

“VOL. XV”—AN ANNIVERSARY

The heading of this issue reminds us that, this month, *AJR Information* enters the 15th year of its existence. It came into being almost immediately after the end of the war, as soon as the paper restrictions were lifted. The first edition carried the Home Office announcement that all pre-war refugees, including those who had been admitted only as transients, could, if they wished, remain permanently in this country, and would qualify for naturalisation.

At first sight it seemed that we had ceased to be a separate group, and many may have questioned the wisdom of our embarking on the production of a magazine at that stage. Now we know that not only the past fourteen years were full of tasks which had to be tackled by the *AJR*, but that we are still involved in many activities of vital importance to the community.

Topical Subjects

The questions which loomed in the foreground at different periods are reflected in the volumes of *AJR Information*. There was the fight for restitution and compensation; the struggle for an adequate share in the heirless Jewish property in Germany; the work for the aged, to quote only a few examples in the legal and social spheres. In the political field, it can be stated at the outset that there has hardly been an instance of discrimination or prejudice which called for comment in these columns. Yet there are political developments which, in the light of our own experience, we must follow up more closely than others: the trends in post-war Germany. Here we always aim at giving an unbiased picture, recording both danger signals and encouraging events. Last, but not least, we also try to cover cultural matters. Some facets relate directly to our German-Jewish past or present; others, of a more general nature, call for a specific approach based on our common background.

As before, we shall try to counterbalance the sometimes unavoidably “heavy stuff” by contributions in a lighter vein. Feuilletons, short stories and, above all, personal recollections certainly help to enliven the pages, and any co-operation in this respect will be welcome.

A few weeks ago the “Big Brother” of all publications founded by German Jews after the dispersion, the *Aufbau*, celebrated its silver jubilee. Under the able editorship of Manfred George, it has established a unique position in the German-Jewish Diaspora. With its readership of German Jews not only in the United States but all over the world, it fulfils an important function, from which German Jews in this country benefit as well. Our cordial congratulations on the *Aufbau's* achievements are, therefore, coupled with the expression of gratitude for its services as a link between the Jews from Germany in various countries.

The question has sometimes been raised why, like the *Aufbau*, *AJR Information* does not also

appear in German. The answer may to some extent be found in the history of the *AJR*. During the war the *AJR* always stressed the fact that the majority of the Jewish refugees did not consider themselves as political émigrés who intended returning to the country which had expelled them, but wished to stay here for good. It was, therefore, a matter of course that, when this demand was recognised by the British authorities after the end of hostilities, *AJR Information* was launched in English. To switch over to German now would certainly be a retrogressive step, and would probably also be against the wishes of the majority of our readers. This has, however, not precluded the use of German for certain legal announcements or for articles which would lose in the translation.

There has never been a lack of topical subjects and of topical contributions to our columns, and our progress is also reflected in the fact that, in the last few years, the size of the paper has been increased.

Considering the fact that longevity has never been an outstanding feature of Jewish periodicals, this anniversary has to be recorded as a token of gratitude to those who have helped achieve it—the members of the *AJR*. It stands to the credit of the Jews from Central Europe that they have built up and maintained this organisation.

RUECKSPRACHE IN WIEDERGUTMACHUNGSFRAGEN

Anfang Dezember fand eine Ruecksprache im Bundesfinanzministerium statt, bei der u.a. die folgenden Fragen erortert wurden:

Nach § 32 Abs. 3 des Bundesrueckerstattungsgesetzes (BRueG) werden spaetestens bis zum Ablauf des Rechnungsjahres 1960 (d.h. bis zum 31.3.1961) Ansprueche aller Berechtigten bis zur Hoehe vom 50 v.H. des fuer den einzelnen Berechtigten insgesamt im Bescheid festgestellten Betrages befriedigt.

Wie bereits berichtet, hatte das Bundesfinanzministerium vor einiger Zeit angeordnet, dass schon jetzt die Ansprueche bis zur Hoehe von 50 v.H. befriedigt werden sollten, jedoch nicht ueber einen Hoechstbetrag von DM 100,000 hinaus.

Diese Begrenzung auf DM 100,000 ist, wie der zustaeundige Sachbearbeiter mitteilte, vom Bundesfinanzministerium nunmehr fallengelassen worden. Alle BRueG-Ansprueche sollen also, sobald ein Bescheid ergangen ist, bis zur Hoehe von 50% befriedigt werden.

Wie der Sachbearbeiter weiter berichtete, will das Bundesfinanzministerium in den Entwurf einer in Vorbereitung befindlichen “technischen” Novelle zum BRueG auch die Aufstockung des Altspargesetzes fuer Sparanlagen auf 20% fuer die unter das BRueG fallenden Ansprueche festlegen. Das Bundesfinanzministerium hat zwar keine Bedenken gegen die Rechtsprechung der Berliner Gerichte, die bereits jetzt—ohne Novelle—die Altsparer aufstockung bei BRueG-Anspruechen beruecksichtigen. Da aber ungewiss sei, ob andere Gerichte diesem Beispiel folgen wuerden, will das Bundesfinanzministerium die Aufstockung in der Novelle klarstellen.

“ANOTHER EISELE AFFAIR”

The Case of Professor Heyde

A recent editorial in the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* entitled “Another Eisele Affair” refers to the case of Professor Heyde, a Nazi specialist for “euthanasia” who lived under the assumed name of Dr. Sawade and was neurologist and Chief Medical Officer to the Schleswig-Holstein State Insurance Corporation in Flensburg. The editorial refers to “the weird world” of Western Germany, where it was possible for “any odd man to take residence and start work as a medical officer without anybody checking his licence”. It seems that no official action was taken to investigate the rumours concerning the identity of “one of the two doctors in charge of the Reich Corporation of Mental Homes who caused, during the first months of the war alone, 60,000 patients to be killed by means of cyanide, shooting and starvation, because patients like these were regarded by the Fuehrer as useless eaters”.

A report in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine* says that Heyde was also responsible for the killing of about 140,000 mentally healthy concentration camp prisoners. It is suggested that toleration of men like Heyde in key positions may well account for the fact that restitution has often been granted to Nazis and denied or delayed to victims of persecution.

It is learned that Professor Heyde gave himself up to the police in Frankfurt, and that he was taken to prison at Wuertzburg, where a warrant for his arrest was issued several years ago after his escape from Allied imprisonment.

Heyde said he had never planned to flee abroad and had not known the police were looking for

him. His counsel claimed that Heyde was completely innocent and had sanctioned experiments only on insane or incurable persons. He had given himself up because his conscience was clear.

A sequel to this “affair” is that the Minister of Justice in the State of Schleswig-Holstein has ordered disciplinary measures to be taken against Dr. Ernst Buresch, presiding judge of the State Social Court, because he did not inform the State Government about the real identity of Dr. Sawade. A spokesman of the Ministry of Justice said that Dr. Buresch had been informed of Sawade's real identity in 1954, but had allowed Heyde to continue his work and to act as medical expert and adviser to the State Social Court until recently. Dr. Buresch has been suspended from his post. Investigations are now being undertaken to find out whether other state officials knew of Sawade's real identity.

Disciplinary action is also to be taken against the Chief Prosecutor of Flensburg, the town where Dr. Heyde established his post-war medical practice. He is suspected of having deliberately delayed taking legal action against Heyde when his real identity was discovered. Legal proceedings have been started against two doctors employed by the State Insurance Office in Kiel, who are said to have known Sawade's real identity and failed to report this to their superior or to the legal authorities. Investigations are being undertaken at Wuertzburg University, where it is alleged that several professors knew the whereabouts of Heyde, who had been a professor at this university during the Nazi régime.

OESTERREICHISCHES GEWERBLICHEN-SELBSTAENDIGEN-PENSIONS-VERSICHERUNGSGESETZ

Es erscheint notwendig, die Aufmerksamkeit der Emigranten aus Oesterreich auf die Bestimmungen des Gewerblichen-Selbständigen-Pensions-Versicherungsgesetzes (GSPVG) zu lenken, die nicht allgemein bekannt zu sein scheinen.

Dieses Gesetz wurde im Dezember 1957 erlassen (BGBl.297/57) und im März 1959 (BGBl.65/59) in einer fuer die Naziopfer bedeutsamen Weise novelliert. Das Gesetz hat ein, die Sozialversicherung der Angestellten und Arbeiter ergaenzendes, umfassendes System der Sozialversicherung der selbständigen Gewerbstätigen geschaffen. Unter anderem sieht das Gesetz vor:

- (1) Renten fuer den Fall der Erwerbsunfähigkeit.
- (2) Altersrenten bei Erreichung des 65. Lebensjahres (bei Frauen 60. Jahres), sofern der Versicherte, die im Gesetz vorgeschriebene Wartezeit erfüllt hat und nicht mehr selbständig erwerbstaetig ist.

Es ist unmöglich im Rahmen dieses Artikels auf alle Details einzugehen. Bemerkenswert sei aber, dass die Wartezeit, die fuer die meisten Emigranten in Bezug auf Altersrente in Betracht kommt, 180 Versicherungsmonate ist. Diese Wartezeit muss innerhalb der letzten 20 Kalenderjahre vor dem Stichtag sein.

Als Stichtag gilt der Zeitpunkt der Antragstellung auf Zuerkennung der Altersrente. Die Antragstellung kann natuerlich erst bei Erreichung der Altersgrenze und Aufgabe der selbständigen Taetigkeit erfolgen.

Als Versicherungsmonat gilt jeder Monat einer Beitrags- oder Ersatzzeit.

Fuer die Naziopfer sind von allergrösster Bedeutung die Bestimmungen des § 62 (1) des GSPVG in der Fassung der Novelle von März 1959, wonach als Ersatzzeiten, fuer die demnach keinerlei Beitrage geleistet werden muessen, insbesondere gelten:

- (i) nach Vollendung des 24. Lebensjahres im Gebiete der Republik Oesterreich zurueckgelegte Zeiten einer selbständigen Erwerbstaetigkeit, die bei fruherem Wirkungsbeginn dieses Bundesgesetzes die Pflichtversicherung in der Pensionsversicherung nach diesem Bundesgesetz begruendet haette.
- (ii) Zeiten vor dem 1.4.1959 in denen der Versicherte aus politischen oder religioesen Gruenden oder aus Gruenden der Abstammung, auch wegen Auswanderung aus den angefuhrten Gruenden, daran gehindert war, seine selbständige Erwerbstaetigkeit im Sinne der Z. (i) fortzusetzen.
- (iii) Zeiten, in denen der Versicherte im Zeitraum vom 1. Jaenner 1939 bis 9. Mai 1945 durch behoerdliche Massnahmen an der Ausuebung seiner selbständigen Erwerbstaetigkeit gehindert war.

Praktisch werden daher fast alle Naziopfer in der Lage sein, die Erfuellung der Wartezeit im Wege von Ersatzzeiten nachzuweisen.

Angaben ueber die Hoehe der derart zustehenden Pensionen koennen nicht gemacht werden, da die recht komplizierten Bestimmungen des Gesetzes eine Kalkulation fuer jeden Einzelfall erforderlich machen. Im allgemeinen sind die Pensionen, wenn der Stichtag schon eingetreten

ist oder in den naechsten Jahren eintreten wird, etwas kleiner als in der Angestelltenversicherung. Es ist dabei zu beruecksichtigen, dass die Pensionsversicherungsanstalt der Gewerblichen Wirtschaft erst vor 2 Jahren ihre Taetigkeit ohne irgend welche Praemienreserven begonnen hat.

Es ist jedoch zu bemerken, dass gemass den Bestimmungen des §37 des Gesetzes die Leistungsansprueche ruhen so lange der Anspruchsberechtigte sich im Auslande aufhaelt. Personen, die noch oesterreichische Staatsbuenger sind, kann die Bewilligung zum Auslandsaufenthalt von der Pensionsversicherungsanstalt der Gewerblichen Wirtschaft erteilt werden, doch ist dies bisnun nur in wenigen Faellen erfolgt.

