AJR

VOL. XXI No. 1 January, 1966

INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE
ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

8 FAIRFAX MANSIONS, FINCHLEY RD. (corner Fairfax Rd.), London, N.W.3

Telephone: MAida Vale 9096/7 (General Office and Welfare for the Aged). MAida Vale 4449 (Employment Agency, annually licensed by the L.C.C., and Social Services Dept.)

Office and Consulting Hours:
Monday to Thursday 10a.m.—1p.m. 3—6p.m.
Friday 10a.m.—1p.m.

DEFERMENT OF COMPENSATION PAYMENTS

Widespread Protests

On December 9, 1965, the draft of the so-called "Haushaltssicherungsgesetz" submitted by the Federal Government was passed by the Bundestag with certain amendments and against the votes of the Social Democrats. The Bill carries a provision which will affect payments under the Federal Indemnification Law. The relevant clause (Article 17) reads as follows:

"Das Bundesgesetz zur Entschädigung für Opfer der nationalsozialistischen Verfolgung vom 29. Juni 1956 (Bundesgesetzblatt I S.559), zuletzt geändert durch das Zweite Gesetz zur Aenderung des Bundesentschädigungsgesetzes vom 14. September 1965 (Bundesgesetzblatt I S.1315), gilt mit folgender Massgabe:

1. Die Aufwendungen für die Geldleistungen nach diesen Gesetzen werden für die Rechnungsjahre 1966 und 1967 auf jeweils 1.900.000.000 Deutsche Mark festgesetzt.

2. Die Bundesregierung wird ermächtigt, durch Rechtsverordnung Vomhundertsätze für die Höhe der durch Geldleistungen in den Rechnungsjahren 1966 und 1967 zu erfüllenden Ansprüche festzusetzen. Ansprüche auf laufende Renten sowie Ansprüche auf Heilverfahren nach diesem Gesetz bleiben unberührt."

In the original Governmental draft it was envisaged that the implementary orders should stipulate "*einheitliche* Vomhundertsätze". Later the word "einheitliche" was deleted and, according to a statement by the Federal Minister of Finance, Dr. Dahlgrün, the Implementary Order will take into account the claimants' social circumstances, e.g., by providing immediate full payments where the amounts involved are small or the persecutees are of an advanced age. The Minister also promised that in all other cases the highest possible quotas of the total awards would be paid immediately.

While it is certainly to be welcomed that those in greatest need are to receive their full payments without delay, any preferential treatment, however, desirable, is bound to reduce the quota available for immediate payments to other claimants. Above all, by the introduction of a ceiling, the legally enacted principle according to which all compensation payments are due immediately after they have been awarded has been revoked for those indemnification payments to which Article 17 of the "Haushaltssicherungsgesetz" refers.

As reported in the previous issue of "AJR Information", the Council of Jews from Germany has approached the Federal Chancellor, the Presidents of the Bundestag and the Bundesrat and the Prime Ministers of the Lander, protesting strongly against the inclusion of indemnification payments in the proposed budgetary measures. The Vice-President of the Council, Dr. W. Breslauer, was also a member of a delegation representing major Jewish organisations in Britain which called on the Federal German Ambassador, Herr Herbert Blankenhorn. The delegation lodged a strong protest against the postponement of compensation payments to the victims of Nazi persecution, stressing that the proposed measures would seriously undermine confidence in the sincerity of the Federal German Government's repeated declarations of its intention to redress the acts committed by the Nazis. The Ambassador undertook to transmit the protest to his Government.

Elaborating on the Council's letter to the Chancellor, and referring to the widespread concern among Nazi victims in Israel, Dr. Siegfried Moses (Jerusalem), President of the Council sent a letter to the Chancellor, **the full text of which is published on this page.**

The proposed measure has been met by strong criticism in the national press of this country and abroad. In its leader on December 10, 1965, the "Guardian" writes: "The Germans would do well to remember that this is a sensitive issue affecting the image of Germany in the world at large. Memories are not so short that the events of twenty-five years ago can so easily be forgotten. The desire for reconciliation is there—the younger generation takes it for granted—but all will be in vain if the victims of Nazism are not properly cared for."

Protests were also lodged in the United States. Senator Jacob Javits asked Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, to intercede and to instruct the American Ambassador in Bonn to "convey the deep disappointment which would be felt in the United States, as well as pointing out the prejudice to the rights of United States citizens".

At a press conference in London, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, said that once the Bill was through its final stage, it would be contested in the Constitutional Court of the Federal German Republic by some of the victims, with the full assistance of the Claims Conference. The present Bill violated the principle of equality embodied in the Constitution, since it discriminated against one section of Hitler's victims, whose compensation would be delayed. "As one who has made great efforts to bring about understanding between the German and Jewish peoples—and I have often been criticised and attacked for it—I must warn the Federal Government not to destroy by new measures, which financially mean a saving of 400 million marks out of an annual budget of 60,000 million marks, the improved atmosphere in German-Jewish relations."

"AUFHEBUNG VERBRIEFTER RECHTE"

Schreiben des Praesidenten des Council, Dr. Siegfried Moses, an den Bundeskanzler

Jerusalem, den 28. November, 1965

Sehr geehrter Herr Bundeskanzler,

Die Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany und unser Council of Jews from Germany haben Ihnen — letzterer in seinem Brief vom 11. November, 1965 — dargelegt, welch ernste Besorgnis in den an der Wiedergutmachungsgesetzgebung interessierten Kreisen die Ankuendigung hervorgerufen hat, dass die Ansprueche aus dem Bundesentschaedigungsgesetz Gegenstand der Kuerzungen sein sollen, die das von der Bundesregierung vorgeschlagene Haushaltssicherungsgesetz vorsieht; sie haben ihre Stellungnahme gegen den vorgeschlagenen Entwurf eingehend begruendet. Ich halte mich fuer verpflichtet, die Ihnen vorliegenden grundsaetzlichen Darlegungen dadurch zu ergaenzen, dass ich auf die tiefe Beunruhigung und Depression hinweise, die die Nachrichten von der geplanten Finanzregelung bei den in Israel lebenden Wiedergutmachungsberechtigten ausgeloest haben.

Bekanntlich hat sich in Israel neben einer grossen Anzahl von aus Deutschland stammenden juedischen Familien auch der groessere Teil derjenigen niedergelassen, die erst nach 1953 die Laender des Ostens verlassen konnten. Sie insbesondere muessen es als irrefuehrend empfinden, wenn durch die Ankuendigung, dass die laufenden Jahreszahlungen unberuehrt bleiben, der Eindruck hervorgerufen werden kann, als seien soziale Gesichtspunkte ausreichend beruecksichtigt; es wuerde sie ungemein hart treffen, wenn die ohnehin ausserordentlich niedrigen Einmalzahlungen, die sie nach dem Schlussgesetz zu erwarten haben, gekuerzt wuerden und die endgueltige Befriedigung der Ansprueche, auf die sie so lange schon warten, noch weiter hinausgeschoben wuerde. Aber auch die "Kapitalbetraege", die den anderen Wiedergutmachungsberechtigten zustehen, sind keineswegs Zahlungen an sozial nicht Beduerftige; handelt es sich doch unter anderen um Rentennachzahlungen insbesondere auch an Witwen, deren Ehemaenner vor 1953 verstorben sind.

Die tiefe Beunruhigung, die sich bei diesen Kategorien von Wiedergutmachungsberechtigten bemerkbar macht, hat im uebrigen auch die Empfaenger von Jahreszahlungen ergriffen, obwohl sie durch die geplante Regelung nicht unmittelbar betroffen sind: sie befuerchten verstaendlicherweise, dass die Bundesregierung, wenn sie den gegenwaertigen Plan verwirklicht, in einem der kommenden Jahre auf dem einmal beschrittenen Wege fort-

Continued on page 2

Aufhebung Verbriefter Rechte

Continued from page 1

schreiten und auch die Jahreszahlungen antasten koennte. Sie alle koennen den Gedanken nicht fassen, dass die gesetzlich verbrieften Rechte, die oft von entscheidender Bedeutung fuer ihre einst vom Nazi-Regime zerstoerte und muehsam zu einem bescheidenen Teil wieder aufgebaute Existenz sind, durch einen einseitigen Akt der Bundesregierung aufgehoben werden koennten.

Wuerde die Bundesregierung auf die Einbeziehung der Wiedergutmachungsverpflichtungen in das Haushaltssicherungsgesetz nicht verzichten, so muessten die juedischen Organisationen in ihr einen Verhandlungspartner sehen, der sich fuer berechtigt haelt, die Ergebnisse langwieriger Verhandlungen—wenige Monate, nachdem sie in einem Gesetz ihren Ausdruck gefunden haben — nach eigenem Ermessen zu annullieren. Sie wuerde fernerhin das Vertrauen der Wiedergutmachungsberechtigten, das sie sich in den zurueckliegenden Jahren erworben hat, aufs Spiel setzen durch einen Gesetzesakt, der zeigen wuerde, dass sie entgegen ihren frueheren Erklaerungen in den aus der Wiedergutmachungsgesetzgebung resultierenden Pflichten keine Verpflichtung ganz besonderer Art und unantastbaren Charakters sieht und dass die Rechte, auf die sich vielfach die Existenz der Wiedergutmachungsberechtigten gruendet, einer eigenmaechtigen Kuerzung und Beeintraechtigung unterworfen werden koennen.

Ganz abgesehen von den so gewichtigen prinzipiellen und juristischen Gruenden, die gegen die geplante Regelung sprechen, sollten moralische und politische Erwaegungen zu der Frage fuehren, ob der Vorteil, der der staatlichen Finanzverwaltung moeglicherweise aus der Einbeziehung der Wiedergutmachungsansprueche in das Haushaltssicherungsgesetz erwachsen koennte, die schweren Sorgen, die dieser Akt den auf Wiedergutmachung wartenden Menschen verursachen wuerde, und den Vertrauensverlust, den die Bundesregierung selbst durch ihn erleiden wuerde, zu rechtfertigen vermag.

Abschriften dieses Briefes habe ich dem Herrn Bundesfinanzminister und den Herren Praesidenten des Bundestags und des Bundesrats sowie dem Herrn Botschafter der Bundesrepublik in Israel uebermittelt.

Mit vorzueglicher Hochachtung,

DR. S. MOSES,
Praesident des Council of Jews from Germany.

Your House for :—

CURTAINS, CARPETS, LINO, UPHOLSTERY

SPECIALITY

CONTINENTAL DOWN QUILTS!

ALSO RE-MAKES AND RE-COVERS

ESTIMATES FREE

DAWSON-LANE LIMITED

17 BRIDGE ROAD, WEMBLEY PARK

Telephone : ARN. 6671

Personal attention of Mr. W. Shackman.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS

On December 13, Sir Barnett Janner raised the West German Government's proposal to defer compensation to Nazi victims. He urged the Foreign Secretary to convey to Bonn the "feeling in this country that on humanitarian grounds and in view of the undertakings" by Bonn, the compensation payments should not be subjected to budgetary curtailment.

Minister of State, George Thomson, said the Government had the greatest sympathy with victims who would have to wait longer for compensation, but the timing of payments was a matter for the German Government.

Sir Barnett said that it was wrong that people on the verge of death in many instances, very old people and others who had been waiting for 20 years, should be unable to obtain their compensation. He asked the Minister if he would stress to the German Government that there were a large number of people here and elsewhere who were deeply disturbed about the action they proposed to take.

Mr. Anthony Kershaw (Conservative) asked if the Minister would make representations that the deferment was only prolonging the memory of episodes best forgotten.

Mr. Thomson said he had no doubt that the concern expressed on both sides of the House would be widely reported.

GENOCIDE CONVENTION

Mr. George Thomson, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, told the Commons that the Government have decided that Britain should accede to the United Nations Genocide Convention, which seeks to outlaw attempts at race extermination.

Successive Governments, who have been urged to accede to this Convention, have argued that the procedural difficulties were too complex. Mr. Thomson indicated in his statement that these difficulties have been overcome.

Sir Barnett Janner, M.P., said that this would be particularly welcomed by Jewish communities throughout the world. For five years Sir Barnett has been urging that the Government should accede to the Convention.

Mr. Thomson, in reply to a question from Sir Barnett, stated that the Government intended at a suitable opportunity to introduce legislation to bring the domestic law into line with the Convention, in particular by ensuring that all the offences described in the Convention were covered by our criminal law, and to ensure that accession to it took place as soon thereafter as possible.

BONN DELAYS

Irritation is being felt at articles appearing in the West German press stressing that Israel is only one of many countries needing economic aid and stating that there is no need for special consideration to be granted to her. This is also felt in the slowness and hesitation with which the Erhard Government is implementing the agreement signed in Jerusalem by Dr. Kurt Birrenbach, the special envoy sent to Israel by Chancellor Erhard before diplomatic relations were officially established between Israel and West Germany.

Of the three main clauses in the Birrenbach agreement, only one has been implemented—that dealing with the establishment of diplomatic relations. No progress has been made either with negotiations for economic aid from Bonn or with the replacement of the cancelled arms agreement between West Germany and Israel by other assistance.

Israeli-West German relations were reviewed during the recent visit to Tel Aviv of Dr. Rainer Barzel, chairman of the Parliamentary Christian Democratic Party. Although Dr. Barzel's visit was described as "private" he had talks with four top Cabinet Members, including the Prime Minister. It is understood that the Israeli leaders emphasised the importance they attach to the way relations are going to develop during the first two years after the establishment of diplomatic ties.

RESTRICTIONS IN ARMED FORCES

British-Born Parentage Required

According to a new regulation of the Ministry of Defence which was announced in the press some time ago, officer applicants in the armed forces as well as ratings and other-rank applicants for the Royal Navy and the R.A.F. have to be British nationals by birth and of British-born parentage. The new rule, the announcement says, means that a candidate will have to comply with the conditions already laid down for civil servants and members of the Diplomatic Corps under a Civil Service Order in Council, 1956. Exceptions may be made by special permission of the Minister of Defence.

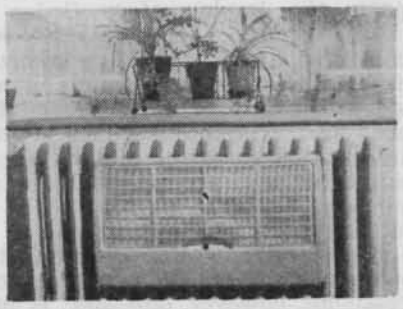
In explaining the object of the rule, the press announcement refers to a statement by Mr. MacDermot, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in a Commons Debate on November 12, 1964, when he declared that persons of alien origin might be liable to pressure, such as through having relatives behind the Iron Curtain.

