

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

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

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

## GERMANY RESTORED

### The Obligation of Sovereignty

TEN years after the Hitler war, Germany has regained her independence. It is so far only one half that is free, but the prospect of the half securing the whole will henceforth be constantly present, and so great events are once more in the saddle. It would be wrong to pretend that, however reasonable in some ways, the prospect is entirely reassuring. German unity has a tradition of Blood and Iron, and many memories were sadly stirred when, at the Bonn ceremony of independence, "words of acclamation" were spoken by Dr. Hans Globke, the official commentator of the Nuremberg Laws, who, in spite of protests, retains his power as head of the Federal Chancellery.

It is probably true that so long as Dr. Adenauer stays at the helm no extravagance need be expected in major policy. His authority has so far kept old and new Nazis securely in check, and the country's prosperity from which the authority draws some strength, is remarkable. But for all that, it seems not premature to consider what may happen when he goes, and how will less seasoned statesmen administer the trust of independence which he won? Is Germany passing through another Stresemann period?

#### Ten Years after 1918

As ten years have lapsed since the end of the second war, the mind almost automatically strolls back to the tenth year after the first war. At that time, Germany was not yet quite free, yet she was full of promise. Most encouraging elections took place—five years before Hitler's advent. The Reichstag elections of May 1928 showed, says a historian, that "a new hopefulness was beginning to pervade the land. Germans were regaining faith in themselves. As their economic prospects brightened, as Germany's position in the world improved, they became less responsive to chauvinistic and reactionary propaganda." In the midst of a prosperity much like the present, "all Hitler's and Goebbels' skill as agitators made little headway," writes the British author of the recent Hitler biography, Alan Bullock. The Nazis were then (as they have been now) soundly defeated. Says an American historian: "There was no indication whatever that better days were in store for them."

To all appearances there is none now. Well may Dr. Adenauer assure the British public, as he did the other day, that present fears of a revival of militarism and Nazism are "unjustified," and it was certainly good to hear from the new German Foreign Secretary, Dr. von Brentano, that "the politicians of the Federal Republic are not wavering and hesitant people like the last

leaders of the Weimar Republic." Yet from time to time truly disquieting symptoms come to light which must try the most generous goodwill and the sincerest trust. Some characteristic instances are reported elsewhere in this issue. They go far to set at nought the hope that ten years after Hitler's fall the hearts have indeed been cleansed.

But if it is true that the old spirit has been exorcised and if the new leaders are strong and resolute, one token remains which will, as none other can, win confidence in, as well as add dignity to, the new sovereignty—the

#### Austria's Freedom

Much the same considerations must hold good for Austria, which has been restored to undivided freedom. The happy day of May 15, 1955, when the Big Four met at Vienna to sign the Austrian Treaty, was certainly an occasion for universal and sincere rejoicing. But, as the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Macmillan, pointed out, for Austria itself it was "also a day of challenge." Such a challenge is presented by the Jewish claim to redress for the wrongs. It is the challenge of the choice between the letter and the spirit.

It is probably true that according to the letter Austria has a specious title to demur. There is some force in her argument that not all the hysteria shown at the *Anschluss* was spontaneous; much of it was highly organised. But he would be bold indeed who were to assert that it was anything less than a majority that welcomed the union, even with

### Anniversary Thoughts on the Hitler War

The tenth anniversary of Hitler's fall was widely and characteristically discussed in the German press. Reflections worthy of the occasion appeared in the *Frankfurter Rundschau*, where the editor, Karl Gerold, recalled "the infinite, immeasurable suffering caused by us in the world": "What we have to remember on this anniversary (and not only on this day) are the dead that lie strewn along a 12 years' road of German history. More than six million murdered Jewish fellow-men and women lie on that road... Likewise, the many millions of dead who perished as a result of political persecution and, in historical association with it, in the war." It is pointed out that all of Germany's present problems are directly due to Hitlerism, which could only be overcome "when we begin to realise that it befits us to search our hearts."

Very different was the tone of an editorial in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine*, where the writer, Erich Dombrowski, used the opportunity of laying about the "shame and disgrace" not of Hitler's crimes but of "the victors' lust for revenge." Glorifying the "desperate struggle against a coalition of the whole world," he actually wrote: "To the inescapable defeat was added the shame and disgrace of the victors who were trying, in the teeth of the truth, to fasten upon the German people a collective guilt which was to outlaw them for all time. It was this mental aberration, this hatred, this lust for revenge, which produced among the intoxicated

unrelenting effort to make speedy amends for the crimes committed by the last independent German Government. Now that Germany is once more a sovereign power, equal among equals, an auspicious opportunity offers to reaffirm the solemn resolution of September 1951. There is an opportunity, too, for the Federal Government to endorse the enlightened confession of their new Foreign Secretary that for him "politics have always been, and will always remain, a matter of morality." The sure test of such a policy is a generous treatment of restitution. And the time is now. Indeed, at this memorable juncture, it may fitly be asked: If not now, when?

Hitler, even years after Hitler had revealed the horror of his regime. It would have been a genuine Nazi majority perhaps no more than was ever produced in Germany, but it is no use denying that the slogan "One People, One Reich, One Führer" was cheerfully followed by many more than to-day care to remember.

Austria cannot honestly claim to have been a Nazi-occupied country in the sense that, e.g., France was, or Holland or Denmark. Hers is a very different case. She has been absolved by the Big Four of all responsibility for the war. But no power can blot out her measure of responsibility for the cruel injustices inflicted on the Jews. As she is free again, it must be hoped she will remember that freedom has little meaning except under the law which enjoins that wrongs shall be righted.

#### victors the Morgenthau Plan."

Even if the details were correct—actually in the year of victory the Morgenthau Plan had been abandoned—this remarkable example of an inability to shed the figments of Nazi propaganda must be particularly disturbing in a newspaper with a claim to be considered a responsible organ of public opinion.

By and large, the *Manchester Guardian* Bonn Correspondent writes, "the papers are full of accounts of the Allies' alleged mistakes... There are also plenty of recollections of Hitler's mistakes, but comparatively few of his crimes."

One notable voice was raised in warning against the current mood of self-satisfaction and anti-Allied recrimination. Professor Gollwitzer, the theologian of Bonn University, called for remembrance of Nazi inhumanity as a "duty": "We must always be thinking of 1933, too, when we say 1945."

Elsewhere in Europe the anniversary was celebrated in a somewhat chastened mood. A shadow was cast not only by the thought of a possibly defiant Russia, but also by the sight of a fast re-arming Germany. In France, wrote *The Times* Paris Correspondent, "many people inevitably reflected, with a certain sadness, that the tenth anniversary of the common victory over an aggressive Germany also coincided with the restoration of sovereignty to Germany and the putting into motion of arrangements which will rearm the Germans."

## RESTITUTION NEWS

### CLAIMS AGAINST AUSTRIA

The Joint Executive Board for Jewish Claims on Austria, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Nahum Goldmann, had a meeting in Paris where it received reports of the delegation which it had sent early last month to Vienna for negotiations with the Austrian Government. The delegation reported that, after discussions with Chancellor Raab and other members of the Austrian Government and on the strength of communications received from the Chancellor, a basis has been established for legislative and administrative measures which would alleviate the needs of Jewish victims of the Nazi regime in Austria, especially of those who were forced to emigrate. The Joint Executive Board decided to accept an invitation by Chancellor Raab to send experts to Vienna this month to discuss with representatives of the Government the measures necessary.

### U.R.O. PROGRESS

The United Restitution Organisation has assisted 23,452 claimants who have been putting forward claims to the amount of \$55,000,000, it was stated by Mr. Saul Kagan, Executive Secretary of the Jewish Claims Conference which supports URO. He said that about \$8 million out of the \$55 million have so far been realised. While undoubtedly a serious effort was being made by Western Germany, payment of indemnification was "progressing at a regrettably slow rate," Mr. Kagan declared.

A strong attack on the procrastination practised in restitution matters was launched by the *Nürnberg Nachrichten* in a leading article entitled "Not Doing Enough." It was stated that the total sum involved—roughly, DM.3,000m.—was considerably less than one year's expenditure on rearmament. Attention was said to be given to former Nazi civil servants claiming compensation while obstacles were being put in the way of victims of Nazi persecution.

### FRISTABLAUF

Die Frist für die Anmeldung von Ansprüchen auf Grund des Bundesentschädigungsgesetzes läuft am

30. September 1955

ab. Bis zu diesem Zeitpunkt müssen diejenigen Verfolgten, die auf Grund des Gesetzes antragsberechtigt sind, ihre Ansprüche wegen Schaden an Leben, Körper und Gesundheit, Freiheit, Eigentum und Vermögen und beruflichem und wirtschaftlichem Fortkommen angemeldet haben.

Eine ausführliche Darstellung des Gesetzes war in der Sonderbeilage zu AJR Information, September 1953, veröffentlicht, von der Exemplare auf Bestellung bei der AJR erhältlich sind (1s. plus Porto).

Es wird eindringlich darauf hingewiesen, dass Geschädigte, die den Antrag nicht fristgemäss einreichen, ihrer Ansprüche verlustig gehen. Es wird gebeten, auch Freunde und Bekannte auf den Fristablauf hinzuweisen.

### PAYMENTS IN HESSE AND BAVARIA

The 1955-56 budget for the Land of Hesse provides for \$3,994,000 for indemnification purposes. Since 1948 Hesse has paid out \$20 million.

The Bavarian Parliament appropriated some £20,000 for each of the next two fiscal years as a subsidy to the congregations affiliated with the Bavarian Association of Jewish Communities. The total amount of all subsidies will eventually be deducted from the compensation due for the synagogues destroyed in the November 1938 pogrom.

In a speech at Munich, commemorating the liberation from Dachau, the Bavarian Prime Minister, Dr. Högnner, a Socialist, reproached the Germans with forgetting too soon. The survivors, he said, were not thinking of retribution but "they raise their cry for justice for the victims of persecution who, after ten years, are still waiting for a modest token of appreciation."

In Bavaria released war criminals who can prove that they are not liable to prosecution according to German law are to get the same benefits as late homecomers from war captivity, e.g., housing credits up to DM.5,000 and a "reconstruction loan" up to DM.35,000.

### STEUERERSTATTUNGEN FUER WIEDERGUTMACHUNGSLEISTUNGEN

Das Bundesministerium der Finanzen gibt bekannt:

Soweit Steuerpflichtige für Wiedergutmachungsleistungen wegen Schaden im beruflichen und wirtschaftlichen Fortkommen, die auf Grund des Bundesergänzungsgesetzes vom 18.9.1953 oder der Wiedergutmachungsgesetze der Länder gewährt worden sind, Steuern entrichtet haben, werden ihnen diese Steuern auf Antrag erstattet. Das gilt insbesondere auch für die Zeit vor dem 1.1.1955.

Dagegen werden Steuern für Bezüge aus einem aus Wiedergutmachungsgründen neu begründeten, oder wiederbegründeten, Dienstverhältnis und für Bezüge aus einem früheren Dienstverhältnis, die aus Wiedergutmachungsgründen neu gewährt oder wieder gewährt werden, nicht erstattet. Solche Bezüge sind vielmehr auch künftig steuerpflichtig. Darnach kommt insbesondere eine Erstattung von Steuern für Leistungen auf Grund des Gesetzes zur Regelung der Wiedergutmachung nationalsozialistischen Unrechts für Angehörige des öffentlichen Dienstes nicht in Betracht.

### ENGLISCH-DEUTSCHES DOPPELBESTEUERUNGS-ABKOMMEN IN KRAFT

Im Bundesgesetzblatt Teil II No. 11 vom 6.5.55 (S.611) ist das Gesetz vom 4.5.55 über das Abkommen zwischen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und Grossbritannien zur Vermeidung der Doppelbesteuerung vom 18.8.54 veröffentlicht worden. Damit ist nunmehr das Abkommen in Kraft getreten.

