

AJR

INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Hans Jaeger

GERMAN UNEASE

The late German Federal Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, was already aware of unease from the time of the death of his friend, John Foster Dulles. Since then, things were never as they had been before. What had appeared sure and unchangeable was no more so: the imponderables of the cold war, rejection of any negotiations with the East, reliance on the U.S.A., the solidity of the Western block. Adenauer took refuge in de Gaulle, clinging to friendship with France. This is how the vacillation began. Bonn spoke with two different voices—Erhard and Schroeder continued playing the Anglo-Saxon card; Adenauer and Strauss concentrated on France. Erhard was unable to cope with the more complicated situation, thus justifying Adenauer's warnings; Schroeder spoilt his case by antagonising de Gaulle instead of compromising. Thus both paved the way to a new change of course.

This was the heritage for the new Chancellor, Dr. Kurt-Georg Kiesinger, who had been sponsored by Strauss. Now we have been orientation on de Gaulle again. The consequences of Schroeder's policy decided the new line. Kiesinger made it clear that he would not encourage Britain's admission to the E.E.C. against de Gaulle's wishes. This is rather different from the line taken by Erhard and Schroeder. But, meanwhile, another change has occurred: the Federal Republic, for the first time, has a Big Coalition, C.D.U. and S.P.D. What is the effect?

Without indulging in any Cassandra-like prophecies, one cannot help forming the impression that some bewilderment prevails. And there is sufficient reason for this, though it might eventually sort itself out. The non-proliferation treaty created new tension with the U.S.A., intensified by the suspicion that the Vietnam war would shift American interest from Europe to South East Asia and cause the U.S.A. to come to a settlement with Moscow at any cost. The Social Democrats, once rather reserved with regard to de Gaulle and following the Anglo-Saxon line, do not intend to complicate co-operation in the Big Coalition by falling out of step, and they have accepted consideration of de Gaulle's foreign policy.

The general concept is to foster reunification by a different policy towards the East. That is the fundamental difference from the Adenauer line. In this the S.P.D. and a large section of C.D.U. are in complete agreement. And the Right-wingers, especially in the C.S.U., adopt a waiting attitude.

The idea is that de Gaulle should use his contacts with the East to pave the way for the new German approach, and that is why co-operation with de Gaulle met with approval from the S.P.D. Only the future can answer the question of how realistic is this expectation

of de Gaulle's interest in German reunification and the fruitful use of his own contacts for this target. It might turn out an illusion, but at present there is much enthusiasm for this concept. However, one cannot overlook the fact that the counter-offensive, staged by Moscow with the help of the G.D.R. and Poland, intimidated Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria, with Rumania the only exception. But it is possible that a break-through will occur with Yugoslavia.

What about the relations between C.D.U. and S.P.D. in general? The Right-wingers in C.D.U. and C.S.U. are biding their time. Strauss is still co-operating smoothly with Professor Schiller, the S.P.D. Minister of Economics. Some even think that the Big Coalition might survive the next Federal elections. Chancellor Kiesinger does not allow the peace in the coalition to be disturbed. However, Dufhues, who lost all chance of snatching the chairmanship of C.D.U. from the Chancellor, makes every effort to play up differences between C.D.U. and S.P.D., to save the image of C.D.U. All the same there is some opinion that C.D.U. will recover, with the benefit of the Coalition. It will try to burden S.P.D. with unpopular measures, both with regard to the emergency laws and to economic conditions. The election results in Berlin and Rhineland-Palatinate were disappointing for the S.P.D., but the Social Democrats remain confident. The assertion that coalition might make campaigns in diet elections and later at the Federal elections farcical, is easily refuted by the fact that, for instance, after the war-time coalition of Conservatives and Labour, the latter nevertheless had an overwhelming victory in 1945.

But this does not dispose of a certain amount of unease and bewilderment. Not only foreign policy might create new tensions if some hopes should turn out to be wishful thinking. The economic difficulties are also a big factor. It has been said that they have been greatly exaggerated, partly from nervousness (already fostered by Erhard's ill-advised battle cry about the danger of inflation), partly for tactical reasons (in connection with the upkeep of foreign troops). However, there are various real and serious factors: (1) There is a deficit in the budget which may worsen in the following years. That is not only the outcome of permanently growing expenses in some ministries but also of falling tax revenues. (2) More serious is the matter of overproduction, for instance in the car industry (Volkswagen, Opel). Products are piling up in spite of increased exports, owing to saturation on the domestic market. This explains the support of German industry for Britain's admission to the Common Market. (3) Then there is the crisis on the Ruhr, not only due to over-

production of steel but also because coal cannot stand competition from gas and oil. (4) German agriculture is suffering from the effects of E.E.C. (5) Finally, Germany for the first time faces increasing unemployment, though the figure of foreign workers has dropped from 1.3 to 1 million.

The credit squeeze has been relaxed. The deflationary course is gradually being abandoned. There is much confidence that this crisis may also be overcome and some indications seem to justify it. Time will tell.

Last, but not least, there is the problem of the extremist N.P.D. The party's hopes in Schleswig-Holstein and Rhineland-Palatinate are all the more remarkable as both states, with dissatisfied farmers and vine-growers, had been considered easy ground for the extremists. Despite this reverse, the N.P.D. is now entrenched in five diets. A keen observer stated, on the eve of the elections, that a reverse should not be over-rated. "We shall not get rid of them!" The N.P.D. will recover. Neither the official line of minimisation and of artificial optimism nor any administrative measures will help. There is too much at playing the ostrich, to a large extent to silence critics abroad. What is not taken sufficiently into account is the fact that all the parties still have many potential National Democrats. And the more reasons for dissatisfaction there are, the bigger their chances. It is no consolation at all that they have no programme. They have one important point though it is purely negative: "We do not care at all what the world thinks about us!" And this line is very attractive. We have had plenty of occasion to see people in the other parties try to outdo the N.P.D. in

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Reminder

GENERAL MEETING

of the AJR

on Thursday, June 8, at 8 p.m.
at Hannah Karminski House,
9 Adamson Road, Swiss Cottage,
N.W.3

AGENDA

Reports on AJR Activities
Treasurer's Report
Report on Restitution and Compensation

Election of Executive and Board

(The list of candidates submitted by the Executive was published in the previous issue.)

Non-members are not entitled to vote, but are welcome as guests at the meeting.

GERMAN UNEASE

Continued from page 1

this respect. This does not refer only to the Free Democrats of Hesse. By competing with the N.P.D. as far as nationalism (and contempt of foreign opinion) is concerned, the N.P.D. is allowed to decide the rhythm of politics. They are heeded even if a pretence is made at ignoring them.

Germany is at the cross-roads again. Where there was previously a firm, strong framework, however weak its details, everything seems now in a state of transition, and that creates unease. It is dangerous for people who are badly in need of bolstering—anything might happen. It is dangerous in times of economic difficulties. That is what makes the present state of affairs different from former periods. Some now look to the Chancellor as the new father figure. Others reject this idea. Everything seems to be in the melting-pot, and that is a new point in Germany's post-war development.

N.P.D.

The National Democratic Party now has four representatives each in the new State Parliaments of Schleswig-Holstein and the Rhineland-Palatinate. Although they received 6.7 per cent of the poll in Rhineland-Palatinate and 5.8 per cent in Schleswig-Holstein, the party did not get the poll of between 10 and 15 per cent they had hoped for. But even 5 per cent of the votes is twice as much as the party has previously attained in these States. Last autumn in Hesse and Bavaria they won between 7 and 8 per cent of the poll.

The main gains went to the Christian Democrats, who received 46 per cent of the votes in Schleswig-Holstein and 46.7 per cent in Rhineland-Palatinate; the Social Democrats received 39.4 per cent and 36.8 per cent respectively.

Views have been expressed that the unexpectedly low results for the extremist party can be attributed in some measures to the controversy between Adolf van Thadden and Fritz Thielen, who meanwhile formed a new party called the National People's Party (N.V.P.).

BERLIN

At a ceremony in the West Berlin Jewish community centre to mark the anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, Mr. Heinz Galinski, chairman of the community, called for sharp action against "a political party" which was allowed to agitate with Nazi slogans. The reference was to the National Democratic Party. Mr. Galinski also criticised the widespread "Lack of interest and self-complacency" which was endangering democratic life in the country.

The West Berlin senator for federal affairs, Dietrich Spangenberg, has made an appeal to all Berliners who emigrated during the Nazi régime to return and "give their home town a chance".

The community's 1967 Heinrich Stahl prize was presented to Mr. Joseph Wulf. The Jewish author was a member of the Jewish fighter's organisation in Poland.

NEWS FROM GERMANY

JEWISH TRIBUTES TO DR. ADENAUER

Mr. David Ben-Gurion and the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr. Abba Eban, represented Israel at the memorial meeting for the former German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, held in the Parliament building in Bonn. The previous day Mr. Ben-Gurion paid personal homage before the coffin of Dr. Adenauer which lay in state in Cologne Cathedral. The Israeli representatives at the funeral service in the Cathedral were the Israeli Consul-General, Mr. Peretz Leshem, and Dr. F. E. Shinnar, former head of the Israel Mission in Germany.

The West German Foreign Minister, Herr Willy Brandt, met Mr. Eban formally for the first time at the funeral. Herr Brandt expressed his appreciation of Israel's representation at the funeral ceremonies.

Mr. Ben-Gurion's visit received considerable attention in the West German press. At a press conference the former Israeli Prime Minister paid tribute to his "old friend" Dr. Adenauer. He regretted that none of the speakers in the Bundestag memorial meeting had mentioned and appreciated Dr. Adenauer's endeavours for an understanding with the Jewish people and Israel.

At the request of the West German Chancellor, Dr. Kiesinger, a meeting was held between himself and Mr. Ben-Gurion where, it is understood, there was a brief discussion of a number of political questions of mutual interest to Israel and Germany.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, who laid a wreath at the foot of Dr. Adenauer's bier, in a statement described the former Chancellor as "one of the great figures of the post-war period, a man who united admirable human qualities with unusual political and statesmanship talents. . . . The unique and unprecedented work of legislation on indemnification for Nazi victims, which found its expression in the Luxembourg Agreement and many German laws, would have been impossible in its present form without his insistence and resolve to bring it about".

