The American Joint Distribution Committee (AJDC) was 50 years old a few weeks ago, and the grateful thanks and best wishes of the Association of Jewish Refugees and the Nazi victims in the United Kingdom go out to that unique organisation.

The AJDC was formed on 27th November, 1914, on the initiative of the late Henry Morgenthau, then U.S. Ambassador in Constantinople, with the immediate objective to help 70,000 Jewish colonists in Palestine, who were facing starvation.

Its first chairman was Felix M. Warburg, father of the present chairman, Edward M. Warburg.

The end of World War I confronted the AJDC with the necessity to mount its first large scale operation. Such was its impact on Jewish life that the AJDC became a legend in its early years. Those were the days when English was not yet the lingua franca of the world, when the man in the street in Warsaw, Odessa or Vienna, faced with the organisation's long name, was unable to understand what it meant. There was one short word in the name, “Joint,” never mind that it was an adjective intended to make it clear that the Committee was a joint effort of several American bodies. The word “Joint” stuck, becoming a noun in its own right, a magic word spelling hope to the needy and suffering, a name by which the organisation became known to millions of poor Jews in Europe soon after the end of the First World War when the Joint moved into Central and Eastern Europe.

With the energy and acumen which characterised its operations from earliest days, the organisation addressed itself not only to relief for thousands of starving Jews in Poland, the Ukraine and the Vienna of 1919, but also to the problem of rehabilitation. Medical units were sent to Poland, care of children was organised, but most important was the economic reconstruction work by way of hundreds of “loan kassas” and credit co-operatives.

In the U.S.S.R. the “Joint” formed the Agro-Joint, created Jewish agricultural settlements and many Jewish co-operatives, until it was forced to end its activities in the era of Stalinism.

The end of the twenties was the time when the worst misery of the aftermath of the war seemed to be overcome and when the leadership of the “Joint” thought of a gradual reduction of the work with a view to closing down completely. The annual expenditure which ran at a figure of $11,607,000 in 1919, fell to $8,356,000 in 1924, and to $1,646,000 five years later in 1929; in 1932 it reached a low of $341,000.

Then in 1933, the Nazis came to power, and the “Joint” immediately went into action again. There is no room to give details of the help extended to Jews in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and in the countries of immigration, both in Europe and overseas. But there is the living memory of most of the readers of this paper. Suffice it to say that in 1939 the “Joint” was again spending $8,448,000 on help to Nazi victims.

But the great, exciting, and—if I may call it so—romantic period began after the Nazi hordes had overrun Europe, when Dr. Joseph Schwartz directed from Lisbon the rescue work with diplomacy, under-ground tactics, but above all with imagination and personal courage. Over 80,000 Jews were saved, of whom 91 per cent came from Central and Eastern Europe after the outbreak of hostilities. Until the U.S.A. entered the war, the “Joint” was able to continue desperately needed relief work in Poland; an escape line was also established through Russia and Manchuria to China, especially Shanghai, Japan and Iran.

Gigantic Post-War Operations

When the Allies broke into Europe, the “Joint” workers went in the wake of the armies, first into Italy, then France, where Dr. Schwartz transferred his headquarters; then into Germany, and then, in 1944, into the camps in Germany. Operations of gigantic proportions were set into motion; thousands of tons of food were shipped in for distribution in Europe. Medical, nursing, social and educational services were established to help the survivors; reconstruction of Jewish Communities on the Continent of Europe was actively assisted, and local leadership which emerged after the war, helped to bring into life communal services destroyed by the Nazi regime. The scope of the work is perhaps most impressively illustrated by the amounts spent—$53,988,000, $69,060,000, $93,249,000 in the years 1946, 1947 and 1948 respectively.

In 1948 the State of Israel was born, and the gates opened to mass emigration. From that very first moment, the “Joint” was on the spot and brought into life that magnificent organisation, “Malben,” which took care of many thousands of old and infirm people who came to camps left behind from the D.P. camps. Malben established for them Old Age Homes, hospitals, sheltered workshops. And let us not forget the operation “Yacht,” in which half a million Jewish refugees were transferred nearly the entire Yemeni Jewry from Aden to Israel.

At the same time, the “Joint” turned its attention to problems of compensation and restitution, and helped to create the U.R.O. (United Restitution Organisation), the J.R.S.O. (the Jewish Restitution Successor Organisation for the U.S.S.R.), the J.T.C. (the Jewish Trust Corporation for the British and French Zones), and latterly the Claims Conference.

While the improvement in Europe enabled the “Joint” to withdraw from a number of countries, its attention in the last ten years has been focused on the Jewish Jewry in North Africa and other countries where Jews have been living in abject poverty. The mass emigration from Africa, in particular from Algeria, to Metropolean France, was created and problems of catastrophic dimensions. The task the “Joint” set itself is by no means finished—will never be finished.

An organisation is only as strong as the human factor driving it. It is the quality of the people in charge of operations which make the greatness of the “Joint.” Dr. Joseph Schwartz was followed in 1950 by Moses Beckelman, who literally gave his life in the service of the cause. When in December, 1955, Beckelman succumbed to a heart attack, another man of outstanding ability, Charles Jordan, was appointed Director-General.

There has never been anything parochial, narrow-minded or sectarian about the “Joint,” or the men directing its operations. Emblematical of the spirit and standing of the organisation is the fact that its present Director-General is also the President of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies in Geneva, and Chairman of the Expert Advisory Committee for the “Relief from Hunger” Campaign, which is attached to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation. Two months ago he was awarded the Nansen Ring by the International Sovereign Committee Fridtjof Nansen—only nine persons have so far received this ring.

Still, what was achieved was due not only to the men at the very top; the services of the Assistant Directors-General Herbert Katzki and Sam Haber, both veritable towers of strength, must not be left unmentioned.

