

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

8 FAIRFAX MANSIONS,
FINCHLEY ROAD (Corner Fairfax Road),
LONDON, N.W.3
Telephone: MAIda Vale 9096/7 (General Office)
MAIda Vale 4449 (Employment Agency and Social Services Dept.)

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

Robert Weltsch

A WORLD IN TRANSITION

As we welcome the New Year this month Jews everywhere will certainly pray for peace and for a new uplifting of human relations.

We feel in retrospect that one of the most fascinating developments of last year was the emergence of the racial problem as one of the decisive factors in the world. We cannot help thinking that the rapid and almost unchallenged acceptance of the principle of equality of all races, in spite of the obvious shortcomings of some, forms a striking contrast to the doctrine the world had to listen to only 20 years ago, when all the human virtues—and therefore the right to domination—were supposed to be vested in one master race. This hybris has been punished, although, alas, too late to save the victims. Today we see how eagerly more advanced nations help those races which for historical reasons are able for the first time to contest their place in the sun.

Racial Coexistence

It would be unrealistic to pretend that racial prejudices have disappeared, and we witnessed their vehement resurgence in some countries this year. Nobody would dare to underestimate the difficulties of racial coexistence in countries of mixed population, or even the intricate problems arising when a foreign race immigrates in large numbers into a settled and civilised country. Racial prejudices have certainly not been overcome and they are complicated by other factors like poverty, competition, jealousy and fear. Great patience and good will are necessary to improve such relations. But the fact that non-white races have now entered the international scene as equals signifies a tremendous change from the nineteenth century, which was absolutely convinced of European superiority. The world is now in the middle of convulsions connected with the birth of new States and nations in Black Africa, and to a smaller extent also elsewhere, but instead of being surprised by the difficulties and disturbances caused in some places, we should rather admire the smooth development of a great number of new States which have profited from the guidance of the democratic nations.

Nationalism has conquered new parts of the world, and nobody knows the dangers inherent in extremist nationalism, let alone racism, better than we Jews. Exaggerated nationalism demands conformity, while in human affairs the co-operation of different elements may often be more fruitful, if everyone is allowed overt identification with his own roots. That human beings, who wish to fulfil the potentialities of their personality, should be conscious of their own roots, is a cry that we can hear nowadays in literature, and even from the stage. It may be that Jews are especially sensitive in this respect, because during the last century they were tempted to forget or forgo their roots; when they have done so, they have become aware of a vacuum in their soul. One can certainly understand the urge of the so-called "new" nations to assert their national identity. This is done, in line with the ideas of our time, primarily in the political, and much less in the spiritual field. But in face of the tremendous problems involved, one must hope that the spirit of tolerance and the superiority of common human values will not be absent.

The world should take warning of the consequences of racial hatred and the absurdities of a racially determined legislation, when it looks back

this September on the proclamation of the so-called Nuremberg Laws just 25 years ago. Many of us remember well that frightful day, with the wireless playing dance music while one waited. Perhaps it is no wonder that four years later World War II was started by the racist fanatics. In Jewish memory both events are linked with the Holy-days season. Anyone who was ignorant of the horrible events that followed could certainly regard the text of the Nuremberg Laws as utterly ridiculous. They read like the product of a mad-house. At the time they brought distress to innumerable Jews and many non-Jews in Germany. Still, they were only a stepping-stone on the road to complete disaster.

Lesson of World Events

One chapter of these terrifying occurrences—unknown and perhaps incomprehensible to the younger generation—has now been revived in the outstanding account that Professor Carl J. Burckhardt has given of the last years in Danzig before the war.* True, it concerns only one comparatively small area, but one of fundamental importance, because Danzig was the main target of Nazi activity in 1939 and became the immediate cause of the outbreak of war. Moreover, it is an example of the perplexities and pitfalls of an international régime not properly backed by the Great Powers. Racial discrimination was prohibited in the "free City". The Nuremberg Laws reached Danzig only in 1939, when they were introduced despite the protests of the High Commissioner and in defiance of the internationally guaranteed constitution. This book deserves attention especially because of its author, who is a member of one of the most prominent scholastic families of Basle. He is not an ordinary politician, but a professor of history, a famous *homme de lettres* and a humanist, and was a close friend of the poet Hugo von Hofmannsthal. What he writes is not merely a report: he shows remarkable insight into the whole human and political background of the Nazi story, and he gives us some sketches of situations and personalities which are literary masterpieces.

Carl Burckhardt was well equipped for his job when he became High Commissioner for Danzig and was confronted there with the very involved Jewish situation. In theory he should have upheld the liberal principles on which the League of Nations was built. But this would have been very unrealistic, in view of the Nazi preponderance in the Free State. At every turn of the road he had to judge for himself how far he could go in the defence of the persecuted. He was convinced that open, world-wide protests such as were proposed by the World Jewish Congress, would jeopardise the salvation of the Danzig Jews. He knew that the protests were justified. His position made him an eye-witness of the process of dehumanisation and humiliation which undermined all human morals. When reflecting ten years earlier on the meaning of pride and dignity in the face of overwhelming power, he had written to Hofmannsthal that "we possess today all the means of humiliation". (*Wir besitzen heute alle Mittel der Entwürdigung.*) "It is dignity," he said, "that turns death into victory and transforms

* Carl J. Burckhardt: *Meine Danziger Mission 1937-1939*. Verlag Georg D. W. Callwey Muenchen 1960. 366 pp. DM24.

A NEW YEAR

On the occasion of the forthcoming Holy Days we extend our sincerest wishes for a happy New Year to our readers. It is a commonplace that, in our days, the individual's happiness is linked up more than ever with the destiny of mankind, but in a season of meditation we realise this even more than in the turmoil of day-to-day life.

As far as the services for which our Association has been set up are concerned, the achievements of the past and the plans for the future were described in detail in the previous issue of this paper, and there is no need for repeating them. The basic asset, however, for which praise is due not to those in charge of the organisation but to those who support it is the strong sense of solidarity by which the Jews from Germany and Austria have made it possible to meet the new liabilities with which the AJR as a living organism is constantly faced. What holds good for our community in this country also applies to our fellow-Jews from Central Europe abroad. The Council of Jews from Germany and the Leo Baeck Institute of both of which the AJR is an integral part are the visible outcome of this world-wide bond: Integration into the new countries of origin is merged with the awareness of our specific position and the obligations arising therefrom.

It is our ardent desire to live up to these obligations.

the lost cause, the *causa victa*, into immeasurable creative power."

It was certainly an awkward task for a man with this philosophy to have to deal with people like the Danziger Gauleiter, Forster, or the Senatspraesident, Greiser, both of whom were later hanged by the Poles. From the practical point of view he could not achieve more for the Jews than to gain time and to delay as long as possible the application of the racial laws in Danzig. To prevent the expulsion of the Jews from Danzig proved impossible, but today we must admit that their expulsion by the Nazi leaders in November, 1938, had an altogether favourable effect, because it saved the lives of all who were able to emigrate and thus escape the ensuing chaos and the "Endloesung".

The situation in Danzig itself became utterly confused, as the city became the spring-board for Hitler's attacks against Poland. Nobody could have stopped the course of events. Burckhardt's last efforts to prevent a world catastrophe were naturally also doomed.

This book is one of the most valuable background studies for the understanding of the outbreak of the war 21 years ago. It reveals with great skill the maddest cruelty and arrogance that resulted from racist fanaticism. Hitler fell, and the world has since made much progress; but human nature is fallible, and nations, especially when they have—or believe they have—the power to oppress others, are often exposed to temptations, if their ideals have not made them safe for humanity.

World events always provide lessons and inexhaustible inferences can be drawn from them. They are good material for reflection at the turn of a New Year.

SHADOWS OF THE PAST

NAZI GENERAL ACQUITTED

Max Simon, the former S.S. General, has been tried by an Ansbach court and found not guilty of responsibility for the murder of three of his fellow-citizens in April, 1945. The three had been publicly garrotted for having discouraged the use of 16- and 17-year-old Hitler Youth members as front-line soldiers during the last stages of the war, in a militarily hopeless situation.

On April 7th, 1945, four members of the Hitler Youth arrived in the village of Brettheim. They were under orders to march farther to the west and to try to "bag" at least one American tank. The citizens of Brettheim objected to the use of these schoolboys as cannon fodder, disarmed them, and sent them home. American forces were also advancing very quickly and a futile resistance on the outskirts of Brettheim would certainly have brought down an American artillery barrage on the village.

An S.S. officer, Major Gottschalk, under General Simon's command, arrived in the village at the head of a company of S.S., herded all the men of the village together and told them that they would all be shot unless someone admitted "guilt" in the matter. Herr Hanselmann, a farmer, accordingly admitted his responsibility and was condemned to death by a summary court. Both the local Nazi Party leader, Herr Wolfmeyer, and the Mayor, Herr Gackstatter, refused to confirm this sentence. General Simon, who received the report, ordered a second trial and the arrest of the two officials. All three men were then sentenced to death. They were not hanged, but strangled to death, with lengths of wire hung from the branches of trees—in much the same way as many members of the resistance to Hitler.

The defence for General Simon argued that the sentences were justified under military law and that he was not a fanatical Nazi. He was reputed to have avoided carrying out a scorched earth campaign in Bavaria. On the other hand, Major Gottschalk was sentenced by the Ansbach court to three and a half years' imprisonment on the grounds that he had conducted the second trial at Brettheim with the express purpose of executing the three victims.

Major Otto, another officer, who was accused of taking part in the execution, was also acquitted. Both he and General Simon had already been found not guilty on the same charge by two other courts.

The Waffen S.S. has been active in defending these three men. Former members of the S.S. were called as witnesses for the defence. One of them, Dr. Reinicke, has allegedly made anti-Semitic statements in the past. Another witness, General Von Hobe, is serving in the Bundeswehr today.

EXTRADITION OF CZECH NAZI REJECTED

According to Press reports, a Buenos Aires court rejected a Czechoslovakian request for the extradition of Jan Durcansky, accused of murdering anti-Nazi Czechs during the war. Advantage was taken of a clause in the Statute of Limitations guaranteeing immunity from charges after 15 years. A precedent has now been created so that, if Adolf Eichmann were returned to Argentina by the Israelis, he could be freed.

THE EICHMANN CASE

Agreement with Argentina

Israel and Argentina have announced that they have resolved the differences arising out of the removal of Adolf Eichmann from Argentina by Israelis last May. The communiqué, simultaneously announced in Jerusalem and Buenos Aires, stated that it had been decided to regard the incident as closed.

The communiqué did not state when diplomatic relations were to be resumed, but the hope has been expressed that this will not long be delayed.

Argentina's understanding of Israel's attitude over the matter is greatly appreciated by Israel. The Argentine now no longer insists on Eichmann's return.

An official of the German Embassy in Washington has disclosed that a complete file of documents of Adolf Eichmann's S.S. unit was discovered among various documents brought to Washington from Germany after World War II. The documents are now being checked for possible evidence against Eichmann and other Nazi criminals. Erwin Schuele, head of the West German Central Office, which handles charges against Nazi war criminals, and which was responsible for finding the file, indicated that relevant material would be made available to Israel, since his office is co-operating with the Israeli authorities in investigating Nazi crimes.

The Knesset has given a final reading to a measure which would change the law to enable foreign counsel to represent Adolf Eichmann at his trial. Dr. Robert Servatius, of Cologne, has been chosen by Eichmann as his counsel.

Eichmann's trial has been fixed for the spring of next year, in Jerusalem.

German TV Programme

A special programme on Eichmann's activities under the Nazi régime is being planned by the West German television. The Institute for the Documentation of Nazi War Crimes in Haifa is helping with the preparation of the programme.

JOSEF MENGELE SOUGHT

A spokesman of the German Federal Government has announced in Bonn that the Brazilian Government will be asked to extradite Josef Mengele, the former concentration camp doctor, as soon as evidence is available that he is now living in Brazil.

CAMP COMMANDER IN CUSTODY

Erich Deppner, head of the German concentration camp at Amersfoort, Holland, has been arrested. He was the commander of the Westerbork transit concentration camp for Jews.

ARREST OF EUTHANASIA ASSISTANT

Friedrich Tillmann, assistant of Professor Heyde, the euthanasia doctor, has been arrested in Dortmund. He is charged with complicity in the murder of about 60,000 persons, including many children. Heyde, now detained at Frankfurt awaiting his trial, had medical control of the Nazi euthanasia programme, whilst Tillmann was in charge of the administrative work.

INDEMNIFICATION

CLAIMANTS FROM POLAND

The Treasury in Jerusalem has announced that restitution claimants from Posen, Kattowicz, Lodz and the area of the Polish General Gouvernement, will no longer be required to prove that the property taken from them by the Germans was actually transferred to Germany. It is understood that the Berlin authorities have received evidence that the Nazis systematically transferred to Germany goods taken from Jews in these areas.

WIEDERGUTMACHUNGS-GESETZGEBUNG

Eine Wichtige Veröffentlichung

Auf Anregung des Wiedergutmachungsausschusses des Bundestags hat der Leiter des Referats Wiedergutmachung im Bundesfinanzministerium in einer Broschüre von 106 Seiten einen Ueberblick ueber die Wiedergutmachungsgesetzgebung gegeben.* Dem Verfasser ist es gelungen, dem Laien eine verstaendliche Einfuehrung in die schwierige Materie zu bieten und das Wesentliche der Gesetze und Verordnungen der Alliierten, des Bundes und der Laender hervorzuheben. Die der Abhandlung beigegebenen statistischen Tabellen lassen den Fortschritt der Wiedergutmachungsarbeit, insbesondere seit 1956, dem Zeitpunkt des Inkrafttretens des Bundesentschaedigungsgesetzes, erkennen.

Das Erscheinen der Schrift ist besonders zu begruessen, da auch in den Kreisen der Verfolgten ueber den Umfang der Wiedergutmachungsarbeit wenig bekannt ist.

* Dr. Georg Blessin, Ministerialrat im Bundesfinanzministerium: "Wiedergutmachung". Verlag Hohwacht, Bad Godesberg, 1960 (DM7.80).

ZUWENDUNGEN VOM OESTERREICHISCHEN HILFSFONDS

Das Kuratorium des oesterreichischen Hilfsfonds hat beschlossen, an die in den Jahren 1896—1900 geborenen Antragsteller, welche in die Zuwendungsgruppe L eingereiht wurden, einen Zuwendungsbetrag zu leisten, der sich fuer Alleinstehende auf 5,000 oesterr. Schillinge, fuer Verheiratete auf 7,500 oesterr. Schillinge belaeuft. Die Auszahlung der Zuwendungsbetraege an die Gruppe L wird im Laufe dieses Jahres abgeschlossen werden.

Wie verlautet, soll der Rest der dem Hilfsfonds zur Verfuegung stehenden Summe zur Leistung einer Zuwendung an in die Gruppe M eingereihten Personen dienen, welche in den Jahren 1900-1910 geboren wurden. Ob dieses Vorhaben zur Gaenze ausfuehrbar sein wird, wird erst zu Beginn des Jahres 1961 feststehen.

AUSTRIAN SUBVENTION TO JEWISH COMMUNITIES

The Austrian Ministerial Council has unanimously accepted the draft of a Federal Bill providing for the payment of a subvention to the Jewish community. The community is to receive a total of 30 million schillings (about £416,600) to be paid in five annual instalments, in addition to annual subventions of 1,800,000 schillings. The Viennese Jewish community will receive 85 per cent of these amounts, with the communities in Graz, Linz, Innsbruck and Salzburg receiving the remainder.

With this measure, the Jewish community has been placed on an equal footing with the Christian communities.

REPARATIONS FOR LUXEMBOURG

West Germany and Luxembourg have concluded an indemnification treaty. The treaty, still to be ratified by the Luxembourg Parliament, provides for the payment of 28 million DM (about £2.4 million) as compensation to Luxembourg victims of Nazism. Only persons holding Luxembourg citizenship in May, 1940 and still holding it today are eligible to receive compensation. The Jewish Consistoire has started negotiations with the Luxembourg Government to ensure that former Luxembourg citizens who have emigrated and taken on new citizenship should also be eligible.

Feuchtwanger (London) Ltd.

Bankers

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

Telephone: METropolitan 8151

Representing:

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

FEUCHTWANGER CORPORATION
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, 4, N.Y.

HOME NEWS

ANGLO-JUDAICA

IN PARLIAMENT

B.B.C. Religious Freedom Statement

In the Lords, the omission from the B.B.C. Handbook of a statement appearing in it for many years regarding freedom of controversy in religious broadcasting was raised. The passage contained a recognition by the Governors of the B.B.C. that information on spiritual issues must involve the broadcasting of conflicting views. But, it stated, affirmation of widely differing beliefs and unbelief could be made constructively and discussion conducted in such a way that any resulting controversy should not wound reasonable people or transgress the bounds of courtesy and good taste.

