

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 and Social Services Dept.)

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

THE BROTHERHOOD OF MEN

British Miners and Hungarian Refugees

THOSE who once themselves were alien refugees will feel strong sympathy for the Hungarian miners who find themselves so sadly unwanted by their British colleagues. These luckless men first suffered the tyranny of violence, and now they taste the tyranny of prejudice. For there is, in every sense, no reason why they should not be free to earn a living here; there is every reason why they should. Happily, as far as they are concerned, this country is still enjoying freedom not only politically but economically also.

There is plenty of work in the pits, and nobody need fear to be worse off. Actually there are four times as many mining jobs as there are Hungarians in Britain. There is a desperate dearth of miners which will be gravely felt even without the growing absenteeism. At least 10,000 more are badly wanted, or collieries all over the country might be forced to close, wasting in the process millions of untapped reserves and so shattering much hope of that production which is to beat inflation.

Already the Hungarians' enforced idleness is costing the coal industry £1,250,000 a year. Indeed not the least sufferers will be the British miners themselves. "How (the *Manchester Guardian* asked the other day) are they to get the 7-hour day they want, the higher pensions and all the other improvements they hope to secure unless there are enough men in the pits to produce the coal to pay for them?" The simple fact is (as was pointed out) that "every trained and capable Hungarian coming forward to work in a British pit increases the British miners' prospects of a better living".

★

It seems strange that so simple a truth should go unappreciated among British miners. There may be political reasons. For unfortunately it cannot be doubted that there are among the Hungarians some thoroughly disreputable characters. Wherever the refugees appeared in any appreciable number, in camps or aboard emigrant ships, they showed themselves smitten with an all but ineradicable anti-Semitism which would spare not even their doubly unfortunate Jewish fellows in distress. An anti-Semitic Hungarian journal has been published in this country, and evidence of similar Nazi-like activities has come from countries so widely apart as Austria, Sweden, U.S.A., Argentina, South Africa and Australia. The Hungarians, now free from totalitarian oppression, would do well to purge themselves of the detractors and despoilers of every human freedom.

However, it is not because they suspect Nazis that British miners object to the Hungarians. It is a general dislike, emotion rather than reason, "cussedness for its own sake", as the *Daily Telegraph* put it, though some have tried to argue that insufficient command of English might easily be awkward in an emergency scores of feet underground. It is true that no bar was raised against other foreign miners, especially the 18,000 D.P.s who came shortly after the war and are now more or less comfortably settled. But there seem to be some curious regrets now.

The D.P.s, one British miner declared, "were most anxious to make good in this country and were willing and hardworking, but they did many things inside the mining industry that the average British miner regarded as a direct threat to the basic principles of trade unionism". How so, one may well wonder, since the principles of trade

unionism were of course strictly enforced, even as they are now? A telling reply was given by a sarcastic observer who thought that the "things" done by foreign miners which are regarded as a "direct threat", "were and are working too hard". No doubt the objection to hard work is not necessarily as objectionable as perhaps some natives of the Continent have been taught to believe. There is a great deal to be said for "working to live" rather than "living to work". But unfortunately the time is not now in British pits.

The miners' leaders have stressed that point many times, and in linking the issue with the case of the Hungarians, they went beyond the strictly utilitarian aspect. They plainly recognised the prejudice against the foreign fellow-workers as not only a threat to prosperity but also and above all a betrayal of fundamental principles. In assuming office as President of the National Union of Mine-workers, Mr. Ernest Jones used solemn language: "It will be a grave indictment against us (he said) if our attitude to the admission of Hungarian refugee miners is persisted in; the great working class movement, nationally and internationally, will assert that we have lost our passion for international brotherhood". He recalled how they were denouncing *Apartheid* in South Africa: how

could they presume to practise it here? "Idealism expressed in phrases and sentences, however poetic or rich in language, is worthless (the miners' leader declared) unless the purpose they express compels our vigorous pursuit to fulfilment".

These sentiments, worthily put at a fitting occasion, were echoed, in a different context, at another, Britain's largest, trade union, the Transport and General Workers', which discussed the immigration of coloured labour. They paid due tribute to the spirit of universal friendship and tolerance, and yet, though dealing with people (for the most part West Indians) who are technically British, they felt that there should be "strict and orderly" controls because of the change in the country's economy during the last five years.

It was admittedly an ominous feeling, and it seems hardly surprising that many of the delegates, perched as they were on the horns of so forbidding a dilemma, "spoke with an uneasy air of potential schizophrenics". Yet here lies the ultimate challenge, and the workers of Britain who fought many a good fight, will perchance realise that just as honesty is the best policy, so idealism is the most rewarding realism. The miners, in particular, it must be hoped, will heed the counsel they have been given and honour the faith in which the Labour Movement was conceived and which is indeed the blood and the soul of any society claiming to be civilised—the ancient faith that men shall be vindicated neither by race nor creed or the divisions of nationality but by the earnest effort to serve the ends of our common and united humanity.

C. C. ARONSFELD.

RESTITUTION NEWS

BUNDESENTSCHAEDIGUNGSGESETZ

Anmeldefrist verlaengert

In Nr. 7 unseres Blattes (Juli 1957) ist auf S. 2 bekanntgegeben worden, dass die Frist zur Anmeldung von Anspruechen auf Grund des Bundesentschaedigungsgesetzes bis zum 1. April 1958 verlaengert worden ist. Das dahingehende Gesetz ist als Gesetz zur Aenderung des Bundesentschaedigungsgesetzes im Bundesgesetzblatt I 1957 No. 29 S. 663 verkuendet worden. Es ist vom 1. Juli 1957 datiert.

DAS I.G. FARBEN-ABKOMMEN

Das zwischen der I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G. i.A. und der Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany (Claims Conference) am 6. Februar 1957 geschlossene Abkommen zugunsten derjenigen juedischen Auschwitz-Konzentrationslagerhaeftlinge, die waehrend des Krieges in I.G.-Farben Betrieben im Bereich Auschwitz Zwangsarbeit leisten mussten, ist jetzt wirksam geworden. Die Hauptversammlung der I.G. Farben hatte das Abkommen am 5. April 1957 gebilligt, das Bundesgesetz ueber den Aufruf der Glaebiger der I.G. Farben ist am 31. Mai 1957 im Bundesgesetzblatt verkuendet worden, und der vorgeschriebene Glaebigeraufruf der I.G. Farben ist dreimal im "Bundesanzeiger" erschienen.

Antraege aufgrund dieses Abkommens sind, soweit nicht schon gestellt, bis zum 31. Dezember 1957 bei der Glaebigermeldestelle der I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G. i.A., Frankfurt a.M., Bockenheimer Landstrasse 53, einzureichen.

Zur Durchfuehrung des Abkommens ist die

"Compensation Treuhand G.m.b.H.", Frankfurt a.M., Staufenstrasse 29a, gegruendet worden.

Personen, die bereits Antraege bei der Glaebigermeldestelle der I.G. Farben gestellt haben, erhalten in Kuerze von der "Compensation Treuhand G.m.b.H."—zugleich mit einem Fragebogen—ausfuehrliche Erlaeuterungen.

Personen, die noch Antraege stellen, gehen diese Materialien nach Registrierung ihrer Antraege bei der I.G. Farben von der "Compensation Treuhand G.m.b.H." zu.

BUNDESRUECKERSTATTUNGSGESETZ

Im Juliheft der AJR Information haben wir ueber die Verabschiedung des Bundesrueckerstattungsgesetzes berichtet und eine Darstellung seines Inhalts als Sonderbeilage veroeffentlicht. Das Gesetz ist im Bundesgesetzblatt I No. 32 vom 23. Juli 1957 verkuendet worden, und zwar auf Seite 733. Das Datum des Gesetzes ist der 19. Juli 1957.

BONN POLICY UNCHANGED

The West German Foreign Minister, Dr. Heinrich von Brentano, in an interview in Sydney, Australia, said that the German Federal Government will fulfil its undertaking in connection with the restitution programme. "We are resolved to bring this programme to a rapid and satisfactory conclusion", he stated.

The Foreign Minister said that, all told, Germany had a programme which provided for restitution payments totalling about 22,500,000,000 DM. About 2,800,000,000 DM. of this sum had been paid to date. It was hoped and expected that the entire programme would be liquidated by 1963, as planned.

More Restitution News on pp. 2 and 3

TAX RELIEF ON MORAL GROUNDS

Widows' and Orphans' Compensation Pensions, etc.

Members of the AJR are aware of the peculiar anomaly in British taxation of German compensation payments which are tax free in Germany. Whereas certain recurrent payments (Renten), viz., those made in respect of damage to body and health, are not treated as taxable income, other "Renten" are, notably those paid to widows and orphans in respect of damage to life and those for damage to economic and professional advancement. The AJR approached the competent authorities last year (see AJR Information, June and October, 1956), and recently the matter has been further pursued.

An interview took place at the Board of Inland Revenue in January last, as a result of which, in March, a Memorandum was submitted by the AJR to the authorities with a view to obtaining tax exemption for all "Renten" payments. The Treasury felt unable to grant the concession, and a negative reply was received early in June.

At that time efforts were already afoot to achieve the same object through legislation in the form of an amendment to the Finance Bill, 1957. Stress was laid throughout on the strictly moral aspect of the issue, and particular reference was made to the fact that on moral grounds a tax exemption had been authorised by other Governments, notably those of the U.S.A., of Holland and Sweden.

A clause based on these considerations was introduced in the House of Commons on July 16 by Mr. John Foster, Q.C., in order to remedy what had been described, in a letter to The Times, by Professor Norman Bentwich, Chairman of the URO, as "a glaring injustice". The attempt was defeated after a debate, extracts from which are reproduced below. The AJR proposes to make further representations to ensure that the "Renten" in question will be treated as earned income, i.e., that they will be assessed only on a remittance basis and allowed earned income relief. Our members will be kept informed on the progress of these efforts.

PROS AND CONS IN PARLIAMENT

In the course of a debate on the Finance Bill, 1957, Mr. J. Foster, Q.C., Conservative, moved, on July 16, a new Clause providing for exemption from taxation of payments of compensation to victims of Nazi oppression. "The position, in layman's language (he said), is that the German Government have decided to make compensation, inadequate though it must be, to victims of Nazi persecution and, as the compensation is in the nature of an extraordinary payment and from that point of view does not have the aspect of an income payment, the German Government, quite properly, have decided that these payments should not be subject to German income tax. The British Government, on the other hand, decided that these payments—and I am speaking about the whole category—should be liable to United Kingdom income tax.

"The result is that the British Government are getting the advantage of the remission of German income tax. This means that, at the expense of the German taxpayer and of the victim, the British Government are receiving an extra amount of tax, namely, the tax which the German Government remitted to the victim. I submit that this is unfair.

"It may be found that certain categories may yet be exempt. It would be interesting to know from the Financial Secretary that this is the case, but that does not affect the principle which, I should have thought, must be that on moral ground the United Kingdom Government are not justified in levying tax on compensation paid to these unfortunate victims. This moral argument finds favour with the Governments of the United States, Sweden and Holland."

After the motion had been seconded by Sir Thomas Moore (Conservative), Mr. J. Grimond, the Liberal leader, said that there seemed, at least *prima facie*, a strong case for compassion and an exception to the general rule for a narrow class of deserving people.

Mr. Silverman's Plea

An eloquent plea was made by Mr. Sydney Silverman, the Jewish Labour Member, who said: "We are dealing here with the handful of survivors of a unique historical event. I do not think there has been at any other time in world history such a mass crime as was committed in Germany in the circumstances which are referred to in this proposed Clause. It is not, one would suppose, a matter which would ever be repeated, and if it is not then I suppose there is little ground for fearing that there will ever be any other class of persons on whose behalf the same claim can be made by relying on this category as a precedent.

"Indeed, one of the few—and I say 'few' advisedly—bright things in the post-war world is that the German people have brought themselves to admit guilt in this matter. Although there can be no real reparation, having regard to the nature of the crime, at any rate it would be something to agree to pay to those who survive a slight measure of compensation, but they have gone

rather beyond that. They have paid quite large sums of reparation which the State of Israel has been able to use for constructive purposes.

"If anything could serve to lessen the human guilt involved in the original events, it is the fact that the German people, or a great many of them—one likes to think a majority—look with shame upon their record in this matter and are prepared to do something to make good some part of the material loss to those who survive.

"In those circumstances it seems a little, shall we say out of the national character, for this country to levy a revenue tax upon compensation of that kind. It is not like us to do it.

"It is difficult to say how these payments could even technically be regarded as income, but I do not want to go into the technical aspects. It is certainly not property which produces income. It is certainly not a gainful occupation or the reward of one.

"But let us suppose that it is income. Let us suppose that all the law and all the technicalities and all the legal arguments entitle us to charge it with tax. I think that we would say to the Government, 'Nevertheless, do not charge it, since the United States, Sweden, Holland and Germany have agreed not to do so. Poverty stricken as we no doubt are, in spite of our need for revenue, we do not really need to take it in this way.'

Case for the Government

For the Government, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. J. E. Powell, said: "It is impossible to approach the subject matter of the new Clause without emotion and without evoking associations which, in our different ways, we all have in our minds; but in considering the Clause I must ask the House not to take counsel of emotion too far but to look dispassionately not only at what is proposed, but at its wider bearings. It is extremely difficult, and I put it to the House that it is impossible, to distinguish the situation of the widow of a victim of German persecution from that of a British war widow whose husband was killed in the war against Germany and perhaps done to death in a German prison camp. . . . Under our law war widows' pensions are treated, as are other widows' pensions, as a form of income. It would be impracticable, unjust and would, sooner or later, and probably sooner, arouse serious ill-feeling if we were to give this privilege to the annuity payments which are compensation for loss of life.

"Finally, there are annuity payments for loss of position or dismissal from employment. I have made careful inquiries into the treatment of similar payments which are made in other circumstances where a person loses his employment or is dismissed prematurely and is compensated for it by annuity. I am assured that in those cases there is no doubt that it would be treated as taxable income. There, again, the difficulty arises of distinguishing between a German, perhaps a Jewish, professor who lost his chair in the 1930's and who, as an elderly man, is now receiving annual com-

ensation, and an Englishman who lost his employment, perhaps under very unfortunate circumstances, and who, in consequence, is in receipt of an annuity. . . .

"We cannot make a distinction between one kind of income and another, either on the basis of the circumstances in which that income arose, or the tax treatment of that income in the foreign country in which it arises."

The Minister was supported by a Labour Member, Mr. Douglas Houghton, who said: "This is a matter which is bound to excite our sympathy and our compassion with victims of Nazi persecution and cruelty. At the same time the Financial Secretary has done his duty in warning the House that we should probably be treading a very difficult path if we were to follow the course proposed in the Clause. The hon. Gentleman has already given us the example of a soldier in the British Army, shot in cold blood by his captors, whose widow receives a pension which is taxable. It may be that some of the forms of compensation coming within the scope of the new Clause would be little more than money compensation for dismissal and deportation from the country concerned before the war started, or on behalf of a professor or other person who just managed to escape from potential danger and was dismissed or sentenced to some punishment in his absence."

"Technical Argument the Other Way"

Sir Hugh Lucas-Tooth (Conservative) thought that if these pensions were carefully examined, it would be found that they were much more in the nature of damages payable over a period of time and, indeed, in some cases there is an actual total limit of the amount so payable. "I understand that in some cases there is a limit of 25,000 Reichmarks. If that be so, clearly these payments must contain something in the nature of a capital element which should not be wholly assessed for income tax purposes. I do not wish to go into the technicalities of this matter, but my hon. Friend has given a somewhat technical answer, and I thought it fair to say that there is some technical argument the other way."

The moral aspect was again emphasised by Sir Leslie Plummer (Labour), who said: "I do not think that the Financial Secretary should suggest that we should not review this problem with compassion. It will be a sad day for this nation when the House of Commons rejects compassion as an argument. The argument has also been adduced that a Jewish professor who was fired out of his jobs in the 1930's should not be treated differently from a professor in this country who, by an unfortunate accident, may have lost his job and is receiving compensation. But there is all the difference in the world between the German professor who has been derided and held up to calumny and has had physical assaults on him, and every vile infliction that the Nazis could think of putting on him, and a man who may have lost a job in this country, but who is, at the same time, treated respectfully and regarded as a respected member of society. . . .

"The intention of the German Government in their treatment of these people was not that these people should receive full compensation for all that they have suffered. None of the people could receive more than a tithe of what they were entitled to if their injuries had the result, say, of a road accident. They get only a tithe of what any civilised nation would regard as their just due. For us to say that we shall take some portion of that for ourselves is to admit that the passage of time has hardened our consciences which, at one time, were alive and alert to the sufferings inflicted on these harmless and innocent people by one of the worst Governments the world has ever known."

The case against the Clause was finally stated by another Labour Member, Mr. John McKay. He said: "Millions of our own people have been crying out for help to enable them to live in a satisfactory way. They, also, are pensioned people. Despite all the pleas that have been made for the special class referred to in the proposed new Clause, I am sure that a much stronger plea could be made for our own people living in our own country, some of whom have not much longer to live."

The Question was put and negatived.

ISRAELI — GERMAN RELATIONS

Diplomacy and Trade

In Jerusalem the Knesset defeated a motion to debate the proposed establishment of diplomatic relations with Germany. Mrs. Raziel-Naor attacked the Prime Minister for his statement to foreign newspaper correspondents that he expected diplomatic relations with Germany to be established shortly. She recalled the heated debate which followed the conclusion of the reparations pact with Germany. Supporters of that pact, including Cabinet Ministers, had at the time pledged that diplomatic relations were not envisaged as a consequence of the agreement, she said.

Mr. Ben-Gurion replied that his statement was made in a private capacity and not on behalf of the Government. He declared that account must be taken of the needs of the future and not only the sufferings of the past. The Germany of today was not the Germany of yesterday, he said, recalling that those who were sceptical of Germany carrying out the reparations agreement had been disproved. The Bonn Government had scrupulously and faithfully respected both its agreements with Israel and with world Jewry.