### HYPOTHEKENGEWINNABGABE

Gemäss § 137 des Gesetzes über den Lastenausgleich sollte die Erhebung und Gestaltung der Hypothekengewinnabgabe in den Fällen, in denen das Grundstück am 21.8.48 einer rückerstattungsberechtigten Person entzogen war, durch Rechtsverordnung entsprechend den Grundsätzen dieses Gesetzes geregelt werden. Diese Regelung wird jetzt in einer 15. Durchführungsverordnung zum L.A.G. erfolgen, deren Entwurf in der Sitzung des Bundesrats vom 6.5.55 zur Beratung stand. Nach Veröffentlichung der Verordnung werden wir hierüber berichten.

### NEUE BEAMTEN-BESTIMMUNGEN

Die Bundesregierung hat beim Bundestag einen Gesetzesentwurf zur Änderung des Gesetzes zur Regelung der Wiedergutmachung nationalsozialistischen Unrechts für Angehörige des Öffentlichen Dienstes eingebracht, das vom Bundestag in seiner Sitzung am 27. April 1955 dem Wiedergutmachungsausschuss überwiesen worden ist. Dieser Gesetzesentwurf enthält soweit im Ausland lebende Geschädigte in Frage kommen, zwei wichtige neue Bestimmungen.

#### A.o. Professoren und Privatdozenten

1. Bisher wurde ausserordentlichen Professoren und Privatdozenten eine Wiedergutmachung versagt, weil davon ausgegangen wurde, dass diese weder Beamte noch Angestellte des öffentlichen Dienstes waren. Die durch Naziverfolgung geschädigten nichtbeamteten ausserordentlichen Professoren und Privatdozenten an den wissenschaftlichen Hochschulen werden nunmehr den Beamten gleichgestellt. Ihnen wird ein Anspruch auf Versorgung gewährt, wenn auch auf Grund der Umstände anzunehmen ist, dass sie sich hauptberuflich der akademischen Lehr- und Forschungstätigkeit zugewandt hätten.

#### Angestellte

2. Nach dem Gesetz hatten diejenigen Angestellten, die keinen Anspruch auf Ruhegehalt hatten oder erworben hätten, nur einen Anspruch auf Wiedereinstellung. Für die im Ausland Lebenden entfiel hierdurch eine Wiedergutmachung. Das Gesetz billigt diesen Geschädigten eine Versorgung bis Eintritt der Dienstunfähigkeit längstens bis zur Vollendung des 65. Lebensjahres zu, wenn sie ohne die Verfolgungsmassnahmen am 1.4.1951 eine Dienstzeit von mindestens 25 Jahren erreicht hätten. Als Entschädigung erhalten sie Bezüge in Höhe der Hälfte des Arbeitseinkommens, das ihnen am 1.4.1951 zugestanden hätte. Für die Geltend-

Continued in next column

## THE AROLSSEN ARCHIVES

### Now in Red Cross Custody

The archives of the International Tracing Service at Arolsen, near Kassel, the largest collection of records relating to Nazi concentration camps in Europe, will from now on be administered by the International Red Cross. This was agreed upon between representatives of Britain, United States, France, Italy, Benelux, Western Germany and Israel. The archives are to remain in Germany for at least another five years, during which the Federal Government will maintain them at a cost of £125,000 per annum.

The I.T.S. does in the main three things: It answers inquiries on displaced persons and other victims of Nazi tyranny. It issues certificates of incarceration which show exactly what type of imprisonment was undergone by claimants for compensation from the German State; finally, it issues certificates of residence which may be necessary in order to prove a claimant's legal title.

During 1954, the I.T.S. received 103,000 inquiries, 36,000 more than the year before, and over 170,000 reports and certificates were issued, as against 85,000 in 1953.

A staff of more than 220 is in charge of records concerning some 7,000,000 people and of 21 million documents.

### Other Search Organisations

Beside the I.T.S., two other organisations exist which may aid those in search for information on the fate of relatives.

In this country the work is done by the European Tracing Office of the World Jewish Congress, which was set up in 1945. It claims to have handled over 500,000 inquiries from all over the world and established the fate of 130,000 displaced and missing Jews. Though there are not now as many inquiries as there used to be, there were still about 1,500 during the past year, of which a third produced a positive result. The Office has a central index with 1,200,000 tabulated cards containing information derived from post-war Jewish localities and lists of inmates of over 100 Nazi concentration camps. There is also a special index for the benefit of the 40,000 inquirers in Britain.

In Israel a three-men Search Bureau is run by the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem. It disposes of some 2,500,000 index cards and receives between 40 and 50 inquiries daily. The search is conducted in all countries except Russia and the Eastern bloc, through Zionist and other Jewish bodies, and locally in Israel through the radio, the Government office for the Registration of Inhabitants, and the *Landsmannschaften*.

machung dieses Anspruchs werden im Gesetz neue Fristen eröffnet.

Wir werden, sobald das Änderungsgesetz verabschiedet und veröffentlicht ist, über seinen Inhalt eingehend berichten.

### VOM BERLINER ENTSCHÄDIGUNGSSAMT

#### Vergleiche mit Abschlägen

In den Jahren 1951 und 1952 sind vielfach Vergleiche abgeschlossen worden, in denen bei sofortiger Auszahlung des ganzen Entschädigungsbetrages, je nach der im Berliner Entschädigungsgesetz vorgesehenen Rangfolge, Abschläge von 10% bis 33½% gemacht worden sind. Das Entschädigungssamt ist jetzt bereit, auf Antrag den gemachten Abschlag nachträglich zur Auszahlung zu bringen, und zwar sofort, wenn es sich um betagte oder bedürftige Antragsteller handelt.

#### Im Stich gelassener Hausrat

Gemäss § 18 des Bundesentschädigungsgesetzes kann, wenn der Verfolgte seinen Hausrat dadurch eingebüsst hat, dass er ihn im Stich lassen musste, Entschädigung beansprucht werden, die nach den allgemeinen Grundsätzen berechnet wird. Jedoch kann gemäss § 20 anstelle dessen eine Pauschalabgeltung verlangt werden, die, 1:1 in Deutsche Mark umgerechnet, das 1½ fache des im Jahre 1932 erzielten Reineinkommens des Verfolgten, höchstens jedoch DM 5,000, beträgt. In analoger Anwendung des § 20 können in Fällen, in denen Hausrat verschleudert worden war, Entschädigungen für diesen, umgerechnet in DM 1:1, bis zum Höchstbetrag von DM 5,000 im Vergleichswege gewährt werden.

## Reports from Germany

## ANGLO-JUDAICA

### JEWISH AWARD FOR PROFESSOR BOEHM

Professor Franz Boehm, the well-known champion of the Jewish cause, was awarded the Stephen Wise Medal by the American Jewish Congress, which issued this statement on the occasion: "Franz Boehm has become one of the foremost symbols of the kind of democracy we hope will emerge out of present-day Germany. He played a decisive role in the negotiation of Jewish material claims against Germany, he has been untiring in his efforts to combat antisemitism, and he has revealed courage and moral qualities of the highest order in his attempt to make his fellow-Germans aware of their obligations to the Jewish people."

The \$1,000 prize connected with the Medal was donated by Professor Boehm to the Jewish community of Frankfurt.

In the course of an address on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the liberation, the Acting Lord Mayor of Berlin, Professor Otto Suhr, recalled the sufferings of the Jews during the Nazi regime and thanked the Jewish community for its important contribution to the pre-war development of Berlin.

### NEW HEINE MONUMENT

During a "Paris Week" in Düsseldorf, designed to strengthen cultural ties between the two cities, the Lord Mayor of Düsseldorf, Herr Gockeln, said it was impossible not to recall the name of Heine who was born in that city and to whom a monument is again to be erected. In an address, M. Francois-Poncet, then French High Commissioner for Germany, referred to the campaign of hatred directed against Heine, the Jew, during the Nazi regime and even earlier. It was Germany's moral duty, he said, to uphold the good name of the Jewish poet.

### ADMIRATION FOR HITLER

Admiration for Hitler was expressed by a considerable percentage of people approached in the course of a Gallup Poll organised by the Institute for Demoscopy, at Allensbach, which published the results in a booklet entitled "Antworten." Thirty-two per cent. considered Hitler to have been an "exemplary leader of the State" ("in spite of his faults"); 10 per cent., notably ex-servicemen, regarded him as "the greatest statesman of this century," whose "true greatness will only later be fully appreciated." Among the "great Germans," Hitler was rated second (12 per cent.) only to Bismarck (41 per cent.); others named were Frederick the Great (8 per cent.), Hindenburg (7) and Goethe (5). Opinions on the anti-Hitler plot of July, 1944, were 40 per cent. positive, 30 per cent. negative, and another 30 per cent. with no opinion.

Right-wing factions failed to make headway in recent Land elections. In Lower Saxony, the German Reich Party polled, in April, 127,000 votes,

### Harlan junior: "Ich Will zu den Juden"

The sins of the fathers are proverbially, though sometimes perhaps unaccountably, visited upon the children, and it would be remarkable if Thomas Christoph Harlan were to escape the awful dispensation, for his father is unlikely ever to shake off the odium of having produced a film ("Jew Süss") which in effect aided and abetted millionfold murder. But the son is not walking in the ways of the father, though he never disowned the father, claiming that Veit Harlan "is no antisemite." He has found inspiration in the story of the Jews, and he will offer amends for the wrong that his people did. He has written a play glorifying the rebellion in Warsaw's ghetto.

He had the idea for some time past. Originally, it was to have been a film, entitled "Ich Will zu den Juden." It was to have presented the Jewish story as a symbol of the trials of all persecuted mankind. With his friend Klaus Kinski, Harlan junior explained: "The film is to be a cry on behalf of the murdered and on behalf of those who are going to be murdered tomorrow. We are not content with stating the fact and with martyrdom. We want to arouse humanity to a revolution of love. That is why it is a film for the whole world."

But the scenes, the symbols, the atmosphere were to be found in Israel, and in 1953, then aged 24, Harlan junior actually went there. He had

i.e. 3.8 per cent of the total (compared with 132,000, or 3.5 per cent in the Federal elections of 1953). Among its six members in the Land Parliament is Georg Joel, former Nazi Premier and Deputy Gauleiter of Oldenburg.

In Rhineland-Palatinate last month, a Nazi group called "Free Voters Alliance" polled 3 per cent of the total but gained no seat. One Jew, Maxim Kuraner, was re-elected for the Socialists.

### "LET'S FORGET THE PAST"

A characteristic Nazi demonstration occurred at Lüneburg Heath where the bronze plaque commemorating the German surrender in 1945 was stolen and replaced by a notice saying: "By this victory Communism could spread out into the heart of Europe. After 10 years it's time to see the common danger. Let's forget the past."

An oil painting from the London German Embassy as a token of German gratitude was accepted by Mr. Victor Gollancz on behalf of "the many hundreds and thousands of Englishmen and Englishwomen who, during the few years after the war, sent food, clothing and money to Germany through the 'Save Europe Now' organisation."

The Association of Jewish Students in Berlin passed a resolution criticising Frau Jeanette Wolf, the Jewish Socialist Bundestag member, who had said at the Belsen memorial meeting: "We are here not to accuse, but to remember. We have forgiven."

### RIGHTEOUS GENTILES

#### The Kahle Family

Many of our friends will have learnt with sincere sorrow of the sad blow suffered by Professor Kahle, the German scholar of Oxford, who lost an eminently gifted son, Paul Erik, Lady Wallis Budge Fellow in Egyptology at University College, Oxford. The *Times* obituary recalled that his family emigrated to England in 1939 "as a result of their persistence in befriending the victims of the German Government's policy of racial persecution."