Replying for the Government, Lord Chesham said that the content of the Handbook was entirely a matter for the B.B.C. He had been informed, however, that the fact that this particular passage was omitted had no significance whatever and that there was nothing to be feared from it.

Fascist Demonstration

Mr. Norman Dodds questioned the Under-Secretary for the Home Office about the demonstration outside the Pigalle Restaurant when Sammy Davis, the Negro-Jewish entertainer, appeared there recently. He stated that he was amazed at the leniency shown to these fascists on the occasion. In reply the Under-Secretary stated that there had been some shouting of slogans and a poster parade. The police called upon the demonstrators to disperse and they did so immediately and quietly.

BODYGUARD FOR SIR LESLIE PLUMMER

Sir Leslie Plummer, M.P., after being threatened with death for his part in combating racial prejudice, was guarded by Special Branch detectives day and night for nearly a fortnight. A White Paper published by the House of Commons Committee of Privileges, dealing with the incident in which Colin Jordan, leader of the British National Party, sent a threatening letter to Mr. Charles Pannell, M.P., revealed this fact.

Sir Leslie said that fascist hooligans had tried to "get" him at his home recently.

SWASTIKAS IN CARDIFF

Swastikas and obscene words were daubed on the walls and benches of the Caerau Gospel Hall at Ely, Cardiff, when it was recently broken into. Chairs and benches were broken and hymn books and other religious pamphlets were torn. The chapel was thoroughly wrecked. The police have no trace of the culprits.

ULTIMATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANTI-SEMITISM

The Rev. Dr. James Parkes, in his talk on the occasion of the Modern Churchmen's Union conference in Cambridge, "The Jewish Background to the Incarnation", stated that the ultimate responsibility for anti-Semitism lay on the Church. The appalling evil which had resulted from the early church's attitude to Judaism was today widely recognised. In the New Testament itself there were untrue statements and judgments, and others which gave rise to violent misunderstandings. The Church had "backed the wrong horse in condemning the traditions of men" and identifying them with modifications of the text of Scripture.

"OBSERVER'S" CHANGE IN TRUST DEED

A change has been made in the *Observer's* trust deed and articles of association. The clause requiring that all trustees should be of Protestant faith has now been removed. This affects directors, editor and manager as well.

DEATH OF SIR LEWIS NAMIER

The outstanding historian, Sir Lewis Namier, died on August 19. Born in Russian Poland in 1888 (his original name was Namierowski) he studied at Balliol where, after the end of the First World War, he became a lecturer in modern history. From 1929 to 1931 he was Political Secretary of the "Jewish Agency" but he returned to historical research and accepted the Chair of modern history at Manchester University, a position he held until 1953. In its obituary, the "Guardian" writes: "Lewis Bernstein Namier (he was knighted in 1952) added vast learning to the quick imaginative insight of his Jewish forebears to produce one of the most creative minds that have ever turned to the interpretation of history".

B.B.C. BROADCAST ON EPSTEIN

The B.B.C. broadcasted a commemorative programme on the Home Service to mark the first anniversary of the death of Sir Jacob Epstein. A portrayal of the man and his work was given, and the programme recalled some of the public outcries and controversies which some of his sculptures created. Paul Robeson, Henry Moore, Dame Sybil Thorndike and the Bishop of Llandaff were among the contributors.

ARNOLD WESKER'S TRILOGY

The third of Arnold Wesker's plays, "I'm Talking About Jerusalem", has now appeared, completing the trilogy, the other two of which are "Chicken Soup with Barley" and "Roots". It is widely thought that this is the least successful of the three plays.

MOSLEY MEN NOT TO DEMONSTRATE

Members of Sir Oswald Mosley's Union Movement have been forbidden by their leaders to take part in street demonstrations. A statement, issued by the Movement's headquarters points out that demonstrations were traditional in British politics, "but in practice this led to incidents which have been used to bring discredit on the movement."

JEWISH MAYOR INSULTED

An anonymous letter insulting the first Jewish Mayor of Tottenham, Councillor H. Langer, on account of his origin, was received by the Secretary of the Tottenham Trades Council. The Mayor stated that, whilst as an individual in public life, he had to expect a certain amount of criticism, this attempt to stir up racial disaffection in the borough could only be described as an insult to the office of Mayor. Among those who have expressed their condemnation of the letter is the M.P. for Tottenham, Mr. Alan Brown.

SWASTIKA ON READING SHOP WINDOW

A swastika and an anti-Jewish slogan were found cut into a shop window in Reading. The shop belongs to the Hon. Secretary of the Reading Synagogue, Mr. J. Silverstone.

RETIREMENT OF LORD COHEN

Lord Cohen is going to retire as a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary at the end of the month. He is recognised as an authority on company law. Lord Cohen—then Mr. Lionel Cohen—was called to the Bar in 1913 and became a judge in 1943.

VISIT BY AUSTRIAN CHIEF RABBI

Dr. Akiva Eisenberg, the Austrian Chief Rabbi, recently paid a private visit to London. In an interview he stated that, apart from the question of restitution and compensation which the Austrian authorities had not yet settled to the satisfaction of the Jewish victims of Nazism, Jewish education of the youth was a primary concern.

Decline in Potential Ministers

Rabbi Dr. I. Epstein, Principal of Jews' College, at the Annual Speech Day expressed grave concern at the sharp decline in the number of new students for the ministry enrolling at the College. However, the intake in the future might more than redress the balance. Dr. Epstein also reported on the activities and achievements of the College during the past year.

Jews' College

The Chief Rabbi, in a recent statement, affirmed that Jews' College is to remain an institution for the training of Orthodox ministers. Although over many years students of Semitics and allied subjects required for university first and higher degrees, including doctorates, had been directed to the College, its main purpose is to train men for the ministerial office who will be "affirmative interpreters of authentic traditional Judaism".

Small Jewish Communities

At its annual meeting, the Jewish Memorial Council was asked by the Chief Rabbi to formulate a major scheme to help the small communities preserve their Jewish identity. Dr. Brodie was confident that, under the auspices of the Memorial Council and with assistance from the Provincial Ministers' Fund, enough money could be raised for a scheme to appoint at least three ministers to maintain contact with these communities and persuade them to make an effort to preserve their Jewish life.

World Union for Progressive Judaism

At a meeting of the governing body of the World Union for Progressive Judaism, held at the West London Synagogue, it was announced that the transfer of the headquarters from London to New York had been completed.

The governing body welcomed the return of the Reform Synagogues of Great Britain to the World Union. A resolution expressing great concern at South African apartheid was also unanimously passed.

Jubilee of Synagogue

To mark the 25th anniversary of the Edgware and District Reform Synagogue, a special service was held at the synagogue. Rabbi Dr. I. Maybaum paid tribute to the small band of people who had founded the synagogue.

World Refugee Year

The Women's Division of Corra has reached its target of £10,000, and there are still further monies outstanding. At a conference recently held, the Vice-President spoke on the plight of Jews in North Africa, and appealed for a "sacrifice donation".

Isaac Wolfson Gift

An amount of £20,000 towards the £400,000 needed to rebuild the Esrath Nashim Mental Hospital in Jerusalem has been donated by Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Wolfson.

Herzl Centenary Celebration

Three hundred children gathered at the Rudolf Steiner Theatre to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Herzl. The programme included a pageant of Jewish history and sketches on the life of Herzl.

"The Bridge in Britain"

Three Israelis are due to arrive in this country under the auspices of "The Bridge in Britain", the project to bring together Israeli and Anglo-Jewish youngsters through competition and public service. On their return to Israel in November, a similar scheme in Israel will be introduced. Arrangements are being made to introduce the scheme into other Western countries.

THE NEW HOMES BUILDING SOCIETY, EAST TWICKENHAM

POPesgrove 7402

Chairman: Anthony Marlowe, M.P. Directors: J. Cowen, C.B.E., D. Schonfield, F.A.L.P.A., H. Baron.

INVEST IN A SOCIETY DEVOTED ONLY
TO ASSIST OWNER OCCUPIERS!
INTEREST FROM 4½% TAX PAID

District Agents throughout U.K.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

RUSSIAN EMIGRATION TO ISRAEL

The Israeli Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, commented in the Knesset on Mr. Khrushchev's recent statement in Vienna, when he declared that the Soviet dossiers did not contain any petitions asking for permission to emigrate to Israel, but did have letters from Jews in Israel who were willing to return to Russia and other countries in the Soviet bloc.

Mrs. Meir said that in the last five years more than 9,000 Israelis had applied through the International Red Cross seeking permission for Russian relatives to join them in Israel, but very few people had had their requests granted. She said that it was hoped Russia would in future display greater understanding and readiness to help in this tragic problem, which was the direct result of the Nazi holocaust.

RUSSIA ACCUSED OF SUPPRESSING JEWISH CULTURE

The international P.E.N. Congress held at Rio de Janeiro adopted a resolution protesting against the suppression of Yiddish and Hebrew culture in the Soviet Union. Delegates from West and East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Belgium and Thailand abstained from voting.

HUNGARIANS WITHDRAW FROM W.J.C.

A joint decision of the Executive Committee of the Central Board of Hungarian Jews and the Hungarian Committee of the World Jewish Congress has been taken, withdrawing from membership of the World Jewish Congress. The Hungarian Committee has dissolved itself. The resolution adopted stated that the attitude of the World Jewish Congress had changed in the last years. The Congress was manifesting a reactionary political attitude, expressed particularly in the resolutions adopted by the Stockholm session on August 19th, 1959. The Hungarians objected to one of these resolutions where the Congress thanked the West German Government for paying "reparations". Another resolution, they stated, defamed the Soviet Union. At the same time, a Polish motion suggesting that the Congress condemn West German rearmament and Israeli arms supplies, was not accepted by the Stockholm session. Hungarian Jews, the resolution concluded, could not support this policy.

It is reported that Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organisation, maintains that, despite the present tension between East and West, Jewish leaders should not refrain from raising their voices on behalf of Soviet Jewry. He insists that the conference of writers and poets on Soviet Jewry takes place in Paris on September 16th, as planned. The Israeli directorate of the W.J.C. in Tel Aviv had called on Dr. Goldmann to adjourn the conference.

Your House For :-

**CURTAINS, CARPETS, LINO
UPHOLSTERY**

SPECIALITY

**CONTINENTAL DOWN
QUILTS !**

ALSO RE-MAKES AND RE-COVERS
ESTIMATES FREE

DAWSON-LANE LIMITED

17, BRIDGE ROAD, WEMBLEY PARK

Telephone : ARN. 6671

Personal attention of Mr. W. Schachmann

SCOTTISH Q.C. AT POWERS TRIAL

Mr. Lionel Daiches, Q.C., a member of the Scottish Bar, was granted permission to attend the trial in Moscow of Captain Francis Gary Powers, the American U-2 pilot brought down while on a spy flight over the Soviet Union. Permission was granted as a result of personal intervention by Mr. Khrushchev.

Mr. Daiches is believed to be the only lawyer in Great Britain authorised to attend the trial. He went as an observer, with a deep interest in the procedure and method of a Russian criminal trial. Mr. Daiches received a telegram from the presidents of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and the U.S.S.R.-Great Britain Society, sent from Government sources, inviting him to the trial as an observer.

EXPERT ON ANTI-SEMITISM SUED

Mr. Maurice Vanikoff, an expert on the problem of anti-Semitism in France, is being sued by the editors and publishers of *Larousse*. Mr. Vanikoff has been leading a campaign against *Larousse* because of the anti-Semitic definitions included in the latest edition of its dictionary. He has alleged that the firm did not suffer during the war and was enabled by the Germans to pursue its activities.

MOROCCAN STUDENTS AGAINST PREJUDICE

A resolution strongly condemning "anti-democratic victimisations and vexations" to which Jews are subject in Morocco, was passed by the fifth congress of the Moroccan Students' Union held at Casablanca.

RECONSTRUCTION OF AGADIR YESHIVA

Marrakesh, one of the main cities in Morocco, is to reconstruct and reorganise the Agadir Yeshiva, which was founded by Lubavitcher Chassidim and destroyed during the earthquake. The new Yeshiva, which will accommodate 120 students, will be housed in one of the finest buildings in the city, and is expected to open in the autumn.

Another Moroccan Yeshiva is also to be opened in the city of Bnei Emlal, which will be connected as well with the Yeshiva destroyed in Agadir. It will be named after the Principal and the 22 students who lost their lives in the earthquake.

BRAZIL

Swastikas Daubed

There has been a spate of swastikas in Brazil. A swastika and the word "death" were daubed on the walls of a synagogue in Copacabana, and swastikas accompanied by slogans "Let Eichmann Live" have been painted on Jewish houses and business premises in Porto Alegre. Editors of Brazilian newspapers received an anti-Semitic pamphlet, ending with the words: "Help keep mankind clean by hanging a Jew". Similar leaflets were distributed in Argentina previously.

Ex-Nazi's Naturalisation Rejected

The Brazilian Minister of Justice and of Home Affairs has finally rejected the application for Brazilian citizenship of Herbert Cukors, the former leading Nazi official now living in Sao Paulo. The Minister stated that Cukors had failed to give a clear answer to the charge against him of his participation in the liquidation of the Riga Ghetto.

DUTCH RELEASE WAR CRIMINAL

It has been learned that F. Frankenstein, the German war criminal, was released from a Dutch prison last October and escorted across the German border. He was first sentenced to death for war crimes, which included the shooting of six Jews in Apeldoorn in 1945. Later, the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment and in 1958 to a limited number of years.

There are only six German war criminals still in Dutch prisons, two of whom are expected to be released shortly.

THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS

The Republicans now see a chance to cut sharply into the Jewish vote which, in places such as New York City and its environs, represents a community of about 3 millions. The generally pro-Israeli line of the Democrats calls for an end to the blockade of Israeli ships in the Suez Canal, a pledge to oppose the blacklist, and other items favoured by the American Jewish organisations. The Republicans have adopted a stronger line in this regard.

The Democrats fear that a considerable number of Jews will vote against their candidate because he is a Catholic. It is agreed that the final outcome of the election cannot be forecast with any degree of certainty. Key cities become exceedingly important in such a campaign and such cities generally have a significant Jewish population.

The records of both candidates on Middle East matters are acceptable. However, both can be expected to depart from the Middle East plans should United States strategy dictate.

AMERICAN NAZI LEADER

George Lincoln Rockwell, leader of the "American Nazi Party", who was held in hospital to undergo psychiatric tests, has been declared to be of sound mind and competent to stand trial on disorderly conduct charges. He was released on \$300 bond and, following his release, he said he would continue his weekly Sunday rallies in Washington, and that he was planning to speak in Union Square, New York, as soon as he could.

SOUTH AFRICAN JEWRY

The Vice-Chairman of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies, who attended the preliminary conference on world Jewish education, told Deputies that the conference was in possession of "extremely inadequate" information regarding Jewish education in South Africa. He said that he was more than ever convinced that the voice of South African Jewry must be heard in the councils of world Jewry.

EGYPTIANS' TRIAL OF JEW

Dr. Fritz Katz, Director of the Jewish Hospital in Alexandria, is being tried by the Supreme Security Tribunal of Alexandria on a charge of spying for Israel. Dr. Katz left Germany in 1932 where, counsel for the defence stated, he had belonged to a non-Zionist Jewish organisation.

Dr. Mohamed Abdullah, one of Egypt's leading criminal lawyers, has been retained by the West German Embassy in Alexandria to defend Dr. Katz. Three other people have been charged in Alexandria with spying for Israel.

REFUGEES FROM THE CONGO

Six or seven hundred Jewish refugees have fled from the Congo to Rhodesia. Many men are, however, returning to Elisabethville to see to their businesses and possessions. The leaders of the Congolese Jewish community and of the Rhodesian Sephardi community do not favour an immediate return of the refugees to the Congo.

In both Jadotville and Elisabethville extensive looting and burning of property took place, and there would be nothing for the refugees to return to. Some of the refugees wish to settle in Israel and others have left for South Africa or Europe. Both the Rhodesian Jewish Board of Deputies and the South African Board have provided funds for immediate assistance.

Jewish refugee families have arrived in Belgium, quite penniless. There are now about 200 Jewish refugees from the Congo in Brussels, most of whom are being cared for by relatives or friends. Nine persons have arrived in Israel from Katanga, all destitute.

It is understood that the rioters did not discriminate between Jews and other white people.

CLASHES IN THE ARGENTINE

Clashes between democratic and fascist students in the course of which a 17-year-old Jewish boy was seriously wounded occurred in several parts of Buenos Aires. Fascist students are reported to have forced people in the street to shout: "Death to the Jews". The Jewish representative body of the Argentine has requested Government to take adequate steps against fascist groups which have intensified their activities since the Eichmann case started.

NEWS FROM GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

HANS VON SCHLANGE-SCHOENINGEN

The first post-war West German Ambassador to Britain, Herr Hans von Schlange-Schoeningen, has died at the age of 73. Herr von Schlange-Schoeningen was Consul-General in London in 1950 and became the Ambassador in 1953. He retired in 1955, when his post was taken by the present Ambassador, Baron von Herwarth.

