

INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Ernest Hearst

BROTHERLINESS AND ITS
DISCONTENTS

Germany's New Left

Politics, like clothes, have their fashion. The mood of the time proves as irresistible to the makers of public opinion as do the dictates of the couturiers decreeing what can or cannot be worn. In the 'thirties, when National Socialism was in the ascendant, trendy intellectuals, academics and the manipulators of popular resentments found it useful to indulge in nationalism, leadership and antisemitism. In those days the now so self-consciously Left-wing IRA sported, it may be recalled, blue shirts and the Hitler salute. Yet though the terminology of politics changes with the *Zeitgeist*, the emotions and aggressions it articulates often remain unchanged, and even in politics the *dernier cri* all too often turns out to be slightly refurbished "old hat."

Only four or five years ago anti-Jewish attitudes or thoughts were taboo in Germany. If there was perhaps a shade of cloying artificiality in the obligatory good-will extended to "our Jewish fellow-citizens", in the violence with which the press reacted against any inconsequential antisemitic utterances by the "unteachables", the revulsion against the enormities committed "in our name" was nevertheless genuine and sincere. Jews, it was felt, were entitled to some demonstrative proof of collective shame and compassion. But shame, remorse and pity are ephemeral emotions; the claims they make on the conscience are too demanding to sustain over a period of time and by way of self-justification easily turn against the objects of their former concern.

Germany's younger generation, untainted by the failings of their elders, was quite naturally the most vociferous in its denunciation of their barbarities and most eager to "redeem the past". And predictably it is also this younger generation, which in its general and wholesale disenchantment with the ills and agonies of our age, now begins to question its erstwhile pro-Jewish commitment. It discovered and eagerly embraced in the neo-Marxism of Marcuse and his disciples not only a blueprint for total happiness but also an all-encompassing explanation for the frustrations, tensions and conflicts bedeviling our personal, social and international relations. Undeterred by such sense-defying concepts as "repressive tolerance" and the glaring failures and malfunctions of applied Marxism-Leninism, they gaily reinstated capitalism as the arch-enemy of peace, progress and paradise. In this scenario Fascism figures as the last ditch defence of a moribund capitalism and National Socialism, notwithstanding the specifics of its ideology, is treated not as a phenomenon *sui generis* but

as a mere adjunct to and variant of Fascism.

Given these assumptions it seems to follow that the middle-classes were by their very nature the begetters as well as the beneficiaries of the Nazi tyranny, and that even the bourgeois Jews, although doomed to be destroyed by Hitler, must, nevertheless, be held responsible for his rise to power. It is perhaps uncharitable—though not irrelevant—to note that the young Left-wing militants, who now cast the Jews of the Weimar period into the part of, at best, unwilling supporters of Hitler and, therefore, deserving condemnation rather than sympathy, belong sociologically to that stratum of middle-class intellectuals which has traditionally rationalised and propagated antisemitism in Germany. Although the new revolutionaries would strenuously deny the charge of disseminating a refurbished version of the ancient prejudice, it would be difficult to find another interpretation of the perverse misrepresentations of which, to give an example, Professor Reinhard Kühnle delivered himself in his critique of Nolte's concept of Fascism:

"The Jewish bourgeoisie (he asserts) reacted as bourgeoisie; it regarded Fascism as an anti-Communist movement which might, at worst, attack greengrocers from Galicia, but would not admit that such highly respectable personages as doctors, professors, solicitors and writers could be exposed to the plebeian terror without provoking Germany's *haute bourgeoisie* into a show of class solidarity and active resistance". (*Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 1970 H.2-3.)

Although only a comparatively young academic, unaware of the antisemitic brutalities "respectable" Jews had to endure long before Hitler came to power, could have written these lines, it is difficult to believe that he was misled by ignorance alone. To speak of Fascism when the point at issue was Nazi antisemitism, illustrates the uses to which semantic imprecision can be put. For Fascism suggests authoritarian, anti-Socialist, militantly nationalistic Right-wing extremism; an option—however repugnant—open to Jews and one of which they admittedly availed themselves in Italy. National Socialism, on the other hand, was an antisemitic race religion threatening the very survival of Jews. Both to those who posed and those who faced the threat, the class struggle was a meaningless irrelevancy. It is precisely because the tragedy of the "Final Solution" cuts across and, indeed, invalidates the tenets of any class based ideology that those anxious to reinstate it are compelled to use this kind of terminological camouflage.

It would be unfair to accuse Hans-Helmuth Knütter's *Die Juden und die deutsche Linke in der Weimarer Republik* (Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf, 1971) of similarly deliberate distortions. He has diligently studied the vast literature on the subject, both Jewish and non-Jewish. He has also been at pains to achieve "critical detachment" disregarding "unjustified susceptibilities of the persecuted Jews". This implied dissatisfaction with current views has predictably and at times provocatively affected his findings. Trying to discover the reasons for antisemitism he constructs a sort of psychogram, noting under the heading *Jewish Characteristics*: "Jewish intellectuals have difficulties in attaining the discipline necessary for party-political work or the running of a public office", a disability which, in his opinion, accounted "for the rapidly diminishing Jewish influence in central and local government after the November revolution". Were these, then, one is bound to wonder, the inadequacies responsible for the rapidly declining influence of Rosa Luxemburg and Walther Rathenau? One is also struck by the localised nature of these deficiencies; they signally failed to inhibit a Disraeli, Trotsky, Blum, Shinwell, Kissinger, Slansky, etc., etc.

A little later a quotation taken from Eva Reichmann's *Flucht in den Hass* suggests that "propaganda which by singling out Jews as a special group, made them the object of hatred" figured prominently among the factors creating anti-Jewish feeling. Quotations out of context can be misleading, and the reader is again left to wonder how nurses, postmen, bus conductors or, for that matter, any other easily identifiable group managed to elude the hate producing factor. But the conclusions Knütter deduces from this factor are even more amazing. This antisemitic effect, he notes, "can be produced by religious instruction in the classroom, but equally can it be generated by philosemitism", a failing to which, in his opinion, Germany's post-1945 literature was particularly prone. Again one wonders about the ethos of a society in which the effort to deal understandingly with the agonies of a doomed minority is bound to prove counter-productive. In fact, unless Knütter can provide incontrovertible evidence for his assumption, I would be inclined to believe, he has judged his countrymen too harshly.

The burden of his whole argument is that German Jewry's middle-class character rendered its relations with the Left and *vice versa* somewhat ambivalent and that the disagreements within the Jewish camp between the Zionists and the assimilationists as to the nature and solution of their predicament further aggravated the already existing ambiguities. Consequently, co-operation between the Left and the Jews, the two most exposed adversaries of the rising Nazi movement, was less wholehearted and effective than it might, and should, have been. In his view, "the intellectual mood of the time was, in the final analysis, responsible for the defensive

Continued on page 2, column 1

BROTHERLINESS AND ITS DISCONTENTS

Continued from page 1

attitude of the Left and the Jews. The social cleavages between them account for the feebleness of their struggle against the common enemy. . . . Sociologically the Western Jews belonged to the bourgeoisie and hence to the opposite side in the class confrontation". From these premises, at best meaningless to the Jewish condition in the last, desperate years of Weimar, Knütter proceeds to the crowning misstatement which concludes his book. "The irreconcilable internal Jewish dissensions, the socio-ideological tensions in their relations to the Left and the strength of German antisemitism resulted in the destruction of the Jewish minority, which never wanted to be one".

The causes deemed to be responsible for the Holocaust as well as the order of importance allocated to them are too manifestly absurd to warrant a detailed refutation. Jews, one per cent of the population, simply were too weak to stem the rising Nazi tide or to prevent their own destruction. What requires an explanation is why Knütter failed to notice so glaringly self-evident a fact.

Not that he is ill-disposed or unsympathetic towards Jews. But dealing with a particularly gifted, articulate and successful community, he inclines to over-estimate the influence they could exert on the course of events. He also takes Jewish utterances—particularly self-critical ones—too readily at face value and seems strangely insensitive to the devastating hatreds to which they tried to find reasonable answers and dignified responses. Indeed, students of the recent past anxious to get the feel of the Weimar years and to discover how the so-called *Judenfrage* poisoned the atmosphere and produced a degree of intellectual disorientation which ultimately resulted in a near total eclipse of rationality, should not miss Knütter's monograph. It also casts new light on the manifestations of antisemitism within the Left. The chapters dealing with frequent Communist failures to oppose and occasional efforts to emulate antisemitic Nazi slogans belong to the most illuminating and saddest in the whole book.

Two misconceptions, however, seem to have dulled his judgment and impaired his much vaunted objectivity. One was to regard the "Jewish Question" as an issue primarily rooted in the Jewish condition and the ethnic as well as psychological peculiarities of their identity. This is a naïve and even biased view, for as a matter of demonstrable fact, it is the environment, the idiosyncrasies of the host nation, which determine the size, nature and urgency of its *Judenfrage*. Knütter failed to see that many of the tensions he accepts as inherent in the situation could not have arisen, and, in fact, did not arise, in more tolerant, civilised and compassionate societies.

The other and in its implications more dangerous misconception was to regard the rise of Hitler as a manifestation of sociological rather than of ideological forces. To interpret the Nazi descent into barbarity merely as an aspect of the class struggle has all the attractions of simplicity. Simplicity, however, is rarely an attribute of truth. But the sociological approach also has other "advantages" to offer. By disallowing moral imperatives their historical dimension, it permits a postulated and impersonal logic of events to transform the victims of million-fold murder into their own executioners and so solves any awkward problems of conscience and

responsibility. In as much as Knütter is an exponent of the new German trend of looking at the "Jewish Question", his book marks a departure from the now unfashionable attempt to "overcome the past" and progress towards a broader human solidarity.

Donald L. Niewyk's *Socialist, Anti-Semite, and Jew* (Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, 1971) is a rewarding and well-documented study of the German social-democratic response to antisemitism in the inter-war years. Narrower in scope, but less controversial than Knütter, Niewyk's investigations confirm that the party's attitude to Jews was basically helpful and comradely.

Radical reappraisals of history tend to reflect a preoccupation with the present rather than the past. Kühnle's fulminations and to a lesser degree Knütter's more academically restrained contentions find their immediate practical application in the teachings of the New Left. Believers, like the Nazis, in what Fannon called "sacred violence", or stripped of its rhetoric in violence for its own sake, the Marxist *enragés* of our day can naturally have little sympathy for the victims of the savagery they preach. Their strenuous efforts to have the image of the Holocaust Jew recast has also its psychological motivations.

