

A YEAR OF PROGRESS

AJR Activities Under Review

General meetings may often only be formalities. They may, however, also be the manifestation of the substance and strength of an organisation, and we feel that the AJR's general meeting this year gave evidence of considerable achievements during the period under review.

In his opening address the Chairman, Mr. H. Reichmann, first paid tribute to the memory of the late Mr. F. Wittelshoefer who, for many years, had been closely associated with the day-to-day work of the AJR. He also recalled the loss sustained by the death of Mr. E. Marx (Wembley), who had been a member of the Board.

The General Secretary, Mr. W. Rosenstock, started his report with a reference to the repercussions of Minister Schaeffer's recent speeches. He referred to the steps taken on behalf of the Nazi victims to counteract any dangers to the implementation of the compensation programme. The need for a competent organisation to safeguard the interests of the community had again been reaffirmed. Another aspect of the Association's activities in the field of compensation was the establishment of a Revolving Fund for loans to needy claimants. To date about £14,000, averaging £100 per claimant, had been advanced, of which about £7,000 had been repaid by the beneficiaries after their claims had been settled.

Two Further Homes

Dealing with the Homes for the Aged, the speaker stated that after the Home at Netherhall Gardens (Otto Schiff House) had been in operation for almost three years, a second Home at Bishop's Avenue, Hampstead Garden Suburb (Leo Baeck House), had recently been completed, and a third Home at Priory Road, Kew (Otto Hirsch House), would shortly be ready. The preparatory work, with which the AJR office and a large number of voluntary workers had been occupied during the past year, had comprised not only problems of building, furnishing and staff appointments but, above all, the selection of 90 residents among the many applications, of which at least 200 could be regarded as urgent. Several sub-committees had been established to examine each application and to interview the applicants.

The admission policy could not be based on strict rules, and each case had to be considered on its own merits. Whilst in other Homes in this country residents are accommodated in dormitories for four or more persons and in double rooms only in exceptional cases, the three Homes have only single rooms, with some double rooms. It was unavoidable that a number of double rooms had to be occupied by persons unrelated to each other.

The establishment of a Home for the infirm

and of a flatlet Home was under active consideration but, so far, no suitable sites could be found.

Regarding the AJR's Social Centre, the speaker stated that the premises at 57 Eton Avenue were regularly frequented in the afternoons by elderly persons and in the evenings by people who were still able to work. The Club had proved so popular that it would be most desirable to obtain more spacious premises, which should also provide facilities for serving meals.

In connection with the Social Services Department, efforts to find accommodation at reasonable prices for an increasing number of persons who had been given notice, now stood in the foreground. Visits to sick persons in their homes and in hospitals were also of growing importance.

AJR Information Expands

Referring to *AJR Information*, Mr. Rosenstock spoke of the increased size of the journal and of the supplements on compensation legislation issued during the period under review. As far as the editorial policy was concerned, stress had been laid on "news" rather than on "views". The AJR had not the right to express editorial opinions on subjects controversial among its members but, where matters of direct relevance such as compensation were concerned, it was its duty to speak on behalf of the community it represented.

The audited accounts for 1957 revealed that the total expenditure amounted to £9,700. The main items of expenditure were: social services and administrative work for the Homes (£2,800); administration of the Revolving Fund (£850); Social Centre (£700); share of *AJR Information* in overhead expenses (£1,200); general expenses and expenses for meetings, travelling, etc. (£2,000); costs for printing, despatch and fees for *AJR Information* (£3,150, of which £1,000 was covered by income from advertisements, leaving a net expenditure of £2,150). The total expenditure was only partly covered by contributions and donations and expenses could only be met by the balance from the preceding year and by an allocation out of the recovered heirless German-Jewish assets administered by the leading refugee relief organisations, under the auspices of the Central British Fund. It was, however, most essential, if the AJR wished to remain an independent and voluntary organisation, for it to be able to rely exclusively, or at least to a greater extent than at present, on assistance from its members.

There was a regular influx of new enrolments, and it testified to the reputation of the organisation that such members included outstanding scholars and scientists, who had themselves expressed the desire to associate

themselves with the cause. But the help of all our friends was necessary to win over those who still stood aloof though, directly or indirectly, they too benefited from our work.

Our expanded activities had necessitated the establishment of several new committees, and the AJR had been able to enlist the constant and devoted co-operation of many people, to all of whom we were deeply indebted.

Election of Hon. Officers

After the report Mr. W. M. Behr, a member of the Executive, moved the election of the Executive and Board members. According to the proposals published in the April issue of *AJR Information*, the present Executive and Board members were re-elected, and the following persons were elected as new members: Executive—Mr. A. Berglas, Mr. H. S. Garfield and Mr. Alfred Straus (Edgware). Board—Dr. W. Dux, Mr. H. E. Kiewe, Dr. K. Krotos, Mr. C. T. Marx, Mr. Z. M. Reid and Mrs. L. Wechsler.

Mr. F. E. Falk, of the Executive, who, together with Mr. F. E. Koch, had had various negotiations with the authorities concerned, gave a comprehensive report on the taxability of compensation payments and on the steps taken by the AJR in this matter. A special committee of experts, set up under the auspices of the AJR, had also assisted. One concession which had been obtained a few years ago was the claimants' option of spreading arrears of pensions over the years to which they referred. Furthermore, capital advance payments to claimants who subsequently decided to choose Rente instead of capital indemnification were now treated as non-taxable capital receipts.* Representations to have the recurrent payments under the Federal Indemnification Law treated as "earned income" had only had limited success,† and the treatment of several types of payments as "unearned income" seemed to be most unjustified. As far as their taxability was concerned, all recurrent payments under the BEG, with the exception of indemnification for damage to body and health, were at present considered taxable. The speaker dealt in detail with the arguments brought forward by the representatives of the AJR in the course of their efforts to obtain exemption from taxation. An amendment clause to the Finance Act, which had been negatived last year, would be tabled again, with a view to incorporating it in the Finance Act, 1958, and the relative particulars had been brought to the notice of all interested Members of Parliament. He paid tribute to the untiring efforts of Mr. John Foster, Q.C., M.P., in supporting our case in Parliament.

The reports were followed by a lively discussion, which gave members the opportunity of obtaining additional information on the subjects dealt with. It was particularly heartening to hear several members expressing their appreciation of the AJR's efforts, and a number stressed the need of the membership helping to consolidate the organisation.

* See April issue *AJR Information*.
† See March issue *AJR Information*.

FROM THE GERMAN SCENE

ANTI-SEMITISM

The "Allgemeine Wochenzeitung der Juden in Deutschland" claims that the Arab League is deliberately and successfully stirring up anti-Semitic feeling in the Federal Republic.

The League has its offices in Bonn, from where it has been distributing vicious literature. There were unpleasant demonstrations in various parts of Western Germany. A speech made by Professor Gollwitzer in Berlin on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the foundation of the State of Israel was interrupted by Arab students. At Aachen Technical College, anti-Semitic leaflets were distributed, maintaining that Israel was responsible for the serious refugee problem in the Near East and was doing nothing to solve it.

In Stuttgart Arab students demonstrated against the Israeli anniversary celebration, carrying placards demanding the return of Arab refugees to their homes in Israel.

There is an active Arab lobby both in the Federal Parliament and the West German press. Recently the Federal Minister of Refugees, Oberlaeder, visited Egypt in a private capacity. The Arab lobby wants the German compensation agreement with Israel to be "equalised" by long-term economic aid to the United Arab Republic.

NEW TARGET FOR RACIALISM

The danger of the transformation of former Nazi anti-Semitism into contemporary hatred against Negro children born in Germany after the war, is emphasised in the Social Democrat paper, the "Frankfurter Rundschau". It has been estimated that about 25,000 Negro children, whose fathers were members of the American Army of Occupation, were born to German mothers.

The paper also quotes a letter recently sent to the editor of the "Schwaebische Donauzeitung" in Ulm, Baden-Wuerttemberg, in which the writer states that the "Jew-girl" Anne Frank does not deserve the literary attention received, and that the "Jews are at fault for the misery of the German races".

Posters issued by the local theatre in the Rhenish town of Wuppertal, announcing the programme for the week, including the play "Diary of Anne Frank", were smeared with anti-Semitic statements. The town has expressed its regrets to the Jewish community.

BUNDESTAG VICE-PRESIDENT PREUSSKER

The newly elected fourth Vice-President of the Federal Parliament, Preussker, is alleged to have been a member of the N.S.D.A.P and a Rottenfuhrer in the S.S. He is also supposed to have been involved in the "aryanising" of the Dresdner Bank.

STUDENTS ENDORSE INDEMNIFICATION

The German Liberal Students' Association passed a resolution at its delegates' meeting, expressing its regret at the attempts made to place difficulties in the implementation of the indemnification programme. The resolution stated that, at least in the material sphere, the victims of Nazi oppression should be fully indemnified without undue delay.

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ALIBI FOR HITLER

The *Sunday Express* has published an article by William Hamsler, its Bonn correspondent, which reveals that German schoolchildren are not getting an unbiased and clear picture of the development and actions of the Nazis.

In many instances the lesson books with which the schools are provided lay the blame for Hitler's ascent to power on the Allies, who are accused of not having intervened in time.

An extract from one of the books says that Britain and France were pledged to intervene, but they "never got beyond the stage of paper protests, although the German Army could have been turned back by only a small show of force". Another extract says: "Weimar tried the method of negotiation. Hitler's way was to confront the victorious Powers with deeds, then seek their consent. He had many great successes."

The trend is to exculpate the German people from any of the crimes committed in their name. The treatment of the Jews is described as persecution "which began with economic boycott, went on to the wrecking of shops and synagogues and ended with the killing of 5,000,000—atrocities which the majority of Germans first heard of after the war".

NAZI EX-INTERNEES DEMAND COMPENSATION

In Saarbruecken the Landesverband Saar der ehemaligen Internierten und Entnazifizierungs-geschaeftigten staged a demonstration demanding compensation for themselves. The Saar Government was represented at the demonstration by an official of the Chancellery and the Landtag by its Vice-President and several members.

NATIONALISTIC STUDENTS

"Bund nationaler Studenten" was founded at several universities, including Heidelberg, Mainz, Koeln, Marburg, Bonn, Frankfurt, Saarbruecken and Hanover. Its political views, one speaker stated, are more or less in accordance with those of the Deutsche Reichspartei. At Heidelberg and Mainz the new Bund will not be recognised as a legitimate students' association.

BUNDESTAG-PRESIDENT ON ANTI-SEMITISM

In an interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Dr. Eugen Gerstenmaier, President of the German Bundestag, expressed the view that anti-Semitism in Germany was not increasing, but, contrarily, was decreasing. However, he said, one could not say that it had disappeared. There were today many people who want to stuff their ears with cotton wool when the events of 1933-45 were discussed.