We cannot pay here individual tribute to the country directors, the departmental heads in Geneva, and the men and women serving the AJDC in many countries. They brought to their task utmost efficiency coupled with compassion, love of their fellow creatures, and the readiness to undertake endless surrounding circumstances, to sacrifice their private and their family lives in the interest of the great aims inspiring them. To all of them we pay homage as a body.

No real history of the “Joint” has yet been written; when it is written, the recital of events, facts and figures will reveal one of the most wonderful of Jewish history and of humanitarian endeavour.
From the German Scene

CHARGE OF NEO-NAZISM REFUTED

A spokesman of the Ministry of the Interior stated in Bonn that charges that the West German Federal Republic was the centre of an international neo-Nazi movement were unjustified. Commenting on a report submitted by the Intergovernmental Union of Resistance Fighters and Deportees held in Belgium, the spokesman said that no neo-Nazis had appeared in West Germany, while the Italian Right-wing party, supported by the neo-Nazis, had a strong faction in the Chamber of Deputies, and the Austrian Freedom Party, supported by neo-Nazis, was equally strong.

It was true that neo-Nazi publications were appearing in West Germany, but pointed out that publications of this kind were being imported from other countries.

TRIALS

One of the witnesses at the Frankfurt trial of 22 former Auschwitz camp guards was Mr. Alfred Frey, former chief prisoner who escaped in 1944 to reveal the mass murder of Jews at the camp to President Roosevelt, Pope Pius XII and the King of Sweden. The report he wrote after his escape helped to save the lives of about 100,000 Hungarian Jews through the intervention of Governments with Admiral Horthy, the Hungarian Chief of State.

Another witness was Rudolf Vrba, who was the last Jew to work on the mass gasings at Auschwitz. The witness, who is now a research scientist at the British Medical Research Council, was born in Czechoslovakia. He was sent to Auschwitz at the age of 17, in 1942. He escaped in April, 1944, and wrote his report in Auschwitz which was sent to President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Pope Pius XII.

Several foreign witnesses refused to testify at the trial in Bielefeld of Henrich Klauster, a former Nazi security guard accused of the murder of 20 Jews in the Warsaw Ghetto in 1941-43. The witnesses said they had been intimidated by a cousin of Klaustermeyer.

JEWISH CULTURAL FESTIVAL IN PADERBORN

Under the auspices of the municipality a series of Jewish cultural functions was organized in Paderborn under the heading "Jüdische Kulturtage". It included an exhibition of displays referring to Jewish religious and secular life in the Town Hall. At the opening ceremony Mayor Toelle described the enterprise as an attempt to contribute towards moral restitution. He also announced that the city had made a donation of DM 1,000 to the Jewish National Fund.

Dr. Ernst Muller (London), who had spent his childhood in Paderborn where his family had been resident for several centuries, spoke on behalf of the Jewish former citizens of Paderborn. Landesrabbiner Davidovic gave a lecture about "Das Judentum—seine Lehren, seine Geschichte und sein Alltag" which, at the same time, served as an introduction to the exhibition.

Among the other functions were a Memorial Service in the synagogue, a concert of the Union of Resistance Fighters and Deportees, and a lecture by his dedicatory address Julius Cardinal Dopfner, Archbishop of Munich, said that the monastery had been visited by many groups of schoolchildren and factory employees. It was arranged by Mr. Karl Tesch, director of the Dachau Memorial Monastery. The exhibition will also be shown in other German cities and in Vienna.

DEATH OF FRANKFURT BANKER

Dr. Peter Bartmann, president of the Frankfurter Chamber of Industry and Commerce, died on November 8. He was 69 years old. In 1963 he joined the Deutsche Effekten und Wechselbank, which his Jewish father-in-law, Ludwig Arnold Hahn, had developed into a leading banking institution. At Bartmann's funeral an address was delivered by his brother-in-law, Professor L. Albert Hahn (new Paris). The municipality of Frankfurt, in its tribute, recalled the assistance the deceased had rendered to many persecuted and endangered Frankfurt Jewish citizens.

DACHAU MEMORIAL MONASTERY

A Roman Catholic "Monastery of Repentance" has been dedicated near the site of the former Dachau concentration camp. In his dedicatory address Julius Cardinal Döpfner, Archbishop of Munich, said that the monastery would serve as a "shrine of atonement and repentance for crimes against humanity committed by the Nazis." The convent will house 21 Carmelite nuns.

AWARDS IN EAST GERMANY

According to the December News Bulletin of the East German Jewish Communities, the East German Medal of Merit has been awarded to Mr. Helmut Altm (Dresden) and Mr. Herbert Ringer (Erfurt), president and vice-president respectively of the Federation of Jewish Communities of East Germany. Mr. Heinz Schenk, chairman of the East Berlin Jewish Community, has been awarded the first class medal for his valuable services to the Jewish community.
ANTI-RACE BILL

During a discussion in the House of Commons on immigration laws affecting chiefly the colour problem, Sir Frank Soskice, the Home Secretary, stressed the Government's intention to introduce legislation to outlaw racial discrimination and incitement to race hatred. The previous legislation would be introduced as soon as it could be framed. The difficulties with regard to definition which were involved were serious.

Any legislation introduced by the Government will deal also with discrimination against the Jewish community.

The Board of Deputies at its Defence Committee meeting incorporated a special declaration into its resolution, making it clear that the community would never accept the principle of legislation to outlaw racial discrimination.

H- Soref recalled that this view had been considered in recent years and the A.I. had declared itself hostile to the idea of legislation. Mr. Leonard Stein said that the Government's position was that it had divided the question on whether legislation was desirable. Mr. Neville Last, Q.C., welcomed the Government's intention, but doubted the practicability of its achievement.

Mr. Edelman said that the A.I.A. would set up an ad hoc committee to consider the legislation and he asked the Council to give him authority to cooperate with the Board of Deputies on that issue.