The antisemitic activities of the German New Left have so far been obscured by an exaggerated and almost obsessive concern with the antics of Germany's fragmented and politically inconsequential neo-Nazis. The New Left militants, unlike their competitors on the Right, have a power base in the universities and command a considerable following among the students and young academics. Their antisemitism is the more dangerous because it does not use the language of a discredited régime, but is couched in the jargon of a movement, which has been mistakenly accepted, on the strength of its professed intentions rather than its actual performance, as progressive, idealistic and liberating. For all that, the new antisemitism, thinly disguised as anti-Zionism, even fails to make Marxist sense. In his extremely informative brochure *Das Israelpseudos der Pseudolinken* (Colloquium Verlag, Berlin, 1971) Professor Michael Landmann, of West Berlin's Free University exposes point by point the faulty Marxism of the current anti-Israel and anti-Zionist campaign. Divided into three sections the book consists of Professor Landmann's repudiations, an account of Israel's Socialist achievements by an Israeli contributor and a brief outline by another Israeli of the background facts of the Middle Eastern conflict, too brief perhaps to accom-

modate its complexities and to do justice to Arab viewpoints.

To the observer of the changing political climate in the Federal Republic, Professor Landmann's arguments throw interesting side-lights on the anti-Jewish mood animating her Left-wing radicals. "Why (he asks) do they never demand active participation in the Vietcong's struggle against the USA, but insist nowadays on just such a commitment in support of the Palestine guerrillas?" This question goes to the heart of the matter. There are no rational grounds for such a preference, but some irrational ones, all equally disreputable. Particularly in Germany any appeal to fight the Jews in Israel must strike a responsive chord among all those who had previously either actively or passively assisted in their extermination!

The Nazi slogan *Juda verrecke* has been up-dated by their Left-wing successors into *Schlagt die Zionisten tot, macht den Mittleren Osten rot*. According to a *Times* report (7-9-72), leaflets bearing a similar message were handed out in Munich the day after the massacre of the Israeli sportsmen. Their youthful distributors were arrested before the outraged crowd could turn upon them. That all the dialectics in the book cannot wash away the shameful Nazi connection is realised by the activists themselves. A leaflet confiscated by the West Berlin police after an abortive attempt to blow up the Jewish community hall, held "German guilt feelings" responsible for the "Left's continued paralysis in facing up to the theoretical implications of the Middle Eastern conflict". It denounced any anti-Fascism not "explicitly and unequivocally" committed to the fighting *Fedayin* as "neurotic, backward-looking and obsessed with past history". Similarly, Kunzelmann, founder of one of Berlin's communes and a leading figure in student politics, having joined the *Fedayin* complained that the insufficient support for their cause was probably due to the *Judenknax*, the thing about the Jews.

How powerful are these commendable inhibitions? In Germany, as elsewhere, the New Left has failed to enlist the popular and working-class support which alone can give it a semblance of legitimacy. But whereas in the rest of the world the influence of Left-wing radicalism on the campuses is waning, in Germany it is still growing and, as this enquiry tried to show, also tends to affect the unacknowledged and often unconscious motivations forming public opinion. It is to be hoped that the shrill irrationalism of the New Left, its clamour for instant perfection and the elimination of sin will prove to be as short-lived as similar movements have been in the past. The outsider can do little more than refuse to be taken in by ideological clap-trap and, recognising in the new anti-Zionism the old, genocidal Nazi antisemitism, expose it as such.

Feuchtwanger (London) Ltd.

Bankers

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

Telephone: 01-600 8151

Telex: London 885822

HOME NEWS ANGLO-JUDAICA

DIPLOMA TAX

Action by Foreign Office

The Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Office has drawn the attention of a senior official of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs to "the strength of feeling in this country on the question of Soviet Jews" and particularly to the latest tax on intending emigrants.

The Women's Committee for Soviet Jewry organised a torchlight vigil outside the Soviet Embassy in London the day the Soviet Government was to ratify its tax on would-be emigrants to Israel. A short service was conducted by the Haham, Rabbi Dr. Solomon Gaon. Passers-by joined in the vigil of hundreds of Jews carrying torches, drawn by the combined London synagogue choir singing prayers.

PLEA FOR RUSSIAN JEWESS

A group of women, Jewish and non-Jewish, led by actress Hayley Mills and Barbara Oberman, demonstrated outside the Soviet Embassy in protest over the treatment of Ludmilla Prussakova, a Moscow-Jewish woman who is expecting a baby and who is in poor health. Mrs. Prussakova and her husband have been prevented from going to Israel despite repeated applications. Presenting a letter to the Embassy, Miss Mills (in private life Mrs. Roy Boulting) pointed out that she herself was expecting a baby and felt impelled to respond to the call for help from a woman in distress in Moscow. (The action followed an article by Bernard Levin in his *Times* column, in which he wrote about Mrs. Prussakova's plight.)

LONDON SOVIET MUSICAL FESTIVAL

Boycott by Albert Hall President

Sir Louis Gluckstein, president of the Royal Albert Hall, stated that he would boycott a concert to be held in the Hall as part of a Festival of Soviet and Russian Music. Sir Louis told the *Jewish Chronicle* that he would not patronise anything that was arranged with the approval of the Soviet Government at a time when Jews in Russia were being persecuted. He added that he hoped other "self-respecting Jews" would share his view.

Mr. Harold Sebag-Montefiore, Chairman of the Greater London Arts and Recreation Committee, stated that he will not attend any concerts of the Festival "because of the inhuman treatment of Soviet Jews." The GLC is one of the sponsors of the Festival.

LABOUR FRIENDS OF ISRAEL DINNER

On the occasion of the Labour Party conference in Blackpool, Labour Friends of Israel gave a dinner party which was attended by the leader of the Opposition and Mrs. Wilson, Denis Healey, Ron Hayward, the newly-elected General Secretary of the Labour Party, members of Parliament and other delegates. Mr Harold Wilson, who was not scheduled to address the gathering, took the floor nevertheless. He said he stood by every word of his original statement after the Munich tragedy. He also stated that he was looking forward to his visit to Israel.

Another meeting, jointly sponsored by Poale Zion and the Labour Friends of Israel was presided over by Edward Short, MP, former Minister of Education and Deputy Leader of the Labour Party. The speakers included Aharon Yadlin, General Secretary of Israel's Labour Party, and Ian Mikardo, MP.

TORIES ATTEND PRO-ISRAEL MEETING

Thirty-five MPs accepted invitations to a meeting of the Anglo-Israel Friendship League, held in Blackpool during the Conservative Party Conference. Among the MPs were Mr. Peter Thomas, QC, Secretary of State for Wales, Mr. Julian Amery, Minister for Housing and Construction, and Mr. David Howell, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Northern Ireland.

BRITAIN'S AMBASSADOR TO ISRAEL

Mr. William B. J. Ledwidge, Britain's new Ambassador to Israel, went there from Finland where he had been Minister for the past four years.

He had requested the Israel posting, said Mr. Ledwidge, because, among other reasons, it was "an exciting place where something new is happening of great importance to all of us." The son of an old Irish family and a Roman Catholic, Mr. Ledwidge has expressed his intention to learn Hebrew. As a representative of the British Government he said he would do whatever he could to bring about peace in the Middle East. That peace should be the kind "that left Israel a member of the United Nations and a free community on an equal footing with every other country".

HIGH DISTINCTION FOR SIR LUDWIG GUTTMANN

Sir Ludwig Guttman was awarded the Star of the Grand Cross of the German Order of Merit, the highest distinction of the Federal German Republic. The honour was presented to Sir Ludwig by President Heinemann himself at the opening of the 21st international Stoke Mandeville games for the paralysed in Heidelberg. Sir Ludwig is president of the international games committee and chairman of the Paraplegics Sports Endowment Fund.

We extend our sincerest congratulations to Sir Ludwig Guttman who, as our readers know, has been associated with the work of the AJR since its inception and is a member of its board.

AWARD TO REFUGEE SCIENTIST

Dr. Hermann Lehmann, FRS, Professor of Clinical Biochemistry in Cambridge, was awarded an honorary doctor degree by the University of Frankfurt. Professor Lehmann was born on Halle 62 years ago and came to this country as a refugee.

FROM FALMOUTH TO HAIFA

Mr. Irwin Druce and his wife, Irene, formerly of Glasgow, sailed into Haifa Bay on their trimaran from Falmouth, after two years at sea. They believe they are the first to have accomplished the feat of covering 5,000 miles in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean using sail alone.

The couple were deeply moved when a welcoming flotilla of yachts arrived in Haifa Bay to escort them. They are joining an ulpan to learn Hebrew, and thereafter may decide to settle in Israel.

NON-JEWS INTERESTED IN JUDAICA

Birmingham has shown a marked increase of interest by non-Jewish students in Jewish affairs and Jewish community life. The new central library building is to contain a much enlarged section on religion and Judaism in particular and the Birmingham Jewish reference library is being used more than ever, particularly by non-Jews.

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

BELSIZE SQUARE SYNAGOGUE

invites you and your friends to come to their

CHANUCAH BAZAAR

Saturday, November 18, from 5 p.m.

Sunday, November 19, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.

at 51 BELSIZE SQUARE, LONDON, N.W.3

(Near Swiss Cottage)

ENTRANCE 10p.

Welfare Accommodation

In the next five years the major Jewish social welfare organisations will spend more than £3 million on building operations to increase accommodation for the elderly, the sick and the young. Six major projects by the Jewish Welfare Board are expected to cost more than £1½ million over the next three years.

Ajex Parade

The annual remembrance parade and service of the Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen and Women, to be held at the Cenotaph in Whitehall on November 19, will for the first time include serving members of the Forces and uniformed reservists.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Denis Spotswood, Chief of Air Staff, will be the reviewing officer at the parade, at which the service will be conducted by the Chief Rabbi, Dr Immanuel Jakobovits, and the Rev. Dr. Isaac Levy. The guest speaker at the rally and reunion to be held in the evening at the London Coliseum, will be Mr. Jeremy Thorpe, leader of the Liberal Party. The 70-strong Jewish Youth Orchestra will also participate.

"Applause" Performance for Elderly

The première of the new musical, "Applause," to aid the Hammerson Home for Elderly Jews, takes place at Her Majesty's Theatre on Wednesday, November 15. The film won the best musical of the year Tony Award when presented in New York and stars Lauren Bacall, who is Jewish. Impresario Bernard Delfont is chairman of the committee for the première, assisted by Mrs. Sue Hammerson.

Synagogue Vandalism

The Fieldgate Street Synagogue in the East End was attacked by vandals, who smashed windows and damaged lighting. Antisemitic slogans were daubed on the entrance of the Ilford Federation Synagogue. The walls of Clarks College nearby were also daubed with similar slogans, as was Gants Hill underground station.

Hospital Request

Mr. Max Heller, a Surbiton bachelor who died in July at the age of 97, left £2,500 and the residue of his estate to the Shaare Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem. The amount expected to accrue to the hospital is at least £100,000 and the bequest is one of the largest, if not the largest, the hospital has received. Mr Heller was born in Austria and came to Britain shortly before the outbreak of the Second World War.

Reinterment of Sephardi Remains

The Sephardi ecclesiastical authorities are to open 7,000 graves in the disused Sephardi Nuevo cemetery in Mile End Road. The remains will be reinterred in a one-acre site at Brentwood, Essex as the result of the acquisition of the land, used as a cemetery since 1733, by Queen Mary College.

