother Earth as his own mother, he ties himself all the more to that part of his origin which is left to him—his family. In this way, the well-known Jewish family ties developed. They are the flower of Jewish life, but they also led to pathologically degenerate family fixations which often formed the basis for neuroses. Furthermore, the eternal transition may result in a pronounced over-emotional state of character. A Jewish gesture made in happiness can be beautiful, a nervous gesticulation points to uncertainty from the lack of ties.

I would now like to discuss a few important points which will influence the Jewish character in the future. Amongst these I would naturally mention the Zionist movement which ultimately resulted in the founding of the State of Israel—in the physical solution of the Jewish problem with its migration to the Jewish land. It is, in the first place, prompted by the wish for physical security which is embodied in every human being. Now Jews may again be able to master the forces of nature in the environment of their own country, and only out of this contact with nature can a more robust, less sensitive and carefree attitude result.

A strong and happy generation of Jews in Israel will also reflect on those Jews who have remained in other countries. The proud bearing of a nation of Jews will give them a backbone, especially as Israel is not only the political centre, but in time may also become the spiritual and cultural centre for and of the Jewish world. For this reason the achievements of the Jews in and for the world will become more apparent as Jewish achievements and raise the self-confidence of the Jews.

On the other hand, Zionism has created a new problem for the Jew living in the Golah, namely that of divided loyalty. Some people, for instance, Koestler, believe that the Jew has

Continued on page 2, column 1

Origin and Environment

Continued from page 1

to make the immediate decision. This, however, does not appear to me to be of paramount importance. Multiple loyalties play a part in many human relationships. One example is the loyalty of the Catholic to his country and to Rome. The decision must be made in the emergency of war, as it has, for instance, to be made by a conscientious objector.

A great part of the world has recognised the importance of the Jew as a barometer, and the way in which the Jew is treated has shown the degree of fever to which the destructive element in humanity has risen. Thus, the fate of the human race will be linked to the manner in which the Jewish question will be solved. The C.V. for instance, tried, of course only to a certain extent with success, to contribute to a solution by maintaining Jewish identity, by stressing the equality of men but not equal values. These, in sociological eyes, were only too often mixed up. The C.V. fought for equality in Germany, that means for an ideal which—and this has to be stressed again and again—was not just of Jewish but of general human importance. Therefore, the answer for a Jewish solution is not only a Zionist one but rather a global catholic one, and I mean catholic in the sense of all over the world.

Nobody has shown a greater psychological gift for so-called sympathetic empathy than the Jew, and I would like to close here with some beautiful words from Edmond Fleg: "I am a Jew because in all times, wherever there is a cry of despair, the Jew takes hope." This hope went with the Jew on all his enforced wanderings in the form of the typically Jewish optimism towards life. And it is this which ultimately has always let him survive as—so we hope—he will also survive in the future, both in Israel, the land of his origin and regained environment, and the Golah.

(This article is an extract from the lecture, delivered by Dr. W. Schindler at the AJR General Meeting on June 8, 1972.)

SOZIALVERSICHERUNG

Abfindung bei Wiederverheiratung

Beziehern von Witwen- (oder Witwer-) Renten aus deutscher Sozialversicherung, deren Renten anlässlich ihrer Wiederverheiratung eingestellt werden, wird nach den gesetzlichen Vorschriften als Abfindung das Fuenffache des Jahresbetrages der bisher bezogenen Rente gewährt. Nach der Rechtsprechung des Bundessozialgerichts wurden diese Abfindungen bisher nicht ins Ausland gezahlt. Auf Grund einer Entscheidung des Grossen Senats des Bundessozialgerichts vom 20. Dezember 1971 ist diese unguenstige Rechtsprechung aufgegeben worden. Derartige Abfindungen koennen jetzt ins Ausland gezahlt werden.

Es ist nicht klar, inwieweit die Versicherungsanstalten gegenueber einem derartigen Nachzahlungsanspruch, soweit er sich auf in der Vergangenheit liegende Faelle bezieht, die Verjaehrungseinrede entgegensetzen koennen. Es wird jedenfalls empfohlen, den Nachzahlungsanspruch alsbald zu stellen. Wir erfahren (unverbindlich), dass die Bundesversicherungsanstalt die Verjaehrungseinrede nicht erheben wird, wenn der Antrag auf Zahlung des Abfindungsbetrages bis zum 20. Dezember 1972 (d.h. innerhalb eines Jahres des Datums der oben erwaehten Entscheidung des Bundessozialgerichts) gestellt wird.

AJR GENERAL MEETING

The large attendance at the AJR General Meeting on June 8 proved that it had been a welcome innovation to have the business proceedings followed by an address on a topical general subject.

In opening the Meeting, the Chairman, Mr. A. S. Dresel, paid tribute to the memory of two deceased Board members, Ministerialrat F. Schoenbeck and Mr. Z. M. Reid.

Surveying the activities during the past year, Dr. W. Rosenstock, General Secretary, stressed that the AJR not only looked after the residents of the Homes, but also cared for the even larger number of those who lived on their own but required assistance in one way or another. For many of them, the recently organised Meals-on-Wheels Service had been particularly helpful. The number of meals prepared and distributed at present amounted to 500 per month, but was steadily rising. The AJR Employment Agency had been increasingly successful in placing suitable male and female applicants, and it would be appreciated if our friends in business reported any vacancies they have to offer.

Turning to the Homes, the speaker stated that all Homes were full and that there was a long waiting list. For this reason it would not be possible this year to admit temporary residents. In accordance with the general trend, quite a few people of the age group admitted in former times to Old Age Homes now preferred to be accommodated in flatlets, where they could retain their independence and at the same time have the security of a community life. Therefore, the establishment of Eleanor Rathbone House had proved most beneficial and there was also a long waiting list for that house. A further block of flats, comprising mainly two-bedroom flats, was recently completed in Finchley. It is administered by an independent housing association and not exclusively meant for former refugees. Yet the AJR was in so far indirectly connected with the scheme as the Deputy General Secretary, Dr. E. A. Lomnitz, had taken a decisive part in the preparatory work and had also been able to place a number of former refugees in the House.

Increase of Membership Essential

Turning to questions of organisation, the speaker reported that there was always a certain influx of new members which, however, counter-balanced natural losses only to a certain extent. To keep the organisation going it would be necessary to increase the number of new members and also the average payments. The standard fee of £3 had become entirely unrealistic, and it was hoped that, as during the past two years, members would voluntarily increase their payments. In retaining and extending the membership, *AJR Information* had been a decisive asset.

Lastly, the speaker mentioned the recently launched scheme of collecting material for a history of immigration of the Jews from Germany. The article by Mrs. Margot Pottlitzer, who is in charge of the scheme, had fortunately met with a wide response, and it was hoped that more members would follow suit to help bring the work to fruition.

The financial report, based on the audited accounts 1971, was given by the Hon. Treasurer, Dr. F. E. Falk. He reported that the income from subscriptions and donations had risen from £13,840 in 1970 to £15,228 in 1971. On the other hand, there was also an increase of expenditure from £22,157 to £24,806. The major part of the deficit was covered by a grant of £9,000 from the Allocations Committee out of the restituted communal and heirless property in Germany. The largest single item of expenditure arose from the administration of the Homes and the running of the AJR Social Services Department. The gross expenditure for the production and despatch of *AJR Information* amounted to £5,149; of this £1,417 was covered by income from advertisements, leaving a net expenditure of £3,732. The speaker appealed to members in business to help reduce the net costs by placing advertisements in *AJR Information*. Dr. Falk also reiterated the need for an increase of income, especially in view of the fact that grants by the Allocations Committee would gradually decrease because no further restitution payments could be expected. Members could increase the benefit of their payments by making out covenants for the AJR Charitable Trust. If and as far as possible they should also stipulate legacies for the AJR Charitable Trust which, according to this year's Finance Act, would be exempted from estate duty.

The Chairman, Mr. Dresel, thanked the speakers and expressed his appreciation to the small staff of the AJR office who coped with a great amount of work. He also paid tribute to the 50 or so voluntary workers who, as members of the House Committees or in other capacities, rendered invaluable services to our community.

Elections

In the ensuing elections, Mr. W. M. Behr moved the re-election of the Chairman, which was enthusiastically acclaimed. The Chairman then announced the resignation of two members of the outgoing Executive: Mr. V. E. Hilton, who was taking up residence abroad, and Mr. F. Kolmar, who had to resign owing to other commitments. He gratefully recorded the devoted services rendered by Mr. Hilton especially in the field of social services, and by Mr. Kolmar as chairman of the Heinrich Stahl House Committee. He then moved the re-election of the other Executive members. This was agreed by acclamation and the new Executive thus comprises the following members: Mr. A. S. Dresel (Chairman), Mr. W. M. Behr, O.B.E. (Vice-Chairman), Dr. F. E. Falk (Treasurer), Dr. W. Rosenstock (General Secretary), Dr. E. A. Lomnitz (Deputy General Secretary), Mrs. R. Anderman, Mr. S. Bischheim (Trustee), Mr. C. F. Flesch, Mr. H. S. Garfield, Mr. E. K. Heyman, Dr. A. R. Horwell (Trustee), Mr. C. T. Marx (Trustee), Mr. R. Schneider, Mr. L. Spiro, Mr. F. W. Ury.

The members of the present Board were re-elected and the following new members were co-opted to the Board: Dr. Franz Gumpert, Mr. Max Kochmann, Dr. Rita Lehmann, Dr. Fritz Levy, Mrs. M. Mautner, and Miss Renate Stern.

In the second part of the meeting, Dr. Walter Schindler gave a lecture on "Origin and Environment—Psychological Aspects of the Refugee Problem". Extracts from his interesting address are published on the front page.

BELSIZE SQUARE SYNAGOGUE

51 Belsize Square, London, N.W.3

SYNAGOGUE SERVICES

are held regularly on the Eve of Sabbath and Festivals at 6.30 p.m. and on the day at 11 a.m.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

HOME NEWS ANGLO-JUDAICA

STORM OVER PLO CENTRE

The Government's refusal to prevent the establishment in London of a branch office of the Palestine Liberation Organisation caused a storm of protest in both Houses of Parliament and in the press.

Israel also urged the British Government to withdraw its consent for the opening of such an office. The Israelis are convinced that this—the first ever to be opened in a Western country—would be used for terrorist acts.

Alderman Michael Fidler, MP, president of the Board of Deputies, wrote to the Home Secretary and to the Foreign Secretary, pointing out the murderous nature of the PLO and especially of its affiliate, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which claimed responsibility for the recent massacre at Lod airport.

