

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

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

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

## JEWES FROM GERMANY & HEIRLESS PROPERTY

### A LETTER . . .

In our April issue we expressed our disappointment at the refusal by the Jewish Trust Corporation (JTC) of an application of the "Council of Jews from Germany" for an increase from 10 per cent to 12½ per cent of its share in the heirless, unclaimed, and communal property in the former British Zone of Germany.

We have now received the following letter from Sir Henry d'Avigdor Goldsmid, Bart., M.P., Chairman of the JTC:

The Editor,  
AJR Information,  
London, N.W.3.

Dear Sir,

My attention has been drawn to the leading article in your April issue entitled "An Unanswerable Case—Dismissed," which deals with the allocation of funds arising from German restitution in the former British Zone of Germany. I hope I shall not be thought to be trespassing on your readers' patience if I attempt to correct some of the misapprehensions to which this article is, in my opinion, likely to have given rise.

All those acquainted with the position eight or nine years ago will remember that it was the Jewish Agency and the American Joint Distribution Committee who combined to form the Jewish Restitution Successor Organisation to deal with heirless and unclaimed property in the American Zone and, later on, under the leadership of the Central British Fund, formed the Jewish Trust Corporation to deal with the British Zone of Germany.

In these matters the Council of Jews from Germany played only a very minor part, for the good reason that they had no funds available to meet the considerable expenditure involved. Moreover, legislation recognised the fact that, so fiendishly thorough had been Hitler's work, that no single group of Jews within Germany or outside of it could justifiably be described as the successor to the heirless and unclaimed property in Germany. Had this not been so, the necessity for the establishment of the successor organisations would not have arisen.

The assumption made in the second paragraph of the article that the Council of Jews from Germany has made some concession or suffered a derogation of its legal rights in allowing the establishment of the successor organisations is therefore quite unjustified.

It might be added that the United Restitution Organisation also owed its creation to the CBF, which was the first body to provide the financial means for the establishment of URO and for the initial research work in Germany, and was later joined by the AJDC and the Jewish Agency, in the financing of URO operations.

As to the spending of the funds allocated by the JTC, a casual reader would hardly gather that the monies allocated to the CBF are spent exclusively for refugees in this country, the great majority of whom are refugees from Germany and Austria. Nor would such a reader think that the running of the Old Age Homes programme (except for accountancy) has deliberately been left to the Association of Jewish Refugees, and that nearly all members of the Pre-Selection and House Committees are their nominees.

The requirements of the Association of Jewish Refugees for social work, etc., have also been met by the Allocations Committee of the CBF. Similarly, the Self-Aid of Refugees, another body run exclusively by refugees, has had all its requirements, as submitted to the Allocations

Committee, fully met. This should, I think, dispose of the suggestion that the CBF uses its share of the JTC funds for its own purposes and without regard to the needs of former German Jews.

There is another matter which should be mentioned in this connection. Jewish needs are very great and pressing, and the funds allotted by the JTC to the Jewish Agency and the AJDC are spent as soon as they are received. The funds allotted to the CBF have been fully budgeted for in its building and relief plans for refugees, arrived at in co-operation with the AJR. On the other hand, the Leo Baeck Charitable Trust—the body receiving the allocations of the Council of Jews from Germany—still has available for distribution approximately 1,600,000 DM. out of a total allocation so far of 2,333,000 DM., i.e. more than two-thirds is as yet unspent. The Leo Baeck Trust can expect a further sum of 1,500,000 DM. in the near future from the JTC, apart from considerable sums which will accrue in the next few months from JRSO.

These figures speak for themselves: in the light of them, an increase in the allocation of the Council of Jews from Germany at the expense of other organisations, who have already spent up to the hilt, is quite unjustifiable, and I am grateful to you for giving me space to indicate to your readers some of the considerations which influenced the Council of the Jewish Trust Corporation in their decision.

Yours faithfully,

H. D'AVIGDOR GOLDSMID.

Chairman, Jewish Trust Corporation.

Woburn House,  
London, W.C.1.  
June 1, 1956.

### . . . AND A REPLY

Without wishing to enter into detailed comments we feel we have to state the following facts:

1. It is quite true that owing to the expropriation of the German Jews by the Nazi régime, their organisation, the Council of Jews from Germany, did not have the means to establish a successor organisation for the heirless, unclaimed, and communal Jewish property in Germany. Whilst according to the restitution laws the successor organisations are entitled to the restitution of that property the building up of a legal machinery does not entitle the financing party to the benefit of the claims as such. The Council has always regarded the successor organisations as trustees of the assets and not as heirs, and we do not doubt that the organisations themselves share this opinion.

We also maintain that the Jews within Germany and outside comprising altogether 270,000 people can justifiably be described as the successors to the property. The British authorities, for example, acknowledged the position of the Council of Jews from Germany at a time when the JTC was not even formed. They negotiated with the Council as the proper organisation about the details of the impending legislation and gave facilities to one of its Vice-Chairmen to go to Germany in order to discuss there the preparatory work with the British officials in charge.

The Council's main motive in agreeing to the leading Jewish international welfare organisations taking charge of prosecuting the claims was one which, we regret, has not been fully recognised. Before 1933, German Jewry, in the words of Dr. Leo Baeck, had never to accept charity but had

always been in the happy position of giving. Only in the most miserable period of their history did they have to turn to their brethren abroad for assistance, which was given with an open hand. It was a moral obligation incumbent on the German Jews who survived the Nazi catastrophe, to repay this debt, and part of the communal property built up by many generations of German Jews, together with the unclaimed and heirless property, should serve this purpose. That the funds should also be used to alleviate the plight of Jewish Nazi victims from countries other than Germany was and is the declared view of the Council.

2. From the foregoing, it is evident that the Council has always gratefully recognised the assistance given to German Jewry before their emigration and after. This applies particularly to the Central British Fund for Jewish Relief and Rehabilitation in this country, to whom the Council and the AJR have paid tribute on more than one occasion.

Our criticism was not directed against the Central British Fund and the use it makes of the funds accruing to it from the JTC for welfare purposes in the United Kingdom. The points thereanent raised by Sir Henry have never been contested and we cannot understand why he thinks it necessary to dispose of an alleged suggestion "that the CBF uses its share of the JTC funds for its own purposes"; such a suggestion has never been made by us.

What we did and still do regret, is that some representatives of the Central British Fund who, in general, show so much understanding of the needs of refugees from Germany, did not support the Council's claim for an increased share in the heirless property—a claim which one CBF representative called "an unanswerable case." The increase was needed to assist the large number of German Jews residing outside the United Kingdom.

3. It is correct that the Leo Baeck Charitable Trust (the financing body of the Council of Jews from Germany) has not immediately used up the total amount so far received from the JTC. It would have acted frivolously had it done so. These funds present the last opportunity for the Council of Jews from Germany to render assistance to their needy brethren. Whilst this source will have ceased within a comparatively short period, the need for assistance will continue for a long time to come.

The Council has therefore to embark on a long-term financial policy and has to budget ahead, in the same way as the CBF does not spend its considerably larger total allocation now but, quite rightly, keeps substantial reserves for needs which, inevitably, will arise in the future, especially for the maintenance of the homes for the aged. The Council's policy does not indicate a lack of need but, on the contrary, shows a responsibility towards the future.

We hope that the friendly relations which have existed throughout the years between the Council of Jews from Germany and the leading Jewish welfare organisations will eventually lead to a recognition of our "unanswerable case."

### GERMAN INDEMNIFICATION LAW

The new Federal German Indemnification Law has been passed.  
Details on page 4.

### AUSTRIAN "HILFSFONDS"

The full wording of the official announcement is published in a special supplement to this issue.

For further particulars see page 3.

## "THEY HAVE ENRICHED OUR COMMUNITY"

### Tribute to Refugees at the Guildhall Tercentenary Banquet

**S**TRIKING tributes to the achievement of British Jews in the cultural and social life of this country were paid by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh and the Prime Minister at the splendid banquet held in Guildhall on May 29, 1956, to mark the Tercentenary of Jewish Resettlement in the British Isles. Mention was made especially and conspicuously of the recent refugees whose contribution to the national cause was generously acknowledged. Extensive extracts from some of the principal speeches are printed on this page, as we believe that our friends who may have listened in to the broadcast part of the proceedings will wish to keep a record of the memorable utterances.

★

We naturally feel gratified at the honourable recognition of which so signal an example was the advancement last month of a distinguished member of our community, Professor Sir Francis Simon, F.R.S. We rejoice, for our own and our adopted country's sake, in the sturdy sound sense and the largesse of mind shown by Britain in spite of troubles at home and abroad. While we, who found a refuge here from persecution, are profoundly grateful for the blessings of a new life in which we have proved our worth as useful citizens, we wholeheartedly agree with His Royal Highness that "this year Jews and Gentiles of this country alike can thank God that they have come through so many years without a stain on their honour."

★

Both the Duke and the Prime Minister alluded to the "recent reminders of what happens when tolerance breaks down," and no section of the people is more likely to appreciate the truth in that observation than we, the erstwhile refugees, for our very story is one of those reminders. It is a warning to all nations, too, for it is, like the whole story of Judaism (in Dr. Baeck's words), "a demurrer which nothing can silence, to the claim of the multitude to crowd out the law, an abiding demurrer to force when it seeks to rule over truth."

★

Much has changed since we came into this country, much is changing. The days of the Empire are gone, and the Commonwealth under the Crown has grown into an, as yet undefined, partnership of free nations. British Jews can no longer hope to be the rod and staff of their suffering brethren anywhere in the world, and of the England that was aflame with the idea of Israel's resurrection, little is left. It seemed significant that, apart from one brief reference in the Chief Rabbi's address, neither Israel nor even the Balfour Declaration was mentioned at the Guildhall banquet.

But though much has changed and much is bound to change, the fundamentals, we pray, shall remain. As naturalised citizens, we gladly remember the words of Francis

*Continued at foot of next column*

#### H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh

**I** THINK it is most appropriate that I should propose the toast to the Anglo-Jewish community. But here's the snag: do I congratulate the ancestors of this community on having had the good sense to come here in the first place, or do I congratulate the community on having stuck it here for three hundred years? I will say this: you at least have had more lasting good fortune at making a living in these islands, and you have also done the country more good, than my ancestors at any rate.

The Jewish community's record in this country is truly remarkable. Every part of our national life has been enriched by your contribution over the years. As statesmen and politicians, in the arts and sciences, in the professions, in business and commerce,

and, of course, in the wide world of entertainment, members of the Jewish community have achieved great things, which have left or made a lasting impression.

This year might well be celebrated by the Gentiles of this country also. Three hundred years of tolerance may not be a very long time in the annals of the world, but tolerance is not a natural inclination for anybody, anywhere; and in fact intolerance, particularly among thoughtless people, is never far below the surface. We have had too many recent reminders of what happens when tolerance breaks down, to imagine that there is no further cause to worry. This year Jews and Gentiles of this country alike can thank God that they have come through so many years without a stain on their honour.

#### The Prime Minister (Sir Anthony Eden)

**N**O people in history has been the magnet for so much cruelty and persecution as the Jews. This reached depths of unimaginable bestiality in the ten years from 1935 to 1945. I am proud to have had the privilege during that time of moving in the House of Commons the resolution (denouncing the Nazi atrocities). The world should be for ever in moral debt to the Jewish people for the pogroms of the dictators. Out of all that suffering we pray that one lesson has been learned—a freer development of racial tolerance. Tolerance is the test of civilisation. The world will have the right to call itself

civilised when racial arrogance is universally condemned both by instinct and by conviction.

Thinking back over those tragic years, I am glad to recall that at moments of special peril of Jewry in other countries, Governments here in the United Kingdom have not been slow to give facilities to victims of persecution. We have welcomed them here, and they now live among us. In those ominous days before the war Britain received something like 70,000 Jews from Germany, and they have enriched our community.

#### The Bishop of Chichester (The Rt. Rev. G. K. A. Bell)

representing the Archbishop of Canterbury

**I** MYSELF had personal experience of Jewish-Christian co-operation in those terrible years when the Nazis set out on their campaign of extermination in Germany. Two things impressed me particularly then. The first was the magnificent generosity of the whole Jewish community, and the resolution with which its members went to the rescue of their coreligionists. The second was the fact that they extended their help in so many ways to non-Aryan Christians as well.

I hope that never again will so fearful a calamity strike the human race; and that men and women of the younger generation in the various nations will be ready to withstand any such possibility. I hope also that not the least result of this great celebration of the Resettlement will be a determination by hosts and guests together to resist tyranny and intolerance wherever they raise their head within range of British influence.

#### "Beyond Toleration"

Another grand event in the Tercentenary celebrations was the garden party given on behalf of the Council of Christians and Jews by Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury, at his official home in Lambeth Palace. Viscount Samuel, who was introduced by the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. R. A. Butler, presented the Archbishop with a silver medal struck to commemorate the Tercentenary. In his reply, referring to the Council's work, Dr. Fisher said "toleration" was a good thing but a word now out of date, being "negative and neutral." "We must go further," he said, "beyond toleration to reconciliation, to a reconciled society in which people accept each other in a bond of fellowship and co-operation."

In a letter to the Council of Christians and Jews conveying Her Majesty's pleasure at the garden party, the Queen's Private Secretary wrote: "In these days when the principles of religious and racial toleration are challenged in so many ways, Her Majesty rejoices that this outstanding anniversary in the life of her people should be marked by such a gathering of Christians and Jews."

★

The Association of Jewish Refugees was represented at the banquet by its Vice-Chairman, Mr. A. Dresel.



## DIE ANSPRUCHE AUF ZUWENDUNGEN VOM OESTERREICHISCHEN AUSWANDERER-HILFSFONDS

In der amtlichen "Wiener Zeitung" vom 10. Juni wurde der Aufruf veröffentlicht, mit dem die aus Oesterreich stammenden Opfer der Verfolgung aufgefordert werden, innerhalb eines Jahres ihre Anträge auf Zuwendungen an den Hilfsfonds (Postadresse: Wien 49, Postfach 138) zu richten. Die Antragsteller sollen sich der offiziellen Formulare bedienen. Der volle Text des Aufrufs liegt dieser Nummer von "AJR Information" bei.

Anspruchsberechtigt sind alle aus Oesterreich stammenden emigrierten Verfolgten, die sich am 1. Jaenner 1956 noch im Ausland befanden, falls sie entweder am 13. Maerz 1938 die Oesterreichische Staatsbuergerschaft besaessen oder damals durch mindestens zehn Jahre (seit dem 13. Maerz 1928) ihren staendigen Aufenthalt in Oesterreich hatten.

Da mit Ruecksicht auf die beschraenkten Mittel des Fonds nicht zu erwarten ist, dass alle Verfolgten Zuwendungen erhalten koennen, ist eine Prioritaetenordnung vorgesehen. In der ersten Kategorie sollen Verfolgte, die eine dauernde Gesundheitsschaedigung als Folge von Haft oder Misshandlung erlitten haben und deren Erwerbsfaehigkeit erheblich vermindert ist, sowie Witwen nach Verfolgten, die in der Haft oder durch Misshandlung gestorben sind, beruecksichtigt werden. Die zweite Kategorie bilden sonstige dauernd Erwerbsunfaehige; eine mindestens sechsmoentige Haft berechtigt zu einer erhoehten Zuwendung. Die dritte Gruppe bilden Verfolgte im Alter von ueber 60 Jahren, die sich in Not befinden. Schliesslich sollen die uebrigen emigrierten Verfolgten nach Alterskategorien (beginnend mit den Aeltesten) zum Zuge kommen.

Der Fonds wird sich von den oesterreichischen Behoerden die Nachweise betreffend die seinerzeitige oesterreichische Staatsbuergerschaft und den seinerzeitigen Aufenthalt in Oesterreich beschaffen koennen. Dokumente hierueber werden daher in der Regel nicht vorgelegt werden muessen. Es wird aber in allen Faellen eine Bescheinigung ueber den gegenwaertigen Aufenthalt im Ausland, und womoeglich die Dauer dieses Aufenthaltes, mindestens fuer die Zeit seit 1. Jaenner 1955, zu erbringen sein. Eine Bestaetigung eines Justice of the Peace (oder wohl auch einer aehnlichen vertrauenswuerdigen Stelle) wird genuegen.

### Erforderliche Nachweise

Verfolgte, die wuenschen, dass ihr Antrag bevorzugt innerhalb der ersten vier Gruppen beruecksichtigt wird, werden die besonderen Umstaende durch weitere Nachweise belegen muessen. Haft oder Misshandlung, Verwittung nach einem in der Haft oder durch Misshandlungen Gestorbenen koennen durch wahrheitsgemaesse eidestaetliche Erklaerungen zweier Auskunftspersonen bekraeftigt werden. Gesundheitsschaedigung und dauernde Erwerbsunfaehigkeit oder verminderte Erwerbsfaehigkeit sind durch aertzliche Zeugnisse zu bescheinigen. Fuer den Nachweis einer Anspruchsberechtigung in der ersten Prioritaetsgruppe wird das aertzliche Zeugnis den Zusammenhang der dauernden Erwerbsunfaehigkeit oder der verminderten Erwerbsfaehigkeit mit der Verfolgung (Haft, Misshandlung) klarzustellen haben. Es wird sich auch aus ihm ergeben muessen, in welchem Ausmass die Erwerbsfaehigkeit des Antragstellers vermindert ist.