Many former leaders of the Sephardi community are buried in Mile End Road, including Hahamim and members of the Montefiore and Disraeli families, as well as the financier, Samson Gideon.

Glasgow Fire

The banqueting hall of the Giffnock and Newlands Synagogue suffered extensive fire damage estimated at £30,000. The blaze was prevented from spreading to the adjoining synagogue, from which police helped to carry the scrolls of the law as a safety measure.

Police said that arson was not suspected and that an electrical fault may have caused the fire.

Leeds Hillel House

Hillel House in Leeds, which was in grave danger of closing last year, opened again as usual at the start of the new university term. Although the crisis has been averted for the time being, financial support from the community is still of paramount importance.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

UNITED STATES

Nixon and Soviet Tax

In New York President Nixon told a group of prominent Jews working to re-elect him that "harsh confrontation" with the Soviet Union on the recently imposed Soviet emigration tax on educated Jews wishing to leave for Israel would be counter-productive. It would not do for the Russians to lose face in the matter, and opposing the proposed new trade arrangement with Russia would be to no avail.

An emergency meeting in Washington accused the President of paying only "lip service" to the emigration tax problem. The meeting addressed an open letter to President Nixon demanding that American credits and trade concessions to the Soviet Union be denied "so long as Soviet Jews are subject to extortionate emigration taxes."

In talks with President Nixon held in Washington, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Minister, indicated a more flexible Soviet attitude to Jewish emigration and easing of the restrictions placed on it. Mr. Gromyko also indicated that the Russian authorities would "soften" the enforcement of the tax.

"Reverse Discrimination" Alleged

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has filed a formal complaint with California University. The complaint alleges that the university's "affirmative action" programme to increase minority representation among students, staff and faculty, has resulted in a policy of "reverse discrimination" against Whites.

American Jews, with their traditional emphasis on education are vastly over-represented on campuses in both the student union and faculty club in proportion to their percentage of the total population. Roughly, 25 per cent of all Americans aged between 18 and 24 attend college, but the figure among young Jews is over 90 per cent. American Jews do not enjoy official "minority" status and are increasingly concerned that "affirmative action" will hit them first, not only on college campuses but in the civil service, teaching and other professions, and in large business concerns affected by Federal regulations.

FIRST JEWISH PREMIER FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

The New Democratic Party's decisive victory in British Columbia's recent election meant the election of Canada's first Jewish provincial Premier. Mr David Barrett, a 41-year-old former Vancouver social worker, is Canada's first New Democratic Premier, his party having won more seats in the election than all the others combined, sweeping from office the Social Credit Party which had been in power for 20 years.

Mr Barrett, who entered politics twelve years ago after his dismissal from Government social service employment for "making Socialist speeches," was elected leader of the New Democratic Party in British Columbia in 1970. He was for a time executive director of the Vancouver Jewish Community centre and also the director of its child and family bureau, although he is not active in Jewish communal affairs.

The Minister of Rehabilitation in the new government is British-born Mr Norman Levi. Serving in the British Army during the Second World War, he was among the troops who liberated Bergen-Belsen. He later went to Israel and was a member of a kibbutz until 1951. His wife teaches at a Hebrew School in Vancouver, and one of their children is president of Vancouver Habonim.

ARGENTINA

Writer Honoured

The eminent Argentine writer, poet and academician, Mr Jorge Luis Borges, has been elected an honorary member of the Jewish Museum in Buenos Aires for his tributes to "Jewish cultural creativeness and history of the Jewish people."

ITALY

Reassurances on Antisemitism

Mr Giulio Andreotti, the Italian Prime Minister, discussed the problems of Italian Jewry with Judge Sergio Piperno, the president of the Union of Italian Jewish Communities. Judge Piperno called particular attention to the "Molotov cocktail" attacks this year on the Padua, Trieste and Gorizia synagogues. The Prime Minister said that the Italian Government was determined to curb all manifestations of antisemitism as well as all forms of racialism, intolerance and violence. Later he told a meeting in a Milan industrial suburb: "We must not allow the rebirth of fascism in any form. . . ."

Ministers Discuss Terrorism

The Foreign Ministers of the ten member-countries of the enlarged Common Market met in Rome, where they extensively discussed ways of curbing terrorism. A communique stated that the Ministers "analysed the grave problems raised by acts of terrorism and reprisals" after the West German Foreign Minister had "called attention to recent terrorist acts on West German territory". It said that the countries would also co-ordinate their policies and actions if the issue is placed on the agenda of the United Nations. The communique concluded by stating that it had been decided to entrust to the Community's political committee at its meeting at The Hague the task of elaborating suggestions for co-operation between all countries' security forces.

Dr Kurt Waldheim, the U.N. Secretary-General, has requested that the problem of terrorism should be included on the agenda for the next session.

ADMITTANCE TO SPANISH BAR

Believed to be the first Jew in modern times to be admitted to the Spanish Bar, Dr. Solomon Bensabat was recently accorded recognition by the Malaga District Council to practise as a member of the city's Society of Advocates.

ALICANTE COMMUNITY

Alicante, on Spain's Mediterranean coast, has founded a new Jewish community with a membership of 50 families. The community is one of the most prosperous in Spain and some of its families have lived in the region for centuries.

There are seven other communities in Spain and her possessions, and a prayer house in Majorca.

NETHERLANDS

Children's Saviour Commemorated

In memory of Walter Sueskind, the German Jewish Resistance fighter who took refuge in Holland from Nazi Germany, the bridge across the Nieuwe Herengracht, an Amsterdam canal marking the boundary of the former Jewish district near the Amstel River, has been named after him by the Amsterdam municipality.

About 1,000 Jewish children and adults were saved by Mr Sueskind from deportation during the war, by transferring them to the care of other resistance fighters. He and his family were arrested in 1943, and he died in Auschwitz.

DANISH COMMUNITY ROW

Chief Rabbi Bent Melchior has announced that he will be resigning as from July 1 next year. Professor Isi Foighel, president of the Danish community's board of representatives, has also resigned. This followed differences between Rabbi Melchior and the lay leaders of the board over a memorial service held in Copenhagen's main synagogue for the murdered Israeli Olympic sportsmen. Apparently, Rabbi Melchior organised the special memorial service in reply to urgent appeals by Jewish youth groups and non-Jewish sports associations, against the wishes of the board of representatives who wanted memorial prayers recited at the Rosh Hashana service in synagogue instead. Professor Foighel announced his resignation after the issue had been strongly debated in the Danish national press.

FURTHER ARRESTS IN RUSSIA

At least 27 people were arrested in Moscow when a large number of Soviet Jews tried to protest to the Supreme Soviet against the education tax on intending emigrants. Two of those arrested were sent to mental hospitals, eight received short gaol terms for alleged "hooliganism," and ten were later released.

In Moscow, too, about 50 people, mainly Jews, were arrested after trying to demonstrate in front of the Lebanese Embassy in protest at the killing of the Israeli sportsmen in Munich. Amongst the protestors was academician Andrei Sakharov, the leader of the Soviet Human Rights Committee, his daughter and his son-in-law, who are not Jews. Professor Alexander Lerner and several other Soviet Jewish intellectuals were also among the demonstrators.

At Babi Yar, in Kiev, where mass murders took place by the Nazis in 1941, police arrested eleven of a group of 26 Jews attempting to lay wreaths in memory of the murdered Israeli sportsmen.

EXCUSES FOR POLISH "ANTI-ZIONISM"

A visit to France by Mr. Edward Gierek, the general secretary of the Polish United Workers' (Communist) Party, was prefaced by in interview he gave to the editor of the influential French daily, Le Monde.

In an attempt to whitewash Poland's "anti-Zionist" campaign in 1968, Mr. Gierek told the editor that what had happened was never expected. A big majority of the population who were of Jewish origin violently criticised the decision taken by the Polish Government following the Israeli-Arab Six-Day War in June, 1967. This attitude was disapproved of by the rest of the population and therefore a clash of views was experienced over Polish policy in connection with Israel's "aggression." Today, he said, all these enmities had calmed down, a number of Jews who opposed the Government having left Poland voluntarily while others had thought the matter over.

The Jewish population of Poland today is about 8,000. Before 1968 it was 20,000. During the "anti-Zionist" campaign, Jews were dismissed wholesale from Government, party, university and other jobs, and about 12,000 fled from Poland to the West.

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.

Herbert Freedman (Jerusalem)

DEATH PENALTY IN ISRAEL?

Hebrew University students were spearheading a drive to collect 100,000 signatures on a petition urging the government to institute mandatory death sentences for terrorists convicted of killing civilians. "We feel our government leaders are ignoring the wishes of a great number of people. Since Munich the vast majority of the public favours the death penalty", the chairman of the student union declared. The students want to "channel" public opinion and to present the petition to the government in some "dramatic fashion". Capital punishment, the petitioners say, will have a greater deterrent effect than life imprisonment. It may also reduce attempts to capture Israeli hostages with the aim of trading them for the release of terrorists jailed in Israel.

Similar opinions have been vented in press and parliament. "Time and again we witness Arab terrorist blackmail for freeing convicted criminals in our prisons. Had we put these murderers to death, there would not have been demands for them and mass killings of innocent people. . . . We should have a plebiscite about introducing the death penalty"—literally hundreds of open letters like this one were published in the Israeli press. Some of them went even further: "If any future acts of violence are committed against citizens of Israel, an imprisoned Arab terrorist should be killed for each life taken. It would then appear that the Arab terrorists would safeguard Israeli citizens so as to avoid the deaths of their captive brothers".

A similar proposal was made in the Knesset by a Labour member who suggested that at least those terrorists sentenced to death whose sentences were suspended or commuted, should be threatened with execution so as to have some guilty hostages, not innocent ones: we should tell the terrorists that if they killed Israelis, all suspended sentences would be carried out; and the less terrorists in Israel jails, the less the incitement to take hostages for their exchange.

Strangely enough, this proposal was first made by the well-known humorist Ephraim Kishon, and he did not mean it to be funny. On the face of it, there is a hideous kind of logic about it, though it does not stand up to closer scrutiny. Even had we reached a state of desperation, it is difficult to imagine a legal system that would let the fate of a prisoner be determined by the actions of other persons over whom he has no influence, let alone control. It also assumes that terrorist organisations have a profound regard for human life and would be deterred at the thought of a prisoner being executed.

"Israel rejects a policy of hostages", Prime Minister Golda Meir stated unequivocally. "All terrorists who have been heard and sentenced by Israel courts must know that they are under our protection. Whatever crime they have committed, they are not to be made responsible for the crimes of others". The Israel criminal code does not know capital punishment, and only military courts on the basis of emergency regulations which

were promulgated by the British mandatory authorities primarily against Jewish terrorism, have the possibility of imposing death sentences. Whenever Israeli courts did so, the death sentences were suspended or commuted into life imprisonment. The only person ever executed in Israel was Adolf Eichmann, and he was sentenced to death for crimes committed outside Israel and before the establishment of the State.