Herr von Schlange-Schoeningen entered politics in 1921 as a member of the Conservative "German National People's Party". He sat in the Prussian Diet and later until 1929 in the Reichstag. He disagreed with the ultra-nationalistic leader of the party and left the Reichstag. In 1930 he was re-elected to the Reichstag as a member of the Moderate Conservative "Christian National Farmers' Party". In 1931 he became Minister Without Portfolio and Reich Commissioner for the "Osthilfe". When the Bruening Government fell a year and a half later he retired to his Pomeranian estate for the whole of the Nazi era.

He was appointed head of the Central Office for Food and Agriculture in the British Zone in 1946 and he became Director of the Joint Office for Food and Agriculture in Frankfurt when the British and American Zones amalgamated in 1948. Dr. Adenauer offered him the post of Federal Minister for Food and Agriculture four years later, which he refused. In recent years he criticised the Chancellor's policies on several occasions, believing in a foreign policy of greater flexibility and of greater German initiative over the question of reunification.

His successful mission as the first official representative of the Federal Republic in London ended only when he reached retiring age and when the first signs of diabetes appeared, which prevented him from being active in German affairs.

JUDAICA EXHIBITION

Recklinghausen, in the Ruhr district, is preparing an exhibition showing the Jewish contribution to world culture, to be shown for two months from November. Museums in Vienna, Paris, Amsterdam and a number of German cities are loaning items for exhibition. A special section will be devoted to religious themes. Assistance has been promised by the Jerusalem Museum and the cultural division of the Israeli Foreign Office. There will be a collection of 100 paintings apart from other exhibits.

Ackermans Chocolates

De Luxe

IN BEAUTIFULLY DESIGNED
PRESENTATION BOXES

MARZIPAN
SPECIALITIES

★

BAUMKUCHEN

★



43, KENSINGTON CHURCH ST.,
LONDON, W.8

WES. 4359 and

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

MAL. 2742

A NEW DOCUMENTARY FILM

"Mein Kampf"

A new film, "Mein Kampf", is at present showing all over Germany. It is a documentary, composed almost entirely of the records of the Nazis themselves—always diligent in leaving an exact record of their crimes. The film is produced by Erwin Leiser, a German-Jewish emigrant who lives in Sweden. He lets the story speak for itself and makes no attempt to attach any commentary.

Large audiences are seeing the film, which can hardly fail to stir the conscience and to rouse feelings of guilt and repentance. No attempt is made to express any lesson or to paint a moral till the end when, following pictures of the Nuremberg trials, the narrator states: "It must never happen again".

MOSLEY IN BONN

A visit has been paid to Bonn by Sir Oswald Mosley. It is understood that he met Hans-Ulrich Rudel, the former Nazi Air Force ace and a leading post-war neo-Nazi, and Otto Skorzeny, the former S.S. officer who "liberated" Mussolini.

DACHAU

Catholic Chapel dedicated

At a ceremony attended by about 70,000 Catholics from all parts of the world who had been attending the Catholic World Congress in Munich, a Catholic Chapel of Atonement was dedicated on the site of the Dachau Concentration Camp. Prayers for the victims of Nazi persecution and for their oppressors were recited by the vast gathering.

Dr. Adam Kozlowiecki, the Archbishop of Rhodesia, who was a prisoner in Dachau during the war, gave a description of the conditions that had prevailed. Dr. Hengsbach, Bishop of Essen, said that the entire German people had been responsible for the barbarous practices in the camp. All Germans had had a part in the sins of Nazism.

Museum Opened

A museum depicting the life of prisoners during the Nazi régime has been opened at the former Dachau concentration camp. The International Dachau Committee, in co-operation with the Bavarian State authorities, compiled the documentary material.

Dr. Hundhammer, Minister of Agriculture in Bavaria, who was a prisoner at Dachau, has stated that plans are proceeding to have the former camp turned into a memorial site.

NEO-NAZI GROUPS

Former S.S. General Kurt Meyer told a meeting of ex-S.S. members at Itzehoe, in Schleswig-Holstein, that the organisation which exists in the Federal German Republic does not have any political aims, and would not become active in the political field. Herr Kai-Uwe von Hassel, President of the State of Schleswig-Holstein, sent a message of good wishes to the organisation.

The Ruhr district group of the neo-Nazi German Reich Party has decided to contest the forthcoming elections in North Rhine-Westphalia.

BERLIN GIFT TO HEBREW UNIVERSITY

The West Berlin Senate has decided to donate 20,000 D.M. to the Hebrew University for the benefit of the University's library.

ANNE FRANK SOCIETY

Trade Union's Donation

An amount of 10,000 Marks has been given to the Anne Frank Society by the German Trade Union Federation, which organises visits by young Germans to Israel and enables young Israelis to visit West Germany.

NAZI TREASURES IN AUSSEE DISTRICT

In its edition of August 8, the Press Agency of the Jewish communities in Austria, "Iskult", refers to the treasures which were hidden by Nazis in the Aussee district when the collapse of the Third Reich was imminent. Quite a few persons, the article claims, have managed to retrieve these assets, either secretly or "legally". The article asks the authorities concerned for greater watchfulness because, more often than not, the treasures consisted of looted goods originally owned by Jews and other persecutees.

PROTEST AGAINST ANTI-JEWISH BOYCOTT

The Hamburg Chamber of Commerce has expressed its indignation at a law recently promulgated by Libya in connection with that country's boycott of Israeli goods. According to this law, every firm which wishes to establish business connections with Libya has to disclose details about its internal set-up, especially with regard to the question of whether it works with Jewish capital. In its official circular, the Chamber of Commerce describes this stipulation as "undesirable snooping" which is incompatible with the good relations between sovereign states.

A GESTURE OF REPENTANCE

The Wuppertal Jewish Community received a gift of 100 D.M. from an anonymous donor. The covering letter read: "Please use the enclosed amount for any emergency case. The more I hear about the sufferings your co-religionists had to endure under Hitler, the more I feel ashamed of the fact that, in those days, I too had been a sympathiser of the régime."

"ZENTRALRAT" CONGRATULATED BY S.P.D.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the "Zentralrat" of the Jews in Germany, the Social Democratic Press Service published an article in which it pays tribute to the signal services rendered by the "Zentralrat" not only to the Jews in Germany but also to post-war Germany. By its activities, the article says, the "Zentralrat" has helped to promote understanding between Germany and people abroad who, in view of the happenings under the Nazi régime, were inclined to approach the German problem with views which, however understandable, were not justified.

RECORDS OF WUERTEMBERG JEWS

Teachers at various Wuerttemberg places have taken steps to make the young generation aware of the destiny of the Jews who had lived there for many generations. One of them has described the history of the Jews in Talheim near Heilbronn. In another town, a whole class, under the guidance of its teacher, tries to compile records of what had happened to their Jewish fellow-citizens between 1933 and 1945. The Heidenheim School Department is preparing a local history book one of whose chapters will deal with the Heidenheim Jews.

AUSTRIAN POLICE CHIEF TO BE TRIED

The former Chief of Police in Steyr, Upper Austria, Dr. Franz Razesberger, has been arrested by the Austrian authorities. Witnesses at a German war crimes trial in Berlin had accused Dr. Razesberger of responsibility for the mass murder of Jews and Russian prisoners of war in the Ukraine.

FORMER S.S. MAN ARRESTED

Austrian police have arrested Dr. Egon Schonpflug, the personnel officer at the Wolfsegg-Traunthaler coal mines, who has been charged with the execution of Jews in the Ukraine during the war. It is understood that Dr. Schonpflug, who was a leader of the S.S. storm troopers, will be tried in Austria and will not be extradited to the Federal Republic.

DESECRATION OF TOMBSTONES

Unknown hooligans have overturned about a hundred tombstones in the Jewish cemetery at Horn, Lower Austria. Jews no longer live in Horn but the Viennese Jewish community, which is responsible for the maintenance of the cemetery, has lodged a complaint with the police.

INQUEST OF A TERROR REGIME

The Demon of the Third Reich

The authors of this book* have done considerable research to find the clues into the personality of the evil demon of the Third Reich, and to clear up many legends which Goebbels had woven around his own person whilst he was in the position to influence public opinion. The outcome is a picture full of contradictions: a cynic who remained, in the end, loyal to the Fuehrer when others had deserted him, after he had betrayed so many friends if it served his purpose, participating in party conspiracies and eventually exposing the loser; the architect of Hitler's success in 1933, who changed tactics at every bend of the thorny road to victory; the opponent who deserted the other *frondeurs* to become Gauleiter of Berlin as a reward; the opportunist who preserved his enthusiasm for an evil cause up to the gloomy end; the organiser on a grand scale, who ended up in wholesale destruction; the juggler who believed in his own lies.

Goebbels was not an anti-Semite from the beginning. On the contrary, he was proud of having been a student of that outstanding Professor of Literature, the unforgettable Friedrich Gundolf. In his vanity, he enjoyed the master's reputation as if it partly reflected on him too. The family lawyer, Dr. Joseph, was a Jew of high cultural standards, and Goebbels liked to talk to him. His friend of the early 'twenties, Else, a teacher in Rheydt, his hometown, was the daughter of a Jewess. Anti-Semitism crept in gradually. It is difficult to ascertain what came over him. In 1921 he wrote a novel, "Michael", which was rejected by Mosse and Ullstein but accepted in 1929 by Eher. Here we find the first furious outbursts, for instance the passage "Jews make me physically sick, the mere sight of them does this. I cannot even hate the Jew. I can merely despise him. He has raped our people, soiled our ideals, weakened the strength of the nation, corrupted morals. He is the poisonous eczema on the body of our sick nation. That has nothing to do with religion. Either he destroys us, or we destroy him. Christ cannot have been a Jew. I do not have to look for any scientific proof of that. It is just so!"

Here we have all the elements of a sick mind—obsession, fanaticism, sheer emotionalism, renunciation of any rational approach, amazing in view of his intelligence. Anyhow, nobody knows whether these were later interpolations when Goebbels prepared his novel for the Press eight years later. Otherwise he would not have offered the novel to Mosse and Ullstein. But Else observed his growing anti-Semitism, which must have developed gradually, still allowing for the well-known "exceptions". He complained that "unless one were a Jew, one could get nowhere in literature, theatre, films or journalism. They controlled the culture of Germany". He resented the rejection of his manuscript. Therefore it can be fairly assumed that the passage mentioned above was added later on. That would be the exact order of events, even if it were only a supplementary cause. Rejection of a manuscript as the source of anti-Semitism! This is the typical reaction of a self-centred maniac. His affair with Else, who understands the real motives quite well, becomes a mixture of happiness and pain, a Strindbergian affair of torture and self-torture. It was a nauseating cat-and-mouse game which lasted for eighteen months.

Under the spell of Hitler, who cleverly played on his vanity, he stopped wavering and became a violent Jew-baiter. When he took over *Der Angriff*, his line was clear. In 1928 he published his pamphlet, "Das Buch Isidor", against Bernard Weiss, Berlin's Vice-President of Police, who died in exile in London in the late 'forties. He appealed to the lowest instincts, making Weiss a scapegoat for everything. When Weiss finally hit back, Goebbels enjoyed it. It gave him additional publicity which *Der Angriff* still needed at that time. His critics were silenced as "inspired by Jews". That was the simple trick by which he tried to overcome his opponents.

* Roger Manvell and Heinrich Fraenkel, *Doktor Goebbels, His Life and Death*. Heinemann, London. 330 pp. 30s.

As early as October 13th, 1928, members of the S.A. smashed the windows of Jewish-owned shops in Berlin. It was the first "experiment" of this kind.

One month after becoming Minister, he organised the boycott of April, 1933. He was worried by the reports in the foreign Press about violence and oppression in Germany, and he blamed the Jewish exiles. The boycott was meant as a retaliation and also as a kind of blackmail. The Jews in Germany were considered as hostages. They should persuade their kinsmen abroad to stop talking. It was the effect of Goebbels's propaganda which chased the Jewish intellectuals out of the country. His campaign against the Ullstein combine was on the same line. He drove the actor Joachim Gottschalk, who refused to divorce his Jewish wife, to commit suicide together with his wife. This shocking case is the subject of the post-war film "Ehe im Schatten". It was Goebbels, too, who organised the formidable pogrom in November, 1938.

In 1940, Goebbels organised an anti-Jewish congress which was to sell the "idea" abroad too. Some traces of it can still be found now. And from 1942 Goebbels advocated the wholesale extermination of Jews in Europe. He stated that there must be no "squeamish sentimentalism" about it. They had deserved the catastrophe. The process should be hastened with cold ruthlessness. This would be an inestimable service to mankind. There could be no peace until every Jew had been eliminated from the Continent. It was a "life and death struggle" between the "Aryan race and the Jewish bacillus".

This shows us how Goebbels and Himmler are supplementary: Goebbels acted in a rage, running amok, going berserk, whilst Himmler, whose biography appeared some years ago, acted coolly, rationally, merely calculating. The effect was the same. Goebbels died as he lived. The book describes it dramatically and we look into an abyss of human aberration which makes us shudder.

Diagnosis of a Nihilist

"Der Fuehrer ins Nichts"* is based on a broadcast directed by August Hoppe, head of the political department of the West German Radio, Cologne. It is a symposium, to which contributions have been made by Dr. Hans Buchheim, of the Institute for Contemporary History in Munich: "Hitler the Politician"; Edith Eucken-Erdsieck: "Hitler the Ideologist"; Dr. Gert Buchheit: "Hitler the Soldier" and Dr. H. G. Adler, the well-known author of the books on Theresienstadt: "Hitler the Personality". This is exactly the kind of material we need now. It is on the highest level, and though so much has been written on the subject, it is not an anticlimax. On the contrary, a successful effort has been made to tackle the problem by new means and with a different approach.

Buchheim describes where the concept of power as the only essence of politics leads to. Nietzsche's demoniac influence is brought in, though so many people were eager to absolve Nietzsche from responsibility in the Nazi ideology, and to save his memory for the shrine of German tradition. But whatever Nietzsche has said against the masses (and the Nazi movement was based on the masses, thus differing from authoritarian régimes), against nationalism and racialism—his adoration of "grandeur" and power, his cynical scorn of morality in a higher sense, his idol of the "superman", paved the way to an outburst of a psychosis which chose from his ideas only what seemed to be acceptable.

Here, Edith Eucken carries on. After the destruction of former values, to which many, like Ernst Juenger, contributed, even if they were themselves horrified by the results later on, a vacuum was created. And it was this vacuum which Hitler filled with his so-called "ideology". Destruction and nihilism—this was the basis from which they started running amok, on a road which ended up in Auschwitz.

Dr. Buchheit, on the military field, gives us

* *Der Fuehrer ins Nichts. Eine Diagnose Adolf Hitlers*. Grote, Rastatt. 88 pp.

the picture of an "amateur strategist" who was unable to bring his wishful thinking into harmony with reality. H. G. Adler finally reaches the climax when he deals with this mixture of materialistic and irrational elements, and with Hitler's obsession in considering himself as a saviour.

After numerous attempts at justification, one is relieved to read this book which is, at the same time, a warning to all those who "have no high opinion of democracy" even now, in spite of the experiences of the past.

ZUR PSYCHOLOGIE DES VERFOLGTEN

Eugene Heimler wuchs in einer ungarischen Kleinstadt auf, bis er in seinem 21. Jahr mit allen dort lebenden Juden nach dem Einfall der Deutschen in Ungarn im Jahre 1944 in ein Ghetto kam, das in dem ältesten und schlechtesten Teil der Stadt errichtet wurde. 6000 Menschen wurden hier zusammengedrängt und schon hier auf das Grausamste behandelt. Heimler's Vater wurde als Sozialist und Jude verschleppt, die übrige Familie, auch seine junge Frau, starben später im Konzentrationslager. Dies bildet den Hintergrund der Schicksalsgeschichte, über die Heimler in diesem Buch* berichtet. Aus dem Ghetto wurde er und all die anderen Juden in tagelanger, qualvoller Fahrt nach Auschwitz gebracht. "Wasser! Der einzige Gedanke, das einzige Wort, das ich denken konnte", lesen wir in der Beschreibung dieser Fahrt.