The Federal Republic has not taken any steps to establish diplomatic relations with the State of Israel. The Federal Foreign Minister, Dr. von Brentano, made this statement in Bonn and declared that the solution of the problem did not need the intervention of a third power. The relations between the two countries were so good, he said, that direct negotiations between Bonn and Jerusalem were sufficient. He also said that the Federal Government had no intention of sending Professor Franz Boehm to Israel as a permanent German observer. (Boehm headed the German delegation during the negotiations with Israel about restitution.)

At the same time, the Tel Aviv *Ha'aretz* carried a Washington report that the State Department had advised West Germany against "haste" in establishing diplomatic relations with Israel.

German songs were heard in public in Jerusalem at a Gustav Mahler concert. Some time ago protests were raised against a performance of Schubert songs.

Israel also heard the first public talk by a German when Herr Rudolf Küstermeier, Israeli representative of the German News Agency, took part in a symposium on Israel's foreign policy.

When the Federal Foreign Minister was asked during a press conference on July 7 last, whether Arab protests against the reparations treaty with Israel were causing his Government to review the Agreement and possibly discontinue further reparations deliveries, Herr von Brentano replied that the Federal Government had no such plans but was determined to carry out the treaty to the letter.

After a one-week visit in Bonn, the Deputy Secretary-General of the Arab League, Raif Bellama, complained about the "regrettable indifference and apathy" of the Federal Republic towards the interests of the Arab world. He said that political relations between Bonn and Israel would exert a "strong pressure" on Arab countries to recognise the Soviet Zone.

A delegation of five German industrialists visited Israel and were given a chance to study possibilities of German investments. The delegation had been invited by the Reparations Purchase Mission and held conferences with Finance Minister Eshkol and Trade and Industry Minister Saphir.

A plan reported to have been discussed is aiding development of Israeli industry by leasing to Israel German patents and providing technical assistance to start production in Israel of those products. A list of industries where such co-operation is possible, was headed by chemicals.

The representatives came from some of the biggest German industries which are now doing considerable reparations exports to Israel. They include Von Rieder, of A.E.G., Hennief, of Mannesman Steel, and three other representatives of heavy and motor industries.

MORE RESTITUTION CLAIMS

Greek Threat of War Crimes Trial

While there is no excuse for the *bêtise* perpetrated by Bonn's Minister of Finance who saw fit to cast doubt on the German restitution policy, it is just possible that Herr Schäffer felt nettled by demands made all of a sudden from a possibly unexpected quarter—Greece—which recently remembered that reparation was due to their Jews too for the bestialities of Nazi rule.

The Bonn Government had already refused on the ground that Greece had signed the London Debts Agreement, but the Greeks are obstinate, and they have now decided to put a little more force into their demands by staging what appears to be their first war crimes trial. The reason they did not do this before was, in the first place, the Civil War which claimed all national attention, and later the Greeks handed about 700 dossiers of presumably guilty men to the Bonn authorities, hoping that action would be taken in Germany. Now the Greeks would like to know what has happened, but at the same time they are also acting on their own.

It so happened that one official of the German occupation régime, Dr. Max Merten, was in Athens recently. He was promptly arrested on a charge of having been responsible for the shooting of 600 hostages, for the confiscation of Jewish property and the deportation of thousands of Greek Jews to Poland. Merten, one time chief of the Military Administration, protests his innocence and claims to have in fact supplied the ghetto of Salonjka with bread and milk.

How soon the case will be heard is not yet certain. In the meantime some concern has been aroused by reports that the Greek authorities have banned all reference to the matter in the Greek press and in despatches by foreign correspondents. There may yet be surprising developments.

Greece, incidentally, is not the only country now putting forward claims against Germany. A "National Association of Hungarians Persecuted by German National Socialism" was founded in Budapest a few weeks ago for the purpose of "enlisting Hungarian victims of Nazism for the struggle against Fascism and the claiming of compensation on behalf of victims or their personal

Among the projects under discussion is said to be the construction of a railway from Beersheba to the port of Elath and a Diesel engine plant.

Saudi Arabia has commissioned Brown Boverie und Cie ("BBC") in Mannheim to carry out the electrification of the capital Er Riad. The order is worth more than one million pounds.

A quantity of anti-Jewish propaganda material issued by the Egyptian Embassy was distributed at a social evening arranged in Mayence University, near Frankfurt, by the "Arab Student Association." The official student magazine, in an editorial headed "The Sowing of Hatred," sharply protested against the dissemination of "poisonous pamphlets" of this type and deplored the "distasteful and offensive" printed propaganda material produced by the Egyptian Embassy in Bonn. The editorial commented that the texts of this material "do not bespeak human indignation or pity with the victims—they are rather an attempt to sow hatred."

representatives from the German Federal Republic". It was stated that compensation will be demanded for 80,000 victims.

Swiss victims of Nazi persecution are receiving insufficient consideration, according to the Swiss authorities. It is stated that 625 Swiss citizens are being denied any restitution. They are provisionally receiving advances from the Swiss Government, which hopes to be reimbursed by Germany.

Compensation for war losses or damage suffered in Italy by British property owners can now be claimed from the Italian Government. The claims must be filed before September 28, 1957.

RESTITUTION TO GERMANS

Restitution between Germans and Jews is not a one-way traffic. Now that the Reparations Agreement has been in force for some time, Israel has promised to meet claims made by some Germans—the Templars who were established in Palestine until the Hitler war and most of whom emigrated to Australia after their land—the colonies of Saron and Wilhelma—had been sequestered as enemy property. Negotiations are now proceeding in London to find a compromise between the claim of DM 10m (£850,000) and the offer of DM 3m. The Germans who have found the Israelis "most accommodating" enjoy the support of a special Australian representative at the talks.

The Templars' record under the Nazi régime does not appear to be established beyond all doubt. According to a German student, Herr Winifred Martini, who knew them fairly well, they had no friendship for the Jews. "Rarely if ever (he writes) have men so gone out of their way to provoke their elimination from a country as the Templars did. Nevertheless it is a great tragedy, for their achievement as colonisers was unique".

JEWISH TRUST CORPORATION

1956 Annual Report

The Annual Report for 1956 of the Jewish Trust Corporation (J.T.C.), reveals that by the end of 1956 the recoveries from the heirless unclaimed and former communal Jewish property, in what was the British Zone of Germany and the British sector of Berlin, reached DM 76,000,000 as against DM 45,000,000 in the preceding year. Assets to the value of DM 11,000,000 were made over to persons who missed the time limit fixed by the Law for lodging restitution claims and who, but for the help of the J.T.C., would definitely have lost any possibility of obtaining restitution (equity claimants).

The funds administered and still to be expected by the J.T.C., are being devoted to Jewish charitable and communal purposes. That part of the funds which is to be used in this country is administered by an Allocations Committee under the auspices of the Central British Fund. The AJR is represented on this Committee.

FOR TRANSFER OF DEUTSCHE MARKS
TO THIS COUNTRY CONSULT

Feuchtwanger (London) Ltd.

Bankers

91, MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

Telephone: METropolitan 8151

Representing:

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

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

As German Elections Approach

NATIONALIST FORCES GROW BOLDER

The German General Election this autumn has begun to cast its shadows. An aggressive campaign is now being waged by the sundry Right-wing factions under the (strictly temporary) direction of the German Reich Party, which recently chose its top candidates including a former Nazi Prime Minister of Oldenburg.

Foremost among the slogans will be the cry for German unity. One of the Reich Party's leaders, Herbert Freiberger, characteristically attacked both Government and Socialist Opposition for an alleged "willingness to renounce the Eastern territories", and it seems that "Verzichtspolitik" is beginning to assume the same ominous significance now as "Erfüllungspolitik" had under the Weimar Republic.

Much dangerous fuel is being supplied by the various refugee Landsmannschaften, which find it difficult to resist the lures of irredentist propaganda. Glaring fanfares were blown, for example, at a Sudeten rally at Stuttgart, where the German "historic mission" was proclaimed to develop a "Central European programme" which would be a bridge between the German and Slav, Magyar and Rumanian peoples. What is now Czech territory was referred to as "the Bohemian-Moravian-Silesian space", and one of the principal speakers, a member of the Baden-Württemberg Government, himself a Sudeten refugee, coolly made the claim that Prague had always been a German city,

although another speaker, the Lord Mayor of Stuttgart, Dr. Klett, had the courage to point out the causes of the Sudetens' misfortunes.

The whole performance, wrote the Bonn Correspondent of *The Times*, "could be dismissed as harmless lunacy, except that similar groups are also trying to reverse history and regain, in the name of human rights and democracy, territories won by violence and subversion. No political party feels the necessity or has the courage to oppose them (the *Times* Correspondent goes on), and the relevant treaties and the Atlantic Charter have been reinterpreted to legalise claims to the lost Oder-Neisse territories".

Very different was the atmosphere at a rally of the "Homecomers' Association" at Frankfurt, which was attended by 200,000 members. This organisation, which once stood dangerously near to the Right-wing, is now politically neutral because (says a report in the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*) the members include "too many who burnt their fingers". Their aim is, according to the chairman, Herr Kiessling, to "win over those homecomers (PoWs, etc.) who have learnt the lesson of war and captivity and therefore wish to spare their children another catastrophe". An address by Professor Theodor Litt, the historian, on the July 20, 1944, plot, making the point that an oath on a ruler who was leading a whole nation to destruction was null and void, was received with applause.

NAZIS, PRO-NAZIS AND ANTI-NAZIS

"DEUTSCHE SOLDATENZEITUNG"

The "Deutsche Soldatenzeitung", which prides itself as the organ of all former and present German soldiers, attacks democratic reforms in the Federal army and the journalists of the democratic "Gruenwalder Kreis". Recently the "Soldatenzeitung" wrote an article in praise of Goebbels' radio.

In Bonn, the Arbeitsgemeinschaft politischer Studentenverbände has protested against the neo-Nazi propaganda of the periodical.

"REICHSJUGEND" OUTLAWED

The Ministry of the Interior in North Rhine-Westphalia has put an end to the activities of the "Reichsjugend". Alfons Hoeller, the 37-year-old former Hitler Youth leader, was arrested. Although his organisation was declared anti-constitutional he had tried to continue it. The members of this "youth" movement were mostly former HJ-functionaries.

STRASSER FOILED

The Chairman of the Deutsch-Soziale Union, Dr. Otto Strasser, informed the Mayor of Urach that the public meetings of its annual congress in Urach will not take place. This follows demonstrations which the Federation of German trade unions held in protest against Strasser's plans.

KRUMEY RELEASED

A Frankfurt Court released Hermann Krumei, the former SS-Obersturmbannführer, member of the "leitende Stab des Judenvernichtungskommandos der SS" without bail. Krumei was arrested on April 1st. The Public Prosecutor accused him of being partly responsible for the deportation and gassing of Jews from Hungary in 1944. For a year Krumei has been a Gesamtdeutscher Block-Kreistagsabgeordneter in Waldeck, where he owns a chemist shop.

GOERING "PRESENT" RESTORED

In Cologne a Court has ordered Edda Goering, 20 year-old daughter of the Reichsmarschall, to return a valuable Cranach oil painting which the city of Cologne presented to her father in 1937.

VICTIMS' WARNING

At the Bavarian District Meeting of the Victims of Nazi Persecution the Chairman, Otto Mueller, pointed out that in an underhand way Nazis were trying to regain power. Quite a few of them again held positions in German economy and administration, whereas, on the other hand, only a fraction of the victims had received compensation.

Pension claims put forward by former prominent Nazis were denounced at a conference held in Bonn by the Society of Socialist Victims of Political Persecution ("AvS"). Reference was made particularly to the cases of a former Chief Prosecutor at the People's Court, Lautz, and the former SS Police Chief of Lübeck, Schröder. These names, it was said, were "symptomatic of a vast number of similar cases, presenting, in the aggregate, a terrifying picture". Legislation so far enacted to deal with prominent Nazis was described as "wholly inadequate." The conference also passed a resolution criticising the recent speech of the Federal Minister of Finance who had virtually impugned German compensation policy.

COMPROMISED JUDGES

During question time in the House of Commons, Mr. S. Silverman, M.P., asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware that, contrary to the Potsdam Agreements, about 200 persons are now employed in Germany either as judges or public prosecutors who were personally concerned as judges in the infliction of death and other heavy sentences for offences against the Nuremberg and other Nazi laws; what consultations he had had about this matter with the other parties to the Potsdam Agreements; and what representations concerning it he had made or would make to the German Federal Government.

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd replied that he was aware that allegations of this nature had been made recently, apparently originating in East Germany, and was informed that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany had already initiated an investigation into these allegations. Since May 5th, 1955, the appointment of judges was a matter falling within the full jurisdiction of the Federal German Government and the Governments of the German Länder. He assured Mr. Silverman, however, that an interest was retained in the matter and that it would be followed up.

News of Austria

HEIRLESS PROPERTY

In accordance with the Austrian State Treaty, an organisation for the administration of the heirless property of Nazi victims has been set up. The proceeds are to be used for the benefit of Nazi victims now living in Austria. The organisation is headed by the President of the Vienna Jewish community, Dr. Emil Maurer, and its members include Dr. Charles H. Kapralik of London.

"NATIONAL YOUTH"

Former National Socialists in Vienna held the inauguration meeting of the "Friends of the National Youth". At the same time branches were formed for the Burgenland, Niederoesterreich and Oberoesterreich. The representative of the Nationalen Jugendbünde, Konrad Windisch, is a member of the European Social Movement with its headquarters in Malmoe. This Movement belongs to the Fascist International.

ANTI-SEMITISM

A shocking example of undisguised Nazi propaganda was presented in the journal of the Austrian Freedom Party, *Neue Front*. An article on the Diary of Anne Frank admitted that "certainly the times were harsh, the persecution of Jewry without limits", and "we present-day nationalists have no hesitation in roundly rejecting such harsh methods." But, the writer, Karl Peter, continued, "we also realise that all this did not happen by accident. It was the result of events for which Jewry, collectively, bears some responsibility."

The article then goes on to draw the typical Nazi propaganda picture of political, economic and cultural conditions in Germany and Austria: "Wherever there was an opportunity of making money, of securing power and influence, there were dozens, hundreds, thousands of Jews. Jews were ruling the banks, commerce, industry, in a percentage which went far beyond their share in the general population. They were never to be found in the jobs which required hard labour and yielded little bread. The Jewish managing director and the Christian (Aryan) housemaid were all too glaring symptoms of a system which was criticised by the people not without reason".

These lies were reiterated after the article had been denounced by the Socialist *Arbeiter-Zeitung* and the Communist *Volksstimme*, Vienna.

WAS ANSCHLUSS AN ANNEXATION?

The "Eckartsbote", organ of the so-called Oesterreichische Landsmannschaft writes: "As there were only very few people in Austria who did not vote for the Anschluss with the German Reich in 1938, and as few were not prepared to contribute towards a German victory and did so contribute, it is a special lack of taste now, after the event, to put the time of the union with the Reich and the 10-year occupation by the victors on the same level. We must not rest our house on the Danube on worm-eaten foundations".

HOUSE OF JEWISH YOUTH

The house in Vienna 11, Krumbachergasse 8 which belongs to the Jewish community, is to be turned into a House of Jewish Youth. The costs are estimated at 14,000 dollars. It will have rooms for general social purposes, showers, a restaurant, a reading room, rooms for indoor sports and chess and a big hall. The opening is planned for autumn of this year.

"FRIENDS OF HEBREW UNIVERSITY"

The Society of the Friends of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem has started its activities in Vienna. Its programme includes lectures by Israeli scholars in the Austrian capital. Austrian and foreign Jewish and non-Jewish personalities are to be invited to lecture on Jewish topics. The work will be carried out in close collaboration with the Austrian scientific bodies concerned.

SHOULD JEWS GO BACK?

Dr. van Dam's View

Dr. van Dam, the Secretary-General of the Central Council of the Jews in Germany, gave an interview to the representative of the periodical *Das Blatt*, published in Bogota. The main problem dealt with was the question of whether German Jews should return to their native country. Yes and no—was Dr. van Dam's answer. Certainly, the German people repudiate any anti-Semitism of the Hitler kind. But, he said, there was still open anti-Semitism in Germany. It was not of great importance at the moment, but one must not under-estimate its potential importance. Under the surface there still lingered a strong resentment against the Jews living in Germany which puts difficulties in the way of integrating the Jews in economic and social life. He said that anti-Jewish feelings were not Hitler's invention; he only exploited them for his own ends. It was impossible to eradicate them overnight.

In addition to these psychological difficulties, Dr. van Dam mentioned economic ones. People trained in jobs or professions where there is no shortage would find that a non-Jewish applicant would be preferred to a Jewish one. Exceptions only confirmed the rule. "You can't", he said, "simple continue from where you stopped 20 years ago. Therefore it is impossible to advise Jews to return."

It is true, he said, that the labour exchanges have been instructed to give preferential treatment to returnees. Yet in the last resort it is not the labour exchanges which matter but the employers and—the employees. The new Jewish "mate" has to work with them and the employer has to take this element into account. Should there be a change in the present prosperity, a potential anti-Semitism could come out into the open.

In Dr. van Dam's opinion nobody who cannot get rid of his resentments should return. At the other extreme we find the super-patriotic Jews who,

during their emigration, seem to have bred their patriotism in a test tube. These people bring back a sentimental picture of their old homeland which will not stand up to reality; they will be deeply disappointed.

THEY RETURNED FROM THE DEAD

Hopes long dashed may well be revived by the stories of three people who, having been deported by the Nazis, were officially declared dead but have now been found to be alive.

The first is a German Jew, Ludwig Gutmann, a cattle-dealer of Schwanfeld near Schweinfurt, who was deported to Riga in November, 1941 see *AJR Information*, September, 1956). His family was murdered, but he managed to escape, was found by the Russians and, as a "spy", put in a Soviet prison until Dr. Adenauer's mission to Moscow set him free, together with scores of German P.O.W.s, etc. He had been declared dead in 1953.

Another, an Austrian Jew, Samuel Lebzelter, was taken away at the beginning of the war with 2,200 other Jews from Vienna. His wife was deported in 1941 and died in a Polish camp. His daughter emigrated and two years ago obtained a court declaration that her parents were dead. Now Mr. Lebzelter has written from Cernauti asking for the documents he needs to allow him to return to Vienna.