FORMER NAZIS JOIN FORCES

At a meeting of the Organisation of Former Internees and Victims of Denazification held in Mainz, the plan of establishing a huge federation of organisations of former Nazis was revealed. Contact has already been made with the organisation of civil servants who were dismissed in 1945, and with the organisation of former members of the Waffen SS, amongst others.

PENSIONS FOR WAFFEN S.S. MEMBERS ?

Efforts to secure pensions for former members of the Waffen SS have been started by several political parties. Although for the time being this has been suspended, the Secretary of the Christian Democratic Union recently reiterated his party's active interest in the matter. The Social Democratic "Vorwaerts" has made strong protest against these trends.

ROBERT STANGE

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AUSTRIAN NEWS

OESTERREICHISCHE SOZIALVERSICHERUNG

Der Austrian Desk des United Restitution Office teilt mit:

Emigrierte Opfer nationalsozialistischer Verfolgung erhielten bisher ihre Renten in der oesterreichischen Sozialversicherung ausgezahlt, wenn sie entweder noch oesterreichische Staatsbuenger sind oder die oesterreichische Staatsbuengerschaft besessen hatten. Falls sie weder oesterreichische Staatsbuenger sind noch gewesen waren erfolgte bisher die Auszahlung der Rente nur dann, wenn sie mindestens 180 Beitragsmonate bis Dezember 1938 in der oesterreichischen Sozialversicherung erworben hatten.

Nunmehr wurde durch eine Verordnung des Bundesministeriums fuer soziale Verwaltung vom 7. Mai d.J. verfuegt, dass die Renten oesterreichischer und britischer Staatsangehoeriger, die sich in Grossbritannien aufhalten, nicht "ruhen" —d.h. in dass auch Rentenberechtigte, die weder die oesterreichische Staatsbuengerschaft besitzen oder besessen haben und die nicht die Voraussetzung der 180 Beitragsmonate erfullen, jetzt verlangen koennen, dass ihnen die Rente ausbezahlt wird.

Was die Hoehe der Renten anlangt, so standen die Pensionsversicherungsanstalten auf dem Standpunkt, dass nicht nur ein Einkommen aus einer unselbststaendigen Erwerbstaetigkeit in Oesterreich, sondern auch ein solches Einkommen im Ausland eine Kuerzung des Rentenbetrages zur Folge hat.

Das Schiedsgericht der Sozialversicherung hat bezueglich dieser Frage keinen einheitlichen Standpunkt eingenommen. Nunmehr wurde durch ein Gutachten des Oberlandesgerichtes in Wien vom 17. Maerz d.J. die Auffassung der Pensionsversicherungsanstalten bestaetigt.

Wer also ein Einkommen aus unselbststaendiger Erwerbstaetigkeit im Ausland hat, dessen Rentenbetrag wird gekuerzt. Nach Wegfall des Einkommens im Ausland steht die Rente wieder in vollem Ausmass zu.

PENSION CLAIMS FOR KRANKENKASSEN EMPLOYEES

The City of Vienna and the Austrian Social Insurance Institutes (Krankenkassen, etc.) have agreed to treat pension claims of their former employees who had to emigrate on the same lines as the arrangement applying to pension claims of Federal civil servants, i.e., *inter alia*, to pay those pensions retroactively as from May 1st, 1950.

Austrian emigrants who were in the service of the City of Vienna or of one of the Municipal enterprises of that city or in the service of Social Insurance Institutes, are advised to make appropriate applications to their former employers.

CHANCELLOR RAAB RECEIVES JEWISH DELEGATION

A delegation of leading Jewish organisations called on the Austrian Federal Chancellor in Washington to discuss questions of compensation. They urged Dr. Raab to speed up the fulfilment of the obligations which the Austrian Government had contracted in the State Treaty of 1955.

NAZI ACTIVITIES

The Sorbe, the Soziale Ordnungsbewegung, sent its "Chancellor", Theodor Soucek, on a European tour in order to contact people with the same Nazi beliefs. He addressed Swiss Nazis in Zurich and in Frankfurt visited a circle of political friends who arranged a meeting with former S.S. men at Nordhorn, on the Dutch-German frontier. He went on to Amsterdam, and then to Osnabrueck and Baden-Baden. He finished by talking to former members of the French S.S. Legion in Paris.

BROADCAST ON JEWISH QUESTION

At the request of the Austrian Radio the Secretary-General of the Deutsche Koordinierungsrat der Gesellschaften fuer christlich-juedische Zusammenarbeit, Leopold Goldschmidt, broadcast about the work and aims of his organisation in the Federal Republic.

JEWISH POPULATION

The number of Jews in Austria is estimated at 10,000, 8,000 of whom reside in Vienna and the remainder in Salzburg, Graz, Innsbruck and several other large towns.

Herbert Freedman

ISRAEL'S YOUNGEST RELIGION

The recent death of Shoghi Effendi Rabbani, the spiritual and administrative head of the Bahai Faith, has brought a movement into the headlines which is centred upon Israel and is the world's youngest religion. The "Jerusalem" of its followers is Haifa, and its shrine the Bahai Temple on Mount Carmel. Its golden-tiled dome is one of the landmarks of the city, glistening in the sun and shining far out into the sea. It is separated from the hum-drum of town life by the "Persian Gardens", adding exotic beauty and an air of seclusion to the grand edifice, built in Italian marble.

A young man, whom I first took to be a priest, eager to co-operate and to be of help, acted as my guide. Smilingly he explained that in Bahai there was no priesthood. Every believer had to strive without an intermediary to establish his relation with God. "Praying is a conversation with God, and this is a personal matter for each individual", he said, declaring that Bahai was an individualistic faith—not only are there no priests, there is no worshipping in community, although there are some common congregational activities.

Enquiring after the social conceptions of his movement, I received a straight answer: world peace, universal education, equality of men and women—a progressive thought in Asia!—and unity of all religions. The Bahai members do not claim the monopoly of the truth to the exclusion of any other faith—in their view, all religions are mouthpieces of one divine idea and offer different ways to the same truth.

The short history of Bahai, hardly a hundred years old, is a story of persecution and suppression. In 1843 a man in Shiraz, Persia, who called himself Bab-el-Din ("Gate of Faith"), alleged to be the successor to Moses, Christus, and Mohamed, claiming to be the point into which all earlier dispensations were gathered up. Each revelation, he pronounced, had been adapted to man's development, and truth had been given in the form man was prepared to receive. In due course, he said, another man would rise and add his message to those of the earlier prophets and to his own, Bab-el-Din's, teachings.

His ideas attracted a large number of partisans who, after some years, rose in insurrection against the Shah. Many of them were killed and, in 1850, Bab-el-Din was executed. Later on, the Babists were expelled from Persia and one group came to Palestine, then a Turkish province. Among these refugees was Baha Ulla ("Glory of God"). In 1862 he revealed himself as a manifestation of God, as foretold by Bab, and became the prophesied religious leader. His tenets, which according to the political standard of the Sultan were modern and liberal, vexed the Turkish authorities and he spent most of his adult life in the prison of Akko. His tomb, outside the town gates, has become the second Bahai shrine in Israel.

Baha gave to the religion its name and its doctrine but it was his son, Abdul Baha Bahai ("Slave of the Glory"), who spread its message throughout the world and won a large following both in Europe and America. He was knighted by the British and, when he died in 1921, he was buried on the slope of the Carmel where, a decade before, the remains of Bab had been reinterred.

Approximately five years ago, the present Temple was erected above the stone house, without destroying the old structure—a masterwork of architecture by Professor H. Neumann of the Haifa Technion. At the same time the "Persian Gardens" were built: the bushes cut with mathematical precision, the trees of many shaded greens, the flowers in a kaleidoscope of colours and bronze peacocks flanking the pathways. Sir Abdul's grandson, Shoghi Effendi Rabbani, since 1926 the head of the Bahai movement, was a great aesthete. Shortly before his death he approved of plans for also beautifying the other Bahai shrine in Israel, Baha's tomb outside Akko (Shoghi Effendi was born in Akko). A large carpet from the Temple in Haifa has been flown to England to cover his temporary resting place in London.

According to the Bahai Faith, my guide explained, one must lead a simple life without

injury to any human being, be of service to suffering fellow men and strive to achieve goodness and humility. "God can be made known to man by manifestations which have come at various stages of human history. Abraham, Moses, David, Christ, Mohamed, The Bab and Baha Ulla were such manifestations. We believe, therefore, in the unity of all religions."

"How is it", I enquired, "that the number of followers in Israel is extremely small, probably not more than a few hundred? After all, this country is the spiritual centre of your movement."

My companion had his reply ready: the Bahai members had once to promise to the Turks that they would refrain from any missionary activities in Palestine, and this promise they keep, even though the Turks have long left the country. Most of their members are in the United States where, especially in the twentieth century, Bahai has spread widely, and has led to the setting up of almost 200 communities. Its synthesis of Western liberal ideas and Oriental mysticism, of individualism and universalism, seems to appeal to modern man. There are local, national and international "Spiritual Assemblies", and each congregation chooses nine men who manage its affairs. The centre of the Faith in the United States is at Wilmette, Illinois. The movement claims followers in as many as one hundred countries, and its literature has been translated into almost two hundred languages.

A religion with such clearly defined social and moral postulates, must have political concepts, at least in the broader sense of the term. The relations between the sect and the Israel Government are, no doubt, excellent and it did not require the assurance of my guide to persuade me in this respect. The cordial messages of condolence from Golda Meir and other members of the Cabinet, on the occasion of Shoghi Effendi's death, were only another proof of the respect in which the movement is held in Israel.

Such a mutual regard can be easily explained: a religion whose history has been marked by persecution finds an amicable and harmonious contact with a State that has been established by a persecuted people. It is therefore natural that the Bahai members not only enjoy full freedom of their rites and customs—such freedom is guaranteed to all minorities in Israel—but that they are good Israeli citizens who take an interested and active part in public life.

The vast majority of the Bahai ruled that Israel was driven into the Sinai campaign through self-preservation: this was no easy decision for, in their hearts, they are convinced pacifists who concede that force may be justified only in the case of genuine self-defence. In the economic field they advocate a middle course between socialism and capitalism, favouring a fairer distribution of wealth without denying the right to private property.

A common language, not only of ideas but of words, is considered an important instrument for international understanding, and the Bahai are eager supporters of Esperanto. The daughter of the founder of Esperanto, Lydia Zamenhof, who perished in Nazi Europe, was a member of their movement. But in the opinion of the Bahai, even international understanding is only a means to the end, and the final goal is a World State.

ANGLO-JUDAICA

Centenary of Emancipation

The centenary this month of Anglo-Jewry's parliamentary emancipation was celebrated at a banquet held by the Anglo-Jewish Association. The principal speaker was the Lord Chancellor, Lord Kilmuir, who saw the memorable event as one sign of a new awakening in British political thought. A great idea of toleration, he said, had triumphed in 1858 as a constituent of freedom and the evaluation of human dignity sprung from an entirely different religion and discipline. A message of warm congratulations and good wishes was sent by the Prime Minister, Mr. H. Macmillan, to another centenary meeting which had been organised by the First Lodge of England.