Doch ich will nicht auf Einzelheiten eingehen, die uns Heimler von den entsetzlichen Leiden seiner selbst und der anderen Gefangenen in Auschwitz und Buchenwald beschreibt, von seinem Fluchtversuch und seiner späteren tatsächlichen Flucht nach Kriegsende, zurück in seine Heimat. In anderen Büchern haben Opfer der Nazi-Zeit diese und ähnliche Erlebnisse geschildert, hier will ich nur auf das hinweisen, was Heimlers Buch von anderen mir bekannt gewordenen Veröffentlichungen dieser Art unterscheidet. Vor allem ist es die psychologische Betrachtungsweise, die dem Verfasser eigen ist; er beschreibt nicht nur das äussere Erleben, sondern er sieht und beobachtet die Auswirkung des Grauens auf sich selbst und andere, die Veränderungen, die in den Menschen vorgehen, und die sich in ihren Reden und Handlungen dartun. Dadurch, dass er im Lager mit so vielen Menschen zusammen war, die aus der gleichen Heimatsstadt kamen und die er z.T. von Kindheit an kannte, wurde ihm manches offenbar, was Fremde vielleicht als das Eigentliche dieser Menschen angesehen hätten, während er es als das Gewordene begriff. Dabei ist es von besonderem Interesse zu erkennen, wie was gleiche Erleben die einen zu unbeschreiblicher Verrohung brachte, die den Gebildeten durchaus nicht mehr von dem Ungebildeten, den ehemals kulturell Hochstehenden nicht von Menschen einfacher Herkunft unterschied. Andere wiederum wuchsen im Leiden über sich selbst hinaus, und soweit sie die Jahre des Schreckens überstanden nahmen sie erworbene ethische Momente und religiöse Vertiefung ins fernere Leben mit.

Durch eine sehr fesselnde, faszinierende Art der Darstellung, durch mancherlei fast poetisch anmutende Zwischenschiebungen-Erinnerungen an Kindheitserlebnisse und Darstellung des jüdischen Milieus, in dem Heimler aufgewachsen war, fesselt das Buch so, dass man sich kaum davon losreissen kann, und dies ist die gute und die gefährliche Seite dieser Veröffentlichung. Die grosse Verbreitung des Buches, von dem in ganz kurzer Zeit bereits die erste Auflage verkauft worden ist, ist sehr zu begrüßen, da dadurch weite Kreise, die noch immer nicht genug von den Freveltaten der Nazis wissen, aufgeklärt und belehrt werden. Als Gefahr möchte ich es aber ansehen, dass gerade dadurch, dass der Verfasser nicht nur einfach berichtet, sondern drastisch ausmalt, was geschehen ist, das Buch von manchen so gelesen werden mag, wie sie einen Schauerroman verschlingen, ohne sich wirklich tiefer davon berühren zu lassen. Wo dies der Fall ist, wird die Aufgabe der Aufzeichnungen nicht so wirksam sein, wie es wünschenswert ist.

NELLY WOLFFHEIM.

* Eugene Heimler, *Night of the Mist*. The Bodley Head, London. 192 S. 1959. 15/-.

ISLE OF MAN TWENTY YEARS AGO

ON INTERNMENT

It was a great shock at the time. Now that we have lived through the perils of total war and have had to bear the unspeakable horror of Hitler's Final Solution, this affair of our internment seems trivial enough. Was it not rather ridiculous, we tell each other, to take it as seriously as we did?

There we were, in the beginning of a great war which we conceived as a holy crusade; and surely, we thought, one of its principal goals was to redress the wrongs that had been done to us? Well, our hosts thought differently, and quite understandably were more concerned with what the war meant to them.

A simple and salutary lesson in the realities of life; but we were shocked and offended. That also, perhaps, was understandable.

circumstances, some of them were. Even the hardships, bitterly complained of when they were suffered, now turn into a matter of schoolboyish pride. "Sutton Coldfield", one of them will say, "may have been bad, but you should have seen Wharf Mills: the filth and the stench, ah!" and he would smile happily at the recollection.

"Gehabte Schmerzen, die hab ich gern", but there is some truth in these fond memories. For a time, most men are quite fond of "roughing it". For a time, they like to be amongst their own sex, if only because it gives them ample opportunity to talk about women. And again, for a time, they take pleasure in the informal camaraderie of camp life, in mixing with all sorts of people whom they would not meet in their usual walk of life.

Ernst Schaefer

ASPECTS OF COMMUNITY LIFE

SOME RECOLLECTIONS

During the first weeks of internment conditions were improvised, rough and transitory. It was only after some weeks that the internees were able to settle down to a certain degree and that life in the camp began to take shape. Generally speaking, by stages and step by step there evolved a quite remarkable integration into the camp community.

Internees came from all walks of life. They included a remarkable number of intellectuals, scholars, scientists, artists, lawyers and the like. Very soon individual lectures and planned courses in various subjects were organised, so that the weighty name of "camp university" was not quite unjustified. In particular, many courses were devoted to the study of English, including beginners' and conversation classes as well as systematic lectures on phonetics, English literature, etc. Other languages, such as Spanish, were taught as well. Of legal subjects I remember a most interesting course at Huyton camp on Private International Law, given by a young Cambridge lecturer. Later, at Central Camp Douglas, when I was urged to deliver a lecture myself, I chose a subject which came readily to me and did not need preparation—the Legal Structure of the International Lamp Cartel. I was amazed to find myself facing an audience of not less than fifty persons, mostly lawyers and some business men. The younger internees in particular profited by their English classes. History and politics were also included in the syllabuses and there were discussions and mock parliaments.

First-rate musicians gave concerts and recitals, and eventually instruments other than pianos were provided. During the last few months before Central Camp Douglas was closed we had a special house with a large room devoted to lectures and concerts. We enjoyed both solo recitals of first-class quality and chamber music. One of the star performers I listened to in camp was Franz Reizenstein. At Onchan Camp there was an excellent library available to us.

It was in line with the policy of internal self-administration within the camps that care of the sick was, in the first instance, taken over by internee doctors, assisted by British Army doctors. To our medical fellow-internees we owe much thanks. Lawyers, too, proved helpful and public-spirited, giving free advice at fixed hours. Often they also functioned as scribes in the oriental manner, helping internees to draft letters and applications.

Enterprising internees undertook laundry and shoe repairs, tailoring work and hairdressing. Canteens became more and more elaborate and were stocked with a surprising number of items. Eventually, younger internees at Onchan Camp were allowed to do outside work on farms for a small remuneration.

Physical exercise and sports were not forgotten. In the Isle of Man there were two kinds of escorted walks—one for the older internees, who took short, slow walks, and a more extended and strenuous one for the younger and fitter people. On these outings I gained a deep impression of the varied beauties of the island.

At certain camps, camp newspapers were issued and reached a remarkable standard. Painters gave shows of their work. During the second part of my internment we were able to acquire a special camp currency (camp money) in exchange for sterling.

So much for general camp organisation and activities.

With regard to the relations between individual internees it is difficult to generalise. Diversities of age and background and, above all, temperament, made integration within the "houses" often rather difficult. In many cases nerves were frayed, and the lack of privacy was felt. On the whole the House Leaders exerted a steadying influence and did excellent work in smoothing over matters. It was not easy for some to meet the same people and to see the same faces again and again, sharing

Continued on page 8



"Intern the lot!" screamed the headlines, and the phrase rankled. Nobody likes to think of himself as just one undistinguishable item in a large lot. If the whole sorry business was absurd, as almost everyone of us was at pains to point out, it was certainly much more absurd in his than in most other cases.

As it turned out, we were rather unduly sorry for ourselves in that summer of 1940. True, in the internment story there were some incidents which even now we do not like to remember. The "Arandora Star", the "Dunera"—that was serious. But most of us, after all, returned home safely after a comparatively short time, none the worse for the experience.

Once we had conquered our first dismay at finding ourselves behind barbed wire, it was not even an altogether unpleasant experience. In fact, if you listen to some ex-internees exchanging their reminiscences, you might get the impression that they had the time of their lives. They will boast of clandestine and joyous parties after "lights out", of their skill on the football field, of the wonderful meals they managed to make from meagre rations. They will talk of concerts, produced on an ancient piano in an overcrowded room, with an uncritical enthusiasm that they would never show at the Royal Festival Hall. Lectures, prepared from memory without the benefit of a library, are remembered as stimulating events of the first order—as indeed, under the cir-

I know I thoroughly enjoyed playing Skat with an elephant trainer who could also juggle, an artist who had served three prison terms for forgery, and a faith healer. Our association lasted only a couple of weeks; but then, in an internment camp, as in army life, you get to know a person better in a few days than you normally do in years.

Only, of course, we did not know that all would be well in the end, and so it was not an altogether pleasant experience, either. Many of us are not sorry we had it, but we certainly hope we shall not have a similar one again.

Twenty years have passed. At a crucial and anxious time, internment brought additional stress into too many individual lives to be easily forgotten; but it produced no lasting effects, and in the history of our community it remains an odd episode of small significance. There is no need to mark the occasion with much solemnity.

LEO KAHN.

DREI MONATE INTERNIERUNG

Wie eng und klein ward der Bezirk des Lebens!
Wie schwer die Not, wie bitter die Bedrängnis.
An Deinen Gittern rüttelst Du vergebens.
Dort ist das Meer—doch hier ist Dein Gefängnis.

Doch aus der Enge und dem dumpfen Lärmen
Mag plötzlich Deine Seele sich erheben
Und—einem Lied gleich—mit den Möwenschwärmen

Hoch über Meer und Bucht und Insel schweben.
A.L.O.

Aspects of Community Life

(Continued from page 7)

the common room with all and the bedroom with some. From my own experience two memories stand out.

When I was moved from Douglas Central to Onchan Camp I was detailed to a house in which a number of internees had been living together for a long time and had organised themselves. They had agreed amongst themselves to pay a weekly contribution towards their food, in order to supplement rations by canteen and outside purchases. They took it for granted that I, too, would be willing to pay this weekly contribution. When I stated that I had no funds to do so, this did not meet with understanding and a certain tension was caused. For my part, I was quite satisfied with rations and neither willing nor able to pay. Thus it came about that social or class differences made themselves felt amongst fellow-internees sharing the same fate. In the same house the older gentlemen did not want to do their share of the house work, such as sweeping, cleaning, etc., in rotation. They expected the younger members of the "household" to do these chores and they were willing to pay them. Some of the younger ones, however, were not prepared to play that game. I, for one, made it quite clear that I did not see the slightest reason why the older people (who were actually quite fit and did nothing but play cards most of the day) should not share in these light household duties.

One of the bedrooms in that house was shared by four young people. When two of them, on their joining the Pioneer Corps, were released, I felt greatly honoured when the remaining two, at least twenty-five years younger than I was, offered to move my bed into their room. I gladly accepted. These two young people had met in a Manchester hostel and had become close friends, although they were completely different types. One, hailing from the Rhineland, was a butcher, a strong, hefty fellow. The other one was slight and slim, a goldsmith by profession. Every evening in bed, after "lights out," I had to tell them an episode out of my life, in English, before we went to sleep. This was one of my most pleasant experiences during my internment.

With regard to special festivities, I remember a New Year's Eve at Onchan Camp, celebrated in my house in the continental "Silvester" way. Alcohol was not missing and there were quite a number of spirited performances, poems and toasts. We were allowed to have the lights on until 2 a.m. that night and an officer on his rounds shared our table and the fun for a while.

At one of the Douglas camps Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" was performed by a team of internees. The producer was the well-known dramatist, H. J. Rehfsch, who, as far as I remember, played Brutus. The rôle of Caesar was acted by Haas-Heye. The performance was in battle dress, the uniforms having been kindly provided by the British. It took place in the Douglas Theatre and was a memorable experience. At the same theatre a repertory company performed modern plays. We were allowed to attend special performances, paying one shilling for each performance. We were marched to the theatre under escort and thoroughly enjoyed these outings, where we were pleasantly surprised by the standard of the performers. At the last performance we saw, the leading actor and producer made a speech, stressing that his company had never had a more receptive audience.

As early as the first part of my internment at Huyton there were informal discussions amongst some of the inmates, including Mr. Adolf Schoyer, on refugee problems. I myself did not take part in these discussions, but I believe that these discussions were a first step towards the foundation of our AJR.

When releases became more frequent, those released first were often our outstanding intellectuals, such as scholars, artists, etc. They benefited from the clause by which people of outstanding eminence in cultural fields were given preference. Through the "loss" of these prominent people the cultural activities were curtailed more and more and I, for one, felt increasingly bored.

A large number of internees were not in a position to fit themselves into one of the 22 elaborate release clauses introduced eventually by

Continued at foot of next column

Richard Friedenthal

DIE NACHT DER TAUSEND SCHLAEFER

Die folgende Schilderung ist dem Roman "Die Welt in der Nusschale" (R. Piper & Co Verlag, Muenchen) entnommen, der die Internierung der Fluechtlinge in England zum Gegenstand hat.

Die grosse Halle, in der die fuenf sich in einer Ecke niedergelassen hatten, war bis auf den letzten Platz belegt. Etwa tausend Menschen lagen oder hockten wie hingeplundert auf dem kahlen Boden. Auch die Gaenge, die anfangs noch freigehalten wurden, hatten sich gefuellt. Es begann zu dunkeln. Die kleinen Fenster der Wertschalter wurden von aussen her durch die Wachmannschaften mit schwarzen Rahmen als Luftschutz abgedeckt. In der Mitte des Raumes hing eine einzelne Petroleumlampe in einem Drahtgitter. In ihrem mageren Licht sah die Wirrnis der grauen Gestalten, Decken und Koffer wie eine riesige Schutthalde aus, in der Scharen von Bettlern nach irgendwelchen Resten und Krumen wuehlten. Hier und da zuckte eine Taschenlampe auf, die ein Gesicht oder einen Arm mit hellen Konturen und tiefschwarzem Grat heraussetzte.

Es dauerte lange Zeit, bis ein wenig Ruhe eintrat. Einige trafen umstaendliche und betont zivilisierte Vorbereitungen zur Nachtoilette. Elzbacher entnahm seinem grossen schweinsledernen Koffer ein wohlausgestattetes Reise-necessaire mit Monogramm in Silber. Er buerstete sich die Haare, rieb sich die Wangen mit einem nach Eau de Cologne duftenden Hautgelee und stieg in einen seiner seidenden Pyjamas. Der Senatspraesident machte eine Reihe von vergeblichen Versuchen, die Decken um seine Beine zu schlingen wie ein Plaid und sich hinzulegen. Das Blut stieg ihm in den flach und ohne Stuetze auf dem Boden ansetzenden Kopf. Er gab es schliesslich auf und setzte sich, mit dem Ruecken an die Wand gelehnt, hin. Leise sagte er:

"Ich kann das nicht, meine Herren. Ich habe immer mit doppeltem Kopfkissen geschlafen. Lassen Sie nur, es geht ganz gut so. Es ist eigentlich wie im Eisenbahncoupe. Wenn wir nach Italien fahren, meine liebe Frau und ich, dann haben wir auch die Nacht durch so gegessen und recht schoen geruht. Zum Schlafwagen reichte es doch nie so recht bei uns."

Der Schreiner, dicht wie eine Schmetterlingspuppe in die beiden Woilachs gerollt, seine Jacke unter dem Kopf, schlief als einer der ersten den gueebten, alle Kraefte sparenden Schlaf des alten Haeftlings. Lesser genoss das Gefuehl, seine Schreibmaschine unter dem Nacken zu spueren. Bisher hatte niemand das kostbare Instrument bemerkt. In Gedanken griff er schon in die Tasten. Man wuerde zu tun bekommen, sobald erst einmal ein wenig Ruhe eingetreten war und man sich irgendwo haeuslich niedergelassen hatte. Ausser den noch ausstehenden Kapiteln des

the Home Secretary. They were neither "prominent," nor were they employers furnishing work to British staff, etc. Finally clause 23 came out, to the effect that voluntary application to join the Pioneer Corps was a further reason for release, irrespective of whether the applicants were actually recruited to the Corps, or rejected on medical grounds. Thus it came about that when a commission of Army doctors visited the camp to examine volunteers, they faced a large number of people who were recognisable at first sight as completely unfit. Some of them were practically cripples. The Army doctors could not understand the position and felt that they were being hoaxed. The Camp Commander had to be called in. He explained to his brother officers of the Medical Corps why obviously unfit people had volunteered. They then were duly examined, rejected and released in due course.

Altogether, the majority of the internees accepted their internment with dignity and calm. Most of them maintained the attachment which they had formed to this country of refuge and were not swayed by resentment. Only Hitler and the Nazis remained "the enemy". It is significant that those internees who were not devoid of funds organised a Spitfire Fund collection towards the financing of aircraft construction. Even the poor ones made small contributions.