Simultaneously with the public pressure for instituting the death penalty for terrorists, voices are getting louder which demand capital punishment to stem the rising tide of violent crime in Israel's streets. Press and public have become critical of the judges of Israel who, they allege, do not let the punishment fit the crime. Criticism has been particularly bitter of the mild punishment meted out for armed robbery and rape, the incidence of which, the papers claim, has risen alarmingly in the past few years. Also in such cases, the restoration of the death sentence has been advocated. Restored also for vicious criminals of any denomination, the enforcement of capital punishment for terrorists would lose any appearance of one-sidedness.

Apart from those who oppose the death penalty on principle because it cannot be reconciled with Jewish humanism and its respect for the life of man, it is argued by some that it also fails as a deterrent, especially in the case of terrorists. Okamoto, e.g., was greatly shocked when he heard that he would not be condemned to death. Some of the ex-

tremists and anarchists see in death their ultimate aim, not only for their targets but also for themselves, and some of them aspire the martyr's crown by such a death. If massive retaliation does not stop terrorism, then acts of individual retaliation, namely executions, will also be inefficient, and terrorist attacks have continued after countless retaliation raids. According to this line of reasoning neither retaliation nor capital punishment will prevent disasters such as the Lod and Munich massacres. Just as terrorism is a response to the impotence and frustration of the Palestinians, so they say, is the Israeli call for bloody vengeance. And just as terrorism will not succeed in the liquidation of Israel, capital punishment will not succeed in liquidating terrorism.

While sentences, of course, are imposed by the courts, public opinion plays an important part in shaping judicial thinking, and some members of the Israel Government have taken side in the debate.

The Defence Minister, Moshe Dayan, for one, said recently that the possibility of imposing the death penalty on terrorists should be considered in view of their apparent willingness to take greater risks than in the past. Deputy Premier Yigal Allon, on the other hand, told a group of students that he was opposed to capital punishment because it might promote extremism within Israel society. Golda Meir, appearing before a women's group, declared while she realised that the threat of life imprisonment seemed an inadequate deterrent against terrorism, she was nevertheless still opposed to the death penalty because "she didn't want any Israeli boy to become a professional hangman".

LAST RABBI OF GLOGAU

Centenary of Dr. Leopold Lucas

Rabbi Dr. Leopold Lucas, who was born in Marburg (Lahn) on September 17, 1872, was one of those rabbis who spent their whole life in the service of one single community. For more than 40 years he was the spiritual head of the Glogau congregation. When this work came to an end in 1940 he went to Berlin to teach at the Hochschule fuer die Wissenschaft des Judentums. He succeeded the historian Professor Eugen Taeubler who, together with his wife, Selma Stern-Taeubler, was able to escape to the United States as one of the last emigrants. With a dwindling number of students the Hochschule carried on until 1942. Rabbi Dr. Lucas was deported to Theresienstadt, where he died on September 10, 1943.

Dr. Lucas took an active part in the work of the Gesellschaft fuer die Foerderung der Wissenschaft des Judentums and has a number of works on Jewish historical subjects to his credit. He was a personal friend of Dr. Leo Baeck. When, with an eye on the situation after the war, Dr. Baeck wrote a secret memorandum on the development of the legal position of the Jews in Europe, Dr. Lucas, with his expert knowledge, rendered valuable help. The memorandum, composed for members of the anti-Nazi resistance movement, with whom Dr. Baeck was in contact, was found among Dr. Baeck's papers after his death, and partly published in Volume III of the Leo Baeck Institute Year Book (1958).

E.G.L.

Genesis 1948

The First Arab-Israeli War

DAN KURZMAN

'Historians will be using this book for many generations to come . . . contains information never before made available.'

—James A. Michener.

'better than any thriller.'—*Jewish Echo*. 768 pages. Illustrated. £3.95

Golda

The Life of Israel's Prime Minister

PEGGY MANN

'A fascinating account of a great woman, fit to be counted with Deborah and Judith among the noblest of Israel's history.'

—Maurice Edelman, *Jewish Observer*. 288 pages. Illustrated. £2.25

The Champagne Spy

Israel's Master Spy tells his story

WOLFGANG LOTZ

Posing as a wealthy German horse-breeder, Lotz infiltrated the highest echelons of Egyptian society—uncovering vital military secrets which contributed to the Six-Day War. His story makes compulsive reading. 240 pages. Illustrated. £2.25



VALLENTINE, MITCHELL

67 Great Russell Street,
London, WC1B 3BT

STAMPS GERMANY AND TERRITORIES

Bought and sold. Mail only. No callers please.

PETER C. RICKENBACK

14 Rosslyn Hill, London, NW3 1PF. Tel: 01-435 0231
25 years of Philatelic experience

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

C. C. Aronsfeld

THE LAST TIME I SAW PARIS

Nothing much happened, really. As I strolled along one of the narrow, picturesque back streets I whistled the little tune that we are told has much of the spirit of "gay Paree"—when suddenly I noticed a tiny shop actually called "The Silk Shop" (in English) and the words "French scarves" written boldly across the window. There was hardly need for any French translation, for natives could easily see what was cooking (without necessarily being interested), and the obviously shrewd owner had his eyes on the Anglo-Saxon tourist, who would delight in exploring these parts and almost certainly love the fine patterns displayed.

Anyway, I did. I was intrigued, first of all, by the unexpected sight of an "English" shop, and then I fancied the glorious colours—what a crimson, what a turquoise!—and the pretty designs of "Monuments de Paris." I thought of the folks back home who would perchance fancy them even more, so I made a quick check of my French vocabulary (as well as my cash) and entered the shop.

It was, oddly enough (because of the contrast with the goods), a somewhat sombre, romantically dingy place. Behind the short, secondhand counter sat an elderly, not undignified gent, who received me with appropriate, almost English, reserve, at least without visible enthusiasm. With him was a rather un-Parisian-looking young saleslady, who also seemed accustomed to Bleak Houses rather than Great Expectations.

I said I would like some of the scarves to take home, as I was from abroad. This, of course, was hardly necessary to add (if only because of my linguistic imperfection), but calculated to make the transaction less strictly commercial. It did. "From abroad?" said the old gent, now rising as if in the presence of a VIP. "Where are you from, then?", he enquired. I stalled: "Would you care to guess?" He now mustered me critically: "You are—er (in a tone of somewhat deflated estimation)—either a Spaniard or an Italian." Which, come to think of it, was not bad for (quite literally) a shot in the dark.

When I confessed that I was, in fact, from England, he seemed pleasantly surprised. "From England?" (he made sure). "Do you know that I once had a shop in London, in Shaftesbury Avenue? And I used to live in Cricklewood!" I was duly impressed and managed to observe that perhaps he would be interested to learn that I once lived not very far from Cricklewood. But he was not a bit interested: "... and from Cricklewood

I moved to Golders Green," he concluded, as if suggesting that N.W.11 (and not necessarily the Crematorium there) must be regarded as the final residence of anyone at all possessed of earthly ambition.

Now I thought a certain suspicion was as good as confirmed, and I remarked: "Lots of Jews live in Golders Green." Whereupon his face lit up brightly, and he eagerly replied: "Yes—are you yourself then a Jew?" Now he opened up: "In that case you may like to know that I am a regular reader of the 'Jewish Chronicle,'" and from under the counter he pulled, like a conjurer the rabbit, a copy of that week's issue. My French vocabulary was barely sufficient to convey my amazement.

By now we had, of course, forgotten all about the scarves, but it seemed to me that his French was not (shall we say) President Pompidou's. So I said, casually: "Of course, you were born in Paris." "Oh, no," he replied, "as a matter of fact I am a Spanish-speaking Jew from Smyrna in Turkey," a descendant of those who were once driven from Spain, I had probably heard about it. I had, and I cautiously smiled, saying that actually I had often read and enjoyed the Ladino paper of Istanbul, "La Boz de Turkiye." Promptly we discovered that we both knew (directly or indirectly) the Cohen family who owned that paper, and as Spanish happens to be my hobby, I said, glad to have found something in the nature of a guinea-pig: "Let's have a word in Spanish, then."

We did, nattering away for a while, but now the young lady seemed distinctly uneasy. (Cricklewood and Golders Green had been quite enough of a strain.) I turned to her and said: "But you, mademoiselle, are French." Before she had a chance to utter the refined French equivalent of "Mind your own business," Monsieur brashly butted in: "No, no, she's a refugee from Egypt!"

But the fact was we were getting a bit on her nerves, and she courteously, though unmistakably, indicated that it was now about time for business. We agreed, and animated by the pleasant conversation, I chose what I believed were the most splendid colours of them all (though, I regret to say, none of the talk helped to gain any discount). The choice proved a resounding success. I wrote back, in suitably flattering terms, ordering some more. Monsieur apparently only signed a letter that was written by Mademoiselle in strictly if impeccably businesslike terms that they would be happy to oblige as soon as I had remitted the necessary cash.

CONFERENCE REJECTS RANSOM PAYMENT

An emergency conference regarding the "education tax" was held at Hillel House, London, attended by 52 communal leaders from 13 countries. A statement issued after the conference rejected the right of any government to turn people into chattels to be bought and sold.

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

ERLASS VON ZWEITBESCHIEDEN

Ueberpruefung rechtskaeftig entschiedener Entschaeidungsansprueche

Wir haben in AJR Information vom Maerz 1972 Seite 6 berichtet, dass nach den Richtlinien der Laender der Bundesrepublik Deutschland nur solche rechtskraeftigen Entscheidungen der Ueberpruefung unterliegen, die nach dem 18. September 1965 (Datum der Verkuendung des Schlussgesetzes zum Bundesentschaeidungsgesetz) ergangen sind. Seit unserem Bericht ist ein Urteil des Bundesgerichtshofes vom 13. Juli 1972 ergangen, welches diese Beschraenkung fuer nicht gerechtfertigt erklaert. Wir hatten in unserem Bericht bereits angedeutet, dass die Beschraenkung einer Nachpruefung durch die Gerichte moeglicherweise nicht standhalten wird.

Entschaeidungsberechtigte sollten sich also von der Stellung eines Antrages auf Erlass eines Zweitbescheides nicht dadurch abhalten lassen, dass die urspruengliche Entscheidung vor dem 19. September 1965 ergangen ist.

Im Prinzip sind nicht nur Bescheide der Entschaeidungsbehoerden, sondern auch Urteile der Gerichte und sogar Vergleiche (in gewissem Rahmen) der Ueberpruefung unterworfen, wenn die Voraussetzungen vorliegen, ueber die wir im Maerz 1972 kurz berichtet haben.

Wir weisen nochmals auf unsere Ausfuehrungen in der Maerz-Nummer der AJR Information ueber die Frist zur Stellung von Antraegen auf Erlass von Zweitbescheiden hin. Nach den Richtlinien der Laender laeuft fuer in Grossbritannien lebende Antragsteller die Frist am 31. Januar 1973 ab.