Wurde der Gatte einer Antragstellerin deportiert und liegt seit dem 8. Mai 1945 keine Nachricht vor, so wird angenommen werden, dass er als Opfer der Verfolgung ums Leben gekommen ist. In den Faellen, in denen Antragsteller bereits Antraege auf Haftentschaedigung auf Grund des Opferfuersorgegesetzes eingebracht haben, werden die in diesen Verfahren erbrachten Nachweise nicht wiederholt werden muessen.

Antragsteller der dritten Kategorie (ueber 60 Jahre alte Verfolgte in Not) sollen, wenn sie von Fuersorge- oder Wohlfahrtsstellen unterstuetzt werden, hierueber Bestaetigungen vorlegen. Andere Angehoerige dieser Kategorie werden ihre Antraege auf die ihrem jeweiligen Sonderfall angemessenen Nachweise stuetzen.

Eine Haftentschaedigung, der Bezug von Staatsbeamtenpensionen, ausserordentlichen Versorgungsgenuessen und Renten in der Sozialversicherung beruehren die Berechtigung zu einer Zuwendung durch den Hilfsfonds nicht; Bezieher von Opferrenten koennen aber keine Zuwendung aus dem Hilfsfonds erhalten.

Es soll nur ein Antrag, durch den Haushaltungsvorstand, fuer die Familienmitglieder (Ehefrau und Kinder, die im selben Haushalt leben) gestellt werden. Witwen von Opfern oder Personen, die durch Haft oder Misshandlung dauernd in ihrer Gesundheit geschaedigt und in ihrer Erwerbsfaehigkeit erheblich beeintraehtigt sind, koennen aber einen Sonderantrag stellen.

Der Fonds wird die Zuwendungen nach Massgabe der ihm zur Verfuegung stehenden Mittel (insgesamt 550 Millionen S, die laengstens innerhalb von zehn Jahren bereitgestellt werden sollen) auszahlen. Er wird auf der Beachtung der oben wiedergegebenen Nachweise und Bedingungen bestehen muessen, damit diejenigen, welche bei den Zuwendungen aus sachlichen Gruenden bevorzugt behandelt werden sollen, tatsaechlich womoeglich zuerst zum Zuge kommen. Die Zuwendungen sind eine Hilfsmassnahme und nicht eine Gnadengabe. Mit der Errichtung des Fonds wurde von Oesterreich anerkannt, dass die Massen der in die Emigration Getriebenen dort in eine Lage versetzt wurden, welche eine Hilfeleistung erforderlich macht. Es kann daher wohl erwartet werden, dass diejenigen, fuer die mit Ruecksicht auf ihre guenstige finanzielle Position Betraege im Gegenwert von 20.000 bis 30.000 S nicht von Belang sind, von einer Antragstellung Abstand nehmen werden, damit solche Verfolgte zum Zuge kommen koennen, denen mit diesen Leistungen wesentlich geholfen werden kann.

Die Leistungen durch den Hilfsfonds sind nicht zur Wiedergutmachung erlittener Vermoegensschaeden bestimmt; die Geltendmachung oder auch nur Anfuehrung solcher Schaeden im Antrag ist daher zwecklos und soll unbedingt unterbleiben.

F.L.B.

Der Austrian Desk des United Restitution Office (183-189, Finchley Road, London, N.W.3) fungiert als Ausgabestelle fuer die Anmeldeformulare und beraet Interessenten betreffend das weitere Vorgehen.

### ADDRESS OF URO

In spite of various announcements, enquirers keep on turning to 8, Fairfax Mansions, when they wish to get in touch with the United Restitution Organisation. They are reminded that the offices of URO are now at 183/189 Finchley Road, N.W.3; telephone: KILburn 0021-0025.

### Fristablauf

#### FREIE EHEN RASSISCH VERFOLGTER

Ehen, die zur Zeit des Nazi-Regimes in Deutschland wegen der Rassengesetzgebung nicht geschlossen oder, falls sie zwangsgeschieden waren, nicht wiedergeschlossen werden konnten, weil ein Ehegatte (oder Verlobter) verstorben ist, koennen auf Antrag des ueberlebenden Partners fuer wirksam erkluert werden. Da eine solche Wirksamkeitserklaerung fuer Wiedergutmachungsfragen von Bedeutung sein kann, weisen wir darauf hin, dass die Frist zur Stellung von Antraegen am 31. Dezember 1957 ablaeuft. Antraege, die infolge Versaeumnis der urspruenglich im Jahre 1951 abgelaufenen Frist keine Beruecksichtigung gefunden haben, koennen nunmehr von neuem gestellt werden.

## COMPENSATION FOR POLISH CLAIMS

ON November 11, 1954, an agreement was reached between the U.K. and the Polish Government concerning the settlement of financial matters. The Polish Government undertook to pay £2,665,000 in full settlement of claims for British property nationalised or expropriated by the Polish Government, and an additional amount of £2,800,000 in settlement of debts due to British nationals. On April 24, 1956, two Orders in Council were laid before Parliament authorising the Foreign Compensation Commission (1, Princes Gate, London, S.W.7) to accept applications, to assess the amount of claims, and to distribute the funds paid in by the Polish Government among the persons who establish claims.

The first Order refers to claims for British property affected by Polish measures of nationalisation or expropriation. Persons who were British subjects on November 11, 1954, or corporations existing on that date under the laws of this country, are qualified to claim.

To establish a claim persons so qualified have to satisfy the Foreign Compensation Commission that they have been deprived of title or enjoyment by a Polish Law mentioned in the Schedule attached to the Order and that the property was British at the date of publication of the Polish Law under which the property was affected. In the Schedule sixteen Polish Laws are listed, dated from 1945 to 1951.

Persons who acquired British nationality after November 14, 1954, can therefore make no claim. Persons qualified have to prove that their property had been nationalised or expropriated under a Polish Law mentioned in the Schedule, and that they were British subjects on the date of publication of this Law.

The amount of the claim will be assessed by the Commission without regard to the rules of compensation laid down by Polish Compensation Laws. It is obvious that the amount of claims will be far in excess of the sum of £2,665,000 payable by the Polish Government. Claimants cannot expect to receive the full award and will have to be satisfied with a modest quota.

A large part of the properties was nationalised by the Law of January 3, 1946, and all who were naturalised after that date will succeed with their claims only if they can satisfy the Commission that they have been deprived of their property by a Polish Law after the date of naturalisation.

Applications have to reach the Commission before April 24, 1957, but the Commission can accept amendments or additions to applications lodged in time even after April 24, 1957. The Commission is not bound by rules of evidence. Each applicant is entitled to ask the Commission to determine his claim at an oral hearing. At the hearing the Legal Officer represents the interest of the Funds against the applicant.

Evidence as to title and value has to be submitted by the claimant. The agreement between the two Governments provides for co-operation and furnishing of necessary information. The experience with other Governments behind the Iron Curtain was disappointing. Claimants are therefore advised not to expect that the necessary information about deprivation and value will be obtained by the Commission in co-operation with the Polish Government.

The second Order in Council refers to the distribution of £2,800,000 payable by the Polish Government in settlement of debts due to British nationals. This fund consists of three parts—

- for compensation of debts due or guaranteed by the Polish Government;
- for compensation of pre-war banking debts;
- for compensation for pre-war commercial debts.

To establish a claim the applicants have to satisfy the Commission—

- that they are qualified;
- that the debt arose out of a contract existing on September 1, 1939;
- that both on the date on which the debt became due and payable and on November 11, 1954, the creditor was a British national.

The purpose of my notes was only to outline the most important provisions of both Orders, which raise a number of highly involved legal questions and contain numerous other qualifications and exceptions.

Dr. A. BOBASCH



## DAS NEUE BUNDESENTSCHAEDIGUNGSGESETZ

Der Entwurf des neuen Bundesentschaedigungsgesetzes ist vom Bundestag in seiner Sitzung am 6. Juni 1956 in zweiter und dritter Lesung verabschiedet worden. Der Bundesrat hat dem Gesetzentwurf in seiner Sitzung am 15.6.1956 einstimmig seine Zustimmung gegeben. Mit der Veroeffentlichung wird dieser Entwurf Gesetz werden.

Mit diesem Gesetz ist, wie Bundesfinanzminister Schaeffer betont hat, die abschliessende bundesgesetzliche Regelung des Rechts der EntschaeDIGUNG fuer Opfer der nationalsozialistischen Verfolgung getroffen.

Wir werden ueber den Inhalt des Gesetzes in einer besonderen Beilage zur August-Nummer von "AJR Information" berichten. Es sind bei allen Schadensarten Verbesserungen und, z.B. bei den besonderen Verfolgtengruppen, erhebliche Ausweitungen eingefuehrt worden. Durch Einfuehrung der Witwen- und Waisenerente bei Berufschaden und durch Einbeziehung der Verfolgten, die aus der Ostzone ausgewandert sind, ist das Bundesentschaedigungsgesetz auf einen Personenkreis ausgedehnt worden, dem bisher eine EntschaeDIGUNG versagt war. Da die Regelung bezueglich der Ostzone der Kernpunkt des neuen Gesetzes ist, sei diese Bestimmung woertlich wiedergegeben. § 4 Abs. 1 Ziff. c des neuen Gesetzes lautet:

"Anspruch auf EntschaeDIGUNG besteht, wenn der Verfolgte vor dem 31.12.1952 ausgewandert ist, deportiert oder ausgewiesen worden ist und seinen letzten Wohnsitz oder dauernden Aufenthalt in Gebieten gehabt hat, die am 31.12.1937 zum Deutschen Reich gehoert haben, es sei denn, dass er im Zeitpunkt der Entscheidung seinen Wohnsitz oder dauernden Aufenthalt in Gebieten hat, mit deren Regierungen die Bundesrepublik Deutschland keine diplomatischen Beziehungen unterhaelt."

### Einbeziehung der Ostzone

Diese Bestimmung bezieht sich auf die Ostzone und diejenigen sogenannten Vertreibungsgebiete, die am 31.12.1937 zum Deutschen Reich gehoerten. Zur Ostzone, d.h. dem Gebiet der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, gehoeren Thueringen, Land und Provinz Sachsen, Ost-Berlin, Brandenburg, Mecklenburg und Vorpommern; Vertreibungsgebiete, die am 31.12.1937 zum Deutschen Reich gehoerten, sind Ost- und Westpreussen, Grenzmark, Schlesien und Hinterpommern.

Die Reden, die in der Sitzung des Bundestages gehalten wurden, zeichneten sich durch ein besonders hohes Niveau aus. Sie waren an die in aller Welt lebenden Verfolgten gerichtet und legen die Grenzen einer moeglichen Wiedergutmachung dar sowie die Gruende, die bisher zu einer schleppenden Erledigung der anhaengigen Verfahren gefuehrt hatten.

Die Sitzung ergab, dass bezueglich des Inhalts des Gesetzes keine Meinungsverschiedenheit zwischen Regierung und Opposition bestand. Die Verhandlung wurde beherrscht von den Reden des Praesidenten des Bundestags Dr. Gerstenmaier, des Finanzministers Schaeffer, des Vorsitzenden des Wiedergutmachungsausschusses und Berichterstatters Greve (SPD) und des Abgeordneten Prof. Dr. Boehm (CDU/CSU).

Finanzminister Schaeffer wies darauf hin, dass das Gesetz bis an die aeusserste Grenze des fuer die Laender und den Bund finanziell Tragbaren gegangen sei. Die Gesamtlasten der EntschaeDIGUNG bezifferte Dr. Schaeffer auf 7,5 Milliarden, von denen 3,5 Milliarden auf die neu eingefuehrtten Verbesserungen entfallen, und sagte: "Ich darf abschliessend der Hoffnung Ausdruck geben, dass der Geist in dem dieses Werk entstanden ist an dem alle Beteiligten mitgearbeitet haben,

sich auch auf die Behoerden und Gerichte auswirken moege, die zur Rechtsanwendung berufen sind."

Praesident Dr. Gerstenmaier fuehrte aus: "Wenn wir dieses Gesetz heute verabschieden, dann ist das ein Werk und ein Zeugnis des guten Willens des ganzen Deutschen Volkes. Es bleibt dann immer noch ein Rest zu tragen - bitter peinlich! - etwas Irreparables und Unkorrigierbares, das weder mit Geld noch Gut noch Rechtssatzungen korrigiert werden kann. Weil wir uns dessen bewusst sind, sollten wir uns nicht verhaerten den Problemen gegeneuber, die auch in Zukunft in dieser Hinsicht auf uns zukommen werden. Niemand sollte sagen: Nun its doch diese Sache endlich abgoltten und wir sind damit unserer Verpflichtung ledig. Das mag in finanzieller und rechtlicher Hinsicht gueltig sein; in seinem letzten bleiben wir hier aber immer noch Schuldner unserer Vergangenheit."

### Bundestag fordert Beschleunigung

Prof. Dr. Boehm und Dr. Greve machten Ausfuehrungen im gleichen Sinne und richteten einen besonderen Appell an die Laender, jede Verzoegerung in der Bearbeitung der Antraege zu vermeiden. Prof. Dr. Boehm wies darauf hin, dass das eine oder andere Land seinen Personalbestand bereits erhoeht hat, zum Teil bis zu 20%, und gab der Hoffnung Ausdruck, dass auch die anderen Laender diesem ruhmenswerten Beispiel nacheifern werden. Er betonte, dass viele der jetzt betagten Opfer des Nationalsozialismus sterben bevor sie eine EntschaeDIGUNG erhalten und schloss mit den Worten "Das Unrecht liegt jetzt 11 bis 23 Jahre zurueck. Jeder Tag der verstreicht belastet unser Gewissen."

Dr. Greve hatte in seinem schriftlichen Bericht auf Entscheidungen der EntschaeDIGUNGS-behoerden und Gerichte hingewiesen, die vom Bundestag und ihm nur mit Erschrecken und Entsetzen zur Kenntnis genommen werden konnten. Der Abgeordnete Dr. Reif FDP sagte: "Es muss in diesem Hause, es muss nach aussen hin an die ausfuehrenden Behoerden, an die Gerichte und die Oeffentlichkeit gesagt werden: Dieser Bundestag wuenscht, dass die Bestimmungen dieses Gesetzes, sofern Zweifel bestehen, zugunsten des Verfolgten ausgelegt werden." Dr. Greve wies darauf hin, dass nach dem Gesetz alle Ansprueche bis zum Ablauf des Rechnungsjahres 1962 befriedigt werden sollen. Er betonte der Sinn dieser Bestimmung sei nicht, dass nun die Entscheidungen bis 1962 hinauszuziehen seien. "Der Wille des Gesetzgebers ist es, dass alle Antraege so schnell wie nur moeglich nicht nur bearbeitet sondern auch erledigt werden."

Wir haben ueber diese Sitzung so ausfuehrlich berichtet, damit die in ihr gemachten Ausfuehrungen nicht in Vergessenheit geraten und damit die Behoerden an sie erinnert werden koennen, wenn schleppende Erledigung oder Ueberformalismus berechtigten Anlass zur Kritik geben.

### New Tax Relief for Pensions

The Budget will greatly benefit self-employed persons, directors, and many others. However, without expert guidance it will be impossible to choose from the confusing variety of pension plans that will be offered. Advice of this kind is our business. It is free and without obligation.

### LEROI, FLESCH & CO. LTD.

Incorporated Insurance Brokers,  
167/8, Tottenham Court Road,  
LONDON, W.1

Phone • EUSTON 8464  
(Private Branch Exchange)

## ANGLO-JUDAICA

### The Guildhall Tercentenary Banquet

The third outstanding feature of the Tercentenary—after the service at Bevis Marks and the Historical Exhibition—was a banquet held at the Guildhall, where a notable company of Jews and non-Jews was addressed by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Prime Minister, the Chief Rabbi, and other distinguished speakers. The Duke stressed the common loyalty of all citizens, remembered Anglo-Jewry's 12,000 dead in the two wars, and, like the Prime Minister, paid homage to the Jewish achievement in every sphere of national life in Britain. "Let us freely acknowledge that they have richly repaid their welcome here," declared Sir Anthony Eden; the Jewish contribution to British society, he said, was "both distinctive and highly valued."