Jewish refugees will always remember the good that was done by righteous Gentiles like these. Particularly daring was the action of Frau Maria Kahle, the Professor's wife, who died early in the war. She conspicuously and demonstratively comforted Jews during the November, 1938, pogrom. She was then pilloried in the *Westdeutscher Beobachter*. "This is Treason against the People," ran the headline of an article denouncing Frau Kahle and her son Wilhelm, who had been caught while helping two Jewish women in Bonn, Emilie Goldstein and Josepha Herz, to clear up the marks of Nazi banditry. "She knew that in acting so she was insulting and betraying the whole nation in its most sacred feelings," ranted the Nazi paper: "And yet she did not scruple to associate with Jews." After this the only hope was flight.

taken great care in organising the journey. As a student in Paris, where he learnt some Hebrew and Yiddish, he had managed to attract the attention of Baroness Guy de Rothschild, and from the useful acquaintance he drew not only an advance of £1,000 but also introductions which secured him an Israeli entry permit on a Turkish passport issued in the name of "Isitzah." He was operating as the head of his own film company, the "Kinneret Motion Pictures," which, thanks to the high patronage, enjoyed the co-operation of distinguished craftsmen such as Maurice Mussaroff, who had once produced "Gale over Asia"; Louis Page, one of the best cameramen in France; Pierre Schäffer, head of the "Institut de Musique Concrète." In Israel, too, where he spent four months, his project was supported by the Government and the Jewish Agency, though, in spite of officially sponsored camouflage, his identity was eventually discovered and some criticism appeared in the press.

However, for some reason or other, the film was never shown. It seems Harlan junior changed his mind. He has written a play instead, a summary of talks with 140 ghetto survivors he met in Israel, and he proposes to use the play for a film script. It will be interesting to see whether the practical result is as good as the avowed intention.

### Britain and Israel

A forest to commemorate the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II is being planted in Israel by British Jewry. In a message which was read at the inaugural ceremony, the Queen wrote: "Jewish subjects of the British Commonwealth have enjoyed freedom for their faith for many centuries. Throughout the centuries their number grew, until today they number over 800,000, among them men and women in every walk of life. Their devotion to the Crown is only matched by their devotion to the faith of their forefathers. May this forest flourish as a symbol of the friendship which links my people with the people of Israel."

### The General Election

The number of Jewish candidates in the General Election of May 26 was slightly larger than last time—56 instead of 46 in 1951. Thirty-nine of them, including two women, were Labour (16 more than four years ago), and 10 (7) Conservatives, also 5 Liberals and 2 Communists.

Since 1945 no Jewish Conservatives have been in Parliament, all the 16 M.P.s of 1951 being Labour. Those who anticipated a Conservative majority believed that the balance was going to be adjusted by such Tory candidates as Mr. Harold Soref, at Rugby; Sir Keith Joseph, at Barons Court, W.; and Sir Henry d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, at Walsall South, Staffs. At Gloucester (where incidentally no Jews live) both candidates were Jews—the sitting Labour Member, Mr. M. Turner-Samuels, Q.C., and the Conservative, D. C. Napley. No Fascist candidates presented themselves, apparently because no funds were available.

The anti-Shechita Bill, which was not proceeded with in the old Parliament, is expected to be introduced again. It was attacked by Mr. Michael Foot, M.P., as an attempt to "rob Jews of their rights in this country."

### Dr. A. Cohen Resigns

The Rev. Dr. A. Cohen, the first religious leader to hold this office, resigned the Presidency of the Board of Deputies which he held since 1949. His successor will be chosen at the first meeting of the newly elected Board this month.

Dr. Cohen, a scholar as well as a man of action, will be greatly missed by the erstwhile refugees for whom he had a high regard. At the AJR's tenth anniversary (1951) he paid tribute to "the admirable way in which the newcomers integrated themselves in the life of our Community" and to "the fine contribution which some of them are making to the advancement of Jewish scholarship in Anglo-Jewry."

Mr. Isaac Wolfson, the financier, added to his several charities by giving £21,000 for an extension to be built to the famous John Rylands Library, Manchester, in the form of an "Isaac Wolfson Annexe."

### Bleak Forecast

A pessimistic view of British Jewry was taken by a student of the community writing in the *Mizrachi Jewish Review*. "The tercentenary celebrations of 1956" (Mr. Norman Cohen says) "will bear witness to the fact that Britain has, for three centuries, offered a refuge to successive waves of immigrants. They will not testify in any way whatever to any innate vitality or even continuity within Anglo-Jewish life."

A sombre picture was also drawn by another student of Anglo-Jewish affairs, Mr. Harold Soref. In an article in the U.S. B'nai Brit journal, *National Jewish Monthly*, he found that "improved economic and social circumstances have weakened the mass of Anglo-Jewry." According to him, a "mass degeneration" had set in. There was not a Jewish community in England which was not deprived of the bare necessities of religious education (he wrote), the reason being not that the system was faulty, but "the will is not there." There were many talented and successful individuals, but too few were playing their part in communal affairs. "But for the distinguished refugees who have rendered such magnificent service to our community and Jewish scholarship, Anglo-Jewry would be barren of rabbis and scholars."

Some more cheerful points were noted in an otherwise critical lecture on Anglo-Jewry by Dr. Cyril Domb, Professor of Theoretical Physics in King's College, London. He found that the communal organisation is good, there is tolerance of other people's opinions, and there is sound charitable work.

## In Memoriam Albert Einstein

### The Ideal Scientist

By Professor James Franck

WE bow our heads in reverence for Einstein's towering talent and strength on the sad occasion of his passing away, and are grateful that he was our contemporary and, doubly so, if we have been fortunate enough to have come in personal contact with him. Einstein came as near to being an ideal scientist as it is possible for a human being to be, and we do homage to his memory if we try to find out what qualities enabled him to be what he was. Superior intelligence is, of course, a necessary pre-condition for ascent to the heights of greatness which Einstein reached, but it is not a sufficient one. Character and moral strength are of equal importance. In other words, a really great scientist must have the mind of a genius and a soul able and willing to sacrifice comfort and many amenities of life to the hard task of devoting his whole personality to the search for the truth. The ideal scientist must be driven by an unquenchable thirst for knowledge for the sake of knowledge. He must be patient, persistent, objective, courageous, and he must be humble. Science is based on the assumption that our own impressions have a direct relation to the happenings in the external world, that the world is not one of chaos but is in principle understandable, and that by observation and reasoning we can come nearer to true understanding.

#### Reverence for Nature

Thus we believe that we are able to study nature, but we must always be prepared to admit that our ideas and interpretations have been erroneous if a single well-substantiated fact is in contradiction to them. Nature has to be accepted as she is; no argumentation has the least influence on her laws. Einstein's whole philosophy is permeated with reverence for nature. For him God and nature are one identity. Spinoza's famous sentence, "Deus sive natura," is a valid expression of Einstein's Weltanschauung too. One can learn that by reading his papers, but maybe a more direct and simpler illustration of his attitude can be given by a few quotations from his casual remarks.

I still remember vividly the discussion remark Einstein made more than forty years ago after a famous physical chemist had presented a paper to the Physics Colloquium in Berlin. "I am sorry" (Einstein said) "that you have based your theory on certain ideas which I have published recently, because, in the meantime, I have become aware that they are not right." The somewhat angry reply was: "But you are not at liberty to suddenly change your views. You have to stick to the ones you have published." Einstein answered smiling: "Do you really propose that I should start an argument with the Lord because He has not made the world in accord with the opinions I have expressed?"

Einstein often emphasised the importance of remaining curious and amazed about the laws of nature, and he ascribed his own success to his tendency to do so. A typical example of this attitude is his remark: "You know it is not so astonishing after all that I found the principle of relativity. Usually people make up their minds about time and space in early childhood and later in life see no reason to think it over again. I, however, could not stop wondering about this problem, and still pondered it as a grown man. Of course, as a mature person I had a greater chance to gain a deeper insight into it."

Science and everything connected with science were Einstein's elixir of life and he was happy only when nothing interfered with his work. But his dislike of the hustle and bustle of the market-place did not make him blind to the problems of daily life. His objectivity and sense of justice forced him to state his opinion *publice*, clearly and unafraid, whenever he felt it his duty to do so. He was not accustomed to compromises in science and saw no

#### Professor James Franck

winner in 1926 of the Nobel Prize in experimental and theoretical physics, will long be remembered for his inspiring action in April 1933, a few days after the boycott, when he at once resigned his post at Göttingen University in protest against a regime which, he said, presumed to "treat German Jews as aliens and enemies of the Fatherland." He is now Professor at Chicago University.

reason to make them as a citizen. Would Einstein's remarks have made a greater impression on the general public if his political utterances had been couched in more diplomatic language? Maybe; but on the other hand Einstein's straightforward way of expressing his opinions emphasized his sincerity and honesty. Attempts to understand the qualities of Einstein's mind and character in which his eminence had its roots can be of help to us and to the generations of scientists to follow. Obviously, understanding them cannot raise the intelligence level of any of us, but it can make all of us permanently aware that science imposes great moral obligations on her students which are difficult to fulfil, but which must be fulfilled, especially in times of turmoil and unrest such as those in which we live.

(Reprinted from the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, June 1955.)

#### German Lament

Several German papers were moved to reflect what Germany had lost by persecuting the Jews. The "revolutionary of the spirit," said the Frankfurter Allgemeine, "was a German, but he had to withdraw from Germany because he was a Jew. The fact that we drove out one of the greatest scholars of our age will be regarded by coming generations not only as a wicked folly, but also as a stain of disgrace."

The Frankfurter Rundschau recalls the antisemitic attacks to which Einstein had been subjected, under the Nazis and before, even by some German scientists. The physicist Lenard, for example, is quoted as having said: "We must realise that it is unworthy of a German to follow a Jew in matters of science and learning." The paper remarks: "Thus Germany turned into emigrants her greatest sons of this century—what Einstein was in physics, Thomas Mann is in literature. It is time to name at least a big institute after Einstein, as a small token of restitution."

## Reminiscences of the Berlin Days

by Otto Zarek

This is the summary of an address delivered at a memorial meeting organised by the Berlin Jewish Students' Union last month.

NO mourners. No music. No speeches. No flowers. Ewing Crematorium was empty, but for the attendants, when Albert Einstein's mortal remains were turned into ashes. Mozart's fate? Not at all! It was he himself who, in his will, made sure that he would leave this world as quietly, as unobtrusively, as he had lived. Yet even he would have raised no objection to this gathering, if only because it has been organised by Jewish students. They, and they alone, may rightly say of him, in Goethe's words: "For he was ours!" How often had Einstein recalled his own student days when he, born at Ulm and then living in Munich, was struggling at Zürich to make ends meet. Nobody but a distant relative who sent a meagre monthly cheque cared for the strange young man who studied furiously, had no hobbies other than to play the violin, and suddenly thrust himself into a haphazard marriage which turned out a failure.

It was much later when I met him for the first time. My late mother, being from Munich herself, and Einstein's second wife, Frau Elsa, had become friends. We both lived within a few yards of the *Bayrischer Platz*, Berlin-Schöneberg. In 1920 Einstein had already won the Nobel Prize; he was a Member of the Academy, a professor and generally acknowledged as one of the world's greatest. He had chosen a five-room flat at Haberlandstrasse 5, in a house with a garret large enough to serve him as a study and observatory. There he spent hours on end, oblivious of the world around him, and often enough forgetful of his commitments and appointments. It mattered little. If there was any trouble, Frau Elsa, with her graceful tact, would put things right. Once, when I was invited to have tea with him, much looking forward to having an hour alone with the great man, he did not appear, and—to Frau Elsa's astonishment—his garret was empty. At 8 p.m. she informed the police: it did not take them long to trace a man whose head, topped by a mountain of grey hair, was familiar to all and sundry. It turned out that he had wandered

### The Upright Jew

by Dr. H. M. Kallen

ONE of the great gifts of Albert Einstein, to his fellow intellectuals of Jewish origin, as well as to all men, was the demonstration by the continuous example of his life and labour, how healthy for the person and for the work of a Jew are self-respect, open acknowledgment and open defence of the positive values of his Jewish inheritance; and how unhealthy and futile is the flight from Judaism.