The regulation has met with widespread criticism, and steps aiming at having it rescinded have been taken by various organisations.

The County Conference of the British Legion, held on December 5, passed a Resolution demanding that applicants for commissions should not have to apply for a waiver if one of their parents had served with H.M. Forces. Disapproval was also expressed by Alderman Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen at the Remembrance Rally of the Association of Jewish Ex-Service Men and Women. Commenting on Sir Bernard's address, the *Jewish Chronicle* describes the regulations as "an affront to the thousands of men and women who were ready to give their lives for their country of adoption, and to the memory of those who gave their lives".

As the representative body of those foreign-born British citizens who were admitted to this country before the war as refugees and who contributed to the war effort in many spheres, the AJR is closely watching the position, realising that, however generously exceptions may be granted, the new regulation imposes a treatment on the children of its members which sets them apart from other British-born citizens.

Don't suffer from the effects of DRY AIR caused by Central-Heating



INSTALL A HUMIDIFIER

on your Radiator and be free from an unpleasant and unhealthy atmosphere.

INEXPENSIVE—NO RUNNING COSTS

Ask for details from :

The Humidifier Co.

25 Bridge Road, Wembley Park, Middx

ARNold 7603

HOME NEWS

HOOLIGAN ASSAULT

A 17-year-old yeshiva student was stabbed by teenage hooligans in Stamford Hill. Joseph Springer, son of the secretary of the Agudas Israel World Organisation, was stabbed in the back eleven times and his skull was fractured. A fellow-student, David Lieberman, who was with him, was also attacked but not injured.

This is the most serious of a series of incidents that have occurred in the Stamford Hill area. Leading Anglo-Jewish organisations have registered strong protests. The C.I.D. has referred to it as a vicious attack, stating that no effort is being spared to bring the perpetrators to justice and to stop any recurrence of similar incidents.

It has been suggested that interested Jewish organisations press for Government action to stop a recurrence of such incidents. Mr. Maurice Edelman, M.P., president of the Anglo-Jewish Association, wrote to the Home Secretary on the issue and he expressed the hope that other M.P.s would follow suit.

COLIN JORDAN SENTENCE QUASHED

A three-month prison sentence imposed on Colin Jordan, leader of the National Socialist Movement, for insulting behaviour during a visit by Mr. Ian Smith of Rhodesia, has been quashed by the Inner London Sessions Appeals Committee. A fine of £50 was substituted with a month to pay or one month's imprisonment in default. The chairman said that they did not want to make a political martyr out of Jordan.

SYNAGOGUE ARSON

Six men were sent for trial at the Old Bailey, alleged to have been responsible for setting fire to two synagogues.

Asked why they had damaged the synagogues, one of the accused was alleged to have said that they were all members of the "storm command" of the Woodford group of Colin Jordan's National Socialist Movement. In a statement in which he admitted the offences, he said that Jordan was with them at a meeting and said it was a good idea to burn synagogues.

FASCIST INCIDENTS

"Searchlight", the publication devoted to combating fascism and racialism, in a recent issue published "a diary of continual racialist gangsterism that has been flourishing unchecked throughout the country over the last year."

Mr. Freeson, M.P., editor of the paper, in an open letter to the Home Secretary, states: "In all the incidents reported here, there have been very few arrests. Are you satisfied with this? We are not. Already, there are reports of West Indians, Indians and Jews forming their own self-defence organisations. They cannot rely on the police to protect them any more. . . ."

DEAD SEA SCROLLS EXHIBITION

An exhibition of Dead Sea scrolls has been mounted at the British Museum, until the middle of February. It will later tour the provinces.

MONTEVIDEO RABBI VISITS LONDON

On the occasion of a tour through European countries Rabbi Dr. Fritz Winter (Montevideo) recently paid a visit to London. He is the spiritual head of the Nueva Congregacion Israelita, founded by immigrants from Central Europe as well as the president of the Association of Rabbis in Latin America and a member of the Presidium of "Centra", the South American affiliate of the Council of Jews from Germany.

He had exchanges of views with representatives of the Council and of the AJR and showed a keen interest in the work done by former German Jews in this country. Dr. Winter also reported on the manifold activities of his Congregation, including its comprehensive welfare work. He himself plays a responsible part in the administration of the local Home for Aged Jews from Central Europe. He was shown Otto Schiff House and expressed his appreciation of the comfort rendered to its residents.

LIVERPOOL CIVIC SERVICE

The Merseyside Jewish Representative Council held their annual civic service at the Allerton Synagogue, Liverpool. The service was attended in state by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Liverpool, accompanied by members of the town council, chief officers of the corporation, Lord Cohen of Birkenhead and two M.P.s of the Liverpool areas. Rabbi Dr. S. M. Lehrmann, of London, in his address, referred to the contribution which Jews have made to many aspects of the civic life of Liverpool. In no other city had he found such harmonious relationship and understanding between Jew and non-Jew.

TRIBUTE TO C.B.F.

The first national conference of the women's division of the Central British Fund, representing London, Letchworth and Oxford, was held at the Victoria Hall, London.

The Countess of Dartmouth opened the conference. She referred to the wonderful work done by the C.B.F., which brought hope where there was only despair.

PAMPHLET AGAINST PREJUDICE

The pamphlet "Learning to Live with Our Neighbours" by Myer Domnitz, secretary of the Lecture Committee of the Board of Deputies, was recently published in its second revised edition.* It is based on a paper read by the author in connection with World Mental Health Year 1960 and published by UNESCO Institute for Education, Hamburg.

The lucid pamphlet deals with educational techniques for overcoming group prejudice. It, therefore, now also has special bearing on the problems arising in connection with the arrival and integration of new immigrants from overseas. In the Appendix the author, amongst others, deals with the role of the crucifixion story in disseminating antisemitism and refutes some of the main allegations made against "the Jews." It also deals with the blood libel accusation and the myth of Shylock.

* 40 pages. 1/6d. Board of Deputies, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1.

Feuchtwanger (London) Ltd.

Bankers

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

Telephone: METropolitan 8151

Representing:

I. L. FEUCHTWANGER BANK LTD. TEL AVIV : JERUSALEM : HAIFA

FEUCHTWANGER CORPORATION 60 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK, 17, N.Y.

ANGLO-JUDAICA

Chief Rabbi

The Council of the United Synagogue unanimously adopted a resolution setting into motion the machinery for selecting and appointing a new Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Commonwealth. It is likely that the choice of a new Chief Rabbi will be confined to some of the same candidates who led the field last time.

Belfast Rabbi Resigns

Rabbi Dr. A. Carlebach, Rabbi of Belfast and Northern Ireland since 1954, has resigned his post and has left for Israel. He had, he said, felt increasingly unhappy about the conditions in which he had to work and saw little hope of their improvement. Rabbi Carlebach, who was born in Cologne, is a member of the well-known family of rabbis in pre-war Germany.

Priest in Pulpit

For the first time in Manchester, and possibly in Britain, a Roman Catholic priest gave an address in a synagogue. Monsignor Charles L. Egan, vicar-general of Salford, spoke at the Jackson's Row Synagogue at the end of a special Brotherhood Week service. He said he was very happy that the general climate of religious opinion had so changed as to make it possible for him to be in the synagogue. There were also several nuns and Protestant clergymen at the service.

Liberal Synagogue

Rabbi Dr. Leslie I. Edgar, emeritus minister of the Liberal Jewish Synagogue, St. John's Wood, London, has retired from active service at the synagogue. He maintains his personal association with the synagogue.

New President of Union

Lord Cohen of Walmer has been appointed president of the Union of Liberal and Progressive Synagogues in succession to Rabbi Edgar. Lord Cohen, a former president of the Jewish Welfare Board and a former vice-president of the Board of Deputies, was the first Jew to reach the high position of a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, which he was made in 1951.

Welfare Board Project

The Jewish Welfare Board has received permission to build 20 family flats at a site in Green Lanes, Stoke Newington. The estimated cost of the project is £200,000, of which about £75,000 has been raised. Unless the additional £125,000 can be obtained from voluntary donations, the Board will have to borrow from local authorities and will be forced to increase the rents substantially.

Christmas Help

The Association of Jewish Ex-Service Men and Women once again provided volunteers at nearly 120 hospitals in London and the provinces under the organisation's Christmas hospitals' scheme. With the Ajex volunteers were volunteers from the League of Jewish Women and, for the first time, from the B'nai B'rith. More than 45 branches of Ajex took part in the scheme. Jewish youth organisations also helped.

Teachers Dismissed

Ten teachers, the entire staff of the religion classes of the Hendon Reform Synagogue, have been dismissed following a demand for an all-round increase in salary. They have been replaced by others, who have agreed to work at the old salary.

The teachers demanded a 50 per cent salary increase. Upon the synagogue council's offer to consider small increases in individual cases only, they refused to take classes unless an immediate all-round minimum increase was granted. The council stated that the teachers were dismissed because they had been unable to agree to the demand.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

AMERICAN NEWS

Negroes and Jews

A study of the riots in Philadelphia on August 28-30, 1964, has been submitted to the American Jewish Committee's National Executive Board. The finding is that, although there is anti-Jewish sentiment in the Negro ghettoes, and the great majority of the white businessmen in the Negro section are Jews, antisemitism was not the main motive of the riots.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jnr., the Nobel Peace Prize winner and president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was awarded the Judaism and World Peace Award of the Synagogue Council of America. The presentation was made in New York at the annual dinner of the Council, which represents all religious trends in American Jewry.

Medals for Generals

The United Jewish Appeal presented gold medals to three Allied generals to mark the 20th anniversary of the Allied victory in Europe. They are former President Eisenhower, Field-Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis and General Pierre Koenig. Mr. Eisenhower was represented by General Lucis D. Clay, but the other two generals attended personally.

Anti-Poverty Campaign

The National Council of Jewish Women has announced the launching of a "woman-to-woman" anti-poverty campaign in communities throughout the United States, together with Catholic, Protestant and Negro women's organisations affiliated to women in community services.

BRAZILIAN HONOUR

Dr. Josef Feher, one of Brazil's leading heart specialists, has been presented with the Brazilian Order of Medical Merit. Dr. Feher, a Jew, has visited many countries as Brazil's official representative to international medical congresses. He came to Brazil from Central Europe before the Second World War.

REFUGEES IN DOMINICA

According to a report in the "New York Times", a 200-member colony of Jewish refugees from Nazi persecution who have lived in the Dominican Republic for 25 years, suffered only a temporary dislocation in trade and some damage to property during the fighting there early in 1965. The colony is at Sosua, on the north coast of the island.

The late Trujillo régime offered 100,000 visas to homeless Jews in 1939. About 2,000 refugees from Germany and Austria were granted visas but many never arrived. The land was allocated to the refugees by the régime and the American Joint Distribution Committee and other Jewish organisations helped the community. About 600 immigrants from Europe eventually arrived. Many later went to other countries, mostly the United States. There are now 56 Jewish families living in the island, totalling 200 people. They have Dominican, West German or Austrian citizenship.

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 8/- Per Week

Mr. Gort will always be pleased to advise you.

(HAM. 8635)

LIFE IN RHODESIA

At the moment life for Rhodesia's 5,500 Jews continues much as normal. In a Remembrance Day address to Rhodesian ex-Servicemen at the Cenotaph in Salisbury, Rabbi M. Konviser, the spiritual leader of the Ashkenazi community and a chaplain to the Rhodesian Forces, called for a "rededication and a renewal of our pledge of loyalty to the Crown and a readiness to guard faithfully the safety and humanitarian legacy of extracting light from darkness and strength from adversity."

So far no changes have been made in the form of prayers used in synagogues, but it is possible that amendments might have to be made in the loyal prayers so as to exclude mention of the Governor.

Jews have played an important role in the civic and political life of Rhodesia in recent years. Sir Roy Welensky was a former Prime Minister and there are three Jewish M.P.s on the Government side in Parliament. The only White Opposition member is also a Jew, Dr. Ahrn Palley, an Independent.

SITUATION IN ZAMBIA

There are about 800 Jews in Zambia. Their situation is satisfactory and relations with the Government excellent. Mr. S. W. Magnus, Q.C., the one Jewish Member of the Zambian Parliament, recently conducted and won a one-man campaign in Committee to obtain special religious facilities for non-Christian prisoners.

The existence of a Jewish community is officially recognised in the allocation of television and radio time for programmes to mark the High Holy-days and it was with the blessing of the Government that a Zambian branch of the Central African Board of Deputies was established. There are also branches of the Central African Zionist Organisation and of Wizo.

The Kaunda administration has great respect for Israel and the Israeli Ambassador, Colonel Benzion Tehan, has made an excellent impression in Government and other circles.

SOUTH AFRICAN JEWRY

The Right Rev. Joost de Blank, former Archbishop of Cape Town, addressed the London Society of Jews and Christians on "Race Relations". Dr. de Blank, who spoke of the problem of race relationship between Whites and Coloured people in Africa, said that a number of non-religious Jews had bravely participated in the anti-apartheid movement. Replying to a question, he said it was natural that South Africa's Jewish community did not wish to draw attention to itself by speaking out officially against apartheid, bearing in mind the antisemitism directed against it during the Second World War and the fact that it was living there peacefully today.

DENMARK'S CHIEF RABBI

A storm has been aroused over Rabbi Marcus Melchior's acceptance of the Federal German Grand Cross of Merit. Dr. Melchior has been both severely attacked and strongly defended. Distinguished Danes, including the Minister for Church Affairs, took his side. The Board of Representatives of Danish Jewry disagrees with the acceptance of the award.

Defending his acceptance of the Grand Cross on Danish television, the Chief Rabbi said that if he could bring back to life any one of those killed by the Nazis he would not have accepted the award. But an attitude of unforgiveness was wrong politics and could only work against the democratic forces of Germany, as had been the case after 1914.

BOOK ON DUTCH JEWRY

Nearly 41,000 copies of Professor Jacques Presser's book, "The Persecution and Destruction of Dutch Jewry, 1940-1945" (reviewed in the November, 1965 issue of this paper). have been sold since the first printing last April.