Praktisch hat sich daher das neue Gesetz einstellen nur zum Vorteil derjenigen Naziopfer ausgewirkt, die in Oesterreich die Verfolgungszeit ueberlebt haben oder dorthin zurueckgekehrt sind.

Die Situation ist also die gleiche, wie sie vor sechs Jahren in Bezug auf die Versicherung der Angestellten war. Erst im Jahre 1954 ist es in Verhandlungen zwischen den Sozialversicherungsexperten des Committee for Jewish Claims on Austria und der oesterreichischen Regierung gelungen, die Diskriminierung gegen diejenigen, die Oesterreich unter dem Nazidruck verlassen mussten, zu beseitigen. Die Rechte der Naziopfer im allgemeinen und derjenigen, die emigriert sind, im Besonderen wurden sodann in den §§500-506 des ASVG verankert. Das Committee for Jewish Claims on Austria ist nunmehr bestrebt, auch die sich aus dem GSPVG ergebende Diskriminierung zu eliminieren. Gewiss werden Schwierigkeiten zu ueberwinden sein, doch kann man mit Zuversicht erwarten, dass auch diese gerechte Forderung durchgesetzt werden wird.

In der Zwischenzeit wird empfohlen,

- (a) dass alle Emigranten, die auf Grund des GSPVG Pensionsansprueche haben, in Briefform um die Zuerkennung der Pension bei der Pensionsversicherungsanstalt der Gewerblichen Wirtschaft, Berggasse 16, Wien IX, einreichen. Auch wenn die Pension vorerst noch wegen Auslandsaufenthalt ruht, wird Zeit erspart und vor allem der Stichtag (siehe oben) festgelegt werden, wenn die betreffenden Personen schon jetzt—sofern sie das pensionsfaehige Alter erreicht haben—die Festsetzung und Zuerkennung der Pension beantragen.
- (b) dass alle Emigranten, die noch oesterreichische Staatsbuenger sind bei der obigen Pensionsversicherungsanstalt um Bewilligung des Auslandsaufenthaltes einkommen.

DR. C. KAPRALIK.

Das Austrian Desk des United Restitution Office (183/189 Finchley Road, London, N.W.3, Phone: KILburn 0021) ist bereit allen Interessenten mit weiteren Auskuenften zur Seite zu stehen.

AUSTRIAN CLAIMS FOR FURNITURE

Time Limit Extended

The dateline for claiming compensation for loss of furniture and implements to carry on a trade or profession under the provisions of the Austrian

War and Persecutees Damages Law was due to expire on December 31st, 1959. In order to enable victims of Nazi persecution living abroad who have failed to submit their applications in time to file their claims, a Law has been passed by the Austrian Parliament providing for the extension of the dateline for another year.

AUSTRIAN COMPENSATION

Dr. Raab, the Austrian Chancellor, told a delegation of the Austrian Jewish communities that a ministerial committee may be set up to deal with the compensation claims made by Jewish communities. It is felt by Jewish circles in Vienna that the prospects for a settlement of the problems of compensation to Austrian Jews have greatly improved.

ERHOEHUNG DER HOECHSTRENTEN FUER BERUFSSCHAEDEN

Am 18. Dezember hat der Bundesrat beschlossen, die BEG.-Renten fuer Schaden im beruflichen Fortkommen von DM. 600 auf DM. 630 mit Wirkung vom 1. April 1959 ab zu erhoehen. Zweimal hatte der Bundesrat Antraege der Bundesregierung auf Rentenerhoehung mit Wirkung vom 1. April 1957 ab abgelehnt. Der jetzige Beschluss erging, nachdem die Renten in der Bundesrepublik allgemein um etwas mehr als 5% erhoehrt worden sind. Damit ist den wiederholten Vorstellungen des "Council of Jews from Germany" entsprochen worden.

Recent Trials

FORMER VOLKSGERICHTSHOF JUDGE ACQUITTED

Dr. Franz Schlüter, a former judge and prosecutor of the Volksgerichtshof, who is now a judge at the German Patents Court in Munich, was sentenced by the Berlin de-Nazification Court to a fine of DM 50,000. The Court expressed the view that anybody who had been a Volksgerichtshof judge was to be considered as liable to a fine by the de-Nazification Court.

The Appeal Court, however, acquitted Schlüter, stating that it would not be justified to treat all former judges or prosecutors attached to the Volksgerichtshof as guilty, as this would be the adoption of a collective guilt.

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST NAZI DOCTOR

The plea for former inmates of the Auschwitz concentration camp to provide testimony required by the West German authorities to try Nazis responsible for atrocities at the camp, is finding response.

As a result of this Dr. Josef Mengele, who was a S.S. doctor at Auschwitz, has been found in Argentina and a warrant for his arrest has been issued by a German court. He is accused of selecting Jewish camp inmates for the gas-chamber, death by shooting, or medical experiments followed by death in the gas-chamber. It is alleged that he killed Jewish inmates by lethal injections and by throwing poison gas containers into the gas-chambers. He is also accused of throwing a new-born baby into a fire and of ordering a number of inmates to be shot because they refused to write to their relatives that they were being well treated.

GESTAPO CHIEF ACQUITTED

The lawyer, Herbert Zimmerman, who was tried by the Bielefeld Law Court on a charge of having had about 100 persons shot in July, 1944, when he was chief of the Gestapo in Bialystok, was acquitted for lack of evidence.

SACHSENHAUSEN GUARD ON TRIAL

The Munich Law Court has commenced proceedings against Richard Bugdalle, a former guard at the Sachsenhausen concentration camp. He is accused of cruelly treating and killing a number of prisoners.

EX-GAULEITER KOCH'S APPEAL REJECTED

The Supreme Court in Warsaw has rejected the appeal of Erich Koch, former Gauleiter of East Prussia, who was sentenced to death as a war criminal. He was charged with the deaths of 232,000 persons, including 160,000 Jews, during the time when he was in charge of the administration of Bialystok.

Feuchtwanger (London) Ltd.

Bankers

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

Telephone: METropolitan 8151

Representing:

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

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

FROM THE GERMAN SCENE TO ANGLO-JUDAICA

FEDERAL PARLIAMENT DISCUSSES LAW AGAINST GROUP DISCRIMINATION

A Bill making punishable actions which may upset the public peace by inciting hatred against religious, racial and ethnic groups was discussed by the German Federal Parliament.

Speakers of all parties expressed their disgust at recent anti-Semitic incidents. They also realised the mistakes of the Weimar Republic when intolerance on the part of certain sections of the population was met by tolerance on the part of the Government. However, at the same time, they expressed doubts as to whether the promulgation of a special law would be the right remedy. These doubts were mainly based on three reasons.

It was felt that the problem was in the first place a political one, which could not be solved by legislation but had to be tackled by proper action in the political sphere. In this connection, one of the speakers expressed his regret at certain utterances which were apt to discredit the restitution and compensation of the Nazi victims.

The second reason put forward was that though the law was meant to punish attacks against all kinds of groups, it would mainly apply to the Jewish section of the population. This would mean the singling out of the Jews which, it was pointed out, was also resented in some Jewish quarters.

The third reason was that, in the view of several speakers, the provisions under the existing penal code were sufficient. They only called for amendment in so far as prosecution for libel actions should take place *ex officio*. At present they were dependent on the application of the representative bodies of the attacked group. These bodies were thus placed in an awkward position. If they took no action, they were regarded as timid. If they took action, they were regarded as revengeful. This point was also stressed in a recent article in the *Allgemeine*, the weekly journal of the Jews in Germany, by the General Secretary of the "Zentralrat", who was repeatedly quoted during the debate.

The last speaker in the debate was Professor Dr. Franz Boehm, one of the architects of the Hague Agreement between Germany and Israel, and a staunch champion of Jewish-Christian co-operation in Germany. Associating himself with the doubts already raised, he maintained that the prominence given by newspapers to anti-Semitic incidents did not indicate that they were numerous but had to be regarded as a healthy reaction to occurrences of this nature.

It was decided to suspend the vote on the Bill.

EXHIBIT ON CRIMES OF NAZI JUDICIARY

The Socialist Students' League in Karlsruhe has opened an exhibit of documents showing the crimes committed by the Nazi judiciary. The initiators of the exhibit attacked the authorities for "failing to expiate Nazi crimes", and announced that they would enter legal complaint against at least twenty judges who preside over German courts today.

"The Federal Republic is not a liberal State because it does not make any real efforts to overcome the Nazi past", said Ralph Giardino, a young Jewish writer. Neo-Nazis were being left alone, he stated, and added that Jewish youth would have to leave the German homeland in a few years if things continued in this fashion.

"NAZI IDEAS IN NON-NAZI MINDS"

Thomas Gnielka, the *Frankfurter Rundschau's* Special Correspondent, in the last article of his series on the new Nazi subversion, deals with "Nazi ideas in non-Nazi minds". In a broadcast inquiry among the people of Bergen, near the former Belsen camp, the Mayor is quoted as saying that only about 40 per cent of the alleged number of dead could be accepted, and that Belsen was not an extermination camp as it had no crematoria. According to the broadcast, it is believed in Bergen that wholesale deaths occurred only after the arrival of the British troops who "killed the starved prisoners with foodstuffs from the Care parcels they brought with them", yet it is denied that the Belsen prisoners suffered starvation. A Socialist member of the town council said that if he told the truth he could no longer show his face in the Council, and refused to make a statement. An order of the Lower Saxony Ministry of Finance was shown to the reporter, forbidding any information on the camp to be given to journalists, as this was "likely to prejudice democracy".

Gnielka says that the failure to root out "the still existing latent remnants of Nazi ideology in the minds of many citizens" is due to the authorities and the Right-wing organisations. He denounces "the lack of resolution shown by German judicial and legislative authorities in dealing with the activities of new fascists and tackling the crimes of the old". He quotes the Catholic Bishop of Limburg in saying that what is lacking is an organisation of all anti-Nazi forces as a solid wall against the secret and underground attacks against the yet insufficiently established democratic society.

TOWARDS A BALANCED VIEW

The Protestant Academy at Iserlohn organised an "exchange of ideas" between former Nazis and their victims, in the hope that "after fifteen years it would be possible to take a more balanced view of the past". Although some prominent people who were invited declined, the number of those who did accept was surprisingly large.

Criticism was voiced of the German people's desire to obey an authoritarian government. A former Nazi girls' leader stressed the appeal made by Hitler slogans such as "Common Weal Before Private Interest", which had roused the nation's innermost feelings and led to positive social changes. She had herself "received thousand-fold life from the people's devotion to sacrifice". Another speaker said: "A nation has got to have the conviction of a national mission, but once this is represented as the absolute supreme good, evil sets in."

In commenting on the proceedings, the *Ruhr Nachrichten* states that more factual knowledge of the political situation would have been desirable for the sake of the younger generation. "It is only a sound knowledge of the facts that will make an effective contribution towards the conquest of that Nazi ideology which, unfortunately, ghost-like, still survives in many minds."

"CONQUERING THE PAST"

Rev. Kuby, in a series of lectures organised by a Protestant Church group, made the point that if an attempt is to be made to "conquer the past", it must be realised that anti-Semitism is at the heart of the problem. He confessed that he himself had believed in Hitler and was consequently a guilty one and said that he did not think the past could be effectively overcome if Hitler and the other Nazi leaders were regarded as the sole culprits. "The whole so-called Nazi philosophy and ideology was a compound of all sorts of components to which the Christian churches had made their contribution."

EX-NAZIS IN KEY POSITIONS

The East German Communist Committee for German Unity has published a list naming 200 judges and lawyers said to be responsible for illegal and criminal sentences during the Nazi régime, who are now occupying key positions in the West German legal system.

In Memory of the Jewish Martyrs

The Board of Deputies at its recent conference agreed to examine the possibilities of honouring the memory of the six million Jewish martyrs who died in the Nazi holocaust during the Second World War.

A Distinguished Guest

Mr. Barnett Janner, M.P., President of the Board, has announced that His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh has accepted an invitation to be the guest of honour at the Board's Bi-Centenary Banquet on April 4th.