Mr. Joseph Godber, Minister of State at the Foreign Office in charge of Middle East Affairs, has informed Mr. Fidler that the Government had no power in law to refuse permission for the PLO to open an office in Britain. But any activities by the office and by any PLO representatives outside the law would certainly lead to appropriate action being taken against them.

In an editorial, the *Jewish Chronicle* states that it is doubtful whether terrorism against Israel is likely to be much affected in practice by the existence of a London office of the PLO. There are any number of offices in this country of crackpot organisations and their existence certainly does not imply any Government approval of what they represent or do. It is not against the law as it stands if the PLO, as it asserts, will be putting the Palestinian Arab case before the British public. However, what is open to criticism, the paper points out, is that when the PLO approached the Foreign Office and the Home Office there was no attempt to discourage the organisation from establishing itself in London. Freedom of expression, the editorial concludes, is a basic human right in this country, but it does not imply freedom to plot or to prompt acts of terrorism. The establishment of a PLO office in London must be treated as a matter calling for the utmost vigilance.

NEW DICTIONARY DEFINITION OF "JEW"

Mr. Marcus Shloimovitz, of Manchester, a member of the Board of Deputies, has long campaigned against derogatory definitions of the word "Jew" in British dictionaries. Cassell's English Standard Dictionary includes the entry: "a usurer, an extortionate tradesman, moneylender, to get better of in a bargain, to overreach". Now the firm has informed Mr. Shloimovitz that "appropriate changes" are to be made in the dictionary.

An action is being brought by Mr. Shloimovitz against the Clarendon Press, publishers of the Oxford Dictionaries, over their definition of the word "Jew". Mr. Harold Macmillan, Chancellor of the University, has been named as principal defendant.

WOLFSON GRANTS

The Wolfson Centre at Strathclyde University, Glasgow, built at a cost of £430,000, has been opened. Begun in 1970 and largely financed by a grant of £275,000 from the Wolfson Foundation, the centre will house the bio-engineering unit's teaching and research work.

The Wolfson Foundation is also making a grant of £360,000 to Glasgow University for the provision of a building for the Beatson Institute for Cancer Research.

With acknowledgement to the news service of the *Jewish Chronicle*.

BAN ON DANISH RABBI

Rabbi Bent Melchior, the Chief Rabbi of Denmark, who obtained his semicha from Jews' College, London, was not allowed to preach at the Kenton Synagogue because of his association with the World Council of Synagogues, founded by American Conservative Judaism.

There had apparently been no objection to Rabbi Melchior personally, but his continued association with the World Council, of which he is a vice-president, prevented him from preaching in any synagogue under the jurisdiction of Chief Rabbi Jakobovits. It is the practice in all congregations under the Chief Rabbi's jurisdiction to extend the freedom of their pulpits only to men of unimpeachable Orthodoxy.

Several Orthodox ministers have condemned the Chief Rabbi's action, referring to Rabbi Melchior as an Orthodox rabbi.

Rabbi Dr. Louis Jacobs, minister of the New London Synagogue, St. John's Wood, said that, in spite of what is said to the contrary, Jews all over the world, as a result of the Holocaust and the emergence of the State of Israel, feel that what is called for in our age is a building of bridges between Jewish groups, not the creation of barriers.

In a statement issued by the Chief Rabbi's "Cabinet", all seven members rallied to his support in an unprecedented gesture. Expressing their concern at the reports that have been issued, the "Cabinet" stated that they felt the Chief Rabbi acted in the matter in accordance with the highest regard for his trust.

JAKOBOVITS CHAIR AT BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY

The establishment of the Immanuel Jakobovits Chair in Jewish Law at Bar-Ilan University, Israel, was inaugurated at the home of the Emeritus Chief Rabbi and Lady Brodie. A committee was formed, whose patrons include Sir Israel Brodie, the Haham, Lord Cohen of Birkenhead, Lord Janner, Sir Isaac Wolfson and other personalities.

The project will cost about £100,000 and, in the words of Sir Israel, Bar-Ilan will be honouring not only the spiritual leader of Anglo-Jewry but the community itself. It is expected that the chair will be inaugurated at Bar-Ilan in January next year, to be occupied by Professor Shalom Albeck, of the university's faculty of law.

CARL FLESCH COMPETITION

Yehudi Menuhin participated in the Festival of the City of London, not only as violinist and conductor—he was also the chairman of the jury at the Carl Flesch International Competition, the contest for violin and viola players now under the festival's aegis. Other celebrated violinists on the jury included Ida Haendel, Yfrah Neaman, Max Rostal and a Russian, Vladimir Avramov.

OXFORD POST-GRADUATE HEBREW CENTRE

Dr. David Patterson, Cowley Lecturer in Post-Biblical Hebrew, has been appointed director of a centre for post-graduate Hebrew studies set up at Oxford University. The centre will be the only one of its kind in Europe and is designed to encourage Hebrew and studies at post-doctoral level.

BECHSTEIN STEINWAY BLUTHNER
Finest selection reconditioned PIANOS
Always interested in purchasing
well-preserved instruments.
JAQUES SAMUEL PIANOS LTD.
142 Edgware Road, W.2
Tel.: 723 8818/9.

Duke visits Manchester Home

The Duke of Edinburgh visited the new Jewish home for the aged at Heathlands in Manchester, meeting many of the residents and engaging in long conversation with some of them. At a banquet in his honour at the Midland Hotel the same evening, Prince Philip paid tribute to the Jewish community for its concern for the care and welfare of its aged and less fortunate members.

The president of the Manchester Jewish Homes for the Aged, Mr. Sidney Hamburger, praised the monarchy for its great interest in encouraging charitable efforts, and Prince Philip in particular for his continued support for Jewish causes. This great liberal country had always thrown open its doors and shown sympathy and understanding to those who, in their hour of need, sought a haven of tranquillity, he said.

The Duke of Edinburgh also visited the Jewish Old Age Home for Scotland in Glasgow.

Board condemns Unethical Landlords

Mr. Victor Mishcon, a vice-president of the Board of Deputies, has described a resolution adopted by the Board at a recent meeting as a lead to the Jewish and the wider community. The resolution condemns all landlords and property owners, Jewish as well as non-Jewish, who are guilty of unethical conduct, even if it be legal.

Mr. Malcolm Slow, who opposed the resolution, argued that the vast majority of landlords were property companies and as such had no religion or denomination. He also feared that the resolution might be used as ammunition by the enemies of the Jewish community, whereas in fact there were more bad non-Jewish landlords than Jewish ones. Mr. Mishcon replied that private discussions with Jewish landlords and property owners had not produced the desired results. The Board's resolution made it quite clear that offenders were to be found in all communities and it was now the leadership of the Jewish community that was giving the lead to others in denouncing unethical practices. The resolution was carried, with only two or three dissentients.

Reform and CCJ

A Brotherhood Week dialogue was held at the All Souls Unitarian Church, Golders Green, under the auspices of the Council of Christians and Jews. Rabbi Dow Marmor, minister of the North-Western Reform Synagogue, Golders Green, expressed reservations about participating in the dialogue, stating that the CCJ "is solidly wedded to the Establishment. Only the Chief Rabbi of the Orthodox community has a seat in the hierarchy next to the Archbishop, the Cardinal and the Moderator". No non-Orthodox person was included in that circle despite the fact that the contribution of the non-Orthodox Jews was out of proportion to their number. He was getting tired of being used by the Establishment.

Rabbis' "Racialistic Attitude"

Addressing the B'nai B'rith Luncheon Club at Hillel House, London, Mr. Leo Abse, MP, charged the rabbinical Establishment with adopting a racialistic attitude. In his view rabbinical apologists were driven to turn to a racialist policy in order to justify the separatism which they still wished to maintain, since they minimised the distinction between the Christian and Jewish approach. This was seen at its worst in the Beth Din, which was driven to shabby stratagems to justify its refusal to admit eager candidates for conversion. One day a rejected candidate, believing the treatment accorded was based on racial prejudice and not on religious principles, would refer the Beth Din to the Race Relations Board, said Mr. Abse.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

UNITED STATES

The Elderly Poor

According to a survey published by the Los Angeles chapter of the American Jewish Committee there are 10,000 elderly Jews on public welfare in Los Angeles County. The survey states that, despite the myth of universal Jewish affluence there are probably more poor in the over-65 age bracket among Jews than in any other group. A further 8,000 aged Jews are eligible for public aid, but are supported by their families or are unaware of their rights or too proud to accept welfare, states the survey. Los Angeles County has an estimated Jewish population of 535,000.

Mixed Marriages

A statistical study presented to the annual convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis in New York, covering the period 1970-72, reveals surprising facts about mixed marriages. The study shows that 41 per cent of American Reform (Liberal) rabbis officiate at marriages where one of the partners is a non-Jew, even though the official position of their representative body, the CCAR, is that mixed marriages are contrary to Jewish tradition and should be discouraged. Half the Liberal rabbis who officiate at mixed marriages do not ask for any promise that children of such marriages will be brought up as Jews, or even suggest that the non-Jewish partner should study the basic tenets of Judaism.

JDL Arrests

The New York police have arrested four members of the Jewish Defence League, who have been charged with planting bombs in the office of Mr. Sol Hurok, the impresario, and the Columbia concert agency. Mr. Hurok brings Soviet artists and performers to the United States. His secretary, wounded in the attack, in January, died later.

Rabbi Meir Kahane, the JDL leader, said at a press conference that the arrests were a State Department plot to improve American-Soviet relations, and that the arrested JDL members were "absolutely innocent".

VICTORIA SUPREME COURT JUDGE

For the first time since it was formed 120 years ago a Jew has been appointed to the Bench of the Supreme Court of Victoria. He is Mr. Justice William Kaye, of Melbourne, who, until his elevation, was president of the Australian Bar Association, chairman of the Victoria Bar Council, and an executive member of the Law Council of Australia.

SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS

A mass meeting of students and staff at Witwatersrand University was addressed by Mr. I. A. Maisels, Q.C., the general chairman of the South African Zionist Federation. This was after baton charges by police to disperse students demonstrating in support of equal education for all and the arrest of nearly 70 students. Mr. Maisels, a member of the university's convocation, urged the students to avoid unlawful action and confrontations.

The protests and picket parades at the university were organised by the Student Representative Council, the vice-chairman of which, Mr. Ralph Judah, has been warned by the security police.

A Nationalist member of the Cape Provincial Council, Mr. P. J. Carinus, said that "it was only a few little Jews, not decent people, who organised the student demonstrations", adding that he, himself, had many Jewish friends with whom he played golf and who supported him in elections.

ANTISEMITISM IN ARGENTINA

Reporting to Daia, the representative organisation of Argentine Jewry, at its plenary meeting in Buenos Aires Dr. Sion Cohen Imach, the president, stated that antisemitic publications and anti-Jewish references in the press were increasing. He said that antisemitism, which is widespread in Argentina, can be broadly classified as stemming from three sources: the extreme Right combined with some Roman Catholic Church circles; the "anti-Zionist" Left; and the Arab League.