WILSON DENIES GOLF CLUB BIAS

A former Mayor of Finchley, Mr. Frank Davis, has alleged that there is a race bias at Hampstead Golf Club, where the Town Mayor plays. He has written to Mr. Wilson asking him to leave the club. Several Jews are also said to have claimed that they tried without success to join. Mr. Davis, in his letter to Mr. Wilson, said that while he was mayor he had received complaints about the club.

In his reply, Mr. Wilson stated: “You may have seen the press too, up to a certain point you made, the club concerned denied any such racial bias. I do not get much time for golf, but six rounds in the club have been with a Jewish partner. I was in fact put up for the club by a well-known Jewish member.”

Commenting on the letter, Councillor Davis said he had not alleged that there was an absolute bias against Jews or coloured people. He had merely pointed out that it was made very difficult for them to join. He had sent a reply to Mr. Wilson reiterating the conviction that the club practised discrimination.

House of Commons

Mr. David Wolfson, a nephew of Sir Isaac Sieff, has been appointed a Freeman of the Borough of Hampstead. He is the fiftieth and final Freeman from this country to have been admitted to the club.

Alderman Emanuel Snowman, O.B.E., has been appointed a Freeman of the Borough of Hampstead. He is the fifteenth and final Freeman before Hampstead merges into the new Borough of Brent. Alderman Snowman, who was Coronation year mayor of the Borough, has always been closely associated with Jewish and Jewish affairs. He is a former warden of the Hampstead Synagogue and President of the Hampstead J.P.A. and J.N.F.

CROSSMAN’S ASSURANCE ON ISRAEL

In an interview with Mr. Erwin Bienienstok, head of the Hebrew Service of the B.B.C., Mr. Richard Crossman, Minister of Housing and Local Government, gave the assurance that the new British Government will not repeat the mistake of its predecessors of attempting to win Arab friendship by sacrificing Israel.

For the past 14 years Mr. Crossman was one of the two commentators on international affairs on the B.B.C. doing away with his post on his appointment to the Government.

Mr. Crossman later said that he had not consulted the Board of Deputies on that issue. He had been broadcasting to Israel for nearly 20 years and this was his final broadcast, summing up his views over the years.

Mr. Maxwell-Hyslop (Con.) in the House of Commons described this as “an official broadcast” on the Middle East and asked whether it represented the policy of the Government. The Crossman’s broadcast was not an official one and he did not propound policy. In answer to a request for a more open broadcast, the Government expressed the view that it is for Israel to have an official view of Government policy towards Israel, Mr. Wilson said he would be happy the meantime to supply a number of statements made by the present Government when they were in Opposition. Mr. Butler would give an answer if he would put down a question.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr. Emanuel Shinwell has been elected chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party and Mr. John Silkin has been appointed an assistant Labour Whip.

Mr. Jack Dunnett, M.P., for Nottingham Central, has been appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. F. W. Mulley, Deputy Secretary for Defence.

Sir Leon Bagrit has been appointed chairman of the Board of Deputies of Christians and Jews. He is the fifteenth and final Free­men of this century, said that throughout history one could help to remove ignorance and promote understanding between members of the two faiths.

Manchester Brotherhood Week

Following much controversy over the arrangements for Manchester’s recent Brother­hood Week, Rabbi Gershon Wulwick, minister of the Heaton Park Synagogue, Manchester, is understood to be resigning from his post of hon. secretary of the Rabbinical Council of Manchester and District.

There was conten­tion in the community and in the Manchester Council of Christians and Jews over a state­ment made to the press by Rabbi Wulwick vetoing the recital in synagogues of a special prayer issued for Brotherhood Week.

Willesden Youth Centre

Mr. David Wolfson, a nephew of Sir Isaac Sieff, has given a site for a new Jewish youth centre in Willesden. Work on the site, near Dollis Hill Station, will start in due course after he raised the money. The centre may include a swimming pool, tennis courts and a recreational centre for old people.

Sief Birthday Fund

To mark the 75th birthday of Mr. Israel M. Sief, which occurred last May, a £100,000 fund for the promotion of Zionist day schools in this country has been set up. The fund was inaugurated at a dinner arranged by the Friends of the Zionist Federation Education Trust, which Mr. Sief is president. Over £43,000 was subscribed among the 350 guests towards the maintenance of the Z.F. primary schools, a Hebrew centre at the King David School, Liverpool, is being established, and its committee will include representatives of the Trust.

Food Trade J.P.A. Committee Finances

A Cultural Centre in Kfar Daniel has been built out of funds raised by the Food Trade J.P.A. Committee. As a tribute to the com­mittee’s past president, it has been called Charles Goldrei Memorial Centre. In 1964 the committee raised £40,000— which is still in excess of the target. The target for 1965 has been set at £50,000.
**NEWS FROM ABROAD**

**NORTH AMERICA**

Rabbis' Protest March

A group of 300 rabbis held a meeting in New York to appeal for the lifting of discrimination against Soviet Jewry. The meeting was called by Senator Robert Kennedy, Mr. Louis Lefkowitz (New York State), Governor Nelson Rockefeller, Senator Robert Kennedy, Mr. Joseph Rosensife, and all the heads of the New York Board of Rabbis. The rabbis also heard the appeal sent by the Board to President Johnson asking him to urge the Soviet Government to treat the matter as a humanitarian problem whose resolution would contribute to easing world tensions.

The rabbis afterwards marched in a silent procession through the streets of New York to the Soviet Union's mission at the United Nations, where Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel, of the Jewish Theological Seminary, and officials of the New York Board of Rabbis attended Remembrance Ceremony in New York Town Hall, the anniversary of the uprising in the Schach Synagogue. The procession was led by the Board's President urging religious, cultural and educational freedom for Soviet Jewry. The Russian refused to accept the document on the ground that the Board was not a governmental organisation.

