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INFORMATION

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W. Rosenstock

“MORE LASTING THAN ORE”

A Monument for German Jewry's Martyrs

One of the tasks about which the late Hans Reichmann felt particularly strongly was the erection of a fitting memorial to those men and women who had held responsible positions in German-Jewish life and who perished during the war. Some of them have already been commemorated in monographs and articles published in the Year Books and Bulletins of the Leo Baeck Institute and in various periodicals, but others—and they are the majority—had not yet been given the lasting niche in the history of German Jewry which they deserve. It was Leo Baeck who, with the humility which marks great men, in his addresses and writings always recalled those communal workers of whose selfless services only a limited circle of people could be aware.

Collection of 180 Biographies

We are grateful to the Council of Jews from Germany that now, after many years of painstaking preparation, a work has come into being which, under the title “Bewahrung im Untergang”, describes the personalities of not less than 180 German Jews and Jewesses whose lives were dedicated to their fellow Jews and who were put to death by the Nazis.*

Most of these people met their end in the extermination camps. Others succumbed to the tortures in German concentration camps into which they had been thrown because they had courageously refused to carry out orders of the Nazi authorities. Others again were shot as hostages when communal officials selected for “Abwanderung” did not turn up at the Assembly Centre. The book also mentions those who were caught in Nazi-occupied countries where they had taken refuge.

The preface is written by Hans Reichmann in a spirit reflecting dignity, sorrow and bridled passion. He states that, in spite of the careful preparatory work, the names of some who would also have qualified for inclusion in the book may have been inadvertently omitted, and that any addenda would be welcomed. Yet, as far as can be seen, the work is as complete as can be expected under the circumstances. Dr. Reichmann also mentions that in a number of cases only comparatively few biographical data could be obtained. In some instances, he writes, scanty recollec-

tions of surviving children had to serve as the sole source of information. The hope of these children—who had been sent abroad when still very young—and their parents that one day their families would be united again was not to be fulfilled.

The biographies differ in length and approach. In a number of cases only the bare facts could be compiled. But there are articles—some of them real literary gems—which are genuine profiles, written by persons from first-hand knowledge and mirroring the warm feelings of friendship, love and admiration felt by the authors for former fellow-workers.

In view of the unavoidable divergency of the articles, the names of the authors and contributors have not been mentioned. It testifies to the skill of the editor, Ernst G. Lowenthal, who prepared the book in

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL

Sir Winston Churchill's death which was announced when this issue went to press has brought to an end the full life of a great man to whom we, too, owe a special debt of gratitude. He was one of the first British statesmen who recognised the threat to the free world emanating from Nazi Germany, and he stood at the helm when the danger he had tried to avert became a grim reality. Under his inspiring leadership this country resisted invasion, and we were spared the fate which Jews in occupied Europe were to meet. We owe it to him that we survived.

collaboration with Bruno Woyda (Hon. Secretary of the Council) and Ilse Barter, that he has succeeded in wielding the material into an organic entity. The main body of the work consists of 120 articles; a supplement lists a further 60 persons about whom only few facts could be obtained. The book is enhanced by portraits of the 120 personalities described in the main part. Enlarged copies of these portraits have been used for a specially bound volume to be deposited in the Council's Memorial Room at the premises of the Wiener Library.

The variety in background and outlook of the personalities described in the book reflects the peculiar composition of the German-Jewish leadership after 1933. Some of those mentioned had always been

connected with Jewish activities, either in a professional or in a voluntary capacity; others had begun their work in the Jewish sphere only after their elimination from German public life. There are rabbis and teachers who served the same medium-size communities throughout their lives; yet there is also a surprisingly high number of young rabbis who started their studies only after 1933 and whose careers were cut short when they were deported with their wives and young families. Quite a few of the “newcomers” had held distinguished offices as High Court judges, civil servants and university professors. Their administrative experience and expert knowledge often proved particularly beneficial because of the limited number of qualified officials which the Jewish organisations employed before 1933, when their terms of reference were considerably narrower.

A high proportion of the biographies refers to First World War veterans who had won high distinctions. Some of them were so severely wounded and mutilated that even the Gestapo officials were embarrassed when they had to deal with them; yet this did not save them from extermination. We read, too, about the heroism of those who, though not yet selected for deportation, voluntarily joined the transports to the East, or who were murdered because they refused to be a party in the compilation of transport lists. It is significant that many who at the time of the November pogroms or when the war was imminent had to make journeys abroad on behalf of their organisations, returned to Germany after having fulfilled their missions. After the war some of the rabbis and community heads were commemorated by the municipal authorities of their home towns who named streets after them.

Each article tells us of a fate which is unique and different. Just as we cannot grasp the abstract figure of the six million martyrs as long as we do not associate it with the memory of those who were near to us, we only realise the magnitude of the cruelty when we read the chapters about persons whom we knew. It makes all the difference to have known about Eichmann from the reports on the trial or to have known a single person who suffered through him. We remember that wonderful social worker of the Berlin Jewish Community, Dora Silbermann, and visualise her in the terrible scene which the book records, when Eichmann lashed out at her with all his brutality, trying to force her to select candidates for deportation among the members of her staff and when she, in the face of physical torture, steadfastly refused and offered herself instead.

The book conjures up many personal recollections of the apocalyptic days between the November pogroms and the

Continued on page 2, column 1

* Bewahrung im Untergang—Ein Gedenkbuch. Published by the Council of Jews from Germany and edited by E. G. Lowenthal, with a Preface by Hans Reichmann. 194 pages and 120 photos on art paper. Deutsche Verlagsanstalt Stuttgart. DM. 14.80. Preferential price for AJR members, 17s. An Order Form is enclosed with this issue.

"More Lasting than Ore"

Continued from page 1

outbreak of war, when we had our regular committee meetings in the Reichsvertretung to select from the endless lists of concentration camp inmates candidates for the Refugee Transit Camp in Richborough (Kent). The window of the Kantstrasse office faced the burnt-out shell of the Fasanenstrasse Synagogue, reminding us of the recent horror, and the railway lines carrying interminable troop transports, admonished us with the fact that time was running short.

With very few exceptions all members of the Kitchener Camp Committee who helped to save others remained in Germany and perished. Their names and deeds are among those recorded in the book. There was the Head of the Department in charge, Richard Joachim (formerly Senatspraesident), a man of strong convictions with a passion for justice. When, in 1933, he was requested by the Nazi authorities to state how he had supported the Social Democratic Party of which he was a member, he wrote: "In every possible way", and when he was released from Sachsenhausen he refused to declare his readiness to emigrate because, as he told the camp commandant, he considered it his duty to help his fellow-Jews. There was Martin Brasch, a leading official of the Berlin Jewish community, who was arrested shortly after the outbreak of war because he objected to an order of the Nazi officials; after much suffering he died in a concentration camp. We also remember Walter Sprinz (formerly Landgerichtsdirektor), a highly cultured man with widespread interests, and Rudolf Pick of the Palaestina-Amt who attended the Zionist Congress in August, 1939, and, like the other delegates from Germany, returned to Germany in spite of the imminent outbreak of war. Among those around the Committee's conference table were also Ernst Behrendt (until 1933 a trade union official) of the "Hilfsverein", and Philipp Kozower and Bruno Mendelsohn of the Berlin Jewish community.

Sometimes Paul Eppstein, Head of the Migration Department of the "Reichsvertretung", would join us in our deliberations. He was to die a martyr's death in Theresienstadt, where he was shot in the "Kleine Festung" one day after his arrest on Yom Kippur, 1944. In view of the criticism levelled against his alleged shortcomings as "Judenaeltester" in Theresienstadt he has, so far, been denied a fitting and lasting commemoration, to the great distress of many who worked with him until 1939. The article does not ignore this criticism, but rightly points to the tremendous difficulties with which he was faced in his office. Those of us who left Germany in time and who were not confronted with the tasks he had to cope with are not entitled to pronounce judgment. We remember Paul Eppstein as a highly gifted man, equally capable as a scholar and administrator, and we also recall many instances when he took a courageous stand *vis-à-vis* our persecutors. It is gratifying that the article pays adequate tribute to these facets of his personality.

Two outstanding women are also remembered in the book: Cora Berliner and Hannah Karminski. Both are presented by particularly impressive and moving profiles, the authors of which were obviously very close to them.

Needless to say the book includes articles on personalities whose standing made them widely known throughout Germany, such as Otto Hirsch, Julius L. Seligsohn, Heinrich Stahl, Franz Eugen Fuchs, Alfred Klee and Hans Goslar. Yet it also commemorates the great number of brave men and women who worked in the provinces and were therefore mainly known in their home districts, such as Oberrabbiner Joseph Carlebach of Hamburg, who, together with his wife and four children, was deported to Riga in 1942, and Siegfried Gumbel of Heilbronn, later Head of the Israelitische Oberrat for Wurttemberg (Stuttgart) who was arrested in 1941 and perished shortly afterwards in Dachau.

A Book for Every German Jew

All the names mentioned in this review have been singled out at random to indicate the scope and content of the Memorial Book. The full list of martyrs to whom the work pays tribute is published at the end of this article. Yet this unique publication will only have served its real purpose if it finds its way into the library of every Jew from Germany. Therefore, the AJR has made special arrangements for members to receive it at cost price. An order form is enclosed with this issue and copies will be ready for dispatch at the end of this month. The book should also be made available as widely as possible to libraries and organisations in this country and abroad. To achieve this the order form also offers members the opportunity of defraying the costs for further copies to be distributed by the Council.

There is scarcely a Jew from Germany for whom the book will not revive memories of men and women whom he knew personally and to whose selfless efforts he is indebted. But, at the same time, their names are representative of the 200,000 perished German Jews for whom we, the remnants of German Jewry, shall never cease to mourn.

LIST OF ARTICLES

The following personalities are commemorated in the book "Bewahrung im Untergang", published by the Council of Jews from Germany:

Max Adler, Siegfried Alexander, Adolf Altmann, Hans Andorn, Naftali Apt, Benno Arnold, Julius Augapfel, Gerson Bach, Oscar Baehr, Alexander Beer, Ernst Behrendt, Siegfried Behrens, Cora Berliner, Louis Blumenthal, Hildegard Boehme, Mordechai Bohrer, Martin Brasch, David Braun, Joseph Carlebach, Isidor Caro, Conrad Cohn, Gustav Cohn, Arthur Czellitzer, Elieser Ehrenreich, Heinrich Elkeles, Paul Eppstein, Albert Ettlinger, Siegfried Falk, Erich and Herbert Felsenthal, Bruno, Herbert and Israel Finkelscherer, Gerhard Frank, Philipp Frankl, Josua Friedlaender, Carl Fuchs, Franz Eugen Fuchs, Paula Fuerst, Martin Gerson, Isidor Goldberg, Hans Goslar, Julius Greilshheimer, Siegfried Grzymisch, Siegfried Gumbel, Ismar Halle-mann, Bernhard Hamburger, Hansjuerg Hanff, Margarete Hartstein, John Hausmann, Otto Hirsch, Clara Israel, Wilfrid Israel, Eugen Jacobi, Lucia Jacoby, Richard Joachim, Martin Joseph, Saul Kaatz, Ernst Kantorowicz, Hannah Karminski, Arthur Kaufmann, Hugo Kaufmann, Alfred Klee, Hugo Klein, Siegfried Klein, Erich Klibansky, Arthur Kochmann, Elisabeth Kohn, Ernst Kohn, Albert Kramer, Leo Kreindler, David Krombach, Fritz Lamm, Willi Lessing, Werner Levie, Kurt Levy, Reinhold Lewin, Jacob Lewkowitz, Julius Lewkowitz, Arthur Lilienthal, Leo Lippmann, Hans Loewenthal, Pauline Maier, Albert Mainzer, Martin Marx, Ludwig Mehler, Martin Meyer, Paul Meyerheim, Arno Nadel, Nathan Max Nathan, Manass Neumark, Joseph Norden, Nathan Offenburg, Levy Rosenblatt, Ernst Rosenthal, Martin Salomonski, Salomon Samuel, Richard Schaefer, Joseph Schaefer, Max Schleisner, Alfred Selbiger, Julius Seligsohn, Dora Silbermann, Werner Simon, Kurt Singer, Felix Singermann, Arthur Spanier, Meier Spanier, Heinrich Stahl, Karl Stahl, Siegmund Stein, Hermann Strauss, Georg Tarnowski, Isidor Walter, Magnus Weinberg, Martha Wertheimer, Heinrich Weyl, Max Weyl, Josef Wiesen, Harry Wolff.

Brief references to the activities of 60 further personalities about whom only few details could be obtained are published in an appendix.

COUNCIL FORDERT VERLAENGERUNG DER VERJAEHRUNGSFRISTEN

Der Council of Jews from Germany, dem die AJR als Vertretung der in Grossbritannien lebenden Juden aus Deutschland angeschlossen ist, hat zur Frage der Verjaehrung der Nazi-Verbrechen der Regierung der Bundesrepublik, dem Bundestag und dem Bundesrat folgende Stellungnahme uebermittelt:

"Wir fordern eine Verlaengerung der Verjaehrungsfristen, wenn sie nicht—wie es in Frankreich geschehen ist—gegenueber den nationalsozialistischen Verbrechen gaenzlich aufgehoben werden koennen. Ein Rechtszustand, der eine groessere oder kleinere Zahl dieser Verbrecher—die Groesse der Zahl ist ganz und gar nicht entscheidend!—nach dem Mai 1965 der Strafverfolgung entziehen wuerde, wuerde von den Opfern der Verfolgung als schweres Unrecht empfunden werden. Uns scheint der Gedanke unertraeglich, dass als Ergebnis gefaecherlicher Ueberlegungen eine Entscheidung getroffen werden koennte, die in Bezug auf die Grenzen der Strafverfolgung die ungeheuerlichen Massenmordtaten eines Systems, das auf Verneinung aller kulturellen und moralischen Werte beruhte, mit Kriminalverbrechen gleichstellte, die aus individueller Habsucht, Leidenschaft oder Rachsucht begangen worden sind.