Take-over Bids Discussion

At the last monthly meeting of the Board of Deputies, questions relating to anti-Semitism were raised. The Committee was accused by Mr. S. M. Ellis of not treating the matter of take-over bids by Jews with the seriousness it deserved. If it was cogent for the Anglo-Jewish Association to have it discussed, it should also be cogent for the Board, he stated, and described take-over bids as an evil for which the Jewish community was being blamed. The Chairman of the Committee replied that the debate had only confirmed his belief that a discussion of take-over bids should be avoided in the Board. "Taking into account what has happened, what is pending, and the enormous transactions involved," he stated, "I do not accept the suggestion that the Press of this country treated the Jewish community to a lot of abuse . . . don't let us be afraid of our own shadows, let us retain a sense of dignity."

Lord Denning Praises Jewry

Speaking at a London Jewish Board of Guardians' dinner, Lord Denning, a Lord of Appeal and a member of the Privy Council, said that if Israel was "the first home of the Jewish people" he would like to believe that England was its "second home". He spoke of Jewry as "the persecuted people, the people of the Book, the people of the law, and the people of the home and family."

Essays On Anglo-Jewish History

Prizes for essays on Anglo-Jewish history are to be offered by the Jewish Historical Society of England. By this means it is hoped to attract potential researchers into this subject into the Society.

Sholem Aleichem

The close of the Sholem Aleichem Centenary was celebrated at the end of November at the Ben Uri Gallery, London. Dr. J. Maitlis, in his address, said that Sholem Aleichem's characters had become symbols of modern Jewish life. Above all, it was the great writer's outstanding humour which delighted the heart of the Jew and which reflected the true genius of the Jewish people.

New Maccabi Hall

The Pierre Gildesgame Hall at Maccabi House, Compayne Gardens, London, N.W.6, was recently opened by Mr. Henry Brooke, Minister of Housing and Local Government. He described it as "an outstanding example of provision made by people of experience for the needs, wants, and desires of those who are young".

Gift to Oxford

A donation of £90,000 has been made by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sacher to New College, Oxford, where Mr. Sacher was an undergraduate some 60 years ago. The money is to be used towards the cost of providing a new building for graduate students.

Attack on Yeshiva Students

Students of Szneider Yeshiva, Upper Clapton Road, East London, were attacked by a group of youths, some carrying "flick" knives. The students all come from Morocco. Police are making inquiries.

Gorta Radiovision Service

(Member R.T.R.A.)

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

SALES REPAIRS

All Leading Makes Supplied
Electrical Appliances Stocked

Mr. Gort will always be pleased to
advise you.

(HAM. 8635)

ABOUT BOOKS

A DRAMA AND A NOVEL

Job's Metamorphosis

The Bible contains both history and epic and lyric poetry. It is full of dramatic situations, but its nearest approach to drama is the Book of Job.

It was left to two non-Jewish Americans to tackle the story of Job as a drama. The Nestor of American poets, Robert Frost, wrote his version as "A Masque of Reason", satirical, highly sophisticated, but not all irreverent, incorporating the development of history since Job's days together with literary and pictorial offshoots of the theme. It is a poetical justification of God's existence through man. Though it could be staged, it is intended as a literary drama.

Robert Frost may have inspired Archibald MacLeish, Professor at Harvard University and former director of the National Library of the U.S.A., to give a modern setting to his Job. But MacLeish's "J.B."* is meant to be performed and, as a matter of fact, it has already proved a Broadway success.

The setting is the interior of a travelling circus. When the play begins there is no curtain. "The audience entering sees the circus as it was left at the end of the last performance." A bare stage is depicted, representing heaven and earth, and the actors include a Mr. Zuss (Zeus) and Nickles (Old Nick). However playful the manner of presentation, the writer never allows us to forget that we are witnessing a mystery play such as "Everyman" or "The Great World Theatre". Nor does he wish us to forget that we are spectators at Job's—or, for that matter, mankind's—suffering and temptation, transposed to our times.

The members of the Job family are New England people in appearance and outlook. Job's comforters are a psychiatrist, a sociologist and a cleric. After Job's loss of his children through accidents typical of the modern world, they talk of the Unconscious, of Necessity and of God revealing himself in mystery. Nickles' challenge: "If God is God, he is not good. If God is good, he is not God", opens the eternal quest.

Archibald MacLeish merging, one might say, Goethe's "Prologue in Heaven" with the "Prologue on the Stage", has turned the Biblical tragedy, not conceived for the theatre, into a highly original play.

Max Brod's Latest Book

On the occasion of Max Brod's 70th birthday, I said in my appreciation: "Although there are many interesting occurrences and turns of development in the poet's life making an autobiography worth while, I do not think it likely that he will ever write it: he is entirely lacking in that element of vanity which is the main stimulus of so many memoirs and, besides, everything essential has gone into his work."

He did not give this the lie when, on the occasion of his 75th birthday, he presented us with "Jugend im Nebel".† In the postscript he tells us that when he was asked to write a book of memoirs, his mind was concerned with his discoveries of other writers and musicians, such as Kafka and Werfel, Hajek and Torberg, Janacek and Carl Nielsen. Nor is the hero of his new short story the young Max Brod; for all the autobiographical features and the unmistakably personal experiences, he is a character created by Brod.

The background and the atmosphere of the events is Prague—part of the Hapsburg Empire, too often overlooked because of the tensions caused by Czech nationalism. The fine pen with which Brod draws his landscapes is Stifter's. The classic which has the greatest effect on his hero, Armand Tischler, at the age of thirteen, whose senses and mind are just awakening, is neither Goethe nor Schiller but the Austrian Grillparzer.

As so frequently happens in Max Brod's works, both irony and lyricism are blended in this love story, illustrating a sentence from the writer's early drama "Eine Königin Eshter": "It is impossible to be a human being, and yet nothing else is left to us."

LUTZ WELTMANN.

* Secker & Warburg, London, 1959; 128 pp. 15/-.
† Eckart Verlag, Berlin, 1959; 97 pp. DM 6.80.

THE FORGOTTEN GUILT

Only a few months ago Paul Schallück, a German writer of the post-war generation, lectured in London "On German Forgetfulness". His new novel, "Engelbert Reineke" (Fischer Verlag, Frankfurt) deals with the same problem. He reminds the Germans of what they prefer to forget: the inter-war period when they believed in the "stab-in-the-back" legend and hailed Hitler; the years 1933-1945 when a "master race in SS boots led them into a future of a thousand years". Hitler succeeded for a time, defeated "the decadent nation" in the West and turned against Russia in order "to put up an insurmountable barrier against the hordes of Slavs". Eventually they came to meet him at Berlin and on the Elbe. Prior to this, the *Herrenrasse* had murdered six million Jews, and all that remained of them was a thirty-foot high hill of "the cut-off hair of Jewish women" and "a mountain of human bones". Did the Germans know of these unspeakable crimes? "They could have known them if they had cared to open their eyes and ears, their hearts and pores."

In Schallück's book Dr. Leopold Reineke, a high-school teacher, is an uncompromising enemy of the barbarism of the Third Reich. Consequently, he is hated by the headmaster and the other teachers, full-blooded Nazis all of them. His lectures are disliked by the headmaster because he has a way of smuggling in lines from poets who must not be mentioned in the Third Reich; these lines by Heine, for instance: "When I think of Germany in the night, I am robbed of my sleep." In due course, Leopold Reineke ends in a concentration camp, where he is tortured and murdered.

His son, Engelbert, after the downfall of Germany, is a teacher at the same school where his father had once been. To the other teachers, many of whom had also been the National Socialist colleagues of his murdered father, he is "a pang of conscience, a bite into their memory". What he reads in their eyes is the warning: "Leave the old things alone!" One of them, Ferdinand Kipp, had once appealed for an unreserved readiness to fight. Now he says to Engelbert: "You think too much. We have other problems today." Gottfried Steltenkamp, who had once glorified "this great age of our victorious war", still keeps books like "Our War in France", "Seers of the Third Reich", "A Nation Without Living Space" in the school library. When Engelbert suggests these books be removed he gets this answer: "Can we not afford to be tolerant?" Engelbert tells his pupils of the six million murdered Jews, but the headmaster rebukes him: "When I think it right not to give exact figures but to speak only of several hundreds of thousands, is it not very impertinent that just you stick to six millions?" "But, sir, it was six millions, six million Jews alone, excluding the others." "Mr. Reineke, you should not make your position in our school still more difficult by such trifles."

Engelbert meets with the same spirit of forgetfulness almost everywhere. Paul Sondermann, a National Socialist of olden times, tells him: "You know, of course, that you are suspected of sympathising with the East", and bluntly admits that nobody in the various post-war ministries is any longer interested in anybody's past—"not now, where so many Nazis are to be found in all ministries and offices".

Engelbert thinks of fleeing because he finds life intolerable among so many "ghosts" of the past. But a colleague of his father, whose Jewish wife had been deported and murdered, says to him: "You are deceiving by keeping silent." Has he forgotten how his father behaved? "Do you think that you are innocent and that you are not responsible for what your fathers have done?" Engelbert pulls himself together and decides to take up the battle with the "ghosts" of the past.

We may call this book a sort of "Germany awake". Schallück once intended becoming a Roman Catholic missionary, but Hitler and the war prevented him from doing this. Now he has become a missionary among his own forgetful fellow-countrymen.

J. LESSER.

SOME GERMAN PUBLICATIONS

Three small books have come to hand deserving special mention in their own right and also because they were published in Germany.

"Im Bannkreis von Gesicht und Wirken" (Ner-Tamid Verlag, Muenchen, 10.80 DM) comprises four lectures given by Kurt Schuemann at the Volkshochschule, Dusseldorf, during the years 1956-58. The lectures are studies of Max Brod, Kurt Tucholsky, Else Lasker-Schueler and Alfred Polgar. While presenting profiles of these authors, they also place their works in their rightful position in German literature. Kurt Schuemann masters his subject; he is sensitive in his appreciation, authentic in his judgment. Moreover, he is at pains to straighten out a distorted picture of the Jewish contribution to the German cultural life of the twenties.

The second publication, a little Festschrift for the 70th birthday of Walter Meckauer (Bergstadtverlag Wilhelm Gootl. Korn, Muenchen, 1.80 DM), records congratulations and tributes to the Jewish author, who returned to Munich after the war to take his place among his former friends and colleagues.

The most important of these paperbacks, however, is the third one, Peter Hagen's "Die Vergessenen" (Ner-Tamid Verlag, Muenchen, 8.80 DM)—three pieces written for radio and television, and broadcast by Suedwestdeutsche Rundfunk between 1954-57. They are documentaries on recent Jewish history, and earned the author the Leo Baek Prize.

One of the features, "Die Totenmauer", is dedicated to the memory of the Ghetto fighters, and relates their fate. Conceived in a dramatic vein, these documentaries recall the Warsaw Ghetto before and during the onslaught. Hagen's characters are alive: fearless Rabbi Zondek; the S.S. man who only knows his instructions; the little boy begging for a piece of bread who, but for an unexpected intervention, would have been shot. They are all unbearably real. In an unmitigated *vis-à-vis* of murderers and victims, the author has created a lasting document, convincing and gripping at the same time.

The second feature, taking its name from the title of the book, is "Die Vergessenen", which deals with those Jewish refugees in France who emerged after the war, too old and defeated to struggle for their own livelihood. This play has a strong appeal to mind and heart. It has, in fact, resulted in practical aid being given by the German Government and individuals for this unfortunate group of people.

The third feature, "The Promised Land", is a dramatised report on the ingathering of the exiles. Here, too, Peter Hagen shows himself as a master of technique who is also well acquainted with his facts and figures. It begins with the question: "How come that the Jews have a claim on this land of Palestine?" The question is put to four Israeli prisoners in the Gaza strip after the Sinai Campaign. Their questioner: a major of the United Nations Forces who actually has no desire to be convinced. Four Jews from Russia, Poland, Germany and the Yemen tell their tales. Persecution, fighting and annihilation are common to them all, but also undaunted faith in their survival in Israel.