Even more fantastic is the story of another Austrian Jew, Leo Ohrenstein, who was never heard of after he had been taken prisoner by the Russians in the First World War. He appears to have settled in Manchuria in the '20s, and in 1945 was sent to a prison camp. He has now written to Vienna where the Jewish authorities are hoping to get him home again.

JEWISH LIFE IN WESTERN GERMANY

RECONSTRUCTION

In Minden (Westphalia), twenty years after the destruction of the synagogue in the Kampstrasse, the foundation-stone was laid for a new House of Prayer. Representatives of the German authorities attended the ceremony.

In the Rhenish Palatinate township of Neustadt/Weinstrasse, where a Jewish community has been reconstituted, its president Max Siegelwachs broke the ground for the construction of an Old Age Home to accommodate elderly members of the many regional communities which were utterly destroyed during the Nazi era, and whose isolated survivors now belong to the Neustadt kehillah.

JEANETTE WOLFF FOR BUNDESTAG

The Berlin-SPD nominated Jeanette Wolff as a member for the Bundestag. In West Berlin the members are not popularly elected but are nominated by their parties. Mrs. Wolff, who is 69, is the deputy Chairman of the Repraesentanten-versammlung of the Jewish community.

LORD RUSSELL CRITICISED

Lord Russell of Liverpool, author of the book "Scourge of the Swastika", was criticised by the German Jewish *Allgemeine Wochenzeitung*, which took exception to what it called "dangerous generalisations" said to be practised by Lord Russell in denouncing the Nazi revival while neglecting to appreciate the German anti-Nazi resistance and the positive elements in German post-war history. His Lordship was accused of a "relapse into Collective Guilt theories".

The Jewish paper's comment was hailed by the Catholic *Kolnische Rundschau* as "something that fills us with gratitude" because "nobody had hoped to hear this"; Germans, it was said, must feel indebted to the Jews for "the noble manner in which they had been defended."

THE OLDEST JEWISH TOMBSTONE

Dr. Rapp, Professor for Oriental languages in Mainz University, succeeded in deciphering what he called the oldest Jewish tombstone of the Occident. The Hebrew inscription reads:

"This stone is the hereditary tomb at the head of Mrs. Rebekka, the praised one, in 737. She and hers may rest in glory". The year 737 is the Christian year 976/7. The stone is 980 years old. Up to now the famous "Stone of the Sagira" at Worms was supposed to be the oldest tombstone in the West.

ANNE FRANK MEMORIAL

On June 18, the day on which Anne Frank was born in Frankfurt 28 years ago, the Frankfurt Youth Circle, co-ordinating agency of all local youth organisations, dedicated a memorial tablet at the house where Anne lived until her family emigrated to Holland.

On the quiet residential street, torches held aloft by young Germans illumined the evening scene as Lord Mayor Werner Bockelmann quoted from her diary the wistful appeal: "I so much want to live on, even after my death". Karl Semmelbauer, chairman of the Frankfurt Youth Circle, unveiled the plaque which is signed by "The Youth of Frankfurt". The text reminds passers-by that the life as well as the death of this girl constitute a moral obligation.

Prior to the dedication the Church of St. Paul's was filled to capacity for a memorial celebration. The speaker was Professor Eugen Kogon; the famous actor, Ernst Deutsch, read the ring fable from "Nathan der Weise". The Frankfurt Operatic Orchestra performed under the city's Jewish director of music, Georg Solti. The Hesse Radio Choir, accompanied by Paris cantor Marcel Papier, was directed by Max Neumann, formerly in charge of musical arrangements at Frankfurt's orthodox synagogue.

In Hamburg, the Society for Christian-Jewish Co-operation has formed an "Anne Frank Youth Group", with the aim of fostering social and intellectual contacts with Jewish youth inside and outside Germany. It is hoped to establish similar groups in other cities.

The "Diary" in Czechoslovakia

The Central Army Theatre in Prague has staged the "Diary of Anne Frank". The book is a best seller in Czechoslovakia.

ANGLO-JUDAICA

Reform Synagogue Crisis

A quarrel which had been smouldering for some time past flared up at the West London (Reform) Synagogue when the Senior Minister, Rabbi Dr. Harold Reinhart, and his deputy, Rabbi C. E. Cassell, decided to resign in protest against the appointment of a Youth Education Officer which they disapproved of as an example of the "Council's policy in the conduct of synagogue affairs in general and their attitude towards ministerial responsibility in particular".

Rabbi Reinhart, an American, who has been in office since 1929, has done much to expand and inspire the (Reform) Association of Synagogues in Great Britain. He took a particular interest in the welfare of refugees many of whom will always remember with gratitude the tireless, warm-hearted work he put into running the inter-denominational "33 Club". Later he showed the same concern for the refugee children at Lingfield House, Isleworth.

Rabbi Cassell has accepted a call as Minister of the newly founded Reform Congregation in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

The Liberal Synagogue has now 2,300 members.

Aliyah

Twenty-five *olim*, the largest group this year, left for Israel. A record number of 170 young people—50 per cent more than last year—are visiting the country this summer under the auspices of the Jewish Agency.

Jewish religious education in London is to be financed by means of a tax on *simchat*. A scheme to that effect was unanimously adopted by the Kashrut Commission. It is hoped that the hosts and caterers will co-operate.

Illegitimate Children

There has been an increase in the number of illegitimate children, it was stated in the report submitted by the President of the Board of Guardians who remarked that it was difficult to draw any conclusions from the comparatively small number dealt with by the Board. But it would be wrong, he pointed out, to ignore the problem of the unmarried mother and the problem of the coloured child which were now becoming increasingly common.

Union's Jewish Members

The National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers has again a Jewish President, Mr. Myer Davis, an employee of the Leeds Montague Burton factory. A large number of the Union's 126,156 members are Jews; actually at a recent conference, of nine delegates representing the London Mantle and Costume branch, all but one were Jewish, in addition to the four permanent Jewish branch officials.

Honours

The Queen's Gold Medal for Poetry was awarded this year to Mr. Siegfried Sassoon. The choice was applauded in a *Times* editorial entitled "A Thoroughly English Poet".

In the company of the city's Lord Mayor and Bishop, Judge (Neville) Laski, the Recorder, was admitted by Liverpool's University to the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The Public Orator praised "the holder of a great name in English Jewry".

HART SON & COMPANY LIMITED

Merchant Bankers
AUGUSTINE HOUSE
Austin Friars, London, E.C.2
'Phone LONDON Wall 7633

Specialists in the
conversion of
GERMAN MARKS and BLOCKED
AUSTRIAN SCHILLINGS
Inquiries invited

ALFRED DÖBLIN

The Quest for Utopia

On June 28th, at the age of seventy-nine, Alfred Döblin died in Emmendingen (Baden). Another grand old man of letters is gone!

Döblin—the man who always did the unexpected—in his works comprised the inner story of our epoch of upheaval and change. I met him first in an intimate lecture room in Berlin's Potsdamerstrasse, run by Germany's most enterprising publisher, Ernst Rowohlt. Döblin read, among other things, from his early book, "Die drei Sprünge des Wanglun", published in the second year of the First World War. The scene is an imaginary China, which the experts recognised as authentic, although the author had never visited that country. If we were to read that book again we should find in it many things which have again become topical. At that time Döblin, born at Stettin, with Berlin as the home of his choice, and with Utopia as his spiritual home, was attracted by the idea of non-violence practised by a religious sect. "Don't resist evil—change the world through suffering", was its burden. Döblin's prose style was expressionistic, nervous, hasty, not very coherent (at least at first impression), but his reading was surprisingly slow, halting and cool. Only when he came to the part where the hero's followers, guilty of a violent revolution, were being remonstrated with, did his voice become more emotional.

The novel concludes with a note of resignation: "Stille sein, nicht widerstreben, kann ich es denn?" Alfred Döblin could not do so as far as he himself was concerned. He always was among the first and the most outspoken in the fight for intellectual freedom and against the forces of reaction in pre-Hitler Germany. I remember one Berlin meeting when he read out a resolution he had just drafted for the "Kampfbund für geistige Freiheit" (I believe that was its name). He read out the resolution in the same emotional style of angry Wanglun, unafraid of pathos and even affectation: "Werft die Finsterlinge nieder . . .!"

In spite of "Berlin Alexanderplatz," Döblin's greatest book is his novel in two volumes, "Wallenstein," the epic of the Thirty Years War. Its hero appears to be the Emperor, but this is an artistic device only; the Emperor holding the scene while the Generalissimo (the Duke of Friedland), who does not appear until very late in the story, is always present as the mover of events and the creator of a world in turmoil. The picture is convincing historically, although it is, like the novel on China, a work of the poet's imagination, and Döblin had not even been deeply absorbed in historical studies.

Poet and Scientist

"A poet", he said on one occasion, "is as real as a Selen Cell", and he was entitled to say so from his own experience. But he was, at the same time, a man of the scientific age—a medical practitioner in the East End of Berlin, in close touch with the men and women of the slums, whose confidence he enjoyed. And this side of his personality, although always latent, became more and more evident. In his early short story "Die Ermordung einer Butterblume", the nerve specialist Döblin tells of a neurosis, but the book still belongs to the esoteric type of an artistic vanguard. This also applies to "Wadzeks Kampf mit der Dampfturbine," a Berlin novel dealing with man's competition with technology and, in a wider scope, "Berge, Meere und Giganten" (the project of making Greenland non-icebound).

"Berlin Alexanderplatz" came as a complete surprise. It is the story of a discharged convict and of his attempt to return to normal life, eventually leading him to a lunatic asylum. It is not only the story of Franz Biberkopf, but of metropolis Berlin. It is minute in its realism of the description of the route of a tram car and the journey of a drop of water from the lips to the tip of the ureter. The novel is a sequence of events in the manner of a film (and it made a good film afterwards).

The success of "Berlin Alexanderplatz" led Alfred Döblin to a dangerous conclusion. It was the unique case of a "highbrow" creating a work

of art, appealing not only to a small group of intellectuals but to the popular taste. Döblin thus thought it necessary to lower the level of literature and took this line himself in his play "Ehe".

Döblin was not only a man of letters but a man of action. In 1920 he published his report "Reise in Polen", which included the problems of Polish Jews. After Hitler's rise to power he went to Palestine and then to South America, and became a pioneer and publicist of the "Freeland" Movement for Jewish colonies—a sort of Jewish commonwealth overseas. This was a project quite in keeping with Alfred Döblin's mental make-up. It seemed to him, on the one hand, a practical project, as Palestine, still a Mandatory territory then, was not able to absorb a sufficient number of Jews quickly enough. On the other hand, it was a Utopian project—gigantic and adventurous.

During his exile in France and in the United States, he wrote several books, not all of which have reached me. His "Karl and Rosa" (Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg), is written in a simple but, at the same time, a noble style, and he confesses his belief that the downfall of the Weimar Republic commenced with the murder of these two genuine revolutionaries. He returned to Germany in 1945 as a French citizen and published the monthly "Das Goldene Tor" in the French Zone.

At the close of his life he became a convert to Roman Catholicism, of which we find traces in his tale "Der Oberst und der Dichter oder das menschliche Herz"—a discussion about the struggle of power and love in human lives. In his latest book, published just a few weeks before his death, "Hamlet oder Die lange Nacht nimmt ein Ende", the poet and the doctor Alfred Döblin join hands to heal the hero—and us—through the medium of story telling. "Der Oberst und der Dichter" had the form of a trial. Döblin's last word is a confession, both in the sense of Freud and in that of his religious faith, the discipline of which apparently appealed to him when he realised the errors and detours of his ever searching, never resting mind.

SHOLEM ASCH

The Universality of Judaism

Sholem Asch who died on July 10 will long be remembered not only in the world of letters in which he created some famous works, not only among the Jews of the *Shtetl* from whom he sprang and to whom he remained dedicated throughout his life. By his labours he won a significance which lies beyond the realm of literature and concerns all men.

As a Jewish writer owing undivided allegiance to his people, he threw off the shackles of the ghetto and opened himself to a wider world in which he, with the touch of a Messianic vision, saw Judaism as the heart and the begetter of a universal civilisation. Thus, having revealed his roots in some of the now classic books about the East, he struck out into the Christian story which he conceived as part of Jewish culture. It was on this score, after the appearance of "The Nazarene", "Mary" and "The Apostle", that Asch was fiercely attacked by Orthodox Jewry. He was accused of apostasy, and a book entitled "The Christianity of Sholem Asch", actually charged him with having "distorted, debased and degraded Judaism".

The controversy has now largely died down, and it is doubtful whether the critics who eventually made life unbearable for Asch in the United States, are particularly proud of their performance. For Asch was no *meshumad*, and perhaps never could be in the way that, for example, Alfred Döblin was. Some of his religious sentiments were severely open to dispute, both from a Christian and a Jewish point of view. He was perfectly warranted in feeling that he could not "write literature in accordance with a codex of religion", but when he went so far as to claim that Jewish

CONSTANTIN BRUNNER

Died 20 Years Ago

August 27th will be the 20th anniversary of the death of the philosopher, Constantin Brunner, who passed away at The Hague on the eve of his 75th birthday.

Constantin Brunner, whose actual name was Leo Wertheimer, was born in Altona on August 28th, 1872. His grandfather, Akiba Wertheimer, was Chief Rabbi of Altona and Schleswig-Holstein. After having attended the Jewish teachers' seminary in Cologne, Brunner studied at the Universities of Freiburg and Berlin.

At an early stage he recognised the danger of the German racial theories and, in 1918, he expressed his views on this in his work "Der Judenhass und die Juden". He continued his fight by a further, partly autobiographical, publication "Vom Einsiedler Constantin Brunner".

He identified himself wholeheartedly with the basic spiritual ideas of Judaism but, in accordance with his general philosophical views on nationalism, was an adversary of Zionism.

Brunner left Germany in March, 1933, to settle in Holland where he succumbed to a heart complaint in 1937. His widow and daughter were deported to Auschwitz, and perished there.

Brunner's philosophical teachings, laid down especially in his work "Die Lehre von den Geistigen und vom Volk", had a large following in Germany and also abroad.

★

ERNST ROWOHLT 70

The famous German book publisher, Ernst Rowohlt, was born in Bremen 70 years ago. He started his career in 1908 as an independent publisher, first in Leipzig and then in Paris and Berlin. He got into trouble under the Nazis when, for instance, he published the biographies of Stifter and Claudius by Bruno Adler under the pseudonym of "Urban Roedel". In 1938 he emigrated to Brazil, returned to Germany in 1943 and had his publishing house closed again that year. After the war, he started for a third time in Hamburg, where his business now flourishes. He published Kurt Tucholsky, Robert Musil and to him we owe the wonderful blue pocket edition of Balzac. He is responsible for the Rororo editions, the first cheap paper-backs in Germany.

literature was "a new form of Torah", it was not only the Agudists who parted company.

Still, whatever may be thought of them, these were not the opinions of a Christian. In fact the point about Asch was that he realised that the old form of Jewish-Christian relation was becoming obsolete and that Christianity was, in the modern world, not so much a religion as a civilisation struggling to hold its own against an atheism parading as a new religion. In that civilisation which recognises no distinction between "Jew and Greek" but neither between Jew and Christian, Jews have obviously a stake, and Asch confessed that he "as a Jew felt himself part of it", because, he wrote, "its spirit was drawn from the sources which fed my soul". Therefore, he declared, "whoever stretches out his hand against it stretches out his hand against the sanctities of my soul".

No Jew could have written like that, and professed to have remained a Jew, 300 years ago, or even 100 years ago. But this is a new world, and those who called Asch "names" familiar from the past only committed a resounding anachronism. This man became a *meshumad* by becoming Christian no more than he did by adopting the religion of Communism or of Nationalism. He was the Jew to whom no civilised thing was alien. Like most of his fellow-Jews, he was, profoundly stirred by the spectacle of his people being raised from the dead. "Since the destruction of Polish Jewry", he once said, "I have felt like an orphan—until I arrived in Israel". Yet the claims and fortunes of the nation, any nation, even his own—seemed to him little when confronting the free soul of creative man, and the greatest thing was the vision of the city set on the hills far off.

C.A.

FATHER OF THE AJR

Adolf Schoyer 85

The Honorary President of the AJR will be 85 years old on August 28th. Nobody would believe that this tall man, straight as a ramrod and active as a youngster, could be that age.

The writer distinctly remembers the occasion of Adolf Schoyer's 60th birthday in 1932, when congratulations were expressed by the Chairman of the Berlin Jewish community at a Board meeting. Schoyer was then one of the youngest Board members in office, but he soon made his mark. He was in a difficult position because his Party, the orthodox group, had been thoroughly beaten at the polls, and his election to the Board was by way of a



concession on the part of the other parties. But he managed to be respected by all and to uphold his points of view without fanaticism but with decisiveness and sometimes—as he will be the last to deny—with stubbornness.

Schoyer was the Chairman's Second Deputy; a position which, as such, was somewhat of a sinecure. But there was a fortnight in the summer of 1934, when the Chairman and the First Deputy were away and Schoyer was in charge. All sorts of difficulties suddenly cropped up, including conflicts with the Gestapo and with the leading Jewish newspaper, and Schoyer handled them all astutely and firmly.

His activities for the Jewish cause were interrupted in 1938 for only a few years, when he had to leave Berlin for London. In 1941, already, he was one of the founders of the AJR and its Chairman for many years. The friends of the AJR who have followed the Association's activities know this, and are able to gauge the value of his work.

After the war, Schoyer felt it his duty to look after the interests of Berlin Jewry and he therefore returned to Berlin, where he has been active in that field for a number of years. His work has been manifold, but he has, *inter alia*, managed to be the Chairman of a large committee of lawyers, which he handles very effectively—a formidable task for a layman.

Schoyer was always a man of the world, equally at ease in society and on horseback as in the conference room. He may have retrenched somewhat in these other respects but his Jewish interests and activities will never cease.

We wish Adolf Schoyer many more years of undiminished vigour.