"Es ist nicht unsere Aufgabe, Vorschlaege ueber die formelle Prozedur zu machen, die zur Verlaengerung oder Aufhebung der Verjaehrungsfristen gegenueber dieser Art von Verbrechern anzuwenden ist. Dass es solche Wege gibt, beweist die Gesetzgebung einer ganzen Anzahl von Staaten und wird unseres Wissens auch in Deutschland von weiten Kreisen nicht bezweifelt. Wenn die erforderlichen Massnahmen von den im allgemeinen ueblichen Normen abweichen, so traegt das nur der Tatsache Rechnung, dass diese Taten—einzigartig und einmalig in der Geschichte der Menschheit—ganz und gar unvergleichbar sind mit normalen Kriminalverbrechen."

RESOLUTION DER ANGLO-GERMAN LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION

Die Anglo-German Lawyers' Association in London hat ebenfalls eine Resolution zur Frage der Verjaehrung gefasst. Sie weist insbesondere darauf hin, dass eine Verlaengerung der Verjaehrungsfrist nicht gegen das Verbot der rueckwirkenden Bestrafung (*nulla poena sine lege*) verstossen wuerde, da die Verjaehrungsfrist nicht die Strafbarkeit einr Handlung, sondern die Strafverfolgung beruehre. Ausserdem haette bis zu der am 5. Mai 1955 erfolgten Aufhebung des Besatzungsstatuts fuer deutsche Strafgerichte ein Stillstand der Rechtspflege bestanden, sodass die Verjaehrungsfrist fuer Nazi-Verbrechen erst am 5. Mai 1975 ablaufen wuerde. Die Resolution betont, dass die wirksame Strafverfolgung der bisher ungesuehten Nazi-Verbrechen und der bisher unbekannt gebliebenen Taeter auch nach dem Mai 1965 nicht nur eine Forderung der Gerechtigkeit sei, sondern auch im Interesse Deutschlands liege.

FRANCE ABOLISHES TIME LIMIT

The French National Assembly by a unanimous vote passed a law abolishing in perpetuity the Statute of Limitation in regard to genocide and crimes against humanity.

ERHOEHUNG DER ENTSCHAEDIGUNGSRENTEN

Verordnung vom 16. December 1964

(Bundesgesetzblatt 1964 Teil I S. 955)

Mit Wirkung vom 1. October 1964 sind die Versorgungsbezüge der ehemaligen deutschen Beamten um 8% erhöht worden. Eine entsprechende Erhöhung ist auch fuer die versorgungsberechtigten fruheren Bediensteten juedischer Gemeinden oder oeffentlicher juedischer Einrichtungen erfolgt.

Auf Grund der ihr erteilten Ermaechtigung hat nunmehr die Bundesregierung auch die meisten Renten nach dem EntschaeDIGUNGSGESETZ ebenfalls mit Wirkung vom 1. October 1964 erhöht. Die Neufestsetzung der Renten erfolgt von Amts wegen. Ein besonderer Antrag ist nicht zu stellen.

Die genaue Erhöhung ergibt sich aus Tabellen, die in der Verordnung enthalten sind. Sie betraegt bei Einstufung in den einfachen und mittleren Dienst etwa 8%, bei Einstufung in den gehobenen oder hoeheren Dienst etwas weniger.

Ferner sind beim Schaden an Leben und beim Gesundheitschaden die Mindestrenten erhöht. Die neuen Mindestsaetze sind in den nachfolgenden Tabellen enthalten, in Klammern sind die bisherigen Saetze beigefuegt.

I. SCHADEN AN LEBEN

Mindestrenten

Der monatliche Mindestbetrag der Rente betraegt fuer		
die Witwe	292 DM	(270 DM)
den Witwer	292 DM	(270 DM)
die Vollwaise	147 DM	(136 DM)
die erste und zweite Halbwaise, wenn keine Rente fuer die Witwe oder den Witwer gezahlt wird	111 DM	(103 DM)
wenn eine Rente fuer die Witwe oder den Witwer gezahlt wird	82 DM	(76 DM)
die dritte und jede folgende Halbwaise	73 DM	(68 DM)
den elternlosen Enkel	147 DM	(136 DM)
die Eltern oder die Adoptiveltern zusammen	220 DM	(204 DM)
einen ueberlebenden Elternteil oder Adoptivelternteil	147 DM	(136 DM)

II. SCHADEN AN KOERPER UND GESUNDHEIT

Mindestrenten

1. Allgemeine Regelung

Der monatliche Mindestbetrag der Rente betraegt bei einer Beeintraehtigung der Erwerbsfaehigkeit

von 25 bis 39 v.H.	147 DM	(136 DM)
von 40 bis 49 v.H.	184 DM	(170 DM)
von 50 bis 59 v.H.	220 DM	(204 DM)
von 60 bis 69 v.H.	256 DM	(237 DM)
von 70 bis 79 v.H.	292 DM	(270 DM)
von 80 und mehr v.H.	365 DM	(338 DM)

2. Berechtigte in hoeherem Lebensalter

Fuer Berechtigte in hoeherem Lebensalter gilt folgende Sonderbestimmung:

Der monatliche Mindestbetrag der Rente eines Verfolgten, der in seiner Erwerbsfaehigkeit um mindestens 50 vom Hundert gemindert ist und das 65. Lebensjahr vollendet hat oder vollendet, betraegt ab 1. Januar 1961 dreihundert Deutsche Mark, ab 1. Juli 1962 dreihundertfuenfzehn Deutsche Mark und ab 1. October 1964 dreihundertvierzig Deutsche Mark; bei Frauen tritt an Stelle des 65. das 60. Lebensjahr. Satz 1 gilt nur, wenn der Verfolgte vor dem 1. Januar 1900 geboren ist; bei Frauen tritt an Stelle des 1. Januar 1900 der 1. Januar 1905. Der Anspruch auf den monatlichen Mindestbetrag der Rente setzt nicht voraus, dass die Minderung der Erwerbsfaehigkeit um 50 vom Hundert ausschliesslich auf der Verfolgung beruht.

III. SCHADEN IM BERUFLICHEN FORTKOMMEN

Es sind nur die monatlichen Renten bei Verdraengung aus selbstaendigem Beruf erhöht, dagegen nicht die Renten bei Verdraengung aus unselbstaendigem Beruf (siehe aber unten zu 2).

1. Verdraengung aus selbstaendigem Beruf

Lebensalter am 1.10.1953	Bis zum vollendeten 35. Lebensjahr	Bis zum vollendeten 45. Lebensjahr	Bis zum vollendeten 55. Lebensjahr	Ab vollendeten 55. Lebensjahr
1. Einfacher Dienst	(145) 157	(226) 244	(280) 303	(287) 310
2. Mittlerer Dienst	(175) 189	(293) 317	(362) 391	(381) 411
3. Gehobener Dienst	(238) 257	(424) 454	(554) 593	(586) 627
4. Hoeherer Dienst	(255) 273	(515) 551	(735) 785	(735) 785

2. Verdraengung aus unselbstaendigem Beruf

Hier ist die moegliche Hoechstrente von 735.—DM auf 785.—DM erhöht. Inwieweit sie im Einzelfalle in diesem Rahmen erhöht wird, haengt von der in dem urspruenglichen Bescheide festgesetzten Kapitalentschaedigung ab.

AUSTRIANS' PLEA FOR COMPENSATION

Delegations of Victims in Bonn

In Bonn, an Israeli delegation, authorised by the Knesset, put forward the claims for compensation under the Federal Compensation Law of 50,000 former Austrian Jews now living in Israel. The delegation said that Austrian Jews became German citizens when Austria was taken over by Nazi Germany in 1938, but they were being indemnified under the Austrian compensation treaty and were thus receiving only five per cent of the amount paid to Jews from Germany. The claim was also submitted in Bonn by the British Section of the World Association of Jews from Austria. The draft of an amendment to the Federal Indemnification Law, at present under consideration, does not envisage compensation to Nazi victims from Austria.

NOVELLE ZUM OESTERREICHISCHEN FUERSORGEGESETZ

In dem am 30. Dezember 1964 ausgegebenen Bundesgesetzblatt wurde die 17. Opferfuersorgegesetznovelle veroeffentlicht, deren Bestimmungen teilweise auch fuer aus Oesterreich stammende Emigranten von Belang sind. Die Geltendmachung von Anspruechen nach dem OFG ist weiterhin nicht befristet. Eine Darstellung der wesentlichen Bestimmungen der neuen Novelle wird in der naechsten Nummer der AJR Information erscheinen.

VIENNA JEWISH ELECTIONS

The Socialist list received a majority of 13 seats out of 24 in the elections of the Vienna Jewish Community on December 20. In second place was the newly formed Organisation of Jewish Persecutees headed by Simon Wiesenthal, obtaining six seats. Two Zionist parties obtained four seats altogether, and the Communist list one.

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NEWS FROM ABROAD

THE AMERICAN SCENE

Survey on Antisemitism

According to a study analysing opinion polls under the sponsorship of the American Jewish Committee, antisemitic attitudes are receiving "less widespread support" in America in the 1960s than at any other time in the past 25 years, although latent prejudice is strong and could be brought to the surface by a major crisis.

Active anti-Jewish hostility was prevalent during the Second World War and formed part of general anti-minority sentiment in the United States, the study states. It reached its peak in 1944 and dropped sharply by 1946, when the national crisis was over. The study showed, too, that Jews were increasingly being regarded as individuals rather than as members of a group with "fixed qualities".

Call for Harmony with Islam

Mr. Emanuel G. Scoblionko, the new president of the World Council of Synagogues, the global representative body of the Conservative movement, in New York called for an inter-faith dialogue between Jewish and Moslem religious leaders. As the first step towards "closer harmony" with Islam, Mr. Scoblionko suggested the creation of an international committee to study the best method of establishing a working relationship with Moslem religious leaders.—(J.C.)

Immigrants' Awards

The Immigrants' Service League of Chicago awarded eight foreign-born American citizens for distinguished contributions to the country. There were three Jewish recipients of the awards: Judge Samuel B. Epstein, of the circuit court (born in Lithuania); Mr. Samuel Levin, general director of the Jewish Community Centres of Chicago (born in Russia); and Mrs. Hilda Rubin, an artist, lecturer and teacher (born in Austria).

CANADIAN NEWS

Ashes from Polish Camps

About 250 Jews who were interned at Maidanek and Belzec death camps and escaped or were liberated, now live in the Toronto area. Almost every one of them had relatives or friends who met their ends in the camps. For this reason human ashes from the camps, where more than two million Jews were murdered, were brought to Toronto for burial at a special memorial service and burial ceremony.

Hate Incitement not Punishable

The Ontario Attorney-General, Mr. Arthur Wishart, has announced that present Canadian laws do not permit prosecutions for incitement to racial hatred and disorder. This confirms the position taken by the Canadian Jewish Congress in Toronto, which has for a long time maintained that there are no provisions in the law that can cover hate incitement, and for this reason has proposed certain amendments.

FRANCE

Documentary Exhibition

An exhibition called "The Jewish Struggle Against Hitlerism" has just opened at the Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine in Paris. Sixteen West and East European countries are participating. Dr. Nahum Goldmann, president of the World Jewish Congress, attended the opening. Rabbi Levin, the Chief Rabbi of Moscow, and General de Gaulle were invited, and many prominent French personalities also attended. Dr. Elisabeth Eppler, of London, was in charge of preparing the World Jewish Congress exhibit.

Tribute to First World War Veterans

Jewish war veterans paid tribute at the Invalides in Paris to the memory of 4,000 foreign Jews who died in the First World War while serving in the French Army. The ceremony was conducted in front of a tablet which recorded that 14,000 Jews, who were not French citizens, had volunteered for service in the French forces in 1914-18. The Nazis, during the occupation of Paris in the last war, removed the tablet and sent it to the "Victory Museum" in Berlin. It was returned in 1948 and replaced alongside a new one commemorating the sacrifices of tens of thousands of Jews who died serving in the French Forces in the last war.

New Year Honours

The French New Year honours list includes the names of many Jews, among them Marc Chagall, the painter, who heads the list of the Ministry of Culture. There are three officers of the Legion of Honour and several Knights of the Order, including two women.

Death of Courageous Cardinal

Cardinal Pierre-Marie Gerlier, Archbishop of Lyons, died at the age of 85. During the war he took a courageous stand against the occupying German forces. He intervened on innumerable occasions against persecution of the Jews, especially for the protection of Jewish children.

Sartre's Adopted Daughter

Jean-Paul Sartre, the French author who last October refused the 1964 Nobel Prize for Literature, has legalised his adoption of Miss Arlette Elkain, a 28-year-old Algerian Jewess. She is now the author's legal heir, bearing his name.—(J.C.)

BELGIAN RIGHT-WING

A protest march from Antwerp to Brussels was staged by about thirty members of an extreme Right-wing youth organisation. The youths handed in a letter addressed to King Baudouin of Belgium protesting at the recent law extending the time limit for prosecution of Nazi war criminals and requesting an amnesty for all Belgian war criminals still in prison.

JEWRY IN THE EAST

Lord Russell's Correspondence

Lord Russell (Bertrand Russell) is still continuing correspondence with the new Prime Minister, Mr. Kosygin, referring to the position of Soviet Jewry. His private secretary, Mr. Ralph Schoenman, has stated that Lord Russell is not yet satisfied with the replies which he has received so far from the Soviet leaders with whom he has been in touch.

Red Army Generals

Major-General Alexander Cyrilin, the son of a Jewish tailor, has been appointed head of the Soviet Military Academy of Engineering. Writing on the 45th anniversary of the academy in *Red Star*, the organ of the Red Army, General Cyrilin mentioned that there are three more Jewish generals as his subordinates and named them as Major-Generals Kotliar, Radinovitch and Piasovitch.