Buches, die er im Kopfe fertig hatte, waren Artikel zu schreiben, oder, besser noch, Briefe an Freunde und Bekannte, die daraus Artikel machen wuerden, oder "Eingesandts" an die Zeitungen. Man kannte die Englaender einigermaßen. Im Augenblick war selbst dieses unerschuetterlich gelassene Volk etwas hysterisch, und man konnte es ihm nicht verargen. Aber es wuerde nicht lange dauern, dann schlug die Stimmung um, und die Blaetter wuerden ebenso eifrig die Freilassung der Internierten fordern, wie sie jetzt in Schlagzeilen riefen: "Hinter Schloss und Riegel mit allen Fremden"! Er entwarf ein paar schwungvolle Saetze: "Stellen Sie sich tausend Menschen vor, die noch am Tage zuvor im Schosse ihrer Familie weilten, ruhige, diesem Lande und seiner Sache ergebene Menschen, Menschen, die viel durchgemacht haben und hier eine Zuflucht gefunden zu haben hofften, aeltere Menschen vielfach, hohe Richter, Wissenschaftler von internationalem Rang, angesehene Kuenstler und Schriftsteller darunter. Stellen Sie sich eine kahle Halle vor, in der diese Menschen wie die Sardinen zusammengepoekelt auf dem blanken Zementfussboden..." Das Bild der Sardinen gefiel ihm nicht. Es war landlaeufig und besagte nichts. Auch die Ziffer Tausend hatte keinen rechten Sinn. Man war seit Jahren an grosse Zahlen gewohnt, wenn von irgendwelchen Leiden der Menschheit gesprochen wurde. Tausende, Zehntausende von Fluechtlingen, ganze Voelker, die ausgesiedelt, verschickt oder auf die Wanderschaft getrieben wurden: wer konnte sich darunter etwas vorstellen? Es wurde hingenommen wie historische Daten in einem Geschichtsbuch. "Wo gehobelt wird, da fallen Spaene", hiess es, oder "Du kannst keine Omelette backen, ohne ein paar Eier zu zerbrechen." Nein, nur Einzelschicksale, hoechst markante Spezialfaelle konnten die Leute noch bewegen. Und dann musste bei diesem merkwuerdigen und schwer zu ergruendenden englischen Publikum noch irgendein ruehrender, menschlicher Zug hinzukommen, am besten etwas im Zusammenhang mit Tieren. Lesser liess die Zwei- und Vierfuessler Revue passieren und suchte nach einem schlagenden Vergleich: Voegel, "unsere gefiederten Freunde", Hunde, Katzen, denen man ganze Schloesser mit umfangreichem Personal zur Verfuegung stellte, oder Grubenpferde, zu deren Schutz sich maechtige Gesellschaften gebildet hatten; ein Grubenpony waere vielleicht ein nicht allzu abgedroschenes Bild, blind dahintappend und geduldig seine schwere Last schleppend... Er begann einzuschlummern.

Gaertner hatte seinen Koerper nach einigem Lagewechsel dem harten Boden angepasst und seine Muskeln entspannt. Aber er konnte die Augen nicht schliessen.

Draussen vor den schmalen Fenstern mit den Wertschaltern gingen die Posten mit schweren Stiefeln auf und ab. Ihre Schritte klangen wie das Schmatzen einer leisen-Brandung. In der Halle war ein Grundbass von Schnarchtoenen und Saegelaeten vernehmbar. Darueber erhob sich zuweilen ein Wimmern oder Aechzen. Einige sprachen im Schlaf oder Halbschlaf vor sich hin, bis ein empoepter Nachbar sie zur Ruhe wies. Von Zeit zu Zeit suchte eine wie trunken schwankende Gestalt ueber die dichten Reihen der Liegenden hinweg den Weg zu den Toiletten zu finden. Ein Kielwasser von halberstickten wuetenden Ausrufen der Getretenen und gefluesterten Entschuldigungen folgte der Bahn des UngluECKsmannes.

Gorta Radiovision Service

(Member R.T.R.A.)

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

SALES

REPAIRS

All Leading Makes Supplied
Electrical Appliances Stocked

Mr. Gort will always be pleased to
advise you.

(HAM. 8635)

Kurt Frankenschwerth

RELEASED

I had just been released from Huyton internment camp and came home to London to re-adjust myself for the second time.

To start from the beginning, I was arrested on June 25th and spent five hours at Vine Street, London's famous police station, in an ugly cell together with six other men. In the afternoon a police van took us to Kempton Park Race Course, where a Grenadier Guard gave us an unfriendly reception. We were shouted at, forced to queue up, searched; we had to give up our papers, money, lighters, knives, razor blades. Then we had to queue up once more for blankets and a mattress, tin bowl and plate. We were to spend the night with 500 others on the concrete floor of a big hall. In the evening someone poured tea into our bowls and put two slices of bread on the plate.

I found myself in the middle of a mass of unhappy people. I was overwhelmed by the unexpected and sudden separation from my wife and my work, and deeply angered by the wrong which I felt had been done to me.

Suddenly someone spoke to me. I saw a fat fellow, but there were strange hollows in his flesh. His eyes were full of greed and fear. "You're not eating your bread?" he asked. "No," I replied, as he hoped I would. He took the bread hastily and pushed chunks of it into his mouth. "I went through hell," he said, munching with delight. "Dunkirk. I was a lecturer in Brussels—had to flee. Yes, and I went through hell." And with a feverish glance at the picture of human misery in front of us, he said: "This is Paradise."

I shall never forget it; that fellow had upset my values.

Later I learned the full story of how fifty men, German refugees from Belgium and France, had been treated as prisoners and enemies by the fleeing French soldiers and put on a disused ship in Dunkirk harbour, after being marched to the coast for days. On that ship they had neither food nor water and were bombed day and night. When all hope seemed lost, the Germans entered the harbour and they were suddenly transferred to an English ship. They were finally sent to this clearing camp.

Next morning, coach after coach arrived with loads of unhappy men, who were dumped there. The same thing happened the next day and the day after. Then with a group of about 500 men, heavily guarded, I was put on a special train and moved off to an unknown destination—a prisoner for an unknown time.

We arrived at dawn, were marched through a suburb, and there we were. A big double gate opened like a lock, we were sluiced through in groups and found ourselves in Huyton camp, which consisted of a few suburban streets where the town ends, fenced off by barbed wire. Slum clearance houses meant for one family now had to house 15 to 20 men.

We received a palliasse and three blankets, a tin bowl and plate. We had neither bed, furniture, chair, nor table, and nothing to do but walk around and look at the barbed-wire fence which seemed to grow and stretch from day to day. Would we be sent to the Isle of Man, to Canada, to Australia; would we stay here for weeks, months, years? Barbed wire never made sense to me. A white line painted round the camp would have been just as effective. I started to draw, as I had not done for years. It gave me great pleasure. I was not idle any more. Others

worked in the kitchen, or did office work. Some lectured and others listened to them, but the great majority did nothing but just feel unhappy.

There was a tree in one corner of the camp, carefully wrapped in a loose netting of barbed wire. We called it "the imprisoned tree" and it was for us a symbol. We knew it was stronger than the barbed wire, and would outlast it. Would we?

There was one fellow with whom I shared a room, or rather a corner of the floor. He was a miner. His hands were used to work; hammer and pickaxe were his tools. He had no mental tricks to help him jump the barbed wire. He hardly ever smiled. For him, this enforced idleness was almost unbearable.

Things slowly improved in the camp. Men over sixty were given a bedstead. We had a table and two chairs per house; we sometimes could go for a walk outside the camp, accompanied by a few soldiers and a sergeant. We had entertainments and concerts. An art exhibition was arranged, at which the excellent Camp Commander delivered a remarkable speech full of understanding and encouragement. But all this did not take away the feeling of captivity.

On September 21st, I was told that my release had been granted. My firm had claimed me back on the day of my arrest. The trial of patience had lasted three months. I left many friends behind and they stood waving through the wire fence, which I hoped would come down for them soon.

Before catching the train, I phoned my firm. Would they inform my wife? I would arrive at 6 p.m. in Euston Station. Yes, they would—if the phone worked. The train started and England's beautiful and peaceful landscape floated past the window. It was a sheer delight—this continuation of happy meadows, smiling hills, shepherded by old trees. I soon was dreaming of the near future. I would see my wife, our home. I already felt the hot bath, sat in the easy chair, stroked our Siamese cat, which would recognise me at once, but look with amazement at my beard. So would my wife.

London! The train slowly moved in through the gathering darkness. On the platform stood my friend. He laughed at my beard, put me in his car and drove to the place where I was to find my wife, who had left our flat for a safer suburb. The sirens sounded their warning while we drove along, and when we arrived the anti-aircraft guns were barking all around.

He led me through the dark to the back of a big house. I saw a dim light through an open door and a few people silhouetted in it. Someone (who later turned out to be a friend of my wife) shouted my name, kissed me heartily, said "Wait" and disappeared. I took a few steps up and down then heard a small voice near me say my name questioningly.

We kissed each other in the dark while the guns roared. I saw her pale face for a second in the flash of gun fire. Then she led me quickly into the air-raid shelter, where many people stared or smiled at us. I had to smile back, shake hands and acknowledge friendly greetings.

Half an hour later my wife lay down on a narrow wooden bench and I placed myself under it on the concrete floor. "This is Paradise," I said to myself, and I smiled in the dark.

HUYTON CAMP 1940

Our Fellow-Internee H. J. Rehfisch

From the July issue of your paper I learned that my "Kollege" in law and authorship, H. J. Rehfisch, died at the age of 79. I met Rehfisch for the last time 20 years ago, as a fellow-prisoner in Huyton. As I stood in front of the small cottage where I lived as "housefather" with my son and fourteen other Germans (including four "Aryans"), Rehfisch passed by with the Professor of Literature, Fischer, and a young writer. He asked me to join them, as he wanted

to discuss with us his idea for a new work. At a quiet spot near the wire he explained that he felt an urge to write a play illustrating the creative and natural power of the female sex. I asked him if he did not think "Penthesilea", by Kleist, an outstanding play on the subject he had in mind. In a voice full of emotion he exclaimed: "Penthesilea! It was just a personal experience connected with this play that gave me the impulse to write on this subject." Then he told us that he recently had a joyful reunion in England with his wife, who had left him many years before, because she felt she could no longer be dependent on him after having read Kleist's "Penthesilea". At the conclusion of our talk I said that in my opinion the plot was too abstract and that, to make it lively, a foil for the heroine was necessary, namely, a more light-hearted and amusing type of the female sex. He, however, did not seem to agree.

I do not know whether Rehfisch gave up his plan later, or whether he made unsuccessful efforts to write a play on the outline prepared by him. I learn, however, from the interesting essay by L. Weltmann in the July number of *AJR Information*, that he wrote a play in 1952 entitled "Lysistrata" and that his last work was a novel on Lysistrata, "Lysistrata's Hochzeit", based on Aristophanes' story of the Athenian and Spartan women's plot. Rehfisch, as Weltmann comments, lends a "humorous wisdom to the relationship of the sexes in a changing world". I wonder whether Rehfisch turned his originally-contemplated serious drama on the lines of "Penthesilea" into a comedy modelled on "Lysistrata".

ADOLPH ASCH.

LEO BAECK INSTITUTE LECTURE

The first series of lectures organised by the Leo Baeck Institute ended with an illustrated talk delivered by Dr. Helen Rosenau on "Problems of Assimilation in Jewish Art".

Dr. Rosenau dealt with this question in an historical sequence and differentiated between three periods. First came a creative period (the period regarded as early Christian), when the Jews had an enormous influence in Roman circles and did not, in fact, assimilate more than the world assimilated to them; in this period a very great Jewish art was possible. The period of the Middle Ages followed, when the Jews were confined in the Ghetto and not even allowed to enter craft guilds, and from this period one could hardly expect a Jewish Rembrandt or a Jewish Michelangelo to emerge. Finally, there was the period of emancipation, when the emphasis was on conformity, and it was difficult for a Jewish artist to become very great; a great artist, in Dr. Rosenau's view, is one who challenges his environment and cannot completely assimilate. In our day we have produced, in Epstein, the one great artist who could really transcend his environment.

Amongst much unfamiliar material, the audience was shown interesting examples of German-Jewish craftsmanship and Dr. Rosenau traced the influence of Jewish patronage, in particular on synagogue building in Germany. The well-chosen illustrations high-lighted a fascinating talk.

The lectures of the Leo Baeck Institute have evoked a most gratifying response. A second series of these lectures, to be devoted to different aspects of modern German-Jewish history, will commence in November with a lecture by Dr. F. H. Eisner on "Heine und Meyerbeer".

A.P.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Jews in Magdeburg

Dear Sir,

May I correct a mistake in Dr. A. Karger's letter in your August issue? Dr. R. Lewin's last Ministry was not at Koenigsberg but at Breslau, where in autumn, 1938, he became 2nd Rabbi of the New (Liberal) Synagogue, and in the beginning of 1939 succeeded Dr. Vogelstein as "Gemeindeführer". Unfortunately he could not emigrate and was killed by the Nazis.

Yours sincerely,

P. ROSTEN.

44 Cricklade Avenue,
Streatham Hill, S.W.2.

LIBRIS

Wir kaufen Einzelwerke, Bibliotheken,
Autographen und moderne Graphik
Direktor: Dr. Joseph Suschitzky
38a, BOUNDARY ROAD, LONDON, N.W.8
Telephone: MAI 3030

F. Reinach

EDUCATIONAL TOUR OF THE RHINELAND

I am on the staff of a large commercial college in the Midlands, where the Principal is always on the look-out for new ideas. Having heard that commercial apprenticeships had been compulsory in Germany for a considerable time, while they are only in their infancy in this country, he wanted to see some German commercial colleges at work. When he asked me, as "the German expert," to arrange an official visit, I at first hesitated, thinking that I was mentally somewhat "vorbelaestet". In the end I agreed. The German Embassy in London and their Academic Exchange Service gave us every possible assistance, and so eight of us, experts in Accountancy, Management Studies, Time and Motion Studies, Commercial Law, and related subjects, spent part of our Whitsun holiday seeing for ourselves German commercial education in action.

Within a week at our disposal we decided to concentrate on the Rhineland, where Cologne, Heidelberg, and Mannheim were our chief ports of call. At an official reception in Cologne we were welcomed on behalf of the Government of Rhineland-Westphalia by its chief inspector for commercial education, assisted by all the principals of the various commercial colleges in the town. We were invited to visit any commercial colleges we liked, even including a very good furniture school, and to participate in the lessons. No English schoolteacher could fail to notice how much less self-conscious German children are and how much more forthcoming in class discussion. There seems to be less specialisation at a fairly early age than is the case here, and more emphasis is laid on general cultural subjects. A good deal of seminar work is done, and on entering a classroom where a geographical lecture was in progress I found the standard so high that I did not realise for some time that the lecturer was only a pupil who had made a special study of his subject. My colleagues' lack of German was counter-balanced by the pupils' excellent English, which enabled the former to conduct some classes in English. In a special class, where young ladies were being trained as commercial interpreters, a lively discussion in English was in progress on the subject of tabloid newspapers and the Sunday Press in England. After Cologne our next business call was at the Alfred Weber Institute at Heidelberg. We were received by a Professor of Economics and several young lecturers, and the difference between the generations was at once obvious to us all. The former reminded me of the older type of rather aloof and formal German university professor; the younger men were informal and seemed to be simply waiting for an opportunity to exchange ideas with us. They had done post-graduate work in English-speaking countries, their outlook was Western, and, as regards economics, more narrowly European. Our experience was similar at the "Wirtschaftshochschule" at Mannheim. The two professors who received us there were middle-aged men, courteous but reserved. The difference between an English and a German commercial college became apparent to me. "What happens to your students once they have left you?" one of my colleagues asked. "That is not our responsibility, although we occasionally help them to get a job," was the Professor's reply. "You see, we are just civil servants, whose task is accomplished when we have given them a broad commercial education." German education at all levels seemed to us more academic and less adapted to specific needs than it is in this country. At a college in this country young people are trained to become Chartered Accountants or perhaps Cost Accountants, whereas in Germany many of these same young men would take accountancy as part of a wider course leading to the Diplom Kaufmann. The standard of work in accountancy certainly did not seem to my colleagues higher over there than it is here. As to Management Studies, which are much to the fore in this country, we seemed unable to find out a great deal about them.

When the official part of our discussion was over I usually broached the subject of anti-Semitism in Germany. This was by no means easy to do, as one has first to overcome a feeling of deep and apparently genuine shame on the part of the Germans. On one occasion, however, the subject was broached by the head of a college

in Cologne. As we were walking along a street he pointed out a building, and told me it was the synagogue on which the swastikas had appeared on Christmas Eve. I then asked him what significance anti-Semitism had today. He reflected for some time, then said that if I wanted a sincere reply some of the older generation found it impossible to renounce completely their political past, which had sometimes had an anti-Jewish bias; there was, of course, also the lunatic fringe. But thinking of his own college staff, he was certainly prepared to vouch for the absence of anti-Semitism among the younger people. Would I like to teach at his college for a year (in any case, he was short of teachers), so that I could make my own observations? As I declined, he suggested inviting me to stay with him for a week of my next holidays. "Was the ordinary German citizen not too passive with regard to the synagogue smearings, leaving everything to the police?" I asked. "Yes," he agreed, "but lack of civil courage was, of course, an old German failing". "Why are so many former Nazis everywhere in high offices?" I continued. "This is a criticism one often hears in Germany," he replied, adding that he personally disapproved of the Government's attitude. "Are the most recent events in German history taught truthfully in German schools?" was my final question. Again he admitted that some teachers for personal reasons never managed to get beyond 1919, but it was all there in the history books. He even offered to send them to me, so that I could see for myself. (Alas, they haven't arrived yet!)