British Jews and Israel

The paramount problem in Anglo-Jewry today is, according to Dr. George J. Webber, a Past Grand President of the B'nai B'rith, what is to be the future relation between Anglo-Jewry and the State of Israel, and how is it to be reflected in the daily life of the Jew in Britain, apart from his taking pride in the achievement of Israel?

What he described as "confusion in the attitude of certain British Jews" was deplored by the President of the Anglo-Jewish Association when he criticised the Chairman of the Zionist Federation who, on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary, had referred to "peace, prosperity and further development in our country"—meaning not Britain but Israel. This, said Mr. Carvalho, was an act of interference in the internal affairs of Israel by people who fancy they have some sort of status as quasi-citizens of the country.

Assimilation

Opinions as to whether assimilation is on the increase in the community are notably divided. The number of intermarriages is undoubtedly growing, but if it is thought (as it was at a recent brains trust) that "most Jews have not the strength, once they have left the ghetto, to remain Jews", the relevant question, it is felt, must be: is Jewry a national or a religious entity? The debate on this point continues as it has done since the days before the emancipation.

Jewish Lord Provost

For the first time a Jew has been installed as Lord Provost of Glasgow. He is Councillor Myer Galpern, J.P., leader of the Labour group in the Glasgow Corporation.

Education

When the King David School, a co-educational Jewish secondary modern and grammar school in Liverpool, was opened, Lord Cohen of Birkenhead, its President, mentioned that 40 per cent of the pupils were not Jewish. He hoped that this mutual association would reinforce the lesson of tolerance.

An appeal to the Jewish community to be more active in encouraging higher education for its daughters was made by the headmaster of Hendon Grammar School. An alleged disinclination to provide serious education for Jewish girls was put down by him to a feeling that girls can at present earn high wages for relatively unskilled routine work.

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"RAHEL VARNHAGEN: THE LIFE OF A JEWESS"

To the Leo Baeck Institute of Jews from Germany we owe the publication of the book "Rahel Varnhagen: The Life of a Jewess".* This is one of the most scholarly and, at the same time, psychologically most penetrating studies of German-Jewish "Geistes-und Kulturgeschichte" of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The manuscript of the book was nearly completed when the authoress, Hannah Ahrendt, had to leave Germany in 1933. The translation has now been very intelligently accomplished by Richard and Clara Winston. Use is made of much hitherto unpublished and highly illuminating material drawn from Rahel Varnhagen's letters and diaries, extracts from which are added, in the original German, in an Appendix.

Her first letters, as a young girl, were still written in Yiddish and, in some of her last letters to one of her brothers, she reverted to this language. But her person and the story of her life are to a high degree identical with and symbolical of that period of the emancipation and assimilation of the German Jews which forms such an indissoluble part and was one of the essential traits and manifestations of German cultural and intellectual history during the time of the Enlightenment.

In this context, I found it more than interesting to learn from Hannah Ahrendt's book that "the arguments for civil equality (for the Jews) had first been formulated by Prussian officials—(Mirabeau virtually copied Dohm †), and that the social assimilation of the Jews had been begun by the representatives of the Prussian Enlightenment in 'cultivated Berlin'".

Rahel Varnhagen, formerly Levin, married the writer and diplomat, Varnhagen von Ense. She was born in 1771, the eldest daughter of a wealthy merchant, Levin Markus. Long before she secured, through her baptism and marriage, an acknowledged position in society (in which, however, she never felt really sheltered), she not only received a great number of the most eminent men of her time in her salon, but was on friendly and often intimate terms with them. Her salon was in reality what she called her "garret", "ihre Dachstube", first in her mother's house in Berlin's Jägerstrasse and later in her own rooms in Charlottenstrasse. Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia, one of her regular visitors, said of her that she was a "moral midwife who provided one with so gentle and painless a confinement that a tender emotion remained from even the most tormenting ideas".

The Art of Living

Jean Paul said to her: "You treat life poetically and, consequently, life does the same for you." But did it? Hannah Ahrendt makes this question the crucial one of her book, and she answers it in the negative. In her preface she writes: "To live life as if it were a work of art, to believe that by 'cultivation' one can make a work of art of one's life was the great error that Rahel shared with her contemporaries." The key words in this sentence are, I believe, "her contemporaries", and the chief merit of the book, as I see it, lies precisely in the fact that Hannah Ahrendt shows us very clearly and convincingly how closely the personal problems of this particular Jewess were connected with the conflicts of her contemporaries with whom she came into contact, and how exactly her personality and her life story mirrored the strivings, achievements, and failures of her own epoch.

The intellectual as well as the emotional life of

* "Rahel Varnhagen: The Life of a Jewess" by Hannah Ahrendt (published for the Leo Baeck Institute by the East and West Library, London, 21s., and 15s. 2d. for members of the Society of Friends of the Leo Baeck Institute).

† Christian Wilhelm Dohm, author of "Ueber die bürgerliche Verbesserung der Juden," Berlin, 1781-83.

this epoch was largely dominated and determined by the concept of "cultivation"—by what is more familiar to us as "Bildungsgedanke". This "Bildungsgedanke" or "Bildungsideal" was, as we know, rooted in the belief that the highest and fullest development of the human personality can only be achieved through the relentless enlargement and enrichment of one's own aesthetic and intellectual experiences—if possible within the social framework of the times, if necessary without it. In other words: that one could come to tolerable terms with life only through personal and individual solutions of conflicts which actually were far less isolated than the individual believed. One of these conflicts was, under the prevailing circumstances of Rahel's times, the feeling or the certainty of being divorced from reality. The Romantic poets and thinkers who sought Rahel's company, whose friend and often confidant she became, felt or were indeed divorced from reality for historical or personal reasons. She, on her part, was divorced from reality or from what she believed to be the real life of her time because of her Jewish origin, her recent emergence from a ghetto-world. But just as the Romantics saw in their retreat from reality and consequently in their dissatisfaction with life, an individual curse laid upon each one of them for which they must work out their different personal salvations—so Rahel also saw in her being a Jewess, in her "infamous birth" as she always called it, nothing but a personal misfortune from which she sought to escape by becoming a "cultivated person" and by making her life a "work of art". All the more so, as she not only felt herself as a "self-thinking" Jewess kept at a distance from reality but in addition believed herself by nature to be "unprepossessing, graceless, and untalented". Hence she identified that reality which was denied to her with society into which she could enter only through baptism and marriage to a man who through his talents and ambitions could conquer for her and himself a place in that society.

Meeting Ground for Romantics

Her salon in Jäger-und Charlottenstrasse where, as Rahel Levin, she received her Gentile and often titled friends, was for them not a social but a "neutral meeting ground" where they as Romantic outsiders could communicate with a highly intelligent and compassionate woman who by her birth and origin was a natural outsider. And when they made strictures on her (which they frequently did) these were almost always based on her being Jewish. It goes without saying that even as Frau Friederike Varnhagen von Ense she was not allowed to forget her Jewish origin, especially when after the decades of Enlightenment and the Wars of Liberation the representatives of the Romantic Movement, whose earlier inner struggles she had shared, became increasingly reactionary and anti-Semitic.

"The world is going backward so fast", she wrote towards the end of her life, "that if one does not die soon one will end up making the acquaintance of Cardinal Richelieu, of the serpent, of Adam and the whole first society." Her attempts to find an individual solution—informed and inspired by the "Bildungsideal" of her time—for what she wrongly conceived to be her wholly personal misfortune of being born a Jewess, had ended in failure. That is the point Hannah Ahrendt makes again and again in her biography of Rahel Varnhagen and that is why she often takes up a strongly critical attitude towards Rahel. But as it is also written with deep and sympathetic insight the image of Rahel Varnhagen emerges from it as that of a woman who, by embracing the German "Bildungsgedanke" and giving it body and soul—with all the passionate perceptiveness and sensibility of her Jewish mind—herself became a noble soul, "eine schöne Seele", in the sense expressed in "Wilhelm Meister" by Goethe, whom Rahel Levin so greatly admired and whose teachings she so ardently strove to express through the trials and errors of her own life.

JEWES IN GERMANY

BERLIN COMMUNITY

The newly elected Repraesentantenversammlung met on May 21st for the first time. Bundestag Member Jeanette Wolff was unanimously elected Chairman of the Versammlung, with Leo Witkowski as her deputy. Otto Zarek has been appointed deputy member of the Commission of Culture, Radio and Press.

OLD AGE HOME IN HAMBURG

The Hamburg Jewish community has built an Old Age Home in that city, accommodating 43 people at the moment. The Home was inaugurated on May 18th.

DARMSTADT DONATES BOOKS TO EMIGRANTS' HOME

The Lord Mayor of Darmstadt, Dr. Ludwig Engel, presented 1,000 books to the Old Age Home for German-Jewish emigrants in Limours near Paris. They were donated by the Martin-Beheim Gesellschaft, which supplies German books to German schools and other institutions abroad.

POPULATION IN NUERNBERG

The Jewish community of Nuernberg had 10,000 members in 1933. Today there are only 194 Jews in that city.

SHAVUOT ON RADIO

The Westdeutsche Rundfunk, Cologne, had a special transmission for Shavuot. The Sueddeutsche Rundfunk, Stuttgart, broadcast "Eli", a mystery play by Nelly Sachs about the sufferings of the Jewish people, with an introduction by Professor Walter A. Berendsohn.

The Suedwestfunk, Baden-Baden, reviewed Gershom G. Scholem's "Major Trends in Jewish Mysticism", as the Book of the Week. The book has just been published in German entitled "Die juedische Mystik in ihren Hauptstroemungen".

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SHADOWS OF THE PAST

Old Acquaintances

FORMER S.S. MEN ACTIVE

The Hilfsgemeinschaft auf Gegenseitigkeit ehemaliger Angehöriger der Waffen-S.S. (H.I.A.G.) held a meeting at Frankfurt. Its paper "Der Freiwillige" stated that Col-General Paul Haeusser and Sepp Dietrich, the most outstanding representatives of the old army, also attended.

Dietrich's appeal against a sentence of 18 months' imprisonment has just been dismissed. He was convicted of being an accomplice to manslaughter.

LANDSBERG DISCHARGES LAST WAR CRIMINALS

The German Allied Committee for the Reprieve of War Criminals decided to discharge the last four criminals still remaining in Landsberg prison. They are Martin Sandberger, Adolf Ott and Ernst Bjeberstein, who were found guilty of putting to death Jews, gypsies and anti-Nazis and were first sentenced to death and later to life imprisonment. Otto Brinkmann, the fourth prisoner, was a guard in the Nordhausen concentration camp.