EXCHANGE VISITS

After an eight-day visit to Israel a delegation of the German-Israel Society, announced in Bonn that agreement had been reached with Israeli organisations on a number of exchange visits. "One-way traffic" of West German study groups to Israel was ending. The delegation had been told that more Israeli groups had visited West Germany during the last six months than in the preceding five years.

More than 100 young Israelis have, since 1960, received fellowships from the Munich city council to study in the city. The city is also sponsoring teacher and student exchanges with Israel and the restoration of friendly relations with former Jewish citizens who survived the Nazi Holocaust. There are about 4,000 Jews in Munich now, as compared with 160 soon after the end of the Second World War.—(J.C.)

JEWISH MEMORIAL AT DACHAU CONSECRATED

Representatives from near and far, including Londoners invited to represent the World Jewish Congress and the AJR, attended the inauguration of the new memorial building within the precinct of the former Nazi concentration camp at Dachau on May 7. The Federation of Jewish Congregations in Bavaria had done a perfect job in arranging a most dignified and impressive memorial service, and hundreds of well-known personalities and unnamed members of the public witnessed a heart-rending ceremony of dedication and remembrance.

The function took place outside the simple building. The Ambassador of the State of Israel in Bonn, Ascher Ben-Natan, spoke of the new hope for the children of Israel in the old land of their fathers. Dr. Alois Hundhammer, a member of the present Bavarian Government, recalled how he himself, in 1933, had been commandeered as a non-Jew to participate in the slave labour inflicted upon Dachau's first Jewish inmates, and warned against the dangers of a rising Neo-Nazism. The famous war-time hero-agent "Pat O'Leary", under his true name of General Dr. Albert Guerisse of the Belgian Army, in his capacity as president of the International Dachau Committee, recalled the horrors of a night in France when the Gestapo and collaborators rounded up Jewish men, women and children and sent them to their death in three separate trains while he and others had to stand by helpless and broken-hearted. But when the old white-bearded rabbi of Fuerth Daniel Spiro—himself a former Nazi prisoner—addressed the gathering raising his voice in tears to commemorate the countless dead of Dachau, the whole congregation and even passers-by farther away from the assembly broke out in bitter tears. None could hide their deep emotion or will ever forget those sounds of unspeakable grief and woe for the 300,000 victims of the horror camp.

Addresses were also delivered by Professor Dr. Herbert Lewin, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland, and Senator Jean Mandel, Chairman of the Federation of Jewish Congregations in Bavaria.

The verse of the Ninth Psalm: "Put them in fear, O Lord: that the nations may know themselves to be but men", is engraved over the simple building's entrance gate. The architect, Hermann Zwi Guttmann, has created a completely unique structure recalling in its simplicity the inornate character of the railway station ramps where so many Jewish victims arrived at their last destination in life. The grotto-like windowless chamber ends in a chimney stack opening through which sun, rain and stars will look down upon the visitor descending to the only ornament of the room, the simple desk with the Eternal Light. A menorah made of Israeli marble crowns the outside of the simple tower, and for the inauguration a multitude of candles lit the whole interior of the most impressive building.

May this small simple stone building in the Bavarian plains remain for centuries a witness and a reminder, calling for vigilance as well as for the eternal brotherhood of men in the sight of God.

ALFRED E. LAURENCE.

(Mr. Laurence [London], himself a long-term prisoner of Dachau, represented the AJR at the ceremony. He is a member of the International Dachau Committee and of the Dachau Museum Committee.)

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HOME NEWS

ANGLO-JUDAICA

RACE RELATIONS ACT

The first annual report of the Race Relations Board presented to Parliament recommends an extension of the Race Relations Act. The extension, it is stated, should cover housing, employment, financial facilities and certain places of public resort not included in the Act at present. The report points out that the limitation to discrimination on the grounds of "colour, race or ethnic or national origins" might exclude certain groups, including Jews. The position of such groups should be clarified.

Any legislation that may be introduced by the Government will deal with discrimination against all people of whatever race or religion and not only with the colour problem. Such legislation would assist Jews who have suffered discrimination in various ways, including housing and employment.

The Race Relations Board, during its first year, received only one complaint of discrimination against a Jew, and this was not substantiated.

ADEN WARNING

Speaking at the Anglo-Jewish Association meeting in London, its President, Mr. Harold Sebag-Montefiore, warned Jews still living in Aden to leave the protectorate as soon as possible. They could not, he said, continue to give the assistance to the Jewish community there that they had given in the past.

TEEN-AGE INDIFFERENCE

Mr. Maurice Orbach, M.P., Dr. David Pitt, chairman of the Campaign against Racial Discrimination, and Mr. Greville Janner, honorary secretary of the Association for Jewish Youth, composed a panel to discuss racial prejudice at the annual members' conference of the A.J.Y. The audience consisted of nearly 100 young people from Jewish youth organisations throughout Britain.

The view was held that the security enjoyed by young people today as third generation Jews in Britain not only causes disregard of the plight of coloured immigrants who suffer discrimination, but leads to bored indifference to events as recent as the 1930s and 1940s.

Some Jews, said Mr. Janner, secretly felt relief that another minority group was being discriminated against, since "it takes the heat off us". Dr. Pitt said his organisation occasionally heard of cases of discrimination by Jews against coloured people.

MORAL DUTY TO IMMIGRANTS

The annual meeting of the Association of Jewish Ex-Service Men and Women held in London was attended by delegates from 33 branches. Mr. Henry Morris, chairman of the Ajax defence committee, told the meeting that Jews had a moral duty to help the coloured immigrant both physically and financially in his struggle to liberate himself from the position of a second-class citizen. This struggle was our struggle.

A resolution was accepted endorsing the policy of the Ajax executive in seeking a stronger Race Relations Act.

G.L.C. APPOINTMENTS

Sir Louis Gluckstein has been appointed chairman of the Greater London Council's finance committee.

Mr. Leslie Freeman is the new chairman of the general purposes committee, the G.L.C.'s policy-making body.

The president of the Anglo-Jewish Association, Mr. Harold Sebag-Montefiore, who was a successful Conservative candidate in the G.L.C. elections, has been appointed chairman of the licensing committee.

Mr. Reginald Marks, elected at Barnet, has been appointed chairman of the Alexandra Park and Palace committee.

PERSONALIA

Queen's Award

A Leicester firm founded by Mr. M. Goldsmith, a refugee from Nazi Germany, has won the Queen's Award to Industry for technological innovations. Metalastik, now a member of the Dunlop Group, pioneered rubber suspension in railways. They equipped the London, Stockholm and Madrid undergrounds and the first experimental trains are running in Paris. Mr. Goldsmith is active in the Leicester Jewish community and is also a most interested member of the AJR.

Other recipients of the award included Associated Television, of which Mr. Lew Grade is managing director.

Honorary Doctorate for Sir Robert Mayer

Sir Robert Mayer, who for the past four decades has devoted himself to fostering the interest of young people in music, was recently awarded the honorary Doctorate of Law at Leeds University. The other two recipients of the honour were U Thant and Sir John Maud, Master of University College, Oxford. Referring to the event under the heading "Part of the Brain Gain", *The Times* recalls that Sir Robert, the son of a Mannheim brewer, came to England 70 years ago, "already seized with a sense of public duty and gifted with the Jewish entrepreneurial genius". He gave up his successful career in business as early as 1929, when he was 50, and has since then incessantly sponsored musical ventures of many kinds, the best known of which are the 16 annual Robert Mayer Concerts, which are enthusiastically enjoyed by young people.

Albert Einstein Awards

Sir Isaac Wolfson received the 1967 Albert Einstein commemorative award for philanthropy, presented by the Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University in New York.

The 1967 award for science was won by Dr. A. Lwoff, of France, who received the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1965.

Tate Chairman

The new chairman of the Tate Gallery is Mr. Anthony Lousada, who succeeds Sir Colin Anderson. Mr. Lousada, a solicitor by profession and an amateur painter, has been connected with the gallery for several years. He is honorary secretary to the Jewish Welfare Board and was elected a life member of the Board in recognition of his services.

Minister from India

Rabbi Sion David, 28, born in Bombay, has been appointed minister of the New Synagogue, Glasgow. A member of the ancient Bene Israel community, Rabbi David graduated at Bombay University and studied at the Hebrew Union College Jewish Institute, Cincinnati. He succeeds Rabbi Nigel Atkins, who has left for Israel.

Housing Project

Later this month Sir Isaac Wolfson will lay the foundation-stone of the Jewish Welfare Board's block of family flats going up in Green Lanes, Stoke Newington. Twenty-four three-bedroom flats will rehouse large Jewish families now living in overcrowded conditions. The families will probably be able to occupy the flats early next year. The Wolfson Foundation donated £25,000 of the total estimated cost of £150,000 and the remainder is being borrowed from the local authorities.

Jewish Blind Society

Tribute to the 500 voluntary workers in London and their honorary fellow-workers in the Provinces was paid by Mrs. James de Rothschild, President of the Jewish Blind Society, at the Society's 148th Annual General Court, held on May 9 at the Royal Garden Hotel and attended by a particularly great number of supporters. The financial difficulties, with which the Society is faced, were attributed to the fact that 10 per cent of the Jewish population had to raise 90 per cent of the costs for the maintenance of the Homes and for the assistance to older Jewish blind, whose total number amounts to 1,600 persons.

Generous Gift

A £100,000 gift has been donated to the Jewish Welfare Board, to rebuild Grove House, the North London home for the aged. The new home will cater for very infirm elderly people. The gift was made anonymously. Very recently another anonymous donation of £100,000 was given to the Manchester Jewish Homes for the Aged.