W. BRESLAUER.

JUBELTAG EINES BEWÄHRTEN

von Heinz Galinski

Vorsitzender der Juedischen Gemeinde zu Berlin

Unter den vielen, die mit uns vor 1933 verbunden waren und dann nach den Jahren des Schreckens sich wieder bereit fanden, am alten Platze, als sei nichts geschehen, optimistisch weiterzuarbeiten, Pioniere jüdischen Lebens in Deutschland, ist Adolf Schoyer nicht nur einer der bekanntesten, sondern auch einer der beliebtesten Repräsentanten.

Am 28. August, 1957, wird Adolf Schoyer zu Berlin sein 85. Lebensjahr vollenden. Wahrhaft ein Jubeltag, wenn man bedenkt, welche schwerwiegenden Ereignisse in guten und schlimmen Stunden dieses Leben umrahmt.

Schon vor 1933 gehörte Adolf Schoyer zu den profilierten Köpfen der jüdischen Gemeinde Berlins, der er vor allem im Kultusdezernat sogar bis in die dunklen Tage der Jahre von 1933-1938 standhaft erhalten blieb. Erst als es keinen Ausweg mehr gab, keine jüdische Kulturarbeit mehr geduldet wurde, ging er nach London in die Emigration. Es sprach für seine Persönlichkeit, dass er auch in der Fremde, die zur neuen Heimat wurde in ihrer Gastlichkeit zu Rang und Ansehen aufstieg. In der "Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain" fand er in London ein neues kulturelles und gesellschaftliches Betätigungsfeld.

Hier sammelte er Erfahrungen immer mit dem Blick in die Heimat zurück, immer vor

der Frage, ob es eines Tages eine Rückkehr geben würde, und ob man sie noch erleben könne.

Nun, es war dem Leben Adolf Schoyers nicht nur innerer Reichtum gegeben; die Ereignisse brachten es mit sich, dass dieser bedeutende Vertreter des Berliner Judentums an seine alte Wirkungsstätte zurückkehren konnte.

Schon 1945 traf er wieder in Berlin ein. Seine freundliche und ausgeglichene Art, seine leidenschaftslose, vorurteilsfreie Verhaltensweise liessen ihn bald wieder Vertrauenspositionen der Gemeinschaft einnehmen. Er wurde Vorsitzender der Arbeitsgemeinschaft für politisch rassisch und religiös Verfolgte und leistete hier eine der wesentlichsten sozialen, politischen und mitmenschlichen Arbeiten, die zur Aufgabe der Heimkehrer wurde. Ob als Mitglied der jüdischen Gemeinde zu Berlin, ob als Angehöriger der Loge B'ne-Brith, immer ragt Adolf Schoyer durch seine objektive, ruhige Art, etwa bei der Leitung von Konferenzen und Sitzungen hervor. Auch in nichtjüdischen Kreisen kam er bald wieder zu echter Popularität und Achtung. Wir wünschen unserem betagten, aber überaus rüstigen Freunde, dass er bei konstanter Gesundheit noch recht lange persönliches Vorbild für manchen Nachstrebenden bleiben möge.

LOOK BACK IN NOSTALGIA

Berlin's History in Pictures

You cannot be lukewarm about Berlin—either you hate it or you love it. If you love it, you will be enthralled by a recent German publication* which, focused on the "Brandenburger Tor", captures in pictures its chequered history from its foundation as a residence to its present position as the symbol of a divided world.

Compared with London, Rome or Paris, Berlin is the parvenu among the European capitals. Yet in the course of its brief history it developed a local colour second to no other city. The first picture, an etching of 1650, shows us the newly planted alley of limes in an entirely rural environment, and not yet bordered by the houses of what was to become "Unter den Linden"—Berlin's representative street. About 300 years later, as some photos depict, the area around the "Brandenburger Tor" again became agricultural ground; to meet the famine, Berliners planted vegetables in the Tiergarten. History seemed to have swung full circle. However, it was not to be the last chapter and, as we see on the book's last page, the Tiergarten has again been laid out as a beautiful park. Yet Nazi Germany's crimes have still left their scars on the face of the former capital: the "Brandenburger Tor" is, as the author puts it, not a passage, as it should be, but a frontier between the Western and Eastern parts of the city, thus symbolising Berlin's unique position.

It is this situation which prompted the publication of the book: it is meant as a record of the undaunted spirit of the city. The author succeeded in this due to his happy selection of beautifully reproduced pictures, well-formulated captions and well-chosen quotations. The specific Berlin humour is reflected in many slogans and epigrams.

There they are: the columns and reliefs of the "Brandenburger Tor", designed at the end of the eighteenth century by Langhans, to whom the Propylaea of the Acropolis served as a model; the Victoria on her Quadriga, temporarily taken to Paris by Napoleon, and returned after the War of Liberation, ultimately destroyed in the Second World War and now to be reconstructed; the street-fighting during the abortive revolution of 1848; the pomp of the Wilhelminian era. In two world wars troops marched out through the gate expecting an early victory, and in two wars they returned, beaten and in rags. The Weimar Republic and its political upheavals is depicted (e.g., Kapp-Putsch and the murder of Rathenau), and also its cultural achievements, especially in the theatrical world (photostats of programmes include Fritz Valk as Butler in "Wallenstein" and Hugo Schuster in Klabund's "Kreidekreis"). There follows the Nazi period (Boycott Day and November pogroms not excluded) and the war: "Führer befehl, wir tragen die Folgen" runs the Berliner's variation of the Nazi slogan.

The book also contains a reprint from the Berlin Directory 1906, with the residents of the houses on the "Pariser Platz". Jewish names are rather conspicuous in the list: Samuel, Schiff, Friedlaender, Goldschmidt and, above all, Max Liebermann. Like the rest of Berlin's Jewry, and perhaps even more so, they felt firmly established in the home town which had shaped their characters, and to whose well-being they had contributed in all walks of life. This world is in ruins, like the houses they inhabited.

Yet the memory remains, and for those who wish to keep it alive this illustrated history of Berlin's ups and downs and the message it still has for the world, will be a welcome, precious and, all in all, cheerful document.

W. ROSENSTOCK.

* Helmut Kindler: *Berlin—Brandenburger Tor*. (Brennpunkt deutscher Geschichte. Kindler Verlag. Muenchen. £2 4s.)

GERHART HAUPTMANN'S LIBRARY

Hauptmann's Library is now in East Berlin and will be accommodated in the Ermeler Haus.

HOUSE OF GOD FOR ALL RELIGIONS

In the American settlement at Berlin-Zehlendorf, the foundation was laid for a church for all religions and all nations. The Chairman and the Rabbi of the Berlin Jewish community were present. The church will accommodate 400 people.

Herbert Freedman (Jerusalem)

REBELS WITHOUT A CAUSE

Juvenile Delinquency in Israel

In the corridors and lobbies of Tel Aviv's District Court, crowds of school boys were pushing ahead and making it hard for anyone else to pass. The occasion was auspicious enough. Israel's attempt at normalising the Jewish people has brought to light another by-product of "normalisation": juvenile delinquency as a collective effort. The problem of youthful gangsterism, so far only the outgrowth of older and more consolidated, of more "bourgeois" and decadent societies, has also emerged in this country: six secondary-school pupils, all of well-to-do families, were accused of twenty-two cases of housebreaking and robbery. A similar case of a different group is soon to be tried in Jerusalem.

The Court decided to withhold the names of the defendants as well as those of their schools. As the boys would be reluctant to talk in front of their class mates, their attorney pleaded that they be heard in the judge's chambers, in the presence only of their parents, their headmasters, probation officers and reporters. Asked for the motive of his actions, one of the accused said: "We haven't had anything to do. The tension of studies was too high, and we got no satisfaction from them." He had formerly belonged to a youth movement, but he had left it. Out of twenty-six class mates, only five were members of a youth movement. Many of the class mates knew of the thefts, he explained, and the teachers had seen them smoking cigarettes and drinking wine, without reprimanding them. Answering the judge's question as to what he had done with the money, he said: "I bought a trumpet for £275, and the rest went on night clubs and brothels."

The story of the others was more or less alike. It started with petty thefts, done more as a "joke," or to boast that they were not afraid of anything and then, after they had seen how "easy" stealing was and what could be done with the money, they went for bigger things in a semi-professional way. "I just went for the fun," said one of them, trying to explain how it all began, and ended up by telling the Court how sorry he was: "I never realised what I was doing." In all cases, the parents did not know how and where their children spent their leisure time. With one exception, all of the boys were Israel-born "Sabras" and understood only Hebrew. In the literal meaning of the word, they and their parents spoke different languages—they could not be supervised in their school work, nor did the parents create any inspiring home atmosphere: often both the father and mother went out to work, as is so frequent the case in Israel with salaried people and shopkeepers.

The psychiatrist who examined the defendants said that the psychological disturbances of these boys were common to many "Sabra" youth, although in a less extreme manner. "Lack of parental affection due to overwork, and an educational system based on too much freedom for the pupil" were in his opinion the underlying causes. The whole case was an example of a "nihilistic rebellion", resulting from lack of values and lack of identification with the father's image. These "rebels without a cause" were rebelling against their fathers "who seemed too idealistic in their eyes".

The judge, after pronouncing the verdicts which ranged from probation periods to suspended sentences and fines, spoke of the parents' and teachers' responsibility in bringing up these youngsters who had taken to crime as a result of neglect and lack of supervision. Since the cases had caused anxiety to parents and educationists, he made some observations. Referring to remarks made by the District Attorney, to the effect that the teachers had failed to implant ideals in their pupils, the judge said there was some justification in that criticism. As to the homes of the youngsters, the evidence and the reports of the probation officers indicated that the conditions were not such as to prevent the boys from doing what they wanted.

Almost all of the accused had become criminals out of a desire for fun and because of boredom: their lives had been empty, so they said. They hated the pathos of their fathers, and especially the outdated phraseology of "Zionism"—Zionism. The country's youth movements are all party-affiliated, and most youngsters are not interested in party politics. The only kind of "ideal" familiar to them, is the home-made brand of Israel militarism and toughness.

Fifteen per cent of all crimes in Israel are committed by juvenile delinquents. If anything, then the case has revealed that a militant

nationalism such as is bred in Israel is not sufficient an ideal for the youth, unless it is accompanied by broader humanitarian ideas and guided into constructive channels by youth leaders and educationists. As the youth movements comprise only a small part of the teenagers, the majority remain without an organisational lead. The time before Statehood, when every Jewish youngster in Palestine was an "idealist", full of pioneering spirit, has passed.

Yet another factor has to be taken into account in addition to emptiness, boredom, militant nationalism and lack of ideals: Hollywood films, and not the best of them. "Rock 'n' Roll", primitive sex, and money have taken the place of Zionism and Judaism among the city youth. Among the religious youth, there is still the edifying effect of the Thora; among the small circles of the youth movements, there is still a humanitarian or socialist content. But the vast mass of urban teenagers are "on the move"—in search for new values and new ideals.

Here lies the problem. And here, too, lies the challenge to Israel educationists.

RISE AND FALL OF A GENIUS

In Commemoration of Albert Ballin's Centenary on August 15th, 1957

When, during the last phase of his life, Prince Bismarck accepted an invitation by Albert Ballin to inspect the ships and wharves in the Hamburg harbour, he remarked to his guide that he was deeply moved by the aspect of a new and great world hitherto unknown to him (cf. H. Friedjung: "Das Zeitalter des Imperialismus").

Certainly Albert Ballin, born at Hamburg as the thirteenth child of a modest Jewish emigration agent, met with a unique success because he was a pioneer of this new and great world—the world of Germany's conquest of the sea and her booming export trade in the last quarter of the 19th Century. Ballin skyrocketed to the position of head of the world's largest shipping company, by virtue of his insight into the opportunities offered him by the trend of his time. Well aware that direct access to Hamburg's leading shipping company—Hapag, the Hamburg-America line—was denied to him, he forced his way into it by using the weapon of competition. His genius—in matters of finance and organisation as powerful as in the field of diplomacy—so splendidly built up a second-class shipping line, the Carr line, that Hapag hastened to win him over.

Ballin enlarged and fortified the Hapag empire till it embraced the greatest merchant fleet of the world, with the largest liners at its disposal. He strove for international co-operation instead of ruthless competition and, in this respect, he was a harbinger of the modern idea of world unity.

As he shared Kaiser Wilhelm II's ambition for overseas expansion, he became an intimate friend and adviser of the monarch, as well as an outstanding figure of his age (cf. Grossadmiral von Tirpitz's important article: "Ballin's politische Weltanschauung". *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, April 2, 1922). His influence on Wilhelm II has, however, been grossly over-rated (cf. Bernhard Huldermann's "Albert Ballin": "Im gegebenen Falle jedenfalls erwies sich Ballin's Einfluss und das Schwergewicht seiner Gründe nicht als zureichend, um gegen den Einfluss anderer Leute, die dem Kaiser dauernd näher waren, sein Ziel zu erreichen"). Also: Theodor Wolff's "Through Two Decades": "For all his apparent intimacy, even at times his real intimacy with the Kaiser, he never surmounted the political wall round the Sovereign"). Ultimately Ballin, as a Jew who had been too proud to leave his faith though he was completely estranged from Judaism and had married out of it, was limited in his influence. His Jewishness kept him in an aloofness from which he suffered, as Judaism was no source of strength for him. Huldermann in his book (p. 388) states: "Keineswegs orthodox, religiös im Gegenteile indifferent, war er viel zu stolz, seine Herkunft oder Religion zu verleugnen". Nevertheless, as Peter Franz Stubmann in his book "Ballin, Leben und Werk eines deutschen Roeders" also certified, it was as a rule with men of his own faith with whom he made immediate contact.

It was the tragedy of this man of genius that

he was forced to live to see the catastrophe of his own life work. He was aware that it was threatened by the fatal mistakes of an excessive nationalism and militarism, which was leading German foreign policy on the wrong track. Ballin considered an Anglo-German rapprochement as the only means of avoiding the danger of a world war. In co-operation with Sir Ernest Cassel, the eminent Anglo-Jewish banker and the friend of King Edward VII, he worked towards this end from the summer of 1908 until 1912, when both men arranged the visit to Berlin of Haldane, the English Minister. Although Wilhelm II as well as Reich Chancellor Prince Buelow and von Bethmann Hollweg, his successor, approved of Ballin's *démarche*, Wilhelm finally yielded to pressure from the anti-English military junta, and Ballin's efforts were in vain.

In July, 1914, when the outbreak of the First World War was imminent, Ballin rushed to London where, in an effort to maintain the peace, he spoke to leading English statesmen. Returned home, he made the bold proposal that the Kaiser should go to Petersburg to settle the crisis in a man-to-man talk with the Czar. His proposal was ignored. Bethmann Hollweg, of whose statesmanship Ballin was contemptuous, was incapable of handling the situation. A war was started, of which Ballin bitterly remarked that no Bismarck was required to prevent this stupidest of all wars.

The war destroyed Ballin's life work—the Hapag fleet was seized by the Allies. However, he helped with untiring energy to organise Germany's war economy. When he voiced a stern warning against the unlimited U-boat warfare which resulted in America's fateful entry into the war, his advice was again ignored. When the situation became hopeless Ballin, on Hugo Stinnes' suggestion, was on September 5th, 1918, called in to enlighten Wilhelm II. When Germany collapsed, Stinnes wanted Ballin to negotiate for peace. He was willing to do this but, grief-stricken, took his own life on November 9th, 1918—the day that put an end to Imperial Germany.

As in some ancient Greek tragedy, the First World War was the turn of fate in the life of this man, of whom a close friend has said: "None of the cruelties of fate that condemn a genius to confinement in the gloom of some wretched quarter in which its development is arrested, so that it languishes and dies, obstructed his path." (Theodor Wolff, loc. cit.).

Was his misfortune an especially Jewish tragedy? When we consider that another man of genius, Max Weber, was also frustrated as a statesman, we should not over-rate Ballin's racial origin. However, although his Jewishness was no obstacle to his development as one of the greatest figures of Imperial Germany, it did prevent him from wielding enough power to decisively influence German foreign policy. It may have been because of this fact that Europe was not spared the catastrophe of two world wars.

F. FRIEDLÄNDER (Melbourne)

Egon Larsen

LONDON'S REFUGEE THEATRES

NEW blocks of flats are going up in Finchley Road, and the last of our little refugee theatres has disappeared to make way for them: the time has come to put down, for the record, our memories of what was, after all, a slice of cultural history.

It must have struck our English hosts as odd that one of the first things we did after finding refuge in this country was to start little theatres of the *Kabarett* type, not to be confused with the Anglo-American cabaret, or floor show. For us, however, it was not just a way of amusing ourselves; we were used to employing this branch of the theatrical art as a political weapon, but we were not really aware of the fact that we were introducing something new to England—the topical, satirical, literary revue with a message. The message was simple: it said that there would be no peace as long as Hitler was in power; and it told our English friends that we were their allies.

The Austrians, who arrived with a high percentage of artists, writers, and musicians among their refugee population, were the first to start a *Kabarett*. Less than three months after Hitler marched into Vienna they replied by opening their "Laterndl" in Westbourne Grove. Stefan Zweig, H. G. Wells, and Robert Neumann witnessed the event. Hugo Königsgarten, who later went to Oxford as a teacher, and Rudolf Spitz, now with the Austrian section of the BBC, wrote most of the scenes and lyrics. They mercilessly analysed the national failings of their compatriots—for instance in a series of sketches showing Vienna's historical invasions and the reactions of the Viennese ("In fact, Herr Pascha, we've always been secret Turks!").

The refugees from Germany, their ranks expanded by many Czechoslovak artists, went the whole hog. They wanted to show their English hosts what they thought of the political developments, and they wished to influence public opinion—then still vacillating between Chamberlain's appeasement and between just indignation at Hitler's evil deeds.

The "Black Sheep"

They rented "The Arts", London's pleasantest club theatre, for a fortnight, calling themselves—with an almost English gift for understatement—the "Four-and-Twenty Black Sheep". In fact there were at least twice as many taking part in the venture, all told: I know because I was one of them. To mention only some: Heinrich Fischer, now a departmental head of the Bavarian TV network, and the Berlin cartoonist Wolpe were the producers. Erich E. Stern and John Heartfield did the decors. Many of the actors among the "Black Sheep" returned to Eastern Germany after the war: Annemarie Hase, Charlotte Kupfer, Paul Lewitt, Erich Freund, Fritz Richter; some, like Leo Bieber and Paul Demel—that wonderful character actor who died at an all-too-early age—found their way into the English theatre; and the charming voice of Lilli Durra, who raised the roof of the Arts Theatre with a simple German folk-song, is now frequently to be heard in the BBC programmes.