DUTCH MARTYRS REMEMBERED

The Jewish community of Venlo, southern Holland, has successfully objected to the inclusion of the names of 17 Dutchmen killed while serving in the Wehrmacht in the same register of remembrance as the names of the Venlo Jews killed by the Germans during the war. Four citizens have protested to the municipality over the omission of the names from the book, which is in a Roman Catholic chapel in the town.

SCANDINAVIAN COMMUNITIES

Representatives of Scandinavia's scattered Jewish communities—20,000 in Sweden, Denmark and Norway and another 1,700 in Finland—met in Copenhagen to discuss common problems. It was agreed to maintain closer contact and Jewish teachers have since met in Gothenburg to establish some method of co-operation with regard to religious education and the shortage of teaching materials.

Points of discussion at the Copenhagen meeting included the need to recruit rabbis for Norway and Finland, the circulation of existing rabbis among the smaller communities, co-operation between community centres and the publication of a Scandinavian Jewish monthly.

EASTERN JEWRY

British Communists' Concern

The 29th national congress of the British Communist Party had two resolutions submitted by different branches demanding equal religious and cultural rights for Soviet Jewry. The two branches concerned (Oxford Students and Prestwich) wanted congress to instruct the national executive of the party to inquire into the allegations of anti-Jewish discrimination in Soviet Russia and to request the Soviet Government to restore to its Jewish community all the religious and cultural rights and facilities granted to other minorities.

The resolutions were referred to the incoming national executive by a decision of the committee responsible for the arrangements in the congress and the selection of motions and amendments. However, in taking this decision the resolutions committee expressed its sympathy for the points raised.

Statement by Board of Deputies

Presenting the report of the Foreign Affairs Committee at the Board of Deputies meeting on November 21, 1965, Sir Barnett Janner, M.P., stated that certain claims, according to which the position of the Jews in the Soviet Union had improved, were misleading. Many reports were mainly repetitions of the same few facts or promises. "Apart from this evidence of a massive propaganda effort designed to disarm international public opinion on the Soviet Jewish question, there have been no grounds whatever to conclude that any change for the better is taking place."

British Friends of Russian Jewry

A new organisation, hoping to draw widespread attention to the plight of Soviet Jewry, has been formed in London. It will be called the Society of Friends of Russian Jewry. Mr. Joel Cang will be hon. secretary, and its members will include Earl Russell (Bertrand Russell), Lord Russell of Liverpool, Mr. Philip Goodhart, M.P., and Mr. Josef Herman, the artist.

Rumanian Officials Ousted

On the orders of the new Communist Party secretary, Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu, three Jews have been ousted from important positions in the Rumanian economy. They are Mr. Gaston Marin, head of the national planning commission; Mr. Mihail Petri, Minister of Foreign Trade; and Mr. Mihail Florescu, Minister for the Petrochemical Industry.

Although antisemitic inclinations have been attributed to Mr. Ceausescu, there has been no evidence of increased anti-Jewish pressures.

THE GERMAN SCENE

JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN GERMANY

According to the *Jüdische Presse-Dienst*, published by the Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland, there are 71 Jewish communities in the German Federal Republic. The largest of them is in West Berlin, which is followed by Munich, Frankfurt/M., Hamburg, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Hanover, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe and Essen.

There are also regional federations of communities in Bavaria, Rhineland-Pfalz, Hessen, North-Rhine, Westphalia, Lower Saxony, Badenia and Württemberg/Hohenzollern. On a national basis the communities and regional federations are organised under the auspices of the Zentralrat, which was founded in 1950 and has been a public corporation since 1963.

The total number of members of Jewish communities in the Federal Republic and West Berlin amounted to 25,466 on October 1, 1965, as against 25,064 on October 1, 1964. Amongst them are 3,225 under 15 years of age and 2,718 over 70. The average age is 45 years.

THEODOR HEUSS PRIZE

The Theodor Heuss Prize 1965 was awarded to Marion Graefin Doenhoff and the Bamberger Jugendring. The Prize, which represents a monetary value of 8,000 D.M., has been endowed for outstanding manifestations of public responsibility, civil courage and practised tolerance.

Graefin Doenhoff received it in recognition of her services as a publicist, her fairness and her exemplary political style. The other part of the prize was awarded to the Bamberger Jugendring because of the spirit of fellowship and humanism shown by its members, when they voluntarily restored the local Jewish cemetery after its desecration in June, 1965.

WARNINGS BY ERICH LUETH

In the series "Judentum - Schicksal, Wesen und Gegenwart", edited by Franz Boehm and Walter Dirks, Erich Lueth, well known as the initiator of the "Peace with Israel" movement, published an article about "Antisemitism after 1945".

He states that prejudice against the Jews was still widely spread, also amongst young people, many of whom had never met a Jew in their lives. Special educational problems, he writes, arose from the fact that many young people were the sons or close relatives of S.S. men or soldiers who had been involved in the atrocities and lost their lives during the war.

Mr. Lueth thinks that apologetics were not the right method of reinstating the image of the Jew. In his experience descriptions of individual fates, such as reflected in Anne Frank's Diary, were much more effective. The author also stresses that the attitude of Members of Parliament, as manifested in decisions such as the enactment of the Federal Indemnification Law or the Agreement with Israel, did not necessarily coincide with the feelings of the ordinary people.

At the end of his article Erich Lueth deals with several recent publications which try to refute the extent of the extermination or call for the elimination of Jews from public life in Germany. Although such publications disseminate Nazi ideas, the legal authorities had not seen their way to prohibiting them.

EAST BERLIN

New Chief Rabbi

In succession to the late Rabbi Riesenburger, Rabbi Edmund Singer, who up till now lived in Budapest, has been appointed Chief Rabbi of East Berlin.

Jewish Children Remembered

A memorial plaque to 150 Jewish children murdered by the Nazis has been unveiled in the East Berlin home for aged Jews. The children, including 71 babies, were deported in 1942.

ISRAELI AMBASSADOR ADDRESSES GERMAN YOUTH

Participants at the Munich Youth Conference of the German Federation of Trade Unions held a Memorial Meeting on the site of the former Dachau Concentration Camp. The speakers included the Israeli Ambassador to the Federal Republic, Mr. A. Ben-Natan. "I speak to you," the Ambassador said, "as the member of a people which has lost six million of its brothers and sisters. To stand here together with you is the most moving experience of my life, but it is also a most encouraging experience. Dachau must be an eternal warning for us. I attended this ceremony because I believe that in trying to achieve a better future we have a joint responsibility."

BOND WITH ISRAEL

Dean Heinrich Grueber, a prominent leader of the Evangelical Church who risked his life to help Jews in the Hitler period, is the chairman of a committee registered in Bonn to form the first German-Israeli Society. The committee also includes members of the Federal Parliament Gerhard Jahn, Ernst Benda, Thomas Dehler and Ernst Lemmer.

VOM RATH ASSASSINATION REINVESTIGATED

A perjury trial is due to begin in Essen of Wolfgang Dierwege, a former leading official in the Nazi Ministry of Propaganda. He has been charged with making perjured statements to the police some years ago in connection with the vom Rath assassination, which was the excuse for the pogroms in November, 1938.

A number of prominent former Nazis will be called as witnesses.—(J.C.)

"JEW SUESS"

Flensburg district court ordered the confiscation of a copy of the Nazi antisemitic film, "Jew Süss", on the ground that it violates the West German Basic Law, which prohibits discrimination for reasons of race or religion. The film, which was also declared to infringe the democratic principles of the West German State, is now deposited in the federal archives in Coblenz.

NEWS FROM ISRAEL

BREAK WITH RHODESIA

In a statement breaking off relations with the government in Rhodesia, the Israeli Foreign Ministry condemned the illegal declaration of independence.

African students, demonstrating outside the British Embassy in Tel Aviv against Britain's "weak" action against the régime in Rhodesia, threw stones and smashed two windows in the Embassy. Two policemen were slightly hurt, but there were no other casualties and no arrests were made. Israel apologised to Britain for the damage done and the Foreign Ministry later issued a statement deploring the violence and reminding foreign students that they are obliged to obey the law in the same way as Israeli citizens.

Exports to Rhodesia from Israel were last year worth £228,500 and imports from Rhodesia, £52,100.

INCREASE OF ORIENTALS

The United States Population Reference Bureau, in a recent report, states that, due to the rapid increase in the number of Oriental Jews, Israel may soon have a "very different character from that envisioned by its founders."

The report noted that births to Israeli women from Asia or Africa in 1951-1960 rose from 43 to 60 per cent, whereas the proportion of babies born to women from Europe or the Americas declined from 46 to 22 per cent. Some authorities forecast that Afro-Asians will constitute 75 per cent of Israel's population in about ten years. Israelis of Oriental background—"by sheer increase in numbers and the consequent social drag they cause" (they are referred to in the report as "illiterate, poor, undernourished peoples" lacking even rudimentary knowledge of industrial and farm skills) "may well change the course of Israel's direction."

WEIZMANN HONOUR FOR GERMAN

Professor Wolfgang Gentner, the director of the Max Planck Institute for Nuclear Physics at Heidelberg, was made an honorary fellow of the Weizmann Institute. The honour was bestowed in Jerusalem at a ceremony at the opening of the Institute's academic year, and is in recognition of Professor Gentner's great contribution to the development of co-operation between the Institute and German research centres. Professor Gentner is the supervisor of the 19 biological and nuclear research projects in Israel sponsored by the West German Government.

Recently the East German Government alleged that he was the director of a joint Israeli-West German project for manufacturing an atomic bomb and the development of germ warfare. An official Israeli source denied that Israel was engaged in any military research with West Germany.—(J.C.)

GERMAN'S HOUSE DAUBED

Swastikas were daubed on the walls of a house in Kiryat Gat, near Tel Aviv, occupied by a German textile engineer, who arrived in Israel a few months ago.

"HELLO DOLLY!"

Miss Molly Picon, the American-Yiddish actress and musical star, is in Tel Aviv to prepare for the leading part in Giora Godik's Israeli production of the Broadway play, "Hello Dolly!". The musical is now having a great success in London, with Mary Martin in the leading role.

BECHSTEIN STEINWAY BLUTHNER
Finest selection reconditioned PIANOS.
Part exchange. Deferred terms.
JAQUES SAMUEL PIANOS LTD.
2 Park West Place, Marble Arch, W.2
Tel.: PAD. 8818/9
AUTHORISED BECHSTEIN RETAILERS

Egon Larsen

FLEET STREET AND THE GERMAN JEWS

Six out of ten people in Britain have been buying newspapers every day over the last thirty years, and the rise of other means of mass communication seems to have made little difference. This is the highest rate of newspaper consumption in the world, nearly twice that of the U.S.A. or Germany. Yet it is extremely difficult to say whether the British Press has, by and large, represented the country's or even its readers' opinions, or whether it has been able to influence them decisively. For if this were so, no Labour Government would ever come to power as the great majority of the Press is, on the whole, Conservative. We must bear these facts in mind when trying to assess the part played by the British newspapers in pre-war politics in general, and their attitude towards the Jews under Nazi rule and the refugees in particular.

Dr. Andrew Sharf, head of the Department of Political History at the University of Bar-Ilan, Israel, has made that attempt, and the book he has published*, though crammed with diligently collected facts and quotations, must therefore be studied with a certain caution. Still, it is extremely useful, and the Institute of Race Relations in London, which commissioned it, has to be congratulated on its initiative.

Dr. Sharf singles out three national dailies which published the fullest and most accurate reports on the situation of the German Jews after 1933. *The Times* (though its comments were sometimes strange), the *Manchester Guardian* (now the *Guardian*) and the *Daily Telegraph*. On the other hand, the "popular" Press had a somewhat different approach to our problems; they were only interested in asking, "Are the Jews news?" and "How does such news fit in with our political line at the moment?" In the year before the war there was a great deal of competition between the popular papers, and our troubles were, as a rule, not reported and commented upon from the humanitarian angle but from the point of view of "saleability". Thus, the Beaverbrook Press—says Dr. Sharf—had decided that there could be good news value in the Jewish question, and so we got sympathetic "coverage" from the *Daily Express* and the *Sunday Express* at the time of Hitler's coming to power. For the same reasons, however, their attitude changed later on. But there were some odd comments in other sections of the Press. In 1934, for instance, the *Daily Worker* beat its special political drum with the headline "Wealthy Jews to Stay" (in Germany), while the *Catholic Herald* thought that the only effective defence for the Jews in Germany would be a Catholic government, and when the first reports of antisemitic outrages arrived from Nazi Germany this paper commented that the Jews had done the same things to the Christian population of Soviet Russia. The *Scotsman* ventured, in 1933, to inform its readers that German antisemitism might [*sic*] have "semi-official backing", but *The Times* dared to predict that "the war against the Jews in Germany . . . will at least not be waged with either the irresponsible brutality that disgraced its earlier phase or with the organised thoroughness of an official campaign", on the slender evidence that the boycott of April, 1933, had been "officially" called off by the Nazi government! For a considerable period *The Times* continued to give Hitler the benefit of the doubt; after all, he was (from 1935) the Head of State of a foreign Power.

It sounds grotesque, but two months after the Nuremberg Decrees *The Times* still assumed that "Herr Hitler is unaware of all that is being done since the passage of the laws to bring about a 'tolerable relationship', or that the fanatics are beyond control".

The Times may have been merely naïve, but other journals were downright sympathetic to the Nazis. "It is true that the Jewish predominance in the Press and the theatre imported a purely materialistic aspect of life into Germany which had the effect of debasing the high national ideals which formerly united the German race": this is not Goebbels speaking, but the Conservative British *Saturday Review* in 1934. Even the liberal-minded *Contemporary Review* spoke of the Jews' "mocking, cynical, destructive kind of outlook, wholly at variance with the robust patriotism and simplicity of life of the ordinary German". The *Evening News* made itself the spokesman of that sector of the public which believed that any protest against Germany's behaviour towards the Jews was an attempt at intervening in her domestic affairs. After a mass meeting in September, 1933, at which Albert Einstein, Sir William Beveridge and Sir Austen Chamberlain had been among the speakers, the paper was indignant about this "piece of alien agitation on British soil", whose promoters "ask nothing better than that it shall make bad blood between this country and Germany".

