

AJR INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE
ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

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Herbert Freeden (Jerusalem)

THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION

"Time on Planet Auschwitz was not as it is here on Earth," said a witness at the Eichmann trial. "Every fraction of a second there revolved on different gears. And the denizens of the Planet had no names, no parents, no children. They breathed according to different laws of nature. They did not dress as we dress here; they were not born and they did not beget children; they did not live according to the laws of this world, nor die."

After a procession of witnesses, extending over nine weeks, who hailed from all parts of Europe, one is left gaping, bewildered, abject—how could it happen: the ghettos and labour camps, the gas chambers and extermination centres, the humiliation and horror, the unspeakable horror. . . .

The prosecution has completed its case and the tale has been told to the world: 1½ million words filed by cables, and at least as many words relayed by telex messages—not counting the big news agencies, which had leased their own radio-telegraph channels.

While Jews from the countries which were overrun by the Nazis described for weeks on end atrocities beyond the comprehension of the human mind, no witness claimed to have seen the accused in a camp or even known of him—at least not before the scene moved to Hungary. There seemed to have been no connection between the cavalcade of cruelties and the unruffled man in the prisoner's dock, in appearance so remote from the entire proceedings. In effect, the accused has been almost incidental to the hearings. And as they did not involve Eichmann, the counsel for the defence refrained from cross-examining the witnesses. People began wondering whether this life-testimony was being elicited for history's sake only, or whether it had also some juridical relevancy.

Eichmann's Rôle

Yet simultaneously, though less in the limelight, the prosecution produced a welter of documents, amounting to 1,330, which established the missing link between the experiences of the one hundred witnesses, and the rôle of the accused. Eichmann, who used to listen calmly without showing any interest to the most gruesome stories of the witnesses, became busy, scribbling notes and talking through the microphone to Dr. Servatius, when document-time came around. Indeed, the pattern of the prosecution emerged clearly, serving two aims at the same time—the legal as well as the historical.

Two questions were vexing the listeners: Why didn't the Jews resist? And what did the free world do in face of such mass murder?

There were many instances of resistance,

individual and collective. Remember the case of the Jewish "Sonderkommandos," who had to drag the corpses out of the gas chambers and into the crematoria. In November, 1944, the Jewish "Sonderkommandos" in Birkenau, an annexe to Auschwitz, rose in rebellion, blowing up a crematorium and killing several S.S. men. They escaped to the countryside, but were hunted down and killed to the last man.

Resistance in Auschwitz

On the eve of Simchat Torah of the same year, 1,000 Jewish boys—aged 14 to 16—"protested" in Auschwitz. Ten of the boys planned a "demonstrative escape": the 1,000 agreed to join. They managed to break out, but on the following morning they were rounded up and driven back. When the S.S. commander brought them their first barrels of borscht and potatoes in three days, the boys contemptuously upset them and did not touch the food. Refusing to enter the gas chambers they were shot in the legs. Even in the gas chambers, when told to hang up their clothes, they threw them on the floor.

There was also Mala Zimetbaum, who escaped from the camp with documents about Auschwitz, which she wanted to publicise to the world. She, too, was captured, and when brought before the assembled camp inmates, cut her veins with a concealed razor blade. An S.S. officer came up and cursed her; she slapped his face with her bleeding hand, exclaiming: "I die like a heroine, but you'll die like a dog!"

And then there were the by-now almost classical words, spoken in the witness-box by Zivia Lubetkin, one of the leaders of the Warsaw Ghetto revolt: "We were happy. It's impossible to describe how good we felt. We had waited for months for a chance to fight, and now it was coming. We knew that they would kill us, but we also knew that they would pay a heavy price."

Nevertheless, the majority of the six million went to their death obediently, and when a witness was asked: "Why didn't you revolt and attack these guards?" correspondent Patrick O'Donovan wrote: "It sounds a cruel and callous question. Yet it is a very Israeli one, and one that profoundly interests this people. It is a fact that many young Israelis are faintly ashamed of the passivity of most of the six million who died. Why didn't they fight back? Or, as many children in school now ask, why didn't they send the Army, the Israel Army, to rescue them? These are the queries of a cocky, confident young country; proud as the devil of its military prowess and a generation away from the ghettos and other men's barbed wire."

But why didn't other armies, or, better, air

COMPENSATION FOR VICTIMS OF NAZI REGIME IN AUSTRIA

This paper has always maintained that while it was the responsibility of Austria to make good the wrongs suffered by Jews under the Nazi régime, it was the duty of the Federal German Republic to contribute towards this end. It is gratifying that the Bonn Government, which for many years took the position that they are not responsible for what happened in Austria after the so-called "Anschluss", has now revised its attitude.

An agreement was reached on June 12th, 1961, at Bad Kreuznach, on a ministerial level, between the Federal German Republic and Austria, providing, *inter alia*, for a German contribution of DM 95 million for compensation for the victims of the Nazi régime in Austria. While this amount has been placed at the free disposal of the Austrian Government, Austria at the same time undertook to set aside an amount of A.Sh. 600 million, *i.e.*, approximately the equivalent of DM 95 million, for assistance to those victims of the Nazi régime in Austria who had to emigrate and are still living abroad. The precise purposes for which this fund will be used are under discussion.

The Federal German Government also agreed to pay DM 6,000,000 to the Collecting Agencies for heirless and unclaimed property (Sammelstellen "A" and "B") in global settlement of any claims the above Sammelstellen might have with regard to the heirless portion of silver and valuables seized in Austria and brought to Germany.

The Bad Kreuznach agreement must await ratification by the German and Austrian Parliaments. While it can be confidently assumed that the final drafting of the Treaty and the ratification will not meet with difficulties, a delay is inevitable in view of the recent dissolution of the German Parliament. Ratification on the German side, therefore, must await the new Parliament to be elected on September 17th, so that the exchange of the ratified documents cannot be expected before the end of 1961, when the Treaty will take effect.

forces, put up a show? The submission by the prosecution of documents revealing the refusal of the Allies to intervene actively, aroused a storm of anger in the Hebrew Press. *Davar* (Histadrut): "The Allies' lack of concern about the fate of European Jewry has now been demonstrated. They uttered profuse expressions of sorrow about the savage murder of the Jews, but did not do anything practical to save them". *Herut* (Herut Movement): "Had the victims been British, American, or Russian, the Allied air forces would certainly have overcome the 'technical difficulties'".

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The Case for the Prosecution

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Haboker (Liberal): "That cynical indifference was one of the main causes of the psychological revolution that occurred among Jewish youth". Al Hamishmar (Mapam): "It is now absolutely certain that the Jews of Europe . . . were wilfully abandoned. . . ."

However, the *Jewish Observer*, London, criticised the Israel Attorney-General for a "dangerous and wholly unjustified assumption underlying this political rather than judicial aspect of the trial". It continues: "If the Attorney-General had paid more attention to the setting in which the negotiations took place between Weizmann and Sharett and the British authorities, he would have been less one-sided in his presentation of documents . . . the Polish Home Army had risen in Warsaw and appealed for immediate help. The R.A.F. started to drop supplies, they asked the Russians for permission to land in Soviet-held territory and refuel. The Russians refused. What would have been their further reaction if they had been told that the British were negotiating to supply the Germans with transport for use against the Allied armies? Or if the British had decided to bomb Auschwitz, where there were not only Jews but also thousands of Russian and other Allied prisoners? Who can answer these questions with certainty today?"

Apart from killing a Jewish boy in Budapest, who stole cherries from a tree, Eichmann emerged from the 71 sessions of the trial with "clean" hands—physically. His was the planning and directing, he was the master-mind behind the holocaust, the man who gave the orders and directives to the S.S., the Gestapo, and the "Einsatztruppen," to carry out the task of expelling whole populations, of pilfering and despoiling their property, and of exterminating the Jews of Europe. In all counts of crimes against the Jewish people, crimes against humanity and war crimes, he is being charged with "counselling and procuring any other person to commit an offence". And if this charge is proved he will be deemed to "have part in committing the offence, and to be guilty of the offence," whether or not he was present at the time the offence was committed.

D. R. Elston writes in the *Jerusalem Post*: "And so we have come to the end of the long, sombre pilgrimage from Mr. Hausner's eloquent opening address to the closing of his case, from Papa Grynspan, who fell in the ditch as he was whipped along, to Mrs. Goldstein, who went with the rest of her Jewish fellows from a Carpatho-Russian townlet to Auschwitz and pointed out, in the photographs, her mother who was killed, her sister's little child who was killed, the grocer, the ironmonger, the pharmacist, the doctor, who were killed, like millions of others. . . . Scores of witnesses have come and gone. Most of them told of parents, brothers, sisters, who were with them in the deportation train, and the prosecutor, as a matter of routine, always asked: 'Where is your family now?' And inevitably the answer came back: 'I am the only survivor. . . . What does it all mean? Perhaps in penitence we may learn. . . .'"