For in his own field, Einstein was the superlative master whom none could deny that believe in truth and follow the method of science and not the method of Germany. But he, from his beginnings, made the most of his Jewish connection and Jewish relationships. He accepted them as an opportunity and obligation, and he took them as simply and as naturally as he took his breathing or his working at his appointed scientific tasks. He never was in flight from Judaism. He never treated *Judentum* as an *Unglück*. He accepted the burden and responsibility of his "accident of birth" as readily as he accepted the liberties and privileges of his scientific position. He said *Yes* to his Hebraic inheritance. And because he said *Yes* he was able to go about among his peers a free man and a whole man, undivided in his spirit, unshaken in his ways, doing his work untrammelled by any of those traits born of anxiety which mark the Jewish intellect in the academic scene. By affirming his integrity as a Jew he vindicated the integrity of the Jew as a man and a scientist, and made his life a light and a leading for all Jews to inner freedom and outer respect.

Of the great Jews of his generation, none lifted the torch of self-respect so high for the Jew; in none did the courage born of inner freedom burn so brightly. And in this and through this, none has been a more potent vindication of self-respect and freedom for all mankind.

These notes by the well-known U.S. Hebraist, have been adapted from an article published on Einstein's sixtieth birthday, in *New Palestine*, New York, March, 1939.

off, together with a physicist from Pasadena University, and was surprised to find himself by the Wannsee instead of in Haberlandstrasse! He apologised by sending me a handwritten letter which I still treasure, poking fun on the words "Raum" and "Zeit" which he said "were existent only when we thought of them."

Two interests which we had in common helped to forge a firmer bond. Naturally, he did not choose me, a layman in his special field of research, because of my intellectual faculties. Einstein—in contrast to other leading lights—loathed what he called the "magisterial attitude" in man's relations with the world without. He chose his circle of friends at random, or so it seemed, and certainly rank and achievements did not count. In the privacy of his *Salon* he wanted to relax, and music was his favourite recreation. Playing the violin, he would say, his great soft eyes looking at you with candour: "After all, I am not such a big bungler as people would expect, am I?" In point of fact, well-known musicians craved for the pleasure, and honour, of playing quartets with him. He never played in public except in aid of a good cause. I arranged a gala performance in the Deutsches Künstlertheater for the benefit of the Jewish Orphanage at Kowno, of which Einstein was the patron, and which was destroyed by fire; another time, I heard him play at Davos, when we both attended an international congress for the benefit of tubercular students. On both occasions, when a tornado of applause thanked him, he took the music from the stand and made Beethoven or Schubert bow instead of himself, thus indicating that all the honour was due to the composer, not to his interpreter.

There was a childlike quality in all he did. If it is true that the child is the companion of the genius, he proved that maxim. He loved to frighten his guests when taking them down in the old lift: he

Continued on p. 5, col. 3

## Einstein in Britain

EINSTEIN happened to be in California when the Brown Plague broke over Germany. He was on a visit and about to leave for home again. But when the news of the Reichstag fire reached him in New York he changed his mind. Dearly as he loved the flat in Haberland Strasse and the cottage in Caputh, these places had now lost their charm of a free man's home. Einstein then vowed that he would never set foot on Nazi German soil.

He did not, however, remain in America then. He sailed for Belgium, where he spent a few months and whence he wrote the two famous letters putting to shame the sordid ventriloquists of the Prussian Academy of Sciences. But living so near the German border was a strain and even then dangerous. The Nazis had offered £1,000 for the "silencing" of Einstein, and already they had murdered, in Czechoslovakia, another German-Jewish scholar, Professor Theodor Lessing. So Einstein agreed to remove, with his wife, to the greater safety beyond the Channel.

It was not his first visit to England. He had been in London in 1921, to expound his theory at King's College. He must have been among the earliest Germans to be admitted behind the still formidable barrier of war-inflamed passions, and he dared to speak in German, too. He was then the guest of Lord Haldane, the protagonist of Anglo-German friendship before 1914, who also presided at the lecture. He came again to lecture at Oxford and Glasgow, and in 1930 he spoke at a dinner held at the Savoy in aid of homeless and persecuted Jews. On that occasion the "artist-mathematician" was toasted by Bernard Shaw, who seized the grand opportunity of declaring, tongue in cheek, that "religion is always right and science always wrong." Now, three years later, Einstein came once more, himself homeless and persecuted. "All I want is peace," he said at his arrival on September 9, 1933, "and could I have found a more peaceful retreat than here in England?" He was to stay on the

East Coast, but for reasons of security nobody was to know exactly where. He attended to his mathematics, and, relates Lord Templewood (formerly Sir Samuel Hoare), who met him then in Norfolk, "he was so much impressed by the possibilities for meditation and research in Britain that he suggested that some of the younger refugees should be permitted to live in British lightships, where they would be undisturbed in their study of basic problems."

### Commander Locker-Lampson

The reason why Einstein went to Norfolk was that here was the home of the man who, by a bold and imaginative gesture, had "invited" him—the late Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson, M.P., like Josiah Wedgwood, one of the noble lineage of Britain's staunch and faithful champions of the Jewish cause. He had been among the first to denounce Nazi barbarism, and urged H.M. Government to engage the League of Nations against the oppressors of the Jews. The suggestion was considered impracticable, but Locker would not rest, and he showed his fellow-feeling with the persecuted by offering hospitality to Einstein. Perhaps he also showed sound political sense, which caused him to appreciate the fact (noted by one of the Professor's biographers) that "in Einstein he had the most spectacular witness to illustrate the Nazi persecution."

But if there was an ulterior motive in his action, it was a thoroughly honourable one. In this one man he meant to save all if he could, and it was with this intention that he introduced in Parliament a Nationality of Jews Bill providing for the citizenship of Palestine (then under British mandate) to be acquired by all whom persecution had deprived of citizenship elsewhere. The Professor was listening in the Strangers' Gallery when Locker charged Germany with destroying "the cream of her culture" and turning out "her most glorious citizen." The Bill eventually foundered on the obvious difficulties involved.

Locker, however, was not content with this moving demonstration of the brotherhood of man. Presently, on October 3, 1933, he organised a powerful meeting in the Albert Hall to plead for the persecuted scholars, and he prevailed upon Einstein to be the principal speaker in a team which included Lord Rutherford, the physicist; Sir James Jeans, the astronomer; Sir Austen Chamberlain and Sir William Beveridge. The task must have seemed to the Professor exceedingly invidious, for, after all, he would be speaking in a cause in which he was personally concerned. But then it was the cause of his very own people, his even more sorely stricken fellows in distress, and he felt he could not refuse—in spite of the Nazi murder threats.

### Helping His Brethren

Held under the auspices of the Society of Friends, the International Student Service, the Refugee Professionals Committee and the Academic Assistance Council, the meeting was to launch a £1,000,000 relief fund, and inspired by the patent sincerity of the great exile, dominating what might at that evening well have been called the Albert Einstein Hall, it went far to realise the ambitious amount. "Never before," wrote an eyewitness, "had I seen such a white heat of emotion engulf a people. Each speaker accused the Nazis in one ringing sentence after another, their phrases more weighty and real because of the presence of Einstein, who was the evidence of their words."

Einstein spoke in simple terms as befitted the man and the occasion. He spoke of liberty, of justice and of civilisation at the mercy of hate and oppression. He expressed his gratitude to Britain "as a man, as a good European, as a Jew," and affirmed the "hope that a historian delivering judgment in some future period, when Europe will be politically and economically united, will be able to say that in our days the liberty and honour of this Continent was saved by its Western nations."

Never once did he mention the name of Germany or Nazidom. In fact, the meeting was advertised under the severely non-partisan title, "Science and Civilisation." The choice was not without design,

for such was the state of public opinion at the time that the organisers of the meeting had to be careful not to appear unduly "political." Actually, while some newspapers affirmed Britain's pride in offering a sanctuary to all victims of tyranny, others viciously attacked the "unwise agitation" which they said was "protesting too much." Their advice was "Hands off Hitler!" and, characteristically, they charged Einstein with "Communist leanings." There was great and farseeing truth in the *Jewish Chronicle's* comment: "The significance of this pro-Hitler move in England should not be underestimated." Engineered from Berlin, it was a move that led straight to—Munich.

Locker scornfully flayed these early appeasers and exposed the treacherous argument that protest against injustice must be regarded as "interference in domestic affairs." On the contrary, he said: "If this meeting were stopped out of respect for so-called susceptibilities of somebody abroad, then I would call that an interference in our affairs!"

He enjoyed the determined support of the *Manchester Guardian*, which declared that anybody complaining of Einstein addressing the world in the Albert Hall must be "dead to the English heritage," for "Einstein's presence among us is a symbol alike of the German persecution and of our welcome to the persecuted whose hardships are such as our fathers went through in their struggle for the freedom which we now comfortably enjoy."

Four days after the meeting, Einstein left Britain for good—to settle in the country which was to become his home for the rest of his life.

C. C. ARONSFELD.

## Reminiscences of Berlin

*Continued from p. 4*

pressed its buttons in turn, so that they would be run up and down for the best part of half an hour before he would release them. He was full of fun and he loved children and could spend hours playing with them and answering their childish questions in all seriousness.

His garret, where he "sat over some figures," as he used to say, was by no means an ivory tower. He who observed the universe did not turn a blind eye to man and his troubles. He knew what was happening around him and his strong sense of humanity urged him to try his hand at practical politics. He was a pacifist by nature, a friend of Man, but though he thus inevitably became the target for the new nationalists, it would be quite erroneous to think that Nazism was responsible for Einstein's Zionist affiliations. As far back as 1921, he had accompanied Dr. Weizmann on a tour of the United States to help raise funds for the establishment of the Hebrew University. One day in 1927, I told him that Stefan Zweig, my late friend, would be happy to meet him, and Einstein immediately asked me "to bring him round." At that tea-time meeting I listened to their discussion on Zionism. Zweig, who had been a friend of Herzl's and was a writer with a strong sense of the topical, appeared to me much more sceptical with regard to the realisation of Zionist dreams than the "star-gazer" Einstein. Naturally, Einstein would not accept Zionism as just another variety of violently aggressive nationalism, but as "the logical solution to an age-old problem." "After all," he would say, "we are Jews, and as Jews members of the same *Schicksalsgemeinschaft*, and we are entitled to as much happiness as other national groups enjoy."

He was kind and helpful and considerate. He thought little of those famous men who dwell in Olympian heights, rushing from university to university to collect degrees, and keeping lesser humans at arm's length. Einstein lived among his fellow-beings, a normal life of good citizenship, the kindred of all who are of good will. There was, perhaps, one group to whom he was more passionately attached than to others: the Jewish students, and especially those who had emerged from the great reservoir of Jewish intelligentsia, the Eastern ghettos. Removed from us by reason of his genius, he yet belonged to us, for he was, much like Maimonides to an earlier age, "the guide of erring humanity."

## Relativity in Verse

by Adelheid Levy

May I tell of a little encounter I once had with Professor Einstein? It was late in 1932 when I went to see him. On behalf of the students' welfare organisation ("Studentenhilfe") run by the Berlin Jewish *Gemeinde*, I was to inquire if he would care to address us, at a meeting to be held in the *Eriedenstempel*, on his theory of Relativity. I called at his house in Caputh and found him in the garden. He was all for it, but added, sadly: "I have had the same idea, but the Jewish authorities refused to let me use a synagogue for a purpose like this." I replied that since our cause was a charity they might take a different view, and indeed Herr Stahl, then chairman of the Berlin Jewish communal executive, agreed at once.

The lecture was sold out, and I don't think anybody who was present that evening is likely to forget it. Even if some might not have understood everything, they felt that a great man was amongst them. Our net proceeds were RM. 3,000.