At Heidelberg University I heard an interesting story from a lecturer aged about thirty-four. He came from a lower-middle-class family. His parents were respectable, but intellectually inferior to him; they had been divorced and generally had had very little influence on his life. He had been completely under the influence of the Hitler Youth organisation; in the war he would have carried out any order whatever given to him, and would have been capable of committing any crime. He could not understand why I looked surprised. After the war he started reading widely, studying seriously for five years. His eyes were gradually opened, and he began to realise that he had worshipped false gods; yet emotionally he was still influenced by National Socialist prejudices. In 1950 he spent six weeks in England in a Students' Harvest Camp, where, under the influence of, and through personal friendship with the first Jew he had ever met, he at last freed himself from all traces of emotional anti-Semitism, from which he now claims to be completely cured. A long time before the anti-Semitic poison had left the body, I thought to myself. I wondered what conclusions I should draw from this instance, and how typical it was.

In comparison with the above, the post-war generation presents a more pleasing picture. The new student generation tends to be very individualistic, and anything smacking of the past, such as the Old Students' Association, is frowned upon. I had many a conversation with our very popular guide, a young Modern Language student from Bonn University. To test his reactions I sometimes spoke of "your leader", and the reason why I had left Germany; but he invariably replied that this man was not "his leader". He did not know that Thomas Mann had been deprived of this Honorary Degree of Doctor of Philosophy by his own University, but he was aware that Mann had been a refugee, and he thought he was at present as widely read as any German writer. Through the Press, the radio, television, and films such as "Night and Fog", he had become fully familiar with the terrible events of the Hitler period and they filled him with revulsion. "How could it all have happened?" the younger people sometimes asked their elders reproachfully, and he quoted ex-President Heuss's reference to collective shame. But he did not feel any personal guilt for the events of the past, and this attitude may well be shared by most of the younger generation. The degree of guilt, which the Germans feel, as a whole, obviously depends on many factors, and is bound to vary considerably; but the traveller gains the strong impression that nearly all of them can now see quite clearly the utter folly of a policy which once brought ruin and catastrophe to their country.

MISCELLANEOUS

GERMAN YOUTH EDUCATION

A recent survey on education, made at the request of the German News Agency "dpa", has brought to light that the anti-Semitic excesses at the beginning of this year have helped to increase and improve political education and the teaching of the recent past at most West German schools. However, before these incidents, the majority of the West German Federal States had taken measures to improve the situation. The survey disclosed that the review of history text books had not yet been completed in most Federal States.

The Federal Government has set up a special commission of scholars and university teachers which is to advise the authorities on questions of political education. The subjects to be investigated include the abuse of power and the persecution of Jews under the Nazi régime. Members of the commission are, amongst others: Professor Arnold Bergstraesser (Freiburg), Professor Max Horkheimer (Frankfurt), Professor Erich Kaufmann (Munich), Professor Hans Peters (Cologne), and Professor Hans Rothfels (Tuebingen).

GERMAN-U.S.A. EXCHANGE SCHEME

The B'nai B'rith in New York has announced an exchange of youth leaders and human rights experts with West Germany, which was due to begin on July 25th. The programme is described as the first of its kind to be undertaken by an American Jewish agency, and will involve all aspects of civic affairs, citizenship and democratic attitudes. The Germans will be given an opportunity of seeing the working of the American system of voluntary association.

Dr. von Brentano, the West German Foreign Minister, has approved the exchange scheme.

TRIER HONOURS FORMER JEWISH CITIZEN

Dr. O. W. Loeb (London) was awarded the Great Seal of his home town, Trier. Like his late father, who had been a member of the City Council, Dr. Loeb rendered outstanding services to the municipality before 1933.



THE LUTON KNITTING COMPANY LTD.

Manufacturers of Jersey Cloth
and Knitted Headwear

664-668 DUNSTABLE ROAD,
LUTON, BEDFORDSHIRE

Tel.: Luton 52516/7

LITERATURE AND ARTS

Old Acquaintances

REVIVAL OF EXPRESSIONISM

Forty years ago Kurt Pinthus, now a septuagenarian, published his "Menschheitsdämmerung", an anthology of expressionist poems, which established his reputation. However valuable and successful his contributions as a literary and dramatic critic had been, and although he crowned his career as a professor at an American university, where he covered new ground in the study of the world history of the theatre, it is as the editor of an anthology that his fame rests.

As an intimate friend of Werfel's and Hasenclever's, and as literary adviser to the publishers Kurt Wolff and Ernst Rowohlt, who were the propagandists of expressionism, Pinthus was extremely well qualified to compile this famous anthology.

Burned in 1933 as "degenerate art" and because of the racial prejudice against the editor and many of the poets presented by him, the book was out of print since that time. It is now in great demand by academic teachers and their students, who were anxious to become acquainted with a much-maligned period of literature which has come to the fore again. The original publisher, Ernst Rowohlt, has republished the anthology again as a double volume in his paperback series "Rowohlts Klassiker der Literatur und der Wissenschaft" (382 pp., DM 3.30). The illustrations have been augmented to include expressionist drawings by Ludwig Meidner, Kokoschka, Chagall and others, but the selection and the grouping of the poems has remained unchanged.

The poems are grouped by four movements—variations of a theme: Sturz und Schrei—Erweckung des Herzens—Aufruf und Empörung—Liebe den Menschen! True to his purpose, Pinthus gave a "Symphonie jüngster Dichtung". The only surviving contributors to the anthology, Heynicke, Klemm and Otten, were all born towards the end of the nineteenth century. Of the remaining twenty, five were victims of the First World War, one drowned skating on the Havel River and one died a natural death in 1920. Of the other "sehnsüchtig Verdammten", as Pinthus prophetically called them in his preface to the second edition, a number died during the emigration and some by their own hands when the Nazis overran France.

Expressionism was the last decisive group movement in German literature, born out of despair, in the hope of a new dawn of humanity. Of their despair Goethe's words on Werther, "be a man and don't follow my example", are most apt. Their enthusiasm was quickly burnt out. Many of these poets took refuge in extreme politics: some found their way to the shelter of religious tenets, and some compromised with the conventions in art and life. But it is interesting to note how the old fire was rekindled when leaders of the movement, such as Becher and Benn, wrote about it retrospectively a few years ago. And those whose formative years were influenced by these poets fall under their spell again. Though quite aware of their shortcomings, we feel overwhelmed by their message of good will and their concern about a new start after the disaster had befallen mankind. No similar eruption followed the Second World War.

Kasimir Edschmid, a prominent speaker for the group, in a recent article praised the essential part Jewish writers had had in this movement. However, Kafka, who had some trends in common with the movement, anticipated that it would be considered as something alien in the tradition of German literature.

Pinthus has added an elaborate bibliography and reliable biographical data—a most difficult and almost impossible task that nobody else could perform. In his new preface he puts this European literary vanguard in its right perspective by pointing out that they were, directly and indirectly, forerunners of writers such as Cocteau, Lorca, Tennessee Williams, Spender and others.

The poets represented in "Menschheitsdämmerung" were not concerned with artistic values. Nevertheless, many poems in this anthology still

appeal to us as works of art. Drama, however, was not their domain and little of permanent value remained. Yet their inspiration and impulses had some effect on others. One of the few good German plays after World War II, Borchert's "Draussen vor der Tür", was written in the expressionist vein and indicates what was lost by the violent interruption in 1933 and by the fact that, after the last war, the expressionists became known second-hand only, through their successors.

Of Paul Fechter's work "Das europäische Drama" (reviewed in this journal in August 1958), the third volume, which he finished but could not revise before his death, has just come out.* It deals both sympathetically and understandingly with the expressionist dramatists, and brings the exciting first nights admirably to life. Among the Jewish authors whose plays he analyses are Toller, Werfel, Brod, Feuchtwanger and Duschinsky, whose experiments have a common denominator with their non-Jewish confrères and a high percentage of whose works appear in the repertories.

LUTZ WELTMANN

* Vom Expressionismus zur Gegenwart. Bibliographisches Institut, Mannheim. 543 pp. DM. 24.00.

NEW EXHIBITION OF PHOEBUS TUTTNAUER

On September 15th Dr. Phoebus Tuttnauer's exhibition of paintings is to be opened by Lady McIndoe at Alfred Brod's Gallery. He is exhibiting 32 pictures, painted since his last one-man show in April, 1959, for admittance to which 500 people had queued on the opening day, and at which all his paintings were sold.

Dr. Phoebus Tuttnauer is well known in Jewish circles, especially among graduates of the universities of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

While still studying at the Gymnasium in Suczawa, Rumania, he belonged to the Zionist Student Society "Tikva" and he was one of the organisers of the first Zionist School pupils' congress which took place in Czernowitz in 1904. This Congress, forbidden by the authorities, was held in secret. At it Berl Locker was elected President and Phoebus Tuttnauer Secretary, who, together with Leo Schaffer (today Deputy General Secretary of the Zionist Federation), undertook a campaign to win Jewish youth over to Zionism. Tuttnauer also helped Meir Ebner, a friend of Theodor Herzl and delegate at the First Zionist Congress in Basle, to form Zionist groups and to propagate Zionism in Bukowina.

In Vienna, where Tuttnauer studied medicine, he was at first a member, then President of the Zionist union, "Jordania". His work was appreciated and he was elected Vice-President of the Zionist Federation in Austria, as well of the "Igul", the union of Zionist Fraternities.

In 1938 Dr. Phoebus Tuttnauer arrived in London as a refugee and here he continued his Zionist activities. In 1955 he took up painting as a hobby and soon his work was being recognised and exhibited in several well-known London galleries. The critics were unanimous in their praise of his work. "Tuttnauer"—wrote the *Manchester Guardian*—"is an outstanding artist" with "instinctive gifts for pattern and colour".

Dr. Tuttnauer's painting, "Boats at Rest", was accepted for last year's Summer Exhibition at the Royal Academy, and this year his painting, "Lugano—View on the Lake", was also hung there. He continues to produce paintings aglow with a youthful and delightful sense of colour.

The exhibition will be open until October 6th.

JOSEF FRAENKEL.

PICASSO PAINTING

A Picasso painting "The Old Jew with a Boy", which has been described as one of his greatest, has been sent from the Pushkin Museum in Moscow, and is now on exhibit at the Tate Gallery, together with the other Picassos from Russia.

Home News: Lutz Weltmann has written a book about Christopher Fry for Kiepenheuer & Witsch.—Sigmund Freud's grandson Clement, owner of the "Royal Court Theatre Club", has an acting part in "Make Mine Mink".—Tania Lieven, Albert's ex-wife, produced "Search Party" on I.T.V. here.—Martin Miller is playing in B. Kops's "The Dream of Peter Mann" in Edinburgh.—Hans Jacob, the unequalled international interpreter and translator, who is living in Paris, came to London for a medical congress.—Michael Rittermann is in Diego Fabbri's "Man on Trial" in Edinburgh.—Erich Fried is adapting John Arden's "Sergeant Musgrave's Dance", in German, for Rowohlt.—German actress Margit Saad is coming to London to act in "The Rebel", starring Tony Hancock.—Berlin-born Ernest Bornemann joined "Freies Fernsehen", the German I.T.V. in Frankfurt.

Too Late: When Kurt Schwitters wrote his once-famous poem, "Anna Blume", in the early 'twenties and made his "collages" out of old newspapers, pieces of string, matchboxes and time-tables, nobody except the Dada people took him seriously. Shortly before he died in 1948 in London Jack Bilbo, who is now back in Berlin and runs a souvenir shop, showed Schwitters' work in his little gallery off Haymarket; he was terribly poor then. Now, the American weekly, *Time*, has given him a whole page and published his "Paintings With Stars"; and the current "Biennale" in Venice is showing 81 of his works, worth a fortune.

Milestones: Hans Thimig, the youngest member of that famous family, is sixty years old in Vienna.—Another 60th birthday was celebrated by Robert Siodmak, who started his career as film director 30 years ago with "Menschen am Sonntag" in Berlin. After leaving Germany in 1933, he made a name for himself in Paris and Hollywood and returned some years ago to Europe.—Hans Moser, one of the most likeable comedians of stage and screen, he became 80 in Vienna. Because he started with Eisenbach and in cabaret, everybody took him for a Jew, but he stayed on under Hitler. Five years ago he became a member of the "Burg".—Richard Bars, who wrote lyrics for many operettas and is an expert on copyright questions, celebrated his 70th birthday in Hamburg.—On the night of her 80th birthday Tilla Durieux appeared on TV in Cologne. The Vienna-born actress first made a name for herself as "Salome" in Berlin. She financed Piscator's theatre, was married to Eugen Spiro, Paul Cassirer, and L. Katzenellenbogen, and published two partly-autobiographical books.

Obituary: Near his home in Bavaria Hans Albers died of a liver ailment; he was the unforgettable "Liliom" and idol of a generation of picturegoers. His funeral took place in Hamburg, where he was born 68 years ago.—Paul Barney, the former director of Breslau's theatre, who survived Hitler's concentration camps, died in Vienna.—In Munich Liesl Karlstadt, Karl Valentin's former partner, has died at the age of 67.—Gerty Pommer, the wife of film producer Eric Pommer, died in Hollywood.—In New York Leopold Jessner's widow, Elsbeth died.—In Basle Roda Roda's widow died.—Eva Grosz, widow of George Grosz, died in Berlin.—In Berlin the 79-year-old composer, Clemens Schmalstich, has also died.

Germany: Fritz Kortner, currently producing "Lysistrata" with Romy Schneider on TV, will play Brecht's "Galilei" on TV next.—Friedrich Hollander, scoring "Spukschloss im Spessart", directed by Kurt Hoffman with Curt Bois in the cast, will write and compose the new Trude Kolmann show at Munich's "kleine Freiheit".—The new "Philharmonie" will be designed by Scharoun and built at Kemperplatz in Berlin's "Tiergarten". Dr. G. Skopnik, the new director of Berlin's "Freie Volksbühne", will open with Kaiser's "Von morgens bis mitternachts".—Balsar, Gustav Froehlich, Elisabeth Neumann-Viertel, and von Mayerinck played "Jedermann" in Munich.—Heinz Rosen will produce "Fledermaus" at the Opera Berlin.

PEM

FROM THE ISRAELI SCENE

CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE

More than 40 of the world's most distinguished scientists gathered in Israel for the International Conference on the Advancement of Science in the New States held at the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot.

It was the aim of the conference to examine the link between the scientific revolution and the emancipation of new nations.

Delegations from more than 20 Afro-Asian countries attended the conference. Although invitations to Eastern bloc countries were sent six months ago, and Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria sent affirmative replies, all the Eastern bloc countries thereafter rejected the invitation, following Russia's decision not to attend.

AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO HEBREW UNIVERSITY

The Executive Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University and Director of its Department of Organisation and Information, Mr. B. Cherrick, recently passed through London on his way back to Israel from the U.S.A., where he has spent some time working with the President of the American Friends of the University on various reorganisational plans. He gave details of a million dollars' worth of American donations to the Hebrew University to a representative of *The Jewish Chronicle*.

A sum of \$350,000, one of the largest individual donations ever made, was to be used for the construction of a physics building. Another gift would be spent on a Students' Union Centre consisting of three buildings to house the offices of the students' employment organisation, for recreational facilities, and for a gymnasium and communal hall. The third gift of \$100,000 came from a non-Jew who was interested in any project which would help underdeveloped countries to become self-supporting. His gift was to be used for a three-year agricultural project to be undertaken by the University.

During his visit to the U.S.A., Mr. Cherrick had invited Mr. Robert Frost, the 86-year-old American poet, to lecture at the Hebrew University.

THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS

One of the productions now being planned by Twentieth Century-Fox is "Project Dead Sea Scrolls", to be made entirely on location in Israel and Jordan.

STANDARD SCRIPT DESIGNED

A standard Hebrew script has been designed by a committee of educationists and artists, set up by the Ministry of Education. One of its features is the elimination of thick and thin strokes, in view of the increasing use of ballpoint pens.

SPORTS

David Locker, a 22-year-old Israeli, has arrived in Britain to become the trainer for one year for Tranmere Rovers, the English Third Division team. Their Manager is confident that Locker can lift them up into the Second Division.

Israel is represented at the Olympic Games by 34 competitors, including a 12-man basketball team. The funds for the total expense of about £16,000 were raised from contributions by public bodies, Government grants, and football pools.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE PLANNED

The Cabinet has set up a committee to consider the creation of a national health scheme which is to cover the entire population.

GERMAN CONVALESCENT HOME IN NAHARYAH

A convalescent home in which racial persecutees of the Nazi régime may spend a fortnight's holiday free of charge was recently established in Naharyah. The necessary funds were collected in Germany at the initiative of Herr Friedrich Notacker of Eisenach near Pforzheim who had paid a visit to Israel three years ago.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

According to Mr. Efraim Milo, Director of the Israeli Juvenile Probation Service, who visited this country recently as a member of the Israeli delegation to the second U.N. World Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, there has been an alarming increase in the rate of juvenile delinquency. Juvenile crime statistics for the first half of 1960 indicated a 50% increase over the 1959 figures.