Towards the completion of its case the prosecution presented to the court documentary films, taken in the camps—"Einsatztruppen" shooting Jews, fields of human hair in Treblinka, the loading of deportation trains, and, at the end, in Auschwitz, a huge bulldozer pushing piles of bodies into a pit. . . .

Perhaps in penitence the world may learn. . . .

ENTSCHAEDIGUNGSLEISTUNGEN NACH BEG

Ein Rechenschaftsbericht

Aus einem Bericht von Ministerialrat Dr. Loos vom Innenministerium Nordrhein/Westfalen ueber die Wiedergutmachung nach dem BEG in Nordrhein/Westfalen und ueber das Gesamtergebnis in der Bundesrepublik am 31.12.1960 ergeben sich folgende Einzelheiten:

Die Zahl der Anmeldungen belaeuft sich auf insgesamt 2,8 Millionen. Hiervon entfaellt annaehernd ein Viertel, mehr als 620.000 Ansprueche, auf Nordrhein/Westfalen. Dieser hohe Anteil ergibt sich daraus, dass das Land Nordrhein/Westfalen nicht nur fuer frueher oder jetzt in diesem Lande ansaessige Antragsteller zustaendig ist, sondern auch fuer bestimmte Sondergruppen von EntschaeDIGUNGSberechtigten, soweit die Berechtigten im europaeischen Ausland leben.

Bis zum 31.12.1960 sind in der Bundesrepublik und in Berlin rund 1.470.000 EntschaeDIGUNGSansprueche abschliessend bearbeitet worden, davon im Vergleich zu den anderen Laendern mit einigem Abstand die meisten, naemlich annaehernd 365.000 Ansprueche (rd. 25%), in Nordrhein-Westfalen (Rheinland-Pfalz rd. 17%, Berlin rd. 14%, Bayern rd. 13%, Hessen rd. 10%, Niedersachsen rd. 8%).

Von den insgesamt angemeldeten Anspruechen waren Ende 1960 54% erledigt. Nordrhein-Westfalen liegt mit 59% trotz der durch seine SonderzustaeDIGUNG bedingten ungleich hoeheren Arbeitsbelastung ueber dem Bundesdurchschnitt. In den Laendern mit der naechstgeringeren Anzahl angemeldeter Ansprueche war Ende 1960 folgender Erledigungsstand zu verzeichnen: Rheinland-Pfalz rd. 43%, Berlin rd. 46%, Bayern rd. 63%, Hessen rd. 64%, Niedersachsen rd. 60%.

Im Jahre 1960 haben die EntschaeDIGUNGSorgane in den meisten Laendern ihre Arbeitsleistung wesentlich gesteigert. Allein in diesem Jahre wurden in der Bundesrepublik und in Berlin 473.000 Ansprueche (17%) erledigt. Von den in Nordrhein-Westfalen bis Ende 1960 erledigten 365.000 Anspruechen wurden 1960 121.000 (20%) abschliessend bearbeitet (1958 rd. 10%, 1959 rd. 13%). Besonders bedeutsam ist die Leistungssteigerung bei dem fuer die besonderen Verfolgengruppen zustaendigen Regierungspraesidenten in Koeln und bei der fuer Lebens- und Gesundheitsschadensanspruechen zustaendigen Landesrentenbehoerde Nordrhein-Westfalen.

Bei diesen beiden Behoerden werden gegenwaertig zusammen monatlich rd. 8.000 Ansprueche abschliessend bearbeitet (im Durchschnitt des Jahres 1958 rd. 2.000, 1959 rd. 4.000 Ansprueche). Diese Steigerung ist im wesentlichen auf Personalvermehrung zurueckzufuehren. Bei diesen beiden groessten EntschaeDIGUNGSbehoeerden des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen standen 1960 fuer die Wiedergutmachung 451 Stellen fuer Beamte und Angestellte (ohne Schreibkraefte) zur Verfuegung (1958=17, 1959=364 Stellen).

Gesteigerte Aufwendungen

Die Steigerung der Arbeitsleistung findet ihren Niederschlag in einer wesentlichen Erhoehung der finanziellen Leistungen. Bis Ende 1960 sind auf Grund des Bundesentschaedigungsgesetzes Aufwendungen in Hoehe von ueber 9 Milliarden DM erbracht worden, davon mehr als 6 Milliarden DM fuer im Ausland lebende Verfolgte.

Annaehernd ein Viertel des bisher gezahlten Gesamtbetrages, mehr als 2 Milliarden DM, wurde von nordrhein-westfaelischen Behoerden ausgezahlt, davon rd. 1,4 Milliarden DM an im Ausland wohnende Berechtigte. Allein im Jahre 1960 wurden auf Grund des Bundesentschaedigungsgesetzes in Nordrhein-Westfalen mehr als 600 Millionen DM aufgebracht (1958 rd. 370 Mio DM, 1959 rd. 430 Mio DM), im gesamten Bundesgebiet und Berlin zusammen waren es 1960 mehr als 2 Milliarden DM.

Die EntschaeDIGUNG nach dem Bundesentschaedigungsgesetz steht im Mittelpunkt des Wiedergutmachungsprogramms der Bundesrepublik. Sie ist jedoch ein Teilgebiet der gesamten materiellen

Wiedergutmachung, deren von Bund und Laendern aufzubringende Kosten auf insgesamt mindestens 25 Milliarden DM geschaezt werden.

Bund und Laender haben mit den bisherigen und den noch vorgesehenen Leistungen ihren ernsthaften Willen bewiesen, nach Kraeften auf die Beseitigung der materiellen Unrechtsfolgen hinzuwirken. Mit aller Deutlichkeit ist demgegenueber darauf hinzuweisen, dass es in der sogenannten DDR eine Wiedergutmachung nationalsozialistischen Unrechts praktisch nicht gibt. Was in diesem Teil Deutschlands als Wiedergutmachung fuer Opfer des Naziregimes bezeichnet wird, beskraenkt sich im wesentlichen auf die Gewaerung gewisser Vorteile an anerkannte, d.h. auch heute fuer das kommunistische System in der Zone eintretende Verfolgte, darunter bei Erwerbsminderung Leistungen aus der Sozialversicherung. Eine individuelle EntschaeDIGUNG und Rueckerstattung oder Wiedergutmachungsabkommen mit anderen Staaten sind nicht in Erwaerung gezogen worden. Bezeichnend fuer die Einstellung zu der in der Bundesrepublik und in Berlin praktizierten Wiedergutmachung sind die Reaktionen sowjetzonaler Organe bei Ersuchen um Amts- oder Rechtshilfe fuer Wiedergutmachungszwecke. Soweit diese Ersuchen ueberhaupt beantwortet wurden, hatten Antwortschreiben vielfach einen aehnlichen Wortlaut wie das Schreiben des "Staatlichen Notariats Mitte" in Ostberlin vom 4.11.1959, in dem es heisst: "Da die Wiedergutmachungsgesetzgebung der westdeutschen Bundesrepublik im Widerspruch zu wesentlichen Prinzipien der Rechtsordnung der DDR steht, koennen von dem Staatlichen Notariat Mitte in der Nachlass-Sache Kraft keine Amtshandlungen vorgenommen werden."

TAX EXEMPTION

Clause Agreed in Committee

Speakers of all three parties expressed their satisfaction at the exemption of German compensation "Renten" from U.K. taxation, when the new clause to the Finance Bill 1961 (see our June issue) was discussed in Committee on June 8th.

Referring to last year's debate Sir Hugh Lucas-Tooth said: "This Clause gives effect to what I wished to do then, very fairly and very fully; indeed, more fully, because it does so with complete retrospective effect. . . ." He also mentioned that he had received a great number of letters of thanks. "We all are accustomed to letters of complaint and abuse; we do not often receive many letters of thanks." Sir Henry d'Avigdor-Goldsmid paid special tribute to two members, whose support in 1960 had been particularly valuable, because they had expressed different views during the debate of 1957, Mr. E. Powell (now Minister of Health) and Mr. D. Houghton; thanks were also due to Mr. John Foster, who had initiated a clause on the adopted lines in 1957.

Mr. D. Wade (Liberal) welcomed the Clause as its introduction brought the law into line with that of many other countries.