Broadcast by Jewish Judge

Mr. Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, has defined the "supreme test" of an American citizen as "one who does not conceal but affirms his origin; who is proud of whatever he may be". Speaking on the New York radio station "The Great Light", Mr. Goldberg said he believed the Torah to be the real essence of Jewish tradition. Mr. Goldberg was a strong supporter of the idea of an International Court of Human Rights to enforce the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, if asked if he saw a role for such a court over the denial of human rights in South Africa and the maltreatment of Jews in the Soviet Union. He replied strongly in the affirmative, stating that Americans ought to be the principal proponents of a Court, the judge of its literature, and no obstacles should be placed in the way of practicing their religion.

Jubilee of Habonim Congregation

To mark the 25th anniversary of its foundation, the Congregation "Habonim" of New York, attended by Jews from all over Europe, held a well-attended Remembrance Ceremony in New York Town Hall. The main speaker was Rabbi Dr. Max Nussbaum, formerly Berlin, now Hollywood. A brief address was also delivered by Dr. Friedrich Bredt, the first President of the Congregation, and a Psalm was recited by the —non-Jewish—clergymen, Professor Wilhelm Jack. Special tributes were paid to Rabbi Dr. Hugo Hahn, the co-founder and spiritual leader of the Congregation since its inception.

**HEROIC ITALIAN MONK**

"Look" magazine, published in New York, in a recent issue devoted to an Italian monk, Father Ruffino Niccacci, a Franciscan of Assisi, organised an escape route during the war with the help of Pope Pius XII, saving the lives of 5,000 Jews.

Father Niccacci, the magazine states, began Operation "Profiato" in 1943 and with the help of Pope Pius XII, it was allowed to continue by the Pope. The underground organisation grew to include 500 priests and laymen working in co-operation with the Allies and none of the refugees who passed through their hands was ever caught. After the war the monk was imprisoned for two years which he still supervises and to the upkeep of which "Look" says, many of the Jews he helped to escape contribute. —(J.C.)

**EASTERN EUROPE**

**Prague Exhibitions**

The State Jewish Museum in Prague is receiving a record number of visitors and great interest is also being shown in the renovated Spanish Synagogue in Prague, where there is a permanent exhibition of synagoge taphes and other treasures covering the last five centuries.

A permanent exhibition, "Jews in Moravia", had its festive opening in the middle of September in the Schach Synagogue in the centre of the town of Holeovice, situated in the southern quarter of the Jewish quarter.

Another permanent exhibition has been opened in the former synagogue, now fully restored, which includes gold and silver religious appurtenances.

The Franz Kafka Exhibition in the Museum of National Literature was extended because of great public interest, but has now moved to the Spanish Synagogue. It opened again honouring a Jewish writer, Richard Wimier, a contemporary of Kafka.

The Belgian Council has allocated funds for the restoration and preservation of the ancient Prague cemetery. —(J.C.)

**Polish Award**

Nacmamm Kramarz, a veteran Jewish Communist and revolutionary, gaolled for 13 years under the Soviet, was one of 30 Jews, including nine women, who received Polish State awards to mark the 47th anniversary of the Russian Revolution in 1917.

**Wroclaw War Crimes Trial**

Two Poles are on trial in Wroclaw (formerly Breslau), charged with co-operating with the Gestapo in the murder of more than 100 Jewish men, women and children in Breslau, Poland, during the war. The victims formed the entire Jewish community of Breslau.

**Israelis Visit U.S.S.R.**

Members of the Israel-Russia Friendship Society paid a ten-day visit to the Soviet Union. Moscow radio gave much prominence to the visit. In an interview broadcast by the station a Tal Avi surgon expressed his admiration for Soviet medical institutions, while the leader of the visiting party said that Israelis would never forget that the Soviet Union had played the major part in routing the fascist gangsters. Professor Abram Rubinstein, a lecturer in modern Hebrew at Tel Aviv University, the Flemist nationalist party, —(J.C.)

**Gift Parcels Scorned**

Lithuanians have been warned by Vilna radio not to write letters to relatives abroad asking for clothing and other commodities. This created the impression that Soviet citizens were short of clothes and other articles and was used as an element of anti-Soviet propaganda. —(J.C.)

**BELGIUM EXTENDS PROSECUTION LIMIT**

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives agreed to extend by ten years the 20-year limit on the prosecution of Nazi war criminals. All Catholic, Socialist and Liberal members voted for the extension. Five members of Volksunion, the Flemish nationalist party, voted against the proposal. The Minister of Justice told the chamber that 1,338 people sentenced to death in Belgium during the war if the time limit was not extended. —(J.C.)

**ZAMBIAN JEWS**

To mark the establishment of the new Republic of Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia), a special prayer for the President was composed by a Jewish Member of the Zambian Parliament, and recited. There are some 600 Jews living in Zambia.
In the 'seventies of the last century an institution, intended to raise the cultural level of the common people, was founded by an Anglican clergyman, Toynbee. Free lectures, simply expressed, were delivered in London and usually refreshments were also served. After the death of its founder in 1883 this institution, Toynbee Hall, was extended to Jewish conditions in certain large cities. The Lodges took it in turn to look after the communal synagogue. Since the communal synagogue opened and it was therefore used as a Succah, *as Unked with the factory premises by a large space*, a member of the Lodge, Caspar Lichtenstein, made it necessary to hold Kiddush in two or three shifts, many people who did not like waiting gladly took the opportunity of going there, to reminisce about his Rhine-Hessian background and to speak about his long residence in the U.S.A.

Later the factory building became too small and the Toynbee Hall was removed to different, better located and more spacious quarters. The factory had been occupied by my teachers, Dr. Hildesheimer and Dr. Munk. My most pleasant childhood memories are associated with the rooms of the Toynbee Hall. At first it was located in a former hat factory which had belonged to a member of the Lodge, Caspar Lichtenstein. The family lived in the front building, which was linked with the factory premises by a large veranda. The roof of the veranda could be opened and it was therefore used as a Succah. The house lay in the Kaiserstrasse opposite the communal synagogue. Since the communal Succah was not nearly large enough, which made it necessary to hold Kiddush in two or three shifts, many people who did not like waiting gladly took the opportunity of going there, to reminisce about his Rhine-Hessian background and to speak about his long residence in the U.S.A.