Brotherhood Week

Five meetings were arranged by the Council of Christians and Jews for Manchester's Brotherhood Week. Two brains trusts, a music festival and a social get-together were also held. At the inaugural meeting the Lord Mayor of Manchester, Alderman Mrs. Nellie Beer, praised the local C.C.J. for its "consistent efforts" to foster the central theme of their work, that all men should learn to live together. The common bonds between Christians and Jews could, she said, do a great deal to bring other sections of the community into closer harmony.

Youth Centre

The Kent Gate Lodge of B'nai B'rith is planning a comprehensive Jewish youth centre in South London. There is an urgent need for Jewish youth in the area to have first-class facilities. The special committee formed for the project has so far raised £2,000 towards the cost of the centre. A large house is required which can be adapted to the purpose, but this alone would cost about £15,000. It is hoped that a building will have been found by the end of the year.

Liverpool Community

The second annual report of the demographic and sociological unit of the Merseyside Jewish Representative Council shows that the Liverpool Jewish community is gradually decreasing. Jewish births in Liverpool during 1966 were 8.3 per 1,000 of population, compared with the national average of 18.5 and the Liverpool general average of 20.2.

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NEWS FROM ABROAD

WASHINGTON APPOINTMENT

Mr. Nathan Lewin, assistant to the United States Solicitor-General since 1963, was appointed by the State Department as deputy administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs. At the age of 31, Mr. Lewin is one of the youngest officials to hold such a post. He is a graduate of Yeshiva College and Harvard Law School and his father, Rabbi Isaac Lewin, is Professor of Jewish History at Yeshiva University.

CANADA

In Toronto, John Beattie was charged on eleven counts, including conspiracy to interfere with the lawful enjoyment by twelve prominent Jews of their homes by painting and placing swastikas on their property, and conspiracy to damage public property by painting swastika signs on bridges and underpasses.

PANAMA'S JEWISH PRESIDENT

The first Jewish President in the history of the Americas was sworn in by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Panama.

Señor Max Delvalle, the first Vice-President of Panama, took the place temporarily of President Marco Aurelio Robles while Señor Robles had leave of absence during the period of a conference he attended.

There are about 2,000 in the Jewish community of Panama, which has been in existence for over a century.

TACUARA AGAIN

In Buenos Aires, about twenty members of Tacuara raided a mid-town theatre, shouting "Heil Hitler!" and "long live Nazism!". They destroyed paintings and posters which were part of a permanent art exhibition.

N.P.D. IN SOUTH AFRICA

Reports, collated by the South African Board of Deputies, mention visits to South Africa by Martin Bormann, Hitler's deputy. Bormann, wanted as a war criminal, has been reported to be in hiding in various South American countries.

The German Labour Group of Nationally Loyal Associations in South Africa, established some months ago, admits to being a branch of the West German National Democratic Party, although it is denied that the party is neo-Nazi. The South African branch claims several hundred supporters of all nationalities.

They have announced that Adolf von Thadden, the N.D.P. leader in Germany, will visit South Africa this year—he also visited the country in 1966 and 1965.

Clashes have recently occurred in Johannesburg between German immigrants and Jews. In one incident Jewish youths marched on a German beer hall to protest against the shouting of "Heil Hitler" by young Germans. In April the same hall was the scene of a celebration by Germans who packed it to celebrate Hitler's birthday.

The West German Embassy in Cape Town issued a statement deploring the incident. An Opposition party M.P. has called for a Government inquiry into Nazi activities in South Africa.

RELIEF WORK IN TUNISIA

Welfare work among the 23,000 Jews remaining in Tunisia will go on, and an agreement to that effect has been signed between the Tunisian Government and the Joint, the field working agency through which the C.B.F. and OSE channel their funds. Last year, nearly 1,000,000 pounds of supplies were shared among 8,000 needy Tunisian Jews—more than one in three of the Jewish population. An S.O.S. has just come in for three tons of half-cream milk for babies and children, old and sick. The implementation of the relief schemes depends on the funds to be raised by the C.B.F. and the other organisations concerned.

SPANISH ECUMENISM

One hundred text books used in Spanish primary schools, have been revised. Concepts, expressions and texts likely to result in anti-Jewish prejudice have been removed. The project was undertaken by a working committee of the Madrid Association for Jewish-Christian Friendship. After its completion, the committee praised the co-operation extended to the Association by the authors and editors of the books.

A delegation of members of the Jewish War Veterans of America, received in Madrid by the secretary-general of the Falange, Spain's only official party, expressed appreciation for Spain's war-time help to the Jews.

AMBASSADOR TO DENMARK

Dr. Max H. Wershof, the Canadian Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs since 1962, has been appointed Ambassador to Denmark. He served in diplomatic posts in Washington and London. In Geneva he was for some years Canada's ambassador and permanent representative at the European office of the United Nations there.

DUTCH CHURCH APOLOGISES

In reply to protests by the Ashkenazi and Sephardi Chief Rabbis and the Liberal Jewish leader of Amsterdam, the Board of the Dutch Reformed Church has expressed "deep regret" that "Jewish fellow-citizens" were hurt by the first lines of the Church's Easter week-end press advertisement. The Board also said that it is common knowledge that the Dutch Reformed Church "condemns every form of antisemitism".

The offending advertisement, intended to revive interest in the Church, obliquely blamed the Jews for the death of Jesus. The protests pointed out that the references used were apt to evoke antisemitism, and that thousands of years of persecution of the Jews resulted from similar expressions.

PARIS ROTHSCHILD HOUSES

"Rothschild's Synagogue", the main Jewish house of worship in Paris, built over a century ago, reopened with a service of dedication after extensive renovations.

The headquarters of the House of Rothschild are to be pulled down and a new building erected. After 150 years the private banking firm is to become an incorporated company.

STRUMA MONUMENT

In the Bucharest Jewish cemetery the Federation of Rumanian Jewish Communities has erected a monument to the 769 Jews who were drowned when the immigrant ship Struma sank in the Black Sea in 1942. Dr. Moses Rosen, the Chief Rabbi of Rumania, conducted a memorial service for the Struma victims in the Choral Synagogue in Bucharest to mark the 25th anniversary of their deaths. In 1941 the Struma left Rumania for Palestine with 769 refugees. At Istanbul she was turned back because the British Mandatory Government of Palestine had stated it would refuse permission to enter Palestine. The ship sank in a storm in February, 1942.

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AUTHORISED BECHSTEIN RETAILERS

JEWRY IN THE EAST

GOLDMANN OPTIMISTIC

Dr. Goldmann, the president of the World Jewish Congress, reported to a press conference in Geneva, following a 17-day visit to Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Rumania. Jews living in the Communist republics of Eastern Europe "enjoy complete equality" with their fellow-citizens and can lead a Jewish life in freedom, he said. The Jewish people, he believed, should develop their relationships with these new nations and forms of society. He said that, although he was ready to visit the U.S.S.R., he was also president of the World Zionist Organisation and there were political obstacles to be overcome.

In Yugoslavia, said Dr. Goldmann, the Jewish community was able to pursue religious and cultural activities on the same level as other minorities. The Governments in Czechoslovakia and Rumania were encouraging religious life, evidence of which was his visit to the synagogue at Bucharest, which was filled with worshippers. While the Polish Government sponsored Jewish cultural activities, it did not recognise the community as a religious minority.

PASSOVER IN MOSCOW

Several thousand people crowded the Central Synagogue in Moscow at the start of Passover. About 500 young men and women sang Hebrew songs and danced the hora in the street outside. The dancing and music immediately stopped when the death of the Soviet space-man, Vladimir Komarov, was learned.

It is understood that, for the first time in several years, Orthodox Jewry was well provided with matzot.

"JOINT" IN RUMANIA

Dr. Moses Rosen, the Chief Rabbi of Rumania, and Mr. Charles H. Jordan, the vice-chairman of the American Joint Distribution Committee, have signed a new agreement concluded between the Federation of Jewish Communities in Rumania and the "Joint". The agreement is for co-operation in meeting the special needs of the Jewish community in Rumania. "Joint" operations in Rumania were suspended in March, 1949, at the time of the first Government purge of Rumanian Jewish organisational life.

Both signatories were received by Mr. D. Dogarno, the head of the Religious Affairs Department of the Prime Minister's Office. Mr. Jordan expressed appreciation of the Rumanian Government's policy of religious freedom. Dr. Rosen expressed his belief that co-operation with the "Joint" would be productive of "a new surge of life and vitality for Judaism in Rumania". The agreement was further evidence of the waning of the cold war, he said.

CZECH BROADCASTS

Prague Radio broadcast a play by an Israeli writer, Yehuda Amichai, "Bells, Little Bells and Trains". The play, which was awarded the Italia Prize, concerns a young Israeli's visit to West Germany, where he meets former concentration camp inmates.

I. D. Berkovitz, another Israeli author, has had a Czech translation of his short story, "The Driver from Jerusalem", broadcast by Pilsen Radio.—(J.C.)

HUNGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS

A Budapest court sentenced three Hungarians to death for the murder of at least 230 people, mostly Jews, during the Second World War, and for complicity in the deportation and death of 400,000 Jews. They were also found guilty of complicity in the imprisonment and torture of more than 1,000 resistance fighters, including many Jews. Prison terms of eight to 15 years were meted out to 16 other Hungarians.

STAGE—PAST AND PRESENT

GERMAN CABARET IN ENGLISH

We are told (and we tell ourselves) that however long we may have been in England, we cannot hope to retrieve that piece of cultural background which those born in this country acquire with their mother's milk. True; but are we not amply compensated by our knowledge and our memories of so much that was valuable, unique, or at least enjoyable in pre-Hitler Central European culture? It is almost with satisfaction that we are watching our English friends' efforts to understand, for instance, Brecht or Kafka or Wedekind in translation now that the Continental cultural past is all the rage in the Western world—valuables which we brought with our meagre luggage as a matter of course when we came to these shores, little though they seemed worth in those days.