Looking back across the years on our venture one must admit that we did a good job. We showed the Germany of the eternal Philistine and the Nazi: Ringelnatz's P.T. poems, Mehring's "Scarecrow", Heartfield's bicycle-eating family ("Guns for Butter"); we attacked with Brecht's "Nuremberg Law" and a verbatim reading of Hans Andersen's "The Emperor's New Clothes", illustrated with a mime play of the two swindlers, Hitler and Mussolini, who try to bamboozle the world into seeing what isn't there. We gave Annemarie Hase the part of a clairvoyant and a song with the refrain, "Ich sehe hell, und deshalb seh' ich dunkel. . .".

That was in July, 1939. Our *Kabarett* season was an enormous prestige success, and ended with £150 worth of debts. With this "capital" we carried on with the organisation which had sponsored the Arts Theatre venture: the Free German League of Culture. I sometimes wonder whether the *Freie Deutsche Kulturbund*, now Eastern Germany's monopolistic

mammoth organisation, ever told its members how it was founded in a bed-sitter in a Hampstead basement. In the democratic world of the refugees there was no dearth of great names. Monty Jacobs and Berthold Viertel were with us in the flesh; Thomas and Heinrich Mann, Albert Einstein and Stefan Zweig, Lion Feuchtwanger and Alfred Kerr and Oskar Kokoschka in spirit, as our honorary members; Julian Huxley, J. B. Priestley, Wickham Steed, and the Bishop of Chichester were among our English sponsors. They were all eager to manifest, by their association with us, their faith in another and better Germany—the anti-Hitler and post-Hitler Germany.

There was some slight discrepancy between those illustrious names and the modest home to which the League moved early in 1940, a little house in Hampstead's Upper Park Road, which was to be ours for the duration by courtesy of the Anglican Church. The largest room was appointed to serve as our theatre. In order to squeeze in 80 spectators the stage could be made no larger than ten by seven feet. It had no entrance from behind the scenes so that the actors had to come and go through the "stalls". Our entire decor consisted of an exchangeable backdrop; but within that severely restricted scope our resident artist, Günther Wagner, performed veritable feats of three-dimensional effect, atmosphere, and pungent humour.

After the false and expensive splendour of the Arts Theatre we felt happily at home in Upper Park Road. Our ensemble was cut down to an austerity minimum, but we gained a "juvenile lead" in the charming person of 16-year-old Agnes Bernelle, daughter of the playwright and theatrical director, the late Rudolf Bernauer. She, too, has meanwhile progressed to the West End stage. Agnes and Annemarie Hase were what might be called our "stars"—which meant precious little in a theatre whose entire cast had to help with the jobs of scene-shifting, costume-sewing, envelope-writing, poster-placing, and finding the props we needed.

Fritz Gottfurcht, who is now the story editor of the Associated British Picture Corporation, and I did most of the writing. We were just starting with the production of a new revue when Hitler landed in Norway, and on the day of our dress rehearsal he invaded Holland. Great causes—small effects: after the first night we lost our male character player through internment. We found a substitute, who, too, was promptly interned after a couple of nights. But we did not give up. We found a gifted amateur who had, in fact, the stuff of a first-rate professional comedian: Gerhard Kempinski, scion of the Berlin culinary family, and himself a restaurant owner. He stayed with us until a stroke put an untimely end to his life.

After our leading man, too, had been interned—together with most of our male audience—there was no point in going on. Besides, the blitz made theatre-going a rather hazardous occupation. Annemarie Hase (everyone knew the secret) began to speak to the German BBC listeners as "Frau Wernicke". The war changed our lives profoundly.

The "Laterndl", too, had moved to Hampstead in the fateful spring of 1940. The Austrians began to play in the former training hall of a ballet school in Finchley Road (of course with a Viennese restaurant in the basement). Here, the "Good Soldier Schwejk"—in the shape of Martin Miller, who is now a popular West End, film, and radio player—extended his adventures right into the Hitler era, and the Führer himself made a brief appearance declaring the United States a German Protectorate ("I have been silent since 1492, but now my patience is exhausted!"). The "Laterndl's" period of internment coincided with its production of the "Threepenny Opera", sixteen years before that play became the rage of London's West End.

After a two-year interval the little Austrian theatre reopened in Eton Avenue, in the house of an English artist, where it remained until the end of the war. Until Martin Miller was claimed by the English stage (starting with "Arsenic and Old Lace") he played the lead in Zuckmayer's "Captain of Köpenick", Zweig's version of "Volpone", and in a number of topical revues,

with Hanne Norbert and Marianne Walla as his partners. I remember one sketch which has meanwhile become reality, though probably a little modified: the reunion of a refugee family in post-war Vienna, with the various members displaying the newly acquired habits of their countries of asylum—from the tea-crazy "English-woman" to the lasso-swinging "gaucho". Paul Knepler and his son George were the musical plus administrative directors.

In 1943, Paul Lewitt took over the artistic management of the "Laterndl", later followed by Fritz Schrecker. During these two years, the little theatre carried out quite an ambitious repertory programme, including Schnitzler's "Anatol", Bruno Frank's "Storm in a Teacup", Priestley's "Laburnum Grove", Schiffer-Spoliansky's "Rufen Sie Herrn Plim" and Molnar's "Spiel im Schloss" among many other Continental vintage plays.

The Show Goes On

The Free German League of Culture reopened its miniature theatre early in 1942. We started with a new revue. These shows had by now a certain pattern: we wanted to revive the heritage of Germany's *Kleinkunst* (Brecht, Mehring, Wedekind, Tucholsky); we wanted to show that there was another Germany apart from that of the Nazis; and we wanted to render account of the problems and doings of the refugees in England. I think we succeeded in offering a good deal of encouragement, humorous and serious, to our fellow refugees in those dark years.

Our most ambitious and most successful revue was "Mr. Gulliver Goes to School". The inveterate traveller undertakes a journey into the future, into our time—to Hitler's Berlin, to the forced-labour camps, to the refugees in London.

We had many English stage and film people amongst our public, and we flatter ourselves that we were able to contribute a few new ideas to London's "intimate revues" by our work. The discipline of our cast was exemplary. One cannot help admiring how these artists appeared, without fail, in their crammed little dressing-rooms after a hard working day in an unheated factory or at the sink of a café, after a scanty meal cooked on a gas ring. Neither fogs nor air-raids kept them from coming. Perhaps it is not saying too much that in those gloomiest months of the war our artistic work was something really essential for the morale of many of our friends.

In the gaps between the revues the Upper Park Road theatre put on classical and modern plays. Perhaps the most impressive production was that of Kleist's "Amphytrion" by Heinz Litten, who later returned to East Berlin where he died. Other productions were Priestley's "They Came to a City", Sternheim's "Hose" (with Mowgli Litten in the lead), Oscar Wilde's "Importance of Being Earnest", and J. M. Barrie's "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals". It was in that last play that we had the great pleasure of seeing that remarkable actress, Lily Kann, on our tiny stage.

There were other theatrical ventures among London's refugees. Arthur Hellmer produced a number of impressive plays with Arnold Marlé in a Seymour Street theatre, notably "Nathan der Weise" and "Professor Mamlock". Marlé also appeared in some plays at the "Laterndl".

Then there was, of course, Peter Herz, who took over the Finchley Road hall when the "Laterndl" moved out. Under the management of that experienced theatrical administrator, Saltenburg (who has also since died), he provided light entertainment, Viennese style, for those who wanted and probably needed it, especially the older generation. Herz was the last of the refugee *Kabarettisten* to hold out under increasingly difficult conditions; a few years ago he returned to his native Vienna.

We were quite aware of the fact that our London refugee theatres were the only ones that were allowed to play in freedom in the German language while Hitler was master on the Continent. Their history is, at the same time, a page of honour for our English hosts, and last but not least for the British authorities. After the panic of the internment era had passed, we met nothing but sympathy and tolerance on their part. Technically, we were still "enemy aliens"; but we had already been accepted as allies. Perhaps our little theatres helped to achieve that end.

GROSSE GENERATION

Die Mitglieder dieser Generation lebten fünfzig Jahre in der Sicherheit vor dem ersten Weltkrieg und genossen den Fortschritt der Medizin in der ersten Hälfte des zwanzigsten Jahrhunderts. Nun feiert man ihr zehntes Jahrzehnt. Sie sind völlig gesund, geistig und körperlich, ein bisschen naturlich fehlt's hier und da. Aber es gibt Sechzigjährige, die schlechter dran sind.

Frau Guttman ist mit ihren 94 Jahren in gewissem Sinn ein Symbol dieser Emigration, soweit sie wirklich alt ist und soweit sie um Swiss Cottage wohnt. Hier ist ein Mensch, der mit ueber siebzig Jahren aus seinem bisherigen Leben herausgerissen wurde und der das brillant ueberstandene hat. Wer wuerde nicht Frau Guttman kennen, die keinen Vortrag dieser Gemeinschaft und keine ihrer Versammlungen versäumt! Sie ist eine der Habitués höchst wohlthätiger englischer Einrichtungen, der öffentlichen Bibliotheken und der freundlichen Pubs, wo sie ein Gläschen genehmigt, das ihrem Herzen wohl tut.

Frau Guttman lebt allein. Sie hat ein behagliches Zimmer, sieht ins Gruene, ein Blick auf Rasen und Buesche, ein Blick, wie man ihn in deutschen Grosstädten oder gar in Berlin nur hatte, wenn man zu der winzigen Schicht der Villenbesitzer gehörte. Ein möbliertes Zimmer in London ist fast immer zehnmal besser als eins in andern Ländern unter der Voraussetzung, dass man keine Landlady hat, diese Rasse, von der einmal Einer verallgemeinernd gesagt hat, sie sei die Zerstörererin des Britischen Empire, da ja die asiatischen und afrikanischen Intellektuellen von den Weissen zuerst einmal die Londoner Landladies kennenlernen.

Also Frau Guttman leidet unter keiner Landlady. Ihr Zimmer, sagt sie, ist das beste im Haus. Aber sie gehört zu jener liebenswerten Sorte Mensch, die immer findet ihr's ist das Schönste, vom Muelleimer bis zum Lebensschicksal. Sie hat einen Kochschrank. Die meisten von uns haben jahrelang im Schrank gekocht, aber Frau Guttmanns Schrank ist ein Ueberkochschrank, denn er enthält einen richtigen Herd mit Bratofen—und sie benutzt ihn. Mit 94 Jahren kocht sie fuer sich selbst und backt jene wunderbaren Kuechen, die zur juedischen Tradition gehören wie das "eingemachte Huhn" der sueddeutschen Freitagabend, das der gefuellte Fisch der ostjuedischen Freitagabend war, der sich als polnischer Karpfen bis Berlin hinzog. In ihrem Kochschrank, aus dem die leckeren Kuechen kommen, befindet sich auch das uebliche Handwasch-Abwaschbecken. Frau Guttman macht sich auch ihr Zimmer selbst und nichts ist schwerer sauber zu halten als diese kombinierten Wohnkuechenschlafzimmer, in denen alles aufbewahrt werden muss, was man vor Hitler retten konnte, die Photographien, die Dokumente, die paar guten Stuecke, Kleider und Kochgeschirr und "das gute Porzellan" und "das gute Kristall."

Frau Guttman wurde in Berlin O in der Holzmarktstrasse geboren, zu der Zeit als die Berliner Juden ganz allgemein in der Wallnertheaterstrasse, in der Holzmarktstrasse, in der Spandauerstrasse wohnten. Sie ist die Tochter

des Holzhändlers Bruehl, eine grosse Firma, ein bekanntes Haus, das noch jetzt in Australien besteht und vom Bruder der Frau Guttman und dessen Kindern weiter gefuehrt wird. Die Firma brachte Holz von Polen und Russland in das aufsteigende Berlin, das aus einer Provinzstadt eine Hauptstadt wurde. Die Juden, in einer ungewöhnlich gluecklichen Epoche ihrer Geschichte, nahmen teil am Segen des gewonnenen Kriegs, und Bruehls zogen nach dem Westen, Unter den Linden, in das Haus der Geroldschen Weinstube.

Frau Guttman wurde in die Privatschule des Fräulein Baruch geschickt. Sie heiratete sehr spät fuer die Begriffe der Zeit, nämlich erst mit 27 Jahren. In Karlsbad, wo die Eltern die Kur gebrauchten, verliebte sich der ebenfalls dort zur Kur weilende spanische Konsul in Budapest in sie. Er war einer jener ungarischen Juden mit dem hängenden schwarzen Schnurrbart der Magyaren, ein Mann aus der assimilirtesten Judentheit Europas. Auch dies eine ganz typische Welt, wie der Zug nach dem Westen, die Badekur in Kissingen oder Wiesbaden, die Reise in die böhmischen Bäder, die nicht mehr ganz junge Tochter, die die Eltern begleitet. Der Herr, der sich in sie verliebt, war 20 Jahre älter als sie, woran man keinen Anstoss nahm, und eine grosse Partie. Ihre Schwiegermutter schenkte ihr hasel-nussgrosse Brillanten zur Hochzeit. Frau Guttman und vor allem ihre Freundinnen, aufgewachsen wie sie waren im puritanisch-spartanisch-preussischen Berlin, fanden es unmöglich, solche Brillanten zu tragen: "Vielleicht in Wien oder Budapest kann man sowas Grossspratschiges tragen, aber nicht in Berlin". Und plötzlich tönt in dieses gesicherte Berliner Judentum, in diese Welt deutscher Patrioten, die Stimme eines älteren, skeptischeren, weiseren Judentums. Die Schwiegermutter, geboren im ersten Jahrzehnt des 19. Jahrhunderts, schrieb: "Mein liebes Kind, ich schenke dir diese Brillanten nicht als Schmuck, ich schenke sie dir als Sicherheit fuer die Wechselfälle des Schicksals."

Frau Guttman heiratete nach Wien und wurde sehr gluecklich, aber eine Berliner will nirgends anders leben als in Berlin. Und so bewog sie 1898 ihren Mann, nach Berlin zurueckzuziehen. Zuerst wohnten sie im Hansaviertel, dann in einer der Nebenstrassen des Kurfuerstendamms. Sie hatten nur einen Sohn. Vorbei wars mit der Kinderschar, die noch die Jugend der Frau Guttman ausgemacht hatte. Bei allen diesen Frauen beginnt das Ein- und Zweikindersystem. Ihr Mann starb nach einundzwanzigjähriger Ehe. Auch das ist charakteristisch, so kurz war bei den meisten Frauen dieser Generation mit ihren so viel älteren Männern die Spanne ihres verheirateten Daseins. Das war das Unnatuerliche, die Kehrseite dieser so gesegneten Leben, weder hatten sie eine gemeinsame Jugend mit ihren Männern, noch einen gemeinsamen Aufbau, noch das Philemon- und Baucisglueck der späten Jahre.

Frau Guttman stand 1911 allein in der Zehnzimmer-Kurfuerstendammwohnung mit ihren Brillanten, der wunderbaren Kunst, die ihr Mann gesammelt hatte und mit ihrem grossen Konto teils täglich abhebbaren Geldes und teils sorgfältig gewählter Wertpapiere. Der Lebensstandard, Köchin und Hausmädchen, blieb der Gleiche. "Ich glaube, ich habe fuer Dich ausgesorgt", hatte ihr Mann gesagt, wie es schon ihr Vater gesagt hatte mit diesem phantastischen Verantwortungsbewusstsein juedischer Väter und Ehemänner. Frau Guttman, wie Tausende gleich ihr, arbeitete nun in Wohlfahrtsorganisationen, vor allem in den Kuechen von Hermann Abraham, wo sie neue Freunde fand bis, ja bis, sie eines Tages zu ihrer Bank kam und der Herr an der Kasse ihr sagte, er könne ihr weder mehr etwas auszahlen noch ihre Papiere beleihen. Es war 1920. Längst hatte sie fuer entwertete Mark ihre Kunstschätze verkauft.

Aber mit der Tatkraft und dem unbeschreiblichen Lebensmut, den diese Frau noch mit 94 Jahren ausstrahlt, entschloss sie sich, möbliert zu vermieten, die Rettung all dieser eleganten Witwen fuer die "auszusorgen" Männer und Väter ihr lebenslang gearbeitet hatten.

Eines Tages zog ein russisches Fluechtlingspaar zu ihr, Juweliers aus St. Petersburg. Bald half sie ihnen, wurde zehn Jahre lang aus einer Luxus-

dame an der Wende der 60 eine Geschäftsfrau. Sie verliess nicht Berlin als Hitler kam, naturlich nicht, trotzdem sie verhaftet wurde. Sie kam in das Gefängnis am Alexanderplatz, in eine Zelle, die nicht gross genug war, um sich auszustrecken, und verwöhnt wie sie war, hungerte sie lieber, als dass sie die missfarbene Bruehe aus dem Blechnapf gegessen hätte. Als sie halb verhungert nach zwei Tagen zum Verhör abgeholt wurde, sagte sie zu dem Beamten, der sie fuehrte: "Ich habe zwei Tage nicht gegessen und soll ein schweres Verhör ueberstehen, nehmen Sie mich in ein Café. Ich habe auch kein Geld, das hat man mir abgenommen. Ich gebe Ihnen, was Sie ausgeben, später zurueck". Und der Mann fuehrte sie in ein Café. "Wie ist das möglich", fragte Frau Guttman, "dass ein Mensch wie Sie bei der S.A. ist?" "Wissen Sie nicht", antwortete der Mann, "wir sind hier 6 Millionen Arbeitslose".