Some decades previously had sometimes been used for the Succah, but who was also active in politics and concerned with research on Heine, to Albert Karpeles, who was particularly concerned with research on his background and to speak about his long residence in the U.S.A.

Later the factory building became too small and the Toynbee Hall was removed to different, better located and more spacious quarters. The old synagoge of the Adass Jisroel in the Gipsestrasse had been closed in 1904 after the communist seizure of the old synagogues in the city. Sometimes a small minyan was still held on Shabbat in the old building, but otherwise the house stood empty. The Lodges were glad to take the opportunity and about 1910 transferred the Toynbee Hall to the synagogue building, with which so many memories were linked. I spent many pleasant and interesting evenings there.

I think of Rabbi Dr. Ackermann from Brandenburg, who not only delivered a simply expressed lecture there, but also appeared as a pianist in the artistic part of the evening. My first shy attempts as a lecturer were made there in the years 1911 and 1912. It was an old experience to stand in the pulpit that had been occupied by my teachers, Dr. Hildesheimer and Dr. Munk.

My most pleasant experience was a lecture by the eye specialist, Dr. Salomon Hildesheimer, who was more widely known by his nickname, "Pom". He was the son of Dr. Hirsch Hildesheimer and the grandson of Rabbi Dr. Arierl Hildesheimer, the founder of the Adass Jisroel community. "Pom" Hildesheimer delivered a lecture and then, like Dr. Ackermann, also appeared in the second, artistic part of the evening. There he recited some of his own poems, one of which has become particularly well known. He described the achievements of those days, such as the motor bus, electric tram, telephone, etc. (they had not yet progressed as far as radio and the atom bomb), and closed each verse with the refrain: "Unsere Owaus Awoasaunus haben ozser dran gedacht!" Then came the final verse, which was directed at this room and only fitted a member of the Hildesheimer family. It ran something like this:

*Diese alten heiligen Räume*
*Sind von Jugend mir vertraut*
*Meine ersten Kindertraeume haben in ihnen ich geschaut,*
*Dazu in diesen heiligen Räumen meine Spasse wer's belacht!*
*Meine Owaus Awoasaunus haben ozser dran gedacht!*

Here it has only been possible to give a short glimpse at the activities of the Toynbee Hall. The expression "Winter Help" was only invented later, but spiritual winter help was surely provided in this warm atmosphere even in those days.
A LEGACY

by Freud

Josef Maitlis

Immediate tasks and plans, and to assure themselves, if possible, of the benevolent support and collaboration of the London Institute.

When I, as a member, sent the committee's greetings to Freud, he quickly replied with a warm and friendliness characteristic of him, at the same time proudly professing himself a Jew. He wrote: "I was very pleased to have your greetings in London. You probably know that I am glad and proud to profess that I belong to Jewry, whereas my attitude to all religions, and therefore also to ours, is one of critical rejection". When he had "recovered from the recent events in Vienna and the fatigue due to the subsequent journey" he would "be glad to have a visit from you". Unfortunately, as he said in a second letter, also written by hand, his health was "not so good as you wish and as I myself could desire. Nevertheless, in the letter of June 23, he expressed the hope that we could soon go to see him; he wanted, however, to telephone me the following week and arrange a suitable time for the visit. But he was too broken down in health, his troubles became more acute and he still needed care and rest.

Visit to Maresfield Gardens

Not until November 7, 1938 (two days before Crystal Night in Germany) was a delegation of the London YIVO Committee received by Freud. The delegation comprised Dr. I. N. Steinberg (the former Commissar of Justice in Lenin's Cabinet, later leader of the Freiland Movement), the Anglo-Jewish writer Joseph Leftwich and the writer of these lines. In the roomy study of his pleasant house at 20 Maresfield Gardens in Hampstead, a man of medium height, thin and frail, but with a good-humoured, friendly smile, came to meet us. It was the old Freud who showed before us, upright, with a rather sceptical, yet friendly expression. And his eyes had still their old brilliance, the passionate fire of the seeker after truth. His expressive forehead bespoke depth of character and serenity. We had before us a man of true stature: unperturbed and honest, critical and upright, a man of science, an indefatigable fighter—a man all of a piece. Thus the Gaon, R. Eliahu of Vilna, must have looked. Soon he stretched out his delicate hand to us in greeting. Quickly a friendly atmosphere reigned between the host and his guests.

Freud spoke quietly and with calm certitude. His voice was even, yet from time to time he noticed difficulties of speech occasioned by the apparatus he had had in his chin since an operation. Often his otherwise serene face showed signs of pain, which—accentuated by the apparatus—made it difficult for him to control quickly. And his whole behaviour also changed. Once more his face had regained its lively expression, the wrinkles on his forehead disappeared as if by magic and his eyes had their old brilliance. The tone of his voice grew warmer and soon he was the spirited and witty leader of the conversation, full of humour and great wisdom.

The conversation revolved round the tasks and work of the institutes in London and its London department. We wanted to secure Freud's supporting and guiding collaboration. He assured us that he would continue to take a keen interest in the work of YIVO and that our work was very close to his heart. He had, he added, "common interests and feelings" with us, but, owing to his illness, and as he was almost an invalid, he could not take on any new tasks. The conversation now turned to questions concerning his scientific work, his struggle for the freedom of the researcher, which he carried on impartially all his life long. His face lit up when he spoke of these matters. He added modestly, with a smile that said a lot: "...one thus has occasion to talk about oneself".

In the course of the conversation Freud talked about antisemitism. We know, of course, that in his earliest youth and later in his academic career, he had been shown unmistakable signs of Austrian antisemitism. His proud avowal of his Jewishness and of the values of Jewry, despite his critical attitude to the religion, was that of a dignified and self-confident Jew. "We are all of the same blood", he said emphatically. "At bottom they are all antisemites", he continued. "Perhaps here and there this is only latent, but antisemitism is there. Certainly there are praiseworthy exceptions, such as Cocteau-Calegri, for instance, and his book on antisemitism" ("The Essence of Antisemitism", appeared as early as 1901 and went through several editions, the last in 1930), "in which he takes the greatest pains to be just to us. But except for that the masses, broadly speaking, are antisemitic here as well. There"—thus Freud ended his remarks with resignation.