Mendele Tribute

The 100th anniversary of the birth of modern Yiddish literature with the writings of Mendele Mocher Sephorim (1836-1917) was celebrated in Bucharest and attended by many young Rumanian Jewish intellectuals. More than 30 Jewish artists and poets gave readings from Mendele's works.

Parcels to Russia

During 1964 the Association of Baltic Jews in Britain sent nearly 7,300 parcels of clothing to needy Jewish families in Russia.—(J.C.)

CHINA COMMUNITY

According to the Council of the Jewish Community in Shanghai, the number of Jews in Communist China has dwindled from 25,000 two decades ago to 26 today—20 in Shanghai and six in Harbin. The Community Council has remained in China to provide welfare facilities, arrange for the Jewish education of the children and take care of Jewish cemeteries. Information is also provided relating to confinement in the Shanghai area during the war of former members of the Jewish community, so that they can pursue compensation claims.

SPAIN AND THE JEWS

In the course of his New Year message to the Spanish people, General Franco referred to "the extremely important theme of religious liberty, which is at present of such vital interest to the Roman Catholic Church", and said that Spain shared "the preoccupation with gaining this". His remarks were taken to refer to the projected law granting greater religious freedom in Spain, soon to be submitted to the Spanish Parliament. He also referred to the contributions of "men of different races and creeds . . . accepted with respect and incorporated in the national personality", and these remarks are taken to include the notable part played by Jews in all aspects of Spanish life and culture in the past.

A newly formed section of the Judeo-Christian Friendship Association held a lecture in Barcelona where the view was put forward that, historically speaking, there had been no antisemitism in Spain. Father Federico Raurell, a Roman Catholic priest, said there had been anti-Judaism, which was religious and not racial prejudice. The Declaration on non-Christians approved by the Ecumenical Council was of particular importance to Spain, said Father Raurell, because it implicitly recognised the right of Jews to practise their religion. Condemning discrimination, he said there was no conflict between people, only between doctrines, and Jews and Christians could meet at the human level.—(J.C.)

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HOME NEWS

NEW YEAR HONOURS

The New Year Honours List includes a number of personalities who came to this country as refugees.

Professor Karl Raimund Popper, who received a knighthood, was born in Vienna in 1902. He is Professor of Logic at the London School of Economics. One of his main works is "The Open Society and its Enemies" (first published in 1945).

The C.B.E. was awarded to Berlin-born Professor Claus Adolf Moser, Professor of Social Statistics at the London School of Economics. He was a key figure in the fact-finding work done for the Robbins Report on Higher Education. He is also the author of "Social Conditions in England and Wales", "British Towns" and several other works. Professor Moser, who is 42 year old, served with the R.A.F. during the war. In 1946 he was appointed Assistant Lecturer at the L.S.E., where he has been a professor since 1961. He serves as an expert on the (Milner Holland) Committee on London Housing and on several other committees. His parents are members of the AJR.

Mr. K. Henry Rothenberg was appointed O.B.E. for services to export. He was born in Halberstadt in 1917, but, together with his family, later on lived in Frankfurt (Main). He is managing director of James North Export Ltd., a factory of industrial protective equipment, and senior partner of the accountants firm Blick, Rothenberg & Noble. He received the Lord Mayor of London Export Award in 1963 and also holds a French order of merit for his services to industrial safety. Mr. Rothenberg has always been interested in Jewish affairs and is a member of the B'nai B'rith Lodge.

The M.B.E. was awarded to Mr. Henry Smith, Managing Director of Alligator Leather Goods Ltd., Bishop Auckland. He is founder-president of the Darlington B'nai B'rith Lodge.

The list also includes Baron Silkin, who becomes a Companion of Honour, and a knighthood for Alderman Mark Henig (Leicester). C.B.E.s have been awarded to Alderman Mrs. Helen Bentwich (wife of Professor Norman Bentwich), a former Chairman of the L.C.C.; Mr. Chaim Raphael (Head of the Information Division of the Treasury) who will be remembered by many readers for his work at Lingfield Internment Camp in 1940; Professor Joseph Rotblat (Secretary of the Pugwash Committee, a conference of world scientists) who arrived in England from his native Poland in 1939; Dr. Hyman Frazer, headmaster of the Gateway Boys' School, Leicester; and Mr. Richard Henry Fry, financial editor of the *Guardian*, who was born in Berlin and left Germany in 1925.

Mrs. Miriam Kaplowitch was appointed O.B.E. for voluntary social services in Nottingham and district, and this has also been bestowed on Mr. Joseph Mellick for services in relation to Legal Aid and on Mr. Lawrence David Nathan for services to the Auckland, New Zealand, community in the fields of philanthropy and local government.

The M.B.E. has been awarded to Mr. George Berman, senior executive officer at the Board of Trade and to Mr. Nathan Henry, higher executive officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Mrs. Margaret Sara Jacobs, group officer of the London Auxiliary Fire Service, who is also a member of the executive of the Association for Jewish Youth, receives the B.E.M.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr. Reg Freeson, M.P. for Willesden East, has been appointed Joint Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Tom Fraser, Minister of Transport, and to Mr. Stephen Swingle, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry. Mr. Austen Albu, M.P. for Edmonton, has been appointed to the committee set up to examine the place of the aircraft industry in Britain's economy.

JEWISH TAXIMAN FINED

Taximan Wolfe Busell was fined at Marylebone for using insulting behaviour and for damaging a necklace belonging to Mrs. Françoise Jordan, wife of Colin Jordan. Mr. Busell pleaded guilty on both charges. Police-Inspector Faulkner said that Mrs. Jordan hailed a taxi but, as she was about to get into it the driver, Mr. Busell, told her: "I don't want you. I am a Jew—you stinking Nazi—and Go!" Mrs. Jordan, Inspector Faulkner said, had replied, "Good luck to you for being a Jew, but I will not go."

Mr. Busell then jumped out on to the pavement and tore off the swastika necklace she was wearing. Counsel for Mr. Busell said the defendant had told Mrs. Jordan he was a Jew and fought in the war and alleged she said: "If you are a Jew what are you doing out of the ovens?"

Mr. Busell was fined a total of £3 and was ordered to pay 20 shillings compensation to Mrs. Jordan.

Colin Jordan and Mrs. Jordan waited outside the court room until the case ended, posing for photographers and giving the Nazi salute.

Following the reports in the press several people sent money to Mr. Busell to pay the fines and to compensate him for money lost while not working as a result of the case. But he also received threatening letters (one signed "From a very dear friend of Mr. Eichmann") and telephone calls, and on January 16 a blazing petrol-soaked rag was pushed through the letter-box of his house. Some damage was done to the door and carpets.

BAN ON FASCISTS

Leyton Borough Council refused permission to Colin Jordan, leader of the British National Socialist Movement, to use Leyton Town Hall for a public meeting. Jordan wished to hold the meeting in connection with the by-election in the borough.

Winslow Urban Council reversed a decision taken by its general purposes committee to permit the use of the Town Hall for a meeting of the British Union Movement. The reversal followed a storm of protests from residents in the area. Councillor Alan Coburn, who said he was not Jewish though he had been born a Jew and was proud of it, argued that Mosley's movement should be allowed to use the hall on the grounds of freedom of speech for all.

FINED FOR RACIALISM

A Warwick court imposed fines of £175 each on four members of the National Socialist Movement. The men were also ordered to pay costs and compensation for scrawling walls in Warwick with antisemitic and racialist slogans.

TWO OUTSTANDING JUDGES

Judge Bernard Gillis, Q.C., and Judge King-Hamilton, who last spring were appointed to the Central Criminal Court, were the joint guests of honour of the Maccabæans at their traditional Chanukah dinner. Proposing the toast of the two principal guests, the president of the Maccabæans, Sir Louis Gluckstein, Q.C., said that their elevation to these positions on the bench was a great honour which added lustre to the whole Anglo-Jewish community.

ANGLO-JUDAICA

Lady Henriques Honoured

The Henrietta Szold Award, founded by the British Committee of Youth Aliyah in 1960 and given for outstanding service in social welfare, has been bestowed on Lady Henriques.

Research on Demography

A research unit to investigate the basic demography of Anglo-Jewry is to be established by the Board of Deputies in conjunction with the leading Anglo-Jewish and Israeli sociologists. The project follows the conference on "Jewish Life in Modern Britain," held in April, 1962, in London, when one of the main conclusions was that there was a lack of reliable data on the size, structure and demographic trends in Anglo-Jewry.

Leeds Census

A census of Leeds Jewry is to be carried out by Mr. Louis Saipé, organising secretary of the Leeds Jewish Representative Council. The conjectural figure of 25,000 Jews in Leeds has been accepted without question or survey for a great number of years. Leeds will thus pioneer a move which has been agreed on by all the provincial representative councils.

New Golders Green Communal Hall

The opening of the Golders Green Beth Hamedrash Congregation's new communal hall was celebrated with a dinner. The hall, an adjunct to the synagogue built five years ago in The Riding, Golders Green, bears the name of Miriam Rachel Wohl, the late wife of Mr. Max Wohl, a prominent member of the congregation, and is part of a £33,000 project which will incorporate a Beth Hamedrash and a mikva. Dayan M. Swift expressed the hope that the congregation might eventually establish its own yeshiva as the existing yeshivot at Gateshead and in other parts of the country were so overcrowded that they were obliged to turn students away.

Small Communities

A panel of experienced ministers willing to pay occasional visits to small Jewish communities in the provinces which have no spiritual leaders of their own is being set up by the Chief Rabbi's office. The scheme will also allow for advanced students of Jews' College to stand in for ministers who are away. In this way they will gain ministerial experience.

Knights of Charity

A surgery has been dedicated at the Southport Jewish Convalescent and Aged Home. It was provided by the Knights of Charity at a cost of £150 in memory of their former chairman, Mr. Sydney Gordon. The dedication ceremony was held in the Home's synagogue and attended by the Mayor and Mayoress of Southport. Rabbi Dr. A. E. Silverstone, who performed the ceremony, said that the Knights set out to help, wherever help was needed, without regard to race or creed.

Resignation of Brady Club Leader

Mr. Paul Yogi Mayer is to leave the Brady Club and Settlement, of which he is youth director, after being connected with the organisation for the past 20 years. He stated that he was looking for "a new challenge" and wanted to do something new and interesting in youth work. Mr. Mayer, who has been a member of the AJR since its inception, was born in Kreuznach and, prior to his emigration, played a leading part in the German-Jewish sports and youth movements. During the war, he served with the British Forces, for some time as a member of the Special Operations Executive, whose work included parachuting into enemy territory. No date for his departure from Brady Club has as yet been fixed.

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FROM THE GERMAN SCENE

WAR CRIMES

PRESIDENT LUEBKE'S WARNING

The West German President, Dr. Luebke, in a New Year message broadcast over radio and television stations spoke of "the frequent abuse that has already caused damage to the name and authority of democracy in our country." Extremist forces, though small in numbers, should be kept under control, since their newspapers and propaganda were on the increase, he said. Certain tendencies belonging to the past were beginning to spread again. The President concluded by stating that German democracy would fail if citizens refused to participate in building it up.

TIES WITH ARABS

On his return from Cairo Dr. Eugen Gerstenmaier, President of the Bundestag, who delivered Bonn's invitation to President Nasser to pay a State visit to West Germany, said that reports of West German arms supplies to Israel had cast a shadow over his meeting with the Egyptian President.

President Nasser, who Dr. Gerstenmaier stated was "the key figure of the Arab world", had "shown understanding for the relationship between West Germany and Israel". The Bundestag president looked forward to "constructive and positive results" from President Nasser's visit. At the same time he expressed the belief that "we have a chance to normalise relations with the Jewish State, step by step, without impairing the traditional friendship with the Arab countries and without risking Arab recognition of Communist East Germany".

OSSIETZKY MEDAL FOR JEWISH AUTHOR

The Jewish writer and historian, Josef Wulf, was awarded the Carl-von-Ossietzky Medal for his series of books dealing with the persecution in Germany by the Hitler régime. The annual award is sponsored by the International League for Human Rights in West-Berlin. At the ceremony, held on the Day of Human Rights, Professor O. K. Flechtheim of the Otto Suhr Institute of the Berlin University, stated that, by his works, Josef Wulf had gained wide respect but, for obvious reasons, not unreserved popularity. At a time of remilitarisation, renazification and restoration, Professor Flechtheim said, it became evident time and again that the "brown past" was by no means dead.

GERMAN ATONEMENT

A West German Protestant nun, Mother Basilea (Dr. Klara Schlink), during a tour of the United States discussed her work with Reform rabbis. Mother Basilea founded an Order dedicated to arousing the German people to repentance and atonement for Nazi crimes against the Jews. She has received thousands of letters from German youths asking how they could best atone for the sins of their fathers.

Mother Basilea, a doctor of philosophy and psychology, founded the Order with Mother Martyria Madauss in 1947 in Darmstadt. The Order runs the Darmstadt Guest Houses, where thousands of people come to study, pray and devote themselves to "love for the Jewish people" and repentance for the German crimes against them. It also sends members to Israel and other countries, where they do voluntary work in homes for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution. After the Order, which now numbers 90 sisters, was founded, Mother Basilea sought ways to bring the Germans to repentance. One of the first was the presentation of a play she wrote called "Israel".—(J.C.)

BERGEN-BELSEN VISIT

A party of 52 South American bishops who took part in the meeting of the Ecumenical Council in Rome recently visited the site of the Nazi concentration camp in Bergen-Belsen, at the invitation of the Bishop of Hildesheim.

GERMANY AND ISRAEL

Diplomatic Relations

Speaking at a meeting of the Foreign Press Association in Bonn, Herr Franz-Josef Strauss, West Germany's former Defence Minister, urged the recognition of Israel. The country, he said, was recognised by almost every State in the world, including those Communist States which deliver arms to the Arabs. Israel's survival did not depend on Germany's decision and he did not understand the Arab threat to recognise East Germany if West Germany recognised Israel.