The impact of this little volume cannot be summed up more aptly than in the following words of the reviewer in the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung*:

"Am Lautsprecher in ihrer aufrüttelnden Wirkung längst erprobt, wirken die drei Stücke auch bei der Lektüre als eine kräftige Nahrung des Gewissens, die vor allem unserer Jugend gereicht werden sollte. Denn wenn sie auch an jenen Greueln weder direkt noch indirekt als Zeitgenosse beteiligt war, in ihr Nationalgefühl muss dieser Wermutstropfen fallen als Gegengift gegen die Verlogenheit der Nationalisten."

LUCIE SCHACHNE.

LIBRIS

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

FRIENDSHIP CLUBS

Today people on the average live longer than in former days. The number of older persons has increased and, as a consequence, difficult problems have arisen for them, their children and their relatives, as well as for the community. New problems arise for the organisations which care for them. This applies to many countries, including Israel. In England this work is centralised in the National Old People's Welfare Council. Within its framework the Friendship Clubs' Central Council, organised by the League of Jewish Women, provides for the special needs of Jewish old people.

The organisations, set up spontaneously or founded by the Council, are all called Friendship Clubs. The common name covers associations of different kinds. Their members are all old people. In the last year several ninetieth birthdays have been celebrated, and not only a number of golden but also of diamond weddings. As to their social status, their members belong to different strata of society. In the course of the year the celebration of Chanukah and Purim, sometimes also of a Seder night, brings new, fresh life. One report praises the rejuvenating effect of these religious festivities. The various clubs all have the same purpose, "to replace loneliness with congenial companionship", but they solve their problems in their own way, according to the special needs of their members. The Jewish Deaf Friendship Club, quite naturally, did not attend a theatre performance, but saw the Moscow State Circus, where the management gave everyone ringside seats. There is also a Jewish Blind Circle. The Lauderdale Club, sponsored by the Sephardi community, which encourages Egyptian refugees to join, and they are given English lessons by a voluntary worker.

The meetings give an opportunity to the members to discuss the problems of our time in general and of old people in particular, to understand their situation and thus to get some peace of mind. In one of them the grave question has been discussed: should youth sacrifice the chance of future happiness to provide contentment for the old? The answer was a unanimous, unmistakable "No". The reason given was that "children do not ask to be born and should therefore be under no obligation to sacrifice their happiness for their parents". The answer is amazing; it is certainly un-Jewish. But in this particular case an explanation can easily be found. All the members of the club are inmates of an Old Age Home, happy because the community provides for them and they no longer have to share the living-space of their children and grandchildren so that they can give their families their freedom. If they had to rely solely on the kindness of their children, they would think differently.

There are more than twenty Jewish Friendship Clubs in London. Of special importance is the

Compayne Club for Retired Jewish Professional People. The minimum age is sixty, the average age of its members higher than in other clubs. They are former business people, civil servants, educationists, members of the professions. Quite a few of them are Jews from Central Europe who came to this country as refugees. In general the contact between the clubs and Anglo-Jewry is not very close, but it exists in the Compayne Club.

Retired Professionals Meet

There are many lonely Jewish old men and women among the former refugees. It might be worth while to give an idea of the Compayne Club's activities in some detail. Its members meet every Thursday afternoon at the Maccabi House, 73 Compayne Gardens, N.W.6. First there is a half hour of easy and informal conversation. Many of the members did not know one another and met here for the first time. From 3 to 4, as a rule, a talk is given followed by a discussion. As the Club consists mainly of intellectuals, most of the talks are given by the members themselves, and the Club relies on speakers from outside to a lesser extent than do some other clubs. One of the speakers, for instance, spoke about the Manchester of some fifty years ago, when Weizmann lived in that city. A former dentist spoke about her experiences in St. Petersburg, as it then was, in the last years of the Tzarist régime, during the revolution of 1917 and in the first years of the Soviets. Another member talked about what he saw during his internment on the Isle of Man. A lady who for many years kept a shop in Regent Street spoke about her former customers, from a working-class housewife to members of the Royal Family. A visitor, more familiar with North Kensington than many others, gave a vivid picture of the state of affairs there, the background of the racial struggle in that district between white and coloured. New novels have been reviewed and debated. An expert of uncommon experience has demonstrated the development of approved schools in recent years. Guests from far and near have told of life in general and Jewish life in particular in Australia or South Africa, a visitor from Israel especially about the care for the aged there. An excursion to Brighton was a great pleasure, theatres and cinemas have been visited in common. In short, there is never a dull afternoon in this particular club. It started with 27 members more than a year ago and now has over fifty members, but there are also Jewish clubs in London with hundreds of members. Thus the Friendship Clubs in general, and the Compayne Club in particular, have made and, there is good reason to believe, will continue making a valuable contribution to solving some of the urgent problems of old age.

DR. M. ESCHELBACHER.

Old Acquaintances

Her Name is Hase:—After an absence of more than ten years Annemarie Hase, who was "Frau Wernicke" on the German broadcast of the B.B.C. during the war, came from Berlin to London at the invitation of "Club 43." She gave a cabaret recital at Hampstead's Town Hall last month to a large audience. F. Gotfurt introduced her and, accompanied by Paul Lichtenstern, she sang songs by Klabund, Tucholsky, Marcellus Schiffer, H. Vallentin, Egon Larsen, Leo Heller, and last but not least by Friedrich Hollaender, in her inimitable style. The good old days of the 'twenties came to life again for a few hours. It was a nostalgic affair and a tremendous success. Annemarie Hase is not forgotten and should come here more often to please her many friends again.

Home News:—Rudolphe Cartier-Katscher of B.B.C. went to Berlin to produce Neumann's "Patriot" with Albert Lieven on TV.—Hans Tasiemka celebrated the 10th anniversary of his "United Reporters" press correspondence.—Willi Frischauer has become executive editor of Sir Edward Hulton's new weekly, *Tomorrow*.—Peter Illing took the lead in "Dr. Kabile" on ITV.—Martin Miller and Eric Pohlmann appear in "Expresso Bongo".

U.S.A.:—Ludwig Donath received excellent notices for his performance in "Only in America".—Fritzi Schadl, who lived in London during the war, took part in the Schiller recital at the New York Town Hall.—Arnold Marlé scored a personal success in the Broadway production of "The Tenth Man".—Hedy Lamarr will exhibit her own paintings at the "Hammer Gallery" in New York.

This and That:—Hans Wallenberg, former Editor of the American-sponsored *Neue Zeitung*, is now director of a foreign news service Hamburg's publisher Axel Springer started in New York.—Gruendgens and his ensemble, as the first German theatre to visit Russia, presented "Faust" and "Zerbrochene Krug" with great success in Moscow and Leningrad.—Konrad Heiden, author of the first Hitler biography before 1933, is now American correspondent of the weekly *Stuttgarter Woche*.—Irene Triesch, the unforgotten Strindberg actress now well over eighty, has left England to live in Switzerland.

Obituary:—Hubert Marischka, the famous tenor and director of the Theater an der Wien, has died in Vienna at the age of 77.—Mary Graf, the wife of the Bavarian author Oskar Maria Graf and sister of Manfred George of *Aufbau*, has died in New York.—Hans Henny Jahnn, the 65-year-old playwright and novelist, died in Stellingen near Hamburg.

Germany:—Anton Walbrook is paying a four-month visit to Berlin, where he has starred in Anouilh's "Die Probe oder die bestrafte Liebe" at the Renaissance-Theater.—Carl Ebert has received the Great Federal Cross of Merit.—Heinrich George's widow, Berta Drews, appeared in "Taste of Honey" in Berlin.—Dr. Hans Hirschfeld, Press Relations Officer of the City of Berlin has turned 65 years of age.—Theo Lingen will appear in Sternheim's "Kassette" at Berlin's Kurfuerstendamm Theater.—Kurt Horwitz has produced "Misanthrop" in Munich.—Freie Volksbuehne of West Berlin had to call off this year's distribution of the Gerhart Hauptmann Prize because the winner, Hans Westrum, turned out to be the Nazi poet Hans Baumann.—Hans Albers will star in "Kein Engel ist so rein" for Brauner.—Gerd Oswald, son of Richard Oswald, has successfully directed his first German film "Am Tage als de Regen kam".

Austria:—Vienna's famous press club, "Konkordia", has celebrated its 100th anniversary.—W. Dueggelin has produced Fritz Hochwaelder's "Donnerstag" at the Burg, with Swiss actress Blanche Aubry, Albin Skoda, Inge Konradi and Josef Meinrad.—Heinrich Schnitzler directed "Da Capo" ("Once More, With Feeling") at the Kammerspiele, with Ernst Waldbrunn in the part Martin Miller took in London.—Actor Hans Holt's musical, "Rabenmutter", with Christl Mardayn, Hans Olden and Susi Nicoletti, was produced at Josefstadt.—Paula Wessely and Viktor de Kowa will appear in "Ein Mann zum Verlieben" at the Akademie Theater.

PEM

The ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES needs YOUR help! If each member would get just one friend to fill in the form hereunder, our work would be tremendously advanced. Now, more than ever, we need the support of all members of the community, young and old. Our work in the sphere of social services is rapidly increasing. We are actively engaged in the management of three Old Age Homes, and are preparing plans for further Homes, apart from many other activities such as the constant care for the interests of the community in matters of restitution and indemnification and questions of taxation.

Approach one or more of your friends NOW to become a member of the AJR.

Date.....

The Secretary,
Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain,
8, Fairfax Mns.,
LONDON, N.W.3.

I herewith join the Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain at a monthly/yearly contribution of £..... (the usual minimum contribution is £2 per year). I enclose:

Contribution from to £.....

Voluntary additional donation of £.....
(delete if not applicable)

NAME.....
(in block letters)

ADDRESS.....

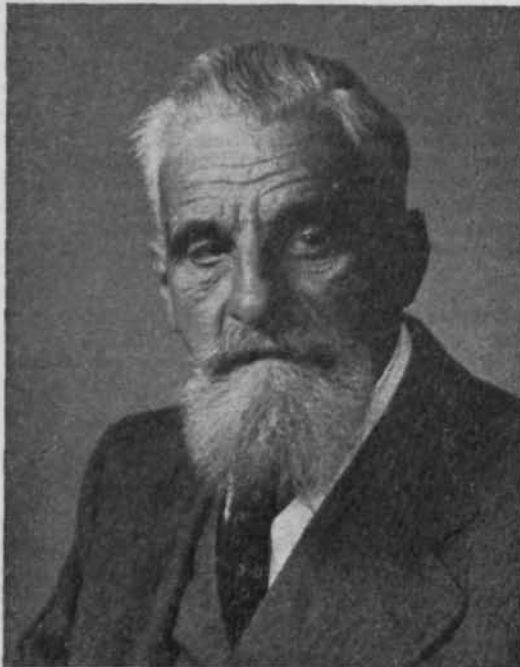
This space is made available by an anonymous donor

80th BIRTHDAY OF RABBI DR. MAX ESCHELBACHER

We are happy to publish tributes to Rabbi Dr. M. Eschelbacher on the occasion of his 80th birthday. While associating ourselves with the good wishes expressed to him, at the same time we wish to thank him for his active interest in the efforts of the AJR. We also consider it a great privilege that, on many occasions, he has placed the benefits of his outstanding knowledge at our disposal as a contributor to this journal.

This short tribute may serve as an appreciation to Rabbi Dr. Max Eschelbacher on the occasion of his 80th birthday on January 14th. People like him make us forget that we live in a generation of rapid change in our external and internal life. Some personalities represent a steady and, so to say, unchangeable trend of events in our development, and Rabbi Eschelbacher is among those who stand as a rock, firm and solid, in the storms of history.

His upbringing in a rabbi's house influenced him considerably, both in his studies and his character. His father was born in Hainstadt (Baden) and was for many years the Rabbi of Bruchsal. The son received his theological education at the Jewish Theological Seminary in Breslau, which was the first modern seminary for rabbinical training in world Jewry, and became the pattern for all later high Jewish colleges in all countries. This school represented the middle way between orthodox and liberalism. Very influential scholars, such as Zacharias Frankel, the great Jewish historians, Graetz and David Rosin, were Rabbi Eschelbacher's teachers.