CHIEF RABBI IN BRAZIL

At the invitation of Rabbi Rachmil Blumenfeld of Rio and Rabbi David Wald of Sao Paulo, Chief Rabbi Jakobovits visited Brazil, sponsored by members of the Rio community. He spent four days in the Rio area and two in Sao Paulo before returning to London.

TRIESTE BOMB ATTACK

A petrol bomb hurled at the main entrance of the Trieste Synagogue caused slight damage. This is the latest in a series of physical and propaganda antisemitic attacks. In April, the 180-year-old Gorizia Synagogue, which had been shut for repairs, was reconsecrated after it had been desecrated.

The president of the Union of Italian Jewish Communities sent a vigorous protest to Mr. Giulio Andreotti, the Italian Prime Minister, who promptly replied saying that he fully shared the feelings of the Union, with an assurance that the authorities would intervene to maintain public order and forestall violence.

OSLO PIANIST KNIGHTED

Mr. Robert Levin, the Norwegian Jewish pianist, has been appointed a Knight first class of the Royal Order of St. Olav for his contribution to music in Norway and overseas. The award also marked the Oslo-born pianist's 60th birthday. A birthday celebration concert in his honour in which other internationally famous artists appeared was attended by a distinguished audience, headed by Crown Prince Harald and Crown Princess Sonja.

RIGHTS RALLY IN SWEDEN

A three-day colloquium was held in Uppsala, Sweden, on the right of individuals to leave and to return to their countries, sponsored by the law faculty of Uppsala University, the Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights, and the International Institute of the Rights of Man (the René Cassin Foundation).

A resolution was approved which, in the words of Professor René Cassin, the 84-year-old French Jewish 1968 Nobel Peace Prize-winner, gave "flesh and bones" to Article 13 of the United National Universal Declaration on Human Rights, which spelt out an individual's right to leave and to return to his country.

The colloquium was notable for the first public appearance in the West of Mr. Alexander Yesenin-Volpin, the half-Jewish Soviet poet and mathematician who left the Soviet Union in May. Mr. Yesenin-Volpin, a former member of the Soviet Human Rights Committee, who went to Rome from the Soviet Union, has given up his Soviet citizenship.

JAPANESE COMMUNITY

The Jewish community of Japan has appealed to Dr. Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, to intercede with the Damascus authorities to end the harassment of the 3,500 members of the Syrian Jewish community and release imprisoned Jews.

In Tokyo the Original Gospel movement, whose spiritual leader is Ikuro Teshima, although Christian in essence, bases its teaching on the Old and New Testament, with the menorah as its symbol. The movement is much impressed with Israeli life and the Jewish people. Recently some of Ikuro Teshima's disciples came to London on a short visit, studying Judaism and living with Jewish people.

FRENCH AWARD TO GERMAN PERSECUTEE

Herr Konrad Hoffmann, of the "Arbeitsausschuss der Organisationen ehemals Verfolgter in Hamburg", has been appointed an Officer of the French National Order of Merit. The award was bestowed on Mr. Hoffmann in recognition of his efforts resulting in the erection of a memorial at the site of the former Neuengamme concentration camp and in the extension of the Memorial in Bergen-Belsen. These activities, the award states, have also helped to deepen the human relationship between Frenchmen and Germans.

CHIEF MINISTER OF GIBRALTAR

Sir Joshua Abraham Hassan is back in power after the victory of his Labour Party in the general election, and has been reappointed Chief Minister by the Governor and asked to form a Government. He was the leading figure in Gibraltar's affairs for some 20 years before his defeat by a narrow margin in the 1969 elections. Two other elected members of his party were Jewish candidates: Mr. Abraham Serfaty who has been appointed Minister for Tourism, and Mr. Isaac Abecasis, who has received the housing portfolio.

Sir Joshua's position as a leader of the small but well-established Jewish community on the island has never been an impediment to his political career, in a community that is 95 per cent Roman Catholic.

GOLDA MEIR IN VIENNA

Visit to Soviet Transmigrants

The Israeli Premier, Mrs. Golda Meir, visited Schoenau Castle near Vienna when she was in Austria for the meeting of the Socialist International. The castle is the main staging point for thousands of Soviet Jews on their way to Israel. Mrs. Meir was welcomed by a crowd of 200 people, including children.

About 130 emigrants flew to Israel recently to join the 2,000 Soviet Jews who had already passed through the camp in June.

HOUSE OF HALLGARTEN

Specialist



Shippers

Fine Wines

Unique Liqueurs

If you enjoy wines

write for our latest free list

which is full of fascinating

information, maps, vintage reports

and charts, descriptions, wines

for laying down

HOUSE OF HALLGARTEN

1, Crutched Friars, London, E.C.3

Choose Hallgarten—Choose Fine Wines

BUBER-ROSENZWEIG MEDAL FOR RABBI DR. GEORG SALZBERGER

Presentation in London on July 5

Rabbi Dr. Georg Salzberger, now in his 90th year, for more than 60 years Rabbi and "Seel-sorger" on the Continent and here in London, was presented with the Buber-Rosenzweig Medal at a meeting of the Council of Christians and Jews held at the beautiful Stationers' Hall in the City of London. The Buber-Rosenzweig Medal is awarded annually by the Deutscher Koordinierungsrat (German Coordinating Council) of Societies for Christian Jewish Co-operation to personalities who have distinguished themselves in science, art, humanitarian service and that form of dialogue which leads to Christian-Jewish understanding. Dr. Eva Reichmann and Professor Ernst Simon are amongst the five previous recipients of the award which traditionally is handed over at a ceremony in Germany. This year, the three Presidents of the German Coordinating Council had travelled to England, and a distinguished gathering which included the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Michael Ramsey; the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, John Heenan; and the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Immanuel Jakobovits, had the privilege and joy of witnessing the ceremony.

Rabbi N. Peter Levinson, one of the Joint Presidents of the Co-ordinating Council, introduced the award and gave an outline of Rabbi Salzberger's life and achievements. Rabbi Levinson told the audience that he had recently met Otto Frank, the father of Anne, and that this had brought back to his mind the belief in the essential goodness of man which was the aim of 45 societies of Christian-Jewish co-operation in Germany alone. By his personality, addresses, broadcasts and writings, Rabbi Dr. Salzberger had contributed to activate and vitalise these societies.

This introduction was followed by the *laudatio* given by Albrecht Goes, pastor and distinguished German poet and writer. Albrecht Goes, author of *Das Brandopfer*, one of the most touching and humane records of German Jewry's darkest hours, had himself been the recipient of the Heinrich Stahl Prize of the Berlin Jewish community and, over many years, has been closely connected with Dr. Salzberger in fostering Christian-Jewish understanding. He took as his subject the words: "to teach eternal wisdom—in human terms" (*Ewiges—in den armen Formen der Erde*) with which the Talmud characterises Rabbi Akiba, and which fittingly could be applied to Rabbi Dr. Salzberger. Salzberger's aim, he said, was the Word, "the word to be heard and to be passed on, God's word and man's word in secret powerful clasp". Salzberger wanted to be "in one large concentration not many things but one: Rabbi, teacher, preacher", passing on the fullness of tradition in the spirit of "Chassidut", love of all beings. His motto was that attributed to Goethe's mother: "Ich habe die Menschen sehr lieb". The "Word" was joined by the "Way"—Salzberger's way as a teacher of humanity who had the great fortune of being old "in the knowledge of the beginning". The Medal, Albrecht Goes continued, was unbreakable but Rabbi Salzberger would love to break it to share it with his wife who had been at his side for almost 60 years.

The German Ambassador, Herr Karl-Günter von Hase, expressed the gratitude of Germans for Dr. Salzberger's work in the field of reconciliation, which "after all that happened in our name, is so outstanding that we Germans can only look upon you with humility". In the words of the late President Dr. Heuss,

the Germans could not feel collective guilt but they had to feel collective shame, and awarding the Medal to Dr. Salzberger was one means of overcoming the events of the past.

Rabbi Dr. Salzberger, deeply moved by the honour bestowed on him, in a strong and clear voice which seemed to belie his age, expressed his thanks to so sensitive an interpreter of poetry and music as Albrecht Goes for having given a blessing to this presentation. From his early days, he continued, he had helped to construct a bridge between Judaism and Christianity in his teaching to students and at conferences in Frankfurt, Geneva and other places. Franz Rosenzweig, whose name the medal bears, had been called to Frankfurt by the Society for Jewish Adult Education which he, Rabbi Salzberger, had founded. Buber, Rosenzweig and Leo Baeck had been the men who brought Christianity—for Jews—and Judaism—for Christians—into a close mutual relationship, having drawn upon great Jewish predecessors, amongst them Yehuda Halevi and Moses Maimonides who had taught that for both religions the ultimate aim, the dominion of the Kingdom of God on earth, was the same, and only the way to it was different. In these days of confusion and moral bewilderment, religion which for centuries had given its followers steadfastness and a rule of conduct, was forced into a kind of defence front. We could, therefore, draw consolation and hope from the knowledge that now both Christians and Jews had learned to recognise and understand each other better than formerly. For this we owed thanks not least to the work of the Council of Christians and Jews in this country and to the German Societies. "We do not forget the words with which Pope John XXIII greeted a Jewish delegation: 'I am Joseph, your brother'."

Amongst the first to shake hands with and congratulate Dr. Salzberger was the Chief Rabbi who had addressed the 30th Annual General Meeting of the Council of Christians and Jews which had preceded the ceremony. Other speakers at the Council's meeting, which was presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury, included the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and representatives of the Moderators of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and the Free Church Federal Council.

The impressive ceremony was followed by an informal reception for friends of Dr. Salzberger many of whom had been close to him during the years of his ministry at the new Liberal Jewish Congregation (now Belsize Square Synagogue) or have ties with him in his manifold activities here and in many other parts of the world.

A.R.H.

TWO EXHIBITIONS

Lotte Dorner and Else Meidner

There is no greater contrast imaginable than between the painters Lotte Dorner and Else Meidner, whose works were shown at the North London Polytechnic and the Ben Uri Gallery last month. But let us first state what they have in common. Both were born in Germany, belong more or less to the same generation and live in England.