Freud continued that he had found much friendship in England, and that since his arrival he had met with much sympathy and love. He confirmed with a certain amount of
A LEGACY BY FREUD

(Continued from previous page)

satisfaction that he had received moving declarations of friendship, many telegrams and flowers. “How does the beginning of ‘La Belle Hélène’ run so nicely?” I see nothing but flowers”, he added with a gentle smile. But now, he feared, he would lose all this sympathy. His latest book, “Moses and Monotheism”, just about to appear, would be regarded as an attack on religion, specially Monotheism, just about to appear, would be regarded as an attack on religion, specially Monotheism.

“We Jews”, so reads this noteworthy document, “have always held spiritual values in high esteem, we are bound by means of ideas and to them we owe our preservation up to the present day. One event in our history has always seemed to me to be exemplary, that was when Rabbi ben Sakkai elicited from the conqueror, after the destruction of the Temple, permission to build the first institute of Jewish knowledge in the world.

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At a meeting of young Germans in London, Rabbi Dr. G. Salzberger gave a stimulating talk about his experiences as a German Jew before 1933, under the Nazi regime and after the war.

Like the individual, he stated, each nation, too, has its characteristic traits, though, when trying to define them, one has to beware of unjustified generalisations. The Germans had been described as a people of poets and thinkers, and they had also excelled in the field of music. On the other hand, they had developed an uncritical and unreserved belief in authority, especially in military authority. But for such an attitude, the happenings under the Nazi dictatorship would not have been conceivable. The speaker gave examples of the sufferings of the Jews in Germany between 1933 and 1939, stressing that those who were unable to emigrate had to endure a much more cruel fate.

Turning to the position after the war, he said that he considered it as one of his tasks to encourage those Germans who were of good will. Therefore, he followed invitations to address meetings in German cities, e.g., during Brotherhood Week. On such occasions, he had noticed a deep interest in Judaism and Jewry, especially amongst young Germans who were children or even unborn when the atrocities against the Jews were perpetrated. These young people had had no part in the happenings and could not be blamed for them.

The audience listened to the talk with an attention rarely experienced at public meetings, and the ensuing debate testified not only to the close contact which the speaker had established with the listeners, but also to the urge of young people to clarify their own attitude to a problem very much on their minds.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the “Arbeitskreis 1961”, a committee comprising, amongst others, the Ministers of the German Protestant and Catholic Congregations in London and former refugees from Germany. Its first Chairman was the late Dr. Alfred Wiener. After his death, he was succeeded by Mr. Herbert Sulzbach, who only recently was awarded the Federal German Cross of Merit, First Class, in recognition of his work for the promotion of understanding between Germans and Jews and between Great Britain and the Federal Republic.

The Arbeitskreis addresses itself to young Germans who are in this country as students, trainees, au pair girls or household helps. The meetings take place at about monthly intervals and their subjects are connected with questions of Germany’s past and present as well as with the life in this country. The talks are given by expert German and English speakers and are followed by lively discussions. At the next meeting on Wednesday, January 27th, at 8 p.m., Dr. Kamperick, of the B.B.C. German Section, himself a member of a group of young anti-Nazi resistance fighters, will speak about “Deutsche Jugend im Widerstand”. The meetings are held in the CVJM, 35 Craven Terrace, W.2 (Underground Lancaster Gate and Paddington, Buses 12 and 88 to Lancaster Gate and 27 and 38 to Paddington). It would be appreciated if readers who know young Germans drew their attention to the work of the “Arbeitskreis”. Programmes may be obtained from the German CVJM.

Address by Rabbi Dr. G. Salzberger
LORD MARKS

Lord Marks, Chairman and Managing Director of Marks and Spencer, died in London at the age of 76. He was born in Manchester as the son of an immigrant from Poland, Michael Marks, who, in partnership with Tom Spencer, started the Penny Bazaars which were to become the foundation of the chain-store empire. Simon Marks was knighted in 1944 and created a baron in 1961. His achievements in business, coupled with his concern for the welfare of his employees, were widely praised in the obituaries published in the national press. Lord Marks was also a munificent philanthropist and gave considerable sums to British concerns, including gifts of over £160,000 to University College and over £150,000 to the Royal College of Surgeons.

From his early youth Lord Marks was closely associated with Zionism. As a friend of Chaim Weizmann he was one of the founders of what came to be known as the Manchester school of Zionist ideology. He took part in the discussions which led to the Balfour Declaration and substantially contributed to funds required for building up Israel. When, in 1933, the Central British Fund was founded to meet the emergency for the German Jews, he agreed to become one of the Directors of the Appeal. He served on the Council of the C.B.F. for many years and was later made one of the C.B.F.’s Hon. Presidents.

The AJR and the Council of Jews from Germany have sent messages of sympathy to the family of the late Lord Marks.

PROFESSOR ARTHUR NUSSBAUM

Professor Arthur Nussbaum died in New York on November 22 in his 87th year. He was an authority on Commercial and International Private Law. Until 1933 he was a widely recognized Professor at Berlin University. When he had to emigrate he was offered hospitality by Columbia University which enabled him to continue his research and teaching activities. He has several standard works, both in German and in English, to his credit. Professor Nussbaum also took an active interest in Jewish affairs. When he was still a young lecturer he published a monograph to which his teacher, Franz von Lissitz, wrote the preface, unmasking the ritual murder legend. For many years he was a Board member of the “Central-Verein”.