GOERING'S PIRACY

When preparing the denazification proceedings regarding Hermann Goering's estate, the Berlin Court discovered bank and other assets totalling at least DM1.5 million. According to the "Frankfurter Rundschau", these are the proceeds of Goering's private piracy throughout Europe. Unless the assets are confiscated by the Court, the heirs will be Goering's widow who now lives in Munich, and his daughter.

REICHSLEITER PHILIPP BOUHLER'S ESTATE

Proceedings recently took place regarding the estate of the late Reichsleiter Philipp Bouhler, former Chief of the Fuehrer's Chancellery. In the course of the proceedings, a secret letter written by Bouhler to Himmler was read, in which he suggested that seven to eight million Jews should be murdered. He was also responsible for the programme of wholesale euthanasia. He committed suicide after his arrest in 1945.

FREISLER'S ASSETS

The West Berlin de-nazification court has ruled that a fine of DM100,000 has to be paid out of the Berlin assets of the late president of Hitler's "People's Court". Under Freisler's chairmanship hundreds of resistance fighters were sentenced to death. Mrs. Freisler, who lives in Western Germany, did not attend the hearing.

PENSION FOR GOERING'S ASSISTANT

The Denazification Court at Berlin has ended its proceedings against Dr. Erich Gritzbach, personal adviser and press secretary of Hermann Goering. Gritzbach, who lives in the Black Forest, is to receive a monthly pension of DM1,293. According to letters, read by his counsel before the Court, Gritzbach had helped many people who were persecuted by the Nazis, and was in touch with members of the resistance.

BUCHENWALD DOCTOR PROSPERS

Dr. Hans Eisele, who was formerly the Buchenwald camp doctor and who was sentenced to death by the American Military Tribunal but was reprieved and discharged after seven years, now carries on a prosperous medical practice in Munich. He was elected to the Health Service panel on which, according to the "Frankfurter Rundschau", hundreds of doctors have been trying to be appointed. As a former prisoner-of-war, he also received a loan of DM 25,000 free of interest.

THE DIARIES OF HANS FRANK

The diaries of Hitler's Governor-General in Poland, Hans Frank, have just been published in Poland. They contain references to the extermination of the Jews. In 1941 he wrote: "Mit den Juden muss so oder so Schluss gemacht werden. . . . Ich muss Sie bitten, sich gegen alle Mitleiderwaegungen zu wappnen. . . . Wir muessen die Juden vernichten, wo immer wir sie treffen." And in 1943: "Hier haben wir mit dreieinhalb Millionen Juden begonnen, von ihnen sind nur noch wenige Arbeitskompanien vorhanden, alles andere ist—sagen wir einmal—ausgewandert."

HITLER YOUTH LEADER DEFAULTS

The former Reichsjugendfuehrer, Arthur Axmann, did not appear when he was summoned before the Berlin Denazification Court. He was busy piloting a Chinese trade delegation through Western Germany. The proceedings against Axmann concern the payment of a retributive fine of DM150,000. He was fined DM75 for not obeying the summons.

NO SPECIAL AWARD FOR GAULEITER

The former Gauleiter of Main-Franken and Reichsverteidigungskommissar, Dr. Otto Hellmuth, will not for the present receive any money from the Heimkehrerhilfe. When he was released from Landsberg prison he was granted the DM5,600 indemnification for prisoners of war. Now Hellmuth has applied for another DM300, the so-called Begrueessungsgabe.

SWASTIKAS AT GOETTINGEN UNIVERSITY

Swastikas disfigured the announcement board of the Jewish Students' Group at Goettingen University.

GERMANS REMEMBER ATROCITIES

In the German Pavilion of the Brussels Fair, the book by Joseph Wulf "Das Dritte Reich und seine Diener" was placed in the standard library of an "average, intellectually interested German".

DER STAHLHELM REJECTED

The nationalist old soldiers' association, Der Stahlhelm, will not be able to hold its annual meeting in the Bad Godesberg new Town Hall. The C.D.U., S.P.D. and F.D.P. members of the Town Council all rejected the Stahlhelm's request.

German Affairs: Kurt Tucholsky's heiress, Mary Gerold (his divorced second wife), now living in Rottach, protested against a critical essay by Hermann Kesten written as preface for an edition of "Tucho's" works, which have had such a successful revival in post-war Germany. Kesten, therefore, published the essay in Melvyn Laski's "Der Monat". It is highly controversial and has been much discussed, because the writer views Tucholsky as a humorist and not as a satirist. Now another friend of the late "Weltbuehne" author, Lisa Mathias, the divorced wife of Leo Mathias and the translator of the works of Edgar Wallace, has stepped in to protect the reputation of the man who committed suicide in exile.—"The Germans are charming people as long as they are not well off" is the résumé of a book, "Auf dem Bauche sollst Du kriechen", about the post-war occupation of Germany, written by R. Tuengel, former editor of Hamburg's weekly "Die Zeit," and by H. R. Berndorff, the author of Sauerbruch's biography.—Because Munich's illustrated weekly, "Quick", published the memoirs of Admiral Doenitz, Friedrich Strindberg refused to have his name as editor printed in the paper.

Kortner in Israel: Fritz Kortner read a chapter of his memoirs, a dialogue from "Faust" and the great Shylock monologue, to an audience of 2,000, in Tel Aviv's newest and largest cinema. Fritz Schrecker, on a visit from London, also gave an "Old Vienna" recital with equal success, in a smaller hall.

Obituaries: Leo Mittler, the Viennese director who started with Reinhardt, died in Berlin at the age of 64. During the Nazi régime he lived in London and in the United States, where he married Fritzi Massary's daughter Liesl, who was the widow of Bruno Frank. He had a very successful come-back on his return to Germany after the end of the war. He produced Rattigan's "Deep Blue Sea", with Elisabeth Bergner, and many other plays in Düsseldorf, Berlin and Hamburg.—Gustav Waldau, the senior German actor and an outstanding comedian, died in Munich at the age of 87. His real name was Gustav Freiherr von Rummel.

History Repeats Itself: Over thirty years ago Otto Sonnenfeld produced "Ekstase" in Prague, directed by Gustav Machaty, who hopes now to remake that successful picture in Germany. Then Hedy Kiessler was discovered and became famous all over the world as Hedy Lamarr. Two years ago Otto Sonnenfeld, now living in Israel, came to the Cannes Film Festival to show "Hill 24 Doesn't Answer". Haya Hararit, star of that first Israeli feature film, accompanied him and created quite a sensation. Last month, when Gustav Machaty came to London on his annual visit, he disclosed that Haya Hararit had just signed a Hollywood contract and will play a leading part in "Ben Hur". Haya, an Israeli, is married to a Viennese.

Milestone: Peter de Mendelssohn, who celebrated his 50th birthday in London last month, was an "angry young man" when he started his career in the late 'twenties with his novel "Fertig mit Berlin". Born in Munich, brought up in Hellerau, and later educated near Berlin, he had to leave Germany shortly after his first successful book, "Schmerzliches Arkadien", which became Duvivier's "Marianne" film 22 years later. Married to Viennese authoress, Hilde Spiel, de Mendelssohn was in charge of licensing the German post-war press, was editor of "Die Welt" in Berlin, German correspondent of "The Observer", and London correspondent of "Neue Zeitung". Retired now from journalism, he has translated Giono into English and is writing a Churchill biography in German.

This and That: Siegfried Arno will appear on Broadway in Pirandello's "Rules of the Game."—Fritz Lang visited India on location for his first German post-war film, "Tiger von Eschnapur."—Inquit (Moritz Goldstein) has returned from the States to make his home in Berlin.

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MUSIC AND POLITICS

Biography of Erich Kleiber

"Please thank the Minister-President for his invitation. I cannot follow up his proposals, because I did not give up a position which I had held for twelve years in order to return six months later and at a time when the conditions which caused me to resign have remained unaltered."

With these words, written in summer 1935, Erich Kleiber* declined a tempting offer from Goering to resume his position as conductor of the Berlin Opera.

"This incident"—the removal of the inscription "Fredericus Rex Apollini et Musis"—from the rebuilt Berlin Staatsoper "following, as it does, upon other notorious incidents of recent months—is for me a sign, sad but sure, that, as in 1934, politics and propaganda have made their way into this temple. Sooner or later, therefore, I must say a second farewell to the theatre for which I had longed over a period of twenty years." Thus Kleiber, in a letter to the Intendant in East Berlin, in March 1955. It was his final farewell to Berlin.

Kleiber was not interested in politics. He wrote those two letters as an artist who could not thrive without freedom and who would rather give up, twice, the position which was dearest to him and had been the climax of his career.

Contrary to rumours, Kleiber was of "Aryan" descent. His voluntary departure from Nazi Germany is as much to his credit as is the helping hand he extended to Jewish musicians; his refusal to conduct at La Scala in 1938 when he heard that Jews were no longer admitted; or his remark in a letter to his wife, in 1939: "I wish it were raining in Poland, too, so that Hitler's artillery would sink in the mud." In another letter, written from Berlin in 1951, he tells her about a visit from an ex-Nazi: "X's visit was very short. I offered him nothing to eat and he just squirmed around in his chair for a while."

Early in 1956, Kleiber was on his way to Rome; later, he was to conduct the Vienna Philharmonic in America. His wife had gone to Lugano, and he stayed at a Hotel in Zürich when sudden death put an end to all his plans. He was only 66. . . .

Pre-Nazi Berlin

Former Berliners especially will welcome the opportunity of learning more about the man who made such a substantial contribution to the flourishing musical life of the city before 1933. They—and indeed his other admirers all over the world—will not be disappointed in his biographer; John Russell, art critic of the *Sunday Times*, who has written an outstanding book. He had Kleiber's co-operation, to begin with, and after Kleiber's death, that of the conductor's family and many friends. As a result, his account of Kleiber's life seems authentic. But it is to his literary skill that we owe a portrait which bristles with life down to the smallest detail, as when he describes Kleiber's humming of a Lortzing tune as "mocking, ironical and yet deeply affectionate". This, perhaps, sums up the man Erich Kleiber. . . . Admirable, too, is the loving way in which the background is drawn: whether it is Mahler's Vienna, or Prague—where Kleiber studied music and started his career under the famous Angelo Neumann, one of Wagner's Jewish supporters—or Darmstadt, or Berlin—"intellectually the liveliest of German cities"—in every instance, the atmosphere is conjured up with a directness as if the author had been there at the time.

Kleiber was a Viennese; his birthplace stands opposite the house where Schubert died. An orphan at an early age, he attended the Gymnasium which Stefan Zweig has described in his "World of Yesterday". Here, he formed a lifelong friendship with his classmate, Hans Gal, the composer. They both heard Mahler conduct, and it was after a performance of Mahler's Sixth that Kleiber first decided to become a conductor. "When we left," Gal reports, "Erich said quietly: 'That I should love to perform, if I could.' Later, Kleiber would keep Mahler's photo on his desk."