Mr. Milo explained that before there had been two major sources of delinquency—the backward and impoverished section of the community and the new immigrants, particularly those from Oriental countries. However, recently there had been an increase in anti-social behaviour among pampered and bored youngsters from middle-class homes, particularly in Tel Aviv.

HELP FOR SINGAPORE

According to a statement made by the Singapore Minister of Health, close consultations are being held by the Singapore and Israel Governments, in order to enlist the help of the Israeli Government in improving the standard of health in Singapore.

It is understood that Israel has agreed to send specialists to Singapore and has offered to give two or three scholarships to enable Singapore students to study medicine at the Hebrew University. The Israeli Government has also offered to send out a medical research unit, which would work in collaboration with the Singapore Government and the University of Malaya.

PRIZE IN INTERNATIONAL SONG COMPETITION

At Pesaro, Italy, fourteen nations competed in an International Song Contest for the best song of 1960. Israel won the coveted award with a marching song, "Hoppa Hey", sung by the Israeli singer, Zinra Ornatt, and composed by the young composer, Naomi Shemer, soon to visit England for musical studies. The Italian version has already been released on a "Cetra" recording.

INDIAN VISITORS

A delegation from an Indian sect, claiming kinship with the Jews, is to visit Israel shortly to investigate possibilities for members of the sect settling in Israel. This sect, of about 100,000 adherents, believes that they are descendants of Cochin Jews who were converted by Christian missionaries. The Indian sect, now that the Cochin Jews have settled in Israel, also wishes to do so.

SPY CHARGE

Professor Kurt Sitte, head of the Haifa Technion Physics Department, has been arrested on suspicion of supplying information to an unnamed foreign power. He is a leading non-Jewish physicist born in Czechoslovakia, and a former inmate of Buchenwald. The Professor was engaged on research concerning defence against radioactive radiation during manned space flights, undertaken under a grant from the United States Air Force.

SOVIET CLAIM TO ISRAELI PROPERTIES

A Russian delegation has been having talks with representatives of the Israeli Government in Tel Aviv, in connection with the future of Russian property in Israel. This property belonged partly to the Tsar, partly to a Prince Sergey and partly to the Russian Orthodox Church. Estates and public buildings in Jaffa, Jerusalem, Nazareth and Affula are included.

Discussion now centres on the value of the property, as it is understood that Israel has expressed readiness to recognise the Soviet claim.

A GERMAN ON ISRAEL

Burghard Freudenfeld is a German, apparently a disciple of Max Weber's, and he has written a book* for German readers. "The State of Israel", he says in the preface, "is closely bound up with the recent German past, and will remain so for many years to come." Many details he submits will therefore be well known to the Jewish reader. Nevertheless, there is much in the book to commend.

As a German the author has a more detached attitude than would be possible for a Jew. This enables him to describe Israel—the birth of the State, the first ten years of its existence, and the possible future trends—with a distinction, clarity and realism that captivate, from first to last. There is no problem of importance concerning Israel which Freudenfeld does not go into thoroughly. Not merely has he studied the relevant literature, such as the classic studies on Zionism, the memoirs of the great Zionists, the philosophical investigations on Judaism, but he has also stayed in Israel and steeped himself in the atmosphere of the country, studied the problems on the spot and talked to all types of people. His attitude, however, is not one of cool reserve. The book, with its blue-white cover, is full of warmth and sympathy. Take the descriptions of the surviving Middle European Jewry with their high level of culture and social discipline and the part they played in the rise of the State; the new type of Israeli man and woman; the tragic procession of the thousands of children whose parents perished in Hitler's concentration camps. Most remarkable of all are his words at the beginning of part two: "The fundamental attitude of Israel is a passionate and dynamic energy."

Here is, without doubt, a friend and admirer of our people.

PAUL WOHLFAHRT.

*Burghard Freudenfeld, *Israel. Experiment einer Wiedergeburt*. Kösel-Verlag, München, 1959. 158 pages. DM. 6.80.

GERMAN TEACHERS' TOUR

Twenty-two German teachers, mainly from Hesse, visited Israel recently. The German Coordinating Council of Associations for Christian-Jewish Co-operation and El Al arranged the tour.

EXPORT TO GERMANY

Two large West German business concerns have been negotiating with a number of Israeli exporters. They showed interest in the import of Israeli vegetables, fruit, frozen chickens, sweets and textiles, and it is understood that many products have been purchased on a trial basis.

DISPLAYS AT INTERNATIONAL FAIR

More than 100 Israeli firms were represented at the Izmir International Fair. The products displayed by them included nylon yarns, paper products, fertilisers and chemicals.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER INVITED

Herr Ferdinand Graf, the Austrian Minister of Defence, is to visit Israel towards the end of the year. He has been invited by the Israeli Government and intends studying Israel's mobilisation plans.

ISRAELIS CAPTURE LUDWIG ZIND

Ludwig Zind, the notorious German anti-Semite, has been captured at Naples by Israeli seamen from the ships "Theodor Herzl" and "Yehuda". He was handed over to the Italian police authorities. Zind admitted his identity to the Italian police.

The seamen saw Zind in a Naples street, became suspicious and followed him. He told one of the men, who engaged him in conversation, that his pictures had filled the German papers, and that he had been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for anti-Jewish remarks.

Zind had fled from Germany when he was sentenced after stating: "Hitler did not kill enough Jews". He was supplied with false documents by Nazis working in Egypt and obtained a post at a university in Libya.

The West German Ministry of Justice has taken exploratory steps towards the extradition of Zind.

BIRTHDAYS

DR. GERTRUD LUCKNER 60

On September 26th, Dr. Gertrud Luckner (Freiburg i.B.) will celebrate her 60th birthday. Jews from Germany have special reason to express to her their gratitude on the occasion of this happy event. She is one of those brave non-Jewish people who courageously helped the Jews during the years of their persecution. As a close helpmate of the Archbishop of Freiburg, she established contacts with Jewish organisations and personalities, including Dr. Leo Baeck. When her activities were discovered, she was imprisoned in the Ravensbrueck Concentration Camp. Work for mutual understanding between Christians and Jews is still in the foreground of her activities, and the so-called *Freiburger Rundbriefe*, edited by her under the auspices of the Roman Catholic *Deutscher Caritasverband*, testify to the spirit in which she serves this great task. Her activities during and after the war have also resulted in personal relationships with many Jews from Germany, and she was one of the first Germans who were invited to visit Israel. We extend our sincerest congratulations to Gertrud Luckner and wish her many years to come of unimpaired service to the causes to which she has devoted her life.

DR. FRANZ SELIGSOHN 80

Dr. Franz Seligsohn will be 80 on September 15th. In Berlin, where he lived prior to his emigration, he was a lawyer at the "Kammergericht" and he is also the well-known author of several standard legal works. After having spent a number of years in Brazil he came to this country after the war and, shortly after his

arrival, was appointed a legal adviser in the United Restitution Office (London) Ltd. He went into retirement a few months ago, much to the regret of his colleagues and the many clients to whom he had been a trusted and successful helper. The sense of loss felt by all those who know him through his work, is only mitigated by their realisation that his vigour and health permit him to enjoy his well-deserved freedom from professional duties; that he can follow up his many interests and use some of his time to visit the beautiful places the world has to offer to an open-minded traveller. We wish Franz Seligsohn many further years of happiness.

DR. ALFRED STRAUS 80

On September 8th Dr. Alfred Straus, for many years a member of the AJR Board, will be 80. On behalf of the many members of our Association who are among his friends, we wish to convey our heartiest congratulations to Dr. and Mrs. Straus and hope that the vigour of body and mind which distinguishes this octogenarian will be allotted to him for many more years.

Dr. Straus, who started practice in Frankfurt a.M. in 1903, was one of the busiest and most eminent dental surgeons of that city. For many years he was President of the Society of Dental Surgeons (Zahnärztlicher Verein) and acted as officially appointed expert on dental surgery with the Frankfurt courts of justice until the Nazis came to power.

He was a member of the Frankfurt Lodge (B'nai B'rith) and when, after the First World War, the Marcus-Horovitz Lodge was founded he was delegated to the new Lodge. He took a keen interest in the work of the Order and in all Jewish matters.

Until his emigration in the autumn of 1938 he was a member of the Board of the Frankfurt Jewish Community.

In this country Dr. Straus, who was 58 years of age when he immigrated, has not practised as a dental surgeon. Yet in the interest of his colleagues he took a leading part in the negotiations aiming at bringing about an alleviation of the conditions governing the admission of ex-German dentists, negotiations which—as is well known—have eventually been crowned with success.

Dr. Straus has succeeded also in this country in making many friends. The Executive of the AJR, as well as his friends, trust that for many years to come they will be able to turn to him for advice and assistance.

PROFESSOR PAUL ROSENSTEIN 85

The famous surgeon and former Director of the Berlin Jewish Hospital, Professor Paul Rosenstein, recently celebrated his 85th birthday in Rio de Janeiro.

FRANK GODFREY 60

On September 7, Mr. Frank Godfrey will celebrate his 60th birthday. He has been a member of the AJR Board for many years and, from the outset, took a particular interest in the social work of the organisation. When the first Old Age Home, Otto Schiff House, was founded, he immediately became a member of the House Committee. Since then, he has devoted most of his spare time to the well-being of the residents and, due to his human understanding for their needs, has been a trusted friend to them. At the same time, his co-operation has been a very great asset to the team of Committee members. His colleagues on the Board as well as on the House Committee, and his many other friends wish him many happy returns of the day.

little X

Patent No. 790150



BY

Silhouette

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

"BABETTE"

Coffee Lounge and
Restaurant

8, HALLSWELLE PARADE, N.W.11
(opposite Temple Fortune Odeon)
Phone: SPeedwell 7432

THE DORICE

Continental Cuisine—Licensed

169a Finchley Rd., N.W.3
(MAL. 6301)

PARTIES CATERED FOR

STANDARD SEWING MACHINE SERVICE LTD.
ELITE TYPEWRITER Co. Ltd.

WEL. 2528

All Makes Bought, Sold & Exchanged
Repairs, Maintenance



18 CRAWFORD STREET, BAKER STREET, W.1

WORLD-WIDE TRAVEL

Through

BARON TRAVEL COMPANY

15, EDGWAREBURY GARDENS,
EDGWARE, MIDDLESEX.

Tel.: STOnegrove 5019 - 8626

Cables: TRANSBARON, EDGWARE.

PROPRIETOR: J. G. J. BARON, A.T.A.I.

ALWAYS AT YOUR PERSONAL SERVICE

MEMBER OF TRAVEL TRADE ASSOCIATION & BRITISH TRAVEL & HOLIDAYS ASSOCIATION

COMFORTABLE HOME
FOR OLD LADIES

Moderate Terms.

68, Shoot-up Hill, N.W.2
Phone: GLA. 5838

The Exclusive Salon de Corseterie

Mme H. LIEBERG
871, FINCHLEY ROAD

(Next to the Post Office, Golders Green)

Phone: SPeedwell 8673

Ready-made and to measure.

EXPERT AND QUALIFIED FITTERS

PERSONALIA

AWARD FOR RUDOLF CALLMANN

In recognition of his work for the promotion of understanding between Germans and Jews after the war, Dr. Rudolf Callmann (New York) has been awarded the Federal Cross of Merit, First Class. Dr. Callmann, a well-known lawyer and author of several standard works published first in Germany and later in the U.S., is a member of the Presidium of the "Council of Jews from Germany" and Chairman of the Board of the "American Federation of Jews from Central Europe".

DUBLIN LL.D FOR VICTOR GOLLANZ

Trinity College, Dublin, has awarded the honorary degree of LL.D on Mr. Victor Gollanz, the well-known publisher. The deputy Public Orator, when presenting the degree, stated that Mr. Gollanz had "maintained the cause of liberty and justice, tempered with liberality and humaneness".

EUGEN FUCHS AND LUDWIG HOLLAENDER

Biographical Material Required

Dr. Alfred Hirschberg, Sao Paulo, Brazil, Caixa Postal 5491 asks us to publish the following notice:

"For biographical studies of Eugen Fuchs and Ludwig Hollaender, which I have been asked to write by the Leo Baeck Institute for their Year Book, I require material, published and unpublished, from the pen of these two leaders of the C.V.; also material about them, particularly letters, memoirs, obituary articles, etc.

"I would heartily request all who have such material at their disposal to let me know what they possess and in what form it could be sent to me."

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Births

Gerson.—A son (David Arthur Harold) was born on August 20th, 1960, to Gina (née Bauer) and Frank Gerson; a brother to Deborah Judith, 278 Moor Green Lane, Moseley, Birmingham, 13.

Birthdays

Witepski.—Mrs. Elsa Witepski (née Blumenthal), 1 Beaconsfield Road, Blackheath, S.E.3 (formerly Kassel), celebrates her 80th birthday on September 4th.

Deaths

Lowenstein.—Frieda Lowenstein (née Suskind), of 27 Windermere Road, Shrewsbury, Shrops., passed away on May 30th at the "Strathallan" Nursing Home, Bournemouth. Deeply mourned by her husband, Hugo Lowenstein.

Michalski.—Elsa Michalski passed away on August 11th at her home in London, aged 79 years, widow of Martin Michalski, Berlin, and mother of H. M. Mitchell, 41 Rutland Gate, London, S.W.7.

Schoeps.—Johann-Friedrich Schoeps, 2 Orchard Street, Cambridge (formerly Breslau), passed away peacefully on August 4th. Deeply mourned by his wife Lotte Schoeps (née Rogosinski) and sister Elsa C. Sheldon.

APPOINTMENT TO DUTCH SUPREME COURT

Professor Dr. I. Kisch, Professor of International Private Law and Comparative Law and Chairman of the Netherlands Rabbinical Seminary, has been appointed a Judge of the Netherlands Supreme Court.

ASSOCIATION OF LIBRARIES OF JUDAICA AND HEBRAICA IN EUROPE

The Sponsoring Committee and the Executive of the Association of Libraries of Judaica and Hebraica in Europe held their annual meeting on July 27th, 1960. Mr. Barnett Janner, M.P., Chairman of the Sponsoring Committee, was in the Chair, and Dr. R. Edelmann, Copenhagen, Chairman of the Executive, reported on the activities during the preceding year.

The Association now comprises 15 member-libraries, i.e. most of the existing Jewish libraries in Europe, and contact has been made with others. The Central Bureau of the Association, which is located in the Jewish Department of the Royal Library of Copenhagen, receives a growing number of inquiries on bibliographical matters, as well as requests from all over the world, from institutions and private scholars, to trace books needed for research work.

The first full course for the training of Jewish librarians, established by the Association in 1958 in co-operation with the Danish State School of Librarianship, has been completed by a candidate who received a scholarship from the Claims Conference. Shorter courses on problems of Jewish Librarianship were also held. New courses, to start in September next, have been advertised in the Jewish press.

OBITUARY

BETTY FRANKENSTEIN

Betty Frankenstein, who died suddenly at the age of 78 in an airplane on a journey from Jerusalem to Munich, and was buried in Jerusalem, was well known to all Zionists in Germany, and to many other people, Zionists and non-Zionists, who visited the famous house, Meinekestrasse 10, in Berlin between the two wars. "Betty" was not only the head of the Office and the Organising Secretary, she was an "institution", the very soul of the whole establishment. This physically disabled woman served the Zionist cause with unparalleled devotion and unselfishness; all had the greatest respect for her integrity and strength of character. Placed at the centre of a turbulent movement, with its diversity—and sometimes clash—of personalities, Betty maintained a standard of objectivity and humanity which endeared her to all who worked with her. In her the spirit was victorious over the weakness of the body. Her idealism and warmth of personality will remain unforgotten in the hearts of all who knew her. R.W.

OTTO ESKELES

The banker and communal worker Otto Eskeles passed away in Haifa at the age of 73. In Berlin, where he lived prior to his emigration, he was a partner of the well-known firm Gebr. Heymann; at the same time, he took an active part in the work of the Berlin Jewish community of the "Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle", and of the Zionist Organisation. In Israel he put his knowledge as a financial expert at the disposal of various enterprises set up in the interest of the economic development of the country. He was also associated with the work of the Israeli organisation of Jews from Central Europe. As a personality who devoted his life to the benefit of his fellow-Jews he will be gratefully remembered by all who knew him.

Weinstein.—Rosa Weinstein (formerly Salzburg) passed away peacefully on Saturday, August 13th, after a stroke in her 82nd year. Deeply mourned by her sons, Victor Weinstein, 344 Ewell Road, Surbiton, Surrey, and Walter Weinstein, Tel Aviv, daughter Elsa Steindler, 7 Glenallan House, North End Crescent, London, W.14, her daughters-in-law, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

CLASSIFIED

Situations Vacant

HOUSEKEEPER for bachelor in Harrogate. Excellent post for experienced, trustworthy, capable person. State age, exp., salary. Ref. required. Box 711.