Among the branches of literature which have not yet been adequately interpreted in the English language is the German "cabaret"—the very term is open to misunderstanding. The job has now been attempted, and with considerable skill, by Dorothea Gotfurt with her English renderings of two dozen typical *chansons* by Wedekind, Ringelnatz, Klabund, Hessel, Mehring, Kaestner, Muehsam and Tucholsky, in a bilingual booklet.* Such a small selection from the vast treasure of German cabaret lyrics is, by necessity, highly personal, and some of us may miss their own particular favourites. However, if this collection proves a success, a second or third volume might be feasible, provided the publishers can see their way to bringing down the rather exorbitant price.

By offering the reader the original German text opposite her translation—or rather *Nachdichtung*—Dorothea Gotfurt shows courage as well as confidence. She has, I think wisely, refrained from always trying to press her English lines into the framework of the original metre, and used English idioms where verbatim renderings would be meaningless. But the flavour gets, on the whole, extremely well across the language barrier. There is, for instance, Wedekind's "Ilse": "When I no longer rouse desire/Well, then I might as well be dead" ("Und wenn ich keinem mehr gefalle/Dann will ich gern begraben sein"); Klabund's famous "Und ich baumle mit de Beene . . ." has become "And my legs are gently swaying/While I'm sitting on the fence"; in Ringelnatz's children's prayers, the lovely line "Und schenk der Oma Zaehne" is just as funny in English: "Please, give new teeth to my Granny/Because she hasn't got any". My own favourite is Tucholsky's debunking of cinema romance: "Und darum wird beim Happy-End/Im Film jehuehnlich abjeblent"—"And that explains the filmworld's trend/To fade out with the 'Happy End'". Most enjoyable!

In his introduction, Viennese-born Martin Esslin, now Head of BBC Drama, traces the history of the German cabaret back to turn-of-the-century Schwabing, Munich's artists' quarter, with its *Elf Scharfrichter* (among them Wedekind, Gumppenberg, Halbe, Holz, Blei) and the famous "Simplizissimus", where Ringelnatz was the resident poet; the 'twenties saw the heyday of the Berlin political cabaret (Tucholsky, Muehsam, Mehring), where satire was the weapon against the rising tide of Nazism. "We can only hope," says Esslin, "that the poets and satirists in our own time will be more successful".

EGON LARSEN.

* Dorothea Gotfurt: While I'm Sitting on the Fence. Songs from the German. Introduced by Martin Esslin. Published by Oswald Wolff. 22s. 6d.

"KING SOLOMON AND THE COBBLER"

BY SAMMY GRONEMANN

Cameri Performance at Aldwych

The Israeli musical "King Solomon and the Cobbler", an attractive, modern production of the Tel Aviv Cameri Company at the Aldwych (in the World Theatre Season), was the first and caused this reviewer a very enjoyable and of its kind to be shown to a London audience pleasurable evening. In his comedy the author Sammy Gronemann, the well-known Zionist and German-Jewish writer, has with much professional skill and folk-lore lyricism drawn a wealth of motifs from the deep well of the old Jewish Agada and the ancient saga.

Talmudic Legend

In his lively and charming story of the King and the Pauper who change roles, the King (Solomon) becoming a cobbler, we find no doubt an element of the old Talmudic legend, supposedly of Persian origin, of Solomon and Asmodaeus. The Talmudic story relates that the mighty and wise king Solomon was deposed by Asmodaeus, the king of the demons who, disguised as Solomon, occupied his throne while the real Solomon wandered about as a beggar in rather humiliating conditions. Solomon tells everyone that he is the real king, the great and wise ruler of the realm, but nobody takes any notice of him and the people think him a lunatic. The moral of the story is that all this happened to Solomon because he became unmindful of his God. Gronemann's moral, however, denotes a more worldly and social aspect. In the words of Solomon's mother Bat-Sheva (Orna Porat), clothes do not make the man. And so the king changes clothes with the drunken cobbler Shalmal who closely resembles him and who assumes Solomon's role as a judge, making by chance a wise decision in a dispute about a ring. After the deception has apparently gone far enough, Bat-Sheva arranges for Solomon to be brought back to the palace, and at the end he becomes more philosophical about life and women.

The double role of King and Cobbler is played with great skill and gusto by Illy Grolitzky, while the role of the cobbler's wife Naama is splendidly performed with much warmth and humour by Yona Attari. Rivka Raz plays with distinction the role of Nofrit, the daughter of Pharaoh and Solomon's wife.

In the dispute about the ring which is brought before the king, we can trace another interesting folk-lore element. It is the widespread motif of the clever detection of theft, recounted in many versions in the story of the hidden money in the stick. In his wisdom the king (or the judge) finds the thief and returns the stolen goods (or in this case the ring) to its rightful owner.

The translation into a well rhymed Hebrew dialogue was done by Nathan Alterman, one of the outstanding poets and playwrights of Israel. The music was written by Alexander Argov, and Arieh Navon has designed the colourful lively setting, while Anna Sokolov was responsible for the choreography of the play. With their production of Gronemann's playful parable with its warmth and sentiment, its colour and mock dancing, the Cameri Company have demonstrated their ability to act in a realistic and modern way and as such it was very much appreciated by the first night audience.

J.M.

Old Acquaintances

Austria: Erich Fried's adaptation of John Whiting's "The Devils" was produced in Vienna's Volkstheater.—Vienna's Philharmonic Orchestra has celebrated its 125th birthday.—Lindtberg produced "Faust II" at the Burg with Th. Holtzmann (Faust), Will Quadflieg (Mephisto), Helene Thimig (Baucis), Hermann Thimig (Philemon), Christiane Hoerbiger (Gretchen) and Alma Seidler (Sorge).

Germany: Jochen Huth's adaptation of Hans Habe's novel, "The Mission", was successfully televised.—Walter Rilla directed du Frenes' "Der Heldenmantel" on Munich TV.—"Stiller", Berlin's famous shoe shop, celebrated its centenary.—Valerie von Martens, Curt Goetz's widow, appears in her husband's "Ingeborg", directed by Erik Ode, at Berlin's Renaissance-Theater.—Rudolf Platte takes part in Leo Lehmann's "Crumbles letzte Chance" on TV.

Obituary: Frederick Joss, cartoonist of the now defunct London evening paper "The Star" from 1933 to 1955, met his death in a fall from the 25th storey of the Hilton in Hong Kong. Born in Vienna, his real name was Josefovicz. His brother, Joseph Carl, is a stage designer in Israel.—The 60-year-old publisher, Joseph Caspar Witsch, first partner and later successor of Gustav Kiepenheuer, died in Duesseldorf.

This and that: To date 70,000 Germans plus 13,000 living abroad have received the "Bundesverdienstkreuz" ("Federal Cross of Merit").—"The Sound of Music", the story of the Trapp family, a terrific box office success in the rest of the world, is a flop in German cinemas. In 71 German cities it netted only \$22,000 while publicity alone cost \$30,000. Could it have troubled German audiences that in the story the Nazis spoil a happy ending?—Hans Wallenberg, son of the editor of "B.Z. am Mittag" and himself editor of the American-sponsored "Neue Zeitung" and "Die Welt", resigned as chairman of Ullstein's Berlin book publishing business.—What the Hungarian Alexander Korda once did for "Henry VIII", the Austrian Fred Zinnemann has done for Henry's opponent Thomas More; Zinnemann has been awarded several "Oscars" for "A Man for all Seasons", based on R. Bolt's play, starring Paul Scofield.—Produced by Lotte Lenya, with herself as Jenny, a new stereo recording of "Dreigroschenoper", featuring W. Trenk-Trebitsch and Trude Hesterberg as Mr. and Mrs. Peachum, is now available.

Milestones: Fritz Kortner, who recently produced Strindberg's "Vater" in Hamburg, celebrated his 75th birthday. He is surely the most successful though self-willed returnee among the actors, and a giant on the German stage.—Trude Hesterberg, whose cabaret "Wilde Buehne" in Berlin was famous in the 'twenties, is 70 years old and still going strong.—Richard Huelsenbeck, co-founder of the "Dada" movement, now living in New York where he practises psychiatry, celebrated his 75th birthday.—Heinz Pringsheim, conductor and music critic, turned 85 in Munich, where he now lives.—Olga Tscheschowa, the "Grande Dame" of German films, is 70; she runs a beauty parlour in Munich.

Home News: Robert Lucas, who has worked for the BBC since German broadcasts commenced in September 1938, has now retired.—Lilli Palmer's son, Carey Harrison, is a trainee story editor for ITV in London.—Tom Kempinski appears in the new Bryan Forbes' picture, "The Whisperers", starring Dame Edith Evans.—Alex Nathan, teacher and sports journalist, was awarded the "Grand Prix Martini".

PEM

H. G. Reissner

"THE MERCHANT BANKERS"

In a book entitled "The Merchant Bankers" (published by Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Toronto, 1966), Joseph Wechsberg, a well-known American journalist of Austrian birth, has put together a series of seven pieces on the subject. As he discloses in a charming short preface, he is himself the grandson of a merchant banker of sorts. His grandfather, having arrived "from the East," had started a corn business in Maehrisch-Ostrau. The trade had entailed credit and finance transactions; gradually, the emphasis shifted to general banking. The local paper called the old man "our own Rothschild".

The comparison is appropriate: in both instances, the ancestors had originally been intruders from abroad; their banking activities had emerged from previous dealings in goods on a part cash, part credit basis. The personal liability and the individual knowledgeability of the owners and their descendants were crucial to stability, growth and survival of the business. Wechsberg is patently correct when he says of merchant bankers in general: "... of all their assets, integrity and common sense were the most important". He also rightly stresses the fact that these assets "don't show up on the balance sheet". One might go further and add: "—if a balance sheet is published at all", which was not the case in the past and which, even today, is the exception rather than the rule.

This silence has invested merchant banking with an aura of its own mystery and magic. Wechsberg makes the most of it—as journalistic predecessors have done before him—to stimulate and satisfy readers' curiosity with skilfully told anecdotes of thrilling and successful "coups". That not all transactions succeed as planned is mentioned at random; that some erstwhile "financial wizards" have ended in failure and, in retrospect, are discarded as mere "speculators", is glossed over as not fit for excitement and glamour. In point of fact, the notion of magic only exists

in the awed minds of the uninitiated public, for, as Robert Szold, a partner of Lehman Brothers (New York), explained to Wechsberg: "You find out all there is to know about a certain business and then you bring the right kind of financing to that certain business. *No magic at all*" (our italics).