In the beginning of our own century the Christian theologian Adolf Harnack published lectures on the "Essence of Christianity", which greatly misunderstood Judaism, and Jewish scholars were eager to answer this challenge. Among them was Dr. Eschelbacher's father, who wrote "Judaism and the Essence of Christianity". This controversy was also the occasion for Dr. Leo Baeck's answer: "The Essence of Judaism", the famous book which has become the standard work for the explanation of Judaism. Dr. Eschelbacher's father later became one of the communal rabbis of the great Jewish community in Berlin. All this is the background of Dr. Max Eschelbacher's development. He became his father's successor in Bruchsal, then received a call to Freiburg, and from 1913 was rabbi in Düsseldorf.

In speaking of Dr. Eschelbacher, it is very important to state that while other pupil rabbis took general philosophy or history for their doctorates, he chose jurisprudence, so that he is a Doctor of Law. He also passed his examination as a "Referendar." It is not surprising, therefore, to find that, in his studies of the Talmud, he had a special inclination for the law, and some of the essays he has published include the following subjects: "Right and Fairness in Talmudical Jurisprudence", "Problems of Talmudical Dialectics", and "Declaration of Will According to the Halachah". Dr. Eschelbacher is in accordance with the views of those scholars who say that jurisprudence is the best introduction to the study of the Talmud. He often lectures on Talmudical

subjects, but he is also a great orator on other themes and has many interesting explanations about modern literature, for example, Franz Kafka. When he was in Düsseldorf he attended an exhibition on Sanitation, Social Care and Bodily Exercises in Judaism (Ausstellung für Gesundheitspflege, soziale Fürsorge und Leibesübungen im Judentum, abbreviated: Gesolei). This work attracted his special care and furtherance.

He often lectures on Jewish subjects at the Society for Jewish Study, and has for some years been Chairman of its seminary. His lectures are always dealt with in a masterly way.

When he talks he propounds new ideas, and we follow with careful understanding because we realise the great knowledge he has at his disposal. But those who know him better admire him, too, for his humanity, which is always the cardinal point of his personality. In the true Jewish tradition he fulfills the human duties, not superficially but placing himself in the position of others. He is a devoted friend, as many colleagues will know who, like me, have experienced his philanthropy. He does not spare himself and even neglects his old age, visiting the sick without regard to any inconvenience caused to him; he is a man always prepared to sacrifice time for the well-being of his fellow-men. We are grateful to him for giving us the opportunity to consider life as he does, and for cheering us.

The same spirit prevails in Dr. Eschelbacher's home, due to the way in which his life companion, his wife, cares for the heritage of the family; this remarkable woman of high spiritual standard, to whose valuable lectures we often listen. There is none who is not deeply moved by her impressive talk and by her practical philosophy, from which her husband has benefited on many occasions when there has been a need for a clear and good counsel. May it be granted to them to enjoy many many more years in health and contentment. DR. A. LOEWENSTAMM.

OUR RABBI AND TEACHER

Dr. Max Eschelbacher came to Düsseldorf in 1913, as successor to the late Dr. Leo Baeck, and quickly established himself in his position as senior Rabbi to the Jewish community, which at the time numbered about 6,000. Dr. Eschelbacher commanded respect and admiration for his intellectual and rhetorical gifts and his great learning; and he inspired affection by the interest he took in the personal fortunes and welfare of the individual members of his community.

I was one of his pupils at school, and remember the great devotion and seriousness which he brought to his task of teaching the young, the authority which he exercised over us by his moral character and his command of the subjects taught; innumerable were the "midrashim" which he could relate and used to demonstrate, in a masterly way, the teachings of our faith. He displayed similar qualities in his sermons, which were the highlights of the service and of which many were memorable.

Dr. Eschelbacher's work and influence extended far beyond the Jewish community in Düsseldorf. He lectured with great success to the "Volkshochschule" and many other institutions of learning.

In all his activities Dr. Eschelbacher was greatly helped by the constant and faithful support of his wife. Bertha Eschelbacher was a much-loved personality in Düsseldorf also in her own right. She took a leading part in the Women's B'nai B'rith Lodge, of which she was President for many years, in many Jewish charitable, cultural and social activities.

The Eschelbachers' hospitable home, in which their four children grew up in a happy and cultured atmosphere, was a Jewish home in the best tradition.

All former Düsseldorfers and all his numerous other friends extend to Dr. Max Eschelbacher their most sincere congratulations on his 80th birthday and wish him many more years of activity and well-deserved leisure and of happiness.

F. E. FALK.

"90"

In my younger days, a man of sixty appeared an old man to me. Had he reached the Biblical age of seventy, I considered him a "Greis". Since my emigration, twenty years ago, my notion of age has changed. Do people live longer nowadays than they used to? I sometimes feel that in this country the span of human life is extending. This does not only refer to indigenous Britishers, but to refugees as well. True, there are sad losses, but there certainly are a large number of fellow refugees who overstep the Biblical age by a wide margin.

An even greater marvel than longevity as such is the fact that many members of the very old age groups, both men and women, enjoy a vitality and vigour previously only found in much younger people. Gone are the days when grandfather, on his 70th birthday, sat "auf die Postille gebueckt, zur Seite des waermenden Ofens". At 75 or more, people are still active in their professions. Even people over 80 are able to enjoy the good things of life. They take part in community life, are receptive to new impressions and trends; they mix with the younger generation, show active interest in the welfare of others, and they are rejuvenated through contact with their offspring.

These thoughts are not just a random essay in gerontology. They have been evoked by a very special case—the 90th birthday of "Father Chotzen", which he celebrates on January 29th.

The main facts of Richard Chotzen's life, his success story in his German banking career, its drastic curtailment by Nazi persecution, the vicissitudes of his exile and his devoted service to the AJR and URO, were published in these columns on the occasion of his 85th birthday. That article also contained a character sketch of our friend, underlining all the lovable facets of his personality, his uncomplaining equanimity in adversity, his serenity and wisdom, his kindness and humanity and, last but not least, his unquenchable and ready sense of humour, excelling in witty repartee. I do not wish to be repetitive.

Since his retirement, our friend and "father" has not severed his connection with the AJR and URO. On the contrary, he still visits us. All of us love to see his slight, dapper and still wiry figure when he makes an appearance. In particular, this applies to the female staff members of both organisations, who cluster around him. Our recent staff dinner in November was embellished by his attendance and his apt interjections and asides. We only regretted that this time his wife, who shares and supports his happy old age, was absent. To see "Father Chotzen" amongst us, sparkling as ever, was again quite an experience.

Often a man who has worked incessantly until his old age and then retires, experiences a decline. Not so Richard Chotzen. When he finally decided to surrender his job he may have had mixed feelings but he said, alluding to the name of his successor in office, "Ich sehe nicht schwarz", a remark typical of his optimistic attitude. He has enough "Welt" of his own to remain active, receptive and young in spirit, and to shape his leisure constructively. In this and many other respects he serves as an example to all of us.

All of us who know and love him, will wish him many returns "bis 120 Jahr".

E. SCHAEFER.

Your House For :-

**CURTAINS, CARPETS, LINO
UPHOLSTERY**

SPECIALITY

**CONTINENTAL DOWN
QUILTS!**

ALSO RE-MAKES AND RE-COVERS
ESTIMATES FREE

DAWSON-LANE LIMITED

17, BRIDGE ROAD, WEMBLEY PARK

Telephone: ARN. 6671

Personal attention of Mr. W. Schachmann

Herbert Freedman (Jerusalem)

HEALTH PROBLEMS IN ISRAEL

"The process of building up health services is of an evolutionary character while, by contrast, the immigrants arrived in our country in unpredictable leaps and bounds", says Israel's Minister of Health in a foreword to a publication recently issued by his Ministry. "In spite of this, we have succeeded in achieving a low rate of infant mortality (33 to every 1,000 live births) and in extending life expectancy to an average of 70 years", he continues.

"Health Services in Israel", a ten-year survey edited by Prof. Th. Grushka, reveals interesting facts on social trends and medical integration of the newcomers. The high standard of the country's public health is no coincidence. Israel can boast of the largest number of doctors per head of the population in the world. It has one physician for each 450 people, while the proportion in the U.S.A. is 750, in the U.K. 1,149 and in South Africa 1,997. However, many of the doctors who immigrated from Europe in the 1930s after the rise of Hitler are now reaching retirement age. With 25.6 per cent of the country's doctors over 60 years of age and only 3.8 per cent under 30, a downward trend in the "density" of medical personnel is unavoidable. There is even now a scarcity of doctors in rural areas and, in order to decentralise the distribution of physicians, an agreement was reached with all institutions which maintain hospitals whereby no young doctor is employed unless he has served in a village for a full year.

In contrast to the over-supply of doctors, the number of hospital beds is inadequate. At the inception of the State, hospital beds of all types amounted to 5,000. Since then, the number has risen to 13,000, a rate of three beds per 1,000 population—far below the need—so that there is constant pressure on the available beds. In the South the position is still worse—0.8 per 1,000—and it is hoped that three new hospitals in Beersheba, Ashkelon and Eilat, now in various stages of construction, will relieve the situation.

In the thirty years preceding the establishment of the State, the health of the population gradually improved as a result of Jewish settlement and of the endeavours of the Mandatory Government. Malaria, which had carried off a whole generation of early settlers in the Jordan valley, Galilee and Hadera, was nearly under control. Trachoma, which had affected 70 per cent of Arab children and one-third of Jewish children, had decreased and disappeared. The epidemic situation in the first years of Statehood 1948-1950 was greatly influenced by the exodus of the larger part of the Arab population and their replacement by a

similar number of Jews from many countries. A high percentage of the new immigrants, coming as they did from under-developed areas of the East, brought with them diseases characteristic of their lands of origin. Immigrants from the Yemen brought tuberculosis, bilharzia and malaria; from Cochin, filariasis; from Iraq, again bilharzia, and so forth.

As a result of strict malaria control and quick diagnosis of the parasite carriers, the number of fresh malaria cases dropped from 1,172 in 1948 to 44 in 1957. Tuberculosis incidence reached its peak in the years of mass immigration—evidence of tuberculosis in reception camps was found in 4 per cent of the newcomers. B.C.C. vaccination and mass miniature radiography added greatly to reducing the incidence. Today, both mortality and hospitalisation cases have considerably decreased, and many special tuberculosis hospitals have been converted to general hospitals.

Another scourge, the plague, was absent from the Jewish State. A final outbreak in 1947, in the lower town of Haifa, with twenty-five cases, was quickly checked. Yet, as all over the world, another visitation made its appearance—polio. The peak years of polio were 1950 and 1951 with a rate of 14.5 and 6.9 respectively for 10,000 of the Jewish population, the main brunt being borne by young children up to the age of five. The past few years were less severe and the Salk Vaccine Programme reached 90 per cent children of the appropriate age groups. It is yet too early to make any predictions as to the future course of the disease in Israel.

Mass immigration brought severe problems of hospitalisation of mental patients in its wake. Israel has never succeeded in obtaining a rate of more than two beds in mental hospitals per 1,000 of the population, and in the course of the years the quota even fell below that rate, which in itself is far lower than that accepted in Western countries. Two factors tend to reduce the need for mental hospital accommodation in Israel: the low prevalence of alcoholism and the peculiar shape of the age pyramid, i.e., the large proportion of children, among whom mental illness is a rarity. As against this, there are three factors liable to raise the need for mental hospitals: urbanisation, crowded living conditions and the fact that many mental patients have no family prepared to receive them back from hospital.

The Arabs and other ethnic minorities enjoy existing general services, and are also eligible for sick fund insurance. However, in order to meet special needs, a number of services and institutions are maintained for these groups by the Ministry of Health. One of these services concerns the semi-nomadic Bedouin tribes in the Negev, South of Beersheba. These tribes since time immemorial relied on dervishes and witch doctors, and only in recent years have they come to appreciate modern medicine. The Central Bedouin Clinic in Beersheba employs a permanent staff of two doctors, five nurses, a laboratory technician and a health educator. A miniature chest X-ray campaign plus B.C.C. vaccination met with considerable response. In the North, a special Government hospital is maintained in Nazareth which takes into account the way of life and dietary habits of Arab patients who are not used to the largely European cuisine prevailing in Jewish hospitals. Since only part of the Arab population have chosen to be insured in the Histadruth's Kupat Holim (sick fund), the Ministry of Health operates 14 clinics in Arab and Druze villages, and eleven more mother and child health centres. Of the five experimental health centres in the country in which preventive and curative services are integrated, two are in Arab-populated areas. These health centres have, in addition to maternity and children's wards, outpatient clinics, dental clinics and health education facilities.