PROFESSOR FRIEDRICH HERTZ

The economist and sociologist Professor Friedrich Hertz passed away in London on November 20, 86 years old. He was born in Vienna where he was Counselor at the Austrian Chancellery for 12 years from 1899. In 1930 he became Professor of Sociology at Halle University. Accused of complicity at the time of the Reichstag fire, he returned to Vienna in 1933 and, after the “Anschluss”, emigrated to England. His works include “Rasse und Kultur” (1925) in which he exposes the fallacies of H. S. Chamberlain’s race theories. His last work was a trilogy, “The Development of the German Mind”.

FELIX WELTSCH

Dr. Felix Weltisch died in Jerusalem a few weeks after his 80th birthday. As a distinguished philosopher he played a prominent part in the Jewish life of Prague, his city of birth. He was also editor of the Jewish periodical “Selbstwehr.” At the same time, he held a responsible position with the Prague University Library. After his emigration in 1939 he worked with the Jewish National and University Library in Jerusalem. He was also closely associated with the activities of the organisations of Jews from Central Europe, many of whose leaders were his personal friends.

Felix Weltisch wrote a number of remarkable philosophical books, most of them in German, e.g., “Das Wagnis der Mitte. Ein Beitrag zur Ethik und Politik der Zeit” (1938). His last great book, “Nature. Ethics and Politics”, was published only in Hebrew. He was one of the two most intimate friends of Franz Kafka (the other being Max Brod), and one of his works deals with “Religion and Humor in Kafka’s Life and Work”.

JULIUS GOLDSCHMIDT

The art dealer, Mr. Julius Goldschmidt, died in London. Born in Frankfurt (Main) in 1885, he became a member of the celebrated firm of J. M. S. Goldschmidt, which had been founded in 1859 by his father and his two uncles. In 1935 he moved to London. “His interests from the start were canalized in sculpture and he was the best connoisseur of Renaissance bronzes of his time”, writes Mr. John Pope-Hennessy in The Times. Mr. Goldschmidt was also a member of the London Committee set up for the preparation of a History of the Jews in Frankfurt.

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MUNICH

The City of Munich extends its sincerest good wishes to its former fellow-citizens.

The City Council would be very pleased to hear from you and to be informed of your present address. We would then regularly supply you with news on happenings in our City, thus bringing you again into contact with your former home town.

STADTRAT DER LANDESHAUPTSTADT MUENCHEN
IN MEMORY OF TWO ARTISTS

Irene Triesch

Although unknown to the younger generation, Irene Triesch will still be remembered by many. She took her own life in a holiday home near London, a few years ago, and the news was a shock to those who knew her. She was 87 years old, one of the famous pianists, and had given many concerts throughout the world. Irene Triesch started as a member of Otto Brahms's ensemble at Berlin's Lessing-Theater, until Radek Berrera and Carl Meinhardt put her under contract. She played Lady Macbeth, Strindberg's "Kronbaut", partnered by Paul Wegener, and Hedda Gabler, with Leopold Lindberg, Kurt Horwitz, Ernst Ginsberg, Erwin Kaiser, Wolfgang Heinz, von Bockendorf and many others have to thank her for still being alive. After a few years in London, Irene Triesch started as a member of the famous Berlin's Schauspielhaus. She was known for her roles in Schiller's "Don Carlos" and Shakespeare's "Hamlet", and her unique voice and ability to express herself on stage were a delight to audiences around the world. Her career was cut short by her own decision to end her life, a decision that left many, including her fans, shocked and saddened.

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FAMILY EVENTS

Entries in the column Family Events are free to readers, with the condition that they should be sent in by the 18th of the month.

Birthdays

Löw.—Mrs. Anna Löw (nee Hol­loway), of 50 Willoughby Road, London, N.W.12, will celebrate her 80th birthday on January 19.

Trellet.—Dr. Theodor Trellet (for­merly of Berne, E), of 144.1.42 Road, London, N.W.11, will celebrate his 80th birthday on January 25.

Will.—Mr. Louis Will (formerly Schoenlanke), of 22 Dingwall Gardens, London, N.W.11, will celebrate his 94th birthday on January 15.

BELSIZE PARK WIZO GROUP

invite you to a lecture on

ISRAEL'S FOREIGN POLICY

by Mr. H. M. Sharon,

Press Attaché at the Israeli Embassy, London

Thursday, Feb. 4, 8 p.m.

51 Belsize Square, N.W.3

(New Liberal Jewish Congregation)

GOLDMANN ON JEWISH SURVIVAL

Delivering the Herbert Samuel commemorative lecture of the British Friends of the Hebrew University in London, Dr. Nahum Goldmann made the forecast that the present century might turn out to be a most difficult one for the Jewish survival. Throughout centuries of persecution and poverty, he said, the Jewish people in the Diaspora had left for German speaking territories many times, but he bad times. The new problem which had arisen was how to survive as a distinctive community when it seemed comparatively easy to be a Jew.

No Jewish community, including that of Russia, was in any serious physical danger, but Russian Jewry's survival as a community with ties to Jewish religion and Jewish culture and with links to the Jewish people outside was in danger. The Russian Government, said Dr. Goldmann, was not conducting "a conscious anti-Semitism policy," but the effect of the totalitarian system was a grave threat to minorities generally. This type of threat was not confined only to the totalitarian regimes. It was spreading in the newly established States outside the Nazi-governed territories.

MISSING PERSONS

Personal Enquiries

Deutsch.—Will Mrs. Edith Deutsch (nee Reinfeld), born 5.3.1909, in Vienna, who came to England in 1938 and is thought to have married Mr. Sanders (formerly Schlamowicz), communícate with Dr. Y. Gruvin, 101 Yehuda Halevi Street, Tel Aviv, as her address is wanted by Ing. Richard Deutsch.

Enquiries by AJR

Berger.—Horst Berger, last known address, 25 Vivian Way, London, N.W.3, son of Mrs. Bertha Berger, last known to be resident in Cologne. Wanted in connection with a restitution claim.

Hakansson.—Mrs. Leonore Hakans­son (nee Wulf), born 27.4.1889, in Berlin, last-known address 91 Gilling Court Grove, Lon­don, N.W.3, wanted in connection with a restitution claim.