Once the reader realises that he is not in for an economist's treatise and that no completeness has been intended, he can relax and savour the details selected for him. Since Wechsberg had an American audience in mind (three pieces had appeared first in *The New Yorker*), six of the seven sketches deal with European firms or individuals, and only one with American investment brokers, the above-mentioned Lehman Brothers. The stories are of unequal length and depth. Wisely, Wechsberg has been relatively brief in his essay on the Rothschilds, perhaps because they have only recently been the object of a similarly constructed analysis (Frederick Morton, "The Rothschilds", New York, 1962). Conversely, the long-established Barings and Hambros of London receive fuller treatment. Three essays deal with post-Second World War "stars", viz., Hermann Abs (head of the Deutsche Bank); Mattioli (chairman of the board of Banca Commerciale Italiana); and S. G. Warburg, whom the London *Sunday Times* once called "the post-war wonder of merchant banking".

The readers of this paper will be particularly interested in S. G. Warburg, kinsman and, for a few years, partner of the Hamburg family firm of the same name. His fate as a refugee from Nazi Germany arouses familiar associations. It is relatively easy to check Wechsberg's background material (viz., Eduard Rosenbaum's article "M. M. Warburg & Co., Merchant Bankers of Hamburg" in *Leo Baeck Year Book VII*, 1962). In a personal interview, Warburg impressed Wechsberg as a "mixture of Jewish dynamism and German thorough-

ness", who "feels deeply as a European". He has read Thomas Mann's "Dr. Faustus" three times; is fond of epigrams; is a student of graphology; "collects able young people with the same enthusiasm that other rich men show for old paintings"; runs merchant banking as a "service business" and is available to his clients as a "combination of doctor-consultant-financial engineer-friend-and adviser". All these features are pertinent, but Wechsberg lacks precision in assessing the Warburg family's reaction to the Nazi régime. S. G. was pessimistic and left Germany for good early in 1934. The senior of the Hamburg firm, the late Max M. Warburg, however, felt more confident for some years and, thus, fatefully influenced the decisions of not a few of his lesser fellow Jews. As he belatedly admitted, he had run the "Hilfsverein" as an "Ab-" rather than as a "Beratungsstelle" for prospective emigrants.

Cautiously and correctly, Wechsberg avoids the implication as though merchant banking was, or is, in any way a "Jewish" preserve. In the United States the "Jewish" share is anyhow, even smaller than in Western Europe. Inasmuch as the Jewish element is concerned, it might have been legitimate to investigate how far the activities of the Court Jews have contributed to the emergence of nineteenth-century Jewish merchant bankers.

As to business ethics, Wechsberg underscores the essential integrity of the merchant banker *vis-à-vis* his client within the ground rules of a "free economy". He rightly states that ethical restraints were tightened only over the years and that, for instance, "trading with the enemy" was not as yet deemed illegitimate as late as the Napoleonic wars. Heine wrote in *Lutezia* (1843), "dass der erste Bankier ein gluecklicher Spitzbube gewesen". This reviewer concurs with Wechsberg that the official publication on the "Centennial" of one particular Wall Street investment bank turned out "a dutiful, rather dull house history", because "the best stories in the firm's archives" were not deemed fit to print. Thus, the initially stated "mystery" can also be viewed as a self-created protective ingredient of merchant banking within the capitalist system.

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IN MEMORY OF HANNAH KARMINSKI

70th Anniversary of Her Birth

This year Hannah Karminski would have celebrated her 70th birthday. She was born in Berlin on April 24, 1897. After the completion of her studies in social pedagogics she became head of the Jewish Girls' Club in Frankfurt/Main. That city was to be decisive for her future life and work. It was there that she met Bertha Pappenheim, one of the most outstanding personalities in the Jewish Women's Movement, who had founded the "Juedische Frauenbund" in 1904. Hannah was introduced by her into the work of the Frauenbund and soon put in charge of its head office in Berlin. There her qualities of human understanding and gift for organisation could develop to the full. The "Blaetter des Juedischen Frauenbundes", initiated in 1924, were largely her work.

I met Hannah Karminski for the first time in 1928. However, closer contacts between us were established in 1933, when I began working with the Reichsvertretung in the department of Professor Cora Berliner, who was also Vice-Chairman of the Juedische Frauenbund. In 1937 I was seconded to the office of the Frauenbund to relieve Hannah Karminski. Those were difficult years. Yet they were also years of harmonious co-operation. A letter, which was waiting for me on my arrival in London in 1939, bears witness to it:

"Wir wissen beide, dass es so schoen war, dieses Zusammenleben und -arbeiten, wie es nur sein konnte, und dass wir daraus beide Kraft schoepfen werden und dass solch eine Bindung staerker ist als alles was sich —aeusserlich—dazwischen schiebt".

Like the other endangered leading officials of the Reichsvertretung, Hannah Karminski and Cora Berliner had received entry visas to Britain in 1939. Yet for them, who had no families of their own, there was never any doubt that they had to stay with our people in Berlin. Nobody could dissuade them from this decision.

Hannah was endowed with a strong sense of self-discipline which was sometimes — wrongly — considered as detachment. She firmly faced the realities of life. She drew her indefatigable strength from her deep religiosity and her compassion for her fellow men. These qualities enabled her to help whenever help was required. At the same time she was a woman who had the gift of sharing joy with others.

It is still incomprehensible to me how, in the face of daily upheavals and a tremendous amount of work, she managed never to look harassed. Whoever approached her, they were bound to get the impression that she had unlimited time for them and their particular requests. Even now it happens time and again that, when Hannah's name is mentioned to people who remember her, their faces are lit by a smile. Often after a particularly hectic day, blackened by new terrible happenings, we asked ourselves in the evening: Is there anything we can feel glad about? And each time we found cause for some rejoicing. These "Rosinen des Tages", as she would call them, kept us going.

When, together with the other organisations, the Juedische Frauenbund was dissolved in February, 1939, Hannah took up a responsible position with the Reichsvereinigung. This work went on until the early part of the war. How she felt about it is reflected in letters she sent to her sister, who then lived in Switzerland:

"Ich glaube, dass zunaechst alles beim alten bleibt. Sollte es einmal anders

kommen, muss auch dazu Haltung gefunden werden. . . . Macht Euch nicht Sorge um mich. Ich bin immer wieder zufrieden, dass ich hier bin und wuensche es mir nicht anders". (28.2.1940.)

"Zu bewundern gibt es wirklich nichts, und Du weisst ja, dass grosse Forderungen meist einfacher zu erfuellen sind als kleine, alltaegliche. Auch bei uns gibt es Alltag und Menschliches, aber im Ganzen ist es schon eine der Grosse der Zeit entsprechende Haltung". (9.11.1941.)

"Wir merken jetzt doch auch ein bisschen vom Fruehling und geniessen dieses Bisschen mehr denn je. Wenn es geht, laufen wir erst abends ein Stueckchen und fahren dann mit der Elektrischen bis zur Herwarthstrasse, weil einem dann an der Ecke des Lietzenseeparks ein berauscher Duft entgegenschlaegt. Um diese Minute lohnt es sich schon! Oder, wenn wir mit der Stadtbahn fahren, ist auch ein Stueckchen der Fahrt durch Laubengelaende, und das ist eben immer wieder ein Wunder. Gestern gab es auch Maigloekchen im Blumengeschaeft, so richtige, knallige, gesunde. Wie schoen, dass man immer noch Menschen hat, denen man so etwas schenken kann". (15.5.1942.)

In October, 1942, she became seriously ill. Her last letter was dated November 1, 1942, when she had recovered slightly. On November 9, 1942, she was one of the communal workers who were arrested as hostages. She died on the transport to the concentration camp.

Leo Baeck, who was still in Berlin at that time, wrote to Dr. Hans Schaeffer in Sweden: "Fraeulein Hannah wird uns allen, und wenn ich von mir sprechen darf, mir ganz besonders, hier in jedem Tage fehlen. Sie war immer der gute Geist im Hause, die reine Luft umgab sie, alle haben sie verehrt und geliebt. Wir waren in unserer Arbeitsstaette seit laengerem Zimmernachbarn, und schon das war mir Beruhigendes und Erfreuendes, sie im Zimmer nebenan zu wissen. Nach der Trennung von unserer Freundin Cora war sie die einzige, mit der ich ueber alles, was mich bewegte, sprechen konnte.

"Dass sie in aufrechter, vornehmer Haltung ist, brauche ich nicht zu sagen. . . ." The AJR could not have chosen a more appropriate way of honouring the memory of Hannah Karminski than by naming its Communal Centre after her.

DORA SEGALL.

MEMO

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CAESAREA LIVES AGAIN

The Phoenicians built a port here, the Greeks Strato's Tower, the Romans a harbour, the Crusaders a strongpoint—and Rothschild a seaside resort. The place is Caesarea—a splendid mixture of the world of antiquity and modern comforts on the shores of the Mediterranean.

Almost two thousand years ago, under King Herod, the city rivalled Jerusalem in importance and surpassed it in its artistic embellishments: the games at the amphitheatre, watched by 20,000 spectators, were famous throughout the Roman Empire. Three years ago, the theatre was again inaugurated, this time by 'cellist Pablo Casals, and since then it has been one of the principal sites of the annual Israel festivals. This summer, there will be chamber music recitals with Isaac Stern, Leonard Rose, Eugene Istomin and the Vocal Sextet Luca Marencio participating, as well as performances by the Indian Dance Theatre Kathakali and the American dancing group of Alvin Aily.