* Erich Kleiber. A Memoir by John Russell. (Andre Deutsch; London, 1957. 21s.)

It grieved Kleiber intensely that he could never obtain a post in Vienna. Reactionary forces stood in the way, and it is significant that, according to a letter from Alban Berg, even in the Vienna of 1928, racist prejudice was very much at work (even if it did not apply in Kleiber's case). Likewise, Berg himself had come across it in Prague in 1926 when the Czech Fascists attacked him, the Austrian "Aryan", as a "German Jew". Kleiber, in 1936, went to see Schuschnigg to complain that his native country had no place for him. Yet he remained a proud Austrian at heart and at the end of the war, he addressed his fellow-countrymen over the Mexican radio, promising them a free Austria after the victory of the Allies.

State Opera's Glorious Period

What Vienna refused Berlin gave him in ample measure. The appointment of the 33-year-old Kleiber as chief conductor of the Staatsoper in 1923 had caused a great deal of controversy. But Kleiber went ahead and ushered in one of the most glorious periods in the history of the opera house. His greatest single achievement was the world premiere of Berg's "Wozzeck"—who can tell when this incredibly difficult masterpiece would have achieved a performance without him. In 1930 followed the premiere of Milhaud's "Christophe Colomb", "the first occasion, certainly, on which a French work of this magnitude had been given its first performance in Berlin." Kleiber had become one of the chief protagonists of contemporary music. But the classics—even

their less-known works—were by no means neglected. John Russell evokes poignant memories with his description of the Berlin Festival of 1929, "the finest thing of its kind that has ever been given anywhere". A group photograph shows the conductors who took part: Walter, Toscanini, Kleiber, Klemperer, Furtwaengler. . . .

Emigration to South America involved a fresh start. With untiring patience, Kleiber began to raise the standard of the orchestras there. Meanwhile, he shared the anxieties of many: his family had been left in Europe. His daily letters to his American-born wife reveal the tenderness that was his as much as his sense of humour.

Although he had previously conducted in London, his fame in this country was established by his visits after the war. His concerts and his appearances at Covent Garden are still fresh in the memory.

All in all, Kleiber was a lovable person, extremely hardworking but equally ready for the joys of life. As Vicky Baum, who had served under him as second harpist in Darmstadt, says of him, "behind his pretence of taking it all very easily he was, at heart, lonely and hard-working, but too proud in a curious way to let anyone suspect that he, too, had to sit and study and brood over his scores." We recall Bruno Walter's recent book when we hear Kleiber condemn "routine" and "improvisation"—i.e. insufficient preparation—and also when he says: "The only thing that remains wholly and wonderfully mysterious to me is the elusive magic-of-the-moment in performance—the moment of inspiration at which you know, as surely as if you had composed it yourself, how it ought to sound." A devoted servant of his art, he fulfilled his mission by giving to others of this magic.

H. W. FREYHAN

PROFILE OF RUDOLF SCHILDKRAUT

An International Jewish Actor

Over the years there have been many internationally famous Jewish actors, some of whom I remember very well. Several factors have contributed to the leading position which they occupied for a century and a half and still occupy, especially in America; but the chief of these has been their very striking histrionic talent, common to so many Eastern Jews.

One outstanding Jewish actor I remember was Rudolf Schildkraut. I saw him often when I was young, and he impressed me more than any other actor I have ever seen in my life. Whether this admiration was influenced by my own Jewish blood or not, I cannot be sure, but I doubt it, for in fact I disliked individual Jewish actors as often as not. Rudolf Schildkraut was different to them all. The reason was that he was so deeply rooted in his East-Jewish origin that he never made any effort to assimilate to his Western surroundings. Yet, paradoxically, he became an international star, of equal magnitude both in the highly cultured theatre of pre-Hitler Germany and on Broadway in New York. The best illustration I can give of his personality as an actor was his performance of the name-part in "King Lear" in Max Reinhardt's production, which I saw as a boy. Schildkraut's first entrance as Lear was almost grotesque. A fat, short man, distinctly bow-legged, wobbled on to the stage, carrying in front of him a huge cross-sword, much larger than himself, then seated himself in a natural, but most unkingly manner on the throne and started to speak the well-known first lines: "Attend the Lords of France and Burgundy, Gloucester." I should add emphatically at this point that Schildkraut spoke with a strong East-Jewish, almost Yiddish lilt, which undoubtedly did not coincide with one's idea of the great Lear. After he uttered the opening line in this almost ludicrous manner, with a complete lack of self-consciousness—that is the important point—a miracle began to happen. Schildkraut held us under his spell by an almost biblical grandeur, which nevertheless came quite naturally from him. This "Old Testament" grandeur was so unstilted, so lacking in the usual

mannerisms of actors playing the rôle of king, that we experienced with awe the sensation of meeting a real king, *the king!* His funny figure, his still funnier speech, were forgotten; we accepted him enthusiastically and wholeheartedly as the true representative of kingship. This was a miracle indeed, one of the miracles one so rarely experiences in the theatre.

How deep and lasting the impact of this miracle was, I learnt only some time later by comparison, when I saw the great German actor, Albert Bassermann, in the same rôle. He looked "every inch a king", he had all the outer attributes of royalty and yet—in spite of his great genius as an actor—he seemed to me only an "Ersatz" after having seen Schildkraut, who was the real king, the "king as such".

Much has been written about Schildkraut's Shylock. Was he falsifying Shakespeare by presenting Shylock as the "eternal Jew", the "suffering Jew", the "persecuted Jew"? In spite of the view held by some famous literary historians, that Shakespeare created Shylock as a comic character in accordance with contemporary ideas of the character, I believe they were wrong and that Schildkraut was wonderfully right. He seemed to reveal all the underground currents in Shylock's character, which Shakespeare conceived, possibly or probably, in his sub-consciousness. Schildkraut's interpretation was right and absolutely convincing. When one saw him on the stage in this part—which was often my good fortune—one had no arguments left against his conception of Shylock.

I treasure the memory of Schildkraut's Shylock all the more, since I saw a few years later the clownish, repulsive performance of Werner Krauss in the part. Krauss, though he came nearest to the idea of a comic Shylock and gave a great performance within these limits, made the play "out of joint"; almost everybody who saw this performance—Jew or non-Jew—was forced to remember with nostalgia the great Rudolf Schildkraut, who in the meantime had left Germany for America where he became—as if returning to his native soil—a great star in the Yiddish theatre.

JULIUS GELLNER

IN MEMORIAM

ELSE DORMITZER

Leo Baecks 1933 so prophetisch wie aufwühlend gesprochenes Wort, die zweitausendjaehrige Geschichte des deutschen Judentums gehe nun zu Ende, wird einem immer wieder schmerzlich bewusst, wenn einer der alten Generation ins Grab sinkt. Die Kette stolzer Ueberlieferung reißt ab. Ein neues Geschlecht hier, fremd der deutschen Sprache, ja oft selbst echter deutscher Kultur, bahnt sich seinen eigenen Weg unter eigenem Gesetz im neuen Lande. Solche Erkenntnis fast unabaenderlicher Entwicklung griff einem ans Herz, als wir in diesen Tagen in London Else Dormitzer aus Nuernberg auf dem letzten Gange, zusammen mit vielen anderen dankbaren Freunden, begleiteten. Vor knapp sechs Monaten wurde sie als Achtzigjaehrige weithin gefeiert. An ihrem Ehrentage war ausgesagt worden, mit welcher Hingabe sie als erste juedische Frau in der Nuernberger Kultusgemeinde wirkte, und wie sie mit Wort und Schrift dem Centralverein deutscher Staatsbuerger juedischen Glaubens, dem sie gefuehlsmaessig tief verbunden war, unermuedlich diente. Die Austreibung nach Holland, das K.Z. Theresienstadt ertrug sie, schwer getroffen durch den Tod ihres Gatten, mit unheimlicher Festigkeit. Wie vielen Schicksalsgefuehrten hat sie durch Auskunft, durch Rat, durch freundschaftliche Teilnahme, durch ihr Immer-Zeit-Haben, karg, bestimmt in ihrem Wesen, geholfen! Wie war sie aufgeschlossen, lernbegierig selbst im hohen Alter. Viele, viele denken an sie in diesen Trauertagen. Die grossartige Geschichte der einst blühenden juedischen Gemeinden in Bamberg, Nuernberg, Fuerth und Muenchen klingt dabei auf. Wir legen eine schlichte Blume auf ein Grab. Wir legen sie damit auch auf ein schmerzreiches Grab deutsch-juedischer Geschichte, dem unser grosser Leo Baeck die erschuetternde Inschrift vor einem Vierteljahrhundert schreiben musste. A.W.

MAJOR F. E. FOLEY

Major Francis Edward Foley, C.M.G., recently died at the age of 73. Before the war he was Passport Control Officer of the British Consulate in Berlin and, in this capacity, he was extremely helpful to the persecuted Jews. His name was inscribed in the Golden Book of the Jewish National Fund, in recognition of his assistance.

PROFESSOR ALFRED WEBER

Professor Alfred Weber, the famous sociologist and brother of the late Max Weber, recently died in Heidelberg at the age of 89. Before 1933, he took an active part as a Social Democrat in German politics.

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EIN FREIER GEIST

Zum Tode von Mechthilde Lichnowsky

Mechthilde Fuerstin Lichnowsky, geb. Graefin von und zu Arco-Zinneberg, war eine Urgrossenkelin der Kaiserin Maria Theresia. Sie war die Gattin des letzten kaiserlichen Botschafters in London, des Fuersten Carl-Max Lichnowsky. In den letzten Jahren war ihr mehrmals begegnet; daher war es ein grosser Schock, als ich erfuhr, dass sie in der Fruhe des 4. Juni in einer Klinik bei London im 80. Lebensjahr verschieden war.

Sie hatte die Einfachheit der wirklichen Aristokraten, die Schoenheit, die wir von Menschen koeniglichen Gebluets erwarten, den Charme und Witz, der in den Salons des 18. Jahrhunderts geherrscht haben muss. Aber welche Gaben hatte sie darueber hinaus: sie war eine ausgezeichnete Pianistin, sie hat vorzuegliche Bilder gemalt, und die Aussenwelt kannte sie als die beruehmte Schriftstellerin. Einmal traf ich sie an dem Tage, an dem ein Telegramm ihr meldete, dass sie zum Mitglied der Bayerischen Akademie der Schoenen Kuenste gewaehlt worden war; sie strahlte vor Freude. Sie war auch Korrespondierendes Mitglied der Deutschen Akademie fuer Sprache und Dichtung und der Akademie der Wissenschaften und Literatur. Zu all diesen Nachkriegsehrungen kamen dann noch eine Reihe von Literaturpreisen.