LASTENAUSGLEICH FUER VERLUSTE IN DER DDR

Fristablauf 31. Dezember 1972

Wir haben mehrfach (siehe z.B. AJR Information vom Oktober 1970 Seite 7 und vom Maerz 1971 Seite 8) auf die Moeglichkeit der Stellung von Lastenausgleichsanspruechen wegen Vermoegensverlusten in der DDR und im Sowjet-Sektor Berlins hingewiesen. Wir haben hierbei auch erwahnt, dass die Frist fuer die Stellung dieser Antraege am 31. Dezember 1972 ablaeuft. Wir weisen nochmals auf diesen Fristablauf hin.

WORLD FASCIST MEETING

Munich was the venue for about 1,000 young people representing fascist groups in eleven European countries, including Britain. Representatives of fascist groups in the United States and South Africa attended as observers.

Does your heating cause dry air—affecting your health or piano, plants, antiques, woodwork & paintings?



As HUMIDIFIER-SPECIALISTS we shall be pleased to advise you and send you our free explanatory leaflet.

THE HUMIDIFIER COMPANY

25 Bridge Road, Wembley Park, Middx.
Tel: 01-904 7603

Gorta Radiovision Service

(Member R.T.R.A.)

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

SALES REPAIRS

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

Television Rentals from 40p. Per Week

Mr. Gort will always be pleased to
advise you

(435 8635)

Hans Liebeschuetz

LAZARUS AND STEINTHAL

A Recent Publication of the Leo Baeck Institute

The New York branch of the Leo Baeck Institute has published, under the editorship of Ingrid Belke, a volume of letters which illustrate the personalities and the work of Moritz Lazarus (1824-1903) and Heymann Steinthal (1823-1899).^{*} They were pioneers of a new discipline which they developed in the "Zeitschrift fuer Voelkerkunde und Sprachwissenschaft" since 1859. In the modern world they were both newcomers who had spent their youth in the traditional surroundings of a Jewish community in a small town. Lazarus came from Filehne in the Province of Posen, Steinthal from Gröbzig in Anhalt (Central Germany). They had been brought together at the university by a common teacher, the Berlin professor of Comparative Philology, C. W. Heyse. This friendship lasted until the death of Steinthal, who always remained thankful for the encouragement and the general support he had received from Lazarus, by his very nature a man of the world and financially well established by his first marriage. Lazarus's intellect made him a stimulating companion; striking formulations of new ideas came easily to his mind. So he was enabled to draft the first programme for the psychological approach to ethnology and the rise of civilisation. By this capacity and his social grace he obtained a recognised place among a group of promising young scholars who gathered in Berlin during the late fifties and early sixties. A witness of the first appearance of Lazarus in the world of learning is Wilhelm Dilthey. It was Lazarus's mentality which helped him to cross rapidly the distance from the secluded Jewishness of his paternal home to the full participation in the life of an academic elite. This process of assimilation did not produce in him any doubts or reflections on the deeper problems behind the splendid surface. But he never forgot his obligation of loyalty towards the inheritance of his ancestors, and he took a leading part in the fight against antisemitism about 1880. The honorary professor at Berlin University, a brilliant speaker and an affable associate at many meetings, joined without any special effort the ranks of the benevolent men of affairs who guided the fate of Jewish communities in Imperial Germany. At the climax of his life such activities reduced both his leisure and his drive for implementing the plans of his youth by research work on the many details of concrete problems.

This task was left to Steinthal who in 1862 became his brother-in-law by his marriage with Jeannette Lazarus. He is represented in this volume by some autobiographical fragments on his youth and by 42 letters addressed to Lazarus between 1851 and 1879. These documents of friendship nevertheless show a very different personality. Steinthal's strong wish to communicate was always impeded by a feeling of uncertainty. An opinion, which he wished to emphasise in one moment might look different a few hours later, because the writer's mood had changed. Steinthal did not feel comfortable in a world where he found it so difficult to establish himself. He saw very clearly the value of his contribution to scholarship, but this knowledge rarely conquered a feeling of being a

stranger in his environment. In this respect, the style of his letters shows some similarity in characteristic features to those written by Leopold Zunz. Lazarus liked to see a crowd of distinguished contemporaries assembled in his and his wife's "salon". Steinthal felt out of place in such company. His concept of social intercourse meant a few people linked by identical interests and a serious exchange of ideas. He was quite aware of his disagreement with his friend on this point.

As a scholar he was a devoted but not uncritical pupil of Wilhelm v. Humboldt. He studied the structure of many different languages with the intention to further the understanding of the human mind and its differentiation by geographical and biological conditions. In this context mythology and the history of religious belief have always formed important items. During the last 25 years of his life these themes, combined with ethics, dominated his interest. This shift was linked with an additional field for his teaching activities, which opened for him in 1872. The circle of serious students, who followed his courses at Berlin University, had never been large, but they respected their teacher deeply, and in the world of linguistic studies his name was very well known internationally. However, his position as Professor Extraordinary never gave him an appropriate living. When the "Hochschule fuer die Wissenschaft des Judentums" started he was appointed as one of the four lecturers. Lazarus had been a leading member of the committee preparing the new foundation and became an influential governor of this institution. Steinthal had supported the plan at all stages. He was convinced of the necessity for a fresh impulse in order to keep alive the link with the precious past in a Jewry very much occupied with questions of everyday existence. His sympathy with the ancient liturgy of the Synagogue was deeply rooted in knowledge and in the study of the Bible as a literary document his ideas were sometimes in advance of his time. His eagerness for the defence of Jewish inheritance against internal lethargy and external enemies made him now write popular articles for pleading his case in the press. It is a peculiar feature of his development that at the same period he declared himself against any belief in a transcendental reality. He saw ethical and emotional values of religion rooted in the nature of Man. Both he and Lazarus had from the beginning been influenced in their work by an empiricist current, which came to Germany from Western Europe; Steinthal drew all consequences by assimilating both Feuerbach's and Darwin's theories into his work.

Also with Lazarus Judaistic studies characterised the final period of his life. He had

originally planned a comprehensive work on Jewish ethics in the form of a symposium by many contributors as an answer to the anti-semitic attacks. But neither the promised financial support nor the collaborators became available. So he concentrated on a great individual effort, while old age reduced his participation in public life. In 1897, the first of the two volumes under preparation was completed. In this work he has shaped a considerable knowledge of Hebrew literature acquired in his youth by the method of social psychology applied to his own people. The book raised general interest and was very well received. But the most exciting reaction came from Hermann Cohen, who in 1899 wrote an aggressively severe review. This critical essay is sometimes being interpreted as a crude expression of professorial jealousy. However, in the context of German Jewish history the ideas in this argument against a man twenty years older than the writer form a signpost of the final and creative period of Jewish thought during the emancipation period. Lazarus had emphasised the independence of ethics from any doctrine of religious belief. He carefully avoided any identification with the theories of the medieval classics. In this way he hoped to avoid the controversial field of metaphysics. For Cohen such an interpretation of Judaism missed the living centre. In the beginning of the new century he became Lazarus's successor as a leader in the spiritual life of German Jewry.

The present edition of letters has a remarkable history. At the request of Lazarus's second wife, Rabbi Aaron Tänzer selected and copied from the family archive the bulk of material contained in this volume. But no publication was achieved, when the Nazis came to power. Two years later, the material was moved to the U.S.A. At the end of the fifties, the New York branch of the Leo Baeck Institute took over responsibility. David Baumgardt, professor of philosophy, was in charge but died in 1963; a long way to completion remained. The same fate occurred to Chief Rabbi Kurt Wilhelm who had succeeded him. Under these circumstances all the energy of Max Kreutzberger was needed to carry the work to a good end. New material was traced in Jerusalem, Berlin and Munich (there a collection of original letters by Lazarus to Paul Heyse was found). In 1967 Frau Ingrid Belke became the new editor. She completed the edition of the text, wrote an introduction of 130 pages supplementing the information offered by the letters and added most of the running commentary. Her work will form an indispensable source for our understanding of the characters and thought of the two men, whose list of writings chronologically arranged together with the index follow as epilogue. Another volume offering the correspondence between Steinthal and his pupil Gustav Glogau in Kiel is in preparation. We may take this edition as a promising sign for the possibilities of cooperation between the Leo Baeck Institute and German scholars.

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

^{*} Moritz Lazarus und Heymann Steinthal. Die Begründer der Voelkerpsychologie in ihren Briefen. Mit einer Einleitung herausgegeben von Ingrid Belke, 1971. IX, 421 Seiten. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck) Tuebingen. Schriftenreihe des L.B.I. v. 21. DM 98.

ROUND AND ABOUT

"THANK-YOU BRITAIN" FUND

Six Fellowships Awarded

Together with the copies of the sixth and seventh "Thank-You Britain" Fund lectures by Jonathan Miller (1971) and Roy Jenkins (1972) the British Academy sent donors a Report which reveals that, so far, six research fellowships have been awarded. The first Fellow, Mr. J. A. Patmore, had his book "Land and Leisure in England and Wales" republished in the Pelican series, which will make the results of his research available to a much wider audience. Dr. Robert Skidelsky's book on British Fascism and Oswald Mosley will be published by Macmillan. The third Fellow, Miss Rita McWilliams, has completed her work on the history of the development of university education for women in Oxford and Cambridge. The research of the fourth Fellow, Mr. Richard White, on the provision of legal services in the city of Birmingham has developed into a four-year programme with three research assistants.

Since November 1970, two further Fellows have been appointed: Professor Francis West (Professorial Fellow of the Australian National University) and Mr. Benjamin Pimlott (Lecturer in Politics at the University of Newcastle). Professor West is working on a biography of Gilbert Murray, a noted classicist and, at the same time, a leading figure in the League of Nations and in the United Nations Association; the biography will be published by the Oxford University Press. The subject of Mr. Pimlott's research is The Labour Party 1931-40, and it will be published by Allan & Unwin.

This year's lecture by Mr. Jenkins on British Foreign Policy since 1945 was also broadcast by the BBC, together with the introductory remarks by Sir Isaiah Berlin. In this way, a far wider public was made aware of the genesis and objects of the "Thank-You Britain" Fund, and it is hoped that the practice will be continued in future years.

The report also states that now, after nearly all subscriptions under seven-year covenants have been received, the capital accumulated in the Fund has reached the impressive total of £87,828.

PICTURES BY ADELE REIFENBERG

Ben Uri Gallery

Among the canvasses of a great number of artists those of Adele Reifenberg are unmistakable. She exhibited three pictures. (The exhibition closed on October 6.) "The Colonnade, Bath" in crayon is a delicate, tender work in blue, yellow, green and red. The columns provide a strong framework for the composition. "View of Safed" is almost a fantasy. A cypress forms the centre of a carefully planned composition. The landscape glows in the sultry sun, corpse-like the town seems to sleep. But a subtle luminosity pervades the colours. "Hampstead Garden" looks as if it had been infected by the artist's memories of and love for the Orient. We look into a lush green jungle, lit up by the many-coloured flowers in the middle.

There were also two pictures by Lotti Reizenstein which have all the qualities that we described here a few months ago.