Mr. D. Houghton (Labour) stressed that his previous doubts had not been based on any lack of sympathy with the victims "of this horrible period in world history" but only on general principles of tax legislation. However, he said, "there was a change of view last year, and I think we all felt that opinion was moving towards granting this exemption, doing it retrospectively . . . and doing it in a most handsome and adequate way".

In his reply, Sir Edward Boyle, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, recalled that it had not been an easy matter to arrive at this decision because the exemption contained in the Clause was contrary to the general principle of the Income Tax Act. At the same time he expressed his gratefulness for the response which the Clause has had in the House.

Like the other proposals of the Finance Bill 1961, the Clause will have to go through several further legislative stages before it becomes law.

IN MEMORY OF ADOLF SCHOYER

ANGLO-JUDAICA

The AJR announces with deep regret that its President and former Chairman, Mr. Adolf Schoyer, died on June 15th, in his 89th year in Bad Kissingen, as the result of an accident. The funeral, at which the AJR and the Council of Jews from Germany were represented by Mr. Bruno Woyda (London), took place in Berlin on June 20th.

When in 1941 personalities who had been active in Jewish communal work in Germany took the initiative in founding the AJR as the representative body of the refugees from Germany and Austria, the appointment of Mr. Schoyer as Chairman was the obvious choice. It was not easy in those days to consolidate an organisation of this kind; the number of tasks to be undertaken simultaneously on behalf of such a community was considerable, and the resources very slender indeed. Internally it was necessary to enlist the support of the refugees; although at the outset there was a good response from those who were still unsettled, financially and otherwise, the spirit of solidarity among those who had already been able to build up their businesses here could only be gradually kindled. Externally it was also difficult for us aliens to foster an atmosphere of goodwill among representatives of British official quarters and Anglo-Jewish organisations. That the AJR succeeded was due to a great extent to the unceasing efforts of its then Chairman, Mr. Schoyer. He devoted his time to the day-to-day work, and his sound judgment and experience as a negotiator were indispensable assets.

While his work for the AJR was certainly the most far-reaching of his public services, it was by no means the only one. The scion

of an old-established Orthodox family, he was associated with Jewish communal work throughout his life. Notwithstanding his personal connection with the separate Orthodox Adass Yisroel Congregation in Berlin, he regarded co-operation between Jews of all sections as imperative. From 1931 until his emigration shortly before the outbreak of war, he was a member of the "Vorstand" of the Berlin Jewish community and showed particular courage during the difficult years under the Nazis.

It was this affinity with his home community which impelled him to place himself again at the disposal of the Jews in Germany after the war was over. He returned to Berlin, where his advice was constantly sought when the survivors of the catastrophe



started to rebuild Jewish communal life in Germany. At the same time he also successfully took up the interests of German Jews abroad in legislative matters of restitution and compensation. His interest in the AJR remained undiminished, and whenever one of its honorary officers visited Berlin he made a point of discussing with him questions of our current work.

Adolf Schoyer's activities were not restricted to the Jewish sphere. As the head of a leading metal firm in Berlin he was widely respected by his colleagues and was an honorary officer of their trade organisation. Before 1933 he was also associated with the Berlin Chamber of Commerce and was a lay judge of the Berlin Law Courts. His hospitable house in Berlin-Grunewald was a rallying centre for well-known personalities, both Jews and non-Jews alike. He was also a keen sportsman and enjoyed horse-riding even after he had reached old age. The fact that the clarity of his mind and physical vigour remained unimpaired to the end mitigates our sorrow at having lost a trusted friend, whose memory will be kept alive by all who knew him.

(As the news of Mr. Schoyer's death reached us as this issue was going to print, further tributes will be published in the next edition.—Ed.)

London War Memorial

The first national war memorial to the Jewish men and women of the British Armed Forces who paid the supreme sacrifice, now stands in the forecourt of the United Synagogue's Willesden Cemetery, Beaconsfield Road. It was erected by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission to a design approved by the Association of Jewish Ex-Service Men and Women and the United Synagogue.

Jewish Generosity

The Duke of Edinburgh was the guest of honour at a dinner held in support of the International Youth Centre in Israel and the National Playing Fields Association. He said how impressed he had always been by the remarkable generosity of the Jewish community in the British Isles. Although most of the money raised went to Jewish charities, the community always found time to take an interest in the well-being of their fellow citizens.

Catholic-Jewish Conference

A week-end conference between Catholics and Jews was held at St. John's College, Oxford, on the theme of "The Idea of the Chosen People in Judaism and Christianity".

Trade Discrimination

Mr. Maurice Orbach, General Secretary of the Trades Advisory Council, speaking at a tea given at the House of Commons said that he regretted that there were still evidences of discrimination. The T.A.C. was ready to deal with every manifestation of anti-semitism in the economic field and would encourage every effort at good will between Jewish and non-Jewish traders.

Home for the Infirm Blind

On May 30 the official opening of the new Mary Alexander Home for the Infirm Jewish Blind took place in the grounds of the Home in Oakleigh Park North, Whetstone, N.20.

After Princess Margaret, who had promised to attend the function, had been obliged to cancel the engagement, the Jewish Blind Society managed at short notice to arrange for H.R.H. The Princess Royal to conduct the opening ceremony, which took place in a large marquee, beautifully decorated with flowers presented by the Friern Barnet Borough Council.

In her address the Princess Royal congratulated the Jewish community on catering for senile and infirm people who also suffered under the affliction of being blind, and expressed the hope that the example would be followed by the wider community. Following the unveiling of a plaque commemorating the official opening, the Princess planted a magnolia tree in the grounds of the Home. At present there are fourteen residents, but it is planned to extend the Home when funds are available.

Lord Mayor Lays Foundation-stone

The foundation-stone to a new Home for elderly Jewish people, the Lewis W. Hammerson Memorial Home, at The Bishop's Avenue, was laid by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen. In his address, the Lord Mayor pointed out that in spite of the help given by the local authorities the care for the elderly highly depended on the initiative of and financial support by voluntary organisations.

The Home is erected under the auspices of a specially set up committee, without being affiliated to one of the existing welfare organisations. The site had been donated by the widow of the late Lewis W. Hammerson, but to cover the total costs for building and equipment funds are still required. Mr. Bernard Engle, F.R.I.B.A., who had also designed Leo Baeck House, acts as Hon. Architect. The house will provide accommodation for 30 people, mainly in single bed-sitting rooms. An extension is intended if further funds become available.

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THE GERMAN SCENE

EX-NAZI JUDGES

In Bonn an all-party Bill which will force former Nazis still serving in the Federal German judiciary to retire or risk being removed from office has been adopted by the Bundestag. The Bill will affect all judges known to have been responsible for passing death sentences on victims of the Nazi régime.

Those judges who agree to retire will be entitled to receive their full pension and will risk no further punishment. But judges who do not retire within a year of the measure becoming law will be removed from their posts and forfeit their pension rights.

TRIALS

Two former S.S. men, Richard Wiechert and Bruno Schulz, were found guilty of having been accessories to the murder of several hundred Lithuanian Jews and sentenced to 4½ and 3½ years of penal servitude by the Tuebingen Criminal Court. In pronouncing the sentence, the presiding judge stated that the defendants could not be exculpated by claiming that they had acted on orders from their superiors.

In Aurich, several former S.S. men, including a medical practitioner of Borkum, Dr. Werner Scheu, were also sentenced to several years of penal servitude for their participation in the murder of Lithuanian Jews.

Dr. Albert Widmann was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. In 1944 he had made experiments with poisoned ammunition and thus caused the death of three prisoners at the Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp.

YOUNG TRADE UNIONISTS VISIT AUSCHWITZ

Forty young members of the German Trade Union of Metal Workers travelled to Auschwitz to pay homage to the memory of the victims of Nazi persecution.

COURAGE OF NUREMBERG LAWS COMMENTATOR

At a Press conference held in Berlin after his return from Israel, Propst Grueber stated that, in questions of racial legislation, he had had negotiations in the first place with Dr. Loesener of the Ministry of the Interior. Dr. Loesener, together with Dr. Knost, was the joint author of a commentary to the Nuremberg laws. In 1943, Propst Grueber stated, Loesener had the courage to resign for reasons of conscience, and asked for his transfer to a non-political administrative office.

YIDDISH AT GIESSEN UNIVERSITY

Privatdozent Dr. Franz J. Beranek will lecture on Yiddish at Giessen University. This is the first time, after almost 30 years, that Yiddish will again be a subject at a German university. Until 1933, Salomon Birnbaum held a similar appointment at Hamburg University. In his inaugural lecture, Dr. Beranek dealt with German and Yiddish philology.