Und als sie zum Verhör kam, sass oben ein Mann, der plinkerte und kniff den Mund ein. Und klug wie sie ist, sagte sie: "Mein Name ist Hase, ich weiss garnichts". Und sie wurde entlassen. Und durch einen jener Zufälle, die man schlechten Schriftstellern nicht glaubt und die doch das Wesen des Lebens sind, traf sie den plinkernden Beamten bei Freunden, und sie fragte ihn, warum er den Mund so eingekniffen habe.

"Ich wollte, dass Sie nichts sagen".

"Und wieso sitzen Sie unter den Nazis?"

"Na, hören Sie, ich bin doch ein alter Berliner Beamter".

Sie zog in eine der aufgeteilten juedischen Wohnungen. Dort besuchte sie eine christliche Freundin. Und auch das gab es: Die Wohnungsinhaberin drohte ständig ihren Untermieterinnen mit der Gestapo und die christliche Frau Dr. Riedel sagte: "Ich lasse Sie nicht in dieser abscheulichen Umgebung. Sie ziehen zu mir. Der Portier braucht ja nicht zu wissen, dass Sie eine Juedin sind". Und so wohnte sie bis 1939 bei der Witwe eines deutschen Industriellen bis sie sich entschloss, Verwandte in Leicester zu besuchen. Dorthin schrieb Frau Riedel, dass sie besser nicht zurueckkäme. Und sie blieb. Aber schliesslich wollte sie mit 86 Jahren wieder selbstständig sein und zog nach London, wo sie ihr reiches Leben mit Freunden und vielen Interessen und Lesen Nacht fuer Nacht bis 3 Uhr morgens und Kuechen backen, weiter fuehrt.

Und ist die 94-jährige Frau Guttman interessant und interessiert, fast jugendlich, eine Art von älterer Studentin im möblierten Zimmer, so ist Frau Schindler, die erst diesen Herbst 94 Jahre alt wird, eine elegante Dame, heute noch, klein, zierlich, in der Tracht der alten Damen unserer Kreise, schwarz mit einem weissen Hauch echter Spitzen. Sie empfängt mich von Briefen umgeben in völlig adaequater Umgebung. Ueberm Kamin hängt auch hier das Porträt eines eleganten Mannes aus der Wilhelminischen Epoche, der ein Brauereibesitzer in Beuthen war. Sie ist aus Beuthen, hat ihr ganzes Leben in Oberschlesien verbracht, ist ein lebendes Lexikon der juedischen Familien aus Beuthen, Gleiwitz und Kattowitz. Man war ganz deutsch. Die Eltern hatten noch einen koscheren Haushalt, aber schon bei ihr wurde nichts mehr gehalten. Das Judentum besteht bei ihr, wie es bei so Vielen des assimilierten deutschen Judentums bestand, völlig aus einem ganz starken Gefuehl der Zugehörigkeit zu dieser Gemeinschaft, aus Interesse am Ergehen ihrer Mitglieder.

Woraus besteht eine Zivilisation, frage ich mich jedesmal, wenn ich eine dieser alten Damen verlasse. Alle diese Damen können zwischen Meissen und Sèvres Porzellan unterscheiden, zwischen Kristall und gepresstem Glas, sie wissen was ein Perser ist und ein gutes Möbel, woraus ein feines Abendbrot zu bestehen hat und ein Gabelfruehstueck. Auch Frau Schindler hat die Formen der Welt und als noch Besuch kommt, wartet sie uns Obstsalat auf.

Frau Kristeller, die 98 Jahre alt ist, lebt inmitten ihrer Familie, eine Patriarchin, eine Mutter in Israel. Sie wurde, eine von 11 Geschwistern, in Hamburg geboren, wo man in grossem Stil in Harvestehude lebte, dem grösseren Lebensstil, in dem auch die hanseatische Kaufmannschaft gegenüber der preussischen Beamtschaft lebte. Man hatte Köchin, Hausmädchen, Nähkleinmädchen und Kinderfrau. Ich sage: "Na ja, es wurde alles im Hause gewaschen". "Im Hause gewaschen!"

Ackermans Chocolates

De Luxe



43, Kensington Church St.
London, W.8

WES. 4359

and

9, GOLDHURST TERRACE,
FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.6.

MAI. 2742

GROSSE GENERATION—Fortsetzung von Seite

sagt Frau Kristeller entsetzt. "Nein, Niemand wusch in Hamburg im Hause. Da gab es Winterhude, das Waschdorf. Die holten ueberall in Hamburg die Wäsche ab und brachten sie zurueck".

Ihr Vater Stern war Importeur englischer Herenstoffe. Immer gab es Besuch von Fabrikanten und Grossisten aus Bradford und Leeds und Huddersfield, meist Juden, und sie lernte frueh englisch sprechen. Aber interessanter als das Harvestehuder Haus war das Haus ihres Grossvaters Stern in Duderstadt. Und Frau Kristellers Erzählungen gehen zurueck ins 18. Jahrhundert. Da sassen die Bewohner oder die Gemeindeglieder von Duderstadt zusammen, um ihren Flecken zu benamen und jeder sagte: "Also gib Du der Stadt n'Namen", bis ein Witzbold sagte: "Nennen wir's halt Duderstadt".

Die Mutter von Frau Kristeller stammte aus Elmshorn. Sie ging wie das in den kleinen Orten in dieser eisenbahnbegeisterten Zeit ueblich war, mit ihren Freundinnen zu dem täglichen grossen Ereignis, nämlich auf den Bahnhof, wenn der einzige Zug durchkam. Und so sah der siebenund- und zwanzigjährige Herr Stern, 1848, von einem Kupée aus die neunzehnjährige Mathilde Isaak auf dem Bahnhof in Elmshorn stehen und sah zu, dass er sie wiederfand, um sie zu ehelichen. Von den elf Kindern des Ehepaares Stern war einer Julius Stern, der Gruender der Darmstädter und Nationalbank, einer der bedeutendsten deutschen Bankiers.

Frau Kristeller heiratete 1882 Herrn Kristeller aus Kuttlau bei Glogau. Während das Poesiealbum der Mathilde Stern, geb. Isaak aus Elmshorn voll mit deutschen Versen ist, unterschrieben von juedischen und christlichen Mädchen, unter denen sich sogar ein Fräulein von Aspern befindet, während die Familie Stern in Hamburg, die Familie Bruehl in Berlin sagen konnte, wie Heine: "Ich bin eine der deutschen Bestien," schrieb die 1816 geborene Schwiegermutter der Frau Kristeller noch 1897 besser hebräisch als deutsch, dabei war doch die Emanzipation in Schlesien gleichzeitig mit dem uebrigen Preussen erfolgt. Die erste Wohnung der Kristellers lag mitten im Jettchen Gebertschen Berlin in der Spandauer Ecke Kaiser Wilhelmstrasse, von der man natuerlich westlich und immer westlicher zog und schliesslich nach Kissingen, wo ihr Mann 1912 starb, nachdem ihre Tochter den genialen Erfinder und Fabrikanten des "Printator" geheiratet hatte, jenes ewig währenden Notizbuchs, von dem man die Notizen im Nu abzwischen kann. "Ausgesorgt" dachte Herr Kristeller mit ebensoviel Recht wie Herr Guttman, ein Mann, der mit Häuten aus der ganzen Welt gehandelt hatte und sogar sein Geld auf der Bank von England deponiert hatte. "Sicher wie die Bank von England," war des Kaufmanns Schlagwort des 19. Jahrhunderts.

Zwei Jahre später war Krieg und das Vermögen der Frau Kristeller beschlagnahmt und neun Jahre später nach der Inflation war kein Pfennig mehr da. Der grösste Schwindel der Nazis war wohl, dass die Juden ihr Geld an der Inflation verdient hätten. Sie waren durch die Inflation, soweit es sich um Vermögen handelte, viel mehr verarmt als das uebrige deutsche Buergetum, da Bank- und Warenhausvermögen sich viel mehr entwertet hatten als die fast immer christlichen Landwirtschafts- und Industrievermögen. Frau Kristeller zeigte mir den geradezu aufregenden Versteigerungskatalog der Kunstschätze ihres Bruders Julius Stern, die 1916 fuer 450,000 Mark versteigert— heute muss man sagen—verschleudert wurden. Während die grossen juedischen Kunstsammlungen der James Simon und Huldshinsky fast nur klassische Kunst, während Cassirer fast nur Impressionisten sammelte, enthielt die Sammlung Stern die Nachimpressionisten und Nabis. Nur ein genialer Kunstkenner konnte 1897 Van Gogh und Gauguin, Vuillard und Bonnard, Munch und Toulouse-Lautrec und Constantine Guys in Massen kaufen. Natuerlich findet sich auch Verstaubtes und Mittelmässiges dabei, Ludwig von Hofmann, Dora Hitz, Leistikow. Aber wer sonst besass um diese Zeit ein halbes Dutzend grosser Rodins, von denen die Stern'sche Fassung des "Kuss" schöner ist als die der Tate Galerie. Und wie jede Gesellschaft ihren Maler hatte, der sie porträtierte, so hatte diese Berliner juedische Gesellschaft ihren Liebermann und Lesser Ury. Von Liebermann

besass Stern das Altännerheim und ein wunderbares Porträt von Stern selbst.

So sass ich in einem ungemein behaglichen Häuschen in London's Nordwesten mit Japonica und Rosen vor dem Fenster mit der 98 Jahre alten Frau Kristeller, mit ihren Enkeln und einer reizenden Urenkelin, und wir sahen diesen aufregenden Katalog an. Nicht ein Bild ist in der Familie geblieben. Frau Kristeller sagte, es sei ihre Schwägerin gewesen, die Nichte des Heinebiographen Karpeles, die so viel von Kunst verstanden habe, Karpeles, der noch Heine's beste Freunde Alfred Meissner, Ferdinand Hiller, Heinrich Laube gekannt hat. So ragt diese Bankiersfamilie noch in das Heinesche Deutschland hinein und bewegte sich unter Bildern der Franzosen, die erst heute ganz gewuerdigt werden.

Und dann begann Hitler. Als der Schwiegersohn im April 1933 in sein Auto steigen wollte, sah er, dass der Chauffeur eine Hakenkreuzfahne angesteckt hatte. Er riss die Fahne ab, liess Printatorfabrik Printatorfabrik sein und ging mit seiner Frau nach England. Sein Sohn, Frau Kristeller's Enkel, blieb in Berlin. Wie es so oft war, die Frau wollte raus, der Mann wollte bleiben. 1936 sahen sie sich um, fuhren nach Suedamerika, es sah zukunftsreich aus. Aber war Suedamerika nicht ein bisschen weit weg? Von wo weit weg? Von zu Hause. Natuerlich von zu Hause, von Duderstadt und Elmshorn, von Harvestehude und der Schillerkolonnade in Berlin und allen Freunden. Aber der Stewart auf dem deutschen Hapagschiff sagte auf der Heimreise: "Wir haben lauter Nazis an Bord, die zurueckfahren. Ich habe bei Ihnen noch nicht die Abhörapparate eingebaut, aber Sie muessen vorsichtig sein, nebenan ist ein ganz Gefährlicher!"

Und so liessen sie ihr Gepäck nach Deutschland weiter gehen und gingen in Southampton von Bord. Nein, sie haben die Printatorfabrik in Berlin nicht zurueckbekommen. Im Gegenteil, sie macht ihnen munter Konkurrenz. Das gibt es dann immer wieder, trotz aller Entschädigung, trotz aller Pensionen. Der "Arier", der die Fabrik bekam, ist tot und sein Sohn sagt, was geht mich das alles an, ich habe die Fabrik meines Vaters. Und inzwischen werden Prozesse gefuehrt, rennt die Zeit, verbringt man sein Leben in Sorgen.

Frau Kristeller, 98 Jahre alt, ist die Reichste von uns in jeder Beziehung, reich an Kultur, an Wissen, an Erkenntnis. Sie ist ueber 70 Jahre alt gewesen, als Hitler kam. 60 Jahre verbrachte sie in einem kulturgeprägten Milieu in Ruhe, ohne Zweifel. Was sind wir dagegen? Unsere Jugend Krieg und Inflation, unser Leben Krise und Hitler und Emigration und was wird aus unsrer Jugend werden, die in zwei Sprachen aufwuchs, in möblierten Zimmern, ohne Familienfeste, ohne Erinnerungen?

Frau Kristeller häkelt und ist zufrieden, sieht hin auf ihr Leben und korrespondiert mit 66 Nefen und Nichten.

LEO-BAECK-PREIS

Namen der Preisrichter

Der Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland hat die Namen der folenden Persönlichkeiten bekanntgegeben, die sich als Preisrichter für den vom Zentralrat und der Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle gestifteten Leo-Baeck-Preis (S. AJR Information, Mai 1957) zur Verfügung gestellt haben: Frau Ruth Berlak (London), Rabbiner Dr. Robert Raphael Geis (Karlsruhe), Professor Dr. Max Horkheimer (Frankfurt), Frau Dr. Eva G. Reichmann (London), Professor Dr. Karl-Heinrich Renestorf (Münster), ein Mitglied des Direktoriums des Zentralrats, ein Mitglied des Vorstandes der Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle sowie Dr. Hans Lamm als Geschäftsführer. Bewerbungen für den Leo-Baeck-Preis müssen vor dem 1. September 1957 eingereicht werden. Die Preisrichter werden am 1. Todestag von Dr. Baeck, dem 2. November 1957, bekanntgegeben.

Die Teilnahmebedingungen für den Leo-Baeck-Preis können angefordert werden vom Kulturdezernat des Zentralrats der Juden in Deutschland, Düsseldorf 10, Fischerstr. 49.

HERMANN HESSE 80

There was a garden behind our house, and I shall never forget lying in the tall grass there the summer shortly after the first world war; above me the blue sky and the brilliant sun and around me innumerable flowers. I was reading Eichen-dorff's "Ahnung und Gegenwart" and Hermann Hesse's "Peter Camenzind". There was the memorable passage about the clouds. All the beauty and all the mystery of nature was distilled into Hesse's prose which exhaled a perfume, intoxicating and exhilarating at the same time. He understands the bewitching call of mountain, forest, flower, as only the German Romantics have done before him. Against this eternal background man seems only a fleeting and somewhat pompous and ridiculous creature, clinging in a desperate and hopeless attempt at permanency.

He was born on July 2, 1877 in Calw, in the Wuerttemberg part of the Black Forest. This seems simple and ordinary enough. But consider his parents: his father came from Estonia and was a missionary-preacher; his mother was French-Swiss, but born in East India. In a book of memories he has lovingly described his parental home. We can well imagine how religious and exotic influences dominated his early childhood. Add to that the dark mountains (his story "Die Marmorsaege"), his schooling in one of the most beautiful medieval monasteries, Maulbronn (his novel "Unterm Rad"), his mother's tales about India, and you have in a microcosm the stations of his long way through life and art.

He has always felt a special kinship with the "Heimatlosen"—the vagabonds, the drunkards (how many poems has he written in praise of wine), the people on the seamy side of life without a home, a job or money.

It is true he extolled the vagabond, yet the old challenger and tempter, the spirit, never gave him peace. But how to live in this maze which is our earthly career? He called on psychoanalysis to show him the way out (his novel "Demian"). A new life opened for him. His longest and most ambitious book "Das Glasperlenspiel" (1943) was the outcome. Here in the "Provinz Kastalien" he creates a realm where pure spirit reigns. Where in spiritual harmony—which at the same time is a musical one "the game of glass beads' chimes"—man has his being and unfolding, perfectly and serenely balanced between heaven and earth.

Why should a Jewish periodical pay homage to one of the most German of German writers? For one, everything he wrote is as such a protest against narrow-mindedness and intolerance. In 1933 he offered (as far as I know) Thomas Mann his first asylum in exile in his beautiful house on the hill in Montagnola (Swiss Ticino). He is a great admirer of Martin Buber and deeply in love with his Chassidic stories. The cruel sufferings of the Jews were brought very close to him when many of his wife's relatives were murdered under Nazism.

The world has showered its honours on this great and lovable writer. But he himself has kept the world at a distance. At the entrance gate in Montagnola we read: "No visitors, please".

WHEN WAS MARC CHAGALL BORN?

"Quand fuhr nè Marc Chagall?" "Wann wurde M.C. geboren?" "Quando è nato il signor C.?" You open the "Frankfurter Illustrierte" and there can be no doubt that on July 7th, he celebrated his 70th birthday. The "Allgemeine Wochenzeitung der Juden in Deutschland" is no less certain of it. But you turn to the most learned reference books and you will see what happens: (1) Chagall, Marc. Artist: b. Vitebsk, 7th July, 1889. (Who's Who).—(2) Ch. M. Peintre. Nè le 7 juillet, 1887. (Dictionnaire Biographique Français Contemporain).—(3) Ch. M. russischer Maler, geb. Lisno (Gouv-Witebsk) 1890. (Der Grosse Brockhaus).—(4) Ch. M. Pittore. 1887-vivente. (Grande Dizionario Enciclopedico).

And so we could go on indefinitely. Who explains, who unravels? Chagall has lived in Western Europe for about 40 years. Why this uncertainty? From looking through the reference books it seems that the great man himself supplied the information that the date is 1889, and that most of the scholars make him two years older. We are perplexed. We can only wish the wonderful Jewish artist many happy returns and keep our manuscript until he is really 70 (or 72?).

A. ROSENBERG.

EX-GERMAN JEWS IN THE NEWS

WEINBERG ART COLLECTION

When art critics last year described the sale in London of the late Jakob Goldschmidt's collection as "one of the greatest of all time", they probably did not foresee that very soon the treasures collected by another German Jew would yield more than double the proceeds—a total of £326,520. Indeed the auction of 56 impressionist and post-impressionist paintings owned by the late Wilhelm Weinberg provided one of those occasions when (the *Manchester Guardian* remarked) "Sotheby's ranks with Ascot and the Old Bailey for anybody who is anybody". Nor was it merely an occasion that merely made auction-room history: it provided "overwhelming evidence (the *Times* said) that London had fully regained its position as an art-dealing centre".

Weinberg, a banker, died last February in New York whither he had escaped from Holland in 1940. He left his native Germany soon after the First World War and settled in Amsterdam. When the Germans invaded the Low Countries he happened to be on a business trip to Paris, but his wife and three children were murdered by the Nazis. In their memory one of Weinberg's Renoirs ("Femme nue de dos") has been bequeathed to the Tel Aviv Museum.