Only the *Manchester Guardian* assessed the situation correctly right from the start, and in 1935 it wrote: "Those who hoped that the Nazis would grow more 'moderate' . . . will have been disillusioned. . . . The Terror is organised and organic: organised by the Nazi leaders and an organic part of the political system they have established." In the same year, the *Economist* declared that there was "practically no anti-Jewish feeling in Germany other than among the Nazi leaders". Shortly afterwards, *The Times* published one of the strangest headlines in all its history. When the Nazis expropriated a Jewish-owned factory in Thuringia, the story was headed "Nazi Experiment in Socialism"!

The *Kristallnacht* should have opened every British journalist's eyes. But did it? The odd reaction of the *Daily Express* was a leader headed "Pray for Tolerance", a virtue to which "we must dedicate ourselves anew" and at whose shrine the British people should "worship". No word about helping the victims. The *News Chronicle*, however, printed an eye-witness account of S.S. atrocities at Sachsenhausen after the *Kristallnacht*, and Hilaire Belloc commented in the *Weekly Review*: "To those who know the Prussian spirit and its traditions, the horrible picture presented here is not impossible", but he was not sure whether it was true. This attitude of scepticism persisted right until, after the outbreak of the war, the British Government published its famous, rather belated White Paper concerning "the treatment of German Nationals in Germany", based on documents which it had had a long time in its possession but had not used in the era of Chamberlain's appeasement.

"Such stories will not be new at least to readers of this paper", claimed the *Guardian*, with justification. "It would have been better, perhaps, if . . . members of the Government had done more . . . to enlighten public opinion here." *Time and Tide* commented, "It is indeed all the more unpleasant to recollect that Mr. Chamberlain was fully informed of these horrors when by his signature on the Munich Agreement he extended the area of Nazi sadism to the Czechs."

Now that Britain was at war with Hitler Germany, Fleet Street needed neither courage nor conviction to print what transpired via neutral countries about the systematic extermination of the Jews in Hitler-occupied Europe; in fact, it was "doing its bit" for the war effort by publishing the terrible truth. "It is a remarkable fact", says Dr. Sharf, "that, despite all the obvious difficulties, a great deal of information about Jews in German-occupied territory did appear in the British Press during the whole of the war—long before the advance of the Allied armies had uncovered the truth in its full details." Yet there were notorious exceptions; for instance, the *Catholic Times* wrote on Christmas Eve (!), 1942, "It is no secret that the recent wave of propaganda about German atrocities against the Jews was Russian-inspired."

Dr. Sharf devotes a special chapter to the attitude of the British Press towards the refugees. It is, as we all know only too well, not one of the most glorious chapters in the history of Fleet Street, nor of certain sections of the professional classes. Some papers excelled in nastiness, such as the *Daily Express* when it said in 1933, under the heading "Britons—Help Britons", that "British Jews are actively resisting the influx of foreign refugees who take jobs which British Jews should hold"; and in 1938, the *Sunday Express* complained: "They are overrunning the country. They are trying to enter the medical profession in great numbers. They wish to practise as dentists. Worst of all, many of them are holding themselves out to the public as psycho-analysts." In short, the Beaverbrook Press was "enjoying its silly season", as the *New Statesman* called it, "with its usual irresponsibility". And as late as 1943 the *Evening News* protested, "Food Shops Open on Sunday: Aliens Take Unfair Advantage". No doubt, the "Intern-the-lot" spirit lingered on for quite a long time in certain editorial offices.

Despite a good many errors, wrong dates and glaring misspellings (why not employ a German-born proof-reader?), Andrew Sharf's book is a most useful contribution to contemporary history. Its moral is obvious, and it should help to steel us against the self-glorification and *pro domo* publicity of some papers which would like us to believe in their high ethical principles. If we found our feet in this country, it was without their help and often despite their hindrance. Fortunately, their influence on the opinion of the British people is disputable, and it was, after all, the British people who accepted us and made us feel at home.

* **The British Press and Jews under Nazi Rule. Oxford University Press, 1964. 30s.**

W. HERZ

(Novelties)

LIMITED

Princess House, Eastcastle St.,
London, W.1

'Phone: MUSeum 3767

Birthday Tribute to our Chairman

On January 3, our Chairman, Mr. Alfred S. Dresel, will celebrate his 75th birthday. All members of the AJR are indebted to him for his guidance and his decisive contribution to the steady expansion of our work.

Trained as a lawyer, he held a responsible position with the old-established banking house of Mendelssohn & Co. in Berlin before he came to this country in 1938. When the restitution and compensation laws were enacted, he became the trusted legal adviser to many victims of the Nazi régime. At the same time, he has, throughout the years, devoted an exceedingly great amount of his time to the cause of the AJR. A Board member since the inception of the organisation, he joined the Executive after the war, became a Vice-Chairman in 1954 and was elected Chairman in 1964.

Two traits stand out among his manifold qualifications: his skill as a negotiator and his human kindness. The unreserved sincerity with which he represents the interests of the AJR has won him the respect and trust of all who have had dealings with him. Averse to any kind of "diplomacy", he succeeds by his straightforwardness, flexibility, perseverance and unshakable optimism. His grasp of the wider issues is coupled with an astounding sense of detail. Anxious to arrive at just decisions he never loses sight of the fact that the fate of human beings is at stake.

Under his guidance the AJR Executive has become a close team of fellow workers. If the regular Executive Meetings at which the activities of the Executive Members in their particular spheres are co-ordinated, excel in a spirit of responsibility, mutual understanding and personal comradeship, it is due to the adroit way in which the Chairman conducts the deliberations.

The work for the Homes has always been particularly close to his heart and, as a member of the Management Committee, he has been associated with this important task from the very beginning. He is constantly occupied with the day-to-day questions which comprise matters of general policy, of finances and admission, and of new building schemes.

As a member of the London Executive of the Council of Jews from Germany, Mr. Dresel has, for many years, also been one of the Council's leading spokesmen in questions of restitution and compensation. Whenever need arises—and there has been no lack of emergency situations—he is ready to travel to Germany, and the manner in which he puts our case has been effective in many instances. As Chairman of the Leo Baeck Charitable Trust, he takes a responsible part in the administration of the funds allocated to the Council for the implementation of constructive welfare schemes in various parts of the world.

Those who know Mr. Dresel personally will agree that his appearance and his vigour belie his age. He still enjoys a swim and a brisk walk in his beloved Swiss Alps, and he bears the burden of his duties with imperturbable cheerfulness. His birthday gives us the welcome opportunity of thanking him for all he has done for us, wishing him many happy returns and looking forward to many more years of happy co-operation.

ROLAND, BROWSE & DELBANCO

19 Cork Street, W.1.

REGent 7984

buy German paintings by well-known artists.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Baroness Gaitskell is to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and Miss Fanny Waterman that of Master of Arts, from the Leeds University. Miss Waterman is internationally known as a teacher of talented young concert pianists and is, in private life, the wife of Dr. Geoffrey M. de Keyser.

It is hoped that the conferment will take place in May, on the occasion of the installation as Chancellor of the University of the Duchess of Kent.

Mr. Mac Goldsmith, a Leicester industrialist, has been made treasurer of Leicester University. He came to this country as a refugee from Germany and built up an important industrial concern in Leicester. A generous contributor to charitable causes, his gifts include a municipal gramophone library named after him. Mr. Goldsmith is a member of the AJR and of several local Jewish organisations.

Old Acquaintances

Milestones: Siegfried Arno, who was born in Hamburg and began as a fashion designer, celebrated his 70th birthday in Hollywood. He started acting after the First World War and in 1924 partnered Grete Freund at Berlin's Komische Oper. His first film appearance was in 1927 in "In Werder bluehn wieder die Baeume". Under the direction of Charell he played and danced in "The White Horse Inn", "Casanova" and "The Three Musketeers". His biggest screen success was "Um eine Nasenlaenge". In Hollywood Arno appeared in Chaplin's "The Great Dictator". He also toured the States in "Song of Norway" and "The Merry Widow".

Austria: Curd Juergens is in John Osborne's "Richter in eigener Sache", directed by Ulrich Erfurth, at the Burg.—Robert Stolz again conducted the New Year's Eve performance of "Fledermaus" at the State Opera.—Lilli Palmer, Antony Steele and Daniel Gelin are in "Zwei Girls vom roten Stern", directed by Sammy Drechsel.—Christiane Hoerbiger will take the part of Gretchen in this year's production of "Faust" at Salzburg.—Heinrich Schnitzler produced Anouilh's "Armer Bitos" at the Josefstadt.—Eva Kerbler of Israel, Kaethe Gold, Alma Seidler, Johanna Matz and Josef Meinrad appeared in "Peer Gynt" at the Burg, directed by Adolf Rott.

Home News: Martin Miller will again take the part of Dr. Einstein in a West End revival of "Arsenic and Old Lace". This is probably the first time that an actor plays the same part after 23 years.—Renée Goddard, the Berlin-born head of ATV's script department, married Stuart Hood, formerly of Rediffusion. —Erika Slezak, the 19-year-old daughter of Walter Slezak, made her debut in Anouilh's "The Rehearsal" at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art.—Nigel Kneale, son-in-law of the late Alfred Kerr, scripted Orwell's "1984" on B.B.C. TV.—Gerard Heinz appears in "Say Who You Are" at Her Majesty's.—Hans Juda was elected Chairman of London's Central School of Arts and Crafts.—Paintings by Lilli Palmer were shown at the Tooth Gallery.—Frank Marcus wrote the successful play "The Killing of Sister George", running at the Duke of York Theatre. He came to this country as a refugee in 1939, at the age of eleven.

U.S.A.: The conductor Richard Lert, Vicki Baum's widower, received the German Order of Merit in Los Angeles.—Hedy Lamarr is to act as hostess for the TV show "Shindig".—Greta Keller performed for Wiener Klub members at Los Angeles' Lindy Opera House.—Marlene Dietrich, who will visit Israel again in February, has been awarded the Medallion of Valour of the State of Israel.

Obituary: The 90-year-old actress, Julie Serda, widow of Hans Junkermann, died in Dresden. She once appeared opposite Josef Kainz in "Romeo and Juliet".—Jakob Wassermann's widow, Martha (née Karlweis), died in Lugano at the age of 77. She returned to Europe only last summer, after having practised as a doctor in Canada for many years.

Germany: W. Dieterle will direct "Mongolenschlacht" in Krefeld.—Kurt Schwabach became an honorary member of the German hit song writers' organisation.—Erwin Leiser, of "Mein Kampf" fame, is to become head of Berlin's Film Academy.—Ludwig Berger will celebrate his 50th anniversary as an author with the production of his own operetta, "Walzerkrieg", in Munich.—Werner Finck gave a most successful report in Munich of his American lecture tour.—Detlef Sierck will direct "Der Parasit" with Kurt Meisel in Munich.

PEM

HANNAH KARMINSKI HOUSE OPENED

On December 12, 1965, Hannah Karminski House, the new Communal Centre of the AJR at 9 Adamson Road, Swiss Cottage, was declared open by the Mayor of Camden, Councillor Samuel Fisher, J.P. Other speakers at the function were Rabbi Dr. G. Salzberger, Sir Seymour Karminski (a first cousin of the late Hannah Karminski) and Mrs. M. Jacoby. The guests included a number of honorary officers of the AJR and representatives of several organisations with which the AJR co-operates.

In his welcoming address Mr. A. S. Dresel, chairman of the AJR, stated that the AJR had always considered it as one of its tasks to look also after those elderly people who were not accommodated in one of the Homes. For their benefit the AJR Club had been founded ten years ago. The premises at Zion House, where the club met, soon proved too small, and now, at last, it had become possible to provide larger and more suitable premises for the club. The facilities offered at Hannah Karminski House, Mr. Dresel said, also put the AJR under the obligation, and a very welcome obligation indeed, to make the best possible use of them, and the activities of the club would, therefore, be considerably expanded. Apart from the club rooms the house comprised a meeting hall which, it was hoped, would also be of use to other Jewish organisations. There were also eight rooms on the upper floors which were let as bed-sitting rooms with cooking facilities to people with modest means.

The funds for the acquisition and conversion of the house had derived from the proceeds of the heirless Jewish property in Germany. However, while the Old Age Homes, which were also financed from these funds, had been bought in the name of the C.B.F., Hannah Karminski House was the first property owned by the AJR.

Ackermans Chocolates

De Luxe

IN BEAUTIFULLY DESIGNED PRESENTATION BOXES

MARZIPAN SPECIALITIES
DIABETIC CHOCOLATES

43, KENSINGTON CHURCH ST., LONDON, W.8
WES. 4359 and

9, GOLDHURST TERRACE, FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.6
MAI. 2742

Mr. Dresel expressed thanks to the architect, Mr. F. H. Herrmann, who had been in charge of the rather difficult conversion work, and to the committee members who had worked and planned with him. He also thanked those who had spontaneously made donations towards the equipment of the house.

In conclusion Mr. Dresel expressed the hope that the social work carried out by the AJR at Hannah Karminski House would also be a useful contribution to the welfare work of the Borough of Camden and to Jewish welfare work in general.

The chairman's introductory words were followed by the address of the Mayor: "This is a most important event," Councillor Fisher said, "important in the history of your organisation and in the lives of the people who look to you for help, advice and guidance and, indeed, equally important in the life of the London Borough of Camden. We have within the boundaries of this borough possibly the widest variety of different kinds of people from different parts of the world, different colours and creeds and geographical areas. And we are very pleased that it is so, because we feel that if people are able to get together and to know and understand each other then there is hope for the future."

From left to right: Sir Seymour Karminski, the Mayor of Camden, Mr. A. S. Dresel, the Mayoress, Rabbi Dr. G. Salzberger and Mrs. M. Jacoby

The Mayor said that, as in the case of previous immigrations to this country, Britain had also benefited from the influx of the refugees from Nazi oppression.

Turning to the work in the borough he said that Camden had a reputation for being progressive and forward looking in many fields of public and social service and, not least amongst them, was the specific care of older people. He hoped that the AJR would join hands with the social services organisations of Camden. He also promised that, whenever need should arise, the Borough of Camden would gladly assist the AJR in its important work.

Rabbi Dr. G. Salzberger in his address referred to the approaching festival of Chanucah. The word "Chanucah", he said, was also applied to the consecration of a Jewish home, for every Jewish home was to be a little sanctuary. He had known Hannah Karminski in her youth when she worked with Bertha Pappenheim in Frankfurt/Main. "I shall never forget her. We, who by God's grace have survived the mass murder of six million Jews, pledge ourselves today to keep her brave spirit alive in this home". Rabbi Dr. Salzberger then recited the 30th Psalm, a Psalm for the dedication of a home.