The Chief Rabbi (Dr. I. Brodie) recalled from Anglo-Jewry's history "illustrations of the courage and sympathy of successive British Governments who by solemn utterance and diplomatic intervention supported the efforts of the leaders of our fortunate and happily placed community who championed the cause of our coreligionists in different lands where they were exposed to cruelties and deprivations." Viscount Samuel presided over the occasion, which the Bishop of Chichester, representing the Archbishop of Canterbury, described as "a landmark in the annals of the religious and political liberty of the whole of our people." (Extracts from some of the speeches are printed elsewhere in this issue.)

### Honours

Among the Queen's Birthday Honours was a baronetcy for Sir Henry Cohen for services to medicine. Sir Henry, Professor of Medicine at Liverpool University, is Chairman of the Standing Medical Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Health. A knighthood was conferred on Brigadier E. H. L. Beddington, Chairman of the Hertfordshire County Council, and an O.B.E. on the Editor of *The Jewish Chronicle*, Mr. J. M. Shaftesley, also on Messrs. H. Berman, Temporary Chief Executive Officer, British Information Services, Bonn; and I. I. Ungar, Deputy Director of Housing, L.C.C.

Four neighbouring London boroughs are each having a Jewish Mayor as a result of the recent Borough Council elections. They are Hackney (Cllr. J. Kahn), Stoke Newington (Cllr. L. Levy), Finsbury (Ald. M. Cliffe), and Shoreditch (Ald. D. Wray). The candidates put forward by Mosley's Union Movement failed to win any seats.

### A Comparison with U.S.A.

Interesting observations on British, as compared with U.S., Jewry were made by Rabbi Dr. Robert Gordis, the distinguished American Jewish scholar, who recently visited London. He found that many British Jews lived by their Judaism, many more loved it, but relatively few were ready to pay for it; while in the U.S.A. the situation was almost the reverse—some lived by their Judaism, more loved it, and many more were ready to pay for it! He claimed that more than half of the 5,000,000 U.S. Jews were actual paying members of synagogues—a much higher proportion than in Britain.

This fact, according to Dr. Gordis, explained why American congregations could pay their rabbis and cantors salaries which by British standards would be considered fabulous. British rabbis, ministers, and teachers are being "grossly underpaid," the American visitor thought. A Hebrew teacher in New York, he pointed out, could probably command as high a salary as the highest-paid rabbi in London, even after taking into consideration the difference in the cost of living.

The Association of (Reform) Synagogues in Great Britain decided at their annual meeting to appoint a Director of Religious Studies as a preliminary to the establishment of a Theological College at Oxford or Cambridge for the purpose of training ministers and teachers.

### Anglo-Israel Corporation

An Anglo-Israel Development Corporation with an authorised capital of £500,000 has been registered for the purpose of promoting Anglo-Jewish group settlement and investment in Kiryat Gat.



## IRREDENTA AMONG EAST GERMAN REFUGEES

### Claim to Lost Lands "Beyond 1937 Frontiers"

Irredentist demands, appreciably more aggressive than in the past, were put forward at public meetings held on Whitsun by East German refugees in Nuremberg, Cologne, Bochum, and Dinkelsbühl. Strong attacks were made on the West German Foreign Minister, von Brentano, who, during his visit to London, had spoken of "our somewhat problematical title" to the lost territories. Cries of "shame" also greeted the mention of a statement by Dr. O. Greve, the Socialist M.P., who had described Sudetenland as Czech territory and denounced those who were again planning "the rape of foreign lands."

In an address to the refugees, Herr Seebohm, Federal Minister of Transport, described the reunification of Germany as the prerequisite of the "recovery of the Sudeten German homes in peace and freedom." For the sake of reunification, however, he said, there must be no renunciation of the homes of all those Germans who once lived East of the Oder-Neisse and beyond the frontiers of 1937.

### "Time for Reserve is past"

In an address to the Pomeranian refugees in Bochum, the Schleswig-Holstein Minister for Social Affairs, Hans Adolf Asbach, himself a member of

## The War Criminals

Eighteen former Austrian S.S. and Gestapo officials who were released last year from Russian prison camps were arrested in Vienna and charged with having taken part in massacres in Poland at which several hundred Jews were killed. In reply to attacks in the pro-Nazi press, the Austrian Minister of Justice, Dr. Kapfer, pointed out that the men had been accused of atrocities against Jews in the ghettos of Kolomea, Stryj, and Borislav; they are alleged to have driven a large number, including old men, women, and children, on to a public square, forced them to undress, and dragged them away into already prepared pits where all were shot. Should these charges be proved, Dr. Kapfer said, the accused would be liable to life imprisonment.

Referring to the case of Johann Sanitzer, a Gestapo inspector, who had been sentenced to life imprisonment by an Austrian court, Dr. Kapfer said that he was guilty of ill-treatment but not of any killings, and he had therefore been conditionally released after nine years in prison, including six in Russia. Should fresh evidence submitted by organisations of former concentration camp inmates indicate that Sanitzer had also been guilty of killings, then he would be re-arrested, Dr. Kapfer stated.

### A Torturer of Ravensbrück

Former inmates of the Ravensbrück concentration camp for women are requested to submit evidence about the activities of Herta Oberheuser, formerly a doctor in that camp. Charges against her are at present being investigated by the Public Prosecutor at Kiel.

At the Nuremberg trials Oberheuser was found guilty of conducting medical experiments on women prisoners, including Jewesses, and of administering lethal injections in a number of cases. For these crimes she was sentenced to 20 years' hard labour, but she was released several years ago.

It was recently reported that she was again working as a doctor at Stocksee, in Schleswig-Holstein. Organisations representing victims of Nazism then demanded the withdrawal of her licence and investigation of her war crimes.

### Honour for Raeder

The former Admiral Raeder, who was released from the Allied war crimes prison at Spandau in September, 1955, was made an honorary member of the German Navy League at a meeting of 12,000 of its 22,000 members in Kiel. A former President of the League, Otto Kretschmer, who resigned the presidency when he joined the new German navy, extolled Raeder as a man who "as C-in-C always had a warm heart for the affairs of the old and the new Navy League."

In a joint statement, the Prime Minister of Schleswig-Holstein, von Hassel, and the leader of the (Socialist) opposition, Käber, expressed disapproval of the fact that prominence was given to "people who by dint of their office under the

the Refugee Party, said that the time had gone when it was politic to show reserve, and there was no longer any need to consider the position of the Federal Republic.

In an article on the Sudeten Germans' conference, Siegfried Zoglmann, the former Sudeten Nazi, now a prominent Free Democrat, declares that "in international law, Sudetenland continues to be as unequivocally German as are the territories East of the Oder-Neisse at present under Russian and Polish administration."

The Sudeten Germans, at their Whitsun meeting, chose as the recipient of their Literary Prize of 1,000DM the Nazi author Wilhelm Pleyer. The Munich *Abend Zeitung* describes the award as "highly objectionable." It quotes from Pleyer's writings to show that he had not ceased to be a Nazi after the war.

Criticism of the "Greater Germany policy" proclaimed at the refugee meetings was expressed in the *Suddeutsche Zeitung*, which called on the Bonn Government to "reconsider their relations to certain chieftains of the refugee associations." The *Frankfurter Rundschau* warned against a revival of the "Henlein-Hitler mentality of 1938."

Nazi régime are commonly regarded as advisers to Hitler." Notwithstanding this statement, both gentlemen attended the ceremony organised by the League to commemorate the fallen of the last war and the Battle of Jutland.

### Gauleiter's Compensation

Otto Helmuth, former Gauleiter of Main-Franconia, is to receive from the municipality of Kassel a "homecomers' compensation" of 5,161DM. He was originally sentenced to death by the Americans on a charge of shooting Allied p.o.w.s; he was then reprieved and in June, 1955, released from Landsberg war crimes prison.

The former Nazi Mayor of Hanau, Junker, is to receive not only his pension but also arrears amounting to 40,000DM., it was decided by the Hesse Administrative Court.

"Insolent indemnification claims" by "the Brown bosses" are denounced in an article in the illustrated magazine *Revue*. Also in another, *Der Stern*, which exposed this "example of the systematic provocation of the new Germany by the beneficiaries of the Hitler régime."

### Waffen-SS Banned

The Waffen-SS meeting which was to have been held at Lüdenscheid, Westphalia, was cancelled after permission to use a local hall had been withdrawn. As a result of a decision by the trade unions to stage a protest meeting, the SS organisers found it impossible to obtain the use of other premises.

### Cemeteries Desecrated

The old Jewish cemetery at Beckum, in the Ruhr, has been desecrated. A number of gravestones were overturned and badly damaged. The local Jewish community has offered a reward for information about the identity of the vandals.

The Jewish community of Vienna has protested to the Austrian Ministry of the Interior against the recent desecration of the Jewish cemetery in Gaenserndorf, Lower Austria, where eleven tombstones were overturned and damaged.

### Soviet Zone

The Rabbi of East Berlin, Martin Riesenberger, was awarded the National Order of Merit. Also, on the occasion of his 60th birthday, he was given the "Clasp of Honour" of the East German Peace Council.

The former Secretary of State in the Ministry of Supply, Paul Bender, who was dismissed in 1952 and sentenced to six years' forced labour in 1953, was released from prison.

### Statistics

Some detailed figures of "affiliated" Jews in Western Germany are given by a Yiddish observer, H. Ayalti (writing in the *South African Jewish Times*). According to him, there are about 4,500 in Berlin; approximately 8,600 in Bavaria, including 4,500 in Munich; 1,200 in Frankfurt; 1,000 in Cologne; and 936 in Hamburg.

## JEWISH LIFE IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC

"German Jewry is Here to Stay," runs the headline of an article in the B'nai B'rith's *National Jewish Monthly*, Washington, by Dr. Hans Lamm, head of the cultural department of the Central Committee of Jews in Germany. "While opinions may vary as to the desirability of a resurrection and maintenance of Jewish communal life in Germany (he writes), there is no denying the fact that it is here to stay and that it will have to be reckoned with, regardless of its size in the years to come."

Dr. Lamm states that 20,000 are formal members of Jewish congregations in Western Germany and West Berlin, and the "unaffiliated" are estimated at between 3,000 and 25,000. In his optimistic survey, Dr. Lamm notes that more than 2,000 are under 20 and that the birth-rate is rather high. Also more Jews, of all ages and walks of life, are said to be returning to Germany than leaving it.

### New Community in Bayreuth

In Bayreuth, which once had a Jewish population of more than 500, a Jewish community consisting of twelve men, as well as 28 women and children, has been formally re-established. The newly constituted community, which is the 13th in Bavaria, is headed by Heinz Loebinger, who returned from Israel, as Chairman and by Mrs. Friedel Reinauer as Deputy Chairman. She is one of the few survivors of the 1941 deportation of German Jews to Riga. The foundation meeting was attended by the President of the Munich community, Siegfried Neuland, who is a member of the Bavarian Senate.

### Jews Honour Berlin Senator

Senator Joachim Lipschitz, West Berlin's Minister of the Interior, was awarded the "Heinrich Stahl Cultural Prize" by the President of the Jewish community, Heinz Galinski. The prize, bestowed annually, was presented to Lipschitz, a half-Jewish Social Democrat, to honour his efforts to champion the cause of Nazi victims.

Lipschitz made the £166 which the Stahl Prize carries with it available to a Jewish student whose parents were Nazi victims. He promised to finance a study of the Nazi régime by a group of young Berlin historians and pledged to see to it that the French documentary concentration camp film, "Night and Fog," which was withdrawn from the International Film Festival at Cannes after an intervention by the German Embassy, will be shown in Berlin.

### Dr. Baeck at Münster University

At the invitation of the Rector of Münster University, Dr. Leo Baeck addressed the Institutum Judaicum Delitzschianum there on the subject "From Moses Mendelssohn to Franz Rosenzweig: Typical Examples of How Jews Regarded Themselves in the Last Two Centuries."

Professor Martin Buber addressed a crowded audience at the West Berlin University on "Chasidism and the Western World." He also participated in a symposium arranged by the Protestant Academy on the subject "Images of Good and Evil."

A paper on "The Beginnings of Jewish Neo-Platonism" was read by Dr. Alexander Altmann, Communal Rabbi of Manchester, at the University of Frankfurt. His was one of the Loeb Lectures to be regularly given by Jewish scholars to German students under an endowment from a fund established in the will of Eda Kuhn Loeb, a member of the New York banking family.

### They Returned

Among those who recently returned to settle in Germany again was Klaus Pringsheim, the conductor. He had held a distinguished appointment in Tokio.

The former Professor of Philosophy in Goettingen University, Georg Misch, was awarded the Federal Grand Cross of the Order of Merit. Having been expelled in 1933 he emigrated to England, but in 1946 he returned to Goettingen.



# A GERMAN OF THE RESISTANCE

Adam von Trott's Mission in London, June, 1939

IN the latest British collection of "Documents on German Foreign Policy, 1918-1945" (Series D, Volume VI), covering the crucial five months between March and August, 1939, one item aroused particular attention: the "fact-finding" report of June, 1939, by Adam von Trott, a young German sent to explore British opinion by the German Foreign Office, or rather by his friends of the Resistance there. For he was an anti-Nazi and was actually hanged for his part in the conspiracy of July 20, 1944.

His purpose was to contact the many influential British friends he, as a former Rhodes scholar in Oxford, either had made or would find it easy to make, and to impress on them (a) the strength of the German anti-Nazi resistance and (b) the importance of a firm stand by Britain. An appreciation of both points would, he felt, help, by gaining time, to end the Hitler régime, probably without war. On the other hand, he found it expedient to appear as a champion of the Nazi cause in order to draw up, expressly for the Führer's benefit, his report which stressed, apart from his own pretended loyalty, two facts—(a) the gradual conversion of the pro-German faction in Britain (known as the Cliveden Set), who were growing determined to offer armed resistance, and (b) their willingness to bestow on a peace-abiding Hitler the most generous rewards.

## Carrot and Stick

One of the heads of the Cliveden Set, Lord Lothian, is quoted as having declared that "if Hitler succeeds in establishing once for all the principle of the inviolability of weaker nations by a concrete act . . . then Europe can no longer deny his claim to leadership nor can England-America any longer refuse the most far-reaching co-operation." Indeed, Lord Lothian added (*pace* Trott), "Hitler holds in his hands the shaping of opinion in the whole Anglo-Saxon world, to a greater extent perhaps than is understood in Berlin. Where today the courage of despair rises up against him, gratitude towards him could prevail tomorrow."

No doubt in reporting these opinions, Trott was inclined to a good deal of overstatement as part of his purpose to impress Hitler with the British carrot as much as with the British stick. But fundamentally his report is true to fact as one more proof that up to the Nazi occupation of Prague, in March, 1939, and even some time later, strong forces in Britain were prepared to trust in, and parley with, a régime that already stood condemned by every standard of human decency and reason. After all, it was not six months yet since the November pogrom had been staged. But the persecution of the Jews—the one point that would have reduced to hollow mockery all thought of any settlement with Hitler—does not for a moment enter. It seemed all but irrelevant in the realm of *Realpolitik* and it is perhaps characteristic that the pogrom of November, 1938 is not as much as mentioned in Sir Winston Churchill's account of the "Gathering Storm." In omitting any reference to this subject, Trott therefore was not so much calculating as again simply faithful to established fact.

## The Role of Wilfrid Israel

At times the reader of his remarkable document may find it difficult to appreciate that the author was, even then, an anti-Nazi. Yet that Trott was genuinely so, cannot be doubted, for he had two close friends in Britain who vouched for his character. The one was Sir Stafford Cripps, the other Wilfrid Israel. This fact was revealed in an article in the *Manchester Guardian*, by Mr. David Astor, director of the *Observer*. As the son of Lord and Lady Astor, the hosts at Cliveden, he had known both Trott and Israel—"a brilliant young Anglo-German Zionist who had probably been more active than any other in rescuing Jews from Germany before war broke out." It appears that Israel had been in contact with Trott already in Germany, and it seems likely that much of the useful information which enabled Israel to warn the heads of German Jewry sometimes well in advance of fresh turns of persecution and advise them on constructive ways of emigration, came through the good offices of this friend. After the

outbreak of war, according to Mr. Astor, Israel sought means of re-establishing contact with Trott, who actually met some Jewish officials, including Mr. S. Adler-Rudel, in the house of a mutual friend at Stockholm in 1943. Israel went further and frequently urged both Cripps and Astor to press for Trott's "acceptance by British officialdom." But these efforts came to nothing.

Trott never was accepted as an anti-Nazi, and Mr. Astor thinks "British officialdom" deserves reproach on that score. But his strictures seem hardly warranted. With all the respect due to the memory of a gallant man, how, one must ask, could Trott expect to be trusted? He "hoped," says Mr. Astor, "that, if time were gained, it might be possible to link an awakened British Government to the latent German opposition to Hitler and thus improve the slender chance of overthrowing Hitler without . . . war."