Wer die Memoiren von Lady Oxford (der Witwe von Premierminister Asquith) gelesen hat, besinnt sich auf folgende Szene: Nach dem deutschen Einfall in Belgien im August 1914 hatte England Deutschland den Krieg erkluert. Alle verzweifelten Anstrengungen des deutschen Botschafters Lichnowsky, eine derartige Katastrophe abzuwenden, waren umsonst gewesen. Lady Oxford beschreibt, wie sie noch ein letztes Mal mit der Fuerstin zusammentraf, um Abschied zu nehmen und wie die beiden Frauen gemeinsam weinen ueber das Unglueck, das sie persoenlich und die Welt betroffen hatte. Ich fragte die Fuerstin Lichnowsky nach dieser Begegnung, die fuer mich eine historische Bedeutung angenommen hatte. Sie bestritt die ganze Darstellung ganz entschieden: "Wie koennen Sie glauben, dass die Frau des Botschafters sich vor der Frau des Premierministers in solcher Weise gehen lassen wuerde!"

Die Wohnung der Fuerstin in Kensington wies viele Spuren eines einst fuerstlichen Vermoegens auf. Kostbare Stuecke aus den alten Schlossern zierten als Moebel—oder Schmuckstuecke die wenigen Raeme. Darunter uebrigens ein schoenes skizzenhaftes Portrait des Fuersten von Max Liebermann. Aber die Unordnung war sagenhaft und liess an die beruehmte Beschreibung des Zimmers der Bettina von Arnim denken. Ebenso unbuergerlich waren ihre Essensgewohnheiten. Die Fuerstin fruehstueckte am Morgen und ass dann erst wieder am Abend.

Als sie mir einmal erzuehlte, dass die Fuerstin von Thurn und Taxis eine gute Freundin von ihr gewesen sei, fragte ich, ob sie die Bekanntschaft Rilkes gemacht haette. "Aber nein", erwiderte sie, "Ich hatte den Eindruck, als ob er Aristokraten und Fuerstlichkeiten sammelte, und ich wollte kein weiteres Stueck fuer seine Sammlung abgeben".

Eine enge Freundschaft verband sie bekanntlich mit Karl Kraus, der oefters auf ihrem Schloss in Boehmen zu Gast war. Beiden war die Liebe zur deutschen Sprache gemeinsam und das fanatische Bemuehen, diese Sprache rein zu erhalten und allen Sprachfueschern auf die Finger zu klopfen. Das kleine Buch "Worte ueber Woerter" ist ein Beweis dafuer. Allerdings tat die Fuerstin dies alles mit viel grosserer Geloestheit und ohne den manchmal erbitterten Krampf, der bei Karl Kraus zu spuren war.

Der Fuerst war im Jahre 1928 gestorben. Mechthilde Lichnowsky zog wieder nach England. Hier verheiratete sie sich mit einem Schotten und wurde dadurch britische Staatsangehoerige. Bei Ausbruch des zweiten Weltkrieges war sie in Bayern und konnte nicht mehr rechtzeitig nach England zurueck. Welche Ironie: die Witwe eines deutschen Botschafters lebte als feindliche Auslaenderin in ihrem Heimatland. Zweimal woeentlich musste sie sich bei der Polizei melden. Ich glaube, dass diese Distanz ihr das Leben unter den Nazis leichter gemacht hat. Sie hasste diese unmenschliche Poebelherrschaft aus tiefster Seele. Und dass das Leben voller Ironien war, hatte sie immer schon gewusst. A. Rosenberg

PROF. ISAAK HEINEMANN S.A.

Zum ersten Jahrzeitstage

Am 28. Juli 1957, dem 29. Tammus, ist in Jerusalem Isaaq Heinemann sanft entschlafen. Ein bedeutender Repraesentant des einstigen deutschen Judentums ist mit ihm dahingegangen, und die erste Jahrzeit ist der rechte Augenblick, sein Andenken zu erwecken und zu befestigen.

Er war am 5. Juli 1876 in Frankfurt a.M. geboren, der Sohn einer alteingesessenen Familie. Das Institut Heinemann, das sein Vater begruendet hatte, ein Maedchenpensionat, war in ganz Deutschland und weit darueber hinaus bekannt. Er genoss von Kindheit an eine gruendliche hebraeische und juedische Ausbildung, studierte klassische Philologie und wurde ein bevorzugter Schueler von Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Moellendorf. Nach Abschluss seiner Studien wurde er Lehrer an dem Institut seines Vaters und nachher an hoeheren Schulen in seiner Vaterstadt. Unausgesetzt verfolgte er seine juedischen und hellenistischen Studien. Er hat in Gemeinschaft mit Leopold Cohn Philo uebersetzt und durch lichtvolle Einleitungen in seine Schriften den grossen juedischen Philosophen der hellenistischen Epoche der Welt von heute wieder nahe gebracht.

Im Jahre 1919 wurde er als Nachfolger von Saul Horowitz an das Juendlich-Theologische Seminar in Breslau berufen. Dort lehrte er an zwanzig Jahre lang Religionsphilosophie, Midrasch und Homiletik. Er war durch seine natuerliche Begabung wie durch seine Entwicklung der berufene Vertreter dieser Disziplinen. Die Probleme der Religionsphilosophie waren ihm durch unablaessige Versenkung in Fleisch und Blut uebergegangen, und dadurch wusste er sie auch seinen Schuelern nahezubringen. Er war ein glaenzender Redner, der beste Lehrer der kuenftigen Prediger. In seiner langen Unterrichtstaetigkeit an Schulen hatte er seine natuerliche pädagogische Begabung schon lange zur Meisterschaft gesteigert, nun war er der bewunderte Lehrer der Lehrer geworden. Nach dem Tod von Marcus Brann wurde er der Herausgeber der Monatsschrift fuer die Wissenschaft des Judentums. Seine Frau, die Tochter des unvergessenen Stadtrats Salomon Wiener in Kattowitz, machte sein Haus zu einem Mittelpunkt des juedischen Lebens.

Die Verfolgung der Hitlerzeit hat auch ihn vertrieben, er ist 1939 nach Israel ausgewandert. Dort hat er lange am Lehrerseminar in Jerusalem unterrichtet und die letzten Lebensjahre in stiller Zurueckgezogenheit, aber ununterbrochener schoepferischer Forschung verbracht. Das bleibende Denkmal dieser seiner spaeten Arbeit ist sein grosses, ueberall anerkanntes und viel zitiertes Werk ueber Taamei ha Mizwoth, ueber die Gruende der Mizwoth in unserem Schrifttum. Seit langem war er ertaubt, doch sein Leiden hat ihn nicht verbittert und nicht vereinsamt, er hat es mit der inneren Heiterkeit ertragen, mit der er gesegnet war. Aber seine letzten Lebensjahre waren durch Schwaeche und Siechtum getruibt, bis ein sanfter Tod ihn im Alter von einundachtzig Jahren hinweggerufen hat.

Um ihn duerfen alle trauern, die von ihm gelernt haben, bis zu der Generation von Rabbinern, die er gelehrt hat, unsere Ueberlieferung zu verstehen. Die Welt, fuer die er gewirkt hat, ist vernichtet, und seine Schueler sind in alle Winde verstreut. Aber was er ihnen gegeben lebt in ihrem Herzen und in ihrem Denken und kann in kuenftigen Geschlechtern weiter wirken.

Rabbi Dr. M. Eschelbacher

PROFESSOR HERMANN REICHENBACH

Professor Hermann Reichenbach, the musician and physicist, who was born in Hamburg, has died in America at the age of 59.

After the First World War he established the Berlin Volksmusikschule, together with Fritz Joehde and with the support of Leo Kestenberg, then Ministerial-Director of the Prussian Ministry of Education.

In 1933 he emigrated to Switzerland and, thereafter, went to Russia where he had an appointment with the International Music Institute in Moscow and was later made responsible for musical education in the Volga-German Republic. He left Russia for America in 1938. At the time of his death he was a music professor at Anderson College, Indiana.

CULTURAL NEWS

REINHARDT RING FOR BOLESŁAW BARŁOG

At the first night of the performance of Gerhart Hauptmann's "Fuhrmann Henschel" in Berlin's Schlosspark Theatre, the Max Reinhardt Ring was bestowed on producer Boleslaw Barlog. The Ring, which carries on the tradition of the Iffland Ring, was first bestowed on Reinhardt's widow, Helene Thimig.

Ludwig Koerner, President of the Association of German Actors and Producers, in his address recalled Barlog's pioneer work in the building up of West Berlin's theatrical life after the war.

Barlog at no time made concessions to the Nazi régime, and he refused to co-operate in the production of the "Jud Süss" film. After the war he employed many Jewish actors on their return to Germany, including Emil Rameau, Erwin Kalsner and Ernst Deutsch. He appointed Ferdinand Bruckner as his adviser, and later Otto Zarek, now also acting as Public Relations Officer of Barlog's Schiller Theatre.

"LOOK BACK IN ANGER" FLOPS

When John Osborne's play, "Look Back in Anger", was performed in Düsseldorf, it was not well received by the audiences there. They thought that anger alone was not enough and expected the main character to react in some constructive way against a society which had, in his opinion, wronged him. The acting was applauded but the play, as such, did not make a deep impression.

IN MEMORIAM KARL WOLFSKEHL

The Society for Christian-Jewish Co-operation in Munich is arranging a literary evening for June 30th at which Rafael W. Merlin will recite excerpts from the works of Karl Wolfskehl.

ALFRED MOMBERT'S LETTERS

The Deutsche Akademie fuer Sprache und Dichtung at Darmstadt (Ernst Ludwig-Haus) is planning the publication of Alfred Mombert's letters. All owners of such letters are asked to contact the Akademie. Mombert died in Winterthur in 1942.

LECTURE ON ALFRED POLGAR

Kurt Schueman gave a lecture on Alfred Polgar at the Dusseldorf Volkshochschule. He referred to Polgar as "Marquis Prosa". He had previously given lectures at the same place on Max Brod, Else Lasker-Schueler and Kurt Tucholsky. All four lectures, which were most enthusiastically received, are to be published by the Ner-Tamid Verlag, Munich.

PLAY BY PAOLO LEVI

Paolo Levi's play "Die steinernen Goetter" was performed by the Dortmunder Schauspielhaus for the first time in Germany. The translation was by Percy Eckstein.

STEINBERG DECLINES BERLIN OFFER

The conductor of the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, William (Wilhelm) Steinberg, has declined the offer to become the musical director of the Staetische Oper in Berlin (West).

LONDON SPEAKERS AT BERLIN UNIVERSITY

Dr. Alfred Wiener and Dr. Eva Reichmann, of London, recently lectured on research problems in connection with contemporary history, at the West Berlin University under the auspices of the Historical Seminary of the University.

THOMAS HARLAN IN WARSAW

Thomas Harlan, son of Veit Harlan, the notorious director of the film "Jud Süss", in Warsaw took part in the memorial celebrations of the 15th anniversary of the revolt in the Ghetto. He has written a play about the revolt, "Ich selbst und kein Engel", which he read to survivors of the Ghetto. Thomas Harlan collected some of the material for his play from survivors in Israel.