I then sent Einstein a short letter of thanks in the form of an anagram, and I received from him this hand-written little poem:—

*Revanche für das freundliche Gedächtnis  
ausgeübt an Fräulein Adelheid Levy*

*Gern hält ich den Handschuh aufgenommen  
Und war' auch mit einem Anagramm gekommen,  
Wär' mir nicht so niederträchtig bang  
Vor dem Mädchennamen\* lieblich, aber lang.*

*Wer hat Zorneswogen klug gedämpft,  
Milden Sinn verbreitet, statt gekämpft,  
Sturen Männer-Trotz mit Grazie überwunden,\*\*  
Und mein Haus in Caputh ohne Müh' gefunden?*

*All dies glückte Fräulein Adelheid,  
Und erzählt' von ihrer Reise weit,  
Mach' auch, dass es klappie mit dem Tempel  
Finde einer noch so ein Exempel!*

*Verbrochen am 26. XI  
von A. Einstein*

\* Spelt as in the original.

\*\* This refers to the differences among the several Jewish students' bodies in Berlin which the *Studentenhilfe* sought to unite for a common cause.

Lutz Weltmann

## THE NEW LESSING

Thomas Mann at Eighty

IN a short biographical sketch written in 1929 when he was awarded the Nobel Prize, Thomas Mann expressed his belief that he would die in 1945—as old as his mother was at her death. Happily enough, he was a false prophet in this respect. We rejoice having him still amongst us and looking at him as a solitary giant among the few surviving grand old men of letters. Future generations will hardly believe that such men ever were, the conditions of literature having changed so much within this period of transition we are going through, and it is short of a miracle that Thomas Mann could achieve his greatness in times such as ours.

The number of his books alone is a unique example of what both diligence and energy can do, for Thomas Mann is an author of Lessing's kind, a man who must pump hard to produce his poetic work—and he is substantially a poet, though with the exception of some occasional hexameters and his early drama "Fiorenza," a Platonic dialogue, he is a prose writer. In his own words, "a writer is a man who finds writing more difficult than other people do."

There is nothing slipshod among his large output. Its summits are the epoch-making novels "Buddenbrooks" (published in 1900); "Der Zauberberg," when he was fifty; "Joseph und seine Brüder," four volumes commenced before he was sixty and completed in America; and the works of his latest decade: "Lotte in Weimar"; "Doktor Faustus," the book he wrote as a septuagenarian and which he called himself his "wildest book"; "Der Erwählte" ("The Holy Sinner") after a theme of Hartmann's von Aue, complementing the novel about demonic self-destruction by a confession of his belief in the redeeming power of divine mercy; "Die Betrogene" ("The Black Swan"), a short story in the vein of "Der Tod in Venedig"; and his latest, "Bekenntnisse des Hochstaplers Felix Krull," a modern picaresque novel fascinating the reader equally through its vitality and through its artistic perfection.

## "Adel des Geistes"

Some of Thomas Mann's admirers regret that he has not written more short stories such as "Der Tod in Venedig," "Tonio Kröger," or "Mario und der Zauberer" (where, in 1929, he warned of flirting even with the then still respectable Fascism of Mussolini). His recent book "Die Betrogene" seems to justify this claim; it is the story of a middle-aged widow falling in love with a young Englishman; her children are shocked by it as by something unbefitting and disorderly; to her, having been deceived by the return of those monthly symptoms whose absence she resented, it is an experience of rejuvenation, but it is Death calling her in the disguise of Youth. Like "Krull," the "Magic Mountain" was originally conceived as a short story, not longer than "Tristan" and "Walsungenblut," perhaps as a "Tannhäuser" to match them, but the creative process was full of surprises just as the author's life was.

It was a hard, but happy life but for the heavy blow he sustained through the premature death of his son Klaus, a writer of great promise in his own right; he shared this fate with the hero of many of his studies and of a novel.

Thomas Mann never shunned the "Forderung des Tages," the outcome of which was a great number of exemplary essays (a selection from them has been published under the characteristic title "Adel des Geistes"). Nor did he shun the claims of public life, as the orator of "Deutsche Ansprache" after the Nazi elections in 1930. He did not walk over the golden bridge the Nazis were, at the beginning, prepared to build for him in spite of his Jewish wife (née Pringsheim). One can hardly picture him outside the comfortable surroundings of a quiet study, and few writers were less cut out for life in the emigration. And yet his prophetic mind pierced far into the future; considering, in the twenties, the case of Ivan Bunin, the Russian writer in exile, he felt some "sympathy in advance for him, as he might share his fate one day."

Whilst working on the completion of his "Joseph und seine Brüder," taking up a Goethean challenge ("Höchst anmutig ist diese natürliche Erzählung,

nur erscheint sie zu kurz und man fühlt sich berufen, sie ins einzelne auszumalen"), he interrupted his creative joys and addressed the German people on the ether. As the great master of parody, he, who had developed a *Kanzleistil* suitable for his artistic purposes, scolded them in the baroque angry language of Abraham a Santa Clara. Lucky in the choice of his English translator—Miss H. T. Lowe-Porter cannot be sufficiently praised—Thomas Mann learnt to master the English language to such a degree that he can express himself in it as a vehicle of his thought and in a style of his own. It was always a pleasure to listen to his victorious struggle when he talked in English about Nietzsche or Goethe (at London University) or about the German Character, about the Artist and Society, Shaw, or more recently, about Tchechov on the

## From German to European

My personal reminiscences of Thomas Mann are few, but impressive. I met him first at the P.E.N. Banquet in Berlin on the occasion of the Nobel Prize award to him. His brother Heinrich introduced me to him, and Thomas Mann remembered at once that his children Klaus and Erika had told him about me—the former a contributor to *Die Literatur*, the latter a pleasant companion on one or two visits to Berlin theatres, after which we spent some evenings together with Gottfried Benn and Friedrich Burschell. With much warmth and cordiality Thomas Mann proved himself a family man. Our second meeting was at the P.E.N. again, this time in London, at the Goethe Festival, and he spoke to me about his feelings before he proceeded to pay his first visit to Germany again.

In the intervening years I had become a casual correspondent of his, apart from a previous editorial exchange of letters when I asked for, and was sent, an essay on Gide. I congratulated him on his 60th birthday—"Nicht gedacht soll seiner werden" was the official password.

In the same year "Leiden und Grösse der Meister" was published, a collection of essays containing that fundamental one about Wagner and his "Rettung" of Count Platen whom we are accustomed to see too much through Heine's eyes, though he was a noble-minded voluntary exile like himself:—

"Doch wer aus voller Seele hasst das Schlechte,  
Auch aus der Heimat wird es ihn verjagen,  
Wenn dort verehrt es wird vom Volk der Knechte.  
Weit klüger ist's, dem Vaterland entsagen,  
Als unter einem kindischen Geschlechte  
Das Joch des blinden Pöbelhasses tragen."

Another essay, "Meerfahrt mit Don Quijote," written while he was reading Cervantes' novel and crossing the ocean, meditates: "Nach Haus, was

## A JEW DISCOVERED THOMAS MANN

Still in his twenties at the time, Thomas Mann had a hard struggle to get the "Buddenbrooks" published. The publisher only very reluctantly refrained from shortening the manuscript considerably. When the book at last did come out, in 1900, it was by no means assured of success. One influential critic compared it to "a truck whose wheels move very slowly in thick mud." Another, alluding to the author's reliance on personal experience, went so far as to accuse him of slandering his own kin.

But then an enthusiastic review appeared in the Berliner Tageblatt which described the work as "an indestructible book that would grow in the course of time and be read and read again by many generations." Who was the man endowed with the vision to recognise at once a new master of world literature? He was a Jewish critic, Samuel Lubinski. Born in East Prussia in 1868, he had at first tried to write plays in the then fashionable style of "neo-classicism." In this he was less successful than as a refined literary critic and historian. A sudden death, in 1910, prevented him from translating his life's dream—his own system of philosophy—into reality. F. F.

To mark his 80th birthday, a Thomas Mann Forest is to be planted in Israel. A three-men Committee has been founded in Tel Aviv, consisting of Drs. Pinchas Rosen, Elias Auerbach and Erich Bloch. Contributions should be sent to the Irgun Olei Merhas Europa, 15 Rambam Street, Tel Aviv.

wireless. A pretty story was told about him, when he came to London about twenty years ago, which if it is not true has been well invented. An English author (I think it was the late secretary of the P.E.N. Club, Hermon Ould) told him that he was a playwright, and Thomas Mann's reply was: "And I am a taler" ("tailor," for "teller of tales, storyteller"). I hope there will be no denial of this anecdote which must endear Thomas Mann particularly to his fellow-refugees of the older generation.

Thomas Mann helped not only to wage war against Hitler with his pen and with his voice, he also remembered the plight of his fellow-refugees: during his exile in Prague he founded the *Thomas Mann Gesellschaft*, an association quite different from others bearing a famous author's name, intended not to fête him nor to propagate his work, but as a relief fund for writers in need; and whilst living in Switzerland, he founded a periodical with the significant title *Mass und Wert*, giving refugee writers a platform and, at the same time, rescuing the German cultural heritage for the future.

heisst das überhaupt? Soll es heissen: Küsnacht im Schweizerland, wo ich seit einem Jahr zu Hause bin, so dass ich's als rechtens Ziel für ein Rettungsboot noch nicht ansehen kann? Bedeutet es, weiter zurück, mein Haus im Münchner Herzogspark, an der Isar, wo ich meine Tage zu beschliessen gedachte und das sich auch nur als vorübergehendes Obdach und  *pied-à-terre* erwiesen hat? Nach Haus das müsste wohl noch weiter rückwärts gehen, ins Kinderland und ins Lübecker Elternhaus, das an seinem Platze steht in der Gegenwart und doch tief versunken ist ins Vergangene."

## "Bürger und Künstler"

His latest book, one of this greatest, is the model of a modern *Schelmenroman*, the *tricheur* being a near relation to an artist, Thomas Mann resuming his favourite theme, the poles "Bürger und Künstler," in a superb manner—the theme of "Tonio Kröger," the only set book English students of German seem to like. As a story-teller Thomas Mann is here, perhaps, at his greatest. The novel "Bekenntnisse des Hochstaplers Felix Krull" is a sort of a parody of Grimmelshausen and of Casanova at the same time, parody understood in the special sense used by Thomas Mann, an element of irony and a means of creating distance and yet sharper features. This "parodistic" style—parody with a plus sign (passages from "Lotte in Weimar" have been quoted as genuine sayings of Goethe's) contributes even to the greatness of the events, nor does it detract from their seriousness. One cannot narrate biblical stories such as "Joseph und seine Brüder" or medieval legends as Hartmann's "Gregorius" in a naive style, which could be only a *tour de force*, and Thomas Mann moves us to tears when he relates Rachel's death, or Joseph's disclosure to his brethren, or Pope Gregory's audience with his mother, who had been, like Oedipus' mother, his wife.

I try to remember the impact the "Buddenbrooks" made on me. It was comparatively late in my development. Though rather catholic in my literary taste and too non-conforming to toe the line of *Richtungen*, the "spark" of my formative years, as far as contemporary literature was concerned, came rather from Heinrich Mann's "Herzoginnen von Assy," and it was, perhaps, not by chance that I began to love this great book, only after a recital by Ernst Deutsch, the actor, of "A Day in the Life of the Boy Hanno Buddenbrook."

"Buddenbrooks" is a novel firmly based on the German tradition, *heimlich und heimisch deutsch*, an interplay between the social and the metaphysical, but Thomas Mann had succeeded in making the German novel a European event. The element of parody in the sense mentioned is already there, and it has, either through direct influence or because it was in the air, become a chief characteristic of contemporary art, not only of literature.

In literature James Joyce's "Ulysses" is the outstanding example, but Joyce's influence on the modern novel has not been altogether salutary. In his latest book, "Bekenntnisse des Hochstaplers Felix Krull," a grand old man of eighty shows his contemporaries how to tell a story, how to thrill us by the "What next?" and yet to unfold the wisdom of his world.