RABBI CASSELL LEAVES

Not since its thunderous beginnings, nearly 120 years ago, in the teeth of the Chief Rabbi's *cherem*, has the West London Synagogue passed through more unquiet waters than during the recent crisis which was resolved only by the Senior Minister's resignation. (See "Anglo-Judaica", page 5.) Rabbi Reinhart's services have been duly acknowledged, but a tribute is likewise due to his deputy, Rabbi C. E. Cassell, who also resigned.

This genial man, a native of Oppeln, will be sadly missed by the many friends he made not only during his tenure in Upper Berkeley Street but also in the B'nai Brith First Lodge of England over which he was last year elected to preside. In that office, the Acting President, Mr. Hugh Harris, Literary Editor of *The Jewish Chronicle*, said, he "carried out the highest ideals of the movement, having been imbued with them from his parents' home and from his teacher, Leo Baeck". All their friends sincerely hope that Rabbi and Mrs. Cassell will be both happy and successful at the new work they have chosen out in Southern Rhodesia which is certainly one of the grand lands of the future.

ISRAEL HONOURS DR. L. GUTTMANN

Ambassador Elath presented Dr. Ludwig Guttman, O.B.E., M.R.C.P., of Stoke Mandeville Paralytic Centre, with a paratrooper's beret wings, together with a letter of appreciation from an officer commanding a parachute unit of the Israel Defence Force. On the occasion of a recent visit to Israel, Dr. Guttman, an authority on paralytics, volunteered to give professional advice to medical staff attending paratroopers wounded in the Sinai campaign. This gesture was warmly appreciated in Israel.

Dr. Guttman, who prior to his emigration lived in Breslau, is a member of the Board of the AJR.

ARNOLD BERNSTEIN'S SHIPPING CO.

Arnold Bernstein, the Jewish shipping magnate who ran his own "Arnold Bernstein" and a "Red Star" line until the Nazis stole both, has resumed his trade, now as a U.S. citizen. For the first time since the war he has launched an ocean-going ship, the 900-passenger boat "Atlantik", which will ply between New York and Holland. As the director of the "American Banner Line", Bernstein hopes to put three liners into service.

He lost his German property in 1938 when a Hamburg "Special Court" found him guilty of "treason" because he had violated the currency regulations. Having spent nearly a year in a concentration camp, he was fined RM 1,000,000 and sentenced to 2½ years' hard labour. In 1939 Bernstein was able to leave for the U.S.

DOMINICAN CONGRESSMAN

A refugee from Germany, Alfred Rosenzweig, was recently sworn in as Congressman of the Dominican Republic. He arrived in the country in 1940 when he joined the well-known Sosua settlement.

SUBMARINE COMMANDER

A refugee who came to this country in 1938 at the age of seven and is now in command of one of H.M. submarines, has cause for pride in his ability. He is Lieutenant Hans Brill, commander of the submarine "Spratt" which was recently reported missing but later found to be safe. Brill had previously served in several other submarines.

His parents hail from Vienna, and his father, Dr. Otto Brill, who died in 1954, was a scientist who worked with the late Dr. Rutherford. Hans, determined to join the British Navy, was a pupil at Greenwich Naval College where he received a literary prize for the best essay of the year.

ART HISTORIAN HONOURED

Dr. W. R. Valentiner, the distinguished American art historian, was awarded the Federal Order of Merit 1st class for his research into the history of German art. Valentiner was director of the Detroit Museum for 22 years, and made a name for himself through his books on Rembrandt and the Dutch painters of the 17th century. He was born in Karlsruhe and studied in Heidelberg.

THE JAFFE SCHOOLS IN BELFAST

The much regretted closing of the Jaffé Memorial School in Belfast recalls the story of one of the best known German Jews who settled in this country—Sir Otto Jaffé, twice (1899 and 1904) Lord Mayor of Belfast, who, in erecting the school, set what the authorities at the time described as "a splendid example of well directed generosity". The School, a memorial to the parents of Lady Jaffé (a daughter of Moritz Hertz of Brunswick), was never intended for Jewish children only. It is now to be converted into a Government training establishment, but under the terms of the transfer, the name Jaffé Memorial must remain.

GERMAN-JEWISH HISTORY

Interesting research on German Jewish history is being done in Poland. The Polish Jewish Historical Institute at Warsaw recently published documentary material relating to a proposed establishment of a Jewish agricultural colony in Upper Silesia 100 years ago. The documents, printed in their original German, are a memorial submitted in 1844 to the Government in Berlin by Abraham Muhr, a Prussian Jew, and his first report of March 14, 1845. Another publication was a fragment of a Jewish communal chronicle for Langfuhr near Danzig.

Among its valuable archives which will particularly interest Jews from Eastern Germany, the Institute possesses Jewish communal files for a number of Silesian cities, e.g. Breslau (dating back to the 18th Century), Beuthen and Gleiwitz, the last-named including correspondence with the Reichsvereinigung, Berlin, in 1940. Other material of special interest to German Jews which will be found in Warsaw is an almost complete index of arrivals in, and departures from, the various ghettos and a documentation on the deportation from Stettin to Lublin early in 1940.

A FRIEND OF THE JEWS

Professor Gilbert Murray, O.M., the Greek scholar, who died aged 91, was a sincere and steadfast friend of the Jewish people. In one of his last utterances, he expressed the hope that the Hebrew University would become a great link between European and Asian cultures and a creator of peace in an area torn by narrow dissident nationalisms.

REFUGEES IN U.S.A. HONOUR GERMAN

Oscar Schindler, a Roman Catholic German who saved the lives of 1,100 Jews during the Hitler régime by employing them in his munitions factory, was honoured by Nazi victims on the occasion of his visit to the U.S.A. In order to secure the release of Jews from concentration camps, Schindler had to outwit the Gestapo, bribe German Army officers and forge identification papers. He was twice arrested and, eventually, found refuge in Argentina.

Old Acquaintances

Berlinale 57:—At the 7th International Film Festival in Berlin, Lilli Palmer, for the second time, received the State award as the best actress of the year for her performance in "Anastasia". Her mother came from London especially to attend the presentation ceremony and is rightly proud of her daughter. Lilli Palmer, who is Germany's foremost film star, is to marry Carlos Thompson after she receives her divorce from Rex Harrison. She is to be in two more German pictures before going to Paris to star with Gérard Philipe in her first French film. Miss Palmer was not the only Jewess to get a prize in Berlin; Britain's Yvonne Mitchell was voted the best actress of all the Festival films for her performance in Lee Thompson's "Woman in the Dressing Gown". Berlin-born Frederick Gotfurt, scenario editor of Associated British, for the first time returned to the city of his origin to introduce "Woman in the Dressing Gown" in style. Walter Koppel and G. Trebitsch, the two Jewish producers of "Der Hauptmann von Koepenick", were awarded the cash prize of a quarter of a million Marks, and celebrated the occasion with the biggest party of the Festival. Otherwise the result of the ten days' Festival was rather thin, though the "Berlinale" is now established as an international meeting place for the film industry. "Twelve Angry Men", with Henry Fonda, received the prize for the best film, but Berlin's other Jewish producer, Artur Brauner, was unlucky with his "Die Letzten werden die Ersten sein", based on a Galsworthy novel, with O. E. Hasse in the lead. Everybody liked Julia Arnall, a German-born Rank starlet, who came to England only eight years ago and already speaks German with an accent. George Rado, of Mexico, presented himself as a nephew of Conrad Veidt, though he is, of course, Hungarian by birth and a relative of the widow of the late film star. He hopes to make a career in Germany.

The New "Hansa-Viertel":—Before Bundespräsident Heuss opened "Interbau", the international building exhibition on the terrain where the old "Hansa-Viertel" was once, your columnist visited this new town where 53 famous architects from 14 nations have designed an ultra-modern city. Of the 43 planned houses, 23 are already completed; it is a gigantic show and an impressive sight. Next to the Tiergarten station, 1,235 families and bachelors will live. In order to rent or buy some of the flats you have to sign an agreement not to marry as long as you want to live there. The outstanding feature of that brand-new quarter is the tremendous green space left for parks. The flats are so up-to-date that you change the width of the rooms every day, because you can move the walls as often as you like. The entire project costs eighty million Marks, but only ten million will be lost when the State-owned quarter is sold to private companies. Some buildings are seventeen floors high, some are designed like bungalows and all houses have a common heating system; all kitchens are supplied with electricity only. Two churches in modern style are visible from afar. The old "Hansa-Viertel", completely destroyed by bombs, is now an architect's daydream come true. Nothing was left and the designers could start from scratch, and could experiment with the newest materials. Although a flat costs 80,000 Marks to buy, the conditions are favourable—you can pay 8,000 Marks in cash and you have to pay very little interest on the credit. Tourists from all over the world will go to Berlin to see and admire the realisation of famous architects in that divided city.

Picked up on the way:—Gussy Holl, Emil Jannings's widow, sold her castle near Strobl, Austria, for a record sum.—In Munich I saw Trude Kolmann's production of Friedrich Hollaender's new revue "Hoppla aufs Sofa", and met the composer-writer and Curt Bois. Curt Bois will be starring in "Was ihr wollt", to be directed by Fritz Kortner after his return from Hollywood.—While on a visit to Hans Habe's house in St. Wolfgang I met Gottfried Reinhart, who is preparing a picture based on Werfel's play "Jacobowsky and the Colonel", and hopes to get Danny Kaye for the lead.

PEM

OBITUARY

DR. DAVID MOWSHOWITCH

A good friend, ever helpful and self-denying to a rare degree, was lost in Dr. David Mowshowitch, Secretary of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Board of Deputies, who died a few weeks ago. He was one of those little honoured "backroom boys" whose industry, devotion and integrity are the backbone of every communal effort. He for example discharged much of the preparatory work in the negotiations with the German and Austrian Governments on Jewish restitution claims.

RABBI DR. GUSTAV PFINGST

We also record with sincere regret the death, at 57, of Rabbi Dr. Gustav Pfingst, minister of the Aberdeen Hebrew Congregation. A native of Ausbach, Bavaria, and a pupil of Rabbi Baeck, he served as minister at Nordhausen, Oppeln, Charlottenburg, Landsberg, and after his escape to Britain in 1939, at Cheltenham and the Sinai Synagogue, Leeds, which he left for Aberdeen only last year.

ARTHUR ZANKER

The Austrian psychiatrist, Arthur Zanker, died in London suddenly. For many years he practised in Vienna as a children's doctor. After his emigration to London he again became the understanding and healing friend of suffering children. At the same time he was a well-known specialist of mental diseases. But his more lasting fame will rest on his poetry; his delicate poems on the quiet beauty of nature and the intimate small joys of life. He quickly acquired a deep understanding of English poetry and became one of its most outstanding translators. The Bergland-Verlag in Vienna is preparing a new edition of his works under the title "Es duftet noch, der Weichselstock". Zanker was 67.

PROFESSOR G. L. DREYFUS

Professor Georges L. Dreyfus, formerly one of the best-known doctors in Frankfurt, died in Zurich. He was a son of the famous banker. In 1916 he became a lecturer at the Frankfurt University, and Director of the Out Patients' Department of the Hospital for Nervous Diseases. He went to Paris after 1933, but afterwards set up as a psychiatrist in Zurich.

KARL FIGDOR

Karl Figdor—novelist, journalist, film script-writer—died in Zurich, aged 75. He was born in Vienna. In 1919, ten years after his first book, "Schiffe und Menschen", he published his greatest success, "Die Herrin der Welt", which sold 250,000 copies. Joe May based no less than seven films on it.

For many years Figdor wrote on foreign policy and in particular on the problems of Asia, in the "Vossische Zeitung" and in the "Berliner Tageblatt". In 1928 he published short stories under the title "Raeuber, Goetter und Madame Adele". In 1935 he emigrated to Zurich.

JULIUS OETTINGER

Mr. Julius Oettinger died in New York at the age of 75 years. Prior to his emigration he was the head of a well-known textile firm in Krumbach, Bavaria. He also played a leading part in the work of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Bavaria.

GEORG SWARZENSKI

Georg Swarzenski, for many years Director General of the municipal museums of Frankfurt, died in Boston. He was 81.



Calibri
POCKET LIGHTER



Calibri
WATCH-LIGHTER

Calibri MONOPOL are precision made lighters, with a Patented fully automatic action.

* Calibri MONOPOL were designed to meet the demand for a really reliable automatic lighter.

* Calibri Lighters are produced as Table models (for the home or office), as pocket models and in the combinations: Lighter/Cigarette Case, Watch/Lighter (Swiss jewelled lever movement).

* Calibri Lighters are available gold and sterling silver mounted (Hall Marked), gold or silver-plated, enamelled and in other exclusive fine finishes from £24 to 32/6 with a written guarantee.

Calibri sales and service exist in 70 countries!

* Calibri products are obtainable wherever lighters are sold with pride. Full details, with the name and address of your local stockist, will be gladly supplied on request.

Calibri MONOPOL
In a class beyond compare!

COLIBRI LIGHTERS LTD., 69/70 WARREN STREET, LONDON, W.1.

"MARRIATT"

THE JEWISH MARRIAGE BUREAU
Radnor House, Room 12, 2nd Floor,
96, REGENT STREET, London, W.1
(Phone: REGent 5388)

Strictly Private and Confidential
Interviews by appointment only
Under permanent supervision of our Hon.
Consulting Minister
Approved by religious and lay leaders

LIBRIS

Verlangen Sie Kat. 58

JUDAICA

Groesstes Lager deutscher Buecher
in England

38a, Boundary Road, London, N.W.8
Wir kaufen deutsche Buecher

*Phone MA1. 3030

Anglo-Continental Jewish Club Meeting

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24

at 8 p.m.

at the

Club Hall, Britannia Restaurant,
187, Camden High Street, N.W.1.

"THE RENT ACT & YOU"

Speaker: Dr. Paul Portman

Lecture and Discussion in German.

Guests welcome, admission 1/-.

CLUB 1943

1 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6

Tuesday, 13th August, 1957

at 8 p.m.

"Die Struktur des englischen Judentums—Eine soziologische Betrachtung"

by Dr. WERNER ROSENSTOCK

Non-members admission 1/6

J. A. C.

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

Open Daily from 3 p.m.—2 a.m. for—

Teas, Dinners & late Suppers

Coffee Lounge — Candlelight Bar
Excellent Cuisine — Own Viennese Patisserie

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

Dancing by Candlelight: Wednesday
Saturday and Sunday Evenings

Large Hall and Private Rooms for

WEDDINGS, RECEPTIONS, MEETINGS,
REUNIONS.

Members and Friends. Reserv. MA1. 9457

AJR CLUB

Zion House, 57, Eton Avenue, N.W.3.

Thursday, September 5

at 8 p.m.

LUCIE KAYE

will speak on

"1957 ISRAEL EMPFAENGT 100,000 NEUEINWANDERER"

Members and friends welcome.

AJR

HANDICRAFT - GROUP

Large selection of attractive and useful

GIFTS

at reasonable prices

Gift tokens available

Orders for all kinds of needlework
will be gladly accepted

8 FAIRFAX MANSIONS
FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.3

(Fairfax Road corner)

MA1. 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

DEUTSCHE BUECHER GESUCHT!

R. & E. Steiner Books

64, Talgarth Road, London, W.14

(FUL. 7924)

The Exclusive Salon de Corseterie
and Lingerie

Mme. H. LIEBERG

871 FINCHLEY ROAD,

(Next to the Post Office, Golders Green)
*Phone SPEedwell 8673

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

EXPERT FITTING.

FROM MY DIARY

Hampstead Garden Suburb Jubilee

The 50th anniversary of the foundation of Hampstead Garden Suburb also has a special meaning for us. From the outset, it was the object of the Suburb's initiator, Dame Henrietta Barnett, to provide not only pleasant living conditions but also to foster good relationships among the various sections of its inhabitants. Because of her and her husband Canon Barnett's work in the East End, Dame Barnett was particularly qualified for this task, and all who are acquainted with the Suburb's atmosphere will know that her object was realised.

When we came to this country during the last year before the outbreak of war, we were also most attracted by the Suburb, and there are many of us who found their abode there. Of course, in those days a house was beyond the reach of most of us, and one room had to suffice. Our difficulties were considerably eased by the hospitality we found in the Hampstead Garden Suburb Institute whose Principal, Mr. Harold Lacey, displayed particular sympathy for us. Not only were the rooms of the Institute at our disposal for attending English classes, but a personal relationship developed between Mr. Lacey and many of his pupils.

In the course of the years which have since elapsed, things changed considerably—fortunately for most of us, for the better, and some of us have acquired our own homes in the Suburb. But we shall always remember with gratitude the help which was given to us there, when we were still strangers to this country.

Passport to Swiss Cottage

Whilst on the subject of settling in the North-Western district, I should like to recall an incident in 1947 when I was travelling on the No. 31 bus from Earl's Court to Swiss Cottage. In those days of austerity after the war, the faces of the people in the bus, as all around, looked drawn and weary. The dreary bus ride was enlivened by the conductor, as we approached Swiss Cottage. "Swiss Cottage", he yelled, "have your passports ready, please!" I, for one, having just acquired my British nationality, got off the bus in a paroxysm of laughter!

NARRATOR.

ENGLISH PUBLIC SCHOOLS

A German's Criticism

Have you, as a child, ever gone up to the attic, to find there an enormous old basket or wooden box with all sorts of things in it, and did you start searching not knowing for what and finding the most unexpected and delightful things? "The Boy and His Needs" somewhat reminds me of this childhood experience. This book by Dr. Meissner, Warden of Gordonstoun School, was, on the whole, not favourably received by critics in this country. This is not to be wondered at. The author has undertaken one of the most severe and all but revolutionary criticisms of the "sacred core" of British education, the Public School. It might have been taken, if not actually followed, in good grace, if the attack had not been made with weapons from a German smithy. All who lived through the two decades between the wars in Germany and took part in the passionate discussions about the essence and the aim of education will relive those years with delight, and will nostalgically recall the many names mentioned which, then, had almost a prophetic ring. But after some reflection the reader will wonder if all the truly wonderful and deeply humane theories of education can really be held up as patterns of absolute value. I think it is an earnest objection to Dr. Meissner's recommendations that he does not point to the tragedy of German education, which so dismally failed to fill German youth with humane and Christian ideals in the inter-war period.