There is no room here to review the work of the voluntary health organisations in Israel, which contributed so much to the high standard of public health. All of them, and, of course, the Ministry of Health, have their share in the control and eradication of epidemics and communicable diseases, and in the achievement of environmental sanitation, preventive medicine, social services and health education, which mark Israel's record of progress.

NEWS ON ISRAEL

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN

Mr. Arthur Lourie, the newly appointed Israeli Ambassador to Britain, is regarded as one of Israel's outstanding diplomats. Mr. Lourie, who is 56, was born in Johannesburg, and, after studying at Cambridge and the Harvard Law School, practised at the Johannesburg Bar for six years. In 1933 he returned to London to take up the post of Political Secretary to the Jewish Agency. He was sent to the United States on a mission with Dr. Weizmann and, after the establishment of the Jewish State, he became Israel's first Consul-General in New York, as well as deputy leader of the Israeli delegation at the United Nations. He went to live in Israel in 1953 for the first time, was appointed Deputy Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, and has been Ambassador to Canada. He will probably be arriving in London to take up his new post in February.

THE ARMS SALE TO GERMANY

Mr. Ben-Gurion has stated that he regards the sale of arms to Germany as an "ordinary commercial transaction". The contract for the supply to Germany of Uzi sub-machine-guns was completed several months ago directly between the Israeli and West German Governments. A previous transaction for the supply of mortar ammunition was negotiated between companies, with the approval of the Israeli Government. This transaction produced a Government crisis.

NEW TANKER LAUNCHED

A new tanker for Israel, made by the Deutsche Werft, was recently launched. The ceremony was performed in Finkenwerder by Mrs. Halperin, of the Jewish Agency. This is the 32nd ship delivered under the German-Israel Agreement.

DR. BRONOWSKI ON SCIENCE IN ISRAEL

Dr. J. Bronowski, when he addressed the annual meeting of the Friends of the Hebrew University recently, said that a problem that Israel had to face was how to spread the attainment of science among the people. A second problem would be that of starting from scratch the development of a science for the indigenous problems of a desert country.

Ackermans Chocolates

De Luxe

IN BEAUTIFULLY DESIGNED
PRESENTATION BOXES

★

MARZIPAN SPECIALITIES

★

BAUMKUCHEN

★

43, Kensington Church St.

London, W.8

WES. 4359

and

9, Goldhurst Terrace,
Finchley Road, N.W.6

MAI. 2742

GEORGE WOLFF
PHOTOGRAPHY

FASHION

ADVERTISING

PORTRAITURE

32 CLARGES ST., LONDON, W.1

GROsvenor 4746

TO THE MEMORY OF A POETESS

On January 22nd, 1945, in the Hadassa Hospital in Jerusalem a German Jewess died at the age of 69 years. Else Lasker-Schüler, or, as she called herself in her letters to friends, "Prince Jussuf of Thebes", "Tino of Baghdad", "Malik", had been the centre of passionate arguments in German literary circles for years. A protagonist of German expressionism, she was a friend of many of its celebrities.

Herwart Walden, editor of *Der Sturm*, the mouth-piece of the movement, was her second husband, and many consider her as its finest representative. It was she who found the best explanation of expressionism: "It is not the poem which is important, but the poetic state of mind." This interpretation, of course, ran counter to the taste of the time, its classical, romantic, rationalistic trends. Small wonder that she met with sharp, even odious, rejection. The Nazi press spoke of her "Gemauschel", but even reputable papers, when dealing with her, wrote of humbug, coffee-house literature, arrogance, madness.

There were other opinions, though. Karl Kraus in *Die Fackel* spoke of her as the strongest, the most erratic lyric talent of modern German literature. Franz Marc, Gottfried Benn, Franz Werfel, Theodor Däubler, Oscar Kokoschka, Peter Hille gave her not only their friendship, but also praised her art. After her death her fame steadily grew. The well-known Catholic Koelsch Verlag in Munich issued her collected works in 1951 and one of her last friends, Werner Kraft, wrote a paper about her in the publications of the University of Mayence, "Verschollene und Vergessene".

When we turn to her works now, we see that her prose is more easily accessible than her poetry. The records of her childhood, of her Rhenish birthplace, Elberfeld, her parents and their house are full of warmth, humour and a good-natured irony without being pompous or self-complacent. So are the letters to her friends.

But it is, above all, her poems which are praised—and blamed—and they are of a different character. It is the wealth of her imagery, the melancholy and solemnity of her inner landscapes, her sincerity and honesty, the mixture of fantasy and realism which give them beauty and grandeur. She is justly called Germany's finest poetess since Anette von Droste-Hülshoff.

"The Black Swan of Israel"

There is one trend in her writings which has to be mentioned above all: her Jewishness. "The black swan of Israel" was what Peter Hille, the Catholic, called her. She was the scion of an old Sephardic family, granddaughter of a chief rabbi of Rheinland-Westfalen. Jewish problems are the centre of her play "Arthur Aronymus". Here the Jewish merchants address their rabbi thus: "Our daughters will be burnt according to medieval custom and horror. The witch hunt has arisen from the debris of the past. The fire will consume our innocent Jewish sisters. No house without our daughters' blood. We are hunted by day, restless by night." But it was not out of fear that she took refuge in Israel. When she left Germany in 1933 she went to Switzerland first to stay with friends. Although she could have stayed there, she went to Israel, and her first book written there, "Das Hebräerland", begins with the words: "Palestine is the land of God's book, Jerusalem his veiled bride. There is always a wedding under the canopy of its sky. God loves Jerusalem, he has taken it to his heart."

Else Lasker-Schüler was born on February 11th, 1876. Her father was an architect, a man of eccentricities, which explains many of her peculiarities. Her mother is mentioned ("My mother has wings of gold") in many of her poems. By her first husband, the physician Dr. Lasker, she had a son Paul, a brilliant designer, who died at an early age of tuberculosis. To his memory she dedicated her beautiful poem "An mein Kind".

Her first verses, "Styx", were published as late as 1902, in Berlin, the city which became the centre of her activities for more than thirty years. Other books followed quickly, poems, stories ("Mein Herz", "Der Wunderrabbi vor Barcelona"), an accusation against her publishers ("Ich räume auf"), essays, and two plays, "The Wupper", which was awarded the Kleistpreis and performed in Berlin in 1919 and 1927, and "Arthur Aronymus" (1932), performed in Zurich in 1936. She lived in great penury. In 1913 her admirers organised a collection which yielded almost 5,000 Marks, but the outcome was a disgusting press feud, the monthly *Der Türmer* contending that only 11 Marks had been collected, proof of what the public thought of her. Her last poems, "Das blaue Klavier", published in Jerusalem in 1943, had the dedication: "Meinen unvergesslichen Freunden und Freundinnen in den Städten Deutschlands. Und, denen, die wie ich vertrieben und nun zerstreut in der Welt, in Treue". She died of heart infarct and thrombosis after long suffering from angina pectoris and uraemia.

Else Lasker-Schüler was small and of slight appearance. Her large, black eyes were full of radiant beauty and energy. "Wherever she appeared", wrote a friend of hers, "she was like a thunderstorm." She was very outspoken and repelled many. "You look like Goethe's grandmother", she once addressed Gerhard Hauptmann, and she slapped one of her critic's face in the theatre, saying afterwards: "I felt an archangel was raising my hand." When one day she met Stefan George on the street she gave him the flower she carried and said: "I am Joseph of Egypt." In Israel she also surprised her friends by her unconventional behaviour and her strange remarks. Her clothes, despite her years, were always colourful and striking. She proposed the German playwright Fritz von Unruh as the President of the new State, and as the best way to reconcile Jews and Arabs she recommended common fairgrounds for both.

These queer ideas must be mentioned as part of her character. For she was a true bohemienne, unadaptable to the bourgeois way of life. The glory of her poetry does not lose a jot by those oddities.

B. E. BEECHAM

(distributors)

LIMITED

3 blenheim street,
new bond street,
london, w.1

Telephone: MAYfair 4931-2

Telegrams: Sibisch, London

International Telex: London 2-3540

REPORTS FROM ABROAD

"AUFBAU" JUBILEE

An audience of nearly 3,000 attended the *Aufbau* celebration held at Hunter College, New York, to mark the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the paper. The speakers at the meeting included the Editor, Manfred George, the Ambassadors of Israel and the Federal Republic of Germany, the Consul-General of Austria and Rabbi Dr. M. Gruenewald, representing the American Federation of Jews from Central Europe and the American Section of the Leo Baeck Institute. A few days after the public meeting a dinner was held at which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was the guest of honour.

Addresses given at both functions by prominent American politicians stressed the contributions made by the Jews from Germany to their new homeland, and pressed for the relaxation of the immigration regulations, in the spirit of World Refugee Year.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann called on the Jews from Germany to participate more freely in American-Jewish life. "The traditional German-Jewish capacity for organisation could help to overcome the over-organised chaos of American-Jewish life."

KARL KLINGLER 80

Karl Klingler, the founder of the famous Klingler Quartet, recently celebrated his 80th birthday. Paying tribute to him, the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* recalls his uncompromising attitude under the Nazi régime when he refused to let "Josef Joachim's instrument sound in public" and voluntarily shared the lot of those who, "for crazy reasons", were no longer permitted to appear at concerts.

PAUL MAYER 70

Paul Mayer, who for many years was a reader for the Rowohlt firm of publishers, recently celebrated his 70th birthday. Collections of his own poems have also been published. He now lives in Mexico.

STRAUSS & CO.

(Fabrics)

LIMITED

76, Wells Street,
London, W.1

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Heidegger Case

Sir,—Allow me to add a few observations to Ernst Kahn's article on Heidegger in your December issue—a subject of outstanding importance for deeper insight into the cause of our fate.

During the critical period which preceded Hitler's accession to the Chancellorship, Heidegger's influence on a number of intellectually ambitious university teachers of the younger age group was intense. In the initial years of the Nazi régime, his writings and his example in Freiburg became a factor for breaking down the liberal resistance at the universities. His analysis of human existence as something thrown into a world process which had no other sense than the strength that human will power could give it, served for many of the academic intelligentsia as an acceptable interpretation of the moral nihilism which had broken into their world.

Heidegger himself certainly had to live down the fact that his philosophy was developed from Husserl's Phenomenology, a discipleship to which he had himself clearly testified in 1926 by publishing his magnum opus, "Sein und Zeit", in a series dedicated to studies from this school. But he was no simple careerist. The fact that he refused a call to Berlin, following the example of very distinguished professors who had preferred the philosophically fertile ground of South-West Germany to the metropolis, shows that clearly.

Paul Natorp, the liberal Platonist and the faithful companion of Hermann Cohen, in 1923 took the responsibility of proposing Heidegger as his successor to the Chair of Philosophy in Marburg, when all his systematical thought was still in the manuscript stage, and in 1929, after his great debate with Cassirer in Davos, Rosenzweig saw in him the real representative of Cohen's most mature thought, and not in his neo-Kantian and

OBITUARY

HUGO AUFSEESSER

Rabbi Dr. M. ESCHELBACHER schreibt:

"Am 1. Dezember ist in Cambridge Hugo Aufseesser nach kurzer schwerer Krankheit im Alter von nahezu 88 Jahren sanft dahingegangen. Seine vielen Freunde werden seiner immer in Freude gedenken.