We admire both the "What" and the "How" and wonder how Thomas Mann has achieved it.

Letter from Jerusalem

## Spring in the Hills of Judaea

At this time of year, after the rains have ended and the fresh young grass is sprouting in the hills, visitors are pouring into the country. The streets of the towns are gay with bright shirts and twinkle with the glint of cameras; sales of English newspapers skyrocket. The telephone switchboards in the luxury hotels are busy putting through calls to New York, San Francisco, Johannesburg, London. But the most noteworthy "long-distance" call made for the first time covered only some odd 500 metres—from Jewish Jerusalem to the Jordanian Old City. Local Commanders on both sides of the border in the Jerusalem area communicate now through a direct telephone line, according to an agreement of two years' standing, which was only recently implemented. Should a trigger-happy legionnaire start shooting again, the Israeli officer will ring up his counterpart in Jordan—probably the most peaceful way of establishing "contact" with the enemy.

To the newly arrived tourist, it is hard to believe that this should be the same country he had read about in glaring headlines at home—"Attacks on Settlements," "Houses Blown Up," "Vehicles Mined." But the apparent contradiction is only on the surface. Flourishing settlements which he will see are, in large part, the result of a co-ordinated policy aimed at strengthening the security of the country. Only through a well-established chain of villages, manning the frontier as well as producing the daily bread of the people, can Israel hope to maintain her national integrity in a sea of hostile neighbours. The success of agricultural settlement will be the ultimate gauge of the State's prospects for the future.

Spring in Israel is not only the season of the soil's rebirth. It is the time of the year when the Jewish community recalls those less fortunate than themselves, who did not succeed in reaching the

shores of the Promised Land—the six millions lost in the death camps of Nazi Europe. Every year a day is set aside on which the survivors can go up into the mountains of Judaea, to the Forest of the Martyrs, and there, by planting trees, pay tribute to those who perished in nameless graves.

This year, moreover, on the tenth anniversary of the liberation of Bergen-Belsen, former camp inmates gathered from all corners of Israel and, joined by delegations from abroad, planted a woodland of their own as a new section to the greater Martyrs' Forest. A rousing welcome was given to the "Liberator of Belsen," the British Brigadier Gwyn Hughes, who was the first Allied officer to enter the camp and organise medical services.

A last minute cancellation came from Dr. Otto H. Greve, first German Parliamentarian to enter Israel, and chairman of the Bundestag Committee for Individual Indemnification. He was invited by the Union of Former Prisoners of Bergen-Belsen to take part in the Memorial Assembly, and brought with him a list of 115 individuals who will receive advance payments in cash totalling 500,000 Marks. The Hebrew press, however, launched a violent attack against his presence at the ceremonies, so that he was advised to stay at his hotel.

A short while before, not far from this site, the B'nei Brith Order, represented by their World President, Mr. Philip Klutznick, of Chicago, dedicated the first saplings in a wood which will eventually comprise 500,000 trees. Mr. Klutznick called upon members of B'nei Brith the world over not to forget their heritage; a man without memories was a dangerous being, he said, and a man who lived in his memories only was pitiful; one had to tie the yesterdays to the morrows, as the trees in the Martyrs' Forest—preserving the memory of the past, yet growing into the future.

HERBERT FREEDEN.

## "NATHAN THE WISE" IN BERLIN

A Grand Performance by Ernst Deutsch

It is not without significance that East and West Berlin vie with each other in presenting Lessing's "Nathan der Weise." It really seems that the hour has come to bring home to Berliners, in both halves of the divided city, the greatest poetic drama of religious and racial toleration ever written by a German. In East Berlin's Deutsches Theater, once the headquarters of Max Reinhardt, Nathan is played by one of Reinhardt's great actors, Eduard von Winterstein, who, now in his 84th year, revives the old tradition of presenting Nathan as the aged patriarch, great and noble, with just a touch of "Jewishness."

How different from his is the performance given at the same time by Ernst Deutsch in West Berlin's Schillertheater! Directed by Karl Heinz Stroux (who is exchanging Berlin for Düsseldorf), the "dramatic poem" loses much of that academic veneer and pathetic artificiality which was a feature of traditional productions. Instead, he brings to life the comic elements, not only in the scenes dominated by the Patriarch of Jerusalem and the *Klosterbruder*, but also in those at Saladin's court, and in the figure of Daja (pleasantly played by an old acquaintance, Lotte Stein). But the stress laid on the comic parts greatly helps, by way of contrast, to underline the tragic and deeply moving parts of that wonderful work.

Never before was Nathan portrayed with so much humour and benign grace as in Ernst Deutsch's performance. In the beginning, he is the wealthy Jewish merchant, grown up in levantine surroundings, wont to deal with his opposite numbers in Bagdad and in Egypt, the owner of caravans of camels carrying all the riches of the Orient to his home in Jerusalem. He is a man of culture rather than of "wisdom" in the sense of the Talmudic scholar; he is not rabbinical in speech and demeanour, but rather a man of the world who has looked at his time with watchful eyes and interpreted his experience with good common sense. But then, faced with the loss of the most cherished of his possessions, his adopted daughter Recha, and threatened for hiding a Christian child and bringing her up as a Jewess, he opens his heart to state his reasons. Then Ernst Deutsch drops the mask of mundane elegance. The story of the

pogrom in which his wife and seven sons were murdered begins with a stammer; he is not yet able to talk of the most terrible; he suffers as his wounds open, he witnesses again the most terrible scene. Gradually his voice gains in intensity, and his ultimate outcry is heart-breaking. The Jewish sufferings of our own time, the loss of six million Jews butchered for the same reasons for which Nathan's family had to die, are brought to life in Deutsch's interpretation. No one in the audience could have remained unmoved; no one could have missed the tragic topicality of Nathan's accusation against man's inhumanity.

It was a performance seldom seen in the theatre of our day, and it was answered with an enthusiastic applause rarely heard in any theatre.

O. Z. (Berlin)

## WALTER VON MOLO—75

When, five years ago, Rudolf Pechel, the undaunted editor of *Die Deutsche Rundschau*, referred to the publication to which, on the occasion of Walter von Molo's 70th birthday, more than 40 poets, writers, scientists, politicians and friends from the four corners of the earth had contributed, he mentioned the remarkable note of personal affection expressed by people of all walks of life. He quoted from my contribution the sentence in which I called Molo "einen tapferen und hochgesinnnten deutschen Menschen, der sich treu geblieben ist und der darum auch keines Gesinnung-Alibis bedarf."

On June 14 Molo will be 75. As one of his oldest and most intimate friends, I repeat the words I wrote then. But I would like to add that, as a Jew, I always remember Molo as one of the very few who openly condemned the shameless desecrations of Jewish cemeteries, which were ominously heralding the advent of Nazi terror and brutality. Molo had to live in Germany as a lonely "Deutscher ohne Deutschland"—the title of one of his best-known books on the tragic figure of Friedrich List.

My dear Walter, I wish you many years of undiminished intellectual, moral and physical strength in a new Germany, as visualised by you in all your life and work.

LEON ZEITLIN (London).

## Old Acquaintances

**In Tyrannos:**—Twenty thousand people attended the celebration of Friedrich von Schiller's 100th birthday in London in 1859. The "Club 1943," which honoured the 150th anniversary of his death last month, attracted a record attendance of 250; it was a memorable meeting. Hans J. Rehfish, a founder and first president of that little refugee community in London, came especially from Hamburg, where he lives now; he had not been here for nine years. Together with P.E.N. Club president Hans Flesch and Wilhelm Unger who arranged the evening, he spoke about the German classic who has so many connections with Britain. Lilly Kann, Li Nolden, Hanne Norbert, Leo Bieber, Gerard Heinz, and Frederick Valk recited from Schiller's work admirably.

**"A Kid for Two Farthings":**—The title of the new and brilliant Carol Reed picture based on a novel of the only 30-year-old Wolf Mankowitz is, of course, taken from the Haggadah. The author hails from London's East End, and his story shows the authentic life around Petticoat Lane. We do not tell you this here to recommend a good film, but because we had a talk with the young man. He disclosed he had obtained the rights of Bert Brecht's plays for England. Mankowitz, who a few months ago presented a Jewish play in the "Embassy," hopes to produce first "Mother Courage" and later "Dreigroschenoper" with probably Lotte Lenja, Kurt Weill's widow, and Mai Zetterling.

**This and That:**—Actor Sigurd Lohde, who before the war lived in this country and stayed in Australia after his internment to open a milk bar, returned to Germany. He used to work as a chiroprapist in London.—Ernest Morgan, younger brother of the late and unforgotten comedian Paul Morgan, works as food controller in New York's "Hotel Commodore" and paints as a side-line.—Gisi Bermann-Fischer, daughter of the famous publisher, will appear on the stage for the first time in Zürich and play "Of Mice and Men."—Old-time film star Fern Andra, now married to an American general, returned to Germany and announced the production of a picture about the fighter pilot von Richthofen.

**Home News:**—Two continental artists had bad luck here lately: Dr. Paul Czinner, Elisabeth Bergner's husband, showed his production of "Don Giovanni," photographed from the stage in Salzburg last year, in the Royal Festival Hall, and didn't please the opera and film fans. Martha Eggerth alone saved the Viennese production of "Merry Widow" at the "Palace"; her husband, Jan Kiepura, and the ensemble couldn't satisfy the audience.—Herbert Lom left the cast of "The King and I."—Robert Lantz, who left London six years ago to become one of the leading agents in New York, came on a short visit to see "Kismet" at the "Stoll," in which he has an interest.—Composer Allan Gray is writing the music for his first German post-war picture in Munich.—Carl Ebert will come to England to direct "The Barber of Seville" for Edinburgh.—Julius Gellner returned from Israel, where he produced "King Lear" for Habimah.

**Milestones:**—However hard some actors and actresses try to hide their real age, the German newspapers just look up their reference libraries and publish the naked truth. Otherwise one would not know that Lucie Mannheim celebrated her 50th birthday already a few days ago. We remember the wonderful actress best from her successes under Jürgen Fehling on New Year's Eve in Berlin's State Theatre. Married to Marius Goring, who speaks German nearly as well as she does, L. M. is, of course, well known in this country though she acts now more often in Germany.—Playwright Fritz von Unruh got a medal when he was 70 last month. He returned only a few years ago from his exile in the States, but is so disappointed in Germany that he wants to emigrate again.

**News from Everywhere:**—Else Bassermann will be in a Lorca play in Göttingen.—Israeli star Chaja Hararit attended the Cannes Film Festival when her first picture "Hill 24 Doesn't Answer" was shown successfully.—Egon Goliat, who used to run a guest-house together with his wife Trude Kolmann in England during the war, became director of Munich's Light Opera House.

PEM

## THE ARTS

### ISRAEL ORCHESTRA RECORDS

The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, which is now touring Europe and will shortly appear in this country, has been described by a London periodical as one of the "extremely few welcome by-products of the Hitler regime." It is also one of the many important contributions which the Central European emigration has made to the cultural life of Israel. It is most gratifying to have, even before the concerts, a series of truly first-class records of this orchestra, all conducted by Paul Kletzki.

In my view it is fortunate that the recorded music is by Mendelssohn, Mahler, and Schönberg, the three greatest Jewish composers of the last century, all of them also representatives of that Central European culture with which the Jews were so closely linked during a whole century. To my regret, it is hardly possible to do more at the present moment than enumerate the titles. There is Mahler's First (Columbia 33CX 1207), Mendelssohn's "Scotch Symphony," together with "Meeres-Stille und Glückliche Fahrt" (Col. 33CX 1219), finally Mahler's Ninth on two discs (Col. 33CX 1250/1) with Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht" string sextette on the fourth side.