Miss Dorner was born in Bremen, she studied in Berlin and London and is an art teacher. In Berlin she worked at the Theodor Herzl Schule, in London she taught at the North London Polytechnic. The first impression her canvasses make is that of a rather austere classicism. Her landscapes are well composed and quiet, and so are their colours. Dark, earthy hues dominate. The world seems to be well ordered, eternal nature looks reassuring. She has painted all over Europe: Italy, France, Sweden, Greece, Spain and, of course, England. Suddenly, you are surprised by a rather shrill and challenging picture like "Churchyard at Night" where in a Caravaggio-like chiaroscuro yellow and black clash with each other. But tranquil acceptance is predominant in her human figures as well. A "Sitting Woman" looks undisturbed, without any kind of emotion at the spectator.

And now compare this last-mentioned picture with Else Meidner's picture of a mother and child. Here everything is emotion. Here the suffering of millions of mothers and babies in our own time finds expression just as much as the destiny of many generations of Jews. It is not for nothing that Käthe Kollwitz showed so much interest in Else Meidner's work. If we speak of the human condition we mean at the same time birth and death, God and the devil. And we find all these elements in her work.

Man remains an enigma, and not a pleasant one. Masks with all kinds of horrible or cynical features keep posing the question: who and what are we? We need help and also hope. We see three women deep in thought and prayer folding their hands.

But, emotionally involved and moved by their subject matter as we are, we must not overlook the wonderful colours, the excellent craftsmanship, the certainty of the design.

A. ROSENBERG.

ALBERT EINSTEIN'S SON

When an Albert Einstein bust was recently unveiled in the German Museum in Munich, those present included the son of the great scientist, Professor Hans Albert Einstein. The 68-year-old specialist on water energy and irrigation is a professor in Berkeley. Whenever and wherever his father's name is honoured Professor Hans Einstein attends the function. He was thus present at the opening ceremony of the Einstein College, the medical school of Yeshivah University (New York) in 1955, and at the foundation-stone laying of the Einstein Hospital in Sao Paulo, a Jewish hospital open to all sections of the population.

Are you a flatlet-house owner?

If you are, why not re-furnish with the help of a leading distributor of contemporary British and Scandinavian furniture.

Charles Hoffner Limited

Showrooms: 146 West End Lane NW6 ISS Tel. 01-624 4841

Hans Jaeger

GERMANY'S SECOND FATHER-FIGURE

In his book on Adenauer* Terence Prittie, former Bonn correspondent of "The Guardian" and author of "Germany Divided" and "Germans Against Hitler", has presented a remarkable biography of this statesman, who, like Hindenburg before him, experienced a new career long after his retirement, became a father-figure to a nation after its defeat and left his contemporaries wavering between highest veneration and harshest condemnation. It is easy to imagine that it was an arduous task for the author to pave a way through the jungle of conflicting views, especially as, five years after Adenauer's death, one simply does not have enough distance. Yet even if one disagrees about details, one has to admit that the biography is fairly objective in its distribution of light and shadow. It is certainly the best biography available, and its value is not diminished if one states that it is not the definitive biography. Like history books, biographies require reassessment from time to time, in view of new material, new points of view, disappearance of old taboos (albeit sometimes replaced by new ones), change of standards and accentuation.

The author gives a thorough picture of Adenauer's background, family, childhood, youth, education and career. His claim that the "Kaiserreich must have been a wonderful place in which to live" is disappointingly superficial. It is based on the nationalist view of the upper stratum and part of the middle-c'ass, and it ignores the enormous strength of the Social Democrats, who gained 110 seats in 1912, and the partial opposition of Centre Party and of the Left Liberals. It also disregards the social tension, the beginnings of the economic crisis and the elements under the surface which explain the happenings from 1914 to 1919 and later on; only a static way of thinking can overlook this.

Adenauer himself grew up under conditions of poverty. It is said that he made no real friends in his youth, showed no signs of personality, was a late developer, but excelled in rigid self-discipline; as a stoic he was inclined to haughtiness and self-assurance. However, the student of law—by no means brilliant—made his way. Politically he was formed by Bismarck's "Kulturkampf". Catholic Rhineland lined up against "heathen" Protestant Prussia. This was the root of Adenauer's distrust of Prussia.

Terence Prittie deals accurately with Adenauer's attitude to Rhineland's separatism. The man who, as Lord Mayor of Cologne, was already reprimanded in 1915 because

Cologne's schools were not informed of victory news and went on working, has been accused of separatism for 50 years by Nazis and other Right extremists. It was certainly not easy for the author to find a balanced answer. Adenauer was against Berlin rule, but he only wanted a Federal Rhineland within the German Reich. For the centralists in Berlin, this was already separatism, though it only involved separation from Prussia. On this a legend was built, and demagoguery found this distortion very "nourishing". The subject was revived during the Ruhr occupation in 1923, and it might be quite piquant to remember that at that time Adenauer had British support against the French, who considered his rejection of actual separatism as "German nationalism". Adenauer's merits for Cologne are undisputed. That he refused to enter the political stage on national level was not lack of courage, but the outcome of his parochial approach. It also reflects acuteness: he did not wish to wear himself out in Berlin.

According to a leading local Social Democrat, quoted by the author, Adenauer was not cold and unfeeling. Yet he only generated warmth when it was to his own advantage and he felt genuinely sympathetic only towards people he could use; as soon as they had fulfilled their function, the sympathy died away.

It is true that in the early 'thirties Adenauer did not recognise the menace of the Nazis. He was much more aware of the Communist threat. In 1932 he even followed the unreasonable line of "taming the Nazis" within the Government. This he had in common with others, from Bruening to Hugenberg.

In all fairness it must, however, be conceded that the following years, under the Nazis, were a kind of prolonged martyrdom for him, though, of course, he was spared the worst. It was a cat-and-mouse game. When the Nazis accused the Cologne administration of embezzlement it was merely the usual way of getting rid of the politicians of the "Weimar system". He took shelter in the Benedictine abbey of Maria Laach, stayed in a house at Neubabelsberg whose owners had become refugees, was on the move after June 30, 1934 (the massacre among the SA), and took residence in Rhondorf, making a minimum of concessions to save his skin. When war broke out he tried to make himself unavailable. The author writes that according to Adenauer's daughter their only hope for the future was that the war would be lost, and he adds that Adenauer was one of the very few Germans who

did not complain about the Allies' insistence on unconditional surrender. He was arrested in connection with the events of July 20, 1944. These were the various stations in Adenauer's life under the Nazis.

It is quite natural that the author describes in detail Adenauer's dismissal as Mayor of Cologne by a British brigadier, which happened under humiliating circumstances. Lord Robertson and Lord Longford believe that this left a mental scar on him. But it is certainly not the only explanation for his later Anglophobia. In this respect de Gaulle's influence played a great part. He was also annoyed about the British Labour Party: he wrongly accused it of supporting the SPD, which, for him, rather quickly became a substitute for his hatred of the Communists. Furthermore, it is not so difficult to find a common denominator of his aversion against British and the Scandinavian nations, and his lack of interest in Berlin and the people of the GDR was on the same line.

His hostility was also directed against those CDU politicians who stood for reunification, like Lemmer and Friedensburg, and those who advocated Christian Socialism according to the "Ahlemer Programme", like Jakob Kaiser and Karl Arnold. He had no scruples in dealing with opponents in his own party. Hatred of the SPD was stimulated by the unfounded suspicion that they had collaborated with the Labour Party in organising his dismissal. He also resented the fact that former SPD refugees who had returned from Britain found key-positions in SPD headquarters in Hanover and in press and radio. If one remembers Bevin's negative attitude towards Kurt Schumacher one gets the impression that Adenauer was the victim of a kind of persecution mania.

Critics of the book are definitely in the wrong when they say that the author played down Adenauer's "weaknesses", mistakes, failures and blunders. Maybe that he underestimated the "Chancellor's Democracy". But he did not deny the authoritarian line, the method of "watching" (to put it mildly) opponents in the party.

One point evaded Terence Prittie. In his eagerness to reach a two-party system, in this case following the British example, Adenauer helped to undermine the German Party, the Bavarian Party and the BHE (Expellees Party). Yet being unable to crush the FDP he brought upon himself a dependence on that party which he later regretted.

Another point was the acceptance of former Nazis. It started with Dr. Ehrlich and Dr. Haas. Later, the ministers Kraft, Oberlaender and Seeböhm followed. His fear of rivals who might become a challenge to his authority was so great that he snubbed Bruening in 1954; actually Bruening had not considered a come-back.

The process of reconciliation with France was not as easy as it now appears. In the Saar issue Adenauer was defeated; he had been more Catholic than the Pope. The failure of the European Defence Convention (EDC) was such a heavy blow for him that he even considered his resignation. At that stage Britain saved the situation. This is now almost forgotten. The book also shows that not everything went as smoothly with de Gaulle as is generally assumed.

The missed opportunity of reunification in 1952 is described at great length. Perhaps it is appropriate also to remember that, when he went to Moscow in 1955, Adenauer hoped to soften the Soviet attitude towards the Federal Republic.

We have to leave it at these few examples.

Continued on page 7, column 1

Feuchtwanger (London) Ltd.

Bankers

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

Telephone: 01-600 8151

Telex: London 885822

* Terence Prittie: Adenauer—A Study in Fortitude. Tom Stacey, London, 334 pp. £4.20.

GERMANY'S SECOND FATHER-FIGURE

Continued from page 6

But some remarks have to be added about Adenauer's attitude towards the Jews and Israel. In 1927 he joined the German Committee for Palestine, which had been formed to assist the Jewish settlement; Einstein was a member of the Presidium. When this committee held its first rally in Cologne he sent a letter in which he praised the Jewish sense of history and spirit of self-sacrifice and stressed the human aspects of the Jewish settlement. He also reminded the audience that Moses Hess was buried in the cemetery of Cologne-Deutz. This expression of genuine sympathy with Jewish aspirations did not remain unnoticed by the Nazis.

Nobody can by-pass Adenauer's merit in insisting on restitution to Jewry, sometimes under odd circumstances. Nahum Go'dmann paid tribute to his undeviating straightforwardness. When the German delegates, among them the banker Abs, tried to climb down from the original intentions, making small offers and disregarding the moral side of the issue, Adenauer intervened categorically. Then the sum was fixed. He got the support of SPD, while the small parties were opposed, and the bulk of FDP abstained. In 1962, total German payments were already assessed at 24 milliard DM. Later loans were granted for the development of the Negev. Prittie states that the Federal Republic became a firm friend of Israel, though full diplomatic relations had to wait until 1965. He also mentions that some sentiment played a part, too. Louis Hagen had been his close friend in the early days, and Daniel Heine-mann had come to his aid financially when he was persecuted by the Nazis.