ANNE FRANK MEMORIAL MEETING

Under the auspices of the Association for Freedom and Human Dignity, a Memorial Meeting for Anne Frank, who would have been 32 years old on June 12th, was held at Frankfurt University. Speakers were the Lord Mayor, Werner Bockelmann, the Secretary of the Union of Resistance Fighters for a United Europe, Hubert Halin, and the General Secretary of the "Zentralrat" of the Jews in Germany, Dr. H. G. van Dam.

TV SERIES ON "THIRD REICH"

Under the heading "Das Dritte Reich" a TV series of 14 features was broadcast by the South German and West German Rundfunk. According to an investigation by the Institute for Demoscopy, about 17 million persons, i.e., about 41 per cent of the adult population of the Federal Republic saw at least one of the first eight broadcasts. Particularly great interest was displayed by younger ex-Servicemen of the age group 30-44. The investigation also brought to light, that in the view of 20 per cent of the viewers the series did not do justice to the happenings under the Third Reich.

JEWISH LEADERS MEET IN EAST BERLIN

Representatives of Jewish communities in four Communist countries have met in special conference in East Berlin to exchange ideas. The conference was attended by delegates from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and East Germany, and issued a manifesto to all Jews the world over to remain "on guard against the enemy of yesterday, of today, and of our peaceful tomorrow".

It is believed that the idea of holding this conference, the first of its kind ever held in the Communist block, came from the Jewish Communist leaders in Warsaw. The Jewish community in East Germany acted as hosts.

A manifesto issued by the conference declared that there were still in Germany today evil forces threatening the free world, and that former Nazis still occupied important positions, particularly mentioning Dr. Globke as "a former collaborator with the Nazi régime" who today still occupies a high position as adviser to the Government of West Germany.

COMPENSATION FOR STERILISATION?

The Indemnification Committee of the Federal German Parliament has stated that the sterilisation laws perpetrated by the Nazis were typical acts of Nazi terror and called for indemnification in the same way as other special Nazi laws. The Committee is preparing a draft law providing for compensation which, if enacted, may result in several hundred thousand victims filing claims.

INTERMEDIARY FOR COMPENSATION ALLOCATIONS

Some of the surviving victims of "medical experiments" carried out in Nazi concentration camps now live in countries with which West Germany has no diplomatic relations, especially Hungary and Poland. The International Committee of the Red Cross has therefore agreed to act as an intermediary in the allocation of compensation which the West German Government is giving to such victims. Missions have been sent to Warsaw and Budapest to collect the necessary medical documents in support of applications for compensation already submitted.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

JEWES AND DISCRIMINATION

Mr. Arthur Goldberg, U.S.A. Secretary of Labour, in an address to the Washington chapter of the American Jewish Committee, urged Jews to engage in self-evaluation in their crusade against discrimination "so that their deeds would measure up to their teaching". He said that although Jews had a right to the same weaknesses as other groups, they are under an obligation to combat discrimination.

NEW YORK MAYORALTY NOMINATION

Mr. Louis Jacob Lefkowitz, New York State Attorney-General, has been nominated as the Republican Party's candidate for the post of Mayor of New York. Mr. Lefkowitz was born in New York's East Side of immigrant parents. He has been active in many Jewish organisations.

NEW OLD AGE HOME IN BRUSSELS

On May 28 the inaugural ceremony took place of the modern Old Age Home in Brussels, which was partly built and partly rebuilt for the Belgian Jews in 1959/60. There was an Old Age Home in existence, which did not conform to modern standards. A committee under the energetic leadership of M. Léon Maersdorf acquired some adjacent properties and erected a modern building containing cheerful, comfortable rooms for 70 inhabitants and excellent common facilities. The old block was converted into an infirmary with 35 beds. A garden, shaded by old trees, adds to the amenities.

The costs—like everything in Belgium—were very high. But thanks to a great many donations of rooms and beds, and to the munificence of a single member of the Brussels community, who contributed about one-fifth of the total cost, and with the help of the Claims Conference, the Council of Jews from Germany and the West German Government, the task was achieved. Brussels has now one of the finest homes for aged and infirm Jews to be found either in Europe or elsewhere.

A representative of the Council of Jews from Germany participated in the inaugural ceremony, together with the President of Coref, the Belgian branch of the Council. It was a pleasant and dignified celebration, at which representatives of the aged Queen Elizabeth, under whose patronage the Home stands, of the Belgian Government and the Brussels municipality were present.

JEWISH-RUSSIAN SONG BOOK

A book of Jewish songs, edited by Mr. Moshe Bregovsky who is an expert on Jewish folk-lore, is being printed in Moscow and will soon be published. The lyrics will be in both Yiddish and Russian. Mr. Bregovsky is engaged in the preparation of another book devoted to Purim music.

Nahum Lifshitz, a well-known Russian Jewish singer, is undertaking an extensive tour of Jewish communities in Soviet Russia, with performances of Yiddish ghetto songs.

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ERHOEHUNG DER RENTEN AUF GRUND DES BUNDESENTSCHAEDIGUNGSGESETZES

Dargestellt von K. FRIEDLANDER

Im Bundesgesetzblatt vom 16. Mai 1961 Nr. 32 ist die Dritte Verordnung zur Aenderung der drei Verordnungen zur Durchfuehrung des Bundesentschaedigungsgesetzes (BEG) fuer Lebensschaden, Koerperschaden und Berufsschaden veroeffentlicht.

Diese Verordnung sieht mit geringen Ausnahmen eine Anpassung an die am 1.6.1960 um 7% und am 1.1.1961 um weitere 8% erfolgten Erhoehtungen der Gehaelter der Bundesbeamten vor.

Neben der Erhoehtung der Renten enthaelt die Verordnung auch Bestimmungen, die Haerten beseitigen und eine einheitliche Praxis herbeifuehren sollen.

I. Aenderung der Ersten Durchfuehrungsverordnung SCHADEN AN LEBEN

1. HUNDERTSATZ DER RENTEN

Bei der Berechnung der Rente ist wie bisher das Unfallruhegehalt eines vergleichbaren Beamten zugrundegelegt. Dieses betraegt 66⅔ der ruhegehaltsfachigen Dienstbezeuge, die mit 100% angesetzt werden. Dieser Hundertsatz kann ermaessigt werden, wenn die wirtschaftlichen Verhaeltnisse dies rechtfertigen (§ 12, 13, 1. DV—BEG).

Die bisherige Bestimmung des § 13 Abs. 5, 1. DV—BEG lautete:
"Erzielte und erzielbare Einkuenfte werden nur insoweit beruecksichtigt, als sie den Betrag von DM 150.— uebersteigen. Je volle DM 50.— der zu beruecksichtigenden monatlichen Einkuenfte fuehren zu einer Ermaessigung des Hundertsatzes um 10 v.H."

Der zweite Satz ist jetzt wie folgt geaendert:
"Je volle DM 50.— der zu beruecksichtigenden monatlichen Einkuenfte fuehren zu einer Ermaessigung des Hundertsatzes um 10 v.H., *hoechstens jedoch zu einer Kuerzung des Monatsbetrages der Rente um DM 50.—.*"

Durch die Festsetzung, dass die hoechste Kuerzung der Rente nur je DM 50.— monatlich betraegt, wird eine Haerte beseitigt. Diese Bestimmung tritt am 1.6.1960 in Kraft.

2. ZUSAMMENTREFFEN MIT RENTEN FUER KOERPER - ODER BERUFSSCHADEN

Es ist ein neuer § 13 a in die 1. DV—BEG eingefuegt, der wie folgt lautet:

"Sofern dies fuer den Hinterbliebenen guentiger ist, nimmt die Rente fuer Schaden an Leben bei Zusammentreffen mit einer Rente fuer Schaden an

Koerper oder Gesundheit oder mit einer Rente fuer Schaden im beruflichen Fortkommen nach § 81 oder § 93 BEG an den nach der Besoldungsuebersicht (Anlage 1) vorgesehenen Rentenerhoehtungen fuer die Zeit ab 1. April 1957 nicht teil. Dafuer wird bei der Festsetzung des Hundertsatzes gemäss § 13 die Rente fuer Schaden an Koerper oder Gesundheit oder die Rente fuer Schaden im beruflichen Fortkommen nach § 81 oder § 93 BEG nur mit dem Betrag beruecksichtigt, der sich ohne die ab 1. April 1957 in Anlehnung an die Erhoehtung der Dienst- und Versorgungsbezeuge der Bundesbeamten vorgesehenen Rentenerhoehtungen errechnet."