Rothschild's Initiative

It all started with Rothschild. . . . Over fifty years ago, Baron Edmond de Rothschild, the grandfather of the present French baron, fell in love with the historic spot and acquired the land with a view to building a garden city. Nothing was left of the ancient glory of the city to which Titus once brought the spoils of the Second Temple. When, in 1951, farmers of the neighbouring kibbutz Sdot Yam cleared a field of stones, they unearthed a statue, two and a half times life size, of a person in a toga of red porphyry, seated on a throne of marble. This alerted the experts and resulted in systematic excavations by the Department of Antiquities and later by a Hebrew University expedition.

An Italian archaeological mission followed, headed by Professor Antonio Frova of Milan. It uncovered the Roman theatre and the Roman city walls and also found a unique stone carrying the engraved name of Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor of Judea at the time of the Crucifixion. Later teams excavated the Crusader's city, parts of the ancient harbour, a Roman aqueduct and a race course, where once the Roman chariots tore around.

In 1958, the Caesarea Development Corporation was set up in partnership between the Israel Government and the Rothschild family, with Baron Edmond de Rothschild as chairman. Where the Greeks had their tower, there is now the Strato's Tower Restaurant, sporting French cuisine; sailing and deep-sea diving have taken the place of the Roman barques; near the ancient hippodrome is a riding-school, and the Semadar-Club leases villas to visitors, 54 elegantly furnished apartments around a swimming-pool.

The highlight of new Caesarea is *The Caesarea*—the golf and beach hotel, built by Baron Edmond de Rothschild in 1964, with 120 rooms. Overlooking the beach and an 18 hole golf course, the only one in Israel, it is the venue of international tournaments for the Rothschild Trophy. As in a Gainsborough picture, the scenery consists of gentle, undulating hills beset with clusters of trees and well-cared lawns, with the rolling sea in the background. "There is a corner in a foreign field" . . . even at the erstwhile metropolis of King Herod.

THE NEXT GENERATION

Meeting with Karen Gershon

On April 13, the AJR arranged a gathering at Hannah Karminski House which, both with regard to the subject and to the average age of the audience, differed from the usual meetings of the AJR. The function was prompted by the publication of Karen Gershon's book: "We came as Children—A Collective Autobiography of Refugees" (Gollancz 1966). Parts of the book had come as a surprise to some readers, because they seemed to indicate that integration was even limited for many of those who had spent their formative years in this country.

The object of the meeting was an informal exchange of views on this subject among members of the younger generation. Only a limited number of people could be invited. They included some who had come over with children's transports; others had arrived with their parents or were born in this country. The proportion of those who had accepted the invitation was particularly high.

After the audience had been welcomed by the Chairman of the AJR, Mr. A. S. Dresel, Mr. W. Rosenstock introduced Karen Gershon. He described her work as a most important contribution to the historiography of our community. One of the points to be discussed at the meeting, he stated, was, to what extent the reports published in the book were representative of the younger generation. Referring to certain difficulties some of the children had to go through during the first years after their arrival, he pointed out that the older refugees were not entirely free of guilt, because they could probably have done more for those refugee children who had left their own families behind.

Karen Gershon recounted personal experiences which, in her view, showed that quite a few former refugees of her age group were particularly vulnerable and inclined to attribute any difficulties they might encounter to their foreign origin, especially as far as they had still retained their foreign accent. The proper equilibrium, she maintained, could only be achieved by the generation of their children.

After her deliberately short introduction Karen Gershon answered a variety of questions raised by the audience in the course of a most vivid discussion. Was integration easier for those who had stayed together in groups or special refugee schools and who could therefore lean on each other, or for those who were dispersed and got to know their environment from the very beginning? Was it easier for those who had been too young to strike roots abroad prior to their emigration or for the older ones who were better equipped to fend for themselves? Some referred to the "scars" they had to live with, others described the initial difficulties as a challenge which had strengthened their personalities. One speaker warned against considering the difference of background as an impediment; a country like England had always respected members of minority groups who retained their characteristics. It was also stated that often the choice of the marriage partner had been influenced by the refugee status, though in opposite directions: some married fellow refugees because the common destiny facilitated mutual understanding; others had married English Gentiles because—consciously or sub-consciously—they expected that this would make final integration easier for them.

Several speakers stressed that the problem

was not limited to the dichotomy between the Continental origin and the English environment, but that the Jewish element also played a most important part, not only for those who wanted to retain their Jewish identity but also, as we know only too well from our experience in Germany, for those who tried to escape it. There was not sufficient time to consider this aspect in greater detail. It involves the complicated question of the substance of Jewishness, a vexing problem especially for those whose religious leanings are weak or even non-existent and who do not consider themselves as Israelis abroad either. It might be worthwhile to devote a special discussion to this question which, as we know, is particularly on the minds of many younger people.

The paramount impression of the gathering was that most members of the next generation have achieved a happy equilibrium between the values of their background and of their environment. Those who considered their Continental birth or parentage as a handicap were definitely in the minority. On the other hand, almost all speakers, including those already born in this country, confirmed that their origin put them into a specific position. However, they did not consider this as a misfortune but, on the contrary, as an enrichment of their lives. It opened vistas for them, which were not as easily accessible to others, and they realised that they would render a disservice to themselves if they tried to suppress any of the elements by which their personalities had been moulded.

All those present felt that the evening had served a useful purpose. It was therefore a step in the right direction on the part of the AJR that it provided a platform for this

"teach-in". It would be appreciated if any readers who are of the opinion that the gathering should be followed up by further occasional meetings, at which the questions under discussion could be enlarged upon, would get in touch with the AJR.

It is hoped that the feeling of belonging which became evident at the meeting will also be beneficial for the general work of the AJR, though this was not the actual object of the function. The AJR will have to cope with many essential tasks for a long time to come. However, those who are now in charge have gradually to be replaced by younger people. A rejuvenation of the rank-and-file and, above all, of the group of active fellow-workers is therefore increasingly important. Any offers of support and help will be greatly welcomed.

COMMEMORATION OF MARTYRS

"Ethical values are more important than scientific achievements." This was the keynote of the address by the eminent scientist, Professor E. B. Chain, at this year's Commemoration Meeting for the Six Million Jewish Martyrs of Nazism, held at the Theatre Royal on May 7. Mankind, the speaker stated, should derive moral strength from the postulates of Jewish ethics, culminating in the Ten Commandments. We must not assume, he warned, that catastrophes comparable with the Nazi Holocaust could not happen again. Mr. Reginald Freeson, M.P., stressed the need for fighting against all forms of racialism, Sir Barnett Janner, M.P., referred to the rise of nationalistic trends in Germany, and Dr. S. Levenberg asked, why the U.S.A. and Britain had not ratified the genocide convention. Mr. Sam Wanamaker rendered moving readings from the last chapter of André Schwarz-Bart's "The Last of the Just". The recitals by the London Jewish Male Choir enhanced the atmosphere of the meeting, which concluded with the El Molé Rachamim and Kaddish, recited by Rev. S. Hass.

Two critical comments on this most impressive function are, however, warranted. These annual events are a joint effort of all Jewish organisations concerned, and as readers will have seen from the announcement in last month's issue, the AJR is one of the sponsoring organisations. However, the audience of almost 2,000 people included only comparatively few refugees from Central Europe. There were a high proportion of Nazi victims from Eastern countries, and there were many British born Jews who considered it an act of solidarity to dedicate this Sunday afternoon to the commemoration of their perished fellow Jews. It seems that Jews from Germany are not sufficiently aware of the importance of such functions, though they themselves experienced persecution under the Nazis and lost members of their own families. To some extent, this may be due to the fact that, on the average, the "Yeckes" are not as emotional as other sections of the Jewish people. Yet this is no excuse, especially as at these meetings the commemoration of the past is always linked with an assessment of the tasks with which we are faced in the present. It is therefore hoped that in future more members of our community will associate themselves with the Commemoration Meetings.

The other comment is addressed to the main promoters of the function. Dignified as the proceedings were, they would have left an even greater impact, if they had not lasted so long. As it was, they took 2½ hours. If, for one reason or another, the number of supporting speakers could not be reduced, their addresses, interesting as they were, should have been shorter, and the Chairman should not have exceeded his functions by interspersing addresses of his own. It would be gratifying if these comments, made in a friendly spirit, were kept in mind, when the preparation of next year's Commemoration Meeting becomes due.

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ORGANISATIONAL NEWS

AJR MEETING IN GLASGOW

On April 14, Mr. E. A. Lomnitz, Deputy General Secretary of the AJR, gave a detailed report to local AJR members on the current activities and projects under consideration. The meeting was attended by about 40 members, and the talk was followed by a lively discussion.

Mr. B. N. Bergmann was in the chair. Both the discussion and the informal Committee Meeting which preceded the function reaffirmed the fact that smallish communities of former refugees are faced with certain problems which do not exist in London. In the absence of professional social workers the day-to-day care for persons in need of assistance or advice falls on the shoulders of one or two voluntary workers who, in view of the large number of elderly members, are sometimes overworked. Unlike London, there are no boarding houses with a Continental atmosphere where those who can no longer run their own households may find accommodation either permanently or pending their admission to an Old Age Home; the existing beautiful Old Age Home of the local Jewish community does not attract our aged members because the background of its residents is entirely different to theirs. Finally, the admission to one of the Old Age Homes for former refugees means separation from surroundings with which they have become familiar during the last 25 years, and also from their local circle of friends.

On the other hand, members in provincial cities do form a more closely knit community, and as a result may be less lonely than some former refugees are in the metropolis.

REIZENSTEIN AT AJR CLUB

On Sunday, April 23, Franz Reizenstein gave a piano recital to more than 100 members of the AJR Club. The function was a—somewhat belated—inauguration of the magnificent Bechstein Grand which Mrs. D. M. Liebmann

had donated to the Club in memory of members of her family who perished under the Nazis.

The beautifully executed programme ranged from Haydn to Debussy and closed with one of Professor Reizenstein's own compositions. The audience was spellbound not only by the artist's technical brilliance, but by the deep-felt rendering of the compositions, some of which, although thoroughly familiar, appeared in a new light.

Mrs. M. Jacoby thanked Professor Reizenstein for having so generously given his time and art to the AJR Club members by his memorable performance.