A shadow falls on this by the constant use of Globke, head of the Chancellery. On orders by Wilhelm Stuckart, Globke had helped to produce the commentary to the infamous Nuremberg Racial Decrees of 1935. The author himself obviously does not feel at ease on that score. "Contacts" with members of the Resistance, help to Nazi victims, attempts to prevent worse things by collaboration and by watering down the implementation of the decrees, have been too often used, or even misused, as excuses. Somehow this is not good enough. On the other hand, Adenauer is said to have deliberately chosen a man of this past for the execution of his instructions in the issue of restitution. Globke could do this work also for the sake of his personal rehabilitation. And he fulfilled his master's expectation. He carried the burden, he followed instructions. No obstruction was to be expected from him. This motivation of G'obke's appointment would be in Adenauer's style.

Adenauer kept his distance from people. He never allowed a human relationship to become too cordial. He had a grim wit. He once told an American journalist: "A Prussian is a Slav who has forgotten who his grandfather was". Wolfgang Leonhard said that four midwives had assisted at Adenauer's retarded birth as a statesman: the anti-Communism of the Catholic Rhinelander, the intolerance of the patriarch, the alien feeling of the "Carolingian" towards all things English, and the contempt of the other man's point of view. The way he was sniping at Erhard, his successor, is well known.

Churchill compared Adenauer with Bismarck. This view is not shared by a British historian, in whose view Adenauer, contrary to Bismarck, "plodded along with a single

basketful of eggs, he never reinsured, he devised no alternative".

Adenauer once said: "If God had made men cleverer, they could have ruled themselves better. If He had made them stupider, I could rule them more easily". When he was asked how he would like them to be, the answer was: "Stupider, of course". Prittie sums up that it was due to Adenauer that the makeshift Federal Republic developed into a consolidated democracy.

The book records a lot of new details, clears up a few points and aims at a fair balance. It will not be the last book on the subject, but it will certainly be an important contribution to the assessment of Adenauer's role in history.

Robert Weltsch

CARDINAL HEENAN'S MEMOIRS

Jewish References

The first volume of the Memoirs of the Archbishop of Westminster, Cardinal John C. Heenan*, which carries the story until his appointment as Archbishop of Leeds in 1951, contains many things of interest also for readers who do not belong to the Catholic faith. Apart from being a moving description of a priest's education, partly in Rome, and of his later relations with other dignitaries of the Church, it also reflects the political climate in Britain in the early thirties, when, in the words of the author, the majority of Britons regarded Mussolini as a greater danger than Hitler and Stalin. Rumours of the persecution of the Jews in Germany were not believed, and reports about slave-labour camps in Stalin's Russia were dismissed as propaganda. It was the time when, frightened by the Nazi menace, such humanists as Victor Gollancz and Harold Laski established the Left Book Club with an overt pro-Soviet tendency. Heenan recalls that after the outbreak of the war "all Britain" listened to the broadcasts by William Joyce, Lord Haw-Haw, the traitor who was executed after the war. British newspapers in their naïvety announced the hours of these broadcasts! Lord Haw-Haw urged the British public to get rid of Churchill and his "Jewish masters" (alluding especially to the Minister of War Leslie Hore-Belisha).

There are many points of specific Jewish

* John C. Heenan, Archbishop of Westminster: *Not the Whole Truth. An Autobiography.* Hodder & Stoughton, London. 335 pp. £2.75.

interest, outstanding among them the author's journey to Russia in 1936. Disguised as a psychologist, he travelled on a Russian boat where his companions were almost exclusively American Jews who wanted to visit their native Russia and their families there. Most of them were crusading Communists. A Mr. Sam Levett, with his wife, was even eager to apply for Soviet citizenship; during the visit he completely changed his mind. Heenan made friends with another Jew, Mr. Jack Ross, whom he describes as "one of the most intelligent and compassionate men I have ever met." In Moscow and Kiev, Mr. Ross introduced the future Archbishop to his own family, the Rosenbergs, and to other Jews, and in this way the Christian traveller achieved some insight into the position of the Jews at that time and all the ensuing tensions with increasing anti-semitism which was mainly motivated by the alleged preferential treatment of Jews in all sections of political, administrative and economic life. This pre-eminence of Jews was, however, already waning. Being in Moscow at the height of Stalin's terror, when most leading Jewish communists were executed and many citizens simply disappeared, Dr. Heenan experienced the particular anguish prevailing in Jewish families.

In view of contemporary events these reminiscences of Russian Jews are as topical as are Dr. Heenan's comments of 1941 on the discrimination against Catholics in Northern Ireland. During the war, Dr. Heenan was priest in the East-End district of Manor Park, one of the poorest in the East End. He became an indefatigable social worker in this Blitz-ridden area, where hardly a building remained undamaged. At this time he was involved in a controversy with the *Jewish Chronicle* because of an alleged antisemitic remark. What had happened was that in an interview published in the Catholic Herald Dr. Heenan had indicated that antisemitic feeling, which he unreservedly condemned, was growing because many people accused the Jews that they were leaving the district (mainly for the North-West) which others could not afford to do, and also that they occupied most of the space in underground shelters at the expense of others. In the course of an extensive discussion in the editorial and letter page of the *Jewish Chronicle* Dr. Heenan was completely vindicated, especially as some Jews had testified for him. The Editor stated there had been nothing objectionable in Dr. Heenan's remarks.

In the final stage of the war, when Hitler let loose his V-2 flying bombs, a road accident occurred after a sleepless night of assistance to victims. He was taken to hospital where, he tells us, Dr. Cohn, "a refugee and a gifted compassionate man," had to examine him and to "look for broken bones". Fortunately, no bones were broken. Unintentionally, the reader is reminded of the poem which Fontane wrote on his 75th birthday (1894) with its renowned concluding line: "Kommen Sie, Cohn".

FRENCH WAR CRIMINAL PARDONED

Paul Touvier, regarded by many as one of France's most odious war criminals, has been pardoned by President Pompidou. After the war Touvier was twice sentenced to death *in absentia* for war crimes, but he continued to live in hiding in France under the protection of some members of a Roman Catholic religious order. After the lapsing of the death sentence in November, President Pompidou cancelled Touvier's civil and financial disabilities arising from the sentence.

A protest against the pardon was staged in Paris by 2,000 people, who marched silently to the memorial to the French deportation victims behind Notre Dame.

Your House for:-

**CURTAINS, CARPETS,
FLOORCOVERINGS**

SPECIALITY

**CONTINENTAL DOWN
QUILTS**

ALSO RE-MAKES AND RE-COVERS

ESTIMATES FREE

DAWSON-LANE LIMITED

(Established 1946)

17 BRIDGE ROAD, WEMBLEY PARK

Telephone: 904 6671

Personal attention of Mr. W. Shackman.

Letter from Jerusalem

ZEALOTS OF VIOLENCE

The Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv, Sh'omo Goren, warned of the existence of a group—or groups—of ultra-Orthodox extremists who are seeking to terrorise the religious establishment into accepting their views. Rabbi Goren, whose home was the target of an unsuccessful attempt at arson, said: "This violence could destroy any efforts of independent rabbinical thinking in this country".

Rabbi Goren was not the first victim of religious zealot terrorism. Fire was also set to the flat of a Member of the Knesset belonging to the National Religious Party and the editorial offices of the official organ of the National Religious Party, "Ha'tzofe", were willfully destroyed by fire. A highly publicised incident was the attack on the President of the Haifa Rabbinical Court, Rabbi Ya'acov Rosenthal, during a wedding in Bnei Brak. Three yeshiva students beat up the rabbi because he refused to sign a petition against the volunteer national service scheme for religious girls.

In a country such as Israel, where acts of sabotage and terror are the declared mode of fighting of the Arab guerrilla organisations, the police, understaffed and overburdened, have no easy task to pin down the perpetrators, all the more so as the "Palestine Liberation Groups" claim responsibility also for outrages which they have not committed. If one adds to this the terrorist activities of the "underworld"—Jewish or otherwise—against discotheques, night clubs and other "protected" businesses, one comes to the sad conclusion that the gangsters have a good chance of never being called to justice. No wonder that the daily "Hamodia" of Agudath Israel alleges that the ultra-Orthodox are being made the "scapegoat" and that crimes are laid before their door of which they are innocent, so as to harm their record and reputation.

However, the current wave of religious

zealot terrorism was preceded by years of violence on the part of the ultra-Orthodox, and, therefore, they ought to find it difficult to disclaim responsibility for what is happening now. When in the late 'fifties the late Binyamin Mintz, a leader of Poale Agudat Israel, joined the Government against the wishes of Agudat Israel's Council of Sages, he was chased out of synagogues and his followers persecuted. Fearing for his life, he had to have his ministerial car accompanied by an armed guard.

In 1962, when Chief Rabbi Nissim ruled in favour of the Bnei Israel belonging to the Jewish community, the three dayanim who upheld his ruling were by an organised terror campaign made to retract their original verdict.

After Rabbi Goren, last year, gave his opinion in the mamzerim (bastards) case, that the Langer sister and brother should be permitted to marry Jewish partners, some distinguished *dayanim* agreed to form a court and endorse his opinion. It took only a few days' activity by the terrorist groups for the elderly rabbis to inform Rabbi Goren that they could not sit in court after all. Even Rabbi Goren, who earned such a reputation as the Chief Army Chaplain for braving enemy fire in the front line, apparently retreated in the face of the extremists' pressure, for the marriage ceremonies of the Langers were never performed.

The religious terrorist groups that have gained the most publicity in their recent war on the pathologists are known by initials such as D.A.F. (*Dikui Patologim*, or Suppression of Pathologists), Keshet (*Kvutza Shelo Tashlim*—the group that will not accept the situation) and LEV (*Lohamim Be'Patologim*—Fighters against Pathologists). They are reportedly drawn from the yeshivot and are the clandestine tools of an open organisation, the Committee for Human Dignity, headed by Rabbi

Raphael Soloveitchik who is close to the Right-wing of Neturei Karta. The committee is supposed to get financial backing from anti-Zionist Orthodox circles in London.

It is also claimed that the campaign against voluntary service for girls is being guided from Bnei Brak by Rabbi Gedalya Nadel who has great influence among the yeshivot and enjoys the financial help of a former Bnei Brak resident who is now a banker in Vienna. Another protagonist on this scene is the Lubavitcher Rebbe who, from his stronghold in Brooklyn, denounces the Government of Israel and demands that it be replaced. His *Habad* movement spearheaded in the early 1960s the assault on the mission schools in Israel and coerced many immigrant parents to transfer their children to religious schools.

In the past, the religious Zionist parties—the Mizrahi-Hapoel Hamizrahi—stood up to the extremists, who are essentially anti-Zionist in ideology. Of late, the National Religious Party has weakened and, torn by internal dissension, has abandoned the field to the extremists. This is primarily due to the vacuum in the leadership of the movement which has persisted since the death of Haim Moshe Shapiro, late Minister of Interior, in 1970.