"GERMAN JEWRY: ITS HISTORY, LIFE AND CULTURE"

Catalogue of the Wiener Library

We take it for granted that the details of historical events of the remote past, the great works of the writers and scholars of bygone ages, are securely tucked away on the shelves of large libraries and readily accessible on demand. On an occasional visit to the exhibition rooms of one of the great libraries we may indeed look with delight at the treasures on show, we may admire the finely illuminated miniatures of medieval devotional books or cast an interested glance at the autographed manuscript of some famous work of literature or music. On the whole, however, we leave the great libraries to the experts, not without a pang of regret for all the marvels of learning and instruction waiting to be found there, if only one had the time to search long and diligently enough, but with a sigh of relief to be spared the dust of the centuries and so much effort. After all, the near-by public library does amazingly well for the less demanding day-to-day needs.

Keeping the Past Alive

But so recent a past as that of German Jewry in historical terms is quite different. What had been pulsating life—was it ages ago or only just yesterday?—has, as if suddenly, receded together with those epochs that hold a message for future generations but are not themselves in existence any longer. In the hearts of the survivors of German Jewry, however, its events are still within living memory, its motive powers are still alive. Hence a Catalogue such as that of the Wiener Library,* which lists many of the books we read when they first came out, evokes as an immediate reaction the shocked realisation of the finality that this belongs to the past. Yet this feeling becomes one of deep respect once we start turning the pages. Suddenly we realise that a special library such as the Wiener Library has a function of its own and can be a means of keeping this past alive—its source books readily accessible, its spirit one of continuing value in a changing world. So it is almost an understatement when Ilse R. Wolff, the librarian in charge, states in the introduction that the Catalogue is "unser Beitrag zu einem Denkmal des deutschen Judentums". For, like Memnon's

* The Wiener Library Catalogue No. 3. Edited by Ilse R. Wolff. Vallentine, Mitchell. 27s. 6d.

column, this monument of German Jewry is endowed with a voice and bears witness not only to what has been but also to its powers of survival as a spiritual force. Such survival is, however, subject to one condition—books are but mere sheets of paper bound within covers unless they are read, discussed, quoted; unless they play their part in life. In this respect the Catalogue provides an opportunity as well as a challenge to former German Jews who value their own tradition. It is the users of a library who, in the last analysis, decide whether the books on its shelves are alive or are but ghosts of the past.

Heritage Preserved

Moreover, German-Jewish books are no longer as easily accessible as formerly. The Nazi confiscations of Jewish libraries, the large-scale destruction during the last war of German books in general and the effects of emigration on the libraries of German Jews, all contributed to this result. Thus it is gratifying to realise that, in the Wiener Library, this country has one of the few larger centres of German-Jewish books that still exist. Saved by Dr. Alfred Wiener, complemented since the end of the war by gifts from Jewish Cultural Reconstruction Inc.—the organisation distributing the books, pamphlets and periodicals recovered in Germany—and by the wise use of limited funds, the Library can hold its own not only with its collection of Nazi periodicals and books, but also with the many-sided documentation of Jewish life in Germany and the German-speaking countries, especially during the period of emancipation.

This last aspect is in the foreground of the present Catalogue. Lucidly arranged, with adequate cross-references, the 3,500 or so titles are subdivided into reference works; the history of Jews in Europe; Jewish life and thought; integration, assimilation, Zionism; biographies (with brief data on each of the personalities); the participation of Jews in cultural, economic and political life; anti-Semitism (a selection); and, lastly, periodicals. Not only the expert will find much to ponder about in this Catalogue. Quite apart from the pleasure of looking for rare items, which I found well rewarded, everyone who reads the Catalogue will, by the very fact of its arrangement, see new connections of conditions and events. But what really matters is that these books should be used.

H.I.B.

BROADCAST ON JEWISH POETS

On June 1st the North and West German Radio's "Stille Stunde" was dedicated to Jewish poetry. In explaining this choice, the announcer declared: "We all know Hoelderlin's verse 'Was bleibet aber, stiften die Dichter'. In this programme we only attempt to apply this saying to one of the chapters of our history—we have not yet come to terms with the fate of the Jews after 1933".

GERMAN K.C. MEETS

More than fifty members of the K.C., the former Jewish students' fraternity, who now reside in Germany, recently met in Sobernheim. The speakers included Rechtsanwalt Hugo Ehrlich (Berlin), Dr. Hirschfeld (Berlin), Rechtsanwalt Gustav Levy (Saarbruecken), Rechtsanwalt Herzfeld (Bielefeld) and Rechtsanwalt Dr. Zweig (Frankfurt).

STUDENTS DISCUSS ANTI-SEMITISM

A group of students in West Berlin meet regularly to discuss problems of anti-Semitism and its causes. The meetings were started by Thomas Harlan's reading from his book "Chronik des Warschauer Ghettos".

FRANKFURT DONATES TO ANNE FRANK TRUST

The Municipality of Frankfurt has donated DM22,000 to the Anne Frank Trust in Amsterdam, the assets of which are to be used for reconstructing the house in which the Frank family were in hiding.

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TRIBUTE TO MR. M. STEPHANY

Reception at Woburn House

The affection which all sections of the Jewish community hold for Mr. M. Stephany, was reaffirmed on the occasion of the reception given in his honour by the Central British Fund on May 29th, on the occasion of his retirement as the Secretary of the Fund.

The Chairman, Mr. O. Joseph, reminded those present that Mr. Stephany's appointment was originally meant to be a temporary one, made in the emergency days of 1933. In fact, however, it had resulted in twenty-five years of devoted service to the cause of the refugees. Among his duties, it had been Mr. Stephany's task to keep the work of the Central British Fund on a sound financial basis and also to act as a staff controller. In the carrying out of his duties, he had excelled by his energy and by his deep understanding of the human aspect of the work.

The Chief Rabbi, Dr. I. Brodie, said that, but for Mr. Stephany's untiring efforts, the Central British Fund would not have been able to cope with its manifold tasks. He expressed thanks to Mr. Stephany, not only on behalf of the Anglo-Jewish community but also on behalf of those countless thousands of Jews who had been the victims of barbarity and cruelty.

The Marquis of Reading recalled the activities of the Central British Fund during the main period of the admission of refugees, when Woburn House resembled a "miniature Whitehall".

Professor Norman Bentwich referred to the days when he himself had worked at Woburn House and had been able to obtain first-hand experience of Mr. Stephany's admirable services.

In his reply, Mr. Stephany paid tribute to the staff of the Central British Fund. He also stressed

that the late Otto Schiff's example had been a constant source of inspiration to him.

Together with other sections of the community, the AJR has every reason to associate itself with the tributes paid to Mr. Stephany. We have not only to thank him for all he has himself done for the victims of Nazi persecution in their darkest years, but we must also express thanks for his untiring efforts on behalf of the Old Age Homes. This work has, particularly, resulted in close links between him and the AJR. We are glad that Mr. Stephany remains a member of the Management Committee for the Homes, and that we will still have the benefit of his experience and co-operation.

Our very best wishes go out to Mr. Stephany on the occasion of his retirement, and we wish him many happy and contented years.

FEDERAL CROSS FOR OTTO KLEMPERER

The Great Cross of Merit with Star of the German Federal Republic has been awarded to Otto Klemperer.

APPOINTMENT OF DR. LESCHNITZER

Dr. Adolf Leschnitzer was appointed Chairman of the Department of Germanic and Slavic Languages at City College, New York, where he has been teaching German language and literature since 1946. Dr. Leschnitzer is also guest Professor for the History of German Jewry at the West Berlin University. Prior to his emigration to the United States, he was head of the School Department of the Reichsvertretung of the Jews in Germany.

Letter to the Editor

NEW ADDRESS OF WIENER LIBRARY

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly permit me to inform your readers that the Wiener Library has now found a permanent home at 4 Devonshire Street, W.1 (Phone: MUSEUM 9253). The 4-floor building which it will occupy is near Regent's Park and not very far from Oxford Circus. The removal from the present temporary quarters in Adam Street is due to begin this month. Every effort will be made to maintain the Library's services throughout the change-over. Inevitably it will take some time before the Library is fully installed, and should any delays occur, as they well may, I would ask the forbearance of our friends. We hope soon to welcome them in our new home.

Yours, etc.,

ALFRED WIENER.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR NAZI VICTIMS

The Chevra Kadisha of the New Liberal Jewish Congregation will hold the annual memorial service for victims of Nazi persecution at the Liberal Cemetery, Willesden, in front of the Memorial Stone, on July 27th, at 11 a.m.

AWARD FOR FREDERICK PRESTON

Frederick Preston (formerly Kom. Rat Fritz Pretzfelder, Spiegelau), now living in Lugano, Switzerland, was honoured with the Great Cross of the German Federal Republic, Order of Merit First Class, on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Births

Seymour. Mr. and Mrs. L. Seymour (née Lily Howard, formerly Heine, of Berlin), 34 Grosvenor Court, London, N.W.6, announce the birth of a daughter (Tessa Deborah) on June 7th.

Tichauer. On June 6th, 1958, a daughter (Lydia Anne) to Hilda Marianne (née Matzdorf) and Gerard Tichauer, 39c Frognaal, London, N.W.3.

Birthdays

Mrs. Josephine Edler and her twin sister **Mrs. Julie Wallach** (Berlin) celebrated their 85th birthdays on June 28th. Mrs. Edler lives at 312 Regent's Park Road, N.3, and Mrs. Wallach lives at 36 Stanhope Avenue, Finchley, N.3.

Marriage

Bernstein-Schlesinger. The marriage of Mrs. Wally Bernstein (née Loewenstein), 6 Heathway Court, N.W.3, and Mr. Fred Schlesinger took place on June 21st.

Silver Wedding

Mr. and Mrs. Eduard Wollheim (formerly of Berlin), 10 Regal Way, Kenton, Harrow, Middlesex, will celebrate their Silver Wedding on July 12th.

Deaths

Mrs. Clara Sander, (née Loeser), formerly Frankfurt a.M., passed away on June 9th, after a very long illness. Deeply mourned by her daughter, Bertha Regina Sander, of 43 Litchfield Way, London, N.W.11. Please no condolences.

Miss Johanna Krebs passed away on June 11th, after a long and serious illness courageously borne. Deeply mourned by her sister, Mrs. Henny Samuely, brothers, brother-in-law, Felix Samuely, other relatives and many friends.—7 Oakhill House, Oakhill Way, London, N.W.3.