In an interview with the Hamburg newspaper, *Welt am Sonntag*, Dr. Eugen Gerstenmaier, president of the West German Parliament, also expressed himself in favour of relations with Israel. Earlier he told reporters that he thought Cairo would "tolerate" West German recognition of Israel if Bonn ended arms shipments to the Jewish State. He himself opposed these shipments.

Dr. Erhard, the West German Chancellor, has told reporters that the Bonn Government did not plan to solve the problems of its relations with Israel "in one long jump". The Government was endeavouring to find a compromise which would further German relations with Israel without constituting a challenge to the Arabs. West Germany was anxious that the Arabs should not recognise East Germany as a result of Bonn's recognition of the State of Israel. Commenting on reports of German arms deliveries to Israel, the Chancellor said a distinction had to be made between arms deliveries and "other military aid."

Compensation to Templars

Israel has paid 54 million DM (about £4,860,000) in compensation for properties of the German Order of Templars on Israeli territory left behind by members of the Order during the last war. Most of the Templars settled in Australia after the war and part of the compensation paid by Israel has been used to build a community hall and a central office in Melbourne.—(J.C.)

SCIENTISTS IN EGYPT

For the first time, a West Berlin station televised a filmed interview with an Israeli Prime Minister. Pointing out that German rocket experts working in Egypt were helping to prepare a war against Israel, Mr. Levi Eshkol said that this activity was causing more anti-German sentiment in Israel than the trial of Adolf Eichmann. He appealed to the German people to find a way to bring these scientists back to Germany, and also called for the establishment of diplomatic relations between West Germany and Israel. Mr. Eshkol denied a claim by the East German Foreign Ministry that West German reparations payments to Israel were being used for military purposes.

According to reports in Bonn, between 20 and 30 German mechanics and technicians have recently taken up jobs in the Egyptian arms industry. It is said that none of them is a rocket expert. Cairo claims that there was a flood of applications from West Germans but that only a small group was chosen because no expansion in the Egyptian arms industry was planned for the time being.

A Cairo newspaper has stated that Egypt has invited seven British, Austrian and Yugoslav scientists to take part in Arab scientific research. The paper added that four newly arrived Russian scientists would be employed in space research.—(J.C.)

STATUTE OF LIMITATION

On January 19, fifty parliamentarians of the leading Christian Democratic Party submitted to the Bundestag a motion requesting extension of the Statute of Limitation for Nazi crimes from 20 to 30 years.

Novak Sentenced

Franz Novak, a former S.S. officer who organised the transport of Jews from Hungary to Auschwitz death camp, was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment by a Vienna court for "actions and omissions endangering the lives" of Jews he sent to the death camps. The charges against Novak of complicity in the murder of hundreds of thousands of Jews had earlier been reduced. He was accused of complicity in the murder of "only" several thousands and of "actions and omissions". The prosecutor has appealed against the mildness of the sentence, from which Novak's four years in custody will be deducted. Novak's counsel has appealed against conviction.

Erich Rajakovitch

The trial has also opened in Vienna of Erich Rajakovitch, a former S.S. lieutenant-colonel, who has been in custody for a year. He served in Holland for some time during the war and is alleged to be responsible for the deportation of hundreds of thousands of Jews to the Polish death camps.

Auschwitz Trial

The Auschwitz death camp trial of 20 former members of the staff has entered its second year in Frankfurt. So far over 300 witnesses have been heard. Evidence is still being taken and the trial is expected to continue at least until March. Observers are agreed that public and press interest in the trial has greatly decreased in West Germany.

Treblinka Camp

The trial of ten former members of the staff of the Treblinka death camp continues in Duesseldorf. The defendants, who include Kurt Franz, the deputy commandant, are accused of complicity in the murder of about 700,000 Jews, virtually the entire population deported from the Warsaw Jewish Ghetto.

Warsaw Ghetto

A Bielefeld court is trying Heinrich Klaustermeyer for the murder of 20 Jews in the Warsaw Ghetto in 1941-43. Dr. Hans von Krannhals, a West German historian, told the court that the German Army had repeatedly complained about S.S. actions and the "bestiality" of the Warsaw police.

Stuthof Concentration Camp

Two of three former S.S. guards at Stuthof concentration camp in West Prussia during the war were gaoled in Tuebingen on charges of complicity in the mass murder of Jews and other prisoners. Otto Haupt was sentenced to twelve years' hard labour and Bernhard Luedtke to six years' hard labour. The third man, Otto Knott, was acquitted. The prosecutor had demanded a life sentence for Haupt.

Eichmann Again

The Czech news agency, C.T.K., in the magazine "World in Pictures", published what it says are Nazi documents, including one indicating that Adolf Eichmann organised the extermination of Jews in the first few weeks of the war.

The documents contain previously unknown details of the "Final Solution" and they name people guilty of war crimes who are at present living free in various countries. The magazine stated that when study of the documents has been completed they will be handed over to the governments directly concerned and to the interested organisations.

Mass Grave Discovered

A mass grave containing the remains of nearly 100 Jewish men, women and children, shot by the Nazis early in September, 1939, has been discovered in Western Poland. These were the first Jews to be killed at a mass execution by the invading German forces at the beginning of the war.—(J.C.)

TWO LONDON EXHIBITIONS

MENZEL AT ARTS COUNCIL

An enchanting exhibition of 116 drawings and water-colours by Adolph Menzel is being shown at present at the Arts Council, St. James's Square (up to February 13; then from February 19 to March 9 in Bristol; from March 20 to April 11 in Kingston-upon-Hull; finally from April 17 to May 9 in Leicester). This is the 150th anniversary of Menzel's birth and the 60th of his death (1815-1905). The exhibition will not only give pleasure to the older generation who remember seeing Menzel's pictures in German art galleries; it is meant also to acquaint the younger generation with a great artist and a remarkable tradition. Menzel is an astonishing figure, a true genius. While today much nineteenth-century creative work strikes us as shallow and sentimental, Menzel's simplicity, the faithful craftsmanship seen in the unfailing surety of his line, his amazing feeling for colour values and unconventional composition, make a direct and convincing appeal. He is the representative of a very definite Berlin tradition, the main features of which are sobriety, amounting almost to under-emphasis, lack of pathos and mother wit, and were found before Menzel in the paintings of Kugler, and after him in Liebermann. For instance, there is a water-colour: *Badende Jungens* (No. 50 in the exhibition), a subject which Liebermann has treated in the same manner. Thanks to his outstanding talent, Menzel developed this tradition to unthought-of perfection.

We have a parallel in England in William Powell Frith, who also lived to be 90, and whose dates (1819-1909) are almost identical with those of Menzel. He consciously abandoned the classical and historical subjects of his contemporaries and won a resounding and well-deserved success with pictures such as *Derby Day* and *Ramsgate Sands*, for which, like Menzel, he made innumerable, careful preliminary studies. Menzel, however, can do both. He brought a tremendous skill, the fruit of indefatigable effort, the most subtle sensitivity and shrewd historical insight, to the pictorial representation of the world of Frederick the Great; and he paints these historical events with the same cool realism as he does his contemporary milieu, thus rehabilitating at a stroke the genre of the historic painting which was, not without good reason, frowned upon. Besides a few sketches for the woodcuts for Kugler's *Leben Friedrichs des Grossen* (Nos. 2 and 3), two large pastels of Frederick the Great and Princess Amalie (Nos. 32 and 33), portraits in the truest sense, illustrate his production in this branch. Both beautifully executed with the utmost care on buff paper, they make a direct, fresh impact: the King, full face, his red-lined cloak flung carelessly round his shoulders, and the Princess in profile, in a delicate, floral-patterned crinoline, stepping into a sedan-chair. As in the large, celebrated paintings: *Das Floetenkonzert* and *Die Tafelrunde in Sanssouci*, they demonstrate how he manages, out of his real elective affinity, to create something quite congenial and absolutely convincing.

As well as these reconstructions of history there are plenty of other studies:

topographical prints of Kassel and Marburg, church interiors, a coalmine, workmen in a rolling-mill and on a brick building. For Menzel was one of the first to recognise the picturesque qualities of certain branches of industry, the working processes of which he studied and reproduced with the same devotion and patience as historic costumes and architecture. Great fidelity to detail, combined with the ability to catch a characteristic posture, make him a great portraitist; even in cases that cannot be checked, one is convinced of this. Noteworthy is the series of heads, *Urwaehler* (1849), one print of which (No. 24) recalls Manet in its composition and execution, whereas *Die Passagiere auf dem Donaudampfer* (No. 30) brings to mind Daumier's railway passengers; the small colour-print, *Lesende Dame im Freien* (No. 61), a painting of the poet Fontane's wife, has particular charm. Menzel's repertoire is unusually large; he captures each and every thing with his brush. An attractive collection of these treasures is now to be seen in the originals in England.

HEIDI HEIMANN.

PEGGY GUGGENHEIM COLLECTION

Tate Gallery

To have brought the Peggy Guggenheim Collection from its home in Venice to the Tate Gallery is a great achievement. Peggy Guggenheim—one of the few outstanding women collectors of our age—who is descended from an originally German-Jewish family has not only acquired individual works of paintings and sculpture with a high degree of responsibility and quality, she has also assembled a representative collection of the sequence of evolution in contemporary art, and that at a time when many of the artists were still virtually unknown. The exhibition embraces the development from Cubism, Futurism and Surrealism to abstract and completely non-figurative art.

In a short review of a galaxy which includes Picasso and Kandinsky, it is difficult to mention any special contributions. But Marcel Duchamp's "Sad Young Man in a Train" (1911) should perhaps be singled out. The works of Klee and Max Ernst, both famous in the pre-Hitler period, are of specific interest to German Jews. Of general Jewish interest are the paintings by Hirschfeld, Chagall, Lipschitz, Antoine Pevsner and also monumental abstracts by Samson Pollock.

Perhaps more arresting than the individual exhibits is the *Gesamtkunstwerk* they represent—the sense of quality and unity, in spite of diversions of style. Peggy Guggenheim eschews the merely formalistic, the meretricious and the ephemeral. The collector's warm and intelligent personality is expressed in this exhibition, as it is in her book, "Confessions of an Art Addict".

It is a sobering thought that Peggy Guggenheim had, in association with Sir Herbert Read, intended to establish a Museum of Modern Art in London. It is to be hoped that time has not run out and that these works, so lovingly and discriminatingly collected, may find a permanent home in this country.

HELEN ROSENAU.

Old Acquaintances

This and that: Golo Mann has been awarded the City of Mannheim's 10,000 DM Schiller Prize.—Max Reinhardt's son, Gottfried, signed Carola Regnier (a daughter of Pamela Wedekind) and Elisabeth von Molo (a grandchild of Alexander Moissi) for two parts in a film he is to produce starring Alec Guinness.—Erwin Leiser, of "Mein Kampf" fame, is named as director of the Film Academy in Berlin.—Rosa Albach-Rety, the oldest member of Vienna Burg, celebrated her 90th birthday.—H. Blatzheim, of Cologne, will open Berlin's Europa Centre at the site of the former Romanische Café. The Centre is to be a kind of Haus Vaterland, with several restaurants in the national styles of various countries.—The singer Lotte Leonard (Lewy) recently celebrated her 80th birthday in Basle.

News from Everywhere: Leopold Lindtberg has succeeded Kurt Hirschfeld as director of Zurich's Schauspielhaus.—Robert Gilbert and Max Colpet are working on a musical version of "Charley's Aunt".—Martin Miller returned to London after a successful season with "Photo Finish" in Cologne.—Wanda Rotha appeared in "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" in Basle.—A new M.G.M. film is to be based on Franz Werfel's "Forty Days of Musa Dagh".—Ruth Marton, daughter of Ullstein's film critic Kurt Muehsam, sold her first novel "The Divorcees" to Ullsteins; she is living in New York.—Anton Diffring and Wolf Frees are in the Rank film "Telemark" now on location in Norway.—Robert Stolz, the doyen of the Austrian composers, again conducted "Fledermaus" on New Year's Eve at Vienna's State Opera.

Obituary: Vera Schwarz, the 76-year-old opera singer who partnered the late Richard Tauber for a time, has died in Vienna. She lived in the States during the war. In 1959 she was appointed an Austrian Professor h.c.—The 60-year-old actor, Ernst Ginsberg, died in Zurich after a long illness. Born in Berlin, he started with Otto Falckenberg in Munich in 1925. After 1933 he lived in Switzerland.—Carlotta Vanconti, a former opera singer and ex-wife of Richard Tauber, died in Berlin at the age of 72.—Alma Mahler-Werfel who, in the course of her eventful life was married to Mahler, Gropius and Werfel, died in New York aged 85.—89-year-old Gustav Wyneken, of Wickersdorf fame, has died in Goettingen.—Dr. Edwin Rollett, the 75-year-old former editor of *Wiener Zeitung*, who was for three years an inmate of the Mauthausen concentration camp, died in Vienna.

Austria: An ensemble from Vienna visited Pressburg for the first time since the end of the war. T. Williams's "Summer and Smoke" was successfully staged by them.—Actress Hilde Krahl and director Gustav Manker received the Josef Kainz Medal.—Paul and Attila Hoerbiger will star in Raimund's "Alpenkoenig und Menschenfeind" at the Burg, directed by R. Steinbeock.—Conductor Herbert von Karajan has lost his law suits against the critics of two Viennese dailies.

Germany: 80-year-old Professor Karl Schmidt-Rottluff donated his paintings to the city of Berlin to form the nucleus of a museum.—Hans Hinrich, who has just appeared in Kortner's "Zwiesprache" at Vienna's Burg, is to act in "Nathan der Weise" at Gelsenkirchen, where he is director of the theatre.—Jan Kiepura and Martha Eggerth are singing in "The Merry Widow" at Berlin's Theater des Westens.—Piscator produced Shaw's "Androklos und der Loewe" in Berlin, starring Georg Thomalla.