Durch diese Bestimmung sollen Haerten vermieden werden, die dadurch entstehen koennen, dass nach der jetzt festgesetzten Erhoehtung der Renten die Hinterbliebenen schlechter stehen koennten als vor der Erhoehtung. Die Behoerde hat von amtswegen zu pruefen, welche Regelung die guentigere ist. Diese Bestimmung tritt am 1.4.1957 in Kraft.

3. TABELLE

Die Saetze der Tabelle, die der 1. DV—BEG beigefuegt ist, sind entsprechend den Mindestrenten vom 1.6.1960 und vom 1.1.1961 um insgesamt etwa 15% erhoeht worden. Diese Tabelle gilt als Grundlage fuer die Berechnung der Rente.

4. ERHOEHUNG DER MINDESTRENTEN

§ 21a, 1. DV—BEG bestimmt bezueglich der Erhoehtung der Mindestbetrage der Rente folgendes:

Mindestrenten				
Der monatliche Mindestbetrag betraegt fuer		vom 1.4.1957 bis 31.5.1960	vom 1.6.1960 bis 31.12.1960	ab 1.1.1961
die Witwe	...	220 DM	236 DM	255 DM
den Witwer	...	220 DM	236 DM	255 DM
die Vollwaise	...	110 DM	118 DM	128 DM
die erste und zweite Halbwaise				
wenn keine Rente fuer die Witwe oder den Witwer gezahlt wird, je	...	83 DM	89 DM	97 DM
wenn eine Rente fuer die Witwe oder den Witwer gezahlt wird, je	...	61 DM	66 DM	78 DM
die dritte und jede folgende Halbwaise je	...	55 DM	59 DM	64 DM
den elternlosen Enkel	...	110 DM	118 DM	128 DM
die Eltern oder die Adoptiveltern zusammen	...	165 DM	177 DM	192 DM
einen ueberlebenden Elternteil oder Adoptivelternteil	...	110 DM	118 DM	128 DM

Die in der ersten Spalte genannten Renten vom 1.4.1957 bis 31.5.1960 sind die bisherigen Renten.

II. Aenderung der Zweiten Durchfuehrungsverordnung SCHADEN AN KOERPER ODER GESUNDHEIT

1. HUNDERTSATZ DER RENTEN

In § 31 BEG ist fuer die Berechnung des Hundertsatzes eine Spanne festgesetzt, die z.B. bei einer Beeintraehtigung der Erwerbsfaehigkeit von 25—39% mindestens 15% und hoechstens 40% betraegt. Die Festsetzung der Rente innerhalb dieser Spanne richtet sich nach den

wirtschaftlichen Verhaeltnissen des Verfolgten. Die Praxis bei Anwendung dieser Bestimmung war verschieden.

Um eine Einheitlichkeit der Praxis herbeizufuehren, ist in § 15, 2. DV—BEG jetzt bestimmt:

"Bei Bemessung des Hundertsatzes ist von dem jeweiligen Mittelwert der in § 31 Abs. 5 BEG festgelegten Hundertsatze auszugehen. Soweit die perso-

lichen und wirtschaftlichen Verhaeltnisse des Verfolgten dies rechtfertigen, ist ein niedrigerer oder hoeherer Hundertsatz festzusetzen."

Bestimmung tritt am 1.4.1957 in Kraft.

Dies ist guenstiger als wenn, wie bisher, nach der Praxis einiger Behoerden von dem Mindestsatz ausgegangen wird. Diese

2. ERHOEHUNG DER MINDESTRENTEN
§ 21a, 2. DV—BEG setzt die Mindestrenten jetzt wie folgt fest:

Mindestrenten

Bei einer Beeintraehtigung der Erwerbsfaehigkeit	vom 1.4.1957 bis 31.5.1960	vom 1.6.1960 bis 31.12.1960	ab 1.1.1961
	von 25 bis 39 v.H. ...	110 DM	118 DM
von 40 bis 49 v.H. ...	138 DM	148 DM	160 DM
von 50 bis 59 v.H. ...	165 DM	177 DM	192 DM
von 60 bis 69 v.H. ...	193 DM	207 DM	224 DM
von 70 bis 79 v.H. ...	220 DM	236 DM	255 DM
von 80 und mehr v.H. ...	275 DM	295 DM	319 DM

Die in der ersten Spalte genannten Renten vom 1.4.1957 bis 31.5.1960 sind, wie bei Schaden an Leben, die bisherigen Renten. Im § 32 BEG ist vorgesehen, dass die Mindestrente DM 250.— monatlich betraegt, wenn der Verfolgte 50% in seiner Erwerbsfaehigkeit beschaenkt und 65—bei Frauen 60—Jahre alt ist. Diese Rente ist nicht erhoegt. Die hierin liegende Haerte ist dadurch gemildert, dass bei den Verfolgten, die mindestens 70% durch Verfolgungsleiden beschaenkt sind, die Mindestrente schon jetzt hoeher als DM 250.— ist.

3. TABELLE

Wie bei Schaden an Leben, so sind auch bei Schaden an Koerper oder Gesundheit die Saetze der Tabelle, die der 2. DV—BEG beige-fuegt ist, entsprechend den Mindestrenten vom 1.6.1960 und vom 1.1.1961 um insgesamt etwa 15% erhoegt worden. Diese Tabelle gilt als Grundlage fuer die Berechnung der Rente.

**III. Aenderung der Dritten Durchfuehrungsverordnung
SCHADEN IM BERUFLICHEN FORTKOMMEN**

Der Dritten Durchfuehrungsverordnung zum BEG sind als Anlage fuef Tabellen beigefuegt. Die Tabellen Anlage 2 und 3 sind nicht geaendert. Anlage 2 befasst sich mit der Berechnung der Kapitalentschaedigung und Anlage 3 mit der Einstufung in die vergleichbare Beamten-gruppe.

Geaendert sind die Tabellen Anlage 1 und 4 fuer die Berechnung der Kapitalentschaedigung und Anlage 5 fuer die Berechnung der Rente.

1. KAPITALENTSCHAEDIGUNG

(a) Einkommensuebersicht

Aufgrund der Tabelle Anlage 1—Einkommensuebersicht—wird berechnet, wann eine nachhaltige ausreichende Lebensgrundlage erreicht ist. Hier ist eine Erhoegung der Saetze der Tabelle mit Wirkung vom 1. Januar 1961 erfolgt. Diese Erhoegung liegt zwischen 8—10%. Hieraus kann sich moeglicherweise eine Erhoegung der Kapitalentschaedigung ergeben, wenn bei Entscheidungen, die nach dem 1. Januar 1961 ergangen sind, das jetzige Einkommen unter den neuen Endziffern der Tabelle liegt.

(b) Erreichbare Dienstbeuege

Die Tabelle Anlage 4 ueber die erreichbaren Dienstbeuege ist dadurch geaendert, dass die Saetze vom 1. Juni 1960 bis 31. Dezember 1960 um etwa 7% und vom 1. Januar 1961 um weitere etwa 8% erhoegt sind. Hieraus kann sich eine Erhoegung der Kapitalentschaedigung bei Entscheidungen, die nach dem 31. Mai 1960 ergangen sind, dadurch ergeben, dass sich der Abzug des anrechenbaren Einkommens verringert.

2. RENTE

Bei Berechnung der Rente ist zu unterscheiden, ob eine Verdraengung aus einem selbstaendigen oder aus einem unselbstaendigen Beruf stattgefunden hat.

(a) Verdraengung aus einem selbstaendigen Beruf

Die Berechnung dieser Rente erfolgt nach der Tabelle Anlage 5, die feste Rentensaetze enthaelt. Diese Renten sind vom 1.6.1960 und vom 1.1.1961 erhoegt worden. Da sie sich unmittelbar aus der

Tabelle ablesen lassen, haben wir am Ende dieser Ausfuehrungen die Renten, die nach dem 31.5.1960 gelten, abgedruckt.

Die bisherigen monatlichen *Hoechstrenten* von DM 630.— sind in § 22a, 3. DV—BEG vom 1.6.1960 bis 31.12.1960 auf DM 660.— und ab 1.1.1961 auf DM 700.— erhoegt worden.