LEO BAECK LODGE

Installation of New Officers

On April 19, the Grand President of the B'nai B'rith District Grand Lodge, Mr. F. S. Worms, installed the new officers and initiated new members of the Leo Baeck (London) Lodge. In his speech he stressed the need for B'nai B'rith to concern themselves in increasing measure with communal matters. He foresaw a time when B'nai B'rith would be of equal importance in this country as it was already in the United States. The Order could, however, only show continuity, vigour and importance if there were sufficient committed Jews who had the necessary grounding and who were prepared to carry on the tradition of the Order. For this reason B'nai B'rith, and in particular the Leo Baeck Lodge, should do all they could to assist in the education of the Jewish youth.

The new President Mr. A. R. Horwell identified himself with Mr. Worms' remarks and promised to do everything in his power to improve the image of his Lodge.

Other speakers included Mr. F. E. Falk, the retiring President; Mr. K. Gradon, President of the First Lodge of England; and Mrs. F. Spitzer, President of the Leo Baeck Women's Lodge.

The officers installed were: Mr. A. R. Horwell, President; Mr. F. E. Falk, Monitor; Mr. H. J. Wreschner, Mr. R. H. Elton, Vice-Presidents; Mr. W. R. Powell, Mr. L. Dorfman, Hon. Secretaries; Mr. K. Hornik, Mr. K. M. Hess, Treasurers; Mr. R. Fisher, Mr. E. R. Jacob, Wardens; Mr. K. Passer, Mr. L. Gans, Guardians.

Both the new President, Mr. A. R. Horwell, and the retiring President, Mr. F. E. Falk, are members of the AJR Executive, and several other Hon. Officers are members of the AJR Board.

80TH BIRTHDAY OF FRITZ PICK

The lawyer, Fritz Pick, recently celebrated his 80th birthday. He was head of the Munich U.R.O. Office since 1954, and though he recently went into semi-retirement, he still takes a decisive part in the work of the office. Before 1933, Fritz Pick was well known in Berlin as an authority on film copyright and on labour law. He was legal adviser to the Ufa Combine and an author of legal standard works, among them the "Handbuch des Arbeitsrechts" (together with Regierungsrat Dr. Weigert).

Fritz Pick has been an active Zionist since his student days, when he was a contemporary of Dr. Siegfried Moses and Dr. Felix Rosenblueth (Pinhas Rosen) in the K.J.V. fraternity. He left Berlin as late as 1939 to take temporary refuge in Holland. Yet when the Nazis occupied that country, he was imprisoned in Westerbork and later in Belsen. From there he was transferred to Palestine on an exchange scheme in the middle of the war. After his arrival, he put himself at the disposal of the Irgun Oley Merkaz Europa, the organisation of immigrants from Central Europe, and his own experience under the Nazis, together with his outstanding abilities as a lawyer, enabled him to take a prominent part in the preparatory work which ultimately resulted in the creation of U.R.O. Many victims owe the settlement of their claims to his diligent work. His colleagues and friends extend their heartiest congratulations to him.



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THE ISRAELI SCENE

CO-OPERATION WITH RUMANIA

An agreement has been concluded between Israel and Rumania for co-operation in wide areas of economic, agricultural and industrial activity. The hope has been expressed that similar agreements will be reached with other East European countries. Strong Arab pressure not to sign the agreement was disregarded by Rumania.

Rumanian officials stated that they hoped the agreement marked only the beginning of economic co-operation between the two countries. The agreement provides for the delivery of goods worth £7 million in each direction next year and will run for 3½ years. Foods, metals and other products will be purchased by Israel, which will sell Rumanian citrus, textiles, phosphates, copper, cement pipes and pharmaceuticals. Technical, scientific and cultural co-operation will involve exchange visits of scientists, experts and students.

Israel will be the first non-Communist country to open a trade office in Bucharest.—(J.C.)

MORE AID URGED

The Hamburg newspaper, "Die Welt", has stated that West Germany should do more to aid Israel against the Arab nations. Despite efforts already made, the newspaper said, the Federal Republic did not offer all its power and influence, all its will and know-how, with the aim of helping the oppressed remainder of the Jewish people to build their home and retain it.

SEARCH FOR CRIMINALS

Dr. Adalbert Rueckerl, the director of the Centre for the Investigation of Nazi Crimes in Ludwigsburg, West Germany, paid a visit to Tel Aviv recently. As a result, it is foreseen that there will be increased collaboration between Israel and West Germany in the search for Nazi criminals and better use of available documents and witnesses in Israel. Dr. Rueckerl commented on the wealth of documentation at Yad Vashem, in the police files and at Kibbutz Lohamei Hagetaot.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Thanks for Congratulations

Fabian.—Mrs. Frieda Fabian would like to express her thanks for all the kind wishes she received on the occasion of her 70th birthday.

Deaths

Altschueler.—Mrs. Lilly Gertrude Altschueler, of 28a Wellesley Road, Chiswick, London, W.4, widow of Dr. Emil Altschueler, formerly Frankfurt a.M., passed away peacefully on May 8. Deeply mourned by her daughter, Liesel, son-in-law, Dr. S. I. Heinsheimer, and granddaughter, Ruth Janet.

Blank.—Paula Blank passed away in Israel on May 16 after a long illness. Deeply mourned by her sister Gertrud Blank, relatives and friends.

Danglowitz.—Mrs. Jenny Danglowitz passed away peacefully on April 26, aged 94 years. Deeply mourned by her devoted daughter, Franceska Rosenthal, her granddaughter and great-granddaughters. 26 Shirehall Gardens, N.W.4.

Edgar.—Mr. Walter Edgar (formerly Tarnowski), of Berlin, died on March 22 in London, after long suffering. Beloved, unforgettable brother of Stella Edgar and Anita Zimmermann and uncle of Ruth and Leonard Newmark.

Kohnke.—Mrs. Lotte Kohnke, at her home, after a long illness, on Tuesday, May 16, aged 65. Formerly of Muenster and Chemnitz. Beloved niece, cousin and friend to many.

Pollach.—Mr. Fritz Pollach, of 91 Etchingham Park Road, London, N.3, passed away peacefully on April 9, in his 69th year. Deeply mourned by his wife, children and grandchildren.

Schneider.—Mr. Louis Schneider passed away on April 21, after a long illness. Dearly loved and devoted son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Schneider and beloved brother and brother-in-law of Irene and Julius Strauss.

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GERMAN DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION

Prime Minister Eshkol, Knesset Speaker Luz, Cabinet members and hundreds of other dignitaries attended a reception given by the Federal German Ambassador, Dr. Rolf Pauls, in Jerusalem. Almost all the political parties, with the exception of Mapam, the Communists and Agudat Israel, were represented at the function. The fact that, for the first time, the German Embassy had received such top-level attendance is regarded by some observers as indicating Israel's desire to establish still closer relations with the Federal Republic.—(J.T.A.)

INCREASED TRADE WITH GERMANY

A West German Society for the Promotion of Economic Relations with Israel has been formed in Frankfurt. At the same time, a German-Israeli Chamber of Commerce was established in Tel Aviv.

In 1966 West Germany imported goods worth nearly £17 million from Israel. German exports to Israel came to nearly £16 million.

BAN ON GERMAN FILMS LIFTED

The Israeli Cabinet has lifted the ban on German-made films being shown in Israel. Only pro-Nazi films and those with actors having a Nazi past remain prohibited.

CONCENTRATION CAMP EXHIBITS

The Museum of the Ghetto Fighters at Kibbutz Lohamei Hagetaot in Israel showed a collection of stamps and other exhibits begun by Mr. Otto Deutsch, of Opava, Czechoslovakia, in Theresienstadt concentration camp. The collection included the Theresienstadt stamp, the souvenirs handed to prominent Nazi visitors, postcards from concentration camps and daily orders about postal services for prisoners.

ARABS BOYCOTT MIRIAM KARLIN

According to a Damascus report, the Arab League Boycott of Israel Office has banned all films featuring Miriam Karlin from Arab countries because she "contributed to the sales of Israeli bonds".

DAVID BOMBERG EXHIBITION

David Bomberg, who died in 1957, is the first Anglo-Jewish painter to be given an exhibition at the Tate Gallery. After it closed there, the exhibition went to Hull, Manchester, Bristol and Nottingham.

The painter was honoured at a memorial meeting held at the Ben Uri Art Gallery, London. He was described as one of the greatest British artists of the twentieth century, ignored for the greater part of his life, who did not receive due recognition until after his death.

BEN URI GALLERY THREATENED

The Ben Uri Art Gallery is faced with the threat of closure because of a £10,000 bank overdraft. The executive is considering how to raise the money without selling its permanent collection.

"HOUSE OF POLISH JEWRY" IN BUENOS AIRES

The Centrai Union of Polish Jewry has decided to build a "House of Polish Jewry" in Buenos Aires, in memory of the communities destroyed in Poland by the Nazi régime during the Second World War.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

The Human Rights Commission has approved a draft Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Religious Intolerance.

Article Three guarantees full religious rights to all groups. Article Eight, which makes incitement to religious hatred an offence, has been weakened by a stipulation that this would be punishable only if likely to lead to violence.

WARSAW REMEMBERS GHETTO UPRISING

In Warsaw the annual ceremony was held to commemorate the Ghetto Uprising in 1943. It took place at the monument to the heroes of the Uprising.

The ceremony was attended by about 1,500 people and there was a Polish Army guard of honour and the army band. The organisations of former ghetto fighters and the Polish Resistance laid wreaths, together with the two embassies which regularly take part in the ceremony—Israel and the United States.

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IN MEMORIAM

DR. LUDWIG MISCH

The musical scholar and critic, Dr. Ludwig Misch, died in New York, aged 79. For many years he wrote musical criticisms for the *Berliner Lokalanzeiger*; after 1933 he reviewed the Jewish musical events for the *Berlin Gemeindeblatt* and also resumed conducting (which he had begun at several German opera houses) after founding the *Neue Madrigalvereinigung*, a chamber choir which was to make valuable contributions to Jewish musical life in Berlin.