A. ROSENBERG.

BIRTHDAY OF A COURAGEOUS WOMAN

Mrs. Alice Stern

Mrs. Alice Stern, who recently celebrated her 70th birthday, is one of the few, all too few, Jews who survived the Holocaust in Nazi-occupied Europe. Her story was the subject of a "This is your Life" programme some years ago. A widow from Prague, Mrs. Stern had brought her son and nephew to England before the war. She returned, planning to be back within two weeks but was caught up by subsequent events and, for six years, dragged from one camp to another. By her unbreakable spirit, her selflessness and her nursing work she saved many lives and gave comfort to many more who could not be saved. After the war, her son went to the Continent to search for her. Miraculously, he found her and brought her to this country, where she has been living since. We extend our sincerest congratulations to Mrs. Stern.

"UNDERSTANDING AND RECONCILIATION"

A Message by Yehudi Menuhin

On the initiative of Mr. Herbert Sulzbach who, as captain of the British Army, was education officer at the German Prisoners-of-War camp in Featherstone (England), contacts between the former camp inmates were retained after their repatriation by the foundation of "Arbeitskreis Featherstone". Since 1960, the "Arbeitskreis" has held annual reunion meetings in Germany, at which well-known British and German personalities deliver addresses on topical subjects. At the 1972 meeting, held in Düsseldorf on October 28, Robert Cecil, CGM, Professor of Contemporary German History at Reading University, spoke about "Die Haltung des Westens gegenüber der Ostpolitik".

One of the patrons of the "Arbeitskreis" is Yehudi Menuhin. On the occasion of this year's reunion, he sent the following message to Mr. Sulzbach, Hon. President of the "Arbeitskreis":

"Dear Mr. Sulzbach,

On the occasion of the 13th annual meeting in Düsseldorf of your ex-PoW Society, may I again send my heartfelt greetings to one of those supreme examples of understanding and reconciliation, of which the world is more than ever in need today.

"When former enemies embrace, it is then that the sword can be turned into ploughshares. Would that your example could apply to Arabs and Jews and to many others, but this can only happen when prejudice, hate, arrogance and vain ambition are defeated and conquered.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,
(signed) Yehudi Menuhin."

JAKOB NUSSBAUM EXHIBITION

Request to Owners of Paintings

The Staedelsche Kunstinstitut (Frankfurt) plans to hold an exhibition in memory of the painter Jakob Nussbaum early next year. Any readers who have works by the artist in their possession are requested to get in touch with: Staedelsche Kunstinstitut, Duererstr. 2, Frankfurt/Main, West Germany.

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

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

HERTIE LIMITED

.....
TEXTILES
.....

★ ★ ★

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

Telephone: 01-580 2189

NEWS FROM ISRAEL

PREJUDICE AGAINST ORIENTAL IMMIGRANTS

A report on "Israel's Oriental Immigrants and Druses" has been issued by the London-based Minority Rights Group. The prestigious and independent information and research unit makes it clear that while there is in Israel "a severe" problem of disparity between the European-born and descended Israeli Jews and the other half of the population which is of Asian and African origin, it is not based on colour or ethnic differences, but is essentially due to educational, cultural and, above all, socio-economic factors.

There is nothing in Israel, states the report, that remotely resembles the sheer colour prejudice in the West. There is, however, "one miserable parallel: in Israel, as in the Anglo-Saxon countries, the effects of economic and educational disadvantages become the causes of further disparity, in a vicious circle which it is inordinately difficult to break".

Hope is expressed that the greater awareness of both government and public opinion—partly stimulated by the protest movements among the Orientals such as the Black Panthers—will lead to more social measures discriminating in favour of the under-privileged and hence to greater integration.

AID TO OLYMPICS FAMILIES

As already reported, nearly £400,000 has been transferred by the West German Red Cross to Magen David Adom for distribution to the families of the eleven Israeli Olympic sportsmen murdered in Munich.

The Japanese Red Cross has also sent £300,000 for the families of the ten Israelis killed and 40 wounded in the Lod airport massacre on May 30. All the other casualties were Puerto Rican pilgrims.

SOVIET IMMIGRATION

Abraham Trachtenberg and Arkady Voloshin, gaoled after a trial in Kishinev last year for an abortive aircraft hijacking attempt, were released and have arrived in Israel.

According to reports, the Russians have imposed a new restriction on prospective Jewish emigrants to Israel. They must now produce evidence that they are leaving Russia with the approval of relatives remaining behind.

Although a recent large group of Soviet Jews arriving in Israel did not include a single professionally qualified person (believed to be due to the operation of the "education tax"), the flow of other Soviet Jews had not been interrupted. This suggests that the number who will come this year will about double last year's total. By the end of the year about 72,000 settlers are expected to arrive. Already the 41,000 newcomers, most of them from the Soviet Union, exceeds the total number of last year's immigrants.

BRITISH ALIYA DROP

In the first seven months of this year British emigration to Israel dropped by more than 22 per cent compared to the same period in 1971.

The general decline has been attributed by a spokesman for the Jewish Agency's immigration department in Britain to "a world-wide subsidence in enthusiasm for aliya", which was at its peak after the Six-Day War in 1967. He gave as explanation for the unusually large decline in British immigration the lack of antisemitic pressures on British Jews to leave their country. Contributing, however, was the publicity given to Israel's internal social problems and to Israelis' discontent over the concessions granted to newcomers in housing, taxation and employment.

TOURISM

Not as many tourists came to Israel over the High Holy-days this year as had been hoped. All over the country there were vacancies in hotels. Travel agents said the reason was that the Holy-days fell early this year and were too close to the normal summer holiday.

Visiting New York in connection with the start of celebrations marking Israel's 25th anniversary Mr. Moshe Kol, Israel's Minister of Tourism, said that he was optimistic about the prospects for tourism to Israel, despite the "psychology of fear" which seems to have developed in America in the wake of the Munich murders and other terrorist activities.

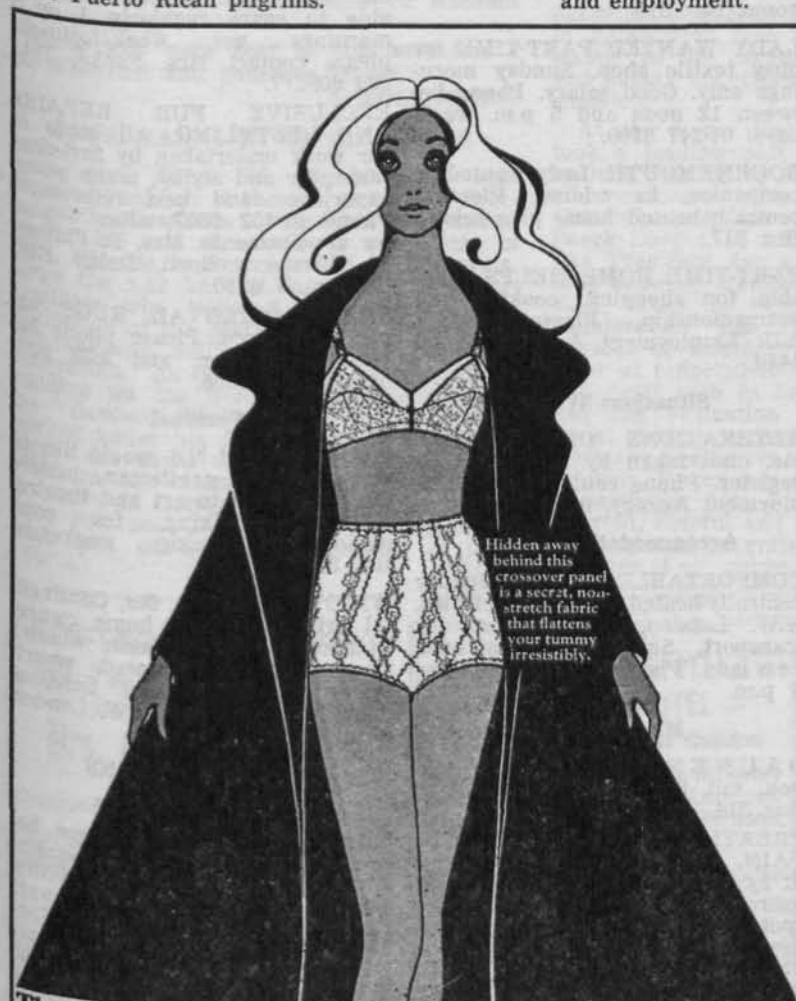
SWEDISH AID

A committee to raise funds to assist Israel with the costs of settling Jewish immigrants has been formed by a group of Swedes prominent in cultural and political life, including MPs. The campaign is supported by about 40 Swedish newspapers.

RESTRICTIONS ON SYRIAN JEWS

The French Jewish periodical, "Tribune Juive", recently featured the disclosure by a tourist who had recently returned to France from Damascus, of restrictions on Jews in Syria.

Syrian Jews are forbidden to work for the State, their movements are severely restricted, and they cannot sell their property or movable assets or obtain a licence to drive a car. They must carry a special identity card stating that they are Jewish. One of the few freedoms retained by Syria's 4,000 Jews, said the tourist, was religious liberty. Young Jews could also go to the State universities, but only to graduate as doctors or pharmacists. Syrian Jews could not leave the country, and families lived in constant dread of attack by Moslem neighbours. But, a young Syrian Jew told the tourist, relations between members of the community and their Christian neighbours were "friendly."



Hidden away behind this crossover panel is a secret, non-stretch fabric that flattens your tummy irresistibly.

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

ADVERTISEMENT RATES

EDITORIAL COLUMNS

(½ width of page)

£2 per inch, single column.

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS

(½ width of page)

£1.50 per inch, single column.

A discount of 20% is granted for orders of six or more insertions.

Orders should be received by the 10th of the preceding month.

"AJR Information,"

8 Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3

'Phone: 01-624 9096/7

LUGGAGE

HANDBAGS, UMBRELLAS AND ALL LEATHER GOODS TRAVEL GOODS

H. FUCHS
267 West End Lane, N.W.6
'Phone 435 2602

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

THE GERMAN SCENE

DEMONSTRATION AND AWARD AT BOOK FAIR

Twenty-three Israeli publishers exhibited at the 24th international book fair held at Frankfurt. Fifty-seven countries, including the Arab States, took part, and nearly 250,000 books, including 78,000 new titles, were displayed by 3,683 publishers. Special security precautions were adopted by the West German authorities to protect Israel's stand. Some 100 Left-wing demonstrators attempted to confiscate what they said was a neo-Nazi book praising Hitler's S.S. in defeating the Jewish Warsaw ghetto uprising in 1943. The Book Fair Council resigned in protest against the display of the volume by the Right-wing K.W. Schuetz Company, who have published books by Emmy Goering, former Colonel Rudel and Leon Degrelle.