Handler.—Mrs. Ani Handler, who lived during the war in Belgrad, Yugoslavia, and after the war she ran a fancy shop, Believed to have come to Vienna.

Wicseck.—Mrs. Agnes Wicseck (nee Weisz), last-known address 79 Chatsworth Road, London, N.W.2, wanted in connection with a restitution claim.
INTERNATIONALES ERBRECHT
Ein neues Quellenwerk

Professor Frieda Wunderlich 80

The authority on social science, Professor Dr. Frieda Wunderlich, recently celebrated her 80th birthday on November 2, 1964. From 1954 to 1963 she was professor at the “Berufspädagogische Instituts” in Berlin. She also edited the periodical “Soziale Werte” and headed the “Buro fuer Sozialpolitik”. After her emigration Professor Wunderlich taught at the New School for Social Research in New York. Though she retired several years ago she is still active as a research worker and as late as 1968 published a monograph entitled “Fahrer und Farm Labor in the Russian Zone of Germany.” She was awarded an Honorary Doctorate by the University of Cologne in 1964.

WILL ESSINGER 80

Mr. Will Essinger (formerly Mannheim), a brother of the late Miss Anna Essinger, celebrated his 80th birthday on November 1 with his family and his friends. Mr. Essinger is well known through his activities in the Zionist Movement and through his collection of old and classic works on bees.

AJR GLASGOW

At the annual general meeting held by the Society of Jewish Refugees on Sunday, November 22, 1964, the following office-bearers were elected: Chairman, Mr. B. N. Bergmann; honorary treasurer, Miss Ilse Fuss; honorary auditor, Mr. J. Singer; delegates to the Glasgow Jewish Representative Council, Mr. B. N. Bergmann and Mr. J. Singer.

The Society of Jewish Refugees in Glasgow is affiliated to the Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain. It holds monthly meetings for members and friends, whose interests it protects.

Through its delegates it keeps in contact with the community. At the moment it supports the Thank-You Britain Fund, whereby lasting expression will be given of the gratitude felt by the refugees to the British people.

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SCIENTISTS AND MILITARY AID

Although Bonn has failed to deny reports that West Germany has provided military aid for Israel, the larger and more responsible German newspapers continued to show understanding of Israel's security situation and demanded that the Government should take a clear and proper stand on the question of relations with Israel. Only the most extremist newspapers denounced this alleged military aid, but it was suggested by some papers that Israel should realize that nothing can be done to halt the activities of German scientists in Egypt or to extend the statute of limitations on the prosecution of war criminals.

Two scientists, Dr. Hang Jensen and Dr. Wolfgang Gentner, of Heidelberg, on their return from a visit to Israel have denied military co-operation between West German and Israeli atomic research experts. They said that their associations with Israeli colleagues were the same as those maintained with more than fifty scientists from many other countries. A recent statement by the official spokesman of the West German Government in Bonn that West Germany was co-operating with Israel in the peaceful use of atomic energy was described as untrue by the two men. There were no plans to extend co-operation beyond basic research, they said.

PLEAS FOR DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

In an Open Letter, addressed to Federal Parliament President Gerstenmaier, Chancellor Ebert and Foreign Minister Schroeder, 14 well-known university professors called for the establishment of diplomatic relations between Germany and Israel and for effective measures against the activities of German scientists in Egypt. The signatories include Professor D. Gollwitzer and the Nobel Prize winner Professor Max Born. Professors of all German universities will be asked to associate themselves with the appeal.

A plea for diplomatic recognition was also made by Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the Bavarian Section of the Christian Democratic Party, in an article published in the weekly Der Stern.

Collection of Signatures Illegal?

The Federal Board of Employers' Organisations in Duesseldorf has criticised the campaign for West Germany's diplomatic recognition of Israel which is being conducted among employees of West German firms by the Trade Union Federation. In a circular the employers' board points out that the collection of signatures for the appeal is illegal as this is a political issue and political activities of any kind within firms are not allowed by German law.

CO-OPERATION IN HOUSING SCHEME

According to Herr Georg Leber, trade union leader and member of the board of directors of Neue Heimat, the building company of the West German trade unions, it is possible that Neue Heimat may co-operate with Rasoo, the Israeli construction company, in the erection of 3,000 housing units near Tel Aviv. Herr Leber, who recently returned from a visit to Israel, said that the project would cost 50 million marks.

SOUTH AFRICAN JEWRY AND APARTHEID

London Lecture of Dr. de Blank

This year's Robert Waley Cohen Memorial Lecture under the auspices of the Council of Christians and Jews and delivered by the Right Rev. Joost de Blank (Canon of Westminster, formerly Archbishop of Cape Town) who spoke about 'Inter-Race Relationships'. Sir Henry d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, M.P., was in the chair.

In the course of his address Dr. de Blank said that the whole matter of inter-race relationships had been bedevilled by man's refusal to live up to the conception of brotherhood of all men, as it is taught by the great religions.

After dealing with the evils of apartheid he said: "Among the most valued opponents of segregation in South Africa have been some Jews, but by no means all. This came as a somewhat shattering shock to me. I was quite certain that the Jews, who, alas, know what it means to be discriminated against, will be the chief enemy of any discrimination policy against other people. And it is by no means always the religious Jews in South Africa who have been most forthcoming and courageous in the conflict. It is said that official Jewry, through its South African Board of Deputies, has been pathetically reluctant to speak and work boldly for racial justice. Indeed, on one occasion its secretary camed to see me to apologise for the weakness of its witness. It was disheartening but understandable. The Jews had suffered so much themselves. The flames of antisemitism had burned so dangerously brightly in South Africa during the years of Hitler's war that perhaps they were bound to be timorous."

However, whilst it might be easy to criticise the position in countries overseas, we had only to think of places on the Western Cape, like Netting Hill to realise that we, too, had to stand the test.