Now if Hitler could be prevailed upon to avoid

war, it seems fair to assume that he would have been assured of enhanced prestige, just as he was at the time of Munich, when enthusiasm was aroused by nothing so much as the fact that all had passed off without war. Certainly the Resistance would hardly have improved its prospects, and those who did not strike in 1936, at the Rhineland crisis, or in 1938, at the Fritsch crisis, were unlikely to strike now. Indeed, after Hitler's popularity had been so powerfully strengthened, after he would have secured (in Mr. Astor's words) "gains, glory, and useful friendships with 'Germanophiles,'" what chance did the "latent German opposition" expect to have? How could they hope a British Government would credit them with the power to overthrow Hitler, even if a Hitler refraining from war had been deemed worth overthrowing? Besides, how much confidence did they hope to inspire if, on their own showing, they had no leader, but relied on a foreign (British) command?

Trott was a good man, animated by the very best intentions. But those called to take a hand in the affairs of history are cut from a very different cloth.

C. C. ARONSFELD.

## NEWS OF THE "OTHER GERMANY"

An essay entitled "Was there 'Another Germany'?" has been published by the Yiddish Scientific Institute, New York. The author, Professor Philip Friedman, the well-known student of the Jewish catastrophe, deals in detail with the resistance against the Nazi régime within Germany and especially with the attitude of the different German resistance groups towards the persecution of the Jews. The pamphlet is part of a book on "The Other Germany and the Jews."

### Metalworkers Denounce Nazi Revival

A resolution against "the resurgence of Rightist radical and Nazi groups that threaten our young democracy" was unanimously adopted at a meeting in Düsseldorf of the National Board of the powerful Metalworkers Trade Union. "Democratic institutions are shamelessly vilified in many publications of the radical Right," the resolution says and goes on to voice "serious misgivings" about German court verdicts in cases involving Nazi crimes. "While the victims of Fascism still wait for fair indemnification," the resolution points out, "those guilty of the terrible crimes of Nazism receive high pensions and substantial compensation payments, which are bound to encourage these circles to persevere in their political aspirations."

### P.E.N. Centre's Protest

The German P.E.N. centre, at its annual congress in Freiburg, approved a resolution denouncing neo-Nazi literature. Its President, Erich Kaestner, drew the attention of the Federal Government, the Bundestag, the Länder governments, and their parliaments to the subversive activities of some publishers and publicists. The book trade was asked to refuse the distribution of neo-Nazi books. Press and radio were urged to fight energetically any attempt to revive Nazism and falsify history.

The growing influence of organisations and publications which have an uncritical, or even positive, attitude to National Socialism was denounced by the fourteen youth organisations which form the Hessische Jugendring.

### "We Must Not Forget"

At a press conference in West Berlin held to mark the appearance of the German translation of Gerald Reitlinger's book, "The Final Solution," the publisher, Herr O. H. Hess, said he considered this publication as the fulfilment of a special mission. From now on nobody in Germany was entitled to say "he had not known and there was no book about the subject." The press conference was attended by the Speaker of the West Berlin Parliament, Herr Brandt.

Among the comparatively few German papers which have so far reviewed the book is the official Socialist *Vorwärts*. It remarks that many readers might not wish to be reminded of the Nazi atrocities, and it refers to the preface by Herr Rudolf Hagelstange, the German author, who says: "The tragic issue of this book . . . causes us to put three

questions to ourselves—the question of our complicity, our responsibility, and our judgment. No German who is sincerely interested in the dignity and honour of our people will be able to evade or side-step the problem dealt with in this book."

The Berlin evening paper *Der Abend* makes the same point under the caption "We Must Not Forget."

### A Friend of the Jews

When the Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, Herr Steinhoff, visited the Jewish communal offices in Dortmund, he declared that he had deliberately ordered a police escort so that everybody could see whom he was visiting. He wanted to make it crystal clear that he would always be a reliable friend of the Jewish community. He said: "As we have suffered in common, there is no going back. There can only be one aim: to do everything to prevent the happenings of the past being repeated." As long as he was at the head of the Government no neo-Nazi movement would be successful.

As to the problem of restitution, Herr Steinhoff declared that soon after his appointment he saw to it that the restitution authorities got more staff. He personally was worried by the slow progress of restitution, especially as sufficient funds were available. He promised that within his constitutional powers he was always prepared to accept Jewish advice.

### Federal Army and Democracy

An appeal to senior officers of the new *Bundeswehr* to justify the confidence which the German people have put in them was made by the Federal Defence Minister, Herr Blank. He spoke at the first training course for generals and senior officers in the General Ludwig Beck barracks at Sonthofen, the former "Ordensburg." He declared: "We want to use this opportunity to expel for ever from these walls the ghosts of the past." Blank said that courage in carrying out orders which violate justice is no courage. Obedience in executing unjust orders was not obedience, and loyalty towards the unscrupulous was no loyalty, he said.

In reply to an inquiry by Dr. Arndt, the Socialist Bundestag member, why no officers removed by Hitler on political or racial grounds, and therefore entitled to get at least their old rank back, have so far been appointed to the new German Army, it was stated by a spokesman of the Federal Defence Ministry that there are two former Army officers of Jewish descent among 44 who have been ruled eligible for reinstatement.

### Heine Collection in Düsseldorf

A few days ago the Heine collection, bought by the city from the Strauss brothers in the U.S.A., arrived in Düsseldorf. It contains a very important part of the poet's literary remains, among them the original "Loreley" manuscript. This manuscript was bought by the Strausses in the 'twenties for 10,000 Reichsmarks; today it is worth double the amount.



Lutz Weltmann

## Siegfried Trebitsch and Bernard Shaw

SHAW'S German translator—under this title he will be known to posterity rather than by the titles of his own works—died in his Zürich exile on June 2 at the age of 87, one month before the centenary of his master's birth.

Born in Vienna, Trebitsch would have become a well-to-do silk merchant like his father had it not been for his literary propensities and for Rilke's advice to devote himself entirely to the Muses. The poet's judgment was, in this case, better justified than in the case of Franz Xaver Kappus, to whom his famous "Brief an einen jungen Dichter" had been written without the recipient heeding the warning. Through Rilke's recommendation, Trebitsch became an author of the S. Fischer Verlag, and the promising young man did not cut a bad figure among the other exponents of the "Wiener Schule." There can be no question of their quality, but it is not easy today to assess their literary merits, works of even greater originality having dated considerably. Under Schnitzler's influence Trebitsch dealt with themes such as death and disease and the psychic troubles of *fin de siècle* lovers and married couples.

"Die Genesung" is a characteristic title of his first novel, "Die Frau ohne Dienstag" was serialised in the *Berliner Tageblatt* (I remember having been thrilled, still a youth, then), "Frau Gittas Sühne" was adapted by Shaw, as a token of recognition, for the English stage, but rejected in Germany by everybody except the Rotters who must have thought of the play in terms of a box-office success, and "Kaiser Diokletian" is an ambitious verse drama which emerges in my memory as both cultured and somewhat colourless.

### Service to a Greater Man

A mood of resignation permeates the great number of his works, as if his subconscious mind had felt the urge to express his destiny: the sacrifice of his own creative desires to the service of a greater man. Something of this mood also was in his personal relations to fellow-writers and members of the acting profession. There was something touching in his gentlemanly adoration for the first "Saint Joan" in Vienna, who was a charming *Salondame*, but not altogether suited to that part. At the rehearsals we were sometimes in despair, but Trebitsch, coming from Reinhardt's rehearsals in Berlin, with his own niece, Elizabeth Bergner, tried to reassure us how much better the Viennese actress was. Trebitsch, in turn, was exasperated about the way in which Anton Edthofer, who played the Dauphin, treated the text of his translation.

In spite of minor flaws, Trebitsch's German Shaw is an imposing accomplishment, as good as any version can be. Trebitsch had a kind disposition and therefore not many enemies, but the royalties he earned with Shaw and Courteline created envy, and some colleagues maintained that his translations were no longer Shaw. Shaw always backed him most chivalrously and retorted that, if that were so, Trebitsch must be a very generous man sharing with him an income for words which he, Shaw, had allegedly not written.

When Trebitsch was introduced to Shaw's plays by the Ibsen apostle William Archer during his London stay in 1900, the Irish writer was known as a Fabian politician only, but Trebitsch, fascinated by "Candida" (attracted first by the title), was resolved to become Shaw's pioneer in the German-speaking countries. This task was made much harder by the fact that Shaw's plays, though published in three volumes, had not been performed in England then at all. Trebitsch has told how Shaw, on the one hand, declared him simply mad to undertake this task, but was, on the other quite a business man. Although the French translation of "Die Genesung" reassured him about Trebitsch's literary standing, he shunned the risk of entrusting him with the German copyrights of his life's work. Trebitsch, as tough as he was daring, made the proposal to let him translate three plays, and if he could not place one of them and find a publisher for all within a year, Shaw should be his free agent again.

The time limit was nearing its close, when the director of the Raimund Theater, in order not to be importuned by Trebitsch any more, promised that he would consider "The Devil's Disciple" if the translator could persuade a certain actor to

play the hero. Fortunately this touring actor was keen on showing himself to his Viennese audiences in a new part and agreed.

But although Shaw was impressed by the success of Trebitsch's tenacity and handed him over the German translation rights, as yet there was no continuity in the performance of Shaw's plays in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. Even at the dress rehearsal of "Mrs. Warren's Profession" the director of the Raimund Theatre, who had been coaxed by the translator into producing it for the sentimental reason that it was his duty to do so as one of Shaw's discoverers, implored Trebitsch not to insist upon the First Night. Trebitsch's reply was that if a criminal was to be executed on a Saturday he would refuse to suffer that fate already on Friday. Thus he would rather wait for the catastrophe instead of trying to avoid it. Trebitsch was right: "Mrs. Warren's Profession" had a long run in Vienna.

In Berlin, Trebitsch offered each play of Shaw's first to Otto Brahm who was appreciative of Trebitsch's own works, but did not realise that Shaw, in his way, was Ibsen's successor, a fact not overlooked by Archer in England and by Brahm's younger German contemporaries such as Kerr, Jacobson, Floesser, Bab and Moritz Heimann on whose advice S. Fischer had published Trebitsch's Shaw edition.

Max Reinhardt discovered the potentialities which parts such as *Candida* and *Lady Cicely* (in "Captain Brassbound's Conversion") offered to Agnes Sorma, but the public did not become interested in Shaw's plays until Victor Barnowsky's production of "Pygmalion," with Tilla Durieux, at the Lessing Theater. The Viennese *Uraufführung*

## HEINRICH HEINE

by

MAX BROD

This biography by an eminent Jewish critic, which now appears in English for the first time, has been specially revised by the author. 30s. net.

VALLENTINE, MITCHELL

took place simultaneously, and the two cities preceded London and New York.

Barnowsky, whose name is not associated with any special literary movement—that is why his profile seems less distinct in the history of the Berlin theatre—was one of Shaw's earliest admirers and was the first to put on the stage even more difficult works such as "John Bull's Other Island" and "Back to Methuselah." (Though Reinhardt had shown "Man and Superman," it was—hard to believe today—without the central part, "Don Juan in Hell.") Condensing for Barnowsky's production of Shaw's "Biological Pentateuch" for two evenings, with the knowledge that Shaw was against it and that Trebitsch did not risk committing himself, was the most difficult job in my theatrical career.

I have drawn these recollections from my personal memories. Trebitsch completed his own memoirs ("Chronik eines Lebens") shortly before his death. They contribute to our knowledge not only of his championship of Shaw in Germany but also of the literary climate in the first half of our century.

## TWO PERFORMANCES

### "TEN DAYS TO LIVE"

A film directed by G. W. Pabst based on a book by A. Musmanno, film story by E. M. Remarque

The aim of this picture? To give a factual account of what happened in the bunker under the Reichs Chancellery in Berlin during the last ten days of Hitler's life. Not more and not less. Before saying anything about the possibility or desirability of such an undertaking, let us look for a moment at the film itself. We experience this eerie atmosphere in which the mightiest man on earth is without any might, where high-ranking generals move, the Commanders of vast armies without any armies, where the Minister of Propaganda still makes his powerful propaganda to nobody and about nothing any longer.

So much for the host of ghosts. There are people of flesh and blood as well, i.e. THE people. The boy soldier who worries about his mother, the young army captain who has a message in the double meaning of the word: from his colonel and from his conscience. He is killed for telling the Fuehrer the truth and has to pay the supreme penalty, whilst the boy soldier is looking for his mother in the wantonly flooded tunnels of the Berlin Underground railway. All this, ably acted and photographed but without much distinction, adds up to a picture reportage as a documentary could have done it. Yet we who have suffered from that man and who have tried to get at the hidden motives of the vilest and most abhorrent criminal who has ever lived on this earth, can we be content with such a film about such a subject? I said to myself: so, that's what it looks like when a turning-point of history is enacted, when the fate of the world is being decided, the stuff for books, dissertations, philosophies, poems, novels, and plays. It all boils down of the squabbles of a few despicable individuals and the rantings of mass murderers.

And, perhaps as an anticlimax, there is Eva Braun. A very nice-looking, modestly but handsomely dressed youngish lady whose main business in the film consists in standing around and eventually marrying the monster. I thought: when I in this country see a child drowning and don't go to his help, I am punishable by law. What then about Eva Braun? Have we to be resigned to consider her an "extra" on the stage of world history with her modest dress, her good looks, and her friendly smile? Was she walking

by the lake and didn't see the child drown? Or was she thinking he was just bathing and shouting for fun? Does ignorance protect you from punishment? If this woman appears in an historical film, is it enough just to let her be?

A.R.

### "DARK SUMMER"

The heroine of Wynyard Browne's play, "Dark Summer," recently revived at the Irving Theatre, London, is an Austrian Jewess who has lived through the horrors of a concentration camp; but this is not essentially a play about the refugee problem. A young English officer, blinded in the war, is losing his grip on life. His fiancée still loves him, but, unable to understand his despair and antagonised by the distrust of his over-pious and narrow-minded, though kind, mother, runs away. He turns to Gisela, a refugee girl working in his mother's household, who has nursed and secretly loved him since he returned from the war. The ending is very much as one would expect it to be in a popular play: an operation restores the young man's eyesight; he offers to "stick to his bargain," but Gisela renounces her love and nobly brings about his reunion with the fiancée. When she leaves to take up her former profession of a research chemist she has won everybody's admiration and gratitude: even the class- and race-conscious spinster who lodges in the house withdraws all the wounding things she has said to the Jewess.

Clearly, this plot could have been built around any stranger in the home. The fact that the heroine happens to be Jewish and a refugee is merely incidental—or rather, it would be if the director, Peter Munk, and his leading actress, both Jewish refugees themselves, had not succeeded in imparting a particular and tragic significance to the play. Carmen Blanck-Sichel's Gisela is a woman of bewildered and restrained passion who, instead of being the passive victim of an individual situation, seems herself to reject a happiness too shallow to match the depth of her experience—her Jewish experience. From the first moment the sullen awkwardness which she displays at the daily ritual of the teatable is more telling than all the speeches explaining her position. A fine performance, and a highly intelligent interpretation of the play.

I understand that this production of "Dark Summer" may be staged again in the near future. If these plans materialise readers should not miss the opportunity of seeing it.

L.K.



## ROBERT WELTSCH ZUM 65. GEBURTSTAG

Will man von einem Lehrer erzählen, so kann man schwerlich anders als von seiner Wirkung sprechen. Handelt es sich dabei um eine so ausgeprägte Persönlichkeit wie Robert Weltsch, so wird das Bild notwendig vielerlei Ergänzungen erfahren müssen, soll es seine vollständige Belichtung erhalten, sollen alle Seiten seiner reichen Wirkung auf viele Menschen, auf die jüdische Journalistik im Allgemeinen, seiner heute schon geschichtlich gewordenen Wirkung auf den Zionismus in einer bestimmten Periode, auf die Zionistische Vereinigung für Deutschland, auf die Entwicklung in Palästina in Erscheinung treten. Zur Feier seines 65. Geburtstages kann uns wohl nur gegeben sein, mit sehr andeutenden und sehr subjektiven Strichen nachzuzeichnen, was uns Robert Weltsch bedeutet.

Jüdischer Journalismus, zionistischer Journalismus hat eine andere Form, ein anderes Niveau, man möchte sogar sagen: einen anderen Klang angenommen, seit Robert Weltsch in den Spalten der "Jüdischen Rundschau" erschien. Was da erschien, war ein neuer Ton, eine Eigenheit und Freiheit des Gedankens, eine Weite des Blickpunktes und der Betrachtung, eine Methode der Darstellung von Problemen, die bis dahin nicht zum Üblichen gehörten. Und noch eins fiel bald auf und war charakteristisch für Robert Weltsch:

### RICHARD FRIEDENTHAL AT 60

Richard Friedenthal, who became a sexagenarian on June 9, thanked his congratulating friends with a delicious gift, an offprint of a chapter from his novel "Die Welt in der Nusschale," to be published by R. Piper & Co., Munich. This polyhistor, who was, by the way, the editor of the "Kleine Knaur" and of an excellent Goethe selection in two volumes, prefaced by Gerhart Hauptmann (1932), is not a prolific writer, thus a book of his is a major event, and his new work promises to be the long-awaited refugee novel with the setting in this country. The chapter "Die Achte in F-Dur" tells us about a concert in an internment camp and describes the mood and mentality of those who shared our fate. The final passage illustrates well both Friedenthal's anecdotic style and his talent to create atmosphere.