SECRETARY required for Director of leading Non-Ferrous Metal Company. Position calls for lady with efficiency in shorthand/typewriting and general office routine. Write stating experience and salary required to: Secretary, International Refining Co. Ltd., Sugar House Lane, Stratford, London, E.15.

Situations Wanted

Men

OFFICE Administrator seeks position of trust and responsibility. Offers all-round commercial experience, common sense and loyalty. Box 713.

GENTLEMAN, versatile, excellent references, executive experience in all office work, seeks suitable position. Box 714.

OPTICIAN, fully qualified, State registered, Orthodox, seeks position in this line or in wholesale firm for electrical articles. Box 715.

CLERK, pensioner, eager to work, reliable, good at figures, seeks part-time work, e.g. records, or as messenger or similar. Pref. mornings. Box 716.

HUNG. REF, 52, seeks part-time work as packer or light clerical work, little knowl. English. Box 717.

Women

FILING clerk or work in factory, full-time, wanted by woman, 47, previously employed as home help. Box, 720.

Accommodation Required

ELDERLY LADY requires well-furnished, centrally heated room, partial board. Permanent. Box 721.

Personal

ANGLO-JEWISH MATRIMONIAL SERVICE, 4 Cambridge Court, Amhurst Park, N.16. Phone: STA. 6721. Suitable introductions throughout United Kingdom on a strictly confidential non-profit basis. Weekdays 8-9 p.m., Sunday 6-9 p.m.

WIDOW, Continental, middle-aged, independent, youthful appearance, wants to meet well-educated gentleman also of Continental origin, up to 65 years, with own means. Box 712.

Miscellaneous

MASSEUSE, experienced, well recommended, can take on a few more clients. Box 718.

PARTNER, lady or gentleman, wanted for small Estate Agency, Baker Street, W.1. Box 719.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR permanently and safely removed by qualified Physiotherapist and Electrolysis-Facials, Body Massage, Remedial Exercises, Visits arranged. Mrs. Dutch, D.R.E., 239 Willesden Lane, N.W.2 (WIL. 1849 or COL. 8277).

TRANSLATION BUREAU. Dr. jur. Oscar Zweigenthal, 43 Warrington Crescent, W.9. (CUNningham 3755 till 9 a.m. or after 7 p.m.) Certified translations, English, German, Czech and Slovakian.

SHIPS/Large trunk wanted. SPE. 2831.

MISSING PERSONS

Personal Enquiries

Family Grunkin or similar name. Whereabouts sought by relatives in Buenos Aires. Any information to Henny Heumann, 21 Aberdare Gardens, London, N.W.6.

Julius Hirsch, deceased autumn 1959, last-known address: "Clairvaux," 19 Aberdale Road, Leicester. Will the next of kin contact U.R.O., London.

George Manning (formerly Guenther Manneberg), last known address, Flat 1, 7 Linden Gardens, W.2. Address required by U.R.O., 793 George Street, Sydney, Australia.

Smitt, Mrs., formerly Klinger (née Strack), last-known address: 88 Randall Avenue, London, N.W.2. Sought by her sister, Mrs. Marg. Broichs, Metzgerstrasse 32, Cologne.

Weinstein, Hedwig, formerly Vienna, born 1890, last-known address 1947: 38 Wellesley Buildings, Churchway, London, N.W.1, requested to contact Central British Fund, Woburn House, London, W.C.1, who have important information for her.

Herbert Freedman

DISHING OUT THEIR CULTURE

Food Habits in Israel

Today, a decade after the mass immigration from Oriental countries, there is considerable agreement on the fact that the various cultures should be unified and combined, with each cultural group making its own contribution to the common pool. Food preparation, for instance, is one of those areas of behaviour in which immigrants from Near Eastern countries may be able to make a distinctive contribution to Israeli culture. The similarity of climate and agricultural conditions between their lands of origin and Israel suggests that at least certain of their food habits may be suitable from the dietetic and economic standpoints and, as such, worthy of being adopted by other communities in Israel.

Findings of a Study

The findings of a study, jointly carried out by the Department of Preventive Medicine of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School and the Israel Institute of Applied Social Research offers, however, evidence that the process of copying goes in the other direction: Yemenite and Iraqi immigrants are acquiring the food habits imported by Western Jews from countries whose climates and agrarian production differ widely from those in Israel.

Two main factors seem responsible for this trend of imitating Western habits. As the social status of the Western Jews is, on the average, higher, and economic and political power is mostly concentrated in their hands, they are regarded as a prestige group by Oriental Jews. The tendency to imitate them is further reinforced by the fact that they seem to have more efficient ways of dealing with problems. The finding that Yemenites with higher incomes are more likely to be indifferent toward traditional food is quite revealing. Once the imitation has proved rewarding in certain behavioural areas, it tends to be generalised. For example: after it has been discovered that imitating the working techniques of Western Jews leads to higher income, the imitation is likely to be extended to other fields, such as food preparation, where it will bring no rewards.

Of course, this makes it difficult for each group to supply its share to the cultural pool. The proper way of countering such generalisation is to teach the various groups to discriminate among various behavioural areas; the preservation of certain traditional habits should be rewarded. A good example of this type of action is supplied by the support given to Oriental newcomers in preserving

and developing their traditional skills in cottage crafts.

Another main factor, leading the immigrants to abandon their traditional food, is that in Israel both the local production of foodstuff and its import are largely controlled by the Government. In the absence of specific planning it was almost inevitable that the needs of less influential groups would suffer. Since the officials in charge were, in general, Western Jews, it was natural to them to provide for the types of food that are important in their own culture. As a result, certain varieties, used largely by Oriental Jews, either became unobtainable or rose in price because they were not included in the official basket.

Whatever the intrinsic merits of food habits change may be, it is unavoidable that such a process should be accompanied by a certain amount of strain and tension, the price to be paid for every readjustment. Only a minority of Yemenite housewives and nearly none of the Iraqi consider Western food as superior in taste to their traditional dishes. Thus switching to Western food produces, in general, a reduction in the pleasure related to eating. While, among Yemenites, the impact of the Israeli culture is a predominant factor of change, among Iraqi immigrants changes seem due mainly to economic considerations.

Children's Influence

The results suggest that the children represent an important influence. Their attitude toward food changes earlier, and it is only later that the mother picks up with them. In particular, children often have their lunch at school and also take part in its preparation. In this way they learn to eat food which is different from their customary fare. Later they may request similar food at home.

The most striking change in food preparation has been aptly pointed out by a Yemenite housewife, who said: "In Yemen we had earth vessels and cooking was done on the oven. Here, in Israel, the pots are of aluminium and the fire is provided by kerosene stoves. It is easier here, but there the food was more tasty."

Other changes, often mentioned, are the use of margarine instead of oil, the increased use of vegetables, and the decrease of meat; altogether, dishes have more sugar and less spice, "so the children will eat them". Most Yemenite housewives married to non-Yemenite men do not prepare traditional food any more. "Now I put noodles in the soup, like the Ashkenazis", says one, adding nostalgically: "But my mother brings me Yemenite dishes".

ANNOUNCEMENTS

AJR SOCIAL SERVICES

Attendants for sick people urgently needed

In the course of the past weeks, the AJR Social Services Department has received an increasing number of requests for German speaking attendants to sick people, especially for night work. It would be greatly appreciated if nurses or persons with nursing experience contacted the Department (MAIDA VALE 4449), even if they can help out for single nights only.

ORGANISATION OF JEWS FROM BRESLAU

Some time ago, a "Verband ehemaliger Breslauer" was set up in Israel. Its activities comprise assistance in cases of need and promotion of social contacts; the latest gathering was attended by 300 persons. The organisation has also compiled a card index of former Breslau Jews now resident in various countries and collects material referring to the history of the community. The Chairman, Dr. Wilhelm Freyhan, will pay a visit to London at the beginning of September and stay here for several weeks. He would be pleased to see former friends and acquaintances and to hear from them whether there is also an interest in forming a Breslau Group in this country. His address is: c/o Rabbi J. H. Dunner, 69 Allerton Road, London, N.16.

FORTHCOMING RECITAL BY BLIND VIOLINIST

The blind violinist Mikulas Grosz whose recent successful concert performance in London was reported in the previous issue will give another recital with a programme of high quality on Monday, September 12, at 7.30, at Wigmore Hall. Mr. Grosz, who lives in New York, is the only blind violinist giving concerts in Europe. He is of Czechoslovakian origin and spent some time in a concentration camp.

THE HYPHEN

The programme for September includes a function, "Teachers Talk", followed by a discussion, on September 18th, at Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3. Further particulars about the programme are obtainable from the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. A. E. Winter, 8 Priory Mansions, Priory Park Road, London, N.W.6. (Tel. MAI 9024.)

"HOUSE ARLET"

77, St. Gabriel's Rd., London, N.W.2

Phone: GLA. 4029

Visitors to London are welcome in my exquisitely furnished and cultured Private Guest House.

Radiator Heating, Garden, TV. Good residential district.

MRS. LOTTE SCHWARZ

IT'S HOLIDAY TIME

at

SIMAR HOUSE

The private Continental Hotel

10 & 24 Herbert Road
BOURNEMOUTH WEST

The House with the home-like atmosphere well known for its excellent food

Phone: Westbourne 64176
MARGOT SMITH

Do you want comfort and every convenience,

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION, room with own bath, excellent Continental food, TV, lounge, gardens?

Mrs. A. WOLFF,
3, Hemstal Road, N.W.6
(MAI. 8521)

ROSEMOUNT

17 Parsifal Road, N.W.6
HAMpstead 5856

THE BOARDING HOUSE WITH CULTURE

A Home for you
Elderly people welcomed

DOWN'S VIEW PRIVATE HOTEL

40, BOUVERIE ROAD, W.

Folkestone, Kent. Phone: Folkestone 3446.
Well known for our excellent cooking and homely atmosphere. Gas or electric fires in all rooms. Moderate terms.

Prop.: Mrs. J. Comfort.

"FURZEDOWN"

The ideal place for holidays & convalescence
Large garden with sunshed

Running h. & c. water in all 1st-flr. bedrms.
Home atmosphere, Continental cooking
(all diets). Children welcome

WOOD ROAD, HINDHEAD, SURREY
Telephone: Hindhead 335

FOR PERFECT HOLIDAYS AND

LONG WEEK-ENDS IN
BRIGHTON

at

THE MELROSE HOTEL

The home from home
with Continental cooking at its
best.

29, REGENCY SQUARE, BRIGHTON, 1

Phone: Brighton 25149
Your hosts:
Mr. and Mrs. Andy A. Vogel.

HARROGATE

OAKBRAE GUEST HOUSE

Mrs. M. Eger 3, Springfield Avenue
Opposite Majestic Hotel. Few minutes
from Royal Baths.

BED AND BREAKFAST

Phone: 67682

"THE CONTINENTAL"

9, CHURCH ROAD,
SOUTHBOURNE

BOURNEMOUTH

Phone: Bournemouth 48804

Facing sea; 2 comfortable
lounges; dancing; TV; garden.

Mr. & Mrs. H. Schreiber.

NEWS IN BRIEF

OFFENSIVE CATHOLIC OATHS REMOVED

The oath to "hold in horror Hebrew perfidy" and reject "Hebrew superstition" has been ordered to be removed from the baptismal ceremonies by Pope John. All phrases which might be offensive to other faiths are to be removed.

NEW PASSION PLAY

Albert Helman, the Dutch author, who is a non-Jew, has written a new Passion Play. He explained that the sufferings of the Jews during the Second World War had made him extremely careful not to write a play which could lend itself to anti-Semitic interpretation, and he had written it in such a manner as to be acceptable to Jewish opinion.

JEWISH HOSPITAL IN HOLLAND

A new Jewish Mental Hospital has been opened at Amersfoort, Holland, where patients from all over Europe may be admitted. At the meeting of the Standing Conference of Jewish Health Organisations held in London recently, the President of British Ose said that much more really good mental health care than previously was already being given in the Jewish communities through the Ose and Joint clinics and dispensaries.

SCANDINAVIAN YOUTH CONFERENCE

The 35th annual congress of the Scandinavian Jewish Youth Federation was recently held in Helsinki. Jewish youth clubs from Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland participated.

ORIENTALIST CONGRESS IN MOSCOW

Many Jewish Delegates

More than 1,000 representatives from some 70 countries, including Israel, took part in the Orientalist Congress held in the Moscow University last month. The Hebrew University of Jerusalem sent six official delegates, but there were also some six Israeli Orientalists who attended the Congress on their own initiative. There were also a considerable number of Jewish scholars among the delegations from America, France and several countries within the Soviet bloc.

The blue and white Israeli flag appeared with the flags of other countries on the skyscraper buildings of the Moscow University. All delegates were provided with official guides and were given a list of places of worship, including the address of the Moscow Synagogue.

MRS. A. MAYER
BRASSIERES & CORSETS
WISHES HER CUSTOMERS A
HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS
NEW YEAR
'Phone: MAIda Vale 5713

SHOE REPAIRS
RICH'S SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
(formerly REICH) now at
133, HAMILTON ROAD, N.W.11
(2 minutes Brent Station)
We Collect and Deliver
'Phone: SPEdwell 7463; HAMpstead 1037

FOR THE HIGH FESTIVALS
Machsorim, Taleisim, Caps
Luachs 5721 All Ritual Requisites
M. SULZBACHER
JEWISH & HEBREW BOOKS (also purchased)
4, Sneath Avenue, Golders Green Rd.,
London, N.W.11.
(Phone: SPE. 1694).

**DEUTSCHE BUECHER
GESUCHT!**
R. and E. STEINER (BOOKS)
5, GARSON HOUSE,
GLOUCESTER TERRACE, LONDON, W.2
'Phone: AMBassador 1564
Ausgewaehltes Lager seltener und
vergriffener Buecher.

**AJR
HANDICRAFTS GROUP**
We have a variety of new designs
of gifts for all purposes.


8, FAIRFAX MANSIONS,
FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.3

Mon.-Thurs. 10 a.m.-1 p.m. and
3 p.m.-6 p.m.
Fri. 10 a.m.-1 p.m. and by
appointment. (MAI. 4449)

Space donated by:
38, Felsham Road, Putney, S.W.15

A. OTTEN F.B.O.A. (Hons.)
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
Tel.: 118 FINCHLEY ROAD
HAMpstead OPPOSITE JOHN BARNES &
8336 FINCHLEY ROAD MET. STN.

Mr. N. ROBINSON
D.Opt., I.O.Sc.
CONSULTANT OPTICIAN
160, FINCHLEY ROAD
(midway between Finchley Road and
Froggnal Stations)
Telephone: SWISS Cottage 5232

FOOT SPECIALIST
ARCH SUPPORTS
CHIROPODIST

H. L. GERBER, L.Ch.H.Ch.D.
9, CRICKLEWOOD BROADWAY,
Gladstone 4867 N.W.2

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

M. FISCHLER
CONTINENTAL UPHOLSTERY
Agents for Parker-Knoll, Christie-Tyler and
various other makes
Carpets supplied & fitted below shop prices.
CURTAINS, DRAPES & MATTRESSES MADE
ALSO FRENCH POLISHING
105, AXHOLME AVE., EDGWARE, MIDDX.
(EDG. 5411)

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

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

NORBERT COHN
F.B.O.A. (Hons), D. Orth
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
20, Northways Parade, Finchley Road,
Swiss Cottage, N.W.3
'Phone: PRIMrose 9660

E.M.E.
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering
(Proprietor: H. TURNER, Dipl. Ing.)
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
34, CLIFTON ROAD, W.9
'Phone: CUNningham 9833

VESOP
for flavouring Soups,
Stews, Gravies, etc.

**ESSENTIAL for FIRST-CLASS
CONTINENTAL COOKING**
1'10 per 8 oz. bottle
Obtainable from Grocers and Stores
Manufactured by VESOP PRODUCTS LTD.
498, Hornsey Road, London, N.19

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

M. GLASER
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERER
All Re-Upholstery, Carpets,
Furniture Repairs, French Polishing
WILL BE DONE TO YOUR SATISFACTION
'Phone: HAMpstead 5601 or call at
432, FINCHLEY ROAD (Child's Hill) N.W.2

H. WOORTMAN & SON
8, Baynes Mews, Hampstead, N.W.3
'Phone: HAMpstead 3974
Continental Builder and Decorator
Specialist in Dry Rot Repairs
ESTIMATES FREE

Reissner & Goldberg
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
199b, Belsize Road, N.W.6
MAI. 2646
Before 8.30 a.m. and after 7 p.m.
GLA. 1322, MAI. 0359

**AJR
ATTENDANCE
SERVICE**
Women available to care for
sick persons and invalids; as
companions and sitters-in;
part-time preferred.
'Phone: MAI. 4449

Space donated by:
S. F. & O. HALLGARTEN
Wines and Spirits
Importers and Exporters
1, Crutched Friars, London, E.C.3