Such glorification of the Nazi ideology, said the Council, was incompatible with the decision of the West German publishers' association posthumously to present its 1972 peace award to Janusz Korczak (original name Henryk Goldszmit), the Polish-Jewish writer and educationist murdered in Treblinka concentration camp in 1942. The prize was pre-

sented to a representative of the Korczak Committee of Warsaw in St. Paul's Church, Frankfurt, by President Gustav Heinemann of West Germany. Dr. Korczak had chosen to accompany 200 orphans in his care to the Treblinka gas chambers when the Nazis "evacuated" them from the Warsaw Ghetto in August, 1942.

To the prize worth DM 10,000 the West German publishers' association also contributed the same sum to the Korczak Committee in Israel after representations by Israeli publishers. The Israelis had pointed out that the prize awarded to the Warsaw Committee in Korczak's memory would go to a Polish orphanage where no Jewish children were admitted.

In a statement the Central Council of Jews in Germany said that it could not be ignored that, while the memory of Janusz Korczak was being honoured, living Polish Jews are still being discredited and are facing discrimination. The Central Council had proposed that the money be given to the Korczak Committee in Germany, the International Red Cross Committee for Children in Bangladesh, or to Unicef.

GRATEFUL APPRECIATION

Retirement of High Civil Servant

Ministerialdirigent Dr. Carl Gussone, Head of the Cultural Department of the German Federal Ministry of the Interior, recently reached retirement age. His duties included the administration of that part of his Ministry's budget which is earmarked for the sponsorship of Jewish ventures. In this capacity, Dr. Gussone has been most helpful and understanding to organisations like the Zentralrat of the Jews in Germany, the Societies for Christian-Jewish Co-operation as well as the Leo Baeck Institute. He was also instrumental in the conclusion of the agreement between the Federal Government and the Lander and municipalities about the maintenance of the closed Jewish cemeteries. E.G.L.

MUNICH HONOURS JEWISH SCHOLAR

The awards bestowed by Munich University on the occasion of the 500th anniversary of its foundation include an honorary doctorate of law for Dr. David Daube, Professor at the University of California. Professor Daube, who was born in Freiburg in 1909, taught in Oxford until two years ago. He is now Professor at Berkeley and Director of the University's Rabbinic Hebrew and Roman collection.

FAMILY EVENTS

Entries in the column Family Events are free of charge. Texts should be sent in by the 15th of the month.

Birth

Kent.—A baby daughter, Lisa, born on September 12, to Margaret and Guy Kent, a granddaughter for Jack and Anne Fabian, a niece for Paul Fabian and a great-granddaughter for Frieda Fabian.

Engagement

Mars-Grundmann.—The engagement is announced between Michael, youngest son of Ellis and the late Sarah Mars, of 14 Banbury Avenue, Blackpool, and Helen Ruth, only daughter of Ralph and Margret Grundmann, of Elston, near Newark, Notts.

Birthdays

The AJR Club sends warmest wishes to Mrs. Lotte Salzberger on the occasion of her 80th birthday on October 11, and Miss Lotte Godfrey who celebrated her 85th birthday on October 15.

Dawidowitz.—Mrs. Anita Dawidowitz (née Wolff) of 19B Clifton Gardens, London, W.9, will celebrate her 70th birthday on November 16.

Deaths

Bloch.—Mrs. Stephanie Bloch (née Moser), of 83 Castellain Mansions, London, W.9, passed away peacefully on September 23 after a grave illness. Deeply mourned by her husband, daughter, son-in-law, relatives and friends.

Elkan.—Josef Elkan, DMD, husband of the late Aennie Elkan (née Hirsch) passed away on September 19. He leaves children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, relatives and many friends throughout the world who will long remember him.

Haas.—Mr. Ludwig Haas, died peacefully in Aachen on September 17 in his 87th year, much mourned by his family in England.

Jaekel.—Mr. Julius Jaekel, of 6 Adys Lawn, St. Pauls Avenue, London, N.W.2 (formerly Vienna) passed away peacefully on September 27. Deeply mourned by his wife, relatives and friends.

Roth.—Mrs. Margot Roth, née Roth (formerly Breslau), passed away on September 22, one day before her 79th birthday, after much suffering. Deeply mourned by her daughter, Ilse, sister, Hanne, in Philadelphia, and other relatives and friends.

Steiner.—Frau Cecilia Steiner geb. Weiss, ehemalige Schauspielerin vom Theater an der Wien und sehr charmante originelle Wienerin, starb in London am 11. Oktober im 85. Lebensjahr, allein und unbeweiht, weil sie keine Angehörigen hat. Moege sie in Frieden ruhen!

CLASSIFIED

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

Situations Vacant

THE AJR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, Tel: 01-624 4449, needs full-time and part-time shorthand typists and bookkeepers.

PART-TIME BOOKKEEPER male/female, pensioner acceptable, hours by arrangement. Merrow Agency. 01-636 1487.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Men

A HIGH SALARY with good bonus is awaiting an intelligent and lively young man who will be joining our expanding export department in Northampton. He will be educated to at least GCE standards, and preference will be given to those with knowledge of printing/publishing. He will be experienced in working at high

pressure dealing with export orders and correspondence. Ability to speak a foreign language would be an asset. Foreign travel to established Agents overseas will have to be made to further business. Please write in the first instance giving details of career and present position to: Box 315.

Women

COMPANION / HOUSEKEEPER wanted in Cambridge for elderly lady in good health. Comfortable home. Box 316.

LADY WANTED PART-TIME for busy textile shop. Sunday mornings only. Good salary. Phone between 12 noon and 5 p.m. weekdays: 01-247 8100.

BOURNEMOUTH. Lady wanted as companion to widow. Pleasant centrally-heated home plus salary. Box 317.

PART-TIME HOME HELPS available for shopping, cooking and companionship. Please contact AJR Employment Agency: 01-624 4449.

Situations Wanted

ALTERATIONS OF DRESSES, etc. undertaken by ladies on our register. Phone contact: AJR Employment Agency, 01-624 4449.

Accommodation Vacant

COMFORTABLE ROOM in luxury centrally-heated flat, all facilities, N.W. London, best position for transport. Suit professional/business lady. Phone: 01-458 2436 after 6 p.m.

Miscellaneous

DAUNE N-OBERBETTEN, wie neu, mit Bezuegen zu verkaufen. Box 314.

TREATMENT FOR RHEUMATIC PAIN, poor circulation, etc. Keep fit by regular body massage and exercise. Also facials, skin care, spot reducing, etc., by qualified beautician. For appointment phone evenings, Mrs. Edith Friedmann, 3 Hurstwood Road, Henlys Corner, Golders Green, London, N.W.11. 01-455 6606.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, INTERPRETER SERVICES, translations from German, French and Spanish and from English into German and French expertly done and typed. Also quotations, business enquiries and follow-up correspondence undertaken at reasonable cost. Box 319.

AJR MEALS-ON-WHEELS SERVICE needs Voluntary Helpers in the kitchen at 9 Adamson Road, Swiss Cottage, to assist with packing and labelling meals. Ladies able to spare regularly 1 or 2 mornings per week/fortnight please contact Mrs. Panke, Tel: 624 9096/7.

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. Philipp, 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.

Personal

LADY, resident N.6, would like to meet lady or gentleman, middle 60s, interested in art and theatre, fond of walking, for companionship, evenings, weekends. Box 313.

WIDOWER, Jewish, 60s, Continental origin, car and home owner. Financially secure. Seeks widow/divorcee 50-57, educated, smart, attractive, domesticated, independent. Must be living N.W. London or near. Box 318.

MISSING PERSONS

Personal Enquiries

Spanier.—Ruth Spanier, born between 1905 and 1910 in Aschersleben. Came to this country before the outbreak of war. Daughter of banker Wilhelm Spanier and sister of Walter Spanier. Urgent replies to: Dr. Ernest E. Necheles, 7421 North Claremont Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60645, U.S.A.

IN MEMORIAM

EUGEN SPIRO

One evening a few years ago, after the performance, Tilla Durieux was in her dressing-room when the door opened and an old man asked her: "Do you still recognise me?" "But, of course, I do. We were married in 1905." At the time of this incident Eugen Spiro was over ninety. Anybody who knew him then admired his nimbleness of body and mind. I visited him in New York. He had just returned from Switzerland with a batch of charming watercolours.

But his life did not start in the USA. He was born in Breslau in 1874 where his father was a cantor. Before the First World War he lived in Paris where he knew Bonnard, Vuillard and other famous painters. He brought back to Berlin the joyous bright colours of the Impressionists and Fauves which are so characteristic of his landscapes. Yet his real fame rests on his portraits. Theodor Heuss, Gerhart Hauptmann, Einstein, Thomas Mann, Albert Bassermann, Fritz von Uruh were his sitters. It is interesting that his male portraits show a greater insight into the character of the portrayed than his female portraits where the decorative element tends to dominate.

But Spiro was a great lover of music. He had a beautiful voice and used it to entertain his friends. He produced remarkable pencil sketches of famous conductors and concert artists during their actual performances: Gregor Piatigorsky, the singer Lily Pons, Fritz Kreisler at one with his violin.

From 1915 to 1933 he was Praesident der Berliner Sezession. After the First World War he had a number of one-man exhibitions in the USA and Germany. Last year I saw a canvas by Spiro in the Germanische Museum in Nuernberg.

Those who were near to him have lost a warm-hearted and generous friend.

A. ROSENBERG.

PROF. HANNS W. EPPELSHEIMER

Professor Hanns W. Eppelsheimer, who died in Frankfurt at the age of 82, was director of the Hessische Landesbibliothek, Darmstadt. He was dismissed by the Nazis in 1933, because he was married to a Jewess. After the war he was one of the first personalities who initiated the collection and evaluation of the literature produced by German-language authors after their enforced emigration. As early as 1950 he commenced building up the Section "Exil-Literatur" of the "Deutsche Bibliothek" Frankfurt, which worked under his directorship from 1946 to 1958. All those who are interested in the problems of "Literature in Exile", whether they live in Germany or in other countries, have lost one of the outstanding pioneers and most understanding sponsors of their efforts.

E.G.L.

PROFESSOR WOLFGANG FRIEDMANN

"Ludicrous Death" — these words from John Osborne's "West of Suez" come to mind when recording the murder in New York of an outstanding scholar and refugee from Nazi Germany, Dr. Wolfgang Friedmann, who was fatally stabbed in the chest during a struggle with three "muggers". The tragedy happened at day-time three blocks from Columbia University, where Dr. Friedmann was professor of international law and director of international legal research.

Wolfgang Friedmann was born in Berlin in 1905, the son of the well-known criminal lawyer, Leonhard Friedmann. He obtained his law degree from the University of Berlin in 1930 and, after his emigration, also from the universities of London and Melbourne. In addition to Columbia, he had been on the law faculties of the University of Toronto and the University of Melbourne. His best known books were "Law and a Changing Society" (1959) and "Changing Structure of International Law" (1964). He always condemned "unconscionable use of force by nations".

More than 600 persons attended the Memorial Ceremony for Dr. Friedmann at which addresses were delivered by Mayor Lindsay and Dr. William G. McGill, President of Columbia University.