The internees feel themselves transported into the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra and talk shop about music and musicians:

"Sie traten zwischen den schwarzen Küchenkeffeln hindurch und gingen wie abwesend zwischen den dichten Reihen der anderen Häftlinge hindurch, mit leuchtenden Augen. Unwillkürlich machte man ihnen Platz."

Discovered by Stefan Zweig, whose posthumous works he was to edit knowingly and conscientiously, he started as an author of the Insel with a volume of verse, "Demeter," and a novel about Cortez, "Der Eroberer," dealing with the theme of Eduard Stucken's three-volume novel "Die Weissen Götter." It was typical of the literary situation in that period that there was no room for two great novels about the same subject, and young Friedenthal's congenial work was submerged in the shadow of the elder master.

His resilience is great, he did not become embittered through this setback, nor through his life in the emigration. His short "Goethe Chronicle," an essential contribution to the Goethe Year 1949 (Acorn Press, London) shows him as a "Germanist" at his best, while his verse "Brot und Salz," published by Hegner in London during the war, and his five short stories "Das Erbe des Kolumbus," which came out in Germany (Bechtle Verlag, Esslingen) shortly after the war, show his poetic imagination unimpaired and his artistic craft matured in spite of the fact that his energies had been diverted to other activities. He reorganised, together with Alfred Kerr, whom he succeeded later as a President, the London Group of the P.E.N. Club of German Authors Abroad, worked as a translator with the B.B.C., and returned, for a couple of years, to Germany in order to build up the Droemer Verlag.

He possesses the virtues of patience and of moderation, and even now, when he can, at last, release all he had stored in his mind and memory so long, his power does not burst the safety valves. It seldom happens in literature, for all its vicissitudes, that anything remains unsaid what is to be said.

L.W.

die Unabhängigkeit des Denkens und die Festigkeit, mit der gewonnene Erkenntnisse vertreten wurden. Mut und Charakter wurden Kennzeichen für den Journalisten, den Politiker, den Zionisten, den Denker Robert Weltsch.

"Juden können nicht anders als als Juden sprechen"—dieses von Weltsch oft wiederholte Wort, das er auch in seinem so sehr berühmt gewordenen Aufsatz "Tragt ihn mit Stolz, den gelben Fleck!" zum 1. April, 1933, eindringlich unterstrich, begründet wohl die tiefe Wirkung, die ihm gegeben ist auszuüben. Gewiss, man musste Jude sein, Zionist, das Ethos jüdischer Renaissance mit all seiner Problematik in sich aufgenommen haben, wollte man den tiefsten Sinn dieses Satzes verstehen lernen—aber ein Rest blieb, der Rest, der eben dem Künstler Weltsch vorbehalten war, dem meisterhaften Formulierer, dem genialen Schilderer, dem Schriftsteller, dem das rechte Wort zur rechten Stunde zu Gebote steht. Von Weltsch konnte und musste man lernen, dass Schreiben keine leichtzunehmende Sache ist, sondern der sehr verantwortliche Niederschlag einer Gesinnung. Wer sich Weltsch zum Lehrmeister nahm, musste wissen, dass er diese Gesinnung immer wieder zu überprüfen habe, er sollte aber auch erfahren, dass Gesinnungstreue ein Gut ist, zu dessen Verteidigung Mut und Tapferkeit und nicht selten persönlicher Verzicht auf Ehren und Erfolg gehören.

Dr. Robert Weltsch wurde am 20. Juni 1891, in Prag geboren. Er gehörte dem Kreis des Prager Vereins jüdischer Hochschüler "Bar Kochba" an, in dem Martin Buber 1909 seine erste Rede "Der Sinn des Judentums" gehalten hatte. Seit 1919 bis zum allerletzten Ende war Weltsch der Chefredakteur der "Jüdischen Rundschau" in Berlin und damit der literarische Wortführer des deutschen Zionismus. Eine enge Freundschaft verband ihn mit Chajim Weizmann, dessen damalige politische Äusserungen wohl nachweisbare Spuren Weltsch'scher Formulierungskraft aufweisen. Nach einem durch den Beginn des zweiten Weltkrieges vereitelten Versuch, eine "Jüdische Weltrundschau" ins Leben zu rufen, hat Weltsch viele Jahre seine ausserordentlichen Fähigkeiten dem "Mitteilungsblatt" der Vereinigung zentraleuropäischer Juden in Israel zur Verfügung gestellt. In seinem Hauptberuf wirkt er seit einigen Jahren als der Londoner Korrespondent des "Haarez."

Wir haben von Weltsch gelernt, dass die Ehrfurcht vor den Werten, die unser jüdisches Sein bedingen, unserem Zionismus innewohnen, unserem Staate seine Basis geben, nicht dem Tage unteränig sein darf. Diese Ehrfurcht ist eine Ehrfurcht vor dem Wort, das die Tat begleitet, und sie legt dem Schreibenden (und dem Handelnden) die hohe Verantwortung vor dem Gesamtbereich der Geschichte auf.

Wenn wir Robert Weltsch, dem Lehrer und Freunde, zu seinem 65. Geburtstag für das viele, was wir von ihm empfangen haben, einen kleinen Tribut entrichten dürfen, so kann es nur der sein, dass wir hoffen, noch viele, viele Jahre in engster Verbundenheit mit ihm seine Schüler bleiben zu können. Und das heisst: in seinem Geiste unser Werk zu tun mit Mut und Charakter und in Treue!

HANS TRAMER (Tel Aviv)

## MAX FRIEDLAENDER ZUM GEDAECHTNIS

In den letzten Tagen des Mai dieses Jahres hat Dr. Max Friedlaender, London, fast 82-jährig, diese Welt verlassen. Mit ihm ist einer der führenden deutschen Rechtsanwälte aus der Vor-Hitlerzeit dahingegangen. Er war ein Jurist von hohen Graden. Vor allem war er Rechtsanwalt. Eine ausgedehnte, aber auch ausgesuchte Klientel wurde von ihm beraten und vor den Münchener Gerichten elegant vertreten. Ausgezeichnet war Friedlaender durch seine vornehme Berufsauffassung. Der Anwaltsberuf war ihm nicht ein Gewerbe, mittels dessen man moeglichst viel Geld verdient, sondern eine ars liberalis, deren Ausübung zwar durch ein honorarium, einen Ehrensold, entlohnt werden muss, die aber um einer ethischen und sozialen Pflicht willen und in den Grenzen dieser Pflicht ausgeübt wird. Nach diesem Grundgedanken handelte er in der täglichen Anwaltspraxis und ihn vertrat er in Wort und Schrift. Seine umfangreiche juristisch-schriftstellerische Tätigkeit galt im wesentlichen dem Ständerecht der Rechtsanwälte. In seinem Hauptwerk, dem (zusammen mit seinem Bruder, Landgerichtsrat Adolf Friedlaender, herausgegebenen) Kommentar zur Rechtsanwaltsordnung (1930 S. 8 ff.), ist dieser Gedanke klar und tief entwickelt. Dieser Kommentar wurde das in der Praxis führende Werk des deutschen Anwaltsrechts. Durch ihn wurde Max Friedlaender eine anerkannte Autorität des Ständerechts. Seine ständerechtlichen Gedanken berühren sich mit den Grundideen der soziologisch-juristischen Werke seines im Wesen von ihm vielfach verschiedenen Münchener Kollegen Sigbert Feuchtwanger, den wir vor wenigen Wochen in Tel-Aviv begraben haben. Auch Friedlaenders Kommentar zur Rechtsanwaltsgebührenordnung liess seine grundsätzliche ständerechtliche Auffassung klar erkennen. Zahlreiche Aufsätze in der Juristischen Wochenschrift und im Deutschen Anwaltsblatt waren ständerechtlichen Fragen gewidmet. Hand in Hand mit seiner praktischen und schriftstellerischen Tätigkeit ging eine fruchtbare Arbeit in den anwaltlichen Ständeverbänden und Ständesorganen. Als Mitglied des Vorstandes der Anwaltskammer München, Gründer und Vorsitzender des Bayerischen Anwaltsverbandes, Vorstandsmitglied des Deutschen Anwaltsvereins war er geachtet und geehrt, bis die Machtergreifung des Nationalsozialismus seine vielseitige Tätigkeit unterbrach. Es war wohl nicht nur seine jüdische Abstammung, die den älteren Mann in die Emigration trieb. Der vielseitig gebildete Mann war ein musischer Mensch, ein Humanist und ein wirklicher Demokrat. In seinem Kommentar zur Rechtsanwaltsordnung erklärte er die Verleihung von Titeln an Rechtsanwälte als verfassungswidrig, und folgerichtig hatte er den bayerischen "Justizrat" abgelehnt. Für einen solchen Menschen war im Dritten Reich keinesfalls Raum. Auch in der Emigration beschäftigten ihn seine Lieblingsprobleme. Das rechtsvergleichende Werk über Anwaltsrecht der verschiedenen Länder, an dem er arbeitete, ist nicht mehr erschienen. Aber 1954 lasen wir wieder eine wichtige Arbeit im Deutschen Anwaltsblatt. Jetzt ruht die fleissige Feder. Die deutsche Anwaltschaft gedachte Max Friedlaenders in der Neuen Juristischen Wochenschrift (1953, 1253) aus Anlass seines 80. Geburtstages. Wir wollen hoffen, dass sie seiner immer gedanke.

Düsseldorf und Haifa

Dr. Alfred Werner.

## OBITUARY

Dr. Carl Alexander Neuberg, the well-known biochemist, a former member of the Central Verein Board, died at his home in New York, aged 78. When he left Germany in 1938 he had made an international reputation which brought him academic honours from many German and foreign universities. He was a director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Biochemistry and Experimental Therapy. In 1941 he was appointed to a research professorship in New York University, which he held until 1950, and from 1951 he had held a similar post at New York Medical College.

The sudden death occurred in London of Mr. Bernard (Benno) Silbiger, the distinguished laryngologist. A native of Prague, he became outstanding alike by his professional prowess and his understanding of music. "There are many singers, old and young, residents and visitors, who owe a great deal to his wise and sympathetic patience," writes a correspondent in *The Times*.

The popular Lieder composer, Dr. Max Kowalski, died in London aged 73. Of Russian birth but of Frankfurt upbringing, he originally studied law, but soon began to reveal his true talents by publishing "cycles" of Lieder, establishing his fame with "The Pierrot Lunaire," which was heard in most of the concert halls of Europe. After 1933 he found his second home in this country.

Rechtsanwalt Gustav Brueck (Wuppertal) passed away at the age of 79. Throughout his life he took a responsible part in German Jewish affairs, especially as chairman of his home community. As one of the few survivors of the catastrophe in Germany he built up the Wuppertal community anew after 1945. His outstanding services as a lawyer were recognised on the occasion of his professional Golden Jubilee in 1954 when he was awarded the Federal German Cross of Merit.



## Ex-German Jews in the News

### Sir Francis Simon

Sir Francis Simon, the eminent atom scientist, will succeed Lord Cherwell as Professor of Experimental Philosophy at the University of Oxford where he has been, since 1949, Professor of Thermodynamics. He was formerly Professor Ordinary and Director of the Physical Chemistry Laboratory, Breslau, but in 1933 promptly resigned and came to Oxford at the invitation of Lord Cherwell (then Professor Lindemann).

Sir Francis who was knighted in 1954—the first Jewish refugee to be so honoured—was closely connected with the atomic energy project from its beginnings and contributed much to the introduction and use of the diffusion process for preparing Uranium 235. He is a consultant to the Atomic Energy Authority and intimately associated with the Harwell scientists. Being a vigorous and outspoken writer on general scientific policy and on the correct use of science and its social implications, he has repeatedly referred to the danger that Russia may outstrip the West in scientific development and education.

Lord Cherwell said of the appointment: "Sir Francis Simon is, I think, universally recognised as the world's foremost worker in the field of low-temperature physics, and the section built up in the Clarendon Laboratory largely under his aegis is probably the most lively and enterprising in the world."

### Lady Beerbohm

Sir Max Beerbohm, the writer, whose significance in English letters somehow eludes the naturalised observer, married secretly, a month before his recent death, Miss Elizabeth Jungmann, whom many of our readers will know as the sister of Dr. Eva G. Reichmann. She had been Sir Max's secretary and companion for several years, and all accounts of his career stressed the devoted care with which she had served the widowed author, just as she had ministered, many years previously, to another famous author, Gerhart Hauptmann. Referring to Lady Beerbohm's "quality, generosity, and extraordinary devotion," a niece of Sir Max, Countess Ledebur, said: "The family will be absolutely delighted by the marriage." Her feelings were shared by her sister, Lady Cory-Wright, who said—and in saying so expressed the sentiments of all friends of the Reichmanns: "We are very happy. We love Elizabeth."

### Mr. Benno Elkan

Mr. Benno Elkan, the sculptor of the giant Menorah which was presented to the Knesset as a gift of Britain's Parliament, received little for this great work in relation to its artistic worth, it was stated by Dr. Alec Lerner, Treasurer of the Menorah Fund Committee, at a meeting held at the House of Commons where Mr. Clement Davies, Q.C., M.P., the Liberal leader, reported on the presentation. Dr. Lerner added that he, his father-in-law, Sir Simon Marks, and Mr. Israel Sieff had made an arrangement whereby Mr. and Mrs. Elkan should enjoy an annuity of between £600 and £700 per year.

### Dr. Isaac Breuer

The memory of the distinguished Agudist philosopher (who died in 1946, aged 63) has been honoured by the Jacob Rosenheim Foundation, London, which has just published "Selected Essays" by him entitled "The People of the Torah." The purpose of the little volume is to acquaint British Jews with Breuer's thought, and in a useful introduction, the Director of the Foundation, Dr. S. Ehrmann, Zurich, tells the life story of a man whose father, Solomon, has been described as "the conscience of German Orthodox Jewry." Interesting in a list of Breuer's works is an unpublished manuscript written in 1942 under the title "Shaali S'rufa—Memories of German Jewry." Like his autobiography (1946), it should perhaps not be left unpublished.

### 103 Years Old

One of the oldest inhabitants of Holland is a Jewish refugee from Austria, Mrs. Marie Heinrich (née Spitzer), who last week celebrated her 103rd birthday at Soest, near Amersfoort. She came to Holland in 1938 and lived in hiding during the Nazi occupation. Her only son is a resident of Birmingham.

### Champion of Religious Harmony

The non-political Jewish-Christian-Muslim Friendship Society, which was recently formed in London, is the work of an Austrian Jewish refugee, Mr. George Shepherd, now an engineering draughtsman in Rugby, who came to this country in 1938. He had then already visited the Middle East and now began to see many other parts of the world in adventurous, though not always self-chosen, circumstances. He first went out, for Unilever's, to Nigeria. Thence he was deported in 1940 back to England, where he was promptly put aboard the hapless "Arandora Star." Instead of reaching Canada, he returned as one of the survivors, only to be launched on the second of the ill-fated refugee ships, the "Dunera," which took him to Australia. He then joined the Pioneer Corps. One hopes that Mr. Shepherd's new venture will pass through less hazardous seas before achieving its nobly conceived goal.

### Daniel Prenn, Junior

Daniel Prenn is a name still well remembered among all lovers of tennis, and it seems that the grand gifts which gained fame some 30 years ago have been handed down from father to son. Eighteen-year-old Oliver Prenn is now a British junior champion. But for the mishap of twisting a muscle, he would have won the men's singles in the Kent championships at Beckenham, achieving what the *Manchester Guardian* called "the most remarkable result in lawn tennis this year" by reason of his "service aces, devastating smashes, and brilliantly angled volleys." The father, whom the *Daily Express* described as a "millionaire," watched the match, and the son is said to have the hobby of writing psychological novels.

### ALFRED BROD GALLERY

The other day I visited for the first time the Brod Gallery (writes A.R.). It is just off Piccadilly, in Sackville Street. A wonderful harmony between the rooms and their contents has been achieved. Their speciality: Dutch and Flemish masters, these comparatively small pictures from which radiate stillness, beauty, and contentment. Very fittingly the three rooms are intimate and decorated in excellent quiet taste. "Only the best is good enough for our customers," the lady in charge said to me. Thus, there are not many paintings on show, but they are a delight to look at and to linger over.