The playing is beautiful throughout. Lovers of Mendelssohn will enjoy the vivid and spirited performance of the Scotch, while Mahler enthusiasts, of whom there must be plenty among the readers of this journal, can only be told that they will be richly rewarded. I certainly never heard these works better performed before, and I have heard a great deal. Paul Kletzki proves himself a deeply understanding conductor of this kind of music, and the Orchestra plays the more animated parts with great vigour and splendour and the slow movements with moving, almost heavenly sweetness. It is very

### Dr. David Daube

#### Regius Professor at Oxford

The Queen has approved the appointment of Dr. D. Daube, Professor of Jurisprudence at Aberdeen University, to be Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford University.

Dr. Daube, 46, a native of Freiburg i.B., came to England after he had been deprived in 1933 of his post as assistant lecturer on Roman Law at Göttingen University. Before his appointment at Aberdeen in 1950 he was University Lecturer in Law at Cambridge and Fellow of Granville and Cain College. He was also Special Lecturer in Talmudic Law at the London School of Oriental Studies in 1948 and in Roman Law at the Hebrew University in 1949.

pleasant to be able to recommend Israeli records not from "patriotic" motives but for their true artistic value.

ROBERT WELTSCH

### ANNUAL BEN URI EXHIBITION

The avowed aim of this exhibition (April 24—May 15) was "to encourage all artists without prejudice." The result was the appearance of a remarkable number of refugee artists but also, inevitably, a mass of extremely varied work.

Outstanding among the 124 items (110 pictures and 14 sculptures) were the two portraits by Lawrence Marcuson—especially that of the young girl. Mr. Marcuson has a vivid, almost brutal style; his use of colours is daring, but in no way affected. More in the Jewish tradition are Moshe Maurer's three delightful oils: "Music Party," "The Chess Players" and "Purim Carnival." These paintings have an almost childlike simplicity and fantasy, with a touch of caricature as well as pathos. These two artists, different as they are in style and subject, stand head and shoulders above the rest. At the same time they are typical of two clear-cut trends—the completely assimilated "European" on the one hand, the Eastern Jewish on the other. In the

latter category must be mentioned Renate Meyer's "Hessel Street." This large canvas, depicting a group of Jews talking in a market, is achieved with great technical virtuosity. The black, raven-like figures in the foreground against the pale yellow of the market make a striking impression which stays in the mind's eye, though the picture lacks the warmth and humanity of Mr. Maurer's treatment of similar subjects. Finally, amongst the "top ten" of this exhibition must be included Lawrence Joseph's two striking woodcuts, "Reclining Figure" and "From the Song of Songs," both exciting and original in conception and execution.

Of the rest, Arthur Galliner's two London views and one portrait show considerable technical skill, marred by a slightly pedantic concentration on detail. Ziegler's "Siesta" has great flow of line and atmosphere. W. Tarr's "The Path" is a fine composition, experimental in its use of light and planes, while Fritz Kramer's "Portrait" of a girl is technically expert in a conventional genre.

Whilst this exhibition was well worth a visit, one could not help feeling that, with the few exceptions already indicated, most of the artists, even those whose technique was beyond reproach, did not venture, in subject or style, outside well-trodden conventional paths.

P. Z.

### Notes by the Way

#### Dreyfus Affair Not Antisemitic?

Several years ago a British author rewrote history by presenting the Emperor Nero as essentially a gentleman who, in the famous definition, will never inflict pain. Much of the shock I then felt was revived when I saw the widely discussed "reassessment" of the Dreyfus case, by Guy Chapman, which finds that "antisemitism played little, perhaps no part in the arrest of the unhappy victim or in his trial": it was all a play of circumstance and/or the upshot of muddleheaded incompetence.

I don't believe it. I know I must be careful not to suspect antisemitism where plainly none exists. But if Professor Chapman is right, then it seems to me a "reassessment" is due not of the Dreyfus affair but of antisemitism. The significance of The Affair in France still smarting under the humiliation of 1870 was the same (albeit on a smaller scale) as the significance of Nazidom in Germany after the humiliation of 1918. The Jew was chosen as a scapegoat by those who sought to undo the defeat by arousing that fierce nationalism which has no use for the civilisation of democracy.

If the scoundrels who pounced on Dreyfus were incompetent, they were not so incompetent as to miss the relevance of the victim's Judaism. To treat them as if they had just been muddleheaded is no more enlightened than was the vision of those

who once tried to dismiss Hitler as a "tool of big business." Of course, Hitler succeeded and the anti-Dreyfusards didn't. What was really *their* affair eventually served to cleanse France. Would the same could be said of Germany after the Hitler affair.

#### Schiller and the Jews

It seems strange to think how many people have discussed "Goethe and the Jews" and how few "Schiller and the Jews," also how many Jews have described the life of Goethe and how few (none, I believe) the life of Schiller. This occurred to me the other day on the 150th anniversary of Schiller's death. Yet Schiller said some remarkable things about the Jews. In his little known essay on the "Mission of Moses," he refers to the establishment of the Jewish State as "one of the most memorable events preserved by history" with an "impact on the world that continues to this very moment." He goes on: "In a certain sense it is irrefutably true that we owe to the Mosaic religion a large portion of the enlightenment which we today enjoy... So regarded, the Hebrews must appear to us as an important nation in universal history, and all the evil tales told about them, all efforts of cunning minds to belittle them, will not hinder us from showing justice towards them." Schiller's description later on of the bondage in Egypt is, unavoidably, a classic account of Nazi persecution.

### FAMILY EVENTS

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

#### Birth

**Stern.**—On May 2 a son (Henry Alfred) was born to Irene (née Marx) and Richard Stern, of 6 Randolph Crescent, London, W.9.

#### Death

**Mr. Max Wetzler**, of 14 Chessington Court, London, N.3, passed away after a short illness at the age of 79. Deeply mourned by his wife, son, daughter-in-law and two grandchildren.

### CLASSIFIED

#### Situations Vacant

**JUNIOR ASSISTANT**, 18-23, wanted for well-known Jewish library. Knowledge German, typing. Box 163.

#### Situations Wanted

**Men**  
CORRESPONDENCE of any kind, copies also carefully done by exp. merchant. Box 156.  
FORMER MANUF. OF UNDERWEAR wants position in clothing production as stock controller. Last position 12 yrs. Knowl. of French, Hebrew, Dutch, Polish, typg. and bookkeeping. Box 157.

**EXPERIENCED TRAVELLER**, good salesman, seeks position with London firm. Box 159.

**BOOKBINDER**, experienced, seeks work. Prompt attention. Collection and delivery. Box 160.

**Women**  
SHORTHD. TYPG., English/German. Exp. quick worker wants part-time or home work. Box 147.

**TYPIST/TRANSLATOR**, intelligent, reliable, wants home work. Box 148.  
SHORTHD.-TYP., German only, wants part-time work. Box 149.

**LADY/COOK**, exp. Engl. & Continental, wants part-time job, also as companion. Box 150.

**DRESSMAKER** wants work with private dressmaker. Alterations cons. Box 151.

**DARNING, KNITTING**, done as home work by exp. woman. Box 152.

**FINISHER f. DRESSES** wants part-time or home work, can also do mending by hand. Box 153.

**ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS** for COATS and COSTUMES by exp. woman; 10 yrs. w. West End firm. Box 154.

**ATTENDING ON SICK AND INVALIDS** done by exp. resp. person. Box 155.

### Accommodation

**WANTED URGENTLY**, room for elderly lady in exchange for modest rent and baby-sitting. Box 161.

**TO LET**, well furn. bed-sitting room, use of kitchen, for business lady in quiet flat, 2 min. Undergr. Stat. Tel.: GLA.1772.

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

**ALL MAKES BOUGHT SOLD EXCHANGED**



**REPAIRED AND MAINTAINED**

**ELITE TYPEWRITER Co. Ltd.**

WELbeck 2528

**112 CRAWFORD STREET**  
off BAKER STREET, W.1

**OFFICE to let**: one room, 100 sq. ft., furnished, first floor. West End, near Regent St. Vacant August or later. Box 146.

### Miscellaneous

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

**WANTED**, second-hand mahogany bedstead, table, chairs, small items. Box 145.

**TO SELL**, cosy-stove, all fuel burner, warm, reliable, good condition, large size, £7 10s. GLadstone 8192.

**FOR SALE**. Medium Oak "Herrenzimmer-Suite," by Prof. Bruno Paul, 10 items. "Phone City 5949.

### Personal

**LADY**, middle-age, fine personality and appearance, professional, independent, seeks companionship, view marriage. Box 144.

### MISSING PERSONS

#### Enquiries from AJR

**Klein, James, Junr.**, from Berlin, for Hanna Scheunemann, née Bamberg, Heidelberg.

**Perlberger, Josef Chaim**, from Nuremberg, Amannstr. 7, for Oberfinanzdirektion, Bremen.

**Teper, Maia**, born 1906 at Fürth, for brother Isaac Teper, Buenos Aires.



## OBITUARY

BERNHARD KAHN  
Hilfsverein and Joint

Dr. Bernhard Kahn, who died at New York at the age of 79, was for many years European Director of the Joint Distribution Committee. But among readers of this journal he is no doubt best remembered as the Secretary-General of the *Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden* from 1904 until 1921. He was of the calibre of James Simon, Paul Nathan, Eugen Landau, Max M. Warburg, all in turn heads of the *Hilfsverein*, and it was in large measure due to his labours that the organisation became an efficient instrument of Jewish emigration from Eastern Europe after the Kishinev pogrom. Some 200,000 emigrants received substantial aid from the *Hilfsverein* in the years 1904-1914. The same initiative created a unique net of schools, extending from Kindergarten to the Technion, in Ottoman Palestine. As early as 1904, too, the Central Bureau for Jewish Emigration Affairs was established in co-operation with Jewish relief organisations abroad. No one, of course, had an inkling then how many Jewish lives were thus to be saved in years to come.

One day the significance of the *Hilfsverein* in early 20th century Jewish history is certain to be appreciated in its proper perspective. Justice will then be done to the life work of Bernhard Kahn, whom those that knew him remember for his upright dealings and his charming personality.

A. W.

Dr. Hans J. Turkheim, a member of the Royal Society of Medicine and chairman of the Continental Dental Society in Great Britain, died in London on April 27, aged 65. Having once been Professor and Director of the Scientific Laboratory at the University of his native Hamburg, he was prominent in the International Association for Dental Research and the *Fédération Dentaire Internationale*. Equally active in Jewish affairs, he served on the Board of AJR.

Friendly, fair and outstandingly helpful, he was revered among patients and colleagues alike, and indeed among all who received the benefit of his sound advice. The large attendance at his funeral bore witness to the love and esteem in which he was widely held. Our sincere sympathy goes out to his wife and two sons.

R. F. E.

We regret to record the sudden death, at the age of 63, of Dr. Albert Schneider, legal adviser at the U.R.O., London. Like his father specialising in international law, he had established a considerable practice in Berlin. Having escaped to this country, he decided to learn a trade to which he applied himself for many years with vigour and unbroken optimism. By joining U.R.O. early in 1954 he returned to his proper calling, and soon showed not only that professional prowess which gained him the marked respect of his colleagues, but also that kind spirit of humanity which made him look upon each "case" before him as a challenge to vindicate the cause of justice. The memory of this able and warmhearted man will long be gratefully cherished by his colleagues as well as by his many clients who soon learnt to trust in him.

On May 12 Mr. Max Wetzler passed away in his 80th year. The son of a Jewish minister and deeply devoted to the cause of Jewry, he served the AJR, as a member of their Board, with the same devotion with which he had served, in various capacities, the *Gemeinde* of Düsseldorf. With his family, a large circle of friends will always honour his memory.

Mr. Otto Haas, the outstanding specialist dealer in old books, and MSS. relating to music, died in London aged 80. Born in Frankfurt, he in 1903 took over the well-known firm of Leo Liepmannsohn in Berlin. In 1936 he came to England. The British Museum called upon his services for the valuation of the Paul Hirsch Library, which was subsequently purchased for the nation and which had been greatly enriched through the life-long collaboration between Hirsch and Haas.