PEM

H. I. Bach

A MEMORIAL TO THE JEWS OF STUTTGART

After the war, a number of German cities, whose Jewish communities had been all but wiped out by the Nazis, decided, as a kind of spiritual restitution, to publish the histories of these congregations. The volume under review, "Weg und Schicksal der Stuttgarter Juden", is one of these. Issued by the Town Council, carefully and sympathetically compiled by Dr. Maria Zelzer from recollections of survivors, official documents and historical sources, it covers the subject in nearly 600 pages. The emphasis on recent history is marked by the arrangement: one-quarter each is taken by the description of events up to and under the Nazis, while the second half consists of a Memorial Table listing over 1,000 names, 48 pages of illustrations, source references and Index.

Stuttgart was not an old Jewish settlement like Worms or Frankfurt, even though the existence of the old communities near-by in the Black Forest, such as Hechingen, would suggest it. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, we find the sporadic appearance of Jews, but despite the pleading of the humanist Johannes Reuchlin, the last Count and first Duke of Wurttemberg, Eberhard the Bearded, in his Last Will of 1492 decreed their permanent expulsion. Only in the eighteenth century, Court Jews were admitted again. The most famous of these, Süß Oppenheimer ("Jud Süß"), a brilliant financier far ahead of his time, saved his Duke from bankruptcy (1734-38) but, after the Duke's death, he fell victim to the ingrained prejudices he had challenged by ostentatious display of power and wealth. Even though, after his ignominious end, a Jewish master of the mint was appointed in 1758 and four families were allowed to settle in the town in 1770, the admission of Jews, and even more so their reception, was palpably delayed by the fate of Jud Süß.

The emancipation of Jews proceeded by slow, cautious steps while, on the other hand, it did not encounter setbacks such as those in Prussia. Its roots are still in the age of Court Jews. In 1797, "Madame Kaulla" and her brother, from Hechingen, are given a house in Stuttgart belonging to the Duke of Wurttemberg, and in 1800, Jacob Kaulla is appointed Court Banker. Evidently, Madame Kaulla was the dominant force in this banking firm—so much so that her whole family, including her brothers, adopted her first name, the Jewish equivalent of "Caroline," as surname—a fact that may well be unique in German-Jewish history. Related to an influential banking house in Vienna and in friendly contact with the Rothschilds, the Kaullas were rumoured to have mediated the politically delicate transition of the (since

1806) King of Wurttemberg from an alliance with Napoleon I to the Allies in the War of Liberation: in 1817, their bank became the Royal Court Bank of Wurttemberg.

The Kaullas had maintained a Talmud Torah School at Hechingen and the first Jewish Congregation came into being as early as 1808 when 119 Jews were resident at Stuttgart. Their number grew slowly: to just over 1,100 in 1864, when full emancipation was granted after its beginning in 1808 and its second stage in 1828; with a quicker pace of growth during the industrial expansion after the war of 1870-71, from 1,800 to 4,300 in 1910, and slowly again to 4,500 in 1933 when Stuttgart had 415,000 inhabitants. In 1945, 123 Jews were left.

The organisation of religious life showed some remarkable features. Whereas in Prussia, for example, unfettered association of individual Jewish Congregations became possible only under the Weimar Republic after 1918, the "Israelitische Oberkirchenbehörde" for the whole of Wurttemberg was set up in 1831. Its title, pronounced with an affectionate smile by later generations for its equating Jewish religious communities with the Christian Churches, yet enshrined complete religious equality even prior to full political emancipation. The administration of the Jewish Congregations was based on a proportion of income tax collected together with the general taxes; though individual membership could be resigned by a simple declaration, hardly any use was ever made of this possibility. The ministers of religion were likewise paid by the State, with corresponding pension rights of civil servants; all but the last of them under Royal rule were knighted. The whole system reflected an uncommon tolerance and even sympathy on the part of the succeeding kings of Wurttemberg, who appreciated the contribution of Jews to the weal of the land.

Contributions to Industrial Expansion

This contribution was solid rather than spectacular, much like the cast of mind of Swabians themselves. Besides the Court Bank, which in the hands of the Kaulla family continued to flourish and branched out in setting up a machine works, a sugar factory, etc., from the 1850s onwards Jews also took an active part in the industrial expansion then beginning. The first of the large-scale factories was, strangely enough, one of woven corsets, boosted of course by the fashion of hoops and crinolines but also by family connections in the U.S.A. which promoted export. Other examples of Jewish industrial enterprise were cotton spinning and a manufacture of bed feathers which grew into an eiderdown factory, and also shoe-making works, of which "Salamander" attained an international reputation.

In the early stages, these activities could be prompted by the need to overcome invisible obstacles as well as by the opportunities of growing industrialisation. Since 1809, legislation had opened up training in the crafts to Jews, in an attempt to facilitate their transferring to respectable occupations and to wean them away from peddling, then almost the only way of gaining a livelihood in particular in the rural communities. David Bach, my grandfather, had been trained as a weaver but, as he recalled, could get no employment in his craft: the resistance of the Guilds was able to nullify the benevolent governmental efforts. He did not fall back on peddling but founded a textile

factory, the second Jew in Stuttgart to do so. The official history merely remarks that few Jews availed themselves of the opportunity offered to them.

At the turn of the century, a member of the Kaulla family held seats on the Boards of other large banks, of the Badische Anilin und Soda-fabrik, the Daimler Works, the Bagdad Railway Co. and the Banque Française pour le Commerce et l'Industrie, Paris, besides numerous further interests. The most widely spread of the commercial undertakings of Jews of Stuttgart, however, was the firm Wolf & Sons which attained a large share of the world trade in cotton waste. In 1914, 33 out of 250 millionaires in the city were Jews—a surprising number even in retrospect because no palatial mansions, no ostentatious display indicated such wealth. The lesson of Jud Süß had been learned.

As to the professions, Stuttgart just missed becoming the birthplace of Albert Einstein, his mother moving to Ulm on her marriage. A number of first-rate Jewish artists and conductors performed at the Opera House, the Royal Conservatorium of Music had been founded in 1857 by Sigmund Lebert (-Levy) and, unexpectedly, the establishment of fire-fighting services was due to a Jew, "Fire Director" Bruno Jacoby. There were politicians and doctors, one of whom, Cahn, was generally referred to as "Rettungscahn" (Life Boat), with an affectionate pun on the German meaning of his name. Jews generously contributed to charities and were often instrumental in setting up social services such as a workmen's settlement, a model orphanage and others; a fair number became Freemen of the City.

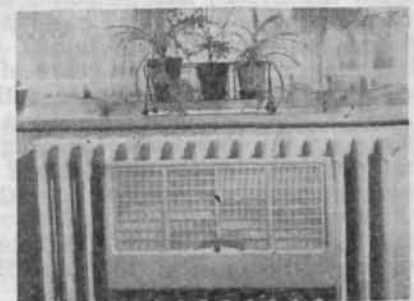
Patriotic behaviour of Jews in the First World War is recorded in friendly detail, and the life of the subsequent twenty years is described much as it was, industrially active and vigorous, culturally sedate and a little dull—generally speaking. The Jewish Youth Movements that made it exciting and whose members came to supply the core that took the brunt of spiritual resistance and a large share of Jewish organisation during the Hitler years are barely mentioned, though it is only fair to add that they kept much to themselves and received little publicity that could have

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A MEMORIAL TO THE JEWS OF STUTTGART

(Continued from previous page)

caught the chronicler's attention. This serious omission is partly made good in the description of the Nazi period, where the collective emigration of a group of "Kameraden", "Die Werkleute", who after prior agricultural retraining set up a kibbutz of their own in Israel, forms one of the most attractive chapters: Swabian farmers and gardeners, former socialists and pious Christians alike, competed in having them as trainees, as a way of silent protest against the régime.

The book catches some of the spirit of resistance and elation in a wave of Jewish community feeling which made the first years of Nazi rule so memorable. The centre of Jewish life was the "Lehrhaus" (Institute of Jewish Learning), one of whose co-founders was Otto Hirsch. Martin Buber came over from Frankfurt for a series of deep-reaching discussions with Christians. Karl Adler, the inspiring director of the Conservatorium of Music, made it a regular feature of concerts to win over the entire audience to join in with communal singing. (When he had to resign his post, the Conservatorium steeply deteriorated. A meeting was held to see what could be done. To the question why it could not now flourish after the stumbling-block had been removed, the Principal from the Ministry who was in the chair replied: "Unfortunately, there is no other stumbling-block available".)

The career of Otto Hirsch is described in special detail, and indeed he was not merely the most eminent of the Jews of Stuttgart, but he epitomised what was best in them. After a legal training he had entered the communal government service of his native town, which he represented at the Weimar National Assembly and at the Paris Peace Conference. In 1919, he went over to the civil service of the State. Promoted to Principal at the age of 36 he was, as a civil servant, made director of the Neckar Canal Ltd., one of the most far-reaching industrial projects ever undertaken: crossing the mountain range of the Swabian Alb by a series of sluices and locks, it was to connect the river Main to the Danube and thus

create a navigable waterway from the North Sea to the Black Sea, right across Europe. The first stage of this project was completed only a few months ago; the city of Stuttgart named the bridges over its new harbour "Otto Hirsch Bridges" (1958).

His Jewish work was not less important. He had long been active in the "Central-Verein". As chairman of the Constitution Committee he drafted (1921-24) the new Constitution of the Jews of Württemberg, and he remained president of the Organisation of its Jewish Congregations even after having been made Administrative Director of the Reichsvertretung der Deutschen Juden. The man whom, together with Leo Baeck, German Jews put at the helm in their darkest time brought to his task not only deep religious conviction, a brilliant mind and long administrative experience but the vision of an industrialist combined with a civil servant, the synthesis of "Jewish blood and Swabian soil" which Theodor Heuss praised in him.

Endurance and Resistance

The war years under the Nazis are amply documented. The policy of the suppressors aimed at slow "strangulation" of Jews, physically for instance by herding them together in overcrowded premises after confiscating their own houses, by compelling them to walk, sometimes for miles (being forbidden to use trams or buses), to get a loaf of bread from the sole "Jewish shop", as often as not in vain; spiritually, e.g., by a decree forcing Jews to violate the Day of Atonement on which they had to surrender, in person, their wireless sets, that invaluable contact with the wider world. Yet even under these conditions there are shining examples of quiet heroism. To mention just a few: Karl Adler, returning from the concentration camp where he had been badly manhandled, opening at once an Emigration Centre ("Mittelstelle") where, despite all supervision, he organised a "black" escape route for those in immediate danger and also tried to obtain ordinary emigration permits; Hans Walz, a director of the Robert Bosch Co., who financed this work in secret, as all accounts of Jews were blocked; the architect Ernst Guggenheimer who, commandeered to break up the burnt-out synagogue with 15 young Jews recalled from concentration camps, saved and hid the Tablets of the Law that had remained undamaged in the gable; the Sports Master Julius Baumann who did not use his emigration permit because "the children needed him" and who provided food for those under his care and old people until, denounced, he was sent to Mauthausen concentration camp and, according to the Nazi formula, "shot upon trying to escape"; the young Kurt Reiling, member of a group of Werkleute retraining in Holland and marooned there at the outbreak of the war, who got hold of the uniform of an S.S. officer and used it to issue "official permits" for all of them; Christian neighbours who, disregarding the danger to themselves, gave food to Jews; and the nurses joining their patients, the daughters accompanying their aged parents, voluntarily and knowingly, on the way to the concentration and extermination camps.

This second half of the book, written with great sympathy and undisguised indignation, incorporates a good many eye-witness descriptions of experiences in these camps. It ends on a consoling note with the description of the new synagogue, dedicated in 1952, which incorporates the Tablets of the Law saved from the destruction of the old.

IN MEMORIAM DR. ERNST KAEBER

When we speak of the "other Germany"—and for its sake we should reserve our general judgement—our thoughts turn not least to those men and women who, despite enticements and threats, remained true to their marriage partners during the Hitler period. Such a man was Dr. Ernst Kaerber who formerly directed, administered and enlarged the Berlin City Archives. Some will still recall him as a German Democratic Party representative in the Tiergarten quarter of Berlin, and others may still perhaps remember that, at a time when this was already not quite without risk, he published articles in the *C.V. Zeitung* on the history of Berlin's Jews.

These articles, as his biographer Archivrat Dr. Werner Vogel assures us, together with the fact that he did not part from his Jewish wife, resulted when the Nazis came to power, in his being hindered in his scholarly and literary work and, finally, not yet 55 years old, to his being forced out of his position. He was only able to resume his official activities in extremely difficult circumstances after the war. He died in 1961, about 80 years old.

Now the Berlin Historical Commission, which is associated with the University of West Berlin, has published a number of Kaerber's best essays under the title "Beiträge zur Berliner Geschichte" (Verlag Walter de Gruyter & Co.). The nestor of Brandenburg-Prussian history, Professor Johannes Schultze, has contributed an impressive preface to these essays, in which he stresses the pointlessness of Kaerber's removal from office.

Among these reprinted essays is to be found his essay on "Die Berliner Juden im Mittelalter", which first appeared in 1929. In a compact and excellent piece of writing he describes the fate of this small medieval Jewish settlement, from its first mention in a Clothworkers' Privilege of 1297 to the precursors of the catastrophe which befell the Berlin and Mark Brandenburg Jewries in 1510.

To find this article, which was originally published in the *C.V.-Zeitung*, Dr. Kaerber's widow had to seek the help of the Wiener Library in London—it was no longer obtainable in Berlin.

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Robert Weltsch

MARTIN BUBER AND THE BIBLE

Martin Buber, who will celebrate his 87th birthday in Jerusalem on February 8, is now busy revising the text of his German translation of the complete Hebrew Bible. He feels it might be improved here and there since a new edition of the whole work is due to be published. The Biblical word is a spoken word and that is what has to be decisive in choosing an equivalent in another language.

Buber's mind is steadily occupied by the Bible, which he masters as do few other living men of our time. For 40 years his main concern has been to convey the message of the Bible to living men. The translation, which was started in 1925 together with Franz Rosenzweig, is the main result of this endeavour, but it is by no means the only one. There are also many interpretative books, some written in Hebrew and reaching Jewish readers beyond the German-speaking sphere. In the final edition of Buber's "Werke" the second volume (the last in order of appearance) is devoted to writings on the Bible*. With the publication of this volume the, so to speak, official edition of Buber's literary work is now complete. (An appraisal of the first volume, on philosophy, was published in this journal two years ago, while the third volume, on Chassidism, was reviewed last year.)