Willem Kalf, a contemporary of Rembrandt, perhaps the greatest of all still-life painters, is represented by one of his early works. If we prefer landscapes we shall be specially attracted by Jodocus de Momper, who flourished at the end of the sixteenth century. How delicate his colours are: the pink and grey sky, and I liked particularly his feathery trees.

Somewhat more robust is the Fleming Jan Wildens, who lived in the seventeenth century. I wouldn't mind having his picture of a ford with an old water mill and the castle-like building in the background.

For those seeking pictures of that time, and in particular Dutch and Flemish ones, a visit to the Gallery will be rewarding.

★

Impressions of New York and other paintings by Mr. Fred Uhlman were shown at the Zwemmer Gallery, London.

Another former German-Jewish artist, Mr. Ernest Ullman, opened his own exhibition of posters and paintings at the City Gallery, Johannesburg.

## Sketches of the Past

Eduard Plietzsch: *Heiter ist die Kunst. Begegnungen mit Kuenstlern und Kennern.* 287 pp. Illustrated. C. Bertelsmann, 1955. DM. 12.

When Claire Walldoff, the famous music-hall comedienne, in 1945, saw what had happened to her beloved Berlin, her mind went back to 1918 and she exclaimed: "Dervorige Zusammenbruch war scheener" (The former collapse was more pleasant). This is one of the innumerable anecdotes about famous, or at least picturesque, people which this book contains. Dr. Plietzsch, for many years a keeper at a Berlin museum and later an art dealer with the firm of van Diemen, author of a number of books on Dutch painters, has known everybody who was something in the Berlin of William II and the Weimar Republic. As his style is very lively and witty (sometimes too much so), he gives us most enjoyable pen portraits, or rather snapshots, of Wilhelm von Bode, the all-powerful Director-General of the Berlin Museums, of Max Friedlander, the Director of the "Kupferstichkabinett," Max Liebermann, Lovis Corinth, Else Lasker-Schueler, Kurt Tucholsky, Hans Reimann, Gerhart Hauptmann, General von Seeckt, and many more.

He tells us that the Kroll Oper, where Hitler's Reichstag met, was built—irony of fate—by Oskar Kaufmann from Budapest and decorated by the sculptor Georg Leschnitzer from Tarnowitz. He reminds us of the great number of important Jewish art collectors in Berlin: Oscar Hainauer, Marcus Kappel, Oscar Huldshinsky, Eduard and James Simon, Hollitscher and Leopold Koppel.

### Hauptmann and Liebermann

He relates that in 1910 the Italian Futurists held an exhibition in Berlin and that Max Liebermann, deep in thought, looked at their pictures for three hours. It can't have made much difference to his very proper *bourgeois* way of life, otherwise Gerhart Hauptmann couldn't have exclaimed in a Liebermann exhibition: "It is unbelievable that such a Philistine should paint such excellent pictures."

Dr. Plietzsch was a good friend of the well-known Jewish writer Else Lasker-Schueler. Far away from mother nature, she either lived in the unreal fairy tale world of her oriental imagination or in our hideous modern cities. Once she had to stay for some private reasons in a village in the Bavarian Alps and seeing the luscious meadows, the dark and light green trees, she was moved to exclaim: "Alles Spinat, alles Spinat" (All spinach).

The author understands the tragedy which was inherent in the character and work of Kurt Tucholsky. Already in 1923, after he had very "successfully" toured Germany, reading from his own works, he complained about the hopelessness of his mission. The public crowded his performances, but who were they? Intellectuals who did not need any convincing. With deep forebodings Tucholsky noticed that no young people turned to him and that young men of opposed political persuasions would not even take notice of him. Thus Plietzsch suggested to Tucholsky as the title for his next book: *Ins Leere gesprochen* (Talked into the void).

Well, read the book and you will be informed and quite often amused. A.R.

★

Three London concerts devoted to the promotion of Jewish composers and Jewish performing artists were part of the first "Jewish Music Week" in Britain organised by the World Jewish Congress (British Section), who also arranged a one-day seminar on the subject of "Modern Jewish Literature."

Mr. Heinrich Eisemann, the antique dealer, of Maida Vale, W., informs us that the original of Heine's letter to Moser of May, 1823 (mentioned by H. G. Reissner's article in our February issue), about "ein glücklicheres Geschlecht am Mississippi Lulaf benschit und Mazzes kaut," is in his private collection.

## OLD MASTERS

at the

Daily 10-5 p.m.

## ALFRED BROD GALLERY

36 Sackville Street, London, W.1.



Rabbi Dr. Max Eschelbacher:

## A TEACHER AT A JEWISH VILLAGE SCHOOL

The Life of my Grandfather Loew Eschelbacher (1804-1881)

(Concluded)

After his marriage, grandfather had a difficult task, although his family, compared with the average of those days, was not a large one. His annual salary was 200 gulden and free living quarters, and this salary was never raised. In 1835 teachers at the Jewish State Schools received salaries between 150 and 450 gulden. So that the post in Hainstadt was one of the lowest paid, and grandfather had to be extremely careful with money.

Someone who spends his whole life in such narrow surroundings and has to adapt himself to them, can quite easily become narrow and petty-minded himself. This is not a character defect, but an inevitable consequence of the existing conditions. My grandfather was not able entirely to escape this danger, either. Witness to this development is the first letter he wrote, in Jewish-German script, to my father in Breslau, dated October 29, 1868, when the latter had just entered the Jewish Theological Seminary. This reads: "Tue was moeglich ist um vom Schulgeld befreit zu werden. Du weisst unsere Verhaeltnisse. Ich sende Dir hiermit den vom Oberrat erhaltenen 20 Gulden-schein. Kannst Du es ohne Ueberrock machen, so bewahre den Schein noch auf, Du hast vordersamst ziemlich Kleider. An Nahrung sage ich nicht dass Du Dich einschraenken sollst, denn Du musst darauf bedacht sein, Dich kraeftig zum Leben zu suchen. Im naechsten Brief teile uns mit, ob Du gut im Lernen vorkommst, wieviel Schueler allda in der Anstalt sind, ob Du dich immer allein vorbereitest oder mit Gefaehrten, sowie ob Du gutes und warmes Logis hast, worauf Du bedacht sein musst. Hoffentlich wirst Du dich auch verlaessigt haben, dass da, wo Du Mittagessen hast, auch kosher ist. Falls Du noch mit Jemand zusammen logierst sehe Dich soviel wie moeglich vor, dass Du um nichts kommst, indem Du alles Noetige hast!" It is all the more laudable that in spite of his poverty grandfather was most generous. My father often told me that however

short of money they were, every passing traveller would receive help. This made it possible for my grandfather to ask others to give to the poor, too. Amongst his papers is a draft of a letter recommending that help be given to a needy man from Hainstadt. A certain Jacob Hecht—otherwise unknown to me—writes to him on impressive looking notepaper, the best quality paper of all the documents, headed "Permanent Land Company of the City of Baltimore," dated March 1st, 1881, that he is enclosing a cheque for 175 marks, 50 marks of which to repay a debt to my grandfather and 125 marks "to distribute among our friends at Passover, as usual." This letter is another interesting document. Written on notepaper with an elaborate American letter-head, but written in Hebrew script, giving first the Christian and then the Hebrew dates, the letter is in the German language, but full of Hebrew turns of phrase, which, like almost all the Hebrew letters I have seen written by uneducated people at this period is full of mis-spellings (for instance "simchah" with sajin). The writer is obviously a local man, a boyhood friend, who learnt more Hebrew than German as a child, in other words he was educated by a Melammed or perhaps already in a Jewish State School. He must have emigrated a long time before and achieved success in America. After 1848, there had been very widespread emigration to the United States and almost every Jewish family had close relatives there. The assistance given by the emigrés, in sending sums of money regularly to the communities back home, especially for the Festivals, was a major contribution to raising their standards of living. After 1933, they gave affidavits for their often quite distant relatives who were still in Germany, so that these early emigrations helped to save many from the fate that befell German Jewry as a whole. At bottom, Jakob Hecht remained the Hardheim or Hainstadt Jew he had been. He signs himself Jakob Zwi bar Mordekhai.

### Drawbacks in Emancipation

The period during which grandfather held his teacher's post coincided largely with the years of reaction which also set in in Baden, a long-lasting and violent reaction. As in other German states, it was directed primarily against the Jews. Like in Prussia, it manifested itself in attempts by the legislature and administration to restrict the rights which the Edict of January 13th, 1809, had given them. Whilst their State citizenship was unmolested, the possibility of their achieving full municipal rights was severely curtailed. This had already been effected by a law of 1820. The "very liberal" law of December 31st, 1831, relating the achievement of Civic rights, designated that it should not apply to Jews and that in places where no Jews were living they should not be admitted. That is the reason why in Freiburg i.B. the Jewish Community was not founded until the 'sixties. Liberalism in Baden drew the line at Jews. But at least as a result of the Revolution and in face of the demands of the Frankfurt Parliament, the Baden Government granted the Jews full political rights in 1849, and, in 1862, the last barriers were removed which still prevented them from attaining full Civic rights.

The life of the Hainstadt Jews was a quiet one. Oppenheimer's pictures typify Jewish family life, although they are more concerned with well-off and rich Jewish families. The unrest among the peasant population has already been mentioned. Its dissatisfaction combined with the general ferment of the 'forties and broke out violently in 1848. The Jews were among the victims of the excited populace. Rosenthal writes (Heimatsgeschichte der Badischen Juden, p. 287): "The 'Allgemeine Zeitung' reports from Karlsruhe in Number 72 of March 9th, 1848: A general persecution of the Jews has begun in the country districts; the refugees are flocking towards the towns, especially Mannheim, where most of their friends and supporters live. This popular movement takes no notice of the speeches of our government officials. In Bruchsal the mob even crowded outside the house of one of the most liberal of our M.P.s, Brentano, with yells of: 'Down with the King of the Jews!' as Brentano reported today in Parliament. Only interference by the military put

an end to the rising." Summing up, Rosenthal writes: "As the mob did not know against whom to vent their wrath, in the course of the rising, in many places, this led to excesses against officials, landowners and Jews." Strange bedfellows indeed! At that time a remarkable appeal was sent to the Upper House by 23 Flehingen Jews, asking, in the interest of their safety, not to be emancipated! About Easter, 1848, pamphlets were distributed in the Odenwald, quite near to Hainstadt, calling for a general persecution of the Jews. Among the places mentioned by Rosenthal as having been the scenes of anti-Jewish demonstrations, with Jewish houses plundered, windows broken, etc., are Adelsheim, Buchen, Wallduern, Eberstadt, Boedingheim and Krautheim—all quite close to Hainstadt. It can hardly have been much better in Hainstadt itself. Grandfather and his family must have gone through some difficult times, all the more so, as my grandmother was just expecting a child, her son Josef, my father. Then, over the next few months, things gradually quietened down.

When grandfather Loew was in his 'sixties, he suffered the loss of his wife. After thirty years of marriage and after a long illness, she died on November 7th, 1867, of a stroke at the age of 52. Soon after that my grandfather, feeling that his strength was waning asked for leave to go into retirement. This was granted him on January 6th, 1869.

### Schönberg Première in Cologne

Arnold Schönberg's last work, a series of ten poems in prose entitled "Psalms, Prayers, and Other Conversations with and about God," written in the year of his death (1951), had its world première in Cologne, where it was performed by the West German Broadcasting Station. Jewish critics thought it somewhat embarrassing that this important event did not take place in one of the great centres of spiritual and cultural Judaism with their rich musical life. It will be recalled that Schönberg's Hebrew Psalm, sung in Hebrew, had also been first performed at Cologne some years ago.

## Old Acquaintances

**Of being a returnee:**—With the German "Wirtschaftswunder" as it is, during the past few years, quite a lot of refugees returned to Germany more or less for good, though for different reasons. Some because they couldn't find their feet anywhere else, others, such as actors and writers, because they wanted to work in their own mother-tongue again. Most of these returnees are doing extremely well, without ever losing the feeling they are not really wanted. Yes, there is a slight resentment to be felt by all those who didn't have to leave Germany to save their skins and lives. They seem to say: "Why didn't you stay abroad? . . . you lost touch with us by your absence . . . we can do without you just as well. . . ." Even returnees who don't feel like that have a bad conscience and will tell you again and again: ". . . but you have to admit the people are nice to us, aren't they?" And, indeed, why shouldn't they be nice. Very few feel guilty and want to make good. The majority is so proud of and drunken by the German "miracle" that it resents the presence of returnees in its midst.

**Home News:**—Walter Rilla plays the lead in "The Night of the Fourth" at the Westminster Theatre.—Heinrich Fischer resigned after many years with the German section of the B.B.C. and is going to Munich to join the Bavarian TV as chief lector.—Elisabeth Bergner read from the Bible on TV.—Luise Rainer returned to London for good to join her husband, Robert Knittel, who works for a well-known publishing company.—Martin Miller scored a personal success in "Off the Mainland" at the Arts Theatre.—Annemarie Selinko, 41-years-old and born in Vienna, authoress of best-selling "Desiree," said, on a visit here from Copenhagen, that she hasn't started a new novel because she is too busy with the education of her son.—Bert Brecht's "Berliner Ensemble" will come to London's Palace Theatre in August and present "Mother Courage" and "The Recruiting Officer."—Desmond Leslie, a Churchill relative and husband of actress Agnes Bernelle-Bernauer, published a novel, "Hold Back the Night."—Viktor Skutezky's production of "It's Great to be Young," a musical with children, had a successful West End showing.

**The man who was slapped:**—A Viennese court sentenced Kaethe Dorsch to pay 500 Schilling for having slapped dramatic critic Hans Weigel because the actress didn't like what he wrote about her performance in Fry's "The Dark is Light Enough" at the Burg. The proceedings lasted eight hours, and witnesses included Albin Skoda, Josef Meinrad, Moog, and Alma Seidler, testifying on behalf of the accused. The best and longest speech was made by old-timer Raoul Aslan, who asked for the expulsion of people who didn't respect the institution of Vienna's famous State Theatre. "For people like Weigel the death penalty is the proper punishment," he said earnestly, but the judge didn't agree. Criticism is no reason for a box on the ear and no argument at all. Weigel asked for a revision of the light sentence.

**Obituaries:**—After a car accident shortly after his return from New York, 65-year-old film producer, Israel (Isy) Rosenfeld, died in Berlin.—Anna Wolff, widow of the late editor of *Berliner Tageblatt*, Theodor Wolff, died, aged 85, in an old age home in New York.

**U.S.A.:**—Otto Zoff, New York correspondent of Radio Baden-Baden, finished his new comedy "Koenig Hirsch" for production in Zurich.—Felix Jackson-Joachimsohn will produce "Good Old Charley Faye" for J. L. Mankiewicz.—F. Waxman, conducting the tenth music festival in Hollywood and scoring "Back from Eternity" for R.K.O.—Richard Oswald's son Gerd will direct "Love Story" for United Artists.—W. Dieterle is on the floor with "Omar Khayyam" and preparing "Joseph and his Brethren."—Grete Mosheim took over Lotte Lenja's part in the New York production of "Threepenny Opera."—Eric Pommer had a leg amputated in Hollywood.—Fritz Lang formed his own company and will produce "Dark Spring."

**This and that:**—Rolf Gerard will do the decors for "Don Giovanni" in Salzburg this year.—Gina Falkenberg and Maria Matray-Solveg scripted the new Robert Siodmak film "Mein Vater der Schauspieler" produced in Berlin.—Hans Jaray directed "Wiener Blut" in Munich.—Vienna's Theater an der Wien will become a cinema.—

PEM



Herbert Freedens:

## JERUSALEM PLANNING AHEAD

A Talk with the Mayor

"My plan is to make a capital out of Jerusalem," Gershon Agron, the Mayor of Jerusalem, told me when I came to see him in his office. "Most capitals are born, not made; they grow, as it were, naturally and organically. Jerusalem was a capital long before people thought in such terms at the time of David. Our problem is to preserve the continuity of those parts left to us and yet make everything new; the city must look as if it grew out of the past and not as if the modern changes were artificially superimposed on it—no hothouse growth, but gradual development. That is why we insist that natural stone be used for erecting new buildings."

Things have been getting "moving," since Mr. Agron assumed office just a year ago. It is not for the first time in his life that he has shown initiative. Twenty-five years ago, for example, he founded the English daily "Jerusalem Post," despite the many doubts about a daily paper being able to survive outside Tel Aviv, the centre of the national press. Agron stuck tenaciously to his venture, even during the dark days of the city's siege, when the paper helped much to maintain public morale. In February, 1948, the "Post" building was blown up and the printing press destroyed. But those who had hoped to silence the "Post" were disappointed. The next morning the paper appeared at the usual time—printed on an emergency press.