**AJR SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT**  
HOLIDAY RELIEF WORK: The AJR Employment Exchange has on its books a number of people willing to take on temporary work during the holiday period. Prospective employers should ring MAI 4449.

APPOINTMENTS AFTER OFFICE HOURS: As the office is closed on Sundays, special appointments can be made for weekday evenings (Monday-Thursday) with the Social Services Department. MAI 4449.

## THE HYPHEN

There will be a number of varied functions during the month of June, and Mr. Alfred Lindeman, of 23 Holmdale Road, N.W.6, will be pleased to forward details on request.

## CLUB 1943

ALBERT EINSTEIN  
MEMORIAL MEETING

TUESDAY, JUNE 28th, 8 p.m.

1 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6  
near Finchley Rd. Tube StationSpeakers: Prof. Erwin Freundlich  
(St. Andrews University)  
Prof. H. Fuerth  
(Bedford College, London)

The addresses will be given in German

Tickets: 2/6 at the Door

## THE DORICE

Continental Cuisine — Licensed

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

Parties catered for

## ROSEMOUNT

17 Parsifal Road, N.W.6

HAM 5856

The Boarding-house with culture  
A Home for you  
Elderly people welcomed

## DOLLS' HOSPITAL

Dolls & Teddies of any make repaired.  
G. LEA,87 Boundary Road, N.W.8  
(near Abbey Road)

## TOY &amp; GIFT SHOP

Latest English &amp; Continental Toys.

## SHERRIFF DAY NURSERY

Principal: Dr. L. Collinge

open 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Happy atmosphere

Pleasant Playground

Physical Training

23 Sherriff Road, West Hampstead

Tel.: MAI 9961

## "ASHDALE GUESTHOUSE"

23 BEAULIEU ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH W.

On beautiful "Alum Chine," 5 min. Sea.  
All Conveniences. Excellent Cuisine.TERMS: From 4½-7 gns., according  
to room and season.

Phone: Westbourne 619471. Prop. E. BRUDER

## "FURZEDOWN"

The ideal place for holidays and convalescence  
Large garden with sunshed  
Running h. & c. water in all first floor bedrooms  
Home atmosphere. Continental cooking,  
all diets, Children welcomeBook early for Easter, Whitsun and summer months  
Reduced terms for off-season periods and for long  
or permanent residents

Wood Road, Hindhead, Surrey

Telephone Hindhead 335

## SCHREIBER'S GUEST HOUSE

26 Blenheim Gardens, N.W.2

Vacant Garden Floor Room,  
central heating

Comfortable home, also for the Elderly

Every convenience, T.V., Dining-room / Lounge

GLA 5622

## J. A. C.

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

Open Daily from 3 p.m.—1 a.m.

for

Teas, Dinners and  
late SuppersExcellent Cuisine — Tea Garden  
Coffee Lounge — Own Viennese Patisserie

Fully Licensed

Dances by Candlelight: Wednesday  
Saturday and Sunday EveningLARGE HALL for  
WEDDINGS, RECEPTIONS, CONCERTS  
MEETINGS, Etc.

Members and Friends Reserv. MAI 9487

CONTINENTAL  
BOARDING HOUSE

in Hampstead

Single—Double Rooms, H.C.W.

Full or Partial Board

Moderate Terms

Ring MAI 0079

## "ARLET"

77 St. Gabriel's Road,

London, N.W.2

Tel. GLA 4029

Permanent Guests and Visitors coming to  
London are welcome in my exquisitely  
furnished and cultivated Private Guest House  
Hot & Cold Water, Central Heating,  
Garden, Television.Continental meals can be provided if desired. Very  
good residential district. Buses and Tube very near  
Mrs. Lotte Schwarz

## Non-Orthodox

Boarding House has vacancy

H. &amp; C. water in every room

Continental Food Nice Garden

Moderate Terms

Gladstone 2107

## HARROGATE

## OAKBRAE GUEST HOUSE

Mrs. M. Eger 3 Springfield Avenue

Opposite Majestic Hotel

Few minutes from Royal Baths

Excellent Cooking Full or Part Board

Telephone 67682

## CLIFTON HOUSE

19 Tisbury Road, Hove

Tel. Hove 71000

Winter Terms 5 Gns. weekly

Weekend Friday to Sunday 35/-

Maimonides: Guide to the Perplexed. Ed. J.  
Guttman. Cloth 21/-Roth, Cecil: A Short History of the Jewish  
People. Illustrated, cloth 25/-Buber, Martin: Das Problem der Menschen.  
172 pp., cloth 13/6

German Books Bought &amp; Sold MAIL ONLY

LOLA MAYER BOOKS

The Grey House, Plough Lane,  
Stoke Poges, Bucks.

## HANS PREISS

International Booksellers Ltd.

14 Bury Place, London, W.C.1

HOL 4941

## IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS:

Becker-Huber-Kuester: Bundesentschädigungs-  
gesetz. Kommentar. (Just published.) 988 pp.,  
cloth £4-10-0.Bundes-Entschädigungsgesetz (mit den drei  
neuen Durchführungsverordnungen). Textaus-  
gabe. bds. 4s. 6d.Bundesgesetzblatt Teil I, Nr. 11, 1955 (3. DV  
zum BEG), 1s. 3d.Palandt, Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch. 14th rev. ed.,  
1955, 2417 pp., cloth £4-5-0.

mail-orders welcomed

## WOLFF-BRODY Boarding House

have one vacancy. Large comfortable  
newly furnished and decorated roomAll conveniences, first-class Continental  
cuisine. Moderate terms

Elderly people welcome

3-5 Hemstal Road, N.W.6

MAI 8521

## LEO HOROVITZ

## SCULPTOR—STONEMASON

MEMORIALS FOR ALL  
CEMETERIES16 FAWLEY ROAD,  
W. HAMPSTEAD, N.W.6

Telephone: HAMPstead 2564

*Mr. Paul J. Dreyfuss*  
at  
**The General Transport Co. Ltd.**

13, Coopers Row, London, E.C.3  
Tel.: ROYal 8871/8

International Shipping & Forwarding Agents  
for IMPORTS  
EXPORTS  
REMOVALS  
WAREHOUSING  
PACKING

Our subsidiary Company—  
**Airways & General Transport Ltd.**

deals with Passenger bookings by  
**AIR RAIL & SEA**  
and for all **AIR CARGO**  
**AGENTS FOR ALL LINES**

Branch Offices at Liverpool, Manchester,  
PARIS BOULOGNE S/MER.

We can quote for C.I.F. PRICES world  
wide. Enquiries will receive prompt  
attention

**M. GLASER**

**PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERER**

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

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

**A. OTTEN F.B.O.A. (Hons.)**

**OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN**

Tel: 118, FINCHLEY ROAD  
HAM 8336 OPPOSITE JOHN BARNES  
& FINCHLEY RD. Met. Sta.

**L. A. PREECE**

**Experienced Decorator**

First Class Work — Personal Supervision  
Reasonable Prices

15 St. Annes Road, Barnes, S.W.13  
Phone: PRO 5111

Ring

**HAMPstead 4150**  
or **4686**

for *Chauffeur-driven*  
*Limousines and Saloon Cars*

ANY DISTANCE  
DAY & NIGHT

**NORWEST**  
**CAR HIRE**

517a Finchley Road,  
Hampstead, N.W.3

**JEWISH BOOKS**

of any kind, new and 2nd hand.  
Whole libraries and single volumes  
bought. Taleisim. Bookbinding

**M. SULZBACHER**

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

*Silhouette*  
*your figure*

**PHOTOCOPIES OF DOCUMENTS**

11" x 8" 1/6  
additional charge for first copies 5d.  
**GOLDERSTAT**  
Head Office: 25 DOWNHAM RD., N.1  
Phones: CLIssold 4386-6713-6714  
Residence: 54 GOLDERS GARDENS  
N.W.11 Phone: SPEedwell 5643

**M. FISCHLER**

**CONTINENTAL UPHOLSTERY**  
FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND BEST  
MATERIALS USED. CARPETS SUPPLIED  
AND FITTED BELOW SHOP PRICES  
CURTAINS, DRAPES AND MATTRESSES  
MADE. ALSO FRENCH POLISHING

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

**G. LEA**

87 BOUNDARY ROAD, N.W.8  
(Off Abbey Road)

Repairs of Prams  
Handbags, Travel Goods

**AJR**

**HANDICRAFT-GROUP**

Great selection of attractive and useful

**GIFTS**

at reasonable prices.  
Gift tokens available

Orders for any kind of needlework  
will be gladly accepted

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

(Fairfax Road corner) MAI. 4449

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

SPACE DONATED BY  
S. F. & O. HALLGARTEN  
Wines and Spirits  
Importers & Exporters  
1 CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.3

If it's TYPEWRITERS

Phone:  
MAI 1271  
A. BREUER,  
57 Fairfax Rd.  
N.W.6.



**VESOP**

for flavouring Soups,  
Stews, Gravies, etc.

ESSENTIAL FOR FIRST CLASS  
CONTINENTAL COOKING

1/8 per 8 oz. bottle

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

**H. WOORTMAN**

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

Continental Builder & Decorator  
Specialist in Dry Rot Repairs  
Estimates free

**P. DAVID**

Repairs & Alterations

Ladies & Gents Garments  
Dyers & Cleaners

89 Chalk Farm Road, N.W.1  
near Chalk Farm Tube Station  
Tel. GUL 1527

Pass the driving test the first time with—

**THE ACADEMY OF MOTORING**  
DRIVING TUITION 1955 DUAL CONTROL CARS

Day, evening and  
weekend tuition



Complete courses  
from £4 - 16 - 0

FOR OUR PUPILS' CONVENIENCE—you may be called for at your  
residence or place of business!

Local branch—235 West End Lane, N.W.6. (near West Hampstead Station:  
Telephone: SW1ss Cottage 2439 Bakerloo Line)

First class

**SHOE REPAIRS**

Collect and Deliver

REICH

Phone: MAI 9875 or HAM 1037

**Reissner & Goldberg**

**ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS**

141 Canterbury Road, N.W.6

MAI 6721

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

MAI 2646, 0359

**The WIGMORE LAUNDRY Ltd.**

**CONTINENTAL LAUNDRY SPECIALISTS**

We serve you now with newly installed Radio-Telephones

Most London Districts Served Write or phone the Manager

Mr. E. Hearn, 1 Stronsa Rd., London, W.12

Tel.: SHE 4575

**ALL STYLE  
DECORATING**

MAC 1454

**E. MIEDZWINSKI**

27 JEFFREYS RD., S.W.4

While you wait  
**PHOTOCOPIES OF YOUR  
DOCUMENTS**

from 1/6 onwards  
Phone for appointment: Tues. to Sat. 9 a.m.-2 p.m.

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

**NORBERT COHN**

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

**OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN**

20 Northways Parade, Finchley Road,  
Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

Tel. PRIMROSE 9660.

**H. KAUFMANN**

16B Hampstead Hill Gardens, N.W.3

Tel. HAMpstead 8936

**DECORATING**

and

**GENERAL BUILDING WORK**



**STANDARD SEWING  
MACHINE SERVICE LTD.**

Tel.: WEL 2528

All makes sewing machines Sold, Bought  
and Exchanged. Easy Terms. Repairs  
promptly Executed.

112 CRAWFORD ST., BAKER ST., W.1

**NEWMAN'S  
COSY  
SLIPPERS**

by

**NEWMAN'S SLIPPERS  
LTD.  
BLACKBURN**

**Valentine & Wolff Ltd.**

Insurance Brokers

in association with

ARBON, LANGRISH & Co., Ltd.

HASILWOOD HOUSE

52, BISHOPSGATE

LONDON, E.C.2

Tel.: LONDON Wall 2366  
(10 Lines)

All Types of Insurances with  
Lloyds and all Companies