Mrs. Else Dormitzer, (née Forchheimer), of 13 Corringham Road, London, N.W.11, passed away on June 3rd, at the age of 81. Deeply mourned by her daughters, Elisabeth Rosenfelder, 13 Corringham Road, N.W.11, and Hildegard Haas, Laan van Vogelenzang, 22 Hilversum, Holland, her sons-in-law, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

CLASSIFIED

Situations Wanted

Men

HUNGARIAN REFUGEE, 31, recently arrived, seeks work as commercial artist/craftsman. Specialised in textile painting and design, also window display. Speaks English and German. Paul Foti, 102 Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.3.

EXP. BANK CLERK/STOCK-BROKER/ADMINISTRATOR, elderly, seeks part-time work. Phone Lindford, MAI. 7425.

SALES ASSISTANT, BOOK-KEEPER, DRIVER (own car), elderly, seeks full or part-time work. Phone Beale, PRI. 2567.

CLERK, 52, exp. in stores' records, P.A.Y.E., cashier's assistant, seeks work, pref. part-time, near W.4. Walter Friedjung, 21 Ellermere Road, London, W.4. Phone CHI. 6083.

HUNGARIAN REFUGEE, 50, seeds expert, exp. storekeeper, know. filing, seeks position, pref. City area. F. Kelemen, 3 St. James Close, Eastcote, Pinner.

HUNGARIAN REFUGEE, 37, exp. textile merchant, also know. packing, storekeeping, invoicing, seeks employment. Gustav Somlo, c/o Jewish Refugees Committee, 217/9 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1.

GENTLEMAN, excellent references, versatile, executive experience in all office work, seeks suitable position of trust and responsibility. Box 409.

GENTLEMAN, active, elderly, fifty years' experience in banking, stockbroking; still connected with well-known stockbrokers. Own typewriter. Modest remuneration. Box 410.

DIAMOND CUTTER and SORTER, will also consider work as porter or general labourer, residential or daily. Box 413.

GENERAL LABOURER, 53, seeks work as kitchen, shop, bakery assistant or hotel porter. Residential preferred. Box 414.

Women

SHORTHAND / TYPIST, English/German, exp., seeks part-time and also evening or week-end work. Box 411.

WELL-EDUCATED middle-aged woman, perfect English, seeks office work or translations (German, French, English), receptionist, companion or similar. Box 412.

CLERK, TYPIST, exp. addressograph, middle-aged, seeks position. Box 415.

Au Pair

STUDENT, German, seeks au pair job in household or with children. English, French. Box 416.

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Personal

ELDERLY GENTLEMAN with own flat in London wishes meet lady, 45-55 years. View to marriage. Box 417.

Miscellaneous

DAME sucht Berlin-Reisenden zwecks Erfuellung kleinen Auftrages gegen Bezahlung. Dame selber reist nach Westdeutschland September, uebernimmt Auftraege dorthin. Box 408.

MISSING PERSONS

Enquiries by AJR

Mr. Georg Michaelis, last-known address, 99 Newbury Road, London, N.W.10.

Miss Helrita Schnur, daughter of Israel Feibel, Frankfurt a.M., last-known address, Basing Hill, London, N.W.11.

Mr. Adolf Salzburg and family, formerly Dresden. Emigrated to England in 1936. Mr. Salzburg is believed to have taken over a custard powder factory from his uncle, Mr. Gerstle, and changed his name to Augustus Allan Salisbury. His address in 1946 was 22 Grove House, Waverley Grove, London, N.3.

Mr. Stefan Heymann, was owner of Dankelmannstr. 16, Berlin-Charlottenburg. Brother-in-law of Mr. Nachum Sokolow.

Dr. Hans Weil, Justizrat, formerly Muenchen, Isabellastrasse 35/0, previously to that Agnesstrasse 20/III; emigrated to England 20.5.1939.

Personal Enquiries

Dr. L. Koppel, formerly Hamburg, Rothenbaum Chaussee, wanted by Mrs. Clara Levy, P.O. Box 6951, Johannesburg, S.A.

BIRTHDAYS

DR. FREDERICK RIESENFELD 70

Dr. Frederick Riesenfeld of Paris celebrated his 70th birthday on June 23rd. Prior to his emigration, he was a well-known lawyer in Berlin. Since 1933, he has worked untiringly for the welfare of fellow-refugees in France and when after the war the representative body of the Jews from Germany, La Solidarite des Refugies Israelites, was founded he became its President. In this capacity he has been a successful spokesman for the organisation and has been an inspiration to all who have worked with him. His activities have also resulted in contacts with the AJR, whose officers join with his many friends in the expression of their gratitude and their best wishes on the occasion.

ARTHUR HAUSDORFF 80

Mr. Arthur Hausdorff, of 4 Adamson Road, London, N.W.3, will celebrate his 80th birthday on July 23rd. His undiminished vigour and youthful appearance make it hard to believe that he has attained this age. Mr. Hausdorff's association with Jewish affairs dates back to his student days, when he joined the K.C. Fraternity and, to this day, he maintains a strong loyalty to its former members. Both in Breslau, when he practised as a lawyer, and in this country, he has been a member of the B'nai B'rith.

For a great number of years Mr. Hausdorff took an active interest in the work of the AJR, acting as an organiser and strengthening the foundations of the Association. This co-operation has also resulted in bonds of friendship between him and the honorary officers and the AJR staff. We wish Mr. Hausdorff many happy returns and continued strength and vigour.

PROFESSOR FRIEDRICH HERTZ 80

Professor Friedrich Hertz recently celebrated his 80th birthday. He originates from Vienna, where he held a high administrative post until his appointment as Professor of Sociology at Halle University in 1930. His books include the standard work "Rasse und Kultur", in which he exposes the fallacies of H. S. Chamberlain's race theories.

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AJR AT WORK

GLASGOW

A meeting of the Glasgow Society of Jewish Refugees was held on Sunday, May 18, under the Chairmanship of Dr. L. Loewensohn, B.L. The speaker was Rabbi Baum of the Pollokshields Synagogue, who lectured on "What Kind of State Shall We have?" He expounded the basic ideas of a Jewish State as laid down in the Bible showing the high moral and ethical tendencies of the Jewish Scriptures. These lofty standard rules, the speaker stated, were created in the times of antiquity when the ill-treatment of slaves and strangers was not objected to by the most famous Greek and other philosophers. It was a very instructive lecture followed by a lively discussion. Miss C. Marx moved a warm vote of thanks to Rabbi Baum.

WALTER HAMMER 70

The well-known non-Jewish author and journalist, Walter Hammer, recently celebrated his 70th birthday. Before 1933, he was the editor of the periodical *Junge Menschen* and, as owner of the Fackelreiter-Verlag, was the publisher of progressive books and pamphlets. He was a staunch anti-Nazi, and had to find refuge in Denmark in 1933, but was trapped in that country after the German occupation, and spent five years in Brandenburg Prison. After the war, he built up archives of records of the crimes perpetrated under the Nazi régime, and also published a book on the fate of anti-Nazi parliamentarians.

DR. GEORGE WEIS 60

Dr. George Weis, who is now in charge of the Vienna office of the Austrian Hilfsfonds, recently celebrated his 60th birthday. His manifold activities on behalf of the Jews included his work as a legal adviser to the Jewish Relief Unit in the British Zone of Germany. In this capacity he was of invaluable service. From 1948 to 1956, prior to his appointment with the Austrian Hilfsfonds, he was the director of the Jewish Restitution Successor Organisation.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Accommodation

In this regard, the situation has eased a little in the last month. More offers of furnished rooms have been received, and we were able to help several people who were in urgent need of accommodation. The situation is, however, still difficult for those persons who do not work and are thus in all day, and for people with limited financial means.

Employment Agency

Various offers for holiday relief work were received by us, but we could not take advantage of all of them because of the bus strike.

More jobs were available for residential personnel, but we receive very few applications for residential work.

Fortunately, more part-time offers for elderly people were received, and we were able to make good use of such offers. We should like to thank those employers who have so kindly co-operated.

Gift of Radio Requested

An elderly, lonely lady would be very grateful for the gift of a radio. Please 'phone MAI. 4449 if you are able to help.

AJR CLUB

On June 8th, the AJR Club added another success story to their record of cultural entertainment. Egon Larsen read "Masaryk—der Vorkampfer gegen den Antisemitismus", a chapter from his newly published book "Men Fought For Freedom". The author's lucid language, coupled with an unerring sense for personal drama, brought to life both a great personality and a decisive period in recent history. The outstanding feature, however, in Egon Larsen's writing, which was underlined by his own presentation, is his unflinching human insight, bound to carry both audiences and readers.

AJR CLUB

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MIDDLE EAST NEWS

MAPAI AT S.P.D. CONGRESS

A fraternal delegate of Mapai, the Israeli Socialist Party, attended the S.P.D. congress at Stuttgart. Only four foreign guests, among them the Mapai delegate, were invited to address the congress.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY INVITES CARLO SCHMID

The Vice-President of the Bundestag, Professor Carlo Schmid (S.P.D.), was invited by the Hebrew University to give a course of lectures in French. Professor Schmid recently attended the anniversary celebrations in Israel.

GERMAN MILITARY EXPERTS IN EGYPT

One of the last German military experts in Egypt, Colonel Ferchl, has left the country. Only three German officers remain, among them former General Kurt Fahrmbacher, who is also to leave shortly.

GERMAN OFFICER SENTENCED IN ISRAEL

A former German officer, Ulrich Schnaft, who served in the Israeli army, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for espionage for Egypt. After the war Schnaft maintained he was half Jewish and was admitted to Israel. He became an officer but, in view of his doubtful origin, was only given the rank of a lieutenant in the Reserve Army. He visited Germany in 1954, where he contacted an Egyptian Consulate and offered military information on Israel. He was flown to Egypt and, during a month's stay, divulged valuable information concerning the Israeli Army. He then returned to Israel as a "tourist" to get more information and was arrested there.

JORDAN MINISTER IN GERMANY

The Jordanian Minister of Defence, El Fayeze, spent two weeks in the Federal Republic. It was officially stated that his visit was private.

GERMAN SHIPPING LINE TO ISRAEL

The German Hamburg-America Shipping Line will operate an Israel-Australia line via the Suez Canal this summer.

D.R.P. AND THE ARABS

The Deutsche Reichspartei has declared its sympathy with the efforts of the Arab peoples for independence. It criticised the Federal Government for supporting Israel and France against the Arab people, thus damaging, it stated, German prestige in North Africa and the Near East.

NEW FREIGHTER FOR ISRAEL

A new motor freighter, the "Kaysaria", has been completed and launched under the German-Israel Reparations Agreement. The ceremony was performed at Papenburg/Ems by Mrs. Susanne Suhr, widow of the late Mayor of Berlin.

EDUCATION IN ISRAEL

A recent issue of the "Allgemeine Deutsche Lehrer-Zeitung" included articles by Israeli educationists describing the particular problems which they face.

GERMAN STUDENTS IN KIBBUTZ

Arrangements have been made for the first time, under the auspices of the International Students' Services, for West German students to work in an Israeli kibbutz for a few weeks.

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