In a well-documented article in "Jerusalem Post", Mark Segal writes: "Religious terrorism has been with us for many years, but it is only when the majority gives in that terrorism wins. Many of us remember the hysterical attacks on the opening of the Jerusalem swimming-pool because mixed bathing was to be allowed there. These died down when the public stood firm. Another object lesson was the attack on Dr. David Maier, inspired by the Agudat Israel, when he became head of the Sha'are Zedek Hospital. Yeshiva students were sent to attack his home. The extremists' appetite has grown with the submissions of the establishment which are motivated by a desire not to shake the harmony of the coalition. . . . It has been said that it will take some time for the *galut* to be expunged from the Land of Israel, and what we are seeing now is a rising wave of pressure to force the Israel of the 1970s back into the *stetl*". H.F.

HERTIE LIMITED

.....
TEXTILES

★ ★ ★

MIDDLESEX HOUSE,
 34 CLEVELAND STREET,
 LONDON, W1P 6JJ

Telephone: 01-580 2189

DUNBEE-COMBEX-MARX LTD.

Dunbee House
 117 Great Portland Street,
 London, W.1

Tel. 01-580 3264/0878 (P.B.X.)

Grams: FLEXATEX LONDON,
 TELEX.

INT. TELEX 2-3540

SCHWARZSCHILD OCHS LIMITED

Walmar House,
 296 Regent Street,
 London, W.1

Telephone: 01-580 4069

Herbert Freeden

A GLANCE AT JEWISH SPAIN

Together with his luggage, the Jewish traveller carries a number of prejudices into Spain. Having in mind the Marranos and the long-standing prohibition of Jewish religious practices which was lifted only after the Second World War, he is therefore surprised to find in the English-language newspaper of Madrid, *The Sun*, among the recommended restaurants the strictly kosher "Sinai". In the same street as the Jewish eating place—the busy, boisterous main thoroughfare José Antonio Avenue—a Magen David adorns the front of a house with a banner heading "Shalom": there is a boutique whose manager Mordekhai concentrates on a clientèle of American tourists. Opposite, under the same ownership, a widely advertised "Sefarad" handicraft shop sells everything from Spanish hand-made furniture to mezuzot and other objects of Jewish religious art. There are also a number of businesses with Jewish names in other Spanish towns, but whether they belong to Jews it is difficult to ascertain. The 10,000 or so Jews living in Spain are mainly concentrated in Madrid and Barcelona.

Of course, one has to go to Sevilla, Cordoba and Toledo to have some real Jewish encounters but these remain in the museal and historical fields. Nothing Jewish is left of the one-time flourishing Jewish quarter in Sevilla, with its quaint, narrow lanes and its picturesque houses leading to a patio. Characteristically, it was renamed "Santa Cruz" ("Holy Cross") so as to expurgate all traces of the "unbelievers". Where there was once the heart of Jewish Sevilla, with its clamour of voices of buyers and sellers, there are today discothèques and artists' studios — oddly

enough, reminiscent of Jaffa with its erstwhile Arab market converted into an artists' quarter.

In Cordoba, the traces of the past are less blurred. Some ancient Jewish landmarks have been restored and made part of the tourist circuit. Local guides have included the former Jewish quarter in their tours and make a speech on Maimonides when they show his monument. It was erected in 1964 by the city of Cordoba and portrays the great philosopher without any Jewish traits, neither in his features and hairdo nor in his garments, presenting him just as an ordinary citizen of his period. The statue stands next to Juda Levi Street on the one side and the synagogue on Tiberias Square on the other.

The synagogue, dating from the early fourteenth century, was turned into a church and thus saved from destruction such as befell countless other Jewish houses of worship. In 1883, it was declared a national monument, and some major repairs were carried out later. The tops of the walls are richly decorated in stucco, with remains of golden and coloured paintings. The women's gallery is set on a three-arched veranda. Across the street was supposed to be Cordoba's largest synagogue; its stones have been used for the building of a city museum.

Spain's most medieval town, Toledo, has the best preserved remnants of a great Jewish past. Some historians maintained that the Jews came to Toledo after the destruction of Jerusalem by Nebukadnezar. One tradition relates that they were consulted as to whether the death sentence against Jesus was right, and they replied in the negative. The Jews are

said to have given the city her name, Tol'dot (Hebrew) meaning annals. There are other townships in the Toledo district which took their names from places in Israel, e.g., Escalona from Ashkelon, Maqueda from Massada and Layos from Lakhish. During the first centuries of Christianity, the city council minutes frequently speak of the Jews who were assigned a special quarter, even today known as "Juderia", with the Tagus river at its feet. Not far from the Arquillo del Judío is a house where it is still possible to see the remains of the Jewish ritual baths.

There are two synagogues well preserved—the one, which was converted into the church of "Santa Maria la Blanca" and made into a national monument in 1808; and the second, the synagogue "Transito". As it is less Christianised, it is all the more interesting. The wealthy merchant Samuel Levi, treasurer and personal friend of King Pedro of Castile, built himself a palace in 1360 whose fantastic richness and luxury called forth admiration and astonishment but also envy and censure. To make amends, he decided to build a synagogue next to his palace, and of course the house of the Lord should not be humbler than his own abode. Two centuries later, the Cretan painter El Greco moved into Levi's house which since has been turned into a museum.

The synagogue, inspired by Rabbi Meir Abdel, whose name appears in the Hebrew inscriptions on the walls, is an unobstructed rectangle, its walls covered with unbelievable pieces of filigree work—Oriental pines, vine-leaves and twisted vine-shoots, the star of David, palmettos, escutcheons of Castile and Leon, lilies-of-the-valley, delicate bows, hemispheric reliefs and other Moorish embroidery. In some square panels on the arches there are lengthy Hebrew inscriptions. The artists came from Granada to repeat the marvels of the immortal Alhambra.



The Little X Hideaways. New Pantees and Bras from Silhouette

The AJR Meals-on-Wheels Service is expanding

Additional drivers with cars are needed for collection of meals from 9 Adamson Rd., N.W.3, and deliveries in London, W.1, W.2, Wembley, Richmond, Kew areas. Regular volunteers for one or two mornings per week preferred, but stand-by drivers for emergencies also welcomed.

Mileage allowance if wanted. Only light weights, no messy containers.

Please phone: Mrs. S. Panke, AJR, 01-624 9096/7

FOR DELIVERY OF EMERGENCY MEALS PHONE 01-722 6168 between 10 and 10.30 a.m.

AJR CHARITABLE TRUST

These are the ways in which you can help.

CONTRIBUTIONS

UNDER COVENANT

GIFTS IN YOUR LIFETIME
A BEQUEST
IN YOUR WILL

AJR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY AND SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Has on its register:

Part-time office and shop personnel;
Home helps for the aged and infirm (part-time);
Alteration and mending workers (in your, or their, homes).

Requires:

Furnished and unfurnished accommodation (at reasonable rentals);

Welcomes all callers seeking employment.

AJR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY AND SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Room No. 2, 8 Fairfax Mansions,
London, NW3 6JY,
Telephone: 01-624 4449.

H. WOORTMAN & SON

8 Baynes Mews, Hampstead, N.W.3
Phone 435 3974

Continental Builder and Decorator
Specialist in Dry Rot Repairs

ESTIMATES FREE

R. & G. (ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS) LTD.

199b Belsize Road, N.W.6
624 2646/328 2646

Electrical Contractors & Stockists
of all Electrical Appliances
OFFICIALLY APPOINTED HOOVER SERVICE DEALERS

NEWS FROM GERMANY

ANNIVERSARY OF RATHENAU'S DEATH

On June 24 the 50th anniversary of the assassination of Walther Rathenau, the Governing Mayor of Berlin, Klaus Schütz, placed a wreath at the Rathenau Memorial Stone in the Königsallee, Grunewald. On the same day a Rathenau Memorial Meeting was held, under the auspices of the FDP, in the former Reichstag building. The speakers were Federal Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and the political Professor Theodor Eschenburg (Tübingen). A new annotated edition of Rathenau's writings and letters will be published in six volumes in the course of the next three years by Professor Ernst Schulin and Hans-Dieter Hellige, of the Institute for History of the Technical University, Berlin.

INSTITUTE FOR HISTORY OF GERMAN JEWS

The Hamburg Institute for the History of the German Jews, founded in 1963, will be converted into an independent trust. Until now it was run under the auspices of the Hamburgische Wissenschaftliche Stiftung. The Institute is financed by the Hamburg City, with a budget of DM. 162,000 for 1972. It has a library of 5,000 volumes and is building up archives of microfilms. Of the series "Hamburger Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Juden", published under the auspices of the Institute, so far two volumes have appeared and a third volume is in preparation.

WARBURG REMINISCENCES

Under the heading "Eine Kindheit vor 1914" the December, 1971, issue of the "Hamburgische Geschichts- und Heimatblätter" published reminiscences by Olga Lachmann-Warburg (1898-1965) which recapture the carefree atmosphere and family life she enjoyed before the First World War. The manuscript was first secretly deposited in Holland and later brought to Switzerland. The authoress was the oldest daughter of the Hamburg banker, Aby S. Warburg, a cousin of Max M. Warburg.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Birthday

Black.—Mr. Julian Black, of 96 Fernleigh Road, Glasgow, S.3, celebrated his 70th birthday on June 30.

Thanks for Congratulations

Fuss.—Ise Fuss wishes to thank all her friends for the good wishes, beautiful cards and gifts received on the occasion of her 70th birthday.

Deaths

Baneth.—Mrs. Marie Baneth (née Weisse), of 22 West Heath Drive, London, N.W.11, passed away peacefully on July 1 after a brief illness. Deeply mourned by her relatives, friends and her devoted companion, Mrs. Daly.

Hirsch.—On June 13 (Tammuz 2), Mrs. Emilie Hirsch, of Leicester, our dearly beloved mother, grandmother, great-grandmother and aunt, passed away peacefully in her 93rd year after a lifetime of hard work, courage and selfless devotion to others. Deeply mourned by her daughter, Lea Heinemann, 27 Normanton Road, Leicester, Judith and Beni Emanuel, Salford, Brigitte and Max Herman, Haifa, great-grandchildren, relatives and friends.

Saalfeld.—Mrs. Hilde Saalfeld died on June 24, aged 52. Sadly missed by her husband Werner, daughter Barbara, son Michael, daughter-in-law, Carol, relatives and her many friends.—64, Kennel Lane, Fetcham, Leatherhead, Surrey.

CLASSIFIED

The charge in these columns is 15p for five words.

Situations Vacant

Women

PART-TIME HOME HELPS available for shopping, cooking and companionship. Also: Part-time clerical and secretarial staff and bookkeepers. Please contact AJR Employment Agency: 01-624 4449.