(b) Verdraengung aus einem unselbstaendigen Beruf

Die neue Verordnung sieht endlich auch eine Erhoegung der Renten bei Verdraengung aus einem unselbstaendigen Beruf vor. Die Berechnung der Rente erfolgt wie bisher in der Weise, dass die errechnete Kapitalentschaedigung durch eine bestimmte Ziffer dividiert wird. Diese Teilungszahl ist aber nunmehr mit Wirkung vom 1.1.1961 herabgesetzt worden, wodurch sich eine Erhoegung der Rente ergibt. § 33 Abs. 2, 3. DV—BEG, der die Teilungszahlen enthaelt, hat jetzt folgende Fassung:

Lebensaltersstufe	Teilungszahl	
	bis zum 31.12.1960	ab 1.1.1961
bis zum vollendeten 55. Lebensjahr ...	6	5,4
ab vollendetem 55. Lebensjahr ...	4	3,6

Fuer die Einreihung in die Lebensaltersstufe ist das Lebensalter des Verfolgten in dem Zeitpunkt massgebend, in dem die Voraussetzungen fuer den Anspruch auf Rente erfuellt waren. Die Voraussetzungen der Rente sind gegeben von dem Zeitpunkt ab, an dem der Antragsteller das 65.—bei Frauen das 60.—Lebensjahr vollendet hat oder von dem ab er mehr als 50% in seiner Erwerbsfaehigkeit beschaenkt ist.

Ebenso wie bei Verdraengung aus selbstaendigem Beruf sind die bisherigen monatlichen *Hoechstrenten* von DM 630.— vom 1.6.1960 bis 31.12.1960 auf DM 660.— und ab 1.1.1961 auf DM 700.— erhoegt worden (§ 33a, 3. DV—BEG).

Die Mindestrente fuer Verdraengung aus einem unselbstaendigen Beruf von DM 100.— ist nicht erhoegt worden.

Die Neufestsetzung der Renten auf Grund dieser Verordnung erfolgt von Amtswegen. Soweit eine Aenderung der Kapitalentschaedigung in Frage kommt, wird ein Antrag noetig sein, der aber an eine Frist nicht gebunden ist.

IV. Uebergangsvorschriften

Ueber die Rueckwirkung auf vor Erlass der Verordnung getroffene Regelungen ist in Artikel IV der Verordnung folgendes bestimmt :

(1) Die Unanfechtbarkeit oder die Rechtskraft einer vor Verkuendung dieser Verordnung ergangenen Entscheidung steht einer erneuten Entscheidung auf Grund dieser Verordnung nicht entgegen.

(2) Soweit vor Verkuendung dieser Verordnung Ansprueche von Berechtigten durch Bescheid oder durch rechtskraeftige gerichtliche Entscheidung vorbehaltlos festgesetzt worden sind, behaelt es hierbei zugunsten der Berechtigten sein Bewenden. Das gleiche gilt, soweit die Ansprueche vor Verkuendung dieser Verordnung durch unanfechtbaren Vergleich geregelt worden sind.

Es ist darauf hinzuweisen, dass sich der Absatz 1 nur auf Entschei-

dungen und nicht auf Vergleiche bezieht. Es ist die gleiche Fassung wie in den fruerehen Durchfuehrungsverordnungen, die dahin ausgelegt wird, dass sogenannte unechte Vergleiche, das heisst Vergleiche, die lediglich an Stelle einer Entscheidung getreten sind, wie Entscheidungen behandelt werden. Wenn in den Vergleichen die Anwendung zukuenftiger Aenderungen vorbehalten war, so muss die erfolgte Erhoehung beruecksichtigt werden. Wenn eine fruere Entscheidung oder ein Vergleich eine fuer den Antragsteller guenstigere Regelung als diese Durchfuehrungsverordnung trifft, so behaelt es hierbei sein Bewenden.

Monatliche Rente bei Verdraengung aus selbstaendigem Beruf

Lebensalter 1.10.1953.	Bis zum vollendeten 35. Lebensjahr	Bis zum vollendeten 45. Lebensjahr	Bis zum vollendeten 55. Lebensjahr	Ab vollendetem 55. Lebensjahr
Einfacher Dienst				
bis 31. 5.1960 ...	117	178	215	219
bis 31.12.1960 ...	126	190	230	234
ab 1. 1.1961 ...	136	206	248	253
Mittlerer Dienst				
bis 31. 5.1960 ...	143	240	296	311
bis 31.12.1960 ...	153	256	316	332
ab 1. 1.1961 ...	165	277	342	359
Gehobener Dienst				
bis 31. 5.1960 ...	194	346	456	488
bis 31.12.1960 ...	208	370	488	522
ab 1. 1.1961 ...	224	400	528	559
Hoeherer Dienst				
bis 31. 5.1960 ...	210	432	630	630
bis 31.12.1960 ...	225	458	660	660
ab 1. 1.1961 ...	243	490	700	700

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E. Kahn

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE GERMAN JEWS

The history of Jewish emancipation in Germany is closely linked with the struggles for German unity and constitutional government. The Jews had come to Central Europe in the wake of the Roman conquest and many of them settled along the Rhine. Spiritually mature through their religion and the experience of an old civilisation but remaining strangers and pariahs in the adopted country, without real protection by the German emperors and feudal lords, they became a welcome source of extortion and were cruelly persecuted in times of national difficulties. When the light of freedom dawned in the Age of Enlightenment and equal rights were granted to the inhabitants of most civilised states in Europe in the nineteenth century, the formal political liberation of the Jews became unavoidable and was given with many restrictions at first, but with great speed after Moses Mendelssohn's death. It had been virtually achieved in our time and the Jewish minority had a remarkable share in the national and cultural growth of the nation when, after a lost war and its aftermath, it was exterminated. Many ominous symptoms and setbacks had shown, a long time before this event, that there was something wrong with this evolution.

Everybody who is acquainted with the history of German Jewry knows this tragic story, but Dr. H. G. Adler, the well-known author of "Theresienstadt 1941-1945. Das Antlitz einer Zwangsgemeinschaft" has done a great service to the Jewish cause by bringing the truth about it "home" to many listeners of the Westdeutsche Rundfunk in 1959. They

will have heard about facts which they ought to have learnt a long time before and which they can now study in the form of a book*. H. G. Adler's publication is well-documented and reveals a thorough knowledge of the relevant literature and material. He bases his argument on some leading ideas which throw an interesting light upon the problems.

No Organic Process

An emancipation of the Jews in the Middle Ages was impossible because religious restrictions especially made it difficult for both sides. But why did it fail in the end once the conditions were favourable in the last and in this century? H. G. Adler finds that one of the reasons was the impatience shown by Germans and Jews after the limiting barriers had been removed with astonishing haste. The Germans expected a small group of the population to adapt themselves to their own national life—which was still in the making—within a few generations after it had been kept in separation, outlawed and held in contempt for many centuries. In spite of much goodwill shown by the more cultured German elements they wanted to get rid of a minority which seemed strange to them and filled them with a sense of guilt. With incomprehensible shortsightedness they did not take the trouble to let them grow organically into the new conditions. The consequence was that many Jews threw themselves into the new way of life with a hectic zeal that often bore excellent fruits but also showed a lack of balance, manifested by frequent conversions and an unproportionally high influx into the professions for which they were reproached again and again later on.

Another unfortunate fact was, according to H. G. Adler, that the emancipation coincided with the evolution of the German national state. The nationalism following the Wars of Liberation, the revolution of 1848 and the unification of Germany after 1871, was shared by many Jews who fought side by side with their new compatriots but it also became a hotbed of racial discrimination against them.

The practical application of political freedom came as a late experience to the Germans who had not gained the political wisdom of other European countries early enough. Otherwise—and that is another of H. G. Adler's theses—they would have granted complete constitutional rights, not only to their own people but also to the Jewish minority as such, not to individuals only. This helped the anti-Semites to make the Jews as a group the butt of their attacks. Bismarck pursued an ambiguous policy towards them which contained more hostile than progressive tendencies. He never saw eye to eye with this group, and the foundation of Stöcker's "Arbeiterpartei" in 1878 was useful to him to attain his political ends. His government probably stood behind the anti-Jews' radical advance in 1881 whose petition against the Jews gained 267,000 signatures. In the same year Germany interfered with the anti-Jewish policy of a backward state like Rumania when Bismarck deemed it expedient for his foreign politics to demand the emancipation of their Jews.