In spite of a warm letter of recommendation from abroad, which he received from Furtwaengler even after the November pogrom, Dr. Misch did not succeed in emigrating before it was too late. The loyalty of his German wife saved him from deportation, but he was not spared his share of suffering as a conscript for forced labour. After the war, he and his wife settled in New York where he continued his work as a musicologist of standing whose essays and papers appeared in leading periodicals.

Much of his research, including two major publications, was devoted to Beethoven. In the *New Beethoven Letters*, he (and Donald MacArdle) presented some new material together with thorough annotations; Misch's *Beethoven-Studien* (reviewed in *AJR Information*, September 1964) had partly been written "in Atempausen zwischen den Schrecknissen der Nazi-Zeit", some in preparation for larger studies, "die in der jahrelangen Bedraengnis durch grauenhafteste politische Verfolgungen ungeschriebene bleiben mussten." It is not without significance that, in the midst of persecution, this German Jew persisted with his studies of the great German composer, unperturbed in his perception of the deep humanity as he finds it in the music of the Minister in *Fidelio*: "Diese wundersamen, vom Ausdruck reinster Menschenliebe ueberstroemenden Takte..."

In all his writings, he was guided by an impeccable standard of scholarship. Yet even where he probes into the most minute biographical and analytical details, the reader never becomes oblivious of the fundamental enthusiasm which has set all this spade work in motion. This basic attitude was also revealed to me in a flash when, in the late

1930s, still hoping for emigration, he remarked: "Einmal moechte ich noch die *Elektra* hoeren!"

In the long list of German Jews who have rendered service to music, and especially to German music, the name of Ludwig Misch will have its honourable place.

H. W. FREYHAN.

MELA AND DR. ROBERT SPIRA

Mrs. Mela Spira, the author and artist, died on April 24, at the age of 73. She was born in Vienna and first established a reputation for herself as an actress and writer under her maiden name, Mela Hartwig. Her works included a collection of short stories, published under the heading "Extasen", and a novel, "Das Weib ist ein Nichts". She was awarded the Dichterpreis of the Municipality of Vienna. In 1938 she and her husband emigrated to England. Faced with the difficulties of continuing her literary production in German, she turned to painting, when she was already 60, and also became successful in this second career. Her pictures are exhibited in many galleries, both in this country and abroad.

The news of Mela Spira's death was conveyed to us by her husband, Dr. Robert Spira. A few days later we were informed that the blow had been too much for him and that he had followed his wife on May 1. Dr. Robert Spira, who was born in Vienna in 1888, was a lawyer in Graz, but after his emigration became an art historian and an art critic. He was a most understanding and helpful contributor to *AJR Information* on several occasions.

MARTIN FREUD

Dr. Martin Freud, the eldest son of Sigmund Freud, died in Hove at the age of 77. He was born in Vienna, studied law at the Vienna University and became a member of the Zionist student fraternity, Kadimah, in Vienna. He came to England in 1939 and served with the British Army during the war. He was a member of the Jewish State Party in this country, of the Jacob Ehrlich Society and of the "Igul". Martin Freud published several autobiographical books, the last one with the title "Reflected Glory".

CORRECTION

The letter quoted in last month's obituary for Dr. Hans Schaeffer was erroneously attributed to Dr. Baeck. It was in fact addressed to Dr. Schaeffer by his lifelong friend, Professor Cora Berliner, prior to her deportation.

SIR BARNETT STROSS

Sir Barnett Stross, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health in the last Labour Government, died in London at the age of 67. He came to Britain at the end of the First World War with his Polish parents, who were political refugees. Sir Barnett was a Labour M.P. from 1945 onwards, but, for health reasons, did not seek re-election at the last General Election. An authority on industrial diseases, he was knighted in 1964. Sir Barnett also took an active interest in Jewish affairs. He was chairman of the Friends of the Art Museums of Israel and, from 1956 to 1963, chairman of the British Ose Society.

MR. EUGEN PRAGER

Mr. Eugen Prager, a director of Lincolns-Prager Publishers, died in London on April 30, at the age of 73. "He was a dedicated fighter in the Socialist cause", writes *The Times*, and took a leading part in the work of the Hungarian Social Democrats in Britain. He was also chairman of the Federation of Hungarian Jews in Britain and represented the Federation at committees in charge of the allocation of heirless Jewish property and of running the old age homes for Nazi victims in this country. He thus also co-operated with hon. officers of the AJR, who always respected his devotion and sincerity.

DR. LEOPOLD LANDENBERGER

Dr. Leopold Landenberger, who died in New York at the age of 78, was well known by his Jewish activities both in pre-war Germany and in the United States. A lawyer in Nuernberg, he was one of the leading personalities of the Reichsbund juedischer Frontsoldaten and a board member of the Reichsvertretung. After his arrival in the U.S.A. in 1940, he read for the Bar and qualified in 1945. He was a founder-member of the Association of Jewish Foreign War Veterans and of the Beth Hillel Congregation and a board member of the American Federation of Jews from Central Europe.

LOUIS DREYFUS

Mr. Louis Dreyfus, head of Chappell & Co., who died in London at the age of 69, was born in Baden-Baden. He first emigrated to America and came to England in 1929. "He was a great influence behind the theatrical scene", writes *The Times*. Due to his energy and enthusiasm, many of the great musicals were produced in England, such as "The Merry Widow", "My Fair Lady", "The Sound of Music", "West Side Story" and "Fiddler on the Roof".

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

"Protocols of Zion"

Sir,—In his interesting article on the "Protocols of Zion," Mr. Larsen writes: "Hitler quoted freely from them in *Mein Kampf*." This is not quite correct. Oddly enough, Hitler did not quote from them in his book. He mentions the "Protocols" on one page (337), saying that they had been called a forgery by the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which he regarded as "the best proof that they are genuine." He argued that "no matter which Jew brain had produced them," they revealed the Jewish character, and this brazen indifference to truth has remained the argument of all those who, even in this country, keep on peddling the forgery, in the full knowledge that it is a forgery.

While Mr. Larsen pays a well-merited tribute to the late Philip Graves as the most effective debunker of the "Protocols", it is perhaps right also to remember two Jews, one German, one British, who were untiring in their endeavours to expose the wicked concoction even before Graves supplied the missing key; they are Benjamin Segel, who later published the Philo booklet which Mr. Larsen mentions, and Lucien Wolf who countered Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode's "Protocols" entitled "The Jewish Peril" at once, in the same year (1920), with a booklet tellingly called "The Jewish Bogey."

One last little detail: Dr. Heinz Hoepfl, whose continued presence in London as Correspondent of the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* is undoubtedly a scandal, was not London Correspondent of the *Voelkischer Beobachter* but a political editor of Hitler's chief daily paper (far into the war), where he was responsible for some nauseating antisemitic stuff.

Dr. Bernhard Cohn

May I add a comment on my own article last month about Dr. Bernhard Cohn? I said that little appeared to be known about him; I have since learnt more. His grandson, who bears the same name and is rabbi of the New York Habonim Congregation, refers to him in an essay on his own distinguished father, "Emil Cohn—Fighter and Poet (1881-1948)", in the "Paul Lazarus Gedenkbuch", Jerusalem, 1961, p. 101.

According to him the grandfather was an assimilated Berlin physician whom "a profoundly antisemitic experience roused out of his dreams of 'peaceful co-existence' with his German neighbours". Although then (1896) in his fifties, he began to study Hebrew and the Talmud.

Through his booklet he soon came into contact with Herzl, and the correspondence between the two still survives. Dr. Cohn was actually one of the first Zionists. One of his daughters (Helene) who died in Tel Aviv last year at the age of 84, related that the main reaction to her father's publication was a discreet inquiry whether the good man had gone mad. It was about that time that Herzl confided to his *Diary* the epigram: "He who wants to be proved right after 30 years has got to be declared mad within the first fortnight". Dr. Cohn died in 1901, not yet 60.

An appreciation of both Bernhard Cohn and his son, Emil, was published by Hans Tramer in the *Leo Baeck Institute's Bulletin*, Tel Aviv, No. 32, 1965, pp. 326-345.

Yours, etc.,
C. C. ARONSFELD.

19 Thurlby Close,
Kenton Road,
Harrow, Middlesex.

"THANK-YOU BRITAIN" FUND

Award of First Fellowship

As readers know, the "Thank-You Britain" Fund, raised by the AJR in close co-operation with other organisations of former refugees, is to be used for the award of research fellowships on questions relating to the welfare of this country and for the arrangement of annual lectures. The Fund, which amounts to more than £90,000, is administered by the British Academy.

On the proposal of the Committee, which is in charge of the selection of candidates and on which the "Thank-You Britain" Fund is represented, the Council of the British Academy has decided to award the first fellowship to Mr. John Allan Patmore, M.A., B. Litt (Oxon). Mr. Patmore, who is 35 years old, is Lecturer in Geography at the University of Liverpool. The subject of his research will be "Leisure and Land-Use". It will cover the questions arising from the growing demand and opportunity for varied leisure pursuits, and the conflicting pressures on land. Whilst such themes as the preservation of rural areas and the planning of recreational areas within urban boundaries have already been developed in certain regions, there is an urgent need for work relating leisure to land use on a much broader canvas. Due to his preliminary work on the subject, Mr. Patmore is particularly qualified for dealing with it. The award of the fellowship will enable him to relinquish his duties as a lecturer temporarily and to concentrate on his research.

Second Annual Lecture on June 7

The Second Annual Lecture, promoted by the "Thank-You Britain" Fund, will be given by Professor E. H. Phelps Brown, M.B.E., F.B.A., Professor of Economics of Labour, University of London, on Wednesday, June 7, at 5 p.m., at the British Academy, Burlington Gardens, W.1. The subject will be "The Trade Union and the Common Weal". Contributors to the "Thank-You Britain" Fund and other interested readers may obtain tickets (free of charge) from the British Academy (Tel. REGent 0457).

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