Speaking as the representative of the late Hannah Karminski's family, Sir Seymour Karminski said: "Hannah was a very modest woman and a very gentle one, but underneath those qualities she had a tremendous sense of determination. She knew where her duty lay and she was not in the least afraid of the consequences. That means courage of a very high order. In pursuit of her duty she died."

Referring to his and Lady Karminski's long standing association with the Jewish Welfare Board Sir Seymour also expressed his appreciation of the contacts between the AJR and the Welfare Board which had always been a very close and affectionate one, and would, he hoped, continue so to be.

Mrs. Margaret Jacoby, co-chairman of the AJR Club, who had co-operated with Hannah Karminski in the Jewish Women's League in Germany, described Hannah Karminski as a woman deeply rooted in her Jewish belief, of high ethical principles, resolute, gentle and cheerful. With her youthful approach to the activities of the Jewish Women's League she coped with her manifold tasks outstandingly. At the meetings she managed to pacify the sometimes rather controversial views which arose through the structure of the League, including Liberal, Orthodox and Zionist groups. When the dark days started in 1933 she made herself responsible for resettling the many dismissed Jewish women social workers, and later, together with the speaker, she organised the immigration of Jewish women and girls as domestics to this country.

Turning to the AJR Club, initiated by Dr. Adelheid Levy, Mrs. Jacoby recalled that starting with six members in one small room without any facilities, the club had, in its tenth year, expanded to a family of more than 200. It had become the home for all the lonely amongst us who never before had any contact with their fellow refugees and who now know where they belong, in an atmosphere of cheerfulness and with the ever helping hand of Mrs. Schachne.

"We who were fortunate enough to work with Hannah Karminski knew her greatness of mind and her deep devotion to the Jewish cause which led her to the bitter end. I hope and wish with all my heart that in this house there will always prevail the spirit and the spell of Hannah Karminski."

At the end of the dignified and impressive ceremony, a vote of thanks to the speakers was moved by Mr. W. M. Behr, vice-chairman of the AJR.

CHANUCAH CELEBRATION OF AJR CLUB

One week after the official opening of Hannah Karminski House, the AJR Club, for the first time celebrated Chanucah in its newly acquired premises. Almost 200 members and their friends attended the function. They were welcomed by the co-chairmen, Mrs. M. Jacoby and Mrs. G. Schachne. The Chanucah lights were kindled by Rabbi Dr. G. Salzberger. The main address was delivered by Mrs. Dora Segall, a member of the Club Committee since its inception, who had worked with Hannah Karminski in the offices of the Jewish Women's League and, later, of the Reichsvertretung. Mrs. Segall's well-balanced address, in the course of which she also quoted from letters written by Hannah Karminski during the early years of the war, was a most moving experience. On behalf of the AJR Executive, Mr. A. S. Dresel expressed the good wishes of the AJR for the future work of the Club. After the addresses musical recitals were rendered by the mezzo soprano Katinka Seiner (accompanied by Adela Kotowska) and the trio, Max Streat, Paul Blumenfeld and Herbert Kruh.

Erich Gottgetreu (Jerusalem)

PRINTER OF THE ROEDELHEIM MACHZOR

Bicentenary of the Birth of Baruch Baschwitz

His likeness engraved in steel, depicting a wide-browed, intelligent and self-assured man, hangs in my study next to an old print of Frankfurt-on-Oder, where Baruch Baschwitz was born on December 8, 1765. He was my great-great-grandfather on my mother's side.

We know about his ancestors from the family tree which my mother gave me and which I took with me from Germany in 1933; I told myself that the Nazi control post on the frontier would hardly bother to examine this enormous document and so discover that on one branch there appears an aunt of Vice-Police President Bernhard Weiss whom Goebbels was anxiously seeking, and on another, a Johanna Baswitz, with her husband Albert Rathenau.

The family tree goes back to Baruch Baschwitz's grandfather, the Hebrew printer Zwi Hirsch Baschwitz, born in 1680 in Brest-Litowsk, who was still a member of the guild of "itinerant printers," at that time a common way of exercising the "sacred profession," as it was called when it related to the printing of prayer books. From 1701-1707 he worked in Berlin at the Hebrew press of Court Preacher Professor David Ernst Jablonsky.

His son, Meir Hirsch Baschwitz, born about 1715 in Dyrenfurth, learnt the printing trade from his father. From 1733-1740 he worked in Berlin where a new edition of the Talmud was being prepared, and on August 16, 1742, he obtained a permanent position in the University Press at Frankfurt-on-Oder, of which he eventually became the manager.

He brought up four of his five sons to be printers: Calman, the eldest, Zwi Hirsch, Baruch and Jehuda Levi. Calman and Zwi Hirsch also acted as publishers.

Baruch Baschwitz, however, made for himself the greatest career of them all. He learnt type-setting from his father, who also initially taught him Hebrew. By the age of seventeen he was already employed as a factor in a Berlin printing works. In 1793 he settled in Holland where, in 1795, he married my great-great-grandmother, Clara Benedictus from Rotterdam, who was ten years younger and also outlived him by ten years—she died in 1846.

"Events arising out of the French invasion of Holland," as it says of him in an obituary in the journal "Didaskalia—Blätter für Geist, Gemüth und Publizität" (Frankfort-on-Main), caused Baruch Baschwitz's return to Germany. In Frankfurt-on-Main he became acquainted with the as yet unknown "Grammarian and Masorite" Wolf Benjamin Heidenheim, and in 1799 founded jointly with him the "Orientalische und Occidentalische Buchdruckerei" in Roedelheim, where "all books were printed according to a critical text and very carefully corrected" (Juedisches Lexikon). Permission to establish the Roedelheim Press was given to Baschwitz and Heidenheim by Count Vollrath von Solms-Roedelheim, who also granted them exemption from taxation.

The press had its most successful year in 1800 when Heidenheim's edition of "Sefer Kerovot Hamachsor" appeared with a commentary and German translation (also printed in Hebrew characters) together with an excursus on the liturgical poets, a linguistically well-contrived work, which caused Zunz later to describe Heidenheim as the "Mendelssohn of the Machzor." Yet despite the approval by scholars, the Roedelheim Press ran into financial difficulties in the following years, and as a result the partners separated in 1806. Baschwitz disposed of his share to Heidenheim and turned to new enterprises, in particular to the launching of lottery bonds. Hofrat Klugler in Roedelheim provided him with the necessary introductions to the leading statesmen and finance ministers of the time.

According to "Didaskalia" Baschwitz prepared schemes on behalf of a number of European powers for loans "which thereafter not only contributed largely to the enrichment of the public coffers and the extension of public credit, but also to an increase in private well-being." And the journal continues: "He can in particular be thanked for the reduction in interest rates and for the system of loans under 5 per cent, which he was the first to introduce through his well-contrived and clever plans." Some of his projects, partly developed in conjunction with Hofrat C. Witterich, for the founding of credit associations and the execution of railway and canal schemes, were, however, copied by others "so that the initiator did not receive the reward for his labours and talents that he had earned and needed for the support of his large family."

In 1833 Baschwitz was received by Tsar Nicholas I and his Finance Minister, Count Jegor Franzewitsch Cankrin (the author of important works on economics, correspondent of Alexander von Humboldt and author of the "Reisetagebuecher" that were later published by Count Kayserling). It is not clear whether the Russian Government showed more than polite interest in Baschwitz's suggestions.

We do not know whether Baruch Baschwitz left a large fortune as a result of all the talents that he possessed. The obituary notice stresses that many of the "poor and deserving" were present at the funeral of their benefactor and that at his death various philanthropic institutions mourned the passing of their founder.

One of the five sons of Baruch, my great-grandfather, Jacob Baswitz—the family adopted the revised spelling of the name in 1828—inherited the gift for the lottery business, which he carried on jointly with his cousin, H. C. Baswitz. They also had a forwarding business and acquired high civic honours; Jacob was for many years a Councillor of the Municipality of Frankfurt-on-Oder.

My grandfather, Max Baswitz, continued the forwarding business and also dealt in groceries; book-printing reappeared in his son, Hermann Baswitz, who settled in Berlin but, in accordance with the trend of German-Jewish assimilation, only produced German works.

The Hebrew press in Roedelheim founded by Heidenheim and Baschwitz was carried on by successors for a long period and over a hundred editions of the Heidenheim Machzor were produced. Probably, thousands of copies are still in existence. Recently I was travelling in a bus in Jerusalem and addressed the man sitting next to me because I noticed the beautiful typography of an old Hebrew book he was reading. To excuse my indiscretion I remarked: "I must explain that one of my ancestors printed prayer books in Roedelheim," whereupon the driver of the bus turned in his seat and broke into the conversation: "I've still got a Roedelheim Machzor at home."

With the Compliments of

DICK & GOLDSCHMIDT

LTD

London W.1

PASMAN FABRICS

LIMITED

45 Great Marlborough St., W.1

Telephone: GERrard 6291/2/3

F. Reinach

THE ROOTS OF THE CATASTROPHE

Hans Kohn's Assessment of the German Mind

How could it have happened? This is the ever-perplexing question still puzzling the historian or psychologist alike, who tries to understand the rise of National Socialism to power. Are we to agree with Hans Rothfels, who argues in his work on "The German Opposition to Hitler"* that the rise to power of National Socialism in 1933 was mainly due to a unique combination of circumstances at one particular moment of history (e.g., a world economic crisis, the Versailles Treaty, the powerlessness of the Weimar Republic, the "Führer's" personality)? Or could it be said that Nazism as the German brand of Fascism was mainly imported from abroad, that Hitler's personality was alien to the German character, that even the race doctrine did not originate in Germany and that National Socialism has few German roots?

Hans Kohn, in his historical study, "The Mind of Germany",† does not agree with either of these explanations. The author, a native of Prague, is Professor of History at the College of the City of New York, U.S.A., and an authority on the subject of nationalism in Central and Eastern Europe and the Middle East. He sees a connection between the rise of National Socialism and certain attitudes of mind, which have come to light in the course of German history.

Not only under Adolf Hitler, but as early as the Middle Ages, and especially under the Hohenstaufen and the Emperor Barbarossa, Germans believed that theirs was a particular national mission, given to them by destiny, which prompted them to conquer foreign territories in Italy and elsewhere. When this mission had failed (as it did again twice in the twentieth century) they still clung to their emperor, who, they thought, was not dead but only asleep in the Kyffhäuser mountain and would rise again to lead them to renewed glory; even then they showed themselves unwilling to face hard facts and desired a national warrior hero, a "hidden saviour".

Things changed for the better in the eighteenth century. This was the age of enlightenment, when Germany became open to Western ideas. Professor Kohn calls it the century of Goethe, the humanitarian and citizen of the world. It was a period of German history when national sentiments had little appeal. Goethe liked to compare the Germans to the Jews, who were valuable as individuals but miserable as a people, an opinion obviously determined by his time. Even during the Wars of Liberation he would not allow his son to fight against Napoleon, whom he had always held in the highest esteem.

However, a decisive further change took place in the early nineteenth century. This was the age of literary Romanticism, the time of great imaginative writers, such as the brothers Schlegel, Novalis and Eichendorff. Unfortunately for Germany, these admirable romantic poets and thinkers also turned their attention to philosophy and political thought, thereby looking back longingly to the Middle Ages.

In opposition to the then prevalent liberal philosophy and misinterpreting the English Conservative philosopher Burke, the poet Novalis and the political philosopher Adam Müller romanticised the State which, in their view, did not just exist for the benefit of the individual but was a purpose in itself. In his lectures delivered in 1810 in Berlin, Müller propounded his belief in German uniqueness and greatness and expressed the hope that one day a confederation of European nations would fly the German flag.

Friedrich Schlegel first claimed German superiority only in the cultural sphere, but later he changed into a political nationalist. He held that the citizens of a true nation should be bound together by their very blood, that there should be only one common language [*sic!*] and that backward peoples should not be assimilated, as was the practice and belief of the French in the nineteenth century, whom he, in any case, considered as "a corrupt nation", threatened with "total annihilation". Arndt, known to us as a writer of warlike songs, had an almost religious belief in a German *Volk* held together by a common language, common descent and purity of race. He hated humanitarianism and "Jewish one-worldism."

The next three writers dealt with in the book, "Father" Jahn, the historian Rühs and the literary historian Wolfgang Menzel, all held a fanatical belief in the Germans' special mission and their superiority. From our point of view Christian Friedrich Rühs is of particular interest. He was very influential in university circles during the first half of the nineteenth century and also became the official historian of the Prussian State. He was not only strongly anti-Jewish, but also hated the French violently and called them "the villainous and odious race". He rejected Jewish emancipation as being incompatible with German nationalism and wanted the Jews excluded from most spheres of public life. He went back to the Middle Ages in his suggestion that they should wear a yellow patch on their dress.

The chapter which follows these rantings of so-called intellectuals, is completely devoted to Heinrich Heine. There are, as we know, many facets to Heine's complicated and many-sided personality, but he is seen here chiefly as the German romantic poet and the faithful but balanced lover of his German Fatherland. Few exiles remained as loyal to the country of their birth as Heine, who steadfastly refused to become a naturalised Frenchman, and who even reflected that a German gaol might not be such a bad thing, because it was at least a *home*, though with iron bars, and German air would blow through them. His love of poetry of the German Middle Ages was so great that on his arrival in Paris he went straight to the Royal Library and asked to be shown the famous Manesse manuscript of the German Minnesingers, which the French had removed from Heidelberg in the seventeenth century; he believed German poetry was infinitely grander and more glorious than French *poésie lyrique*. He held that there was a spiritual kinship between Germans and Jews, and that German emancipation for which he worked would also lead to Jewish emancipation. How different he was from that other outstanding German poet in exile, Rainer Maria Rilke. Rilke exiled himself voluntarily from Germany. France (apart from Russia) became his spiritual home and Germany was mostly alien to him. He learnt the French language to perfection, and the French poet Paul Valérie and the artist Rodin became his masters.