In these three huge volumes, to which another one, "Der Jude und sein Judentum," containing the more political or semi-political writings has to be added, Buber incorporated not only all his published single books, but also a great number of essays, speeches and even documents such as memoranda, which one could find elsewhere only with difficulty. For instance, the last volume (the "second") comprises all of Buber's own explanations of the principles and methods of his translation and also parts of the directives he sent out while in charge of the *Mittelstelle für jüdische Erwachsenenbildung* during the first period of the Hitler régime. Many people now in their fifties or sixties will remember the unique fascination of those days when Buber came to youth centres or conventions in small towns and villages in Nazi Germany to conduct what was called an *Arbeitsgemeinschaft* on the Bible. One can today hardly recall the paradox of the atmosphere of intense learning in contrast to the surrounding world of the swastika.

Most of Buber's main works on Biblical themes were produced at that time, including his major theological book "Königtum Gottes", which was originally conceived as the first volume of a comprehensive historical interpretation of Jewish faith. The completion of this plan was not permitted to Buber—possibly due to the turbulent world affairs. But two chapters of the intended continuation, called "Der Gesalbte", are for the first time published here. Instead of the systematic structure, Buber treated other parts of religious history in separate publications, some of them published in Hebrew in Palestine during the war, of which the most important are "Moses" and "Der Glaube der Propheten". All these are included in the present volume. This naturally also implies many arguments with the Bible scholars of all nations.

Among the smaller essays there are comments on special chapters or events in the Bible which sometimes also have a topical

* Martin Buber: *Werke. Zweiter Band. Schriften zur Bibel*. Kösel Verlag & Lambert Schneider, 1964. 1,238 pp. DM 45.

note, such as the chapter on false Prophets originally written in Palestine in 1940, or the discussion of right and wrong in five Psalms. And we also find an answer to those sceptics who ask for whom this translation is intended. After all that has happened the idea of a German translation, conceived in good faith in 1925 under completely different circumstances, has now, for obvious reasons, become questionable. Buber is more optimistic. He believes that no predictions can be made in the world of the spirit, and he affirms the duty of missionary work, not on behalf of a particular faith but on behalf of the Truth that is contained in the word of the Bible.

As supplement to this tremendous collection Buber has added a dramatic poem, "Elijah", which lays open the central problem of Jewish religion in its formative years, namely, the necessity to choose between two principles: the popular god of vitality (Baal) and the hidden God of the spirit. There is no indication of the date when this remarkable piece was written but one discovers in it some echoes of Nazi experience, such as the sudden dragging away of the father of the family by the police, followed by the message to the wife that her husband has died.

The three big volumes of Buber's work constitute an inexhaustible source of knowledge and inspiration for many generations to come. They are the manifestation of a concept of Judaism in our time which has no equal in any language.

FOCUS ON ISRAEL'S ADOLESCENTS

A New Novel

The writer Rusia Lampel, who lives in Jerusalem, has written a novel for young girls "Der Sommer mit Ora" (Verlag Sauerlaender, Aarau/Frankfurt). It attempts to present Israel's experience, reality and plethora of problems to Jewish and non-Jewish youth—no light undertaking when one considers how extremely complicated and deadly serious are the components that led to Zionism and the founding of the Jewish State. It might almost be assumed that the theme simply defies presentation within a literary category that was more concerned so far with "Herzblättchens Zeitvertreib" than with factual information and artistic content.

The authoress's design has, however, worked out remarkably well, particularly so because she knows Israel intimately and is aware of the forces and personalities that created it. She unites within herself good, Jewish-Zionist tradition (of an Austrian complexion) with tolerant understanding for Jewish existence in the Diaspora; consequently neither she nor the main characters in her story need ask the question: who is a Jew? On the other hand, she has obviously made a very careful study of what the "Sabra" youth feel, think and know, and how they react to the questions with which they are faced. This twofold knowledge gives her pen the assurance that is necessary to convince the reader, but on the other hand her learning is not pedantic and her message of tolerance is never pathetic or sentimental. The younger generation of today—no worse than the youth of earlier generations, but exposed to exceptional dangers in an age of flourishing materialism—should be impressed by a book of this kind.

This also applies to the story that is unfolded. Ora is the daughter of a Jerusalem general practitioner. Her opposite number, who becomes her friend, is also the daughter

of a doctor, a "Yored" of pre-State days who in the meantime in America has made the sort of financial and social success of his career that is hardly possible for Ora's father. Eleanor arrives in the country with a fixed "we in America" routine, an arrogant superiority complex and complete lack of understanding for Israel. Consequently Ora does not find it easy to appease the storms of protest that her guest from America causes among her friends. An explosion between the two girls, the Israeli and the other with her constant challenges, is unavoidable when Eleanor calls a girl from Irak who makes fun of her, a "nigger", an event that the children try to turn into a "legal trial" with only limited success. And yet the final outcome is not a happy ending, but rather a happy outlook, in which there opens before the young people the wide horizon of mutual understanding and a glimpse of the essentials of life. The decisive experience takes place on an excursion, Eleanor's farewell trip, when two of the girls are almost crushed by a falling rock and the American doctor's daughter saves their lives by using her expert knowledge of first-aid. The realisation and lesson that good deeds and human protection are more important than discussions and dogmas, is expressed by Rusia Lampel with moving simplicity.

The author demonstrates a strong dramatic talent in describing the excursion, as well as in other portions of the book—her experience as a radio dramatist may have assisted her in this. One wonders, therefore, why she did not present the whole thread of her story in the form of a continuous and gripping juvenile novel, rather than in the stiff framework of a diary kept by Ora. Admittedly this does permit an extremely delicate and artistically contrived reflection of Ora's first love pangs—also an excellent description of the relationships within her own family, but on the whole it is a good thing that the girl forgets the role of diarist for which the author actually cast her, and tears herself away from her desk, going on to act in the way we would expect the leading character in a juvenile novel to do. Anybody reading the book—even if they are over sixteen and not ashamed of enjoying such literature—will be curious to know in the second volume whether, why and how Eleanor comes back to Israel and whether Ora is going to marry her "G".

ERICH GOTTGRETU.

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JEW IN THE GERMAN WINE TRADE

Memoirs from a Trade Journal

"During the last few years the Lebanon has got a strong competitor through the Palestine wines which are exported in large quantities to Europe, especially Hamburg and Antwerp, from Jaffa and Jerusalem. The great progress in viniculture and wine-making in Palestine is due in large measure to the Jewish colonies established by Baron Rothschild and taken over by ICA at the beginning of 1890, as well as to the German settlements in Jaffa, Sarona, Jerusalem and Haifa. Among the Jewish colonies Rishon-le-Zion, near Jaffa, and Sammarin (Zichron Jacob), near Haifa, are specially concerned with wine-making of the highest quality, using the latest production methods. . . ."

This was written in the *Deutsche Wein-Zeitung* in Mainz in 1902 and has been reproduced literally in the jubilee volume published in November, 1964, to mark the centenary of this trade journal ("100 Jahre deutscher Weinhandel—100 Jahre Deutsche Wein-Zeitung, Ein Beitrag zur Weingeschichte", by Otto Anhaus, published by J. Diemer Verlag, Mainz, 1964). And to bring the story up-to-date the author adds: "But today, too, the Jews are just as persistent as good wine-growers. The exemplary model of the young State of Israel gives proof of that. In the space of a few years a blossoming wineland has been produced there from nothing"—and the only omission is a reference to the word "Hock" in "Carmel Hock", which is derived from the wine-producing village of Hochheim on the Rhine!

The *Fertschrift* recalls that the "Deutsche Wein-Zeitung" was founded by Jews, and it also stresses the share of Jewish merchants and experts in viniculture and the wine trade. The Mainz Wine Commissioner, Eduard Goldschmidt (died 1919), gave up his business in 1885 in order to work on the journal, for which he had written market reports and assembled lists of auction dates since 1873. His son, Consul Fritz Goldschmidt (born 1874, died 1944 "cast aside, forgotten, cut-off from his friends, abandoned and alone", as the book states), became editor in 1895, and his son, Dr. Eduard Goldschmidt, is now the publisher of the DWZ. "Ed. Goldschmidt was a Jew", we read in the jubilee volume. And later on: "Our survey would be incomplete without reference to the brilliant role played by the Jews in the German wine trade in the second half of the last century." This is followed by what is described as "random extracts" from auction records and announcements of that period—from places such as Alsheim (Isaac David), Büdesheim (Ludwig Levi), Jugenheim (W. Süßberger), Oppenheim (M. David, Widow and Son, Jacob Seligmann), Edenkoben (Simon Löb; Levy Wolff), Langenlonsheim (Sal. Natt), Mainz (Rud. Hirsch; Lazarus Weinschenk; Maas, Nathan & Co.; Otto Davidson; Wertheimer & Co.), Coblenz (Dr. Samuelson, wine analyst), Mannheim (Herm. Löb-Stern & Co.), Frankfurt-on-the-Main (Albert Rosenbaum; S. Rosenheim & Co.) and Würzburg (Isaac Breitenbach). Anhaus writes that the liberal attitude of these internationally minded and art-loving Jewish merchants did much to keep the German wine trade from second-rate provincialism. It would be no exaggeration to say, he goes on, that without the Jews the German wine trade would not be what it is today.

On the other hand, there were already some antisemitic occurrences in former times. They became apparent occasionally in the advertise-

ment columns of the DWZ ("Experienced Christian tradesman seeks employment. . .") and they do not remain unmentioned in the book. Similarly, the "Gleichschaltung" after 1933, the subsequent persecution and the "Final Solution" "should not be passed over lightly" in a summary of historical events, the author writes. The quotes from the reports of the year 1933 in the DWZ where, for instance, it is stated that the chairman of the Württemberg wine merchants, Max Adler (see in this connection, p. 481, of the recently published book, "Weg und Schicksal der Stuttgarter Juden", Stuttgart, 1964—E.G.L.), and Willy Rosenthal, a member of the committee, had resigned. He then goes on: "By the end of 1933 there was no longer a single advertisement by a Jewish firm in the wine trade." At this point Otto Anhaus introduces a list of "particularly distinguished Jewish wine merchants", in which he includes, as exemplifying many others, Sigmund Loeb, Trier (for many years vice-chairman of the Mosel-Saar-Ruwer Wine Merchants' Association), Hermann Sichel, Mainz (chairman of the South-west German Association of Wine Merchants), Kommerzienrat Kahn, Würzburg (chairman of the Frankish Wine Merchants' Association), Adolf Baer, Mannheim (chairman of the South-west German Association of Wine and Grape Importers, Mannheim) and Kommerzienrat Richard Unger (known through his connection with Kempinski in Berlin), who was the first and also the last chairman of the Head Office of the German Wine Trade Associations.

These references of Jewish interest are included in the description of the history of the wine trade during the past 100 years.

E. G. L.

KARL MARX'S ANCESTRY

It is no secret, and never was, that the founder of Marxism was descended from an "old rabbinical family". Let us examine this rabbinical family somewhat more closely.

In the second half of the seventeenth century the Lemberger family appeared in Western Germany, calling themselves *Luvv* after the Polish name of the town of Lemberg. The earliest member of the family of whom we know is Aharon ben Moshe who, according to one source, was born in Poland about the year 1640. Since the Lembergers probably migrated to Germany about 1650, it is to be assumed that the father, Rabbi Moshe, accompanied his son, Aharon.

The Lembergers were refugees from the wild Cossacks in Poland. From 1648-1657 the Cossack hetman Bogdan Chmielnicki stirred up a revolt against the Polish ruling class, which was also directed against the Jews as a tool of the Polish nobility. The nobles were, of course, able to protect themselves against the insurgents' fire and sword, but the Jews became the defenceless victims of the revolting

masses. All those who could, fled, thousands of Jews streaming to the West, many of them penetrating as far as Italy, Western Germany and Holland.

All the evidence indicates that the Lembergers had great Talmudic learning and were of high descent. This is not only borne out by the fact that they were received with open arms in Germany and later occupied important rabbinical posts, but they also traced their descent from various famous rabbis, including Rabbi Meir Katzenellenbogen (Maharam, Padua), who had migrated to Italy from his native Hessian home.

Rabbis in Trier

Rabbi Aharon, as we learn from an entry in the *Memorbuch* of the community of Westhofen, was, in his youth, rabbi of Trier from about 1665 to 1692. From 1692 he occupied the rabbinical seat in Westhofen near Strassburg. After the Peace of Westphalia in 1648 Alsace was subjoined to France, but continued to be closely linked to Germany and its Jewry. Aharon died in 1712, having been rabbi in Westhofen for twenty years. The contemporary *Memorbuch* describes his activities in glowing terms. He left three sons: Jehoshua Heschel (born 1693), Joseph (born 1695) and Moshe (born 1706).

At the age of 21 Jehoshua became *Dayan* in Metz, where he remained for nine years. In 1723 he became rabbi in Trier, where his reputation for learning became widespread. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Ashkenazi community in Amsterdam offered him the post of rabbi. For reasons unknown he declined the call and preferred to take the post of rabbi in Schwabach, with the associated post of District Rabbi in Ansbach. He died in Schwabach in 1771 after having occupied the post for almost forty years, and was buried in Georg-Gemünd. The famous Fürth rabbi, Joseph Steinhart, delivered his funeral oration.

His son, Moshe, son-in-law of Rabbi Meir Eger, of Fürth, became rabbi in Trier. His daughter, Chaya, married Rabbi Meir Halevi Marx from there. After Rabbi Moshe's death his son-in-law, Rabbi Meir, succeeded him. Rabbi Meir had five children. One of them, Heinrich, who became a *Justizrat* (advocate), got baptised. His son was Karl Marx (1818-83).