Aus einem Leben voller Erfolg als der Inhaber einer grossen Firma in München hat die Verfolgung ihn und seine Frau vor mehr als zwanzig Jahren herausgerissen. Er liess sich in Cambridge nieder, wo damals seine Tochter und sein Schwiegersohn Professor D. Daube (jetzt Oxford) lebten. Dort hat dieser menschenfreundliche Mann bald Freunde gewonnen. Ein immer bewegter Geist, nahm er lebendigen, kundigen Anteil an allem weltpolitischen Geschehen. Er liebte ein ernsthaftes und ein fröhliches Gespräch und hatte dabei immer viel zu geben. Heiter von Natur hatte er die Kraft des schlagenden Ausdrucks, ein Meister des fröhlichen Verses. Er war in den Kriegsjahren und nachher ein Mittelpunkt des 55 Clubs. Dort fand sich ein kleiner Kreis von Refugees jeden Mittwoch Nachmittag zusammen. Der äussere Rahmen war so bescheiden, wie es

Jewish opponent. But it was Heidegger's philosophy, which compressed all antagonism to the liberal tendencies of the century in abstract but passionately charged terminology, which made him our dangerous enemy. As such, we ought not to underestimate him, even in retrospect.

Yours, etc.

(Dr.) HANS LIEBESCHUETZ.

Liverpool, 23.

der schweren Zeit entsprach, aber die Diskussion, die da geführt wurde, war herrlich. Nicht viele von den Teilnehmern sind mehr am Leben, aber die wenigen Ueberlebenden denken dieser Stunden, und im Besonderen seiner, mit Freude. In ihm war ein Kern von Fröhlichkeit, dem auch trübe Zeiten und schwere Sorgen nichts anhaben konnten.

Der Talmud stellt ein Ideal der Lebensführung auf: "Samachtu we' simmachtu", "Ich habe mich selber gefreut und ich habe andere erfreut." Hugo Aufseesser hat es erfüllt. Er war im Innersten glücklich und hat damit andere glücklich gestimmt. Dafür werden wir ihm immer dankbar sein wenn wir in Liebe und in Heiterkeit seiner gedenken."

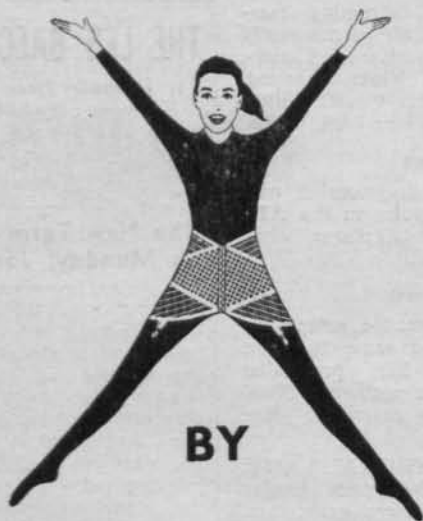
The death of Hugo Aufseesser is also a sad blow to the AJR Cambridge Branch, with which he was associated since its inception and whose Chairman he was for some years. He was the trusted friend of his fellow-refugees in the small, closely knit community of Cambridge, and was always at their disposal when his help or advice was required. He will be remembered with gratitude by all who knew him.

PROFESSOR ALFRED BONNE

Alfred Bonné, Professor of Economics at the Hebrew University, passed away on December 18th. He was the author of several standard works on the economic development of the Middle East. Dr. Bonné also took a leading part in the work of the Leo Baeck Institute and was a member of the Israeli Board since its inception.

little X

Potent No. 790150



BY

Silhouette

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

**NOW
YOU
CAN
OWN
THE
EXCITING**

Colibri MONOGAS



The leading GAS LIGHTER, from 68/6

IN PARLIAMENT

REFUGEES

In reply to a question as to why the United Kingdom had not ratified the European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs replied that H.M. Government had not signed this Agreement.

He also stated that H.M. Government proposed, subject to Parliamentary approval, to make a contribution of £100,000 to the 1960 programme of the High Commissioner. Of this sum 55 per cent is to be allocated to camp clearance, and the remainder to the work of the High Commissioner's Office, including help for out-of-camp refugees.

ADMITTANCE OF ALIENS

Lord Silkin, in the House of Lords, declared that Britain has acted with great humanity in admitting aliens into the country, particularly those suffering the effects of persecution. He thought Britain had done as well as any other country in the West, and hoped she would always do so.

He was speaking on the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act of 1919, which the Government was asking should be continued in force for a further year and he was arguing that this Act, the continuance of which is an annual event, should be embodied in permanent legislation. Lord Silkin said that the half-million aliens in this country had given little trouble and many were a great credit to themselves and to the country and fully justified their admission.

EX-NAZI JUDGES

The Prime Minister was urged in the Commons to represent to Dr. Adenauer that the elevation to the judiciary in the German Federal Republic of 1,000 ex-Nazis, who, as judges in Hitler's special and military courts, were responsible for crimes against humanity, conflicted with the de-Nazification provisions of the Potsdam Treaty.

Mr. Zilliacus wanted Mr. Macmillan to ask Dr. Adenauer to investigate the matter, with a view to taking appropriate action.

Mr. R. A. Butler, replying for the Prime Minister, said that the responsibility for de-Nazification and the judicial appointments in the Federal Republic was a matter for the German authorities. "We are confident that they will ensure that all allegations made in good faith will be adequately investigated," he added.

Mr. Zilliacus said the German Government should be asked for a statement of what had been done in this respect. Attention should be drawn to the increasing danger from ex-Nazi generals and S.S. colonels in the Bundeswehr.

Mr. Butler said that responsibility for these matters had rested with the German Government since 1949 and the Federal Republic had full authority over its internal affairs. "I would agree that the British Government has an interest in the matter," he said, "but at the moment I have nothing to add beyond noting Mr. Zilliacus's request."

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, the Foreign Secretary, was

asked if, in his discussions with Dr. Adenauer, he would draw attention to the appointment of former Nazis to judicial positions in Germany, and urge that action be taken to replace them. Mr. Arthur Lewis said that he had sent additional information to Mr. Lloyd containing documents, photostats, and charges against existing West German jurists that they collaborated with the Hitler régime and were responsible for crimes against humanity. The charges affected some 1,000 former Nazi judges, said Mr. Lewis, and the West German Government had not yet supplied their promised report on the investigation into those charges.

In reply, the Foreign Under-Secretary stated that the documents mentioned by Mr. Lewis had been referred to the British Embassy in Bonn, as this was a matter for the Federal German Government. He could not disclose what subjects might be discussed during the Foreign Secretary's confidential exchange of views with Dr. Adenauer, he added.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION AGAINST RACE HATRED

Mr. James Callaghan, in the House of Commons, made a plea for the Government to introduce legislation which would make racial discrimination illegal in any public place. He referred to the disturbances at Nottingham and Notting Hill and said he did not believe the Government had done nearly enough to deal with the roots of racial intolerance and discrimination in this country.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Births

Trafford.—On December 1st, 1959, a daughter born to Ursula (née Mayer) and John L. Trafford. 62 Barn Rise, Wembley Park, Middx.

Birthdays

Löw.—Mrs. Anna Löw (née Holzer), 58 New Park Ave., London, N.13 (formerly Eger and Vienna), will celebrate her 75th birthday on January 19th.

Schwab.—Ernst Schwab (formerly Chemnitz, member of the Chemnitz Jewish Community Board for many years), will celebrate his 80th birthday on January 5th. 92 Westcotes Drive, Leicester.

Will.—Mr. Louis Will (born in Schönlanke) will celebrate his 89th birthday on January 16th. 22 Dingwall Gardens, London, N.W.11.

Thanks for Congratulations

Mrs. Bertha Fleischmann. Otto Schiff House, 14 Netherhall Gardens, London, N.W.3, wishes to thank all the many friends who conveyed their good wishes and congratulations to her on the occasion of her 75th birthday.

Deaths

Benjamin.—George Benjamin (formerly Breslau), 73 Heslington Rd., York, passed away suddenly on November 17. Deeply mourned by his wife, Herta, and his sons, Herbert and Edgar.

Cohn.—Hedwig Cohn (née Braun), 17 Parsifal Road, N.W.3 (formerly Berlin), passed away suddenly on November 7th. Deeply mourned by her children, Ernst and Else, and by all who knew her well.

Mitchell.—Frederick Mitchell, beloved husband of Muriel, passed away December 14th. 53a Freseniusstrasse, Wiesbaden, W. Germany.

CLASSIFIED

Situations Vacant

COMPETENT male or female clerk required for Metal Stockholders and Merchants in Stratford, E.15, to take complete charge of stock records, invoices, and general office work. Telephone MARYland 7771, Ext. 7.

Situations Wanted

Men

EGYPT. REFUGEE, 44, stock-keeper, warehouseman—no heavy lifting—seeks full-time employment. Box 618.

Women

RELIABLE, versatile woman, 55, seeks work, part-time pref., as sales assistant, cashier, or figure work. Box 619.

ENGLISH / GERMAN shorthand-typist, exp., seeks part-time or home work. Box 620.

CHEMIST (Ph.D.) seeks position with industrial or medical organisation in library as assistant and for information work; also willing undertake translations from German and French into English. Box 621.

EXPERIENCED MASSEUSE, German training, available for body and face treatments, also visits clients at home. FRE. 7761 (pref. 10 a.m.).

AJR Attendance Service

WOMEN available to care for sick people and invalids, as companions and sitters-in; full- or part-time (not residential). Phone MAI. 4449.

AJR Needlewoman Service

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

Accommodation Vacant

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED bed-sitting room, modern flat. SPE. 8101.

ONE VACANCY will occur early January in nurse's small home for elderly people in Golders Green. Box 623.

ELDERLY LADY wants to share her comfortable flat. Box 625.

For Sale

LADIES' BOOTS. Ice skating and mountaineering, new, lined. Size 6. MAI. 4449.

Miscellaneous

VISITING SECRETARY, typing, translating, interpreting, Eng., German, French. Own typewriter. BAY. 8777.

BEAUTY TREATMENT, superfluous hair removed by electrolysis. Consultation free. Mod. terms. Marta Kohn, D.R.E., L.W.B.C., 24 Crundale Ave., Kingsbury (COL. 8277), and 2 Grange Court, Willesden Lane (WIL. 1849).

BODY MASSAGE, slimming exercises, superfluous hair permanently removed by electrolysis. Facials. Consultation free. Visits arranged. Mrs. Dutch, 2 Grange Court, Willesden Lane (WIL. 1849 or COL. 8277).

Found

Spectacles. Would the member who left a pair of spectacles in the AJR office kindly call or telephone, when they will be returned.

Personal

LADY, 50 yrs., attractive, adaptable, wide interests, good sense humour, appreciates home life, profession nursing, wishes meet gentleman 50-60 yrs. view friendship, marriage. Box 616.

RETIRED PROFESSIONAL LADY, wide interests, wishes meet similar ladies for social week-end gatherings. Box 622.

WIDOW of Academician, late 40s, religious, good-looking, wishes correspond with settled gentleman similar background, view marriage. Box 617.

MISSING PERSONS

Enquiries by AJR

Mrs. Helene (Hella) Franks (née Flank), born 3.8.1908 in Munich. Last-known address: 4 Finsbury Park Road, London, N.4.

Arthur Michelsen, last-known address in Shanghai. Believed to have returned to Germany.

Erich Waldheim, formerly of Hamburg, Alsterufer 11. Occupation: Shipper.

Personal Enquiries

Gustav Feingold, formerly of Berlin, emigrated to Shanghai. Whereabouts sought by Erna Feingold, 30 Morshead Road, London, W.9.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

In order to ensure that you get your copy of *AJR Information* regularly, please be sure to inform us immediately of any change of address.

THE LEO BAECK COLLEGE

33, Seymour Place, London, W.1
(Phone: PADDington 4404)

For the Study of Judaism and the Training of Rabbis, Ministers, and Teachers.

The New Term Commences on Monday, Jan. 18, 1960

Information regarding admission to the College, and details of the courses of study, including Evening Classes for the training of teachers of religion, may be obtained on application to the Hon. Director of Studies, Rabbi Dr. W. Van der Zyl, Ph.D., who will be pleased to see prospective students by appointment.

SCHOLARSHIPS ARE AVAILABLE

A.B.C.