Accommodation Vacant

TO LET to a vegetarian, one large bed-sitting room, with all comfort and use of kitchen, in London, N.W.8. Box 299.

For Sale

2 NEW DOWN FEATHER BEDS, £15.—Phone, after 5 p.m., 01-904 7473.

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.

HONORARY DOCTORATE FOR PROF. LESCHNITZER

On July 8, Professor Dr. Adolf F. Leschnitzer (New York) was awarded the honorary doctorate of the Free University, Berlin. On the occasion of the ceremony, Professor Leschnitzer delivered a lecture on "Europäisches Ereignis und deutscher Skandal—Heinrich Heine". Professor Leschnitzer has been associated with the Free University for the past 20 years by his annual lecture series and seminars on subjects connected with the history of Germany Jewry. He has also published a book on the problem of the German-Jewish relationship under the title "Saul und David" (Heidelberg, 1954). A teacher by profession, Dr. Leschnitzer was Studienrat in Berlin until 1933 and head of the School Department of the Reichsvertretung until 1939. After his emigration he was Professor of Germanistics at several colleges in New York. Dr. Leschnitzer, who is now retired, is also a Board member of the Leo Baeck Institute in New York.

WALTER BENJAMIN REMEMBERED

To mark the 80th anniversary of the birth of Walter Benjamin, the historian of literature and author, the Suhrkamp-Verlag (Frankfurt), where Benjamin's works are published, gave a reception, at which Professor Gershom G. Scholem (Jerusalem), one of Benjamin's early friends, spoke about "Walter Benjamin und sein Engel". There were also two academic lectures about Benjamin at the Frankfurt University. Walter Benjamin, who was born in Berlin and emigrated to Paris in 1934, committed suicide in 1940, when the Germans invaded France.

MAUTHAUSEN MEMORIAL

At the Mauthausen concentration camp site a memorial was unveiled to the Jewish victims of Nazism who died in the camp. Tributes were paid by the Israeli Ambassador to Austria, by the president of the Austrian Jewish community, and by the leader of the Jewish youth organisation.

ISRAELIS AWARDED AT BERLINALE

At this year's International Film Festival in Berlin the Golden Plaque of the International Writers' Guild was awarded to Gisa W. Slonim and Steve H. Stern, authors of the Israeli Festival entry "Never by Day nor by Night".

Presenting the award, the Vice-President of the Writers' Guild, Dr. Alfred H. Unger (London), described the work as the best film script of the Berlinale, and the jury of the Gandhi-Cidali Prize joined him in his judgement by giving their prize to the film as a whole.

The Golden Plaque is the only international gold medal created by writers for writers.

DREYFUS FILM REVIVED

To mark the 20th anniversary of the death of Albert Bassermann, Richard Oswald's Dreyfus-Film, first shown in 1930, was performed in the Berlin Film Club. Bassermann had played in it the role of Colonel Picquart. Other members of the cast were Fritz Kortner (Dreyfus), Grete Mosheim and Oskar Homolka. When the film was shown in the 'thirties, it was preceded by a recorded and filmed address by Dr. Bruno Weil who explained the historical and political background of the Dreyfus Affair.

COMPENSATION FOR MEDICAL EXPERIMENT VICTIMS

The International Tracing Service in Arolsen reports that all the prisoners at Dachau concentration camp near Munich subjected to medical experiments by Nazi doctors during the war have now been identified. Twenty-nine files, with a total of 350,000 names, had been studied and most of the victims, the service said, were used in malaria experiments. Survivors may now apply to the service for the documentary evidence required for compensation claims from West Germany.

HIMMLER'S AIDE "ILL"

In Essen the trial of Horst Wagner, a former head of the Jewish affairs department of the Nazi Foreign Ministry in Berlin during the war was postponed indefinitely for reasons of the defendant's health.

Miscellaneous

WANTED TO PURCHASE: Paintings, Drawings, Prints of Continental origin. Travel anywhere for viewing. Box 292.

GERMAN OR ENGLISH typewritten correspondence carried out in your own home. Moderate charges. Box 295.

EXCLUSIVE FUR REPAIRS AND RESTYLING. All kinds of fur work undertaken by first-class renovator and stylist, many years' experience and best references. Phone 01-452 5867, after 5 p.m. for appointments. Mrs. F. Phillop, 44 Ellesmere Road, Dollis Hill, London, N.W.10.

SMALL ORIENTAL RUGS expertly repaired. Please phone between 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. only. 01-435 9806.

CORSETS, CORSELETTES, BRASSIERES, made to measure, also every kind of alteration. Mme. Lise Stern, 01-723 2984.

Personal

ATTRACTIVE WIDOW, fiftyish, own big house, independent means, seeks companion in same position. Marriage considered. Box 294.

GOOD LOOKING, intelligent gentleman would like to meet attractive lady between 35 and 45 years of age. Box 293.

REFINED LADY, young 60, modern, would like to meet other, living N.W. London, with view to friendship. Box 296.

GENTLEMAN, non-Orthodox, Continental background, in his 60s, N.W. London, 5ft. 4ins., car and home owner, financially secure, seeks widow, divorcee, 50-57, attractive, domesticated, intelligent. Telephone number required. Box 297.

LADY, pleasant personality, middle-aged, with nice house, would like to meet widower of independent means for companionship (marriage considered). Must live in London area. Box 298.

MISSING PERSONS

Personal Enquiries

Rathaus.—Rosa Rathaus, born in Vienna, age approximately late 50s. Came to England late 1938/early 1939. Last seen by her cousin in 1950. Married to Englishman who is a local civil servant. Wanted by Mr. J. I. Kahane, 31 Sandal Close, Ealing, London, W.5. Phone 01-998 1128.

AJR Enquiries

Tager.—Mr. Isser Tager, last known address: 36 Fairholme Gardens, London, N.3.

THE ISRAELI SCENE

ACADEMIC DISTINCTION FOR

DR. SIEGFRIED MOSES

On July 3 the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, conferred the degree of a Doctor of Philosophy *honoris causa* on Dr. Siegfried Moses, President of the Council of Jews from Germany and of the Leo Baeck Institute, who recently celebrated his 85th birthday.

The laudation pays tribute to Dr. Moses' work as the first State Controller of Israel, who, during the twelve years he held office, "always displayed the highest standards of fearless justice, unmarred by any taint of hypocrisy or pedantry". Special reference is made to the services rendered by Dr. Moses during the dark years of the Nazis' rise to power in Germany. "His efforts on behalf of the Jewry of Germany and Central Europe", the laudation goes on, "continued without pause when he emigrated to Eretz Israel in 1937". The conferment of the degree is expressly described as a token of the Senate's high regard for Dr. Moses' labours on behalf of the Jewry of Central Europe. It is probably the first time that services in this field have been recognised in Israel by the rare distinction of an honorary doctor's degree and it is due to Dr. Moses' outstanding personality that work for our community has been honoured in this way.

Jews from Germany, especially those who are associated with the work of the Council and of the Leo Baeck Institute, extend their sincerest congratulations to Dr. Moses on his well-deserved high award.

YAD VASHEM HONOURS

Certificates of Yad Vashem, the Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority in Jerusalem, were presented to three Frenchmen by Mr. Asher Ben-Natan, the Israeli Ambassador. Canon Marie-Amedée Folliet hid many Jews in his church near the Swiss border; Father Louis Gosselin saved many others in the Louis Pasteur Hospital in Cherbourg; and Captain Duhr, a member of the Resistance, saved hundreds of people, including many Jews, in the Poitou region by issuing false identity papers and food permits.

LASER SURGERY

According to Professor Itzhak Kaplan, the head of the Beilinson Hospital's plastic surgery department at Petah Tikva, this has become the first hospital in the world to use a laser beam for operations on human beings. Those in the United States are understood to be used for operations on animals. Thirty-three Beilinson patients have so far agreed to undergo laser surgery, the advantages of which include no bleeding and minimal damage to tissue.

TERRORIST THREATS

Mr. Shimon Peres, the Communications Minister, rejected the threats by terrorists received by the International Air Transport Association if Israel did not agree to the terrorists' conditions arising from the Lod airport massacre on May 30.

The terrorists demanded that Israel should free the survivor of the Japanese gunmen responsible for the massacre or allow him to commit suicide; return the compensation paid by the Japanese Government; pay the United Nations £1,600,000 to help underdeveloped countries; and withdraw from the occupied territories. If their demands were not met they threatened "war against Jewish industries with El Al as the main target". Airports providing services to El Al aircraft would be regarded as "accomplices" and would be liable to appropriate treatment.

The airline is not introducing special measures in view of the terrorist threats, stating that the precautionary measures already in use are of proved effectiveness and cover all contingencies.

IMMIGRATION DROP

Soviet Jews continue to arrive in Israel in large numbers, but there has been a 10 per cent drop in the number of immigrants from the United States. This has been ascribed by Mr. Arye L. Pincus, chairman of the Jewish Agency, to a belief among potential settlers that an anti-immigrant atmosphere prevails in Israel at the moment. The difficulty of obtaining housing at reasonable cost is another problem.

RUSSIANS CLASH

A conference of the pro-Soviet New Communist List held in Jaffa, of which most members are Arabs, was attended by three Russian delegates. Recent immigrants from Russia and other demonstrators clashed with delegates, as a result of which 15 persons were injured and about 20 were arrested.

RETALIATION ACTION

The five Syrian officers captured by Israel during her raid in Lebanon in retaliation for the resumption of terrorist activities from Lebanese territory, will not be returned. A Security Council resolution condemned Israel's action against terrorist bases in Lebanon and called for the release of all Syrian and Lebanese military and security personnel abducted by Israeli armed forces on June 21.

Syria originally offered to exchange three Israeli airmen she holds for the Syrian officers held by Israel. Israel retorted by offering to exchange the 61 Egyptian, 45 Syrian and four Lebanese prisoners she holds for the three Israelis in Syrian hands and the ten held by the Egyptians, plus the remains of Elie Cohen, hanged in Damascus as an Israeli spy in May, 1965. The Israeli counter-offer was rejected by Egypt.

IN MEMORIAM

PIONEER IN TEXTILE TRADE

SIR NICHOLAS SEKERS

Sir Nicholas Sekers, who was born in Hungary, died recently at the age of 61. He came to this country in 1937 and founded the West Cumberland Silk Mills at Whitehaven, where industry was depressed at that time. He obtained labour in part by teaching miners' daughters to weave. By his talented designs, Seker soon became a great name in fashion, and in 1955 the concern "went public" as Sekers Fabrics Ltd. A patron of music, Seker was a trustee founder of the Glyndebourne Arts Trust, vice-chairman of the London Mozart Players, chairman of the London Philharmonic Orchestra and a member of the council of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. In recognition of his services to the arts, he was knighted in 1965.