Karl Marx inherited little love for Judaism from his rabbinical ancestors. He had no interest at all in the Jewish people. On the contrary, he was actively inimical to Judaism. In his essay on "The Jewish Question" he wrote, for example: "Let us not seek the secret of the Jews in their religion, but let us seek the secret of their religion, in actual Jews. What is the worldly basis of Judaism? Practical needs, self-interest. What is the worldly culture of the Jews? Hagglng. What is their worldly God? Money".

One branch of the Lemberger family went, via Berlin, Frankfurt-on-the-Oder and Moravia, to Pressburg, where they flourished. One of their members, Abraham Hirsch Lemberger (1776-1834), became Court factor at the Viennese Court, being recognised at the same time as the leader of Hungarian Jewry.

A family descended from him, which had settled in Vienna, came to Eretz Israel in 1938, where they are now flourishing, deeply enrooted in the country and devoted to Jewish tradition. One of the sons fell in the War of Independence and another, who served in the underground movement, was among those who stormed the fortress of Acre. A British military court sentenced him to ten years' imprisonment, but after a year he was released when the British left the country.

Y. L. BATO.

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E. C. Lowenthal

ALBERT EINSTEIN HOSPITAL IN SAO PAULO

Brazilian soil, at any rate in the eastern provinces, is red-brown in colour. This clay soil, they say, is of quite good quality, but not much is cultivated since the country is sparsely populated. The Brazilian scene acquires its particular character from this red-brown colour, which always predominates whether viewed from an airliner flying overhead or from close at hand at the outer limits of the great cities.

Far away, in gently rising foothills where Sao Paulo's screen of high buildings, somewhat reminiscent of New York's famous skyline, begins to appear on the horizon, an imposing and unique building is emerging from the wide, red-brown open spaces of its environment. It is already so far complete that it is hoped that it will be occupied this year.

The near-by road, that originally linked the city with isolated villas lying in their own grounds, including some secluded castle-like properties (possibly dating back to Brazil's defunct Imperial era), has been widened and improved in recent years. It bears a name that also indicates that this tract of land is accessible to the city. "Avenida Albert Einstein" is the name inscribed on new street signs, obviously recently erected. It is doubtful whether many Brazilians know about Albert Einstein, his work and the breadth of his humanitarian standpoint. Possibly, many of those now ignorant will ask the appropriate questions in the near future. For then the Albert Einstein Hospital will be complete and ready for use: the first Jewish hospital in the whole of South America, not merely Brazil, which, Jewish in name, direction and attitude, will be available to serve the general public, in particular the inhabitants of Sao Paulo. Furthermore, this hospital will have a "medical school", a kind of medical research centre, as if it were a private medical faculty.

Well Planned Building

The foundation-stone was laid seven years ago in the presence of Einstein's son, Dr. Hans A. Einstein, from the U.S.A. The whole project has been gradually developed by private enterprise and with private funds, not too precipitately (the creeping inflation had something to do with that), but carefully thought out and planned both in concept and detail. Similar schemes in other parts of the world could well follow its layout. The whole complex, long, narrow and high, is in three parts. The basic building is eight storeys high and on it stand two linked towers, one of seven and the other of ten storeys. Much glass and lots of light! On the third floor are the examination rooms, on the fourth the laboratories, on the fifth the operating wing as well as recreation rooms for the medical staff, and on the seventh-fourteenth floors are the actual rooms for the patients, more than 200 in all, mostly so designed that an accompanying relative can in case of need be accommodated with the patient. Where else in the world is there such magnificent basic provision?

This humanely solicitous experiment is being undertaken here, in this thriving city, the industrial centre of this developing country, with ample means, although more money still needs to be raised, so long as inflation does not bring it to a halt (as is hoped at present). Contributions come in from all sectors, beginning with the land itself (which was given by members of the Klabin family, wealthy timber and paper industrialists who originally immigrated from Lithuania), endowments, testamentary bequests and small contributions. Arrangements for the raising of funds and the internal organisation of the future hospital are

concentrated in the hands of the exclusively Jewish *Sociedade Beneficente Israelita Brasileira*, Sao Paulo, a corporation founded years ago on an *ad hoc* basis by a number of Jewish organisations and institutions. Through its many committees it works devotedly and most effectively for the project and its realisation. Every Jewish man and woman working with and for this project is convinced of the importance that the Albert Einstein Hospital will one day have for the city, the country, even perhaps for the Continent, and also for the Jewish community.

If it be asked how this enterprise came about, it would be found that it was not only an expression of gratitude to Brazil, and not solely due to the humanitarian motives of great philanthropists, but also, and not least, to the desire of many young, Brazilian-born, thoroughly trained and well-established Jewish doctors, who wanted to see their patients accommodated without difficulty in decent quarters and, furthermore, who wanted to be able to carry on their scientific work and research in a modern institution without disturbance.

These considerations will determine the final form of the Hospital: the establishment of a single administrative control over all the specialist sections on the one hand and, on the other, the creation of a medical research centre that meets the demands of most recent knowledge and up-to-date needs. That this is not far off is shown by a fleeting glance at the ground floor, where the wide corridor already branches off into spacious reception rooms, casualty department and medico-scientific lecture theatre. This auditorium is fitted with the latest sound insulation and has gently rising seating for 200; it is already used occasionally, as, for instance, not long ago, for lectures by Jewish Nobel Prize Winners, such as Professor Fritz Albert Lipmann (New York), Professor Arthur Kornberg (California) and Professor Selman Waksman (New Brunswick).

On leaving this building project of the Jewish community of the city, country and Continent, which is approaching completion out there on the red-brown soil of Sao Paulo-Morumbi, a steel framework clad with expensive local materials (concrete, wood, glass, aluminium, marble and, in the auditorium, even cork), one may hope that it will preserve both the name and spirit of Albert Einstein. It is most fitting that the brochure of the Hospital Committee quotes the following challenging words, written by him in 1933: "History has imposed a hard struggle upon us, but so long as we remain devoted servants of truth, justice and freedom, we shall not only continue our existence as the most ancient of living people, but as before engage in productive work which will contribute to the benefit of all mankind."

SYNAGOGUE CONCERTS IN LONDON

The Philomusica of London will perform a series of instrumental concerts for the New London Synagogue. The first two will take place before Pesach. Mr. Joseph Horovitz, the well-known composer and conductor, who is also a member of the synagogue, will conduct the series. Born in Vienna, he came to this country in 1938 at the age of eleven. This was the first time, as far as he knew, that orchestral music would be played by a synagogue in this country, he said. The concerts would conform to the highest professional standards and would become part of the London musical scene.

A TOPICAL SHORT STORY

Gertrud von le Fort is a distinguished German Catholic writer, now in her eighties, who, unlike so many others, did not join the ranks of the Nazi sympathisers. She has written a number of novels and short stories; one of her favourite themes is the problem of behaviour of her own aristocratic class in times of stress. Her story, "Das fremde Kind", is the portrayal of a lady who dares to protect a Jewish child in Hitler's Germany.

She calls her latest book* "a legend". It belongs to those literary works which aim at improving Jewish-Christian relationships. The story is set in Spain during the time of the Inquisition and gives a glimpse of the life in the small town of Santa Rosita. At the order of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Aragon the Jews have either to undergo compulsory baptism or to leave the country. At the same time the plague reaches the town and the city fathers urge the Jewish doctor, Rabbi Chanon ben Israel, to postpone his departure. He, however, prefers to join the exodus of the Jews, and his feelings of revenge and hatred are confirmed by the attitude of the Archbishop who had always shown himself to be the Rabbi's adversary.

The Rabbi's only daughter, Michal, a beautiful blind girl, inspires the sculptor, Pedre della Barca, when he is commissioned to make a statue representing the Church and the Synagogue. Contrary to custom, he shows the Synagogue not as a blindfolded figure but as the beautiful Michal with seeing eyes. The death of Michal and Pedre bring together the Rabbi and the Archbishop in their efforts for the restoration of the health of the population.

"Jephta's Daughter" is a Catholic book on a Jewish problem. It is magnificently written and belongs to the best of the large output of new German books on Jewish subjects.

MIRIAM BRASSLOFF.

* Gertrud von le Fort: Die Tochter Jephthas. Insel Verlag, Frankfurt/Main.

MEETING OF JEWS FROM HALBERSTADT

Former members of the Community of Halberstadt recently held a meeting in Tel Aviv. About 100 people attended. An address on "Halberstadt in the Past and Present" was given by the last Rabbi of the Community, Rabbi H. B. Auerbach, who had paid a visit to Halberstadt a short while ago.

Reviewing the history of the Community, Rabbi Auerbach, *inter alia*, recalled the signal services rendered by the financier Berend Lehmann (1661-1730) with whose help the famous Synagogue (erected 1712) and the "Klaus" (Beth Hamidrash) were built. The significance of the Community lay in its religious and cultural traditions. From 1860 onwards, the rabbinical office was held by four generations of the Auerbach family.

Today, the speaker reported, no Jews are living in Halberstadt. The cemeteries are in a good condition and looked after by the Federation of Jewish Communities in the Province of Saxony (Magdeburg) and by the Halberstadt municipality. The Synagogue was destroyed on November 9, 1938. The "Klaus" and the Jewish School have been transformed into factories and residential quarters.

At the end of the meeting it was decided to found a world-wide organisation of members of the former Community of Halberstadt. The newly formed organisation appeals to all Jews from Halberstadt, wherever they may now live, to get in touch with them at P.O.B. 2963, Tel Aviv, Israel.

"A LEGACY BY FREUD"

The name of the author of the article "A Legacy by Freud", published in our previous issue, is Jakob (not Josef) Maitlis. We apologise for the error.

NEWS ABOUT ISRAEL

ZIONIST CONGRESS IN JERUSALEM

The opening of the 26th Zionist Congress in Jerusalem was marked by a dramatic warning by Dr. Nahum Goldmann, president of the World Zionist Organisation. Addressing more than 1,000 delegates and observers from all over the world, Dr. Goldmann said that the anonymous process of disintegration and erosion now affecting the Jewish people posed a greater threat to Jewish survival than persecution, pogroms and mass murder. The Zionist movement, he stated, had a prime part to play in reversing this trend. In doing so "we should not be afraid of losing the specific character of our movement as a Zionist movement."

The twentieth century was dominated by the ever-growing power of the State — by its interference in the life of every group, by its claim to the total loyalty of its citizens, by the right which it arrogated to itself in many countries to deny the necessary facilities to minorities, particularly the Jews, to maintain and develop their own identity. Since the emancipation, the Jewish people had become part and parcel of the life of the other peoples, and with this they had lost the main basis of their separate existence. The great historical task of Zionism in this decisive chapter of its history, said Dr. Goldmann, was to make Israel the major instrument for Jewish life everywhere and the main guarantor, in a spiritual and cultural sense, for the survival of the Jewish communities in the world. In this task three main forces were available: knowledge of the unique history and fate of the

Jewish people; the strengthening of all specific forms of Jewish life, individual, family and community and, most important, the State of Israel as a continuous source of emotional and spiritual strength for Jewry.

Although Jews may have deserved taking things easy today, after centuries of suffering and of tragedies, the time for this had not yet come, declared Dr. Goldmann.

The 26th Zionist Congress, held in the Jerusalem Convention Centre, was attended by 541 delegates from 31 countries, 65 representatives of Jewish bodies in 26 countries and, for the first time, 72 representatives of youth organisations (including non-Zionists) from 18 countries.

The resolutions, passed at the end of the Congress included a call to the Soviet Government for an amelioration of the position of Soviet Jews and for permitting Soviet Jews to join their families in Israel; a call upon world governments to include the Middle East in efforts to ease tension; and a call to the Federal German Government to extend the statute of limitations with regard to Nazi crimes and to withdraw German scientists from Egypt.

SPREAD OF HEBREW LANGUAGE

The World Hebrew Union is to intensify its efforts to make Hebrew the *lingua franca* of Jews throughout the world. It was decided at the annual meeting in Jerusalem to create Hebrew Councils in every country with a Jewish population. The conference also urged the Israeli Government to appoint "Hebrew

"Attachés" to embassies in countries with a large Jewish population.

ARGENTINIAN IMMIGRANTS

An Israeli-style entertainment was held in a Buenos Aires theatre to take leave of 100 young emigrants who left for Israel. The departure of these members of the Mapam pioneer youth movement, brings the total number of emigrants to Israel from Argentina during 1964 to 2,500, compared with 6,000 in 1963. It is estimated that 1,250 emigrants will go to Israel this year. The deterioration in the economic and political situation in Argentina, antisemitism and love for Israel, in that order, are the reasons given by emigrants for their departure.

ARAB REACTION TO "JEWISH CHAPTER"

Vatican circles keeping a close watch on Arab reactions to the Declaration on the Jews, have expressed satisfaction with two leading articles which recently appeared in two Lebanese newspapers. One of the articles deplores the fact that "fears of Zionist exploitation prevented the Arabs from examining the Declaration's contents with attention", since it was "one of the noblest documents of contemporary history". The Catholic Church deserved to be imitated, not criticised.

For the first time in an Egyptian newspaper an article has appeared expressing similar sentiments.

Jewish circles in Rome have pointed out that this apparent change of attitude in some Arab countries follows the December meeting at Beirut airport between the Pope and Syrian and Lebanese leaders, and are speculating on what assurances the Pope gave on the subject. —(J.C.)

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OBITUARY

DR. WILHELM ADLER

Dr. Wilhelm Adler, a well-known former dental surgeon, died in London on December 10, aged 90 years. Dr. Adler was born at Brieg (Silesia) and later settled as a dental surgeon in Berlin where he had a large practice. Among his patients were representatives of the academic world such as the Professors Klemperer, Bonnhöfer, Kopsch, the conductor Wilhelm Furtwängler, the Russian Foreign Secretary, Chicherin, and many other prominent people. Dr. Adler was not only known for his great skill as a dental surgeon but also for his eminent human qualities. After his emigration to England, he was unfortunately not able to practise and headed a committee of unregistered Continental dental practitioners. In spite of all difficulties, he never lost faith in his adopted country and took part in many activities until only a few years ago. His fine sense of humour, his human understanding and generosity will be remembered by numerous friends in this country and abroad.