(Aid Blind Children in Jerusalem)

COMMITTEE

in the coming year urgently requires the loan of houses or flats for house parties for our 25-35 age group to raise money for the Blind Institute. Utmost care taken.

Donations also gladly accepted.
Ruth Rosenbloom, Hon. Secretary,
6, Lytton Close, N.2

AJR AT WORK

Handicrafts Exhibition and Sale

Thirty persons exhibited their handicrafts in our Social Services Department. Most of the exhibitors were elderly and disabled. The articles were very well made and designed and were suitable as gifts for all purposes.

We wish to thank all visitors and buyers for their interest and for helping to make the exhibition a success.

May we draw the attention of those interested to the fact that these handicrafts are sold in a limited way throughout the year, and that orders are also taken.

It is planned to have a *working afternoon* once a week. Instructions will be given by Miss S. Markus. Those interested may obtain particulars from the Social Services Department, MAI. 4449.

Employment Agency

The appeal for World Refugee Year has received an enormous response, and it has again been proved that human beings are prepared to help their fellow-men if they are shown practical ways to do so.

May we draw your attention to the elderly men and women, eager to work full- or part-time or do homework. Their efforts to obtain work always receive the same answer: "too old". The situation is especially difficult for men. It is not only an economic question. We all know that, when they stop work, in most cases elderly people grow old more rapidly. PLEASE LET US KNOW IF YOU OR YOUR FRIENDS ARE WILLING TO EMPLOY ELDERLY PERSONS, full-, part-time or homework, on trial, temporarily or permanently.

The following are examples of some of the elderly men we have on our records looking for work:

Two former lawyers (64 and 71 years of age, respectively); a former dental surgeon (60 years); a 59-year-old interpreter/clerk/correspondent/English-German shorthand-typist; a 64-year-old man experienced in toys, fancy goods and mail order business; a copy-typist and envelope writer, with own typewriter.

We should be glad of offers of any jobs. 'Phone MAI. 4449.

PERSONALIA

HONOUR FOR MR. G. WARBURG

Mr. G. Warburg, Secretary of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Board of Deputies and representative of the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organisations on the Commission on Human Rights at Geneva, has been elected Chairman of the Standing Conference on the Economic and Social Work of the United Nations.

ELISABETH BERGNER IN BERLIN

Under the auspices of the Berlin Jewish community, Elisabeth Bergner recently gave a recital in the Berlin Jewish community centre. The proceeds were placed at the disposal of the Jewish social fund.

AWARDS

The Federal Cross of Merit has been awarded to Professor Dr. Julius Hirsch, the well-known economist, and to the actress, Lucie Mannheim.

"HOUSE ARLET"

77, St. Gabriel's Rd., London, N.W.2
'Phone: GLA. 4029

Visitors to London are welcome in my exquisitely furnished and cultured Private Guest House.
Radiator Heating, Garden, TV. Good residential district.
MRS. LOTTE SCHWARZ

VISITORS TO LONDON

Bed and Breakfast

Modern Furnished Rooms. Every comfort. Near tube and buses.
38/40, Mapesbury Road, N.W.2
GLAdstone 9340

THE DORICE

Continental Cuisine—Licensed
169a Finchley Rd., N.W.3
(MAI. 6301)

PARTIES CATERED FOR

"FURZEDOWN"

The ideal place for holidays & convalescence
Large garden with sunshed

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

WOOD ROAD, HINDHEAD, SURREY
Telephone: Hindhead 335

COMFORTABLE HOME
FOR OLD LADIES

Moderate Terms.

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

Mrs. MARGOT SMITH
carries on the tradition of
SIMAR HOUSE
the private Continental Hotel
with the home-like atmosphere
10 & 24 Herbert Road,
Bournemouth West

Bookings for the winter season
now accepted at specially reduced
terms.

Individual diets on request.
'Phone: Westbourne 64176

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

WEL. 2528
All Makes Bought, Sold & Exchanged
Repairs, Maintenance
18 CRAWFORD STREET, BAKER STREET, W.1

The Exclusive Salon de Corseterie
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

TOWN & COUNTRY
MARRIAGE BUREAU

124, Gloucester Road, S.W.7
FRObisher 1691.

All inquiries strictly confidential.

The Old And New Press Centre In Frankfurt

The "Eschenheimer Gass" is one of the traditional newspaper streets of the world. Each day the "Frankfurter Rundschau" is printed here in hundreds of thousands of copies. This paper combines the spirit of liberal journalism as it has developed through the ages in the town of Goethe with the open-mindedness to portray present day life and modern thought. Our publication believes in tradition and progress.

He who wants to learn about Germany will read the

Frankfurter Rundschau

Specimen copies available free of charge from the printers:
Frankfurter Rundschau, Große Eschenheimer Straße 16-18, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

"THE CONTINENTAL"

9, CHURCH ROAD,
SOUTHBOURNE
BOURNEMOUTH

'Phone: Bournemouth 48804

Facing sea; 2 comfortable
lounges; TV; garden.
Part central heated.

Now from 6½ gns. per week.
Mr. & Mrs. H. Schreiber.

ROSEMOUNT

17 Parsifal Road, N.W.6
HAMp. 5856

THE BOARDING HOUSE WITH CULTURE

A Home for you
Elderly people welcomed

Do you want comfort and every convenience,

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION,
room with own bath, excellent Continental food, TV, lounge, gardens?
Mrs. A. WOLFF,
3, Hemstal Road, N.W.6
(MAI. 8521)

BRASSIERES & CORSETS

Made to Measure

All work in connection with
Corsetry

MRS. A. MAYER

'Phone: MALda Vale 5713

AJR CLUB

ZION HOUSE, 57, ETON AVE.,
N.W.3.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 31

at 5 p.m.

CONCERT

TRIO

Paul Blumenfeld (cello)
Louise Goldstone (piano)
Leslie Goldstone (violin)

Space donated by:

TRADE CUTTERS LIMITED

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

AJR

ATTENDANCE
SERVICE

Women available to care for
sick persons and invalids; as
companions and sitters-in;
part-time preferred.

'Phone: MAI. 4449

Space donated by:

S. F. & O. HALLGARTEN

Wines and Spirits

Importers and Exporters

1, Crutched Friars, London, E.C.3

GERMANS AND JEWS

SOME RECOMPENSE FOR ANTI-SEMITISM

The State of Hesse has granted a scholarship for the celebrated Odenwald School to Peter Sumpf, ten-year-old son of Kurt Sumpf, the Jewish café owner who returned to Koepfern only to find that new anti-Semitism rendered it impossible for him to make his living as an innkeeper. In a statement the Hesse Ministry of Education explained that "the scholarship is designed to assist the family, now removed to Frankfurt, in building up a new existence and to enable the boy to grow up in an environment free from prejudice".

FEDERAL CROSS AWARDED

The Federal Cross of Merit has been awarded to Mr. Siegbert Einstein, of Buchau. Mr. Einstein returned to his home town, having survived incarceration in concentration camps. Tributes to his public work, especially as a member of the City Council, were paid to him on the occasion.

JEWS IN BERLIN

According to statistics published in October, 1959, the West Berlin Jewish community now numbers 6,193 persons. In October there were 32 new members and 43 losses.

NEW PADERBORN SYNAGOGUE CONSECRATED

In the presence of representatives of the authorities and of the Jewish organisations, the new synagogue in Paderborn was consecrated. One of the speakers, Prälat Dr. Rhode, told those present that, after the November pogroms, a man who wished to remain anonymous had saved the Torah Scroll and had given it to him for safe custody. He returned the Scroll to the congregation at the ceremony.

INTEREST IN JEWISH TOPICS

German youth is being encouraged to take a greater interest in Jewish topics. A meeting in Cologne organised by Drei Ringe, the Christian-Jewish youth organisation, was attended by students and schoolchildren from a number of West German centres. In Hamburg, some 70 Christian schoolchildren attended a gathering where lectures on Jewish topics were delivered.

ATTITUDE OF GERMAN PARENTS

At a meeting of youth leaders held under the auspices of the German trade unions, a speaker pointed out that there were some parents who were afraid of telling their children the truth about the Third Reich, or who even still had a positive attitude to national socialism.

ISRAELI STUDENTS IN GERMANY

Out of the 130 Israeli students at German universities, about thirty attended a meeting in Andernach to discuss with German students their attitude towards Jewish problems.

PHOTOCOPIES WHILE YOU WAIT

(Mrs. H. M. Barry)

Tues. to Sat., 10 a.m. to 2.0 p.m.
or by appointment.

20, ABBEY ROAD, FLAT 115, ST. JOHN'S WOOD, N.W.8.
Phone: CUN. 3370

DECORATING

ARN. 5704

17, THE AVENUE, WEMBLEY, MIDDLESEX

E. MIEDZWINSKI

JEWISH BOOKS

of all kinds, new and second-hand. Whole Libraries and Single Volumes bought. Telexim. Bookbinding.

M. SULZBACHER

JEWISH & HEBREW BOOKS (also purchase)
4 Sneath Avenue, Golders Green Rd., London, N.W.11. Tel.: SPE. 1694

DEUTSCHE BUECHER GESUCHT!

R. & E. STEINER (BOOKS)

5, Garson House, Gloucester Terrace, London, W.2
Tel.: AMBassador 1564
Ausgewähltes Lager seltener und vergriffener Buecher.

E.M.E.

Electrical and Mechanical Engineering
(Proprietor: H. TURNER, Dipl. Ing.)

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

34, CLIFTON ROAD, W.9
Phone: CUNningham 9833

WE GIVE YOU

HONEST & RELIABLE

Radio & Television Service

Telephone: SWI. 5111

(or SPE. 1970 after 6 p.m.)

you will get

prompt and courteous attention
& a 1st-class repair at reasonable cost.

REX ELECTRIC INDS.

60, FORTUNE GREEN RD., N.W.6

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

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

SHOE REPAIRS

RICH'S SHOE REPAIR SERVICE

(formerly REICH) now at

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

We Collect and Deliver

Tel.: SPEedwell 7463; HAMpstead 1037

Reissner & Goldberg ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

199b, Belsize Road, N.W.6
MAI. 2646

Before 8.30 a.m. and after 7 p.m.
GLA. 1322, MAI. 0359

RABENSTEIN LTD.

Kosher Butchers, Poulterers
and
Sausage Manufacturers

Under the supervision of the Beth Din

Wholesalers and Retailers
of first-class

Continental Sausages

Daily Deliveries

5, Fairhazel Gardens, N.W.6

Tel.: MAI. 3224 & MAI. 9236

M. FISCHLER

CONTINENTAL UPHOLSTERY

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

105, AXHOLME AVE., EDWARE, MIDDX
(EDG. 5411)

The WIGMORE LAUNDRY Ltd.

CONTINENTAL LAUNDRY SPECIALISTS

Most London Districts Served

SHE. 4575 — brings us by radio

Write or 'phone the Manager,

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

PHOTOCOPIES

Quick and reliable.

GOLDERSTAT

25, Downham Road, N.1

'Phone: CLIssold 5464 (5 lines)

54, Golders Gardens, N.W.11

'Phone: SPEedwell 5643

NORBERT COHN

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

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN

20 Northways Parade, Finchley Road,

Swiss Cottage, N.W.3

Tel.: PRImrose 9660

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. (Child's Hill), N.W.2



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

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

HIGHEST PRICES

paid for

Ladies' and Gentlemen's cast-off

Clothing, Suitcases, Trunks, etc.

(Ladies' large sizes preferred)

WE GO ANYWHERE, ANY TIME

S. DIENSTAG

(HAMpstead 0748)

We have moved to:

465 FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.3

Entrance West End Lane

Note new 'phone No.
SWI. 5161

E. BREUER,
Typewriters

Sales, Service & Repairs



H. WOORTMAN & SON

8, Baynes Mews, Hampstead, N.W.3

Tel.: HAM. 3974

Continental Builder and Decorator

Specialist in Dry Rot Repairs

ESTIMATES FREE



FOOT SPECIALIST

ARCH SUPPORTS

CHIROPDIST

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

Luton
Knitting
Co. Ltd.

Luton