MISS CECILIA MARX

It is learned with regret that Miss Cecilia Marx died on June 26 at Morris Feinmann House (Manchester) in her 79th year. Before she came to this country she was a teacher at the Jewish school in Cologne. After her emigration she settled in Glasgow. She took an active part in the work of the Society of Jewish Refugees in Glasgow, the local branch of the AJR, and served as its chairman for several years. She retained her contacts with the group also after she had moved to Morris Feinmann House, the Home for the Aged in Manchester.

Hers was a cheerful personality, marked by the sense of humour of her Rhineland background. She remained alert almost up to the end and only a short while ago contributed her personal reminiscences to the collection of material for a history of the Jewish refugees. She will be remembered with affection by all who knew her.

MRS. MARIE BANETH

Mrs. Marie Baneth passed away peacefully, after a short illness, on July 1. She was a daughter of the late Rabbi Dr. Samson Weisse, the Nestor of the rabbis of the former Jewish community in Berlin. Shortly before the outbreak of war she escaped to London, together with her parents, who were already of great age at that time. She looked after them with unsurpassed devotion.

After their death she became the wife of Rabbi Baneth, but was granted the happiness of married life for only a few years. As a widow she kept very much to herself. A few old friends from the Berlin days faithfully remained in touch with her. Life had been hard for Marie Baneth, but she bravely carried the burden.

"With the death of this kind-hearted woman", a friend of the Weisse family writes, "a personality representing the old Berlin tradition has left us". A small circle of relatives and friends put her to rest at Bushey.

Catering with a difference

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

LONDON AND COUNTRY

Mrs. ILLY LIEBERMAN

01-937 2872

SWISS COTTAGE HOTEL

4 Adamson Road,
London, N.W.3

TEL.: 01-722 2281

Beautifully appointed—all modern comforts.

1 minute from Swiss Cottage Tube Station

SELECT RESIDENTIAL PRIVATE HOTEL

Exquisite Continental Cuisine

H/c. C/h. Telephone in every room. Large Colour TV. Lounges. Lovely Large Terrace & Gardens. Very Quiet Position.

North Finchley, near Woodhouse Grammar School.

MRS. M. COLDWELL

11 Fenstanton Avenue,
London, N.12

Tel.: 01-445 0061

YOUR FIGURE PROBLEMS SOLVED

... by a visit to our Salon, where ready-to-wear foundations are expertly fitted and altered if required.

Newest Shades in
Hosiery

Mme H. LIEBERG

871 Finchley Rd., Golders Green,
N.W.11 (next to Post Office)

01-455 8673

Continental Boarding House

Well-appointed rooms, excellent food. TV. Garden. Congenial atmosphere. Reasonable rates. A permanent home for the elderly. Security and continuity of management assured by

Mrs. A. Wolff & Mrs. H. Wolff (Jnr)
3 Hemstal Road, London,
NW6 2AB. Tel.: 01-624 8521

Hotel Pension ARLET

MRS. L. SCHWARZ
77 ST. GABRIEL'S RD., LONDON, N.W.2
Tel.: 452 4029
Exquisitely furnished rooms for visitors and permanent guests.
Central heating. TV. Radios. Garden.

PERSONALIA

FIRST CHAIRMAN OF THE AJR

Centenary of Adolf Schoyer's Birth

In the life of Adolf Schoyer (1872-1961), who was born 100 years ago on August 28, three periods may be clearly distinguished.

During the first third of our century, he took part in the eventful economic life of Berlin as a widely known and recognised merchant and held a number of public offices. He acted as expert for the metal trade and commercial judge, and he was a member of the Stock Exchange board and of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce. A man of conservative-observant leanings, he also played an active and sometimes leading and influential role on the Board of the Berlin Jewish community and a number of national Jewish organisations as well as in the B'nai B'rith Lodges—until 1938.

During the following eight years he lived as a refugee in England. Here he looked after his business interests as far as circumstances made this possible, cared for the members of his family dispersed all over the world and, again, devoted himself to the well-being of his fellow-Jews. In 1941, he was one of the founders of the AJR and became its first chairman. He thus had an important share in the development of the organisation during the first difficult years of its existence. He was also a co-founder of the Council of Jews from Germany and of the Leo Baeck Lodge.

After the end of the war, he felt drawn back to Berlin. He went there first on a temporary basis but soon decided to stay for good and was still granted 15 years of active retirement in the city of his birth. His counsel and his experience were most valuable for the re-established Jewish community. Of no lesser importance was his presence in Berlin for the planning of the restitution and compensation legislation, an issue of paramount importance also for the emigrated German Jews, represented by the "Council". As a gifted negotiator and co-ordinator, he was for many years a most successful and effective chairman of the "Berliner Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Vertretungen politisch, rassisch und religiös Verfolgter".

On the 100th anniversary of his birth we remember with gratitude the personality of Adolf Schoyer whose life was marked by devoted service to our community.

E. G. LOWENTHAL (Berlin).

CENTENARIAN AT OTTO HIRSCH HOUSE

Mrs. Maud Solomon

Her many friends will want to join us in extending hearty congratulations to Mrs. Maud Solomon on her forthcoming 100th anniversary on August 22.

She has been a popular resident of Otto Hirsch House, Kew, since 1959, having endeared herself to all and aroused great admiration by her remarkable vitality. For many years she was an efficient switchboard operator at the home, and only recently because of her eyesight was obliged to relinquish the position; but she does not grumble about that because, as she put it, "at my age something has to go, and look at my teeth—most of them are my own".

She was born in Sydney, Australia, but spent a great part of her life in Germany where she did social work in Frankfurt a/M. When she came to England in 1939 she was instrumental in helping many others to follow her here.

On this memorable occasion we raise our editorial glass and wish Maud Solomon "Good health and happiness in times to come".

MR. MAC GOLDSMITH, 70

Mr. Mac Goldsmith (Leicester) recently celebrated his 70th birthday. His outstanding public services have been widely recognised in the city of his residence. Last year Leicester University conferred on him the title of honorary doctor of law, and a few months later he was made a Freeman of Leicester. These awards reflect not only his achievements as an industrialist but also his constructive contributions to the cultural life of the city, which include the endowment of the Goldsmith Record Library and his association with the Leicester Theatre Trust. Mr. Goldsmith is also a trustee of the Leicester Hebrew Congregation and a life-governor of London's Hillel House. At the same time, he has retained his loyalty to his community of origin and always been a most helpful supporter of the AJR. We extend our sincerest congratulations to Mr. Goldsmith.

CHECKMATE

The recent world chess championship made front-page news by the unpredictable behaviour of Bobby Fischer, the young American grandmaster. Fischer's mother is Jewish, which halachically makes him a Jew, but he has become a member of the Seventh Day Adventists which explains his refusal to travel on the Sabbath. The world champion, Boris Spassky, a Russian, also has a Jewish mother and is generally described as being a Jew.

DR. JOACHIM PRINZ 70

Rabbi Dr. Joachim Prinz (Newark, N.J., U.S.A.) celebrated his 70th birthday a short while ago. Many ex-Berliners remember him as the rabbi of the Friedenstempel. By his specific approach he succeeded in making Jews of the district aware of the message of Judaism and the contemporary problems of the Jewish people. Especially after 1933, his courageous sermons helped to retain and strengthen the morale of Berlin Jewry.

After having been forced by the Nazi authorities to emigrate, he settled in the United States where, as a close friend of the late Stephen Wise, he soon obtained leading positions in Jewish life. He is Chairman of the Governing Council of the World Jewish Congress and Co-Chairman of the World Conference of Jewish Organisations (Cojo). We extend our sincerest congratulations to Dr. Prinz and wish him many more years of undiminished youthful vigour.

REUNION OF CAMP SURVIVORS

Gratitude to C.B.F.

Among the Jews who had miraculously escaped the gas chambers and were found alive in May, 1945, were a number of children separated from their parents, mostly orphaned. With permission from the British Government, the Central British Fund for Jewish Relief and Rehabilitation brought 732 of them over to this country.

Recently, several hundred of those boys and girls, now grown up, some of them accompanied by their own children, attended their annual reunion in London. They came from all over Britain, from Israel, the USA, Argentina, Canada and Columbia, specially to meet again. Many have reached the top of their professions or achieved success in business, but they have not forgotten May 1945.

Amongst them was one man who was a T.B. case when he arrived in the United Kingdom. It was doubtful if he would recover, but he was sent to a sanatorium in Switzerland where he was cured. He came from America to join his friends on this occasion, having with him a photograph of his wife and child.

The "45 Aid Committee" have a fund to help those of their number who are not doing so well and those now suffering the hardships they themselves know. As always at the reunion dinner of the "45 Aid Society", a cheque was presented to the organisation which brought them to England—the Central British Fund. This year they gave £750 to help the Central British Fund care for Jews now coming out of and those left behind in Eastern European and Moslem countries.

The toasts to Her Majesty the Queen and the President of the State of Israel were proposed, and grace said by the young sons of members of the original 732.

JEWISH BOOKS

of all kinds, new & second-hand. Whole libraries & single volumes bought. Telex. Bookbinding.

M. SULZBACHER

JEWISH & HEBREW BOOKS (also purchase)
4 Sneath Avenue, Golders Green Road,
London, N.W.11. Tel.: 455 1694

For English and German Books

HANS PREISS

International Booksellers

LIMITED

14 Bury Place, London, W.C.1
405 4941

MADE-TO-MEASURE

Double-knit Jersey wool and drip-dry
Crimplene. Coats, Dresses, Suits, Slacks,
Trouser-suits. From £4.95p inclusive
material. Outsize our speciality.
Customers' own material made up.

SCALA MODELS

8 AVERY ROW (near CLARIDGES), W.1
Tel.: 01-493 8837.

HIGHEST PRICES

paid for
Gentlemen's cast-off Clothing,
WE GO ANYWHERE, ANY TIME

S. DIENSTAG

(01-272 4484)

B. L. WEISS

PRINTERS · STATIONERS

ST. ALBANS LANE · LONDON · NW11
Telephone: 01-458 3220

THE DORICE

Continental Cuisine—Licensed

169a Finchley Road, N.W.3

(624 6301)

PARTIES CATERED FOR

LUGGAGE

HANDBAGS, UMBRELLAS AND
ALL LEATHER GOODS

TRAVEL GOODS

H. FUCHS

267 West End Lane, N.W.6

'Phone 435 2602

PHOTOCOPIES

QUICK and RELIABLE

GOLDERSTAT

'Phone: 01-455 5643
54 GOLDERS GARDENS, N.W.11
'Phone: 01-254 5464 (5 lines)
25 DOWNHAM ROAD, N.1