When the author comes to a discussion of political thought in the second half of the nineteenth century, he chiefly considers the conservative and liberal trends. The conservative thinkers were still influenced by the earlier political romanticism and the idea of German superiority, but politically they gradually gave pride of place to the liberals. The real fatality of German history is seen in the fact that the German liberals, and especially the National Liberals, finally embraced the idea of German "Weltmachtpolitik" and of the power-state, abandoning at the same time true liberalism, as it was understood in Western Europe by such statesmen as Gladstone.

The leading liberal historians, Baumgarten, Droysen and Treitschke, were overawed by Bismarck's successful foreign policy, applauded Prussian militarism and upheld the concept of power to the detriment of individual freedom and real political liberalism. Had Prussia not been right in attacking the smaller German states in the eighteen-sixties, Baumgarten asked, as it was in danger of being "encircled," an excuse used again and again later on for aggression; and how could the middle classes understand the situation, as the ordinary citizen was only born to work and not to be a statesman? Treitschke was so obsessed with the idea of the power state that after 1870 he advocated the annexation of foreign lands in the East and West, even against the will of the people. No wonder that this narrow-minded nationalist did not approve of any degree of separateness for the German Jews and can well be considered an antisemite. Professor Kohn levels similar criticism against German liberals of the next generation (Max Weber, Friedrich Naumann); he quotes the historian J. P. Mayer as saying that the *Machtstaat* idea was the leitmotif of Weber's thought and this never changed throughout his life.

In the last part of the book a whole chapter is devoted to Wagner and his time. This seems justified, as we are now aware of the pernicious influence Wagner's primitive cult of Wotan and its heathen mythology and his crude antisemitism has had on the German mind. There follows an assessment of a number of modern German writers which is stimulating, even if one does not always agree

Continued on page 11, column 1

* English edition published by O. Wolff, London, 1962. 18s.

† Hans Kohn: The Mind of Germany. Macmillan, 1961. 30s.

HALLGARTEN SELECTION

KING SOLOMON WINES

The Israel wines for all occasions

Dry and Sweet White, Red and Rosé

10/- per bottle

Ask for them at your wine merchant and favourite restaurant. Full information and details of stockists from sole importers:

S F & O HALLGARTEN, 1 CRUTCHED FRIARS LONDON EC3. ROYAL 9716

AP 100B

The Roots of the Catastrophe

with all the conclusions as for instance in the case of Thomas Mann. Readers of this journal will be particularly interested in the significance of the antisemitism of Lagarde, Langbehn and Konstantin Frantz. Their ideas may have to be dealt with in a separate article, but it may just be mentioned here that the author sees again the root of their antisemitism in their common hostility to Western liberalism.

The main thread running through the book is this: The twentieth century is the child of the nineteenth. At that time in Germany the mythical conception of a German *Volkstum* emerged, an overwhelming desire for an all-powerful state, a worship of power as such and a simultaneous denial of Western and liberal values. These components, together with Prussian efficiency and militarism, were the intellectual foundations out of which Hitlerism grew.

It may be argued against this conception that the nineteenth century was the age of nationalism not only in Germany but in the whole of Europe. The author's answer to this would appear to be obvious : he dislikes the arrogance and self-glorification which so often became manifest in German history. He insists on the rights of other nations and national groups and, above all, on moral and ethical standards. According to him, Weber and Naumann, both of them "progressive," intellectual leaders, believed that politics had nothing to do with ethics, their nationalism was merely a *sacro egoismo*, which had no human and universal ideas to offer. Yet in Professor Kohn's view the ultimate spiritual values are of paramount importance, because political success achieved in disregard of other people's rights, has proved itself again and again but transitory.

The book is all the more convincing, as its style is restrained and its language always moderate. In spite of its cautionary approach, there is a note of optimism running through this work.

Michael Freeden (Jerusalem)

JERUSALEM'S STUDENTS FOR RELATIONS WITH GERMAN YOUTH

At the end of a dramatic five-hour session the Students' Council of the Hebrew University decided to establish bilateral relations with similar students' organisations in Germany.

Until now, the repeated attempts by German student organisations to make contact with their Israeli counterparts had met with little response, and although Israeli students are reputed to be politically dormant, the appointment of a German ambassador to Israel was the occasion for a series of protests. However, the very fact of the governmental attitude towards Germany has also created a foothold for those students who are willing to open a dialogue with German youth.

The decision of the Hebrew University Students' Council is all the more surprising as in the past a number of reverse resolutions were passed on the same subject. Referendums held at the Haifa Technion and at the Tel Aviv and Bar-Ilan Universities returned clearly negative votes, and so did the National Union of Israel Students, which embodies all Israel student organisations but whose resolutions are merely recommendations.

The discussion which preceded the decision was intelligent and balanced, despite the strong personal feelings which many students harbour against social and cultural exchanges with Germans.

Not one of the members of the Council rejected contacts with German youth unconditionally. However, some wished to restrict these relations to a bare minimum. They were against the encouragement of an exchange and against visits to Germany by Israeli students. In their view, the happenings under the Nazi régime had made the establishment of normal relations with Germany impossible. Their decisive consideration was that they did not believe in the willingness of the German youth to atone for their country's past. However, they too agreed that the efforts of the German students' organisation, DIS, which aims at fostering understanding with the academic youth of Israel, should not be rebuffed.

Others went further and favoured the creation of a permanent framework, as suggested by the Germans. They also stressed the moral aspects : by helping to prevent a recurrence of the past, Israeli students would fulfil a certain mission. They did not deny that many young Germans had failed to denounce the deeds of their parents, but they also reminded their fellow-students that wide sections of the young German intelligentsia pressed for a complete break with the past and for a reformulation of the values of their society. These groups should be encouraged. Lastly, they also put forward a practical consideration : the efficacy of the Arab students' propaganda in Germany could only be counteracted if there was adequate representation of Israeli students amidst the German youth.

In the final vote, the motion supporting bilateral relations received a solid majority of 13 to 7, with 3 abstentions. This means that now official Israeli student groups will visit Germany and vice versa. It was, however, made clear that the initiative had to come from the German organisations and that each specific request would be examined by the Actions Committee of the Council. In view of the experimental nature of the decision it was also agreed that the situation should be reviewed after a certain time.

A protest against the Council's resolution was signed by a number of students who disagree with the views of their representatives. This only illustrates the grave impediments in the way of any rapprochement between the two peoples.

SCHWARZSCHILD OCHS
LIMITED

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

Telephone : LANgham 4069

With Compliments of

DUNBEE-COMBEX LTD.

117 Great Portland Street,
W.1

Tel.: LANgham 3264/0878 (P.B.X.)
Grams.: FLEXATEX LONDON, TELEX.
INT. TELEX 2-3540

STRAUSS & CO.
(Fabrics)
LIMITED

76, Wells Street,
London, W.1

Letter from Jerusalem

TEN YEARS BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY

Ten years have passed since, in Ramat Gan, a garden city adjoining Tel Aviv, 19 teachers and 90 students met in 31 courses to bridge two seemingly irreconcilable realms of the spirit—religion and science, belief and knowledge, tradition and research. Since then the teaching staff has grown to 320, the number of courses to 633, and there are now 2,000 students while hundreds had to be turned away for lack of space.

The idea is unique in Jewish life, and largely experimental: a secular university devoted to the search for scientific truth, and yet based on the tenets and teachings of Judaism. According to tradition, the earth is the centre of the Universe, man the centre of the earth, facing Him who created man in His image. Modern science has destroyed the centrality of the earth and, having discovered similar and even larger cosmic bodies, rewritten the story of creation and touched upon the relationship between man and God.

From its inception, Bar-Ilan University and its idea was assailed from two opposite camps—the liberals and the Orthodox. The liberals doubted its ability to arrive at unbiased scientific results with the marching route fixed to the religious dogma. The extreme Orthodox were even more vociferous in their rejection. Bar-Ilan is not a yeshiva and offers secular education which they discourage, and this on a co-educational basis, girls making up 60 per cent of the student body. This proportion, higher than in other universities, stems from the fact that humanities occupy a dominant place in the syllabus, and, as a rule, girls are inclined to prefer humanities. Criticism has not prevented Bar-Ilan University from pursuing its aim to raise a generation of scholars and scientists who are familiar with the teachings and traditions of Judaism.

Named after the late Rabbi Meir Bar-Ilan, leader of the World Mizrachi Movement, the university was founded by the Mizrachi Organisation of America. Soon it became obvious that an institution of higher learning cannot operate within the framework of a political movement, and an independent Board of Trustees was formed to formulate an over-all policy and to take charge of administration and finance. While it is easy to enrol students, it has become increasingly difficult to find academic teachers. Priority is given to teachers who are religious; they form over 90 per cent of the academic staff. However, in fields where no conflict is expected, non-religious scientists are also invited. There is, as was emphasised to me, complete academic freedom. No outside influences are allowed to interfere with the teacher's programme and presentation. The case of the well-known Jewish historian, Professor Cecil Roth, has often been quoted. Professor Roth, on retiring from Oxford, lectured at Bar-Ilan as a visiting professor; when he was accused by outside Orthodox circles of "heresy," he was backed up by the Senate.

Out of 24 departments, 22 have been recognised by the Israeli Council on Higher Education to grant Bachelor and Master degrees; the two non-recognised departments, in the natural sciences, have only recently been established. One hundred and forty students graduated last year; 65 per cent study humanities, 35 per cent natural sciences. Naturally, not all departments have an equal reputation. Outstanding and, at the same time, the largest one in humanities is that for Hebrew literature, headed by Professor Baruch Kurzweil, the scholar and critic who last year won the Bialik prize. The Department for Education has proportionally graduated more teachers for secondary schools than the other universities in Israel and has attracted a large number of practising teachers from all over the country to its refresher courses. Most up-to-date is the Department of Psychology, established and staffed by American scientists who settled in this country. An interesting venture is the Institute of Criminology set up in co-operation with the Ministries of Police and Social Welfare.

While the Hebrew University in Jerusalem is, to a large extent, subsidised by the Israeli Government, and the Tel Aviv University is greatly helped by the Municipality, Bar-Ilan is independent. Only 40 per cent of its maintenance budget is provided by the State, apart from minor contributions by the Jewish Agency. Independence is a costly luxury, and the "Friends of Bar-Ilan" in America and Europe have to safeguard its growth. A noteworthy feature in securing its future development is American aid, both on governmental and institutional levels. The Abraham Lincoln Physics Wing was built with the aid of American counterpart funds, and the new library, to contain 500,000 volumes, is a donation by the Wurzweiler Foundation of New York.

So far 18 buildings have been erected on the campus. The expansion programme for the next two years foresees the construction of four more large buildings. Religious services, conducted by some of the students, are held in the university synagogue daily. Here, it was pointed out to me, is the only public place on the campus where boys and girls are separated. The University authorities want to devote the next few years to the consolidation and expansion of existing departments—with one exception: the establishment of a branch in Ashkelon which, in the beginning, will mainly concentrate on educational subjects, including courses for teachers.

The Governmental Committee on Higher Education forecasts that there will be over 50,000 students in Israel in eight years' time and that each institution will have to more than double its present capacity. Bar-Ilan University hopes to reach this goal by the year 1970.

H.F.

MUNICH

GREETS ITS EMIGRATED FORMER FELLOW-CITIZENS

The City of Munich extends its sincerest good wishes to its former fellow-citizens.

The City Council would be very pleased to hear from you and to be informed of your present address. We would then regularly supply you with news on happenings in our City, thus bringing you again into contact with your former home town.

STADTRAT DER LANDESHAUPTSTADT MUENCHEN

GRANGE TRAVEL SERVICE LTD.
59 COLDHARBOUR LANE, HAYES, MIDDLESEX
Tel.: HAYes 5517-9. Cables: Grange, Hayes, Middx.
Under the personal supervision of
MR. J. G. J. BARON, M.T.A.I., DIRECTOR & GENERAL MANAGER
ALWAYS AT YOUR PERSONAL SERVICE
FOR ALL TRAVEL, TOURS, CAR BOOKINGS AND INSURANCE, AIR AND RAIL TICKETS, HOTEL RESERVATIONS, TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES & FOREIGN CURRENCIES, SIGHTSEEING & EXCURSIONS, THEATRE TICKETS, AGENTS FOR ALL TOUR OPERATORS.
TOURS TO ISRAEL A SPECIALITY

AJR CHARITABLE TRUST
These are the ways in which you can help:
CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER COVENANT
GIFTS IN YOUR LIFETIME
A BEQUEST IN YOUR WILL
Space donated by
TRADE CUTTERS LIMITED,
Britannia Works, 25 St. Pancras Way, N.W.1.

Repairs and re-modelling of all kinds of furs, also repairs and made-to-measure leather and suède wear of high quality.
ANDREW SZABO
Furrier
2nd floor, 32 Eastcastle Street, London, W.1 (near Oxford Circus)
'Phone: LANgham 4116

IN MEMORIAM

DAME MYRA HESS

Dame Myra Hess, who died at the age of 75, was born in Hampstead, London, of Orthodox Jewish parents. One of the leading women pianists in the world, she started her career with a recital at the London Aeolian Hall in 1908.

On the outbreak of war she helped in the evacuation of children from London. Later, she organised the lunch-time concerts at the National Gallery which continued on five days each week until 1946. In 1942 Dame Myra gave a recital in London which raised over £2,000 for the Jewish National Fund and the Federation of Women Zionists.

MR. FRED KOHN

The death is announced of Mr. Fred Kohn, 3 Holmdale Road, N.W.6, at the age of 75. Born in Krefeld, he had a successful business career in Duesseldorf.

With his English-born wife, Jeannette Franklin, he came to this country early in 1933. Their home in Bournemouth soon became an important and hospitable centre for holding out a helping hand to a large circle of people in distress, with particular emphasis on furthering the education and training of the young.

In later years Mr. Kohn was able to make use of his thorough knowledge in the well-known university bookshop of Blackwell's at Oxford, where he had to deal with very intricate matters of administration. On several occasions Mr. and Mrs. Kohn's house served as the meeting place of the AJR local branch.

The sympathy of all his friends, who appreciated his forthright character and absolute reliability, goes out to Mrs. Kohn, her children and grandchildren.

OBERSCHWESTER KATHI SCHULHEIMER

Oberschwester Kathi Schulheimer starb am 4. Dezember 85 Jahre alt im Otto Schiff House, wo sie die letzten Jahre ihres Lebens wohlbehütet und gepflegt verbrachte.