In 1906, Gershon Agron—or, as he was then named, Agronsky—came from Russia to the United States at the age of 13. Ten years later he joined the Jewish Legion in which he served together with Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, David Ben-Gurion, and Moshe Sharett. After demobilisation he settled in Jerusalem and became the head of the press bureau of the Zionist Organisation. After the establishment of the State of Israel he was put in charge of the government's information service.

Out of the spokesman has become the planner of a new and greater Jerusalem. "The main job of this city's administration," he said, "is to do away with Jerusalem's sense of isolation, geographically and geopolitically. How does one refer to Jerusalem? A city that is aloof and brooding, on top of a hill, at a road leading to nowhere." That isolation which creates a sense of insecurity is as much in the minds as in the matter. My belief is that the minds can be led away from it, by making the city more accessible and more attractive."

He enumerated some basic requirements—more and better roads, for example. He pointed out that another highway, linking Jerusalem and the coastal plain, is under construction and that 40 kilometres of unpaved roads within the city are being gradually asphalted.

For this purpose, he explained, he had called together a number of Jerusalem's leading architects,

artists, and engineers. One of the first problems they discussed was the improvement of the entrance to the capital. They also decided on better street lighting. The number of lamp posts, now spaced at 100 metres, is to be doubled and the current stepped up. In some instance, beauty and utility go together. Thus, Jerusalem's drainage system will soon be completed, and the perpetual water problem solved by two large reservoirs—one, in the centre of the town, holding 30,000 cubic metres of water, and the other, in a western suburb, 100,000 cubic metres. Two pipelines pump the water 2,400 feet up, in sufficient quantities both for the city and the settlements in the "corridor."

### Green Areas

Green areas and recreation facilities are another concern of the Mayor. Eleven playgrounds are to be opened, from the town centre to the periphery, and parks and open spaces are being mapped out or are in various stages of completion. But Mr. Agron warned: "One should take notice that we do not mean to make a dolls' house out of Jerusalem. We want it to be a city with sound industrial and economic possibilities." He spoke of the task of "enticing capital to the capital."

"Jerusalem's climate and facilities," he said, "are good for light industries, such as the manufacture of precision instruments and light machinery, watch-making, ceramics, and printing. At present, 100 industrial plants employ 5,000 people; another 5,000 are employed in the building industry. If we stop at that," Mr. Agron emphasised, "we shall never have the 250,000 inhabitants by 1965, whom we want under Jerusalem's Ten-Year Plan."

The capital's lack of cultural amenities has been a sore point to residents and tourists alike. At present, three large halls, suitable for concerts and theatrical shows, are under construction, and the city administration will try to induce each of Tel Aviv's three theatrical companies to give one performance a week in Jerusalem. Mr. Agron is not satisfied even with this, although it would mean a vast improvement. "The time has come," he declared, "to think of making Jerusalem the centre of a national theatre." And then as an after thought: "It is criminal that we don't make use of the facilities we have. After all, Jerusalem is a University city. But the impact of the University is not sufficiently felt. Town and Gown must go together."

"Lack of money," the Mayor concluded, "should not serve as an excuse for lack of enterprise. With enthusiasm and perseverance, much can be done with the little the city has at its disposal. However," he stressed forcefully, "Jerusalem must be the concern not only of its citizens, not even exclusively of the State of Israel, but of the entire Jewish people."

### DR. GEORG SCHATZKY

A grievous loss was suffered by the AJR in the death on May 28 of Dr. Georg Schatzky, Chairman of the organisation in Cambridge. He was 78. He leaves a widow, to whom we offer our sincerest condolence.

A friend of the deceased, Dr. Kurt Levin, of Cambridge, sends us this appreciation:

Schatzky, am 11. August, 1878, in Breslau geboren, war ein Jurist von ungewöhnlichen Gaben. Er war in den Jahren zwischen den Kriegen als Anwalt am Berliner Kammergericht zu hohem Ansehen und Wohlstand gekommen. In England, wo er, wie viele seiner Altersgenossen, lange keine Möglichkeit zu beruflicher Arbeit fand, blieb er doch nicht untätig. Die Londoner Verwaltung unserer AJR schätzte seinen klugen und warmherzigen Rat bei ihren Tagungen, und unsere Cambridger Gruppe verliert mit ihm ihren Mittelpunkt und ihre Seele.

In dem prächtigen Mann waren klares Urteil, Wissen und grosse Güte in seltener Weise vereint. Sein behagliches Heim zog jeden an, der Rat, Trost, oder belebende Unterhaltung suchte. Er erzählte gern und anschaulich von alten Zeiten; und seine Geschichten, selbst wenn sie von traurigen Erlebnissen berichteten, klangen doch immer heiter und freundlich; sein echter Humor half ihm, das Böse zu vergessen. Er war ein Meister der deutschen Sprache in Wort und Schrift, und seine Leidenschaft für Genauigkeit des sprachlichen Ausdrucks konnte ihn zuweilen sehr ungeduldig machen, wenn sein Gesprächspartner den Anforderungen nicht ganz entsprach. Sein eignes gesprochenes Englisch war, wie er selbst lachend zugab, von einer erheitenden Unbeholfenheit; aber mit der Feder kam er auch da der Meisterschaft nahe.

Die Beschränktheit der äusseren Umstände seines Lebensabends hat er mit rührender Bescheidenheit ertragen. Er klagte nicht, und niemand hat von ihm Hassausbrüche gegen die Urheber des Elends gehört. Niemals hat er sich auch in seiner Liebe zu dem alten Deutschland beirren lassen, in dem er aufgewachsen war und gewirkt hatte. Gleich anhänglich war er aber auch der jüdischen Tradition. Dieser doppelten Gebundenheit entsprang seine Hoffnung, dass die deutschen Juden, als Besitzer einer wertvollen deutsch-jüdischen Kultur, auch in ihrer neuen Heimat dieses Gut bewahren und pflegen möchten. So versuchte er nach Kräften seine immer kleiner werdende Gruppe von Refugees zusammen zu halten und ihnen ein gemeinsames Ziel zu geben. Wir sollten, so meinte er, unsere doppelten Wurzeln nicht vergessen und den Namen "Refugees from Germany" mit Stolz weitertragen.

Ob sein Wunsch erfüllbar ist, ob vor allem unsere Jugend gewillt ist, ihre deutschen Erinnerungen zu bewahren, muss die Zeit zeigen. Unser toter Freund hat sich mit Überzeugung eingesetzt für das, was er für recht hielt. Uns selbst bleibt nur übrig, ihm zu danken für das, was er für uns getan, und noch mehr für das, was er uns gewesen ist: ein warmherziger, guter Freund.

P.E.N. Centre of German Authors Abroad  
in conjunction with the CLUB 1943  
presents

**ERICH KAESTNER**  
**MARIE LUISE KASCHNITZ**  
**HERMANN KESTEN**

read from their works (in German)

Monday, July 9th, 8 p.m.

BEVERIDGE HALL,  
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,

Senate House, Malet Street, W.C.1.

Tickets: 3/6 reserved, 2/6 unreserved,  
from the Secretary, P.E.N. Centre of  
German Authors Abroad, 4b, Belsize Grove,  
N.W.3 (Tel.: PRImrose 5083), and at the  
door from 7.30 onwards.

Students: ADMISSION FREE.

For English & German Books

**HANS PREISS**  
International Booksellers  
LIMITED

14 Bury Place, London, W.C.1

HOL 4941

### A.J.R. CLUB

57, ETON AVENUE, N.W.3

Donnerstag d. 12. Juli, 1956, 8 Uhr abds.

Farbiger Lichtbildervortrag von

Dr. and Mrs. A. HORWELL:

Eine Reise nach Spanien

### LEO HOROVITZ

SCULPTOR — STONEMASON

Memorials for all

Cemeteries

16 FAWLEY ROAD  
WEST HAMPSTEAD, N.W.6

Telephone: HAMpstead 2564

### SIEGFRIED DEUTSCH

früher Sobolewsky & Deutsch, Wien,  
erstklassiger Herren & Damenschneider  
Maessige Preise.

84 Hanover Rd., London, N.W.10.

Tel.: WILlesden 0268

The Exclusive Salon de Corseterie  
and Lingerie

### Mme. H. LIEBERG

871 FINCHLEY ROAD,

(Next to the Post Office, Golders Green)  
'Phone SPeedwell 8673

Fashionable French, American, and English  
Models. Ready-made and to measure.  
EXPERT FITTING.

### THE FOOT SURGERY

Mr. I. W. Green, M.L.I.Ch., D.P.A.

10 Midland Parade,  
West End Lane, N.W.6

(1 minute from West Hampstead Tube Station)

Tel. MAIda Vale 0412

### Holidays with Nursing Care for Old and Young

Fully qualified nursing staff; excellent cuisine, with particular attention to special diets; first-class accommodation; beautiful country surroundings, near Watford, with easy access to London.

Inquiries to Matron.

### NEWLANDS NURSING AND CONVALESCENT HOME

German spoken.

'Phone: Kings Langley 3333



## BUNDESTAG DISCUSSES URO'S WORK

The United Restitution Organisation, the legal aid society which has been representing tens of thousands of Jewish Nazi victims all over the world since 1948, and which was originally founded by the "Council of Jews from Germany," with the assistance of leading Jewish Welfare organisations, and which is now sponsored by the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, was for the first time discussed in the Bundestag.

The Organisation is authorised by the new law to advise and represent its clients before the Indemnification Authorities, without any special permission for doing so.

In the course of the debate, Professor Dr. Franz Boehm, the trusted supporter of the cause of indemnification and Professor of Law in the University of Frankfurt, said:

"This (the United Restitution Organisation) is indeed an excellently organised body, with highly specialised lawyers. It represents, in the first place, such persecutees who live abroad and who—we must understand—have certain justified inhibitions against being represented by German lawyers. These people are domiciled abroad and do not know much about present-day Germany, whereas the United Restitution Organisation enjoys their confidence, and rightly so without any doubt. The branches (of URO) have gained the confidence

of our Compensation Authorities; also of the Laender."

Deputy Frenzel, member of the Social Democratic Party, said:

"The discussion concerns a foreign organisation—the United Restitution Organisation—an organisation which has done much for political refugees in Germany. An organisation which does not only employ Rechtsanwälte to represent the interests of political persecutees, but whose functionaries know exactly what they can do for the benefit of political refugees, on the basis of the existing legislation, as they have been acquainted with the subject for many years."

★

### GLASGOW REFUGEE SOCIETY

#### 80th Birthday of Dr. Curt Rosenberg

A crowded meeting was held to celebrate the 80th birthday of Dr. Curt Rosenberg, the Treasurer of the Society. Dr. Rosenberg had been a barrister in Berlin, a civil servant in the Prussian Ministry of the Interior, and a prominent member of the Social Democratic Party. In Glasgow he devoted most of his time to communal and cultural activities in the interest of his fellow-refugees. The Chairman of the Society, Dr. Loewensohn, paid tribute to Dr. Rosenberg's faithful service.

### HAPPY BIRTHDAY

"To write or not to write?" That is the question when a man who shuns publicity has reached a milestone of his life. Yet we would be guilty of gross negligence if we did not express our good wishes to **Mr. Hans Blumenau** on the occasion of his 60th birthday on July 5. As Chairman of the House Committee of "Otto Schiff House" he works for the wellbeing of the residents and, with understanding, precision, common sense, and—last but not least—humour, gives guidance to the deliberations of his colleagues on the Committee. The spadework to be done in running the first home of this kind calls for an empirical and undogmatic approach to the day-to-day problems; it is just this qualification which makes Mr. Blumenau the ideal chairman.

It would not be in keeping with his unassuming character if we used too many words to express our gratitude to him; but he should know today that we realise what it means for a business man of his position and responsibility to carry voluntarily the burden in addition to his manifold other commitments. Perhaps it makes things easier for him that he is blessed with an artistic mind, that he can enjoy the beauty of nature with the artist's eye and the sound of music with the understanding of the professional. May harmony of work and leisure, of personal success and selfless service to his fellow-men always prevail in his life. This is our sincerest birthday wish for Hans Blumenau.

W.R.

We deeply regret to announce the death of one of our youngest members and dear friend

Mr.

## Harold Winton

23, Chepstow Court, London, W.11 (formerly Wedell, Berlin, Brandenburgia, Berlin).

The B.C. in Great Britain.

### FAMILY EVENTS

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

#### Births

**Schubert.** On June 8, 1956, a son (Jonathan) to Monica (née Kohsen) and Josef Schubert, c/o The Reali School, Haifa, Israel.

**Prager.** A daughter (Hazel) was born to Sylvia and Peter on June 18.—29 Milford Road, Grays, Essex.

#### Birthdays

**Mr. John M. Steele,** formerly Hans Joachimsthal, Dresden, 14 Narford Road, London, E.5, celebrated his 70th birthday on June 21, 1956.

**Mr. Erich Gumplich,** 9 Seymour Place, W.1, formerly Trier, will celebrate his 60th birthday on August 3.

#### Marriages

**Pick : Schuhmann.** On May 6 the marriage took place of Werner S. Schuhmann, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E., of 8 Lillian Avenue, W.3, to Evelyn Pick, F.S.M.C., of 52 Foscoote Road, N.W.4.

**Heymann : Phillips.** The marriage will take place on July 18, 1956, of Annemarie Heymann, daughter of the late Dr. Hans Heymann and Ella Heymann (formerly Hamburg), to Dr. Donald Phillips, 10 Western Road, Sutton, Surrey.

#### Silver Wedding

**Pfingst.** On June 23 the 25th anniversary of marriage took place of Rabbi Dr. and Mrs. G. Pfingst, 74 Dee Street, Aberdeen. Their marriage was solemnised at Nordhausen Harz, on June 23, 1931.

### CLASSIFIED

#### Situations Vacant

**MALE OR FEMALE TYPIST** (German and English) required by firm of Continental lawyers. Full-time or part-time. Box 121.

**SOLICITORS** have vacancy for English-German Secretary/Shorthand-Typist. Apply to Messrs. Pritchard, Englefield & Co., 12 Bridewell Place, E.C.4.

**COMPANION** required, board and lodging at nominal price, offered in exchange for helping housekeeper to look after aged gentleman. Box 137.

**AGENTS** calling on stationers for easy selling article. High commission. Box 139.

#### Situations Wanted

##### Men

**CHEMIST (COSMETICS)**, thoroughly experienced, own modern recipes, wants suitable situation. Box 122.

**EXP. HANDBAG BENCHWORKER** wants suitable position. Box 123.

**ELDERLY EXP. BOOKKEEPER** wants homework or part-time work, not too far from Finchley Road Tube Station. Box 124.

**CLERK, 50**, with good ref., long exp., knowl. of typing, some shorthand, wants suitable position. Box 125.

##### Women

**GERMAN SHORTHAND-TYPIST** wants full- or part-time work. Box 126.

**SALAD HAND** or preparing veg., full-time sitting job, wanted by elderly woman living W.C.1. Box 127.

**COMPANION** job with light duties 3-4 hours daily wanted by educated lady. Box 128.

**HOME TYPING AND TRANSLATIONS** done by expd., reliable woman. Box 129.

**LINENKEEPER/MACHINIST**, neat worker, wants part-time work. Box 130.

**ALTERATIONS, MENDING, DARNING** done by expd., reliable worker, in- or out-door. Box 131.

**COOK, expd.**, wants part-time work in private household. Box 132.

**ATTENDING WORK** for sick and invalid people done by experienced woman, full- or part-time. Box 133.

**LIGHT HOMEWORK** wanted by elderly woman. Box 134.

#### Accommodation

**VACANCY FOR PERMANENT GUEST**, lady or gentleman, in beautifully situated well-heated country house, Continental cooking, every diet, Mrs. K. Schwarz, "Furzedown," Wood Road, Hindhead, Surrey.

**COMFORTABLE HOME** wanted for aged German-Jewish gentleman, with German-speaking resident nurse. Box 138.

**FIRST-CLASS ROOM**, five minutes Regent's Park; piano; breakfast; 5 gns per week. PRI. 2420.

#### Miscellaneous

**DEUTSCHE BUECHER GESUCHT!** R. & E. Steiner, 64 Talgarth Road, W.14. FUL. 7924.

**CORSETS, corselettes, brassieres** made to measure, moderate prices; also every kind of alteration. L. Frank, 9 Belsize Square, N.W.3. PRI. 1418.

**KAPS UPRIGHT PIANO**, ebony black, very good condition, on sale. £45 or near offer. Box 136.

**PENSION ROMA**, Rome, First-class rooms; partial board; 35/- per day; room and breakfast, 25/- per day. Good connection. Via Due Macelli 5. Telephone: 683204.

#### Personal

**ERSTES JUEDISCHES EHE-INSTITUT** Stuttgart 1, Postfach 904. Englaenderin, geborene Deutsche, 30/170, aus guter vermöggender Familie, gebildet, heubsch, musikalisch, wuenscht Neigungs-Ehe. Anfragen mit Bild und Rueckporto erbeten.