What are the author's main objections to the English Public School system? In his view, too much stress is placed on social as against individual education. He says: "Leave the boy alone! Don't bother him all the time with your games and your hobbies. Don't lead him outward into society but make him look inward into himself". He writes: "The young must learn to breathe, to be quiet and to receive".

The book is a spiritual diary rather than a well-ordered treatise, but the patient reader will find

* Meissner, Erich. *The Boy and His Needs*. Macdonald, London, 18s. 1956, pp. vii, 176.

a number of great ideas pithily and beautifully expressed. Here are some examples:

In all things that really matter boys and adults are equals.

A passionate interest depends on talent.

The child is not conventional. Nor is the old man.

Only good men can be free.

A man is not able to love truly anything or anybody unless he also and primarily loves the world.

The whole essay is permeated by a deep reverence for Judaism; for its own sake but mainly as the undeniable foundation of Christianity. Again and again the author protests against the destructive forces of totalitarianism and persecution. I think he shows a true understanding of the Jewish problem in his sentence:

"In the past Jews were massacred because they had killed Christ; in modern times they were put into gas chambers because they had produced him".

ALFONS ROSENBERG.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

JEWS AT FREIBURG UNIVERSITY

Sir,—On page 9 of AJR Information, July, 1957, Narrator writes: "... scholars of Jewish origin, such as the jurist Heinrich Rosin, the economist Robert Liefmann, and Edwin Goldmann and Emil Bloch. . .".

I do not know Emil Bloch, but I think I should inform you that Liefmann and Goldmann, although of Jewish origin, did not regard themselves nor were generally regarded as Jews. Heinrich Rosin, however, was a member of the Jewish community and a professing Jew. His house was open to all Jewish students—a courageous attitude which exposed him and his family to anti-Semitism.

Seen from the Jewish standpoint, it is not fair to Heinrich Rosin to place him at the side of Liefmann and Goldmann.

Dr. med. Carry Sprinz, geb. Plaut
Univ. Freiburg 1912/13.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Births

Spear.—On June 14, a daughter (Annette) born to Charlotte and Hans Spear. (First grandchild for Dr. and Mrs. Walter Muskat.) 26 Lyndhurst Gardens, Enfield, Middlesex.

Dunston.—To Liesl (née Rubner) and Fred, a second boy, Colin Walter, on July 9th. 56 Christchurch House, S.W.2.

Birthday

Gerty Simon, the well-known portrait photographer from Berlin, is celebrating her 70th birthday this month. She came to London in 1933 and had two photographic exhibitions here, but five years later she gave up photography for oil painting.

Marriage

Richer: Hirsch.—The marriage will take place on Sunday, September 1, 1957, in Montreal, Canada, of Betty Richer, daughter of Mr. Michel Richer and the late Mrs. Sophie Richer, 2707 Brinton Road, to Rudi Hirsch, son of Dr. Albert and Lilly Hirsch (formerly Frankfurt/M, "The Cedars," Waddesdon, Bucks, and Elpis Lodge, Birmingham).

Deaths

Dr. Kurt Levin (son of the late Willy Levin of Berlin), of 50 Bateman Street, Cambridge, died suddenly, aged 69, on June 27, 1957.

Mrs. Elsa Falk (née Frei), born Munich, 25.9.1877, died 11.7.1957. Deeply mourned by her husband, Leo Falk, and relatives.—4 Trevellane Way, Garston, Watford, Herts.

CLASSIFIED

Situations Wanted

Men

WELL-EDUCATED MAN, 41, exp. shipping procedure (export) and as representative in knitwear, seeks suitable employment with prospects. Box 235.

HOLIDAY RELIEF WORK wanted until end September by teacher of languages and economics, 41. Also youth work considered. Good ref. Box 223.

CUTTER (hand and machine) experienced in plastic purses, seeks position. Box 224.

KNITTING MACHINES expert seeks position. Box 225.

Women

FACTORY work for plastic purses or similar articles wanted by exp. worker. Box 226.

HOMEWORK wanted by exp. needlewoman—knitting, crocheting, hand embroidery, buttonholes, tapestry, petit point, etc. Box 227.

CASHIER/SALES LADY requires pt.-time work, pref. N.W. district. Box 228.

COOK, exp., seeks pt.-time work in private household. Box 229.

ATTENDANCE on sick people or invalids by reliable, kind woman, pt.-time, day or evening. Box 230.

MENDING, ALTERATIONS done in/outdoor by exp. woman. Box 231.

LADY willing undertake mending of all linen for private and commercial establishments. Tel. CUN. 7605.

Situations Vacant

HOUSEKEEPER REQUIRED by widower outside London, with three children, aged 8, 5 and 4. Applicants should possess some educational qualifications. Kosher house. Other regular staff kept. Good salary. Reply to Box 234.

Accommodation

TO LET. N.W.11 (nr. Brent Station). Large bed/sitting-room with kitchen unit, also small bed/sitting-room with wash basin, h.&c., own electric meters. Business ladies only. Available August. Box 222.

BUSINESS MAN seeks refined home, bed/breakfast, easy reach West End. Box 233.

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

Personal

REFINED lady, middle-aged, own flat, would like to meet gentleman (age 50-55), view matrimony. Box 232.

MISSING PERSONS

Enquiries by AJR

Mr. Gerhard and Miss Ursula Rosenblum, of Hamburg.

Mr. Hans Segall, of Breslau. Was married to Ruth Segall (née Schmidt) and had one daughter Reni. Said to have gone to London in 1939 after discharge from KZ Buchenwald.

Mrs. Eva Weiher (née v. Benarie) and daughter Hilde, last-known address Berlin, W.30, Nuernbergerstr. 66.

Adolf Ernst Rosenthal, born December 18, 1904 came to England from Neustrelitz on June 12, 1939.

Personal Enquiries

Mr. Martin Goldschmidt, born Neubogdahren, Kr. Mohrungen, East Prussia. Last residence Solingen Ohligs, Rhineland. Wanted by Inge Goldschmidt, Berlin Schöneberg, Bambergerstr. 33.

Mr. Siegmund, Miss Else and Miss Laura Kiewe, of Schweidnitz, Silesia, dealing in ironmongery, died in a concentration camp. Would anyone who knew them contact Miss Erica Kiewe, 54 Belsize Park, N.W.3.

ALL MAKES
BOUGHT
SOLD
EXCHANGED
REPAIRED & MAINTAINED



ELITE TYPEWRITER Co. Ltd.
WELbeck 2528
18 CRAWFORD STREET
(off BAKER STREET), W.1

**GUSTAV LINDEMANN 85
DUSSELDORF THEATRE HISTORY**

Gustav Lindemann, who was associated with the Dusseldorfer Schauspielhaus for many decades, will be 85 on August 25th. His late wife was the actress Louise Dumont, and the partnership in their work reminds us strongly of Albert and Marie Curie and of Sydney and Beatrice Webb.

Lindemann is descended from a Danzig Jewish business family and is one of the representatives of the first generation of German Jews who took an active part in the cultural life of Germany. He miraculously survived the Nazis and when, to my great joy I saw him unchanged after the war, he said smilingly: "You know, my dear, I am an actor. Now I play the part of a man of seventy and that is becoming to me". These words were more than a comedian's joke—they signified the theatre's power of moulding a personality.

The archives of the Dusseldorfer Schauspielhaus built up by Gustav Lindemann are a unique collection of theatrical history and also of an epoch-making enterprise. An important part of the archives is combined in a beautiful book with the characteristic title "Das festliche Haus" (Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln-Mariendorf).

On his 80th birthday, he was given the Freedom of the City of Dusseldorf and awarded the Great Cross of Merit of the Federal Republic.

L.W.

*

HEINE EXHIBITION IN PARIS

A Heine exhibition is being held in the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris. The greater part of the letters, manuscripts, first editions, pictures, drawings and sculptures belongs to the former Strauss collection. This collection was sent to America when Hitler came to power and is now owned by the city of Dusseldorf. Other German collections and museums loaned exhibits.

AJR SOCIAL SERVICES

Employment Agency

Contrary to other summer months, we had comparatively more applications from sick people and invalids for part-time helpers. It seems that this demand will continue because of lack of vacancies in suitable Homes and hospitals. We therefore intend enrolling more helpers for this kind of work, to do mainly shopping, cooking and light housework and also sometimes for companionship only. Interested persons should contact us at MAI. 4449.

Hardship Cases

We have two needy cases requiring help: A man of 39, formerly of Wuerzburg, previously foreman in a clothing factory, has had to change his job because he suffers from varicose veins. He has to use a hearing aid and his eye-sight is also not too good. He could do warehouse work or unskilled work, mostly sitting. He lives in E.8.

An elderly lady with an agile mind, nearly blind, with bad arthritis in her hands and legs, wants to be visited in the afternoons, near Kilburn underground station.

Please phone MAI. 4449 for both cases.

Baby-Sitting

We are arranging a service to provide baby-sitters. Would persons requiring baby-sitters and those interested in baby-sitting, communicate with us at MAI. 4449.

Accommodation

The new Rent Act is troubling many people. The main question put to us by tenants of houses remaining under control is about rent increases. Several tenants have already been asked to pay higher rents, although increases cannot take effect for another three months at least. Increases

have been requested verbally, although the landlord must serve a notice of increase on a special form—we were able to advise callers in simple cases.

The main problem of tenants of decontrolled accommodation is whether they should wait until October 6th, 1958, and pay their present rentals until then, or enter into a new contract with the landlord now for a much higher rent, for at least three years' tenancy. Some tenants are simply unable to pay a higher rent and have refused new contracts. They are presented with the problem of later having to find new accommodation. We will probably have to intensify our accommodation service, to cope with the people who will have to change their accommodation.

Bookshelf

The Social Services Department would appreciate offers of a bookshelf for its library, either as a donation or at a moderate charge.

AJR CLUB

The Club premises at Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, Swiss Cottage, will be closed for Bank Holiday week from Sunday, 4th August, and will reopen again on Sunday, 11th August. Otherwise the premises will be open at the usual times (Sunday to Thursday from 4 to 7 p.m. and in the evening on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday from 7 to 10). The garden on the premises is also at the disposal of visitors.

We should like to inform interested persons well in advance that on Thursday, 5th September, at 8 p.m., Mrs. Lucie Kaye, who has lately returned from Israel, will give a talk on "1957 Israel Empfängt 100,000 Neueinwanderer". All visitors and friends are welcome.

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

"ASHDALE GUESTHOUSE"

23, BEAULIEU RD., BOURNEMOUTH W.
On beautiful "Alum Chine," 5 min. Sea. All Conveniences. Excellent Cuisine.

Terms: From 5½-7 gns., according to room and season.

Phone: Westbourne 619471
Prop.: E. BRUDER

"ARLET"

77, St. Gabriel's Road, London, N.W.2
Tel. GLA 4029
Permanent Guests and Visitors coming to London are welcome in my exquisitely furnished and cultivated Private Guest House
Hot & Cold Water, Radiator Heating
Garden, Television
Continental meals can be provided if desired
Very good residential district. Buses and Tube very near
Mrs. Lotte Schwarz

MENA LESTER

The Caterer for Small Functions

MAIda Vale 7620
or
TULse Hill 9962

Continental Atmosphere
BOURNEMOUTH
Ideal place for Holidays and Convalescence
SIMAR HOUSE

10, Herbert Road, Bournemouth West
H & c in all bedrooms; Television; Garage;
Pleasant Garden; Continental Cuisine.
Phone: Westbourne 64176
SIMON and MARGOT SMITH

HARROGATE

OAKBRAE GUESTHOUSE
Mrs. M. Eger 3 Springfield Avenue
Opposite Majestic Hotel
Few minutes from Royal Baths
Excellent Cooking Full or Part Board
Telephone 67682

SCHREIBER'S GUESTHOUSE

26 Blenheim Gardens, N.W.2
(15 houses from underground and buses)
Permanent and temporary residents; all rooms hot and cold water. Garden, TV.
GLAdstone 5622

GLADSTONE GUESTHOUSE

27 Hoveden Road, N.W.2
off Walm Lane
Single—Double Rooms
Hot and Cold Water
Full or partial Board.
Excellent Cuisine
Tel.: GLA. 4641

GRIFFEL CATERING CO.

Well known for high-class catering. Weddings, Barmitzva's, and Social Functions at your Home or any Hall.
Own crockery provided, also staff.
Only home-made cakes. Very reasonable charges.
Please contact Manager, Mrs. Mandelbaum. MAIda Vale 2395.

ROSEBANK

Comfortable bright rooms with all modern conveniences in well-appointed house near tube and buses. Short-stay visitors welcome.
MRS. GERDA SALINGER
20, LEESIDE CRESCENT, N.W.11
Phone: SPE. 8789

"FURZEDOWN"

The ideal place for holidays and convalescence
Large garden with sunshed
Running h. & c. water in all first-floor bedrooms
Home atmosphere, Continental cooking (all diets), Children welcome
Book early for Whitsun and summer months. Reduced terms for off-season periods and for long or permanent residents
WOOD ROAD, HINDHEAD, SURREY
Telephone: Hindhead 335

*Silhouette
your figure*

**CORSETS · CORSELETS
BELTS · BRASSIERES**

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

Mr. Paul J. Drayfuss
at
The General Transport Co. Ltd.
13 Coopers Row, London, E.C.3
Tel.: ROYal 8871/8
International Shipping and Forwarding
Agents for IMPORTS
EXPORTS
REMOVALS
WAREHOUSING
PACKING

Our subsidiary Company—
Airways & General Transports 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.

ZENITH TAILOR SERVICE LTD.

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

We specialize in:

ALTERATIONS & REMODELLING
all Ladies' & Gentlemen's Suits at Com-
petitive Prices.

172 FINCHLEY RD., LONDON, N.W.3
(HAM 8101)

(between Finchley Rd. Underground and L.M.S.
Stations)

M. GLASER
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERER
All Re-Upholstery, Carpets,
Furniture Repairs, French Polishing
WILL BE DONE TO YOUR
SATISFACTION
Phone: HAMpstead 5601 or call at
432 FINCHLEY RD. (Childs Hill), N.W.2

A. OTTEN F.B.O.A. (Hons.)
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
Tel. 118 FINCHLEY ROAD
HAMpstead OPPOSITE JOHN BARNES &
8336 FINCHLEY ROAD MET. STN.

HIGHEST PRICES
paid for
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
cast-off Clothing, Suitcases,
Trunks, etc.
(Ladies' large sizes preferred)

WE GO ANYWHERE, ANY TIME

S. DIENSTAG
(MAIda Vale 1649)

JEWISH BOOKS
of all kinds, new and second-hand.
Whole Libraries and Single Volumes
bought. Taleisim. Bookbinding.
M. SULZBACHER

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

PHOTOCOPIES OF DOCUMENTS

From 1/6

Price reductions for quantities.

GOLDERSTAT

Works: 25, DOWNHAM ROAD, N.1

'Phones: CLIssold 6713 (3 lines)

Residence: 54, GOLDERS GARDENS
N.W.11. 'Phones: SPEdwell 5643

ANY PRINTING

Private and Commercial.
First-class Work. Quickest Service.
Urgent matters in 24 hours.
H. I. WALL CLE. 6723

RABENSTEIN LTD.

Kosher Butchers, Poulterers
and
Sausage Manufacturers
Under the Supervision of the Beth Din

Wholesalers and Retailers
of first-class
Continental Sausages

Daily Deliveries

5, Fairhazel Gardens, N.W.6
Tel: MAI 3224 & MAI 9236

Bundesrueckerstattungs- gesetz (BRueG)

dargestellt von

Dr. Ernst Schaefer (London)

Published as a supplement to AJR
Information, July, 1957.

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

The Association of Jewish Refugees,
8, Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3.
(2/6 plus postage)

Space donated by:
TRADE CUTTERS LIMITED
38, Felsham Road, Putney, S.W.15.

M. FISCHLER
CONTINENTAL UPHOLSTERY
Agents for Parker-Knoll, Christie-Tyler and
various other makes.
Carpets supplied and fitted below shop prices.
CURTAINS, DRAPES AND MATTRESSES MADE
ALSO FRENCH POLISHING
105 AXHOLME AVE., EDGWARE, MIDDX.
(EDG. 5411)

The WIGMORE LAUNDRY Ltd. CONTINENTAL LAUNDRY SPECIALISTS

Most London Districts Served

SHE 4575 - brings us by radio

Write or 'phone the Manager,

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

If it's TYPEWRITERS
and Duplicators

Phone:
MAI 1271

A. BREUER,
57 Fairfax Rd.
N.W.6.



H. WOORTMAN

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

Continental Builder and Decorator
Specialist in Dry Rot Repairs
ESTIMATES FREE

SHOE REPAIRS

RICH'S SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
(formerly REICH) now at

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

We Collect and Deliver

Tel: SPEdwell 7463 HAMpstead 1037

Reissner & Goldberg ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

141 Canterbury Road, N.W.6
MAI 6721

Before 8.15 a.m. and after 7 p.m.
MAI 2646, 0359



VESOP
for flavouring Soups,
Stews, Gravies, etc.

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

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

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

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

Wholesale, Retail and to order.

JONIDA make up curtains, loose covers.
JONIDA for quilting and machine
embroidery.

JONIDA,
129, Cambridge Road, N.W.6.
Tel.: KILburn 0322

ALL STYLE DECORATING

MAC 1454

E. MIEDZWINSKI
27 JEFFREYS ROAD, S.W.4

While you wait

PHOTOCOPIES OF YOUR
DOCUMENTS

from 1/6 onwards

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

Mrs. H. M. Barry
Flat 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

High-Class Interior
Decorating

H. KAUFMANN

16B Hampstead Hill Gardens, N.W.3

Tel. HAMpstead 8936

STANDARD SEWING
MACHINE SERVICE LTD

Tel.: WEL 2528



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

18 CRAWFORD ST. BAKER ST. W.1

Luton
Knitting
Co. Ltd.

Luton

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