If the liberation of the Jews was precipitate although the steps to their emancipation were often retarded in a petty way in some German

states—there existed 35 different laws for them in Prussia in 1816, and Mecklenburg-Schwerin reintroduced the "Schutzjudentum" in 1851 until it was abolished in 1869—there were a number of missed opportunities on the part of Germany which turned out to her own disadvantage. H. G. Adler points out that, in spite of Zunz's efforts to get the study of Jewish learning incorporated in the universities, chairs for Judaistics were not established in Germany until Hitler was defeated. The author devotes a whole chapter to the appeal which German culture had for the Jews in the East, especially in Poland. The use of Yiddish enabled them to understand more easily works such as those by Schiller and the humanitarian philosophy of German idealism was welcomed there with enthusiasm. On the day of his Barmitzvah Martin Buber spoke about Schiller instead of commenting on a Hebrew text. But even under the Weimar Republic, called the "Jewish paradise", apart from other excesses, a great number of Eastern immigrants were expelled from German soil. Many similar chances to win friends were lost by German shortsightedness, and Mr. Adler rightly says that not the Jews but anti-Semitism deprived Germany of her position as a world power. It had a bad effect upon other countries and spoilt the possibility of an Austrian Anschluss before the Nazis came to power.

Struggle Against Hatred

Jewish emancipation struggled without success against "a hatred of abysmally irrational depth which used very rational methods", to quote from H. G. Adler's book. A humanist like Dohm emphasised in vain the Jews' loyalty to the state and adherence to laws. Eduard von Simson (who was baptised) and many other Jews stood in the front ranks of the progressive members of the National Assembly in 1848. Men like Lasker, Bamberger, Laband, helped towards the preparation and achievement of the Second Empire and a modern legislation. It was all to no purpose. The Liberal Eugen Richter had warned the nation against "rousing the sleeping brute". Herzl saw very early that the Jews would assimilate themselves if "left alone", but he also knew that it was too late for this and that "the emancipation of the Jews was already devalued before it was revoked" by the Nazis, as the author of our book aptly puts it. This realisation probably causes H. G. Adler to frequently use the biological term "symbiosis" for the never accomplished integration of Germans and Jews.

German unwillingness to accept the minority as a group however helped towards the foundation of the State of Israel, and even the final catastrophe, as H. G. Adler points out, does not refute the possibility of an assimilation of those who want to adapt themselves in a dignified way to the rest of the nation in whose midst they choose to live. During the First World War, the philosopher Hermann Cohen, a professing Jew, spoke of the religious importance of German civilisation and its effect throughout the whole world. H. G. Adler, in contrast to the words of this over-zealous German patriot, concludes his book with an appeal to both Germans and Jews for a contribution to the higher ideals of mankind through combining the spirit of German Jewry, as embodied in the work of Leo Baeck and Martin Buber, with the best elements of German idealism. This challenge comes very late after the Germans have betrayed their own spiritual mission by following false prophets. It is never too late to realise "the inseparable propriety of time, which is ever more and more to disclose the truth" (Francis Bacon).

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* H. G. Adler: Die Juden in Deutschland.—Von der Aufklärung bis zum Nationalsozialismus. Kösel-Verlag München, 1960. Leinen DM. 8.80, Kartoniert DM. 6.80.

W. Sternfeld

TRIBUTE TO TWO WRITERS

—GERMAN AWARD FOR RICHARD FRIEDENTHAL

On the occasion of his 65th birthday, Dr. Richard Friedenthal, the initiator and editor of the first *Knaur Lexikon*, now living in London, has been awarded the Large Cross of Merit of the Federal Republic by President Luebke.

Richard Friedenthal, for many years Stefan Zweig's closest friend and also his executor, first came to public notice as a lyricist and novelist in the years following World War I. He achieved his first great success in 1928 with his novel "Das Erbe des Kolumbus", followed a year later by his novel on Cortez, "Der Eroberer" (both Insel-Verlag). Soon afterwards Dr. Friedenthal was commissioned by the publishing firm of Knaur to edit a reliable encyclopedia. He was successful in securing the collaboration of 70 scholars with a very wide range of subjects, and in less than two years surprised the public with a work, the like of which had been hitherto unknown in Germany or any other European country: a reference dictionary comprising 35,000 titles, 2,600 illustrations, and 1,875 pages, for the sensational price of RM 2.85. Within a few weeks the "little" "Knaur" had become a best-seller, with a turnover of more than a million copies inside 18 months. Friedenthal's book has since become the model for a dozen similar works in all parts of the world; none of them, however, can compare in accuracy with his "Knaur".

In 1938 Dr. Richard Friedenthal was faced with the necessity to emigrate. He found asylum in England, where in 1941 he was elected to the Board of the "German Exiles' PEN" (founded 1934), first as Secretary, and later as President. To him is mainly due the credit of having then facilitated the reunification in one group of the emigrant German writers, who in the meantime had been driven from their countries of asylum on the Continent and scattered all over the globe. Equally great was his merit in resuscitating a PEN centre on German soil. When he was invited to assume the directorship of the Droemer publishing house in Munich for several years, it was a foregone conclusion that this new "German PEN Club" should elect on its Board Dr. Richard Friedenthal, as the man who knew most about the "Authors' Internationale". Domiciled again today in London, Dr. Friedenthal is Vice-President of the PEN Centre in the Federal Republic and simultaneously its representative in the "Internationale".

Dr. Friedenthal has come to the fore again in recent years with several books, among them two publications by R. Piper: "Die Welt in der Nusschale", which depicts the life of refugees in an internment camp in the Isle of Man, and "Die Party bei Herrn Trokaido"; a picture biography of Leonardo da Vinci, which also appeared in English; lastly, an extensive work on London.

On the anniversary of his birthday we congratulate the recipient of this well-deserved honour and wish him many more years of literary successes.

WILLY HAAS 70

On June 7, Willy Haas, founder-editor of the *Literarische Welt*, which appeared from 1925 to 1933, attained his 70th year.

Born in Prague, Haas belonged, from his youth onwards, to the circle of German-speaking authors which has since become well known as the "Prager Kreis," and included, besides himself, in particular Franz Werfel, Franz Kafka, Paul Kornfeld, and Max Brod. He had close ties of friendship with Werfel, Kornfeld, and Ernst Deutsch, and has held Hugo von Hofmannsthal in very special veneration all his life.

Having completed his studies in literature and

law at the "Karl-Universitaet", Willy Haas became a reader for the publishers Kurt Wolff shortly before the outbreak of the First World War, which brought this activity to a premature finish. Haas became an officer in the Austro-Hungarian Army. On his discharge from service he returned to Germany. His early dreams of becoming a teacher or professor unrealised, he found his way on to the paper *Filmkurier*, where he was occupied at first with scissors and a pot of paste. At his own suggestion his chief, Dr. Frankfurter, tried him out as a critic. Thus he made his entry into the profession for which he had a real vocation: criticism of literature, stage and film. He wrote several scripts, including one for the film "Die freudlose Gasse," which gave Greta Garbo her first big part.

In association with Ernst Rowohlt, whose acquaintance Haas had already made while reading for Kurt Wolff, he founded in 1925 the *Literarische Welt*, which in a short time became the leading paper for German intellectuals. Almost every writer of note in the 'twenties collaborated on it: Thomas and Heinrich Mann, Hermann Hesse, Alfred Doebelin, Robert Musil, Gottfried Benn, Hugo von Hofmannsthal, Rudolf Borchardt, and all the friends of the Prague group. By this activity he laid the foundations of his present reputation as the "grand old man" of contemporary literary history.

In 1933 Haas, like most of his colleagues, was forced to leave Germany. He went back to his home-town of Prague, where he tried in the most difficult circumstances to find literary work. The occupation in 1939 of his homeland forced him to emigrate a second time, and for seven years he scripted for films in India, where a friend of his youth had offered him a refuge. In 1949 he returned via England to Germany. Today he is making his mark as the chief critic for literature, theatre, and films on the daily, *Die Welt*.

A thinker with ideals, a kindly, refined person in spite of his scepticism and melancholy bent, Haas has preserved intact his sense of humour through the many attacks to which he has been subjected in recent years.

His recollections of a lifetime, written down in 1956, make a thick book, which he has called "Literarische Welt," after the title of his periodical.

On the occasion of his anniversary we wish him further literary successes in the years to come and a continuance of the vigour and freshness that are characteristic of him.

DISTINCTION FOR DOCTOR

The paediatrician Professor Dr. Siegfried Rosenbaum (Tel Aviv) was awarded the Paracelsus Medal of the Association of German Doctors. The decision was taken at the Association's Conference in Wiesbaden in recognition of Prof. Rosenbaum's signal services as an academic teacher of German students before 1933. The President, Dr. Ernst Fromm, stated: "In his person we want to honour all those doctors who were tormented and expelled by a régime of terror and the barbarity of our people's past tragic epoch."

ARCHITECT'S SUCCESS

In the competition for the design of the new library at Trinity College, Dublin, the first prize of £1,500 was awarded to Mr. Paul Koralek, a former Austrian of British nationality who is now working in New York. Mr. Koralek is only 28 years old. The winner of the second prize was an Israeli architect, Mr. Al Mansfeld of Haifa.