DR. FANNY SPITZER

It is announced with deep regret that Dr. Fanny Spitzer (London) died at the age of 72. Before she came to this country she was first a judge and later a practising lawyer in Berlin. She resumed her legal activities after the war when the restitution and compensation laws came into being. Many victims of persecution owe the settlement of their claims to the thorough knowledge, energy and human understanding by which her work excelled.

At the same time, Fanny Spitzer always took a leading part in the work of organisations built up by former refugees. Her special continuous efforts were devoted to the Cultural Activities Committee of the Leo Baeck Lodges, of whose Women's Lodge she was President for a time. She was also a long-standing member of the Board of the AJR. When the research on the History of Immigration was launched she made a number of valuable suggestions. The human fates as reflected in the numerous cases she had dealt with in her consultative activities and the evaluation of the vocational and social changes caused by the migration from Germany to this country attracted her special interest. Under this aspect, her departure is a particular loss for the AJR. A warm-hearted, helpful and sociable personality, her memory will be gratefully cherished by wide sections of our community.

DR. ALFRED KALMUS

The music publisher Dr. Alfred Kalmus died in London at the age of 83. He joined the firm of Universal Edition (Vienna) in 1909 and after his emigration established its London branch. Dr. Kalmus was a champion of new twentieth-century composers such as Mahler, Schoenberg, Webern and Berg and later also encouraged composers of the post-war generation, among them Stockhausen and Boulez.

RABBI DR. GEORG KANTOROWSKY

Rabbi Dr. Georg Kantorowsky died in San Francisco in his 90th year. From 1917-1940 he was rabbi and teacher at the Juedische Bruedergemeinde Berlin-Neukoelln. At the last possible moment, he succeeded in emigrating to Shanghai, where he acted as rabbi to the large community of Central European refugees during the trying war years. He later re-emigrated to the United States and, in 1949, founded the German language Congregation B'ne Emuna, whose spiritual head he remained until he had attained the age of 87.

MR. WERNER SANDER

It is learned only now that Mr. Werner Sander, founder and conductor of the "Leipziger Synagagalchor" passed away at the age of 70. Before the war, he was conductor of the Breslau Synagogue Choir and rendered performances under the auspices of the Juedische Musikverein (Breslau). During the war, he had to do forced labour but, "protected" by being married to a Gentile, survived the Holocaust. From 1950 onwards, he acted as cantor to the Jewish communities of Dresden and Leipzig. Yet his main achievement was the creation of the "Leipziger Synagagalchor" in 1962, after the consecration of the new synagogue in Leipzig. He would wield the 24 non-Jewish male and female lay-singers into an organic ensemble, which also mastered Hebrew and Yiddish texts. The choir rendered recitals in many cities to an ever-increasing audience and also on the radio. The recordings have been widely appreciated in many countries.

MR. ALEXANDER SZANTO

Mr. Alexander Szanto (Manchester) recently died at the age of 73. Born in Hungary, he lived in Berlin before the war, where he held several positions with Jewish institutions. He was on the staff of the Jewish Community and took a responsible part in the work of the "Wirtschaftshilfe", established after the Nazis had come to power. He was also a contributor to several Jewish papers in Germany and, after the war, to the Year Book of the Leo Baeck Institute. He survived the persecution period in Hungary and came to this country as an Hungarian refugee. Mr. Szanto was a knowledgeable, devoted and unassuming communal worker who will gratefully be remembered by all who knew him.

KURT HILLER

The writer and politologist, Kurt Hiller, has died in Hamburg. An obituary will be published in our next issue.

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 2672

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.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

Letters to the Editor

AID TO UGANDA REFUGEES

We reported in the previous issue that the AJR had got in touch with the Uganda Resettlement Board offering the help of its members. We have been informed that it is intended to set up a charitable trust so that the new arrivals can have some assistance above the bare minimum which the Board is able to offer. As soon as the legal formalities have been completed the Fund will be opened with a national appeal, and we are sure that AJR members will contribute to the best of their ability.

There are, however, also the following other requirements:

Accommodation: Offers would be gratefully received by Mrs. H. Anderson, Uganda Resettlement Board, Riverwalk House, Millbank, London, SW1P 4RS; Tel.: 01-828 7848, extension No. 72.

Employment: Offers of employment are being dealt with by Mr. B. J. Carruthers, Uganda Resettlement Board, Riverwalk House, Millbank, London, SW1P 4RS; Tel.: 01-828 7848, extension No. 63.

Clothing: Clothing may be sent by post to WRVS, Area Store, Government Buildings, Ruskin Avenue, Kew Gardens, Surrey; Tel.: 01-876 3422, extension No. 21, for the attention of Mrs. Bishop. There is a particularly urgent need for men's and children's garments.

Voluntary Help: Any readers or their family members who can spare some time for voluntary help should get in touch with Miss Hannah Stanton, Co-ordinating Committee for the Welfare of Evacuees from Uganda, Bayswater Students' Centre, Porchester Road, London, W.2; Tel.: 01-727 6056.

CONSECRATION OF THERESIENSTADT CEMETERY

As already reported last month, the newly laid-out cemetery of Theresienstadt was consecrated on September 3. The ceremony was attended by 700 persons, including as guests of honour representatives of the Federation of Jewish communities of Bohemia and Moravia, the Prague Jewish community under the leadership of their President, Ing. Fuchs, and of the Wiener Juedische Komitee fuer Theresienstadt.

The cemetery is situated at the end of a newly built street. Its entrance is marked by a huge stylised Menorah. Along the wall of the cemetery, a wide alley, the "Alley of Nations", has been laid out, with memorials for each country from which the Jews were deported to Theresienstadt. In the areas in front and behind the crematorium, the rows of the former mass graves are marked by stones. There is a special row with names of individual victims inscribed at the request of relatives after the war.

Burials at the cemetery took place only until 1942. Later, the bodies were cremated

and the ashes kept in cardboard boxes. Towards the end of the war, the ashes were thrown into the river Eger. The spot, where this was done—it is marked by a memorial stone—will be converted into a memorial site.

The new arrangements, for which the Government of the CSR has so far contributed 16,000,000 kc, are extremely impressive, simple and dignified.

Altogether, 139,654 Jews were deported to Theresienstadt, of whom 86,934 were re-deported to the death camps in the East. The number of Jews who died in Theresienstadt amounts to 33,430. Of the deportees to the East, 3,097 survived. In the Theresienstadt camp itself, 16,837 survived of whom 8,565 had, however, been brought to the camp only shortly before the end of the war.

The consecration was followed by the opening ceremony of an exhibition, "Kunst in Theresienstadt 1941-1945". The inauguration address was delivered by the painter Leo Haas, the only survivor among the artists whose works are exhibited.

It is intended to erect a Ghetto Museum and also to affix memorial plaques on the wall of those houses which had special functions during the ghetto period.

The speakers at the ceremony repeatedly stressed that the Wiener Juedische Komitee fuer Theresienstadt had been the only institution outside the CSR, which had taken an active part in the implementation of the arrangements in memory of the Theresienstadt victims.

GEORG WEIS.

The Wiener Komitee fuer Theresienstadt, to whose untiring labours all Jews from Central Europe, and especially the relatives of the victims, are indebted, operates under the leadership of Dr. Georg Weis (Vienna) and includes the following members: Dr. Jellinek (New York), Dr. Kapralik (London), Ing. Kraemer (Tel Aviv), and Hofrat Krell (Vienna).—The Ed.

STUDY ON DEPORTATION OF GERMAN JEWS

Appeal for Subscriptions

Dr. H. G. Adler (London), whose publications include a standard work on the Theresienstadt Ghetto, has completed a comprehensive assessment of the political, administrative and human aspects of the deportation of the Jews from Germany. The conclusions at which he arrives are of topical importance to the evaluation of present-day group behaviour. The work can, however, only be published if subsidies towards the substantial printing costs become available. In an appeal, signed by the three chairmen of the German Societies for Christian-Jewish Co-operation, interested readers are asked to send contributions to: Sonderkonto Adler z.Hd.Eberhard Bethge, Konto-Nr. 11830, Raiffeisenbank Horhausen-Rengsdorf, 5455 Rengsdorf bei Neuwied, West Germany.

"CIVILISATION IN EXILE"

Sir,—Last month's article by Margot Pottlitzer does not mention two most important cultural publications and functions of the German-speaking refugees in England, "Die Zeitung" and "Club 1943".

"Die Zeitung", a German-language weekly, appeared from April 1940 up to the end of May 1945. Though subsidised by the British Government, it was, as far as its approach and its contents were concerned, an independent democratic German anti-Nazi periodical, probably the most important of its kind in Europe. Its editors and contributors included former German journalists and civil servants. "Die Zeitung" was read by many refugees as well as by civil and military British Authorities and representatives of the various governments in exile. The paper not only served as an anti-Nazi propaganda organ but also dealt with general German cultural subjects.

"Club 1943" was originally founded to counter the activities of the Free German "Kulturbund" which, from its very beginning, was infiltrated by Communists. Since 1952, the Club has been working under the chairmanship of Hans Jaeger, whose expert talks on political subjects are widely appreciated and who is also well known to your readers. For some time the Club's meetings have been attended by an increasing number of members of the younger generation. This is most gratifying because it secures the continuity of the Club's activities.

(Dr.) W. OSTWALD.

58 Hamilton Road,
London, N.W.11.

AFTER MUNICH

Sir,—We live outside a Jewish community. To a Jewish mind we live in the "wilds". We belong to Manchester Jackson Row, but that is of no interest to our Christian neighbours. For them we represent "the Jews" if anything important happens. In everyday living we are just neighbours, calling each other by first names, running into each others' houses.

During the Munich massacre I was in Germany and came home the following day. My next-door neighbour fell round my neck and brought me a bunch of flowers, my opposite neighbour came with a plant and had tears in her eyes—they all wanted to pay their respects and paid us, "the Jews", visits of condolence. Telephone calls from teachers—they all wished to communicate and we gratefully accepted their expressions of friendship. We feel that your readers should participate in the gesture they wanted to make to you as well.

(Mrs.) HILDE GERRARD.

6 Edge End Avenue,
Brierfield, Nelson, Lancs.

FOR CHANUCAH

(first lights Thursday, November 30)
Menoroth, Candles, Trenchels, Children's Books, Ritual Requisites, Jewish Books in any language sold and bought.

M. SULZBACHER

4 Sneath Avenue, Golders Green Road,
London, NW11 9AH. Tel.: 455 1694.

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

B. L. WEISS

PRINTERS · STATIONERS

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

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 CLARIDGE), W.1
Tel.: 01-493 8837.

THE DORICE

Continental Cuisine—Licensed
169a Finchley Road, N.W.3
(624 6301)

PARTIES CATERED FOR

ROSEMOUNT GUEST HOUSE

Excellent food. Colour TV.
Central heating. Large garden.
17 Parsifal Road, London,
N.W.6
Tel.: 01-435 5856 & 8565

HIGHEST PRICES

paid for

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

S. DIENSTAG

(01-272 4484)

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.