Sie war unter den ersten jüdischen Krankenschwestern, die nach München kamen, nachdem sie, etwa 1904, ihre Ausbildung in Berlin bei Professor Israel, den sie hoch verehrte, beendet hatte. Als in München das Jüdische Krankenhaus eröffnet wurde, übernahm sie als Oberschwester die Betreuung einer Abteilung. Sie hat diese Tätigkeit ausgeübt, bis sie sich ins Privatleben zurückzog.

Aber die wohlverdiente Ruhe war ihr nur kurze Zeit vergönnt. Dann musste sie, gleich uns allen, auswandern. Nach schweren Kämpfen wurde es ihr hier wieder möglich gemacht, sich in ihrem alten Beruf zu betätigen, bis Krankheit und Alter sie zwangen, die Arbeit aufzugeben. Aber auch dann noch half sie, wo immer sie konnte.

Kathi Schulheimer war mit ihrem ganzen Herzen, Können und Denken ihrem Beruf ergeben. Alle, die sie kannten, und besonders wir Münchener, werden immer in Dankbarkeit und Verehrung ihrer gedenken.

P.S.

DR. WILHELM FREYHAN

Dr. Wilhelm Freyhan died in Tel Aviv at the age of 82. Prior to his emigration, he lived in Breslau, where he was a Board member of the Jewish community. To re-establish contacts between Jews from that city, he founded the "Verein ehemaliger Breslauer" in 1958. Dr. Freyhan also contributed articles to the latest editions of the Year Books of the Breslau University. His attitude to the problems of Judaism and present-day Jewry is reflected in his book, "Der Weg zum Judentum", published in 1959.

DR. PHOEBUS TUTTNAUER

In January, 1965, the "Igul", an organisation of former members of the Zionist Student Societies of Vienna, celebrated the 75th birthday of Dr. Phoebus Tuttnauer. Some days later he suddenly collapsed and after lying in a coma for several months he passed away on November 29, 1965, in London.

Phoebus Tuttnauer was born on January 19, 1890, in Suczawa (Bukovina) and belonged to the Zionist Student Society "Tikva". He was one of the organisers of the first Zionist Grammar School Students' Congress which took place in Czernowitz in 1904. This Congress had to be held in secret because it was forbidden by the authorities. Berl Locker was elected president and Tuttnauer secretary. Together with Leo Schafler, the two embarked on a campaign to win the Jewish youth over to Zionism. Tuttnauer also helped Meir Ebner, a friend of Theodor Herzl's and delegate at the First Zionist Congress in Basle, to form Zionist groups and to propagate Zionism in Bukovina.

In Vienna, where Tuttnauer studied medicine, he was president of the Zionist union "Jordania". Later he became vice-president of the Zionist Federation in Austria and of the "Igul".

Dr. Tuttnauer came to London as a refugee in 1938, and here he continued his Zionist activities. He was a member of the Executive of the Jacob Ehrlich Society (Council of Jews from Austria in Great Britain) and helped to realise the project of Edwina Mountbatten Forest (Galilee).

In 1955 Tuttnauer took up painting as a hobby. Soon his work was recognised and exhibited in several London Galleries. "Tuttnauer", wrote the *Guardian*, "is an outstanding artist" with "instinctive gifts for pattern and colour". He leaves a widow, Mrs. Olli Tuttnauer, who shared his interest in Zionism and painting and who worked with him as a beauty consultant.

J.F.

little X
by
Silhouette

Corsets Silhouette Ltd., 84 Baker St., London, W.1

TAKE A SIMPLE SITUATION . . .

There is no situation, however simple it may appear, where you may not benefit from helpful advice.
When you need protection we are ready to advise you on every aspect of insurance. We welcome your enquiries and are pleased to offer information without cost or obligation.

LEROI, FLESCH & CO. LTD

19/21 MORTIMER STREET, LONDON, W.1
Telephone MUSeum 4904

A MEMBER FIRM OF ALLIED INSURANCE BROKERS LTD.

Round and About

MISS HERTHA NEUFELD 80

On January 14 Miss Hertha Neufeld will celebrate her 80th birthday. In Berlin, where she lived until 1938, she held a leading position with the "Jüdische Kinderhilfe" from the early 'twenties onwards. The Kinderhilfe was founded after the end of the First World War to help immigrants from East European countries and their children. It rendered a variety of services, especially in the fields of health and education. By her warm-heartedness, her experience as a social worker and her administrative ability, Hertha Neufeld, a Zionist of long standing, had a decisive share in the expansion and dynamic development of the Kinderhilfe.

In 1938 Miss Neufeld went to Palestine, where she lived with her sister, the late Mrs. Siddy Wronsky. Her activities were mainly devoted to the boarding school for deaf and dumb children in Jerusalem, run under the auspices of the Alliance Israélite Universelle. Her selflessness and courage during the difficult years of the terror and the war of liberation are unforgotten.

In 1955 Miss Neufeld joined her family in London. Since then she has also been in constant contact with the AJR and taken part in the activities of the AJR Club. Her friends and former colleagues in Israel and this country extend their heartiest birthday wishes to her.

CAMBRIDGE PRESIDENT

A former pupil of Carmel College, Robert Perlman, has been elected president of the Cambridge University Union. This is the first time that a Carmel College student has held this office either at Oxford or Cambridge. Two other Jewish students were elected to the union committee, Mike Horowitz and Bruce Fireman.

LECTURE BY NAHUM GOLDMANN

Dr. Nahum Goldmann delivered the tenth Noah Barou Memorial Lecture, sponsored by the British Section of the World Jewish Congress. His subject was "The Jewish Spirit of Israel and the Diaspora."

He stated that the Jewish State had to have two ultimate aims, firstly the integration of the State into Jewish history, and secondly the integration in the day-to-day life of the Jewish people. The State must represent the Jewish spirit and Jewish culture of all generations. Eventually it must also become an integral part of the Middle East.

NOTED SWEDISH FAMILY

Mr. Erland Josephson, the Swedish-Jewish playwright, novelist and actor, has been appointed director of the Royal Dramatic Theatre in Stockholm, and will succeed Mr. Ingmar Bergman in July. His uncle, Professor Ragner Josephson, the art historian, was head of the Royal Dramatic Theatre 15 years ago. Among his ancestors are Ludvig Josephson, the dramatist; Jacob Azel Josephson, the composer; and Ernst Josephson, the painter. The family settled in Sweden in the eighteenth century.

ANTI-JEWISH PRAYER ABANDONED

At the request of the Jewish community in the Swiss town of Sargans, an anti-Jewish prayer which has been recited annually since the Middle Ages, has been abolished by the religious authorities. The prayer asks the peasants to "keep sick animals out of the herd" and also to be "on guard against the wicked Jews who insulted our Lord."

NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

The United Nations General Assembly has elected Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan (Iran) to succeed Mr. Felix Schnyder (Switzerland) as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. He had been Deputy High Commissioner since 1962. Prince Sadruddin, who was born in 1933, is the son of the late Aga Khan. He graduated from Harvard University.

JEWS IN SIEGBURG

Information Required

To mark the 900th anniversary of the City of Siegburg, the bulletin of the "Geschichts- und Altertumsverein für Siegburg und den Siegkreis" published articles by Oberstudienrat Monsignore Wilhelm Bers (Siegburg) about the "Jews in Siegburg", and by Professor Dr. Ernst Lyon (Jerusalem) about "Biographical Fragments of a Small Jewish Community".

The Municipality of Siegburg is anxious to enlarge on these articles and to trace the fate of all its former Jewish residents. For this purpose it has compiled a list of Jews who lived in Siegburg in 1933 and circularised it amongst those whose present whereabouts are known. Readers of *AJR Information* who could give any information should get in touch with Geschichts- und Altertumsverein für Siegburg und den Siegkreis, Rathaus, Schulgasse 2, Siegburg, W. Germany.

ECONOMIC GROUP CHAIRMAN

Sir Edgar Cohen, British Ambassador to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, has been elected chairman of the economic and political committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. This is one of the most important economic groups in Europe. Its present chairman, Lord Hankey, retires at the end of next summer.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Deaths

Fabian.—Dr. Erich Fabian, formerly lawyer in Berlin, husband of Mrs. F. Fabian, Oak House Nursing Home, 77 Wimborne Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, passed away at the age of 82 on December 13, 1965, in Southend.

Frankfurther.—Mrs. Toni Frankfurther, née Sternberg (formerly Berlin), passed away peacefully on December 3, 1965, in her 97th year. Deeply mourned by her children, grandchildren and great grandchildren in England, Israel and U.S.A.

Kurt.—Our beloved mother and grandmother, Camilla Kurt, passed away peacefully on November 14. Deeply mourned by Marianne and Willi Beer, Raphael and Elieser Beer and Genia Kurt (Oslo).

Lowe.—Mr. Herbert Lowe, of 9 Clarendon Gardens, Wembley, Middlesex, passed away on December 9, 1965, at Wembley Hospital, aged 77 years. Deeply mourned by his wife, Martha, his son and daughter-in-law, Robert and Sylvia, relatives and friends.

Nelki.—Mr. Heinrich Nelki, formerly dentist in Berlin, died on November 27, 1965, aged 63. Deeply mourned by his family and friends.

Schulheimer.—Katie Schulheimer, formerly of Israelitisches Schwesternheim, Munich, passed away peacefully at Otto Schiff House after a long illness on December 4, 1965, in her 85th year. Deeply mourned by all her relatives and friends.

CLASSIFIED

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

Situations Wanted

Men

BOOKKEEPER with long experience, seeks part-time post. Able to take charge of full set of books, conversant with P.A.Y.E. Box 645.

EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER, now able to take on more clients, writing up books, wages, P.A.Y.E., etc. Box 656.

Women

PART-TIME WORK wanted, 3-5 mornings, typing (not shorthand), invoicing, bookkeeping. Harrow to Finchley Road areas. Box 657.

Accommodation Vacant

LADY WISHES TO SHARE her modern, small flat, central heating, h. & c., own bedroom, N.W.6 district. Very reasonable rent to suitable lady. Box 646.

ITALIAN RIVIERA FLAT, modern, elegant, lift, balcony, opposite beach, sleeps 4, careful tenant. Box 654.

Accommodation Wanted

RETIRED PROFESSIONAL LADY requires unfurnished accommodation, N.W.11, N.W.4 areas. Tel.: SPE. 0474 Monday - Thursday 7 - 9 p.m.

Miscellaneous

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR removed safely and permanently by experienced Physiotherapist and Electrologist. Mrs. Dutch, D.R.E., R.M.T., 239 Willesden Lane, N.W.2. 'Phone WILlesden 1849.

ALTERATIONS WANTED? 'Phone experienced dressmaker for best work. HAMpstead 8775.

LIVELY GET-TOGETHER. Middle-aged couples with progressive outlook, living in Stanmore, Kenton, Edgware, Kingsbury, Queensbury, Wembley, who feel lonely can meet for informal discussions and cultural activities. No subscriptions. Write Box 650.

EXPERIENCED GRAPHOLOGIST, character readings for business and private matters, tuition, single or groups, lectures. PUTney 4602/SPEedwell 8954/Box 651.

WHO WOULD take nine-year-old boy to school from Abbey Road to Regent's Park, 8.15 a.m.? Box 655.

AJR Attendance Service

WOMEN available to care for sick people and invalids, as companions and sitters-in; non-residential. 'Phone MAIda Vale 4449.

AJR Needlewomen Service

WOMEN available for alterations, mending, handicrafts. 'Phone MAI. 4449.

Personal

ATTRACTIVE, INTELLIGENT LADY, 57, with lovely house, seeks the acquaintance of educated gentleman, 60 - 65 with car. Box 647.

WIDOW, mid-50s, Continental, intelligent, cultured, would like to meet lady similar age and standing. Possibility sharing my flat, N.W.2. Box 648.

WANTED for daughter, 21, attractive, 1.65 m., professionally successful young man up to 28, of good character and with good prospects of career. Object matrimony. Replies, with photograph. Box 649.

A WISH FOR 1966: not to be alone. Middle-aged widow, Continental, good cook, attractive, would like to meet gentleman, marriage in view. Box 652.

LADY (60s) of academic background, wishes to meet cultured gentleman for occasional theatre visits and outings, with view to marriage. Box 653.

MISSING PERSONS

Personal Enquiries

Curly (formerly Leibel).—Mr. Jim Curly, formerly Viktor Leibel, born in Vienna on March 27, 1906, emigrated to Great Britain in June, 1938 from Engelstrasse 230, Vienna, served with the Forces (Army No. 13053369), wanted by Austrian Embassy, 18 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1 (Ref. No. 18227—K/65).

Enquiries by AJR

Gruenberger.—Mr. Solomon Gruenberger, born about 1927, brother of Mrs. Rose Rosenberg (née Gruenberger), now Benton Harbor (U.S.A.), born in Nove Klenovce, formerly Czechoslovakia. Wanted in connection with a restitution claim.

ISRAEL ZANGWILL REMEMBERED

A plaque bearing the legend, "In this house Theodor Herzl came to see Israel Zangwill and British Zionism began, 21st November, 1895", was affixed to 24 Oxford Road, Kilburn, on the 70th anniversary of the event. The following article describes the life of Israel Zangwill and his position in Jewish history.—The Editor.

The man who advised Theodor Herzl to take his proposals for the solution of the Jewish problem "to Paris or London" was Moritz Benedikt, publisher and editor-in-chief of the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*. Benedikt was an opponent of Zionism and hoped that a reception by Jews in Paris or London would be sufficiently discouraging to deter Herzl from publishing his booklet "Der Judenstaat".

But in Paris, Max Nordau, who had become an admirer of modern Zionism, persuaded Herzl to go to London. Two months earlier, in September, 1895, Nordau had visited William Heinemann in Bedford Street (London), and the visit was repeated a few weeks later. Heinemann, the son of an immigrant from Hanover, of Jewish origin, had just published Nordau's "Degeneration". He had also published Israel Zangwill's "Children of the Ghetto" and introduced Nordau to Zangwill who, in turn, invited Nordau to address a meeting of the Maccabeans, a Jewish society largely composed of the Jewish intelligentsia.

Herzl arrived in London on November 21, 1895, and his first call was on Zangwill. He explained to him Zionist ideas and asked him to arrange a meeting between himself and the leaders of Anglo-Jewry. Herzl's entry into Zangwill's study at 24 Oxford Road, Kilburn, marked the beginning of modern Zionism. "I am Theodor Herzl. Help me to rebuild the Jewish State", with these words Herzl introduced himself.