MRS. ERNA SONDHEIMER MICHAEL

Mrs. Erna Michael died in New York on December 30, 1964. She was the wife of the industrialist, Jakob Michael and the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Albert Sondheimer of Frankfurt. She took a leading part in the work of the United Jewish Appeal of which she was (from 1955 to 1957) Chairman of the Women's Division of Greater New York, and was also actively associated with many other Jewish causes in the U.S.A. and in Israel.

DR. A. M. KRAFT

The lawyer, Dr. Andrew Michael Kraft, died on January 2, in his 65th year. He was born in Posen but left this town as a child to live in Berlin where he later practised as a lawyer for six years. When he had to leave Germany in 1933, he first went to Switzerland. He came to England in 1937 and took his LL.B. at the London School of Economics.

After the outbreak of war, he joined the Army and served with the Pioneer Corps until he was transferred to the Intelligence Corps. After the war he worked for many years in a solicitor's office.

In 1952, Dr. Kraft set up his own practice to deal with restitution and compensation claims. All his interests were devoted to this important task and he still worked in this field nine days before he passed away.

RESEARCH ON PREJUDICE

The American Jewish Committee has launched two programmes in Italy and South America. In Rome, the Leonard M. Sperry Centre for Inter-group Co-operation, a joint Catholic-Jewish research centre, has been established to analyse and combat the roots of prejudice in religious teachings. It has been set up at the International University for Social Studies, Pro Deo, and will work with the university. An extensive cultural and religious community service programme has also been organised for the Jews living in South America.

CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN RABBIS

To mark the 70th birthday of the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Israel Brodie, the Conference of European Rabbis is to meet in London for the first time in March.

In addition to halachic problems and matters concerning the relationship between the Batei Din in Europe and the Western Hemisphere, Judaism in the modern world will be one of the subjects to be discussed at the London meeting. The conference will also be attended by representatives from Commonwealth countries, Israel, the United States and, it is hoped, from Eastern Europe, Greece and Turkey.

The Conference of European Rabbis was called into being by Dr. Brodie in 1957, with membership open to those rabbis "firmly committed to uphold and teach the authentic Judaism of the Torah as interpreted by our rabbis down the ages".—(J.C.)

JEWISH STUDENTS IN BRITAIN

Growing Indifference?

Mr. Moggy Margolis, emissary of the Jewish Agency's Youth and Hechalutz Department, spoke at the 25th annual conference of Bnei Akiva, held at Towcester, Northamptonshire, and attended by more than 80 members from all parts of the country. At present, said Mr. Margolis, there were between 4,000 and 4,500 Jewish university students in Britain. About 2,000 were members of the Inter-University Jewish Federation but not more than 200 to 300 were actively concerned with Jewish affairs in their respective universities. What would happen in the next ten years when the Jewish university population would probably reach 12,000?

There was a "terrifying prospect" that at least 50 per cent of the growing number of Jewish university students will lose all identification with Judaism.—(J.C.)

ZANGWILL PLAQUE

On January 21, the anniversary of Israel Zangwill's birth, Professor Oliver Zangwill, son of the author, unveiled a plaque on the house in Old Ford Road, London, where he lived. The plaque was authorised by the London County Council acting on a suggestion made by the Zangwill Centenary Committee. It records Zangwill's association with the building and refers to him as writer and philanthropist.

CHRISTMAS HELP

A 3,000-strong contingent of members of the Association of Jewish Ex-Service Men and Women, the League of Jewish Women, the Jewish Youth Voluntary Service, Maccabi, B'nai B'rith, the J.L.B. and other volunteers helped to staff more than a hundred hospitals in Britain over the Christmas holidays, enabling the nursing and domestic staff to have some time off.

WORLD PEACE SUNDAY

The Chief Rabbi gave his support to World Peace Sunday, which was observed last year on December 20. The day was set aside by the International Peace Society for congregations of all denominations to offer prayers for the establishment of peace throughout the world.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Birthday

Wiener.—Mrs. Hedwig Wiener, née Stern (formerly Offenbach/M.), of 115 The Vale, London, N.W.11, will celebrate her 80th birthday on February 22.

Death

Elkan.—Mrs. Frances Elkan, widow of Dr. S. Elkan, Muelheim-Ruhr, and dearly loved mother of Mrs. Greta Moses, passed away in her 86th year on December 28, 1964, at 32 Wolverton Gardens, London, W.6.

CLASSIFIED

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COOK, experienced, elderly, good references, seeks part-time work in private household. Box 512.

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Personal

DOCTOR'S WIDOW, 49, journalist, youthful in appearance and outlook, owner of good home in N.W. London and car, family grown up and on their own, desires to meet cultured companion (non-Orthodox), view marriage; free partnership in old-established, very profitable business offered to acceptable applicant, if desired; must be intelligent and of kindly disposition; widower no obstacle. Apply Box 506.

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WIDOW, 58, wishes to meet non-Orthodox gentleman, age 60-70, for companionship. Golders Green area. Box 508.

MISSING PERSONS

Inquiries by AJR

Sutton (formerly Susskind).—Mr. Ken Sutton, born September 4, 1907 and Mr. Herbert Sutton, formerly Susskind, wanted in connection with a compensation claim.

ROUND AND ABOUT

RABBI'S CONTROVERSIAL BOOK

A new book by Rabbi Maurice N. Eisendrath, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations (Reform), makes many controversial points. In "Can Faith Survive", Rabbi Eisendrath says that Jesus, "a true and loyal" Jew, should be welcomed "back into the fold" and that "this Jewish hero" should be "incorporated . . . into our never-too-crowded company of saintly spirits". Neither Jesus nor his disciples, "devoted Jews all", had any thought of organising a new religion. Christianity, in Rabbi Eisendrath's view, stems from St. Paul, not Jesus. Rabbi Eisendrath in his book also declares that intermarriage is inevitable in an open democratic society, advocates proselytisation as a means of replenishing the number of Jews, and regrets that religious leaders who believe in one God, cannot get together to unite the forces of religion in attaining world peace.—(J.C.)

CLAIM OF ORTHODOX JEWRY

Rabbi A. Babad, presiding over a meeting held in London of the European executive of the Agudas Israel, stated that Orthodox Jews would fight "tooth and nail" for adequate representation on the Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture, the establishment of which was decided by the Claims Conference last year. For one reason or another, said Rabbi Babad, Orthodox Jews had allowed Dr. Nahum Goldmann to monopolise restitution negotiations with Germany, since Orthodox sections were not keen to participate in such negotiations. This, however, did not imply that they would allow themselves to be discriminated against in the handling of the new foundation, whose funds were based mainly on German money.—(J.C.)

PERFORMANCE OF CHURCH AND SYNAGOGUE MUSIC

The North London Council of Christians and Jews held a programme of liturgical music for Christians and Jews in the Marcus Samuel Hall of the New Synagogue. The hosts were the local branch of Ajax. The Jewish choir was that of the Hackney Synagogue and the Christian choir came from the Hackney Free and Parochial Secondary School.

LIVING IN GERMANY

Rabbi H. I. Grunewald, communal rabbi of Munich, in an interview with the *Jewish Chronicle*, commented on a statement appearing in the paper on the fact that Jews still lived in Germany today. There were Jews in Germany today, said the rabbi, who had lived there since their liberation from the concentration camps and who no longer had the physical strength to go abroad. Of the more than 100,000 Jews, broken physically and spiritually, who lived in camps round Munich after the war, 95 per cent had left Germany during the past 15 years.—(J.C.)

NEW SYNAGOGUE IN WUERZBURG

The municipal council of Wuerzburg is to build a new synagogue at an estimated cost of 350,000 marks. The project, the council stated, was a "noble gesture and an act of reparation outside the legal obligations". The old synagogue was destroyed by the Nazis in November, 1938. A memorial plaque was unveiled on the site on the anniversary last year.

Today there are about 100 Jews, most of them living in a home for old people, of the three thousand Jews who lived in the town in 1933.

COMMUNAL CENTRE IN KREFELD

On the seventh Chanukah Day, a new Communal Centre was consecrated in Krefeld. It is situated in the Rheinstrasse and will serve both the religious and cultural needs of the small community which comprises 69 members, as against 800 in 1939 and 1,544 in 1930.

JEWISH YOUTH MEETS IN BERLIN

Members of the youth section of the World Union for Progressive Judaism, from Britain, France, Holland and Germany, are to hold a week's conference in Berlin from April 4 to 11. The idea arose from the Union's conference in Amsterdam last year, when young German Progressive Jews expressed the hope that young people from other countries would go to Germany and discuss problems affecting the Union's youth. After the conference it is intended that several of the British delegates will remain in Berlin for a further week to hold a study seminar with the Germans.—(J.C.)

POPE MEETS INDIAN JEWS

During Pope Paul's visit to India a three-member Jewish delegation was received by him in special audience. Greetings on behalf of the 2,000-year-old Jewish community of India were conveyed to the Pope by Mr. H. Cynowicz, president of the Central Jewish Board of Bombay. In his reply of good wishes to the Jewish community of India, the Pope said that their welfare and happiness were matters close to his heart, concluding his statement with the word "Shalom" repeated three times.

Birthdays

DR. ERNST ROSENTHAL 75

Dr. Ernst Rosenthal celebrated his 75th birthday on January 19. A nephew of the founder of the famous Rosenthal-Porzellan A.G., he joined that enterprise in 1914 and worked for it in Berlin until 1935, when he emigrated to this country. After the Second World War he was appointed a member of the Board of Directors of Lawleys, where he held a responsible position until 1963. He is Managing Director of Rosenthal China (London) Ltd., who are the sole agents for Rosenthal-Porzellan A.G. in the United Kingdom.

A CENTENARIAN

Mrs. Malwine Reichenstein, of 40 Shoot-up Hill, London, N.W.2, celebrated her 100th birthday on January 24. She was born in Prague, where she was married to a lawyer and after her husband's death moved to Vienna. She came to this country in 1939, where her daughter, grandchildren and great-grandchildren also live. Considering her great age, she is remarkably alert. We extend to her our sincerest birthday wishes.

WILHELM KLEEMANN 95

The former Chairman of the Berlin Jewish Community, Wilhelm Kleemann, recently celebrated his 95th birthday in New York.

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ARAB LEAGUE ACTIVITIES

FRENCH COMPANIES APPROACHED

Paris newspapers gave prominence to the Arab League's Boycott of Israel Committee's approach to 25 French companies requesting pledges that they would not trade with Israel or employ Jews. The approach involved General Marie-Pierre Koenig, one of France's war heroes, who is the president of the Alliance France-Israel. General Koenig complained to the French Prime Minister and it is reported that the matter was also referred to President de Gaulle. The French Government was said to be discussing ways to end the Arab boycott methods of blackmail against French companies. Arab diplomats in Paris disclaim any connection with the campaign.

BRITISH ATTITUDE

Lord Drumalbyn, Minister of State at the Board of Trade in the last Government, was guest of honour at a luncheon given by the Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce. Giving an account of his visit to Israel last April and of the state of Anglo-Israeli trade, Lord Drumalbyn referred to Israel's request that the British Government should take a firmer stand *vis-à-vis* the Arab boycott. Since the Government would not pay compensation in the case of loss of trade by blacklisted firms, it was up to individual firms to weigh the risks involved and to decide accordingly, he said, asserting that there was no evidence that the Arab boycott was damaging to Israel.

Proposing the vote of thanks to Lord Drumalbyn, the treasurer, Mr. M. Silverstone, expressed his disagreement about the impact

of the boycott on Anglo-Israeli trade and added that the exclusion of Israel from the sphere of activity by the Government-sponsored Council for Middle East Trade was equally unfair. He hoped that Her Majesty's Government would reconsider its attitude.

SWISS FIRM'S REACTION

A Swiss firm, Ring Hotel Finance Ltd., has rejected the demands of the Arab League's Israel Boycott Office in Damascus to give up its dealings with Israel. The company, in partnership with an American firm, has financed the building of four hotels in Israel. The letter and the firm's reply were published in the Basle Jewish weekly, *Juedischen Wochenschau Maccabi*.

The firm writes that its world-wide organisation is perfectly able to exist without hotels in the Arab States, but it sees no reason why co-operation with Arab States should be impossible because of its activities in Israel. The letter goes on to say that the Swiss company does not think the Boycott Office would wish to continue "the bloody tradition of the German Nazi period". It concludes: "As subjects of a traditionally neutral nation we have the right to tell you . . . that boycott threats mean an injustice which is detrimental solely to the reputation of the Arab States."

PROPAGANDA IN THE ARGENTINE

The Argentine Zionist Organisation has published a statement in the press warning the Argentine public of the arrival in Buenos Aires of two leaders of the Arab League. The

two men, who are also leaders of the "Palestine Liberation Organisation", were touring South America in order to "explain" the Arab point of view in the dispute between the Arab countries and Israel, and they have had meetings with members of the Argentine Government. The Zionist statement pointed out that the head of the "Palestine Liberation Organisation" was Ahmed Shukairy who, at the General Assembly of the United Nations two years ago, had praised the Argentine neo-Nazi organisation, Tacuara. The Argentine representative had protested at Shukairy's comments.—(J.C.)

Letter to the Editor

GERMAN-JEWISH ANECDOTES

Sir,—In our former communities and in many German-Jewish families we used to tell each other anecdotes—often as a kind of community or family tradition—which, in their way, reflected the history, character and customs of the Jews in Germany.

All those who remember such "Moschelchen" are cordially requested to send them to me, because I am considering publishing a collection of these stories.

Yours, etc.,

RABBI DR. HUGO HAHN.

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NEW K.J.V. CHAIRMAN

At the recent General Meeting, Mr. R. J. Friedmann was elected Chairman of the K.J.V. in Great Britain.

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