**BACHELOR**, Jew, 40, qualified engineer, University diploma, own workshop, South Africa, wishes to exchange letters with a nice German-Jewish lady up to 35, view ultimate marriage.—Box 140.

ALL MAKES  
BOUGHT  
SOLD  
EXCHANGED



REPAIRED & MAINTAINED

ELITE TYPEWRITER Co. Ltd.

WELbeck 2528

18 CRAWFORD STREET  
off BAKER STREET, W.1

**WIDOW, 48**, no children, with modern home, good business, own car, pleasant personality, would like to get acquainted with a nice gentleman, age 50-55. Companionship and marriage. Box 135.

**ATTRACTIVE WIDOW, 55** years, feeling lonely, capable of being good companion and sharing business interests, would like to meet gentleman between 58 and 65, in good circumstances. Box 120.

### MISSING PERSONS

#### Enquiries from AJR

**Mrs. Aenne Meyer, née Cossmann**, came to England in 1934, for Heinrich Rothert, Bielefeld.

**Sonya and Hela Golomb**, born 1929 and 1932, from Wiesbaden, Neue Gasse 3. Last address: c/o Mrs. Lester, 41 Windsor Rd., N.3, for aunt in Israel.

**Mr. Flesch**, was solicitor in Erfurt, Thuringia. Last address: Flat 8, Chessington Court, N.3, for Mrs. R. Graham, 22 Llanvanor Rd., N.W.2.

**Mrs. Ida Laudenheimer**, widow of Dr. Laudenheimer, Munich, last address: 29 Haig Road, Cambridge, for friends in Berlin.

**Rev. Jacob Roth**, Hungarian, for United Synagogue, London.

**Martin Gumpert**, born 16.5.1890, Sakow, Poland, last address: Berlin-Charlottenburg 4, Kantstr. 44/45, his wife, Pauline Gumpert, née Simonsohn, born 15.2.1914, Berlin-Spandau, daughter, Bela Gumpert, born 6.8.42, Berlin, for Kurt Simonsohn, Petershagen, near Berlin, Thaelmannstr. 21.

#### Personal Enquiries

**Dr. Ernst Wreszinski**, Dermatologist, and his wife, Ellen Wreszinski, née Auerbach, wanted for Mrs. Lotte Soellner, Berlin.

**The late Nathan Nawratzky**, born 20.8.1879, last known address: Berlin, Wiessburger Strasse 1; information wanted by his widow, Mrs. Taylor, Glasgow. Kindly contact Rabbi C. E. Cassell, West London Synagogue, 33 Seymour Place, W.1.

#### Theresienstadt und Auschwitz

Deportierte, die zwischen Oktober 1942 und Mai 1944 mit **Frau Kaethe Hirsch, geb. Lewin** aus Berlin (Dr. Hirsch) lebten, werden gebeten, sich mit dem Unterzeichneten in Verbindung zu setzen. Walter Hirsch, 39 Mowbray Road, London, N.W.6.



## THE AJR AT WORK

### AJR SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

**Employment Agency.** We are still receiving more offers of vacancies than we can fill with suitable applicants and equally experience a shortage of holiday relief workers. On the other hand there are on our records elderly people for part-time work in sewing, cooking, attending, homework, bookkeeping and typing. We have also been able to provide help in cases of illness.

**Accommodation.** The number of people who urgently require accommodation is steadily increasing. Some had been given notice because the house in which they had a furnished room was sold, some moved from the Provinces to London, and others were released from Hospital. We have been able to place applicants permanently or temporarily, and we thank those of our friends who have shown much understanding in cases of emergency. We still require rooms at moderate prices.

**AJR Club.** A special function was held on June 13 when Mrs. Dora Segall recited works from German literature. The large audience was most thankful for her wonderful performance. In her welcoming address Mrs. M. Jacoby, Chairman of the Committee, gave a short survey of the Club's activities during the first months of its existence.

She also thanked the hostess, Mrs. Schachne, for her untiring work.

May we take this opportunity of expressing our gratitude to all the ladies who regularly lend their services to the Club, thus helping to make its efforts a success for the benefit of the visitors.

The Opening Hours of the Club (Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3) are: Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday 4-10 p.m., Monday and Wednesday 4-7 p.m. All interested friends are welcome.

Special attention is drawn to the Lantern Slides Show on July 12, announced in this issue.

### FOUR RAMBLES ON "HYPHEN" JULY PROGRAMME

During this month, "The Hyphen" plans rambles to Pangbourne (July 15), Marlow (July 29), and two other smaller walks, details of which are contained in the current programme of this group.

On July 21, at Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3, Mr. Pablo Eisenberg will address the group at 8 p.m., his subject being the treatment of minorities in the United States.

Full details and further information can be obtained from Edgar Lewy, 41 Charlwood Street, London, S.W.1, the Secretary.

### "PHILANTHROPIN" ASSOCIATION

A "Philanthropin" Association was founded in London at a meeting attended by more than 75 former pupils of the famous Frankfurt School. Hon. President of the Association will be Dr. Arthur Galliner, and Chairman, Mr. K. J. Liebman (30 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.3), who will be pleased to hear from other former "Philanthropinians." The Association hopes to organise meetings three times a year.

### "THE MOTHER OF THE CAMBRIDGE REFUGEES"

A Quaker lady known and revered as the mother of the refugees in Cambridge, Miss Hilda Sturge, celebrated her 80th birthday on June 26 last. From 1935 to 1945 she was the Hon. Secretary of the Cambridge Refugee Committee. Her former charges still gratefully remember her unflinching devotion and care in the days of their need. They joined hands to show their appreciation by making a birthday present, together with an appropriate poem composed by Mr. Hugo Aufseesser.

### TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MR. BERNSTEIN

The consecration took place of the tombstone of our friend Kurt Bernstein, member of our Board, who passed away last July. A tribute to his work on behalf of the AJR was paid by Mr. M. Pottlitzer.

### "ASHDALE GUESTHOUSE"

23 BEAULIEU ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH W.

On beautiful "Alum Chine," 5 min. Sea  
All Conveniences. Excellent Cuisine

Terms: From 4½-7 gns., according  
to room and season

Phone: Westbourne 619471 Prop.: E. BRUDER

### SCHREIBER'S GUEST HOUSE

26, Blenheim Gardens, N.W.2  
(2 minutes' underground and buses)

Permanent and temporary residents; all  
rooms hot & cold water.  
Garden.

Ground-floor, double-room vacant.

(GLAstone 5622)

### "FURZEDOWN"

The ideal place for holidays and convalescence  
Large garden with sunshed

Running h. & c. water in all first-floor bedrooms  
Home atmosphere. Continental cooking  
(all diets). Children welcome

Book early for Easter, Whitsun and summer  
months. Reduced terms for off-season periods  
and for long or permanent residents

WOOD ROAD, HINDHEAD, SURREY

Telephone: Hindhead 335

### J. A. C.

BROADHURST HALL

1, BROADHURST GARDENS, N.W.6  
(behind John Barnes)

Open Daily from 3 p.m.—2 a.m. for—

Teas, Dinners & late Suppers

Coffee Lounge — Candlelight Bar  
Excellent Cuisine — Own Viennese Patisserie

We welcome your order for Pastries  
and Parties in your own home.

Dances by Candlelight: Wednesday  
Saturday and Sunday Evenings

Large Hall and Private Rooms for  
WEDDINGS, RECEPTIONS, MEETINGS  
REUNIONS.

Members and Friends Reserv. MAI 9457

### HARROGATE

#### OAKBRAE GUEST HOUSE

Mrs. M. Eger 3 Springfield Avenue

Opposite Majestic Hotel  
Few minutes from Royal Baths  
Excellent Cooking Full or Part Board  
Telephone 67682

#### BALSAM'S RESTAURANT

By Candlelight

Fully Licensed and open till 2.30 a.m.

#### DINNER & DANCE

THREE COURSES 7/6 INCLUDING CABARET

The popular JEANNE ROBERT  
sings in French, Spanish, and Italian  
and entertains

#### DELICIOUS LUNCHEONS & EARLY DINNERS

Three-Course Dinner for 4/-

NO ENTRANCE FEE

20, Down Street, Mayfair, W.1

GRO. 4679

### THE DORICE

Continental Cuisine — Licensed

169a Finchley Rd., N.W.3 MAI 6301

PARTIES CATERED FOR

#### GLADSTONE GUESTHOUSE

27 Hovenden Road, N.W.2  
off Walm Lane

Single—Double Rooms  
Hot and Cold Water  
Full or partial Board.

Excellent Cuisine

Tel.: GLA. 4641

### ROSEMOUNT

17 Parsifal Road, N.W.6

HAM 5856

THE BOARDING-HOUSE WITH CULTURE

A Home for you  
Elderly people welcomed

### OPENING

of a new Continental Guest House in

BOURNEMOUTH, W.

### Simar House

10, Herbert Road.

Hot and cold water in all bedrooms  
Television Garage Space  
Excellent cuisine

Summer Rates from 6½ to 8 guineas

Telephone: Westbourne 64176

Mr. & Mrs. S. SMITH

### "ARLET"

77 St. Gabriel's Road

London, N.W.2

Tel. GLA 4029

Permanent Guests and Visitors coming to London  
are welcome in my exquisitely furnished and  
cultivated Private Guest House

Hot & Cold Water, Radiator Heating  
Garden, Television

Continental meals can be provided if desired  
Very good residential district. Buses and Tube  
very near

Mrs. Lotte Schwarz

### CONTINENTAL BOARDING HOUSE

IN HAMPSTEAD

Single—Double Rooms, H.C.W.

Full or Partial Board

Moderate Terms

Ring MAI 0079

### THE CORSETIERE

### M. GLASER LTD.

CORSETS and BRASSIERES  
made to measure to suit individual  
requirements

Repairs done — Moderate prices

94 QUEENSWAY, W.2.

Tel.: BAYwater 6005

*Silhouette  
your figure*

CORSETS · CORSELETS  
BELTS · BRASSIERES

CORSETS SILHOUETTE LTD., 130, PARK LANE, LONDON, W.1.



## ZENITH TAILOR SERVICE LTD.

SUITS & COSTUMES made to measure by first-class Tailors in our own work-room.

We specialize in:  
ALTERATIONS & REMODELLING  
all Ladies' & Gentlemen's Suits at Competitive Prices.

172 FINCHLEY RD., LONDON, N.W.3  
(HAM 8101)  
(between Finchley Rd. Underground and L.M.S. Stations)

## AJR HANDICRAFT-GROUP

Great selection of attractive and useful  
**GIFTS**

at reasonable prices.

Gift tokens available

Orders for any kind of needlework  
will be gladly accepted

8 FAIRFAX MANSIONS  
FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.3  
(Fairfax Road corner) MAI 4449

Open: Monday—Thursday 10-1, 3-6  
Friday 10-1

SPACE DONATED BY

S. F. & O. HALLGARTEN

Wines and Spirits

Importers & Exporters

1 CRUCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.3

## L. A. PREECE Experienced Decorator

First-Class Work - Reasonable Prices  
15 ST. ANNES RD., BARNES, S.W.13  
Phone: PRO 5111

## M. GLASER

PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERER

All Re-Upholstery, Carpets,  
Furniture Repairs, French Polishing  
WILL BE DONE TO YOUR  
SATISFACTION

Phone: HAMPstead 5601 or call at  
432 FINCHLEY RD. (Childs Hill), N.W.2

## A. OTTEN F.B.O.A. (Hons.) OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN

Tel. 118 FINCHLEY ROAD  
HAMPstead OPPOSITE JOHN BARNES &  
8336 FINCHLEY ROAD MET. STN.

Ring

HAMPstead 4150  
4154  
4686

for Chauffeur-driven  
Limousines & Saloon Cars

ANY DISTANCE  
DAY & NIGHT

## NORWEST CAR HIRE LTD.

517a Finchley Road  
Hampstead, N.W.3

## THE NEW LUACH

(Pocket Calendar) for 1956/57 just arrived.  
6d. each.

JEWISH BOOKS of any kind, new and  
second-hand. Whole libraries and single  
volumes bought. Taleisim. Bookbinding.

## M. SULZBACHER

BOOKSELLER

4 Sneath Avenue, Golders Green Road  
London, N.W.11 Tel.: SPE 1694

## PHOTOCOPIES OF DOCUMENTS

New! Photo Transparencies 2/6

therefrom Photoprints

Original Size 6d. each.

## GOLDERSTAT

Head Office: 25 DOWNHAM RD., N.1

Phones: CLIssold 6713 (3 lines)

Residence: 54 GOLDERS GARDENS

N.W.11. Phone: SPEdwell 5643

## ANY PRINTING

Private and Commercial.

First-class Work. Quickest Service.

Urgent matters in 24 hours.

H. I. WALL CLE. 6797

## RABENSTEIN LTD.

Kosher Butchers, Poulterers  
and

Sausage Manufacturers

Under the Supervision of the Beth Din

Wholesale and Retail  
of first-class  
Continental Sausages

Deliveries Daily

5, Fairhazel Gardens, N.W.6

Tel: MAI 3224 & MAI 9236

## 'Dispersion & Resettlement'

The Story of the Jews  
from Central Europe

Published by the AJR

You may order copies for your  
friends in this country and abroad

from

The Association of Jewish Refugees  
8 Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3  
(5/- plus postage)

SPACE DONATED BY

TRADE CUTTERS LIMITED

38, Felsham Road, Putney, S.W.15

## M. FISCHLER

CONTINENTAL UPHOLSTERY

Agents for Parker-Knoll, Christy-Tyler and  
various other makes.  
Carpets supplied and fitted below shop prices.  
CURTAINS, DRAPES AND MATTRESSES MADE  
ALSO FRENCH POLISHING

117 MELROSE AVENUE, N.W.2  
Tel.: EDG 5411

## The WIGMORE LAUNDRY Ltd. CONTINENTAL LAUNDRY SPECIALISTS

Most London Districts Served

SHE 4575 - brings us by radio

Write or phone the Manager,

Mr. E. Hearn, 1 STRONSA ROAD, LONDON, W.12

## If it's TYPEWRITERS

Phone:

MAI 1271

A. BREUER,

57 Fairfax Rd.

N.W.6.



## H. WOORTMAN

8 Baynes Mews, Hampstead, N.W.3  
Tel. HAM 3974

Continental Builder and Decorator

Specialist in Dry Rot Repairs

ESTIMATES FREE

## SHOE REPAIRS

RICH'S SHOE REPAIR SERVICE

(formerly REICH) now at

133, HAMILTON ROAD, N.W.11  
(2 min. Brent Station)

We Collect and Deliver

Tel: SPEdwell 7463 HAMPstead 1037

## Reissner & Goldberg ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

141 Canterbury Road, N.W.6  
MAI 6721

Before 8.15 a.m. and after 7 p.m.

MAI 2646, 0359



**VESOP**  
for flavouring Soups,  
Stews, Gravies, etc.

ESSENTIAL for FIRST-CLASS  
CONTINENTAL COOKING  
1/10 per 8 oz. bottle

Obtainable from Grocers and Stores  
Manufactured by VESOP PRODUCTS LTD.  
498 Hornsey Road, London, N.19

## JONIDA manufacture

EIDERDOWNS, New and Recovered,  
BED SPREADS, PRAM RUGS, DOLLS  
PRAM SETS.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

Wholesale, Retail and to order.

JONIDA make up curtains, loose covers.

JONIDA for quilting and machine  
embroidery.

## JONIDA,

129, Cambridge Road, N.W.6.

Tel.: KILburn 0322

## ALL STYLE DECORATING

MAC 1454

## E. MIEDZWINSKI

27 JEFFREYS ROAD, S.W.4

While you wait

## PHOTOCOPIES OF YOUR DOCUMENTS

from 1/6 onwards

Tuesday to Saturday 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.  
or phone for appointment

Mrs. H. M. Barry  
Flat 315, 20 Abbey Rd., St. John's Wood,  
CUN 4860 Ext. 115 N.W.8

## NORBERT COHN

F.B.O.A. (Hons.), D.Orth.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN

20 Northways Parade, Finchley Road

Swiss Cottage, N.W.3

Tel. PRImrose 9660

## High-Class Interior Decorating

## H. KAUFMANN

16B Hampstead Hill Gardens, N.W.3

Tel. HAMPstead 8936

## STANDARD SEWING MACHINE SERVICE LTD

Tel.: WEL 2528



All makes of Sewing Machines Sold,  
Bought and Exchanged. Easy Terms.

Repairs promptly executed

18 CRAWFORD ST. BAKER ST. W.1

*Strohbach LTD.*

## Valentine & Wolff Ltd.

Insurance Brokers

in association with

ARBON, LANGRISH & CO. LTD.

HASILWOOD HOUSE

52 BISHOPSGATE

LONDON, E.C.2

Tel.: LONdon Wall 2366

(10 lines)

All Types of Insurances with  
Lloyds and all Companies