Zangwill, who had never before heard of Herzl, was charmed by his personality, that of an "Assyrian king", and immediately set to work. He sent a telegram to Colonel Albert Goldsmid (Cardiff), the leader of the Hovevei Zion movement, and mentioned others whom he advised to see. A co-founder of the "Maccabeans", he also sent invitations to the members of that society. The meeting took place on Sunday, November 23rd, under Zangwill's chairmanship. This was Herzl's first Zionist meeting and thus it came about that it was from London that modern Zionism was proclaimed to the whole world.

Israel Zangwill's father, Moses, an Orthodox Jew, had arrived in England from Latvia as a young man. He was a glazier by trade and could speak only Yiddish. His son, Israel, was born in 1864. First a pupil, then a teacher, at the Jews' Free School, Israel Zangwill, like Herzl and Nordau, showed early promise of literary talent.

His name became well known in England and in the world after the publication of "Children of the Ghetto" (1892), "Ghetto Tragedies" (1893) and "The King of the Schnorrers" (1894). He published a regular humorous column, entitled "Morour and Charoseth" in the weekly "Jewish Standard", writing under the pseudonym of "Marshallik".

In July, 1896, Herzl paid another visit to London and again addressed a meeting of the "Maccabeans" under Zangwill's chairmanship. He was no longer a stranger to London and his name was often quoted in the British press. Zangwill gave the first interview on Herzl in the *Sunday Times*, and the *Daily Graphic* published an article about him, reporting that "Dr. Herzl has found a disciple in Mr. Zangwill".

In April, 1897, the Hovevei Zionist, Herbert Bentwich—inspired by Herzl's fervour and charm—organised a "Maccabean Pilgrimage" to Palestine. Zangwill joined this first pilgrimage and, in Jerusalem, visited his father, a man of great piety, who died there in 1908. Zangwill travelled all over the Holy Land, addressing meetings and, after his return to London, published his impressions of Palestine.

He was invited by Herzl to attend the first Zionist Congress in Basle in 1897 and his name enhanced the prestige of the Congress. Actually, he went to Basle to write a chapter for his novel, "Dreamers of the Ghetto" (1898), but it seems strange all the same that he, renowned both as a thinker and orator, should not have addressed the Congress. He confined himself to watching the proceedings and kept silent. Not until the end of the Congress did he allow himself to be carried away in the burst of applause. "Zangwill was the greatest cheerer in the whole room", a London delegate reported later.

In London Zangwill tried in vain to bring about a meeting between the first Lord Rothschild and Herzl. He then invite Battersea, Lord Rothschild's cousin, flat, and Herzl explained the meanh Zionism to her. Both she and Lady I child became Zionists, but Lord Roths himself refused to receive Herzl. Not u 1902 did the two men meet, and their frie ship was to become a blessing for Zionism.

At the fifth Zionist Congress in 1901 h speech on the "Millions of the I.C.A." create a sensation. Baron Hirsch had bequeathed millions to the Jewish Colonisation Association and Zangwill demanded that the I.C.A. should also use these funds for settling Russian Jews in Palestine. "Give the millions without a purpose to the (Zionist) purpose without the millions", Zangwill appealed.

The next Zionist Congress, in 1903, was the "Uganda Congress". Zangwill delivered a speech on "Zionism and charitable institutions". He believed that "at least part" of the funds and activities of the I.C.A. and other institutions of this kind should be extended to include Palestine. He was interrupted almost forty times—by enthusiastic applause. There was nothing to indicate that Zangwill, the fervent Zionist, would ever change. However, when the seventh Zionist Congress in 1905 rejected any colonisation outside Palestine, Zangwill founded the Jewish Territorial Organisation (I.T.O.) for the purpose of acquiring land for the Jews in East Africa or elsewhere. He tried to find a suitable territory in Australia, Angola and in Cyrenaica, and set up a Jewish Immigrants' Information Bureau in Galveston, Texas. Though success often seemed near, the I.T.O. never triumphed.

In 1917 a "reconciliation" between Zangwill and Weizmann took place and at the grand celebration of the Balfour Declaration on December 2, 1917, under Lord Rothschild's chairmanship, held at the London Opera House, Zangwill was one of the speakers. Gradually the I.T.O.'s activities came to an end and in 1925 it was officially dissolved. One year after the liquidation of the I.T.O. Israel Zangwill died on August 1, 1926, at the age of 62.

He was a child of the ghetto, a Zionist visionary, who always strove to serve his people. He is recognised to this day as Anglo-Jewry's greatest writer who enriched both Zionist history and Jewish literature. Now, as 70 years have passed since Zionism was proclaimed from London, let us not forget that Israel Zangwill was the first person in Britain who helped Zionism and contributed greatly towards making Zionism popular in this country.

JOSEF FRAENKEL.

Catering *with a difference*
Foods of all nations for formal or informal occasions—in your own home or any venue.
Free consultations—please 'phone
Mrs. ILLY LIEBERMAN
WEStern 2872

BISHOPS BOURNE HOTEL
KINGSGATE, BROADSTAIRS
THANET 61938
For complete relaxation. Invigorating sea air. Normal and special diets. Osteopathy and medicinal baths available.

THE DORICE
Continental Cuisine—Licensed
169a Finchley Road, N.W.3
(MAI. 6301)
PARTIES CATERED FOR

'THE HOUSE ON THE HILL'
Nursery and Kindergarten
5 NETHERHALL GARDENS, N.W.3
Prospectus from the Principal, HAM. 1662

"Hotel Pension"
ARLET
MRS. L. SCHWARZ
LONDON, N.W.2 Tel.: GLA. 4029
Exquisitely furnished rooms for visitors and permanent guests.
Central heating, TV, Radios, Garden.

Do you want comfort and every convenience,
First-Class Accommodation
room with own bath, excellent Continental food, TV lounge, gardens?
Mrs. A. WOLFF,
3 Hemstal Road, N.W.6
(MAI. 8521)

SIMAR HOUSE
The private Continental Hotel
10-12 Herbert Road
BOURNEMOUTH WEST
As always, the House with the home-like atmosphere and its beautiful gardens.
CENTRALLY HEATED
Open the whole year
DIETS on request
Within easy reach of Sea and Town Centre
Mrs. MARGOT SMITH
'Phone: Westbourne 64176

The Exclusive
Salon de Corseterie
Mme H. LIEBERG
871 FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.11
'Phone: SPEedwell 8673
Ready-made and to measure.
Newest shades in hosiery.
EXPERT & QUALIFIED FITTERS

"THE CONTINENTAL"
9 Church Road,
Southbourne, Bournemouth
(Bournemouth 48804)
Facing sea. Every comfort. Large garden and car park. Bookings from Whitsun onwards for full breakfast and evening meal.
Mr. & Mrs. H. Schreiber.

SHADOWS OF THE PAST

WAR CRIMINALS

Herr Guenter Rempp, one of the 30 principal officials at the Central Office for the Investigation of Nazi Crimes at Ludwigsburg, paid a short visit to London in connection with his duties.

It is Herr Rempp's belief that those Nazis against whom a strong case for complicity in war crimes can be made out will not escape the consequences of murder, even if the German statute of limitation is not extended beyond its present time limit of December 31, 1969. Herr Rempp came to London to undertake research at the Wiener Library and at the library of a group of Baltic survivors in preparation for a series of mass trials of criminals concerned in the extermination of Jews in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. He stated, however, that the generation of Germans who had been adults in the Hitler era did not, on the whole, favour the continuation of war crimes trials.

Mentioning the difficulties in obtaining the extradition of war criminals who were now residing outside the Federal Republic, Herr Rempp said that if they had not been German citizens during the war, or if they had found refuge in Latin America, their extradition was "quite hopeless."—(J.C.)

"MAIDANEK SHRIFTEN"

The first issue of a Polish publication, "Maidanek Shriften", devoted to the history of the German concentration and death camps, has been published in conjunction with the conference in Lublin of the Scientific Association for the Study of Hitler's Death Camps. Publication coincided with memorial days for the victims of Maidanek.

NAZI JUDGES

In a report issued in Frankfurt, the Association of Victims of the Nazi régime accused 34 West German judges and prosecutors of having served in Hitler's S.S.

The report listed twelve Bavarian judges and prosecutors, six in North Rhine-Westphalia, five in Baden-Wuerttemberg, four in Lower Saxony, three in Schleswig-Holstein, two in Hesse and one each in Bremen and Berlin.

The senior official named was Karl Arndt, president of the Bremen Supreme Court and chairman of the Bremen court of appeals in restitution cases.

MEMORIALS

A memorial to more than 55,000 people who died in Neuengamme concentration camp, near Hamburg, between 1938 and 1945, was opened at the camp site. The ceremony was performed by Professor Dr. Herbert Weichmann, Hamburg's chief burgomaster, who is a Jew. More than 3,000 survivors of Nazi camps and relatives of victims were present.

Members of the local German administration, the Churches and the Jewish community, were among those who attended the unveiling of a memorial to the members of the former Jewish community in the town of Rottweil in Baden-Wuerttemberg, at the old Jewish cemetery there.

DESIRE TO FORGET

Members of a group of eleven young Germans helping to build an Evangelical Church of Reconciliation on the site of the former Nazi concentration camp at Dachau are being constantly asked by people why they do not leave the Nazi past alone.

TRIALS

Franz Hunke, a former S.S. officer, was convicted in Hanover of the murder of a Jewish professor at the Nazi forced labour camp at Lunzk in western Russia in 1941, and was sentenced to hard labour for life. Four Jewish witnesses who staged a hunger strike in court in protest against two other former Nazi officials who they said should have been brought to trial on charges of murdering Jews at the camp, were told that proceedings had been separated from the current court cases because of the illness of the two men. They would stand trial as soon as their health permitted.

One of the witnesses complained that Heinrich Lindner, an official of Lower Saxony's Ministry of Refugees, was not on trial. He accused Lindner, the former Nazi district commissioner at Lunzk, of responsibility for the murder of people in the area. A Ministry spokesman replied that inquiries into Lindner's activities were stopped because incriminating evidence was lacking. If new evidence came to light the State Government would not hesitate to take legal action.

Gustav Fiedler, a former Nazi police officer, was sentenced to 13½ months' imprisonment in Kiel for complicity in the mass murder of about 120,000 Jews at Chelmo concentration camp in Poland.

Heinrich Hamann, the former head of the Nazi security police at Nowy Sacz, and twelve former subordinates, are on trial at Bochum accused of complicity in the murder of more than 17,000 Polish Jews in the Nowy Sacz area. Hamann said that the entire Jewish population of the Polish town of Mszana Dolna, about 800 men, women and children, were shot in August, 1942. Paul Denk, another of the accused, told the court that after the execution members of the S.S., the Gestapo and the police "celebrated the event" at a public house with a number of Polish civilians.

BRASSIERES, CORSETS AND CORSELETS
All made to measure
MRS. A. MAYER
'Phone No.: SPE. 1451

PHOTOCOPIES
QUICK and RELIABLE
GOLDERSTAT
25 Downham Road, N.1
'Phone: CLIssold 5464 (5 lines)
54 Golders Gardens, N.W.11
'Phone: SPEedwell 5643

L. A. PREECE
FIRST-CLASS INTERIOR DECORATOR
Special prices during winter season.
67 Highview Gardens, Edgware, Middlesex.
Telephone: STOnegrove 5835

HIGHEST PRICES
paid for
Gentlemen's cast-off Clothing, Suitcases, Trunks, etc.
WE GO ANYWHERE, ANY TIME
S. DIENSTAG
(HAMpstead 0748)

JEWISH BOOKS
of all kinds, new and second-hand. Whole Libraries and Single Volumes bought. Taleisim. Bookbinding.
M. SULZBACHER
JEWISH & HEBREW BOOKS (also purchase)
4 Sneath Avenue, Golders Green Rd., London, N.W.11. Tel.: SPE. 1694

STANDARD SEWING MACHINE SERVICE Ltd.
ELITE TYPEWRITER Co. Ltd.
WEL. 2528
All Makes Bought, Sold & Exchanged.
Repairs, Maintenance.
18 CRAWFORD STREET, BAKER STREET, W.1

LUGGAGE REPAIRS
Large selection of all types of travel goods, especially Air Travel Cases.
All travel goods repaired.
Old trunks and cases bought.
FAIRFIELD & FUCHS
267 West End Lane, N.W.6
'Phone HAMpstead 2602

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

DEUTSCHE BUECHER
Aus allen Wissensgebieten, Bibliophile und Erstausgaben, Autographen, Illustrierte Werke
STETS GESUCHT!
R. & E. STEINER (BOOKS)
5 Garson House, Gloucester Terrace, London, W.2
Tel.: AMBassador 1564

LIBRIS
Wir interessieren uns auch für Ihre mitgebrachten deutschen Bücher und Autographen
LIBRIS (LONDON) LTD.
38a BOUNDARY ROAD, LONDON, N.W.8
Director: Dr. J. Suschitzky
'Phone: MAI. 3030

H. KAUFMANN
Painting & Decorating
Specialising in
High-class Interior Decorating
201 Wembley Hill Road, Wembley, Middx. (ARNold 5525)

RABENSTEIN Ltd.
Kosher Butchers, Poulterers and Sausage Manufacturers
Under supervision of the Beth Din
Wholesalers and Retailers of first-class Continental Sausages
Daily Deliveries
11 Fairhazel Gardens, N.W.6
'Phone: MAI. 3224 and MAI. 9236

The WIGMORE LAUNDRY Ltd.
CONTINENTAL LAUNDRY SPECIALISTS
Most London Districts Served
SHE. 4575 brings us by radio
Write or 'phone the Manager, 24-hour telephone service
MR. E. HEARN, 1 STRONSA ROAD, LONDON, W.12

R. & G. (ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS) LTD.
199b Belsize Road, N.W.6
MAI. 2646/KIL. 2646
Electrical Contractors & Stockists of all Electrical Appliances.
OFFICIALLY APPOINTED HOOVER SERVICE DEALERS

F. FRIEDLAND
INTERIOR FITTINGS
Built-in Furniture, General Woodwork, Formica work
99 FRAMPTON ST., N.W.8
(off Edgware Road)
Phone: PAD. 3714/GLA. 8917

Printed at the Sharon Press, 31 Furnival Street, E.C.4