Old Acquaintances

Home News: Milo Sperber produced successfully Arthur Miller's "Crucible" at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art.—Michael Hamburger and Babette Deutsch translated Gottfried Benn's "Primal Vision" published by The Bodley Head here.—Bert Brecht's "The Visions of Simone Machard", with music by Hanns Eisler, was produced at the Unity Theatre.—Marianne Walla appears in the TV production of Louis Golding's "Magnolia Street".

Germany: Mary Wigman will do the choreography for the opening of Berlin's "Deutsches Opernhaus" with Gluck's "Orpheus and Eurydike", produced by G. R. Sellner.—Harry Buckwitz of Frankfurt will star Grete Mosheim in "Besuch einer alten Dame".—Valeska Gert has opened her "Ziegenstall" nightclub in Kampen on Sylt again.—Ernst Deutsch will appear in Berlin again, after an absence of several years, to play Hauptmann's "Vor Sonnenuntergang".—Hildegard Knef will be seen in Odets' "Golden Boy" on TV.—Lilli Palmer and her husband, Carlos Thompson, are starring in "Frau Cheney's Ende."

Vienna: Lindtberg will direct Karl Kraus's "Letzten Tage der Menschheit" in an adaptation by Heinrich Fischer at the "Burg".—Theo Lingens will act in Roussin's "Schule der Ehe" at "Josefstadt".—Wolfgeange Liebeneiner has produced Grillparzer's "Libussa" at the "Volks-theater".—Joseph Gluecksmann directed "Die Zwölf Geschworenen" with Robert Lindner and Hans Thimig.—W. Dueggelin has produced Camus's "Caligula" with Blanche Aubry and Boy Gobert at the "Akademie-Theater".—R. Steinboeck has produced Molnar's "Schwan" with Aglaja Schmid, Adrienne Gessner and Gusti Wolf.—Attila Hoerbiger received the "Ehrenring" of the city of Vienna on his 40th stage anniversary.

News from Everywhere: Robert Gilbert is adapting "My Fair Lady" for German production at Berlin's "Theater des Westens".—Karl Otten, who now lives in Locarno, will edit Albert Ehrenstein's collected works.—In Berlin, Billy Wilder has started directing his new picture "Eins, zwei, drei", based on Molnar's play, with Horst Buchholtz, James Cagney, Leon Askin and Lieselotte Pulver; Peter Capell is coaching the German actors.—Fritz Rotter is writing a libretto for Mischa Spolianski's new musical in Ascona.—Kurt Hirschfeld directed Hauptmann's "Fuhrmann Henschel", with Walter Richter and Barbara Ruetting, at Zurich's "Schauspielhaus".

Milestones: Heinz Goldberg who, with H. J. Rehfish, was once director of Berlin's "Volks-theater", is seventy. He wrote the script of "Letzte Liebe", the last German film starring Albert Bassermann. After having lived in London, he settled in Munich a few years ago.—Walter Felsenstein, outstanding producer of opera and director of East-German "Komische Oper" in Berlin, is sixty.—Austrian-born playwright Fritz Hochwaelder, whose "Heiliges Experiment" and "Public Prosecutor" were such successes a few years ago, is fifty; he survived the Nazi régime in Switzerland.—Fritz Rasp, the popular German actor, is seventy.

Obituary: The Hungarian writer Louis de Wohl has died in Lucerne at the age of 59; he started his career by writing thrillers in Berlin. He was also an astrologer, and the British Government, knowing that Hitler consulted the horoscope before taking important decisions, made use of his experience during the war. More recently, he published best-selling religious novels.—Sixty-five-year-old Paul von Zsolnay recently died in Vienna, where he made his home after surviving Hitler and the war in London; he will be remembered as publisher of Franz Werfel, Frank Thiess and Graham Greene.—Actor Hugo Werner-Kahle has died aged 78.—Curt J. Braun, the author of many successful German films, has died in Munich.—Seventy-two-year-old Egon Brosig, comedian of operettas, has died in Berlin.

PEM

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THE KILLING OF HEYDRICH

The almost incredible news in 1942, when the days of war seemed at their darkest, that the Reichsprotektor of Bohemia and Moravia, S.S. General Heydrich, had been killed, was soon overshadowed by the tragedy of Lidice, by the orgy of revenge and reprisal with which Hitler and Himmler made innocent people pay for the deed. We heard next to nothing about the men who killed Heydrich, the way in which he died, and the fate of his executioners. Now Alan Burgess, author of "The Small Woman" (which was made into the film, "The Inn of the Sixth Happiness") and of many B.B.C. features, has traced the events of 18 years ago in his new book, "Seven Men at Daybreak" (Evans Brothers, London, 18/-). Burgess carried out his research on the spot, helped—though, one gathers, not too enthusiastically—by the Czechoslovak Ministry of Information.

The reason for this reluctance was that the two principal actors in the drama, the young Czechs Jan Kubis and Josef Gabchik, had been trained for their task in Britain, and parachuted down into their native country from a British plane. Kubis had a very special, personal reason for volunteering for the job; that reason was branded on his buttocks in the form of seven small swastikas. He had been caught by the Nazis in 1939 as a member of a resistance group, and marked for life in that way which his torturers probably believed to be a supreme example of Hitlerian humour. His comrades, however, got him out and across the Polish border.

The Allied Intelligence Services in London decided that a successful attempt on Heydrich would be of very great value. Neurath had resigned from the post of Reichsprotektor; he had failed completely in getting the Czechs to cooperate with the Nazis. The brutal ex-sailor and ex-pilot Reinhard Heydrich from Halle, Himmler's henchman, seemed to be just the right type to line up Bohemia and Moravia behind the German war effort with executions, hunger, deportations and all the rest of the Nazi arsenal's weapons of pressure against an unwilling population. Burgess believes that he would have succeeded had he had more time. He also says "there is little doubt that he was one quarter Jewish. . . . The fundamental irony behind this fact is even more remarkable when one considers that he was undoubtedly the greatest persecutor of Jews in all history; the extermination machinery he set up being mainly responsible in the fulness of time for the deaths of some six million victims".

That the plot succeeded at all was almost a miracle, due to the incredible courage and stamina of Kubis and Gabchik. Planning was far from thorough; security was faulty; and two of the group of men who were to help the parachutists turned traitor. Yet on the morning of May 27, 1942, in the Prague suburb of Holeschowitz, with a tramway terminal as its unexciting setting, there took place a battle which must rank as one of the most dramatic in history, although only a handful of men took part in it.

Jan Kubis and Josef Gabchik, who had been informed that Heydrich would pass through that square in his car, arrived with their bicycles. Some other men of the Resistance took up their positions in the neighbouring streets. Under their coats, in

their pockets they all carried arms. Signalling was to be done by a mirror reflecting the sunlight. The bicycles rested against the trees for a quick getaway.

By an unlucky coincidence, Heydrich's car appeared at the entrance to the square just as a No. 3 tram pulled up; any second, unsuspecting passengers would begin to alight. Gabchik ripped his sub-machine-gun from under his coat as the car passed him. The gun jammed. Heydrich and his driver saw him. The car braked—it was the driver's fatal mistake. It passed Jan Kubis at slow speed.

He took a hand grenade from his pocket, ran after the Mercedes, and threw it in the open back of the car. It ripped a hole in the seat and smashed the windows of the approaching tram-car. At first sight, neither Heydrich nor the driver seemed to be injured. They grabbed their revolvers and began to shoot. Kubis ran for his bicycle. By now, the tramway passengers were alighting. There were people everywhere. Kubis took his revolver out and began to shoot his way out. Other shots came from the car. The people flung themselves to the ground. The driver of the Mercedes ran after Kubis, revolver in hand. Heydrich himself went for Gabchik, who dropped his useless machine-gun and jerked out his revolver. The two men engaged in a running fight with their revolvers, over the heads of the prostrate crowd, almost like in a Western film.

Suddenly Heydrich's magazine was empty. The driver, seeing that he could not catch up with Kubis, joined his master, who told him to run after Gabchik, who found shelter behind a butcher's counter. From there, he shot Heydrich's driver and escaped. Kubis, too, got away in the confusion, convinced that the attempt had failed.

He was wrong. His grenade had wounded Heydrich fatally. It took the S.S. General ten days to die, "as painfully and as slowly as many of his victims had died", writes Burgess. "The bursting grenade had exploded fine splinters of steel, horsehair and material from the seat covers upwards. They had penetrated deeply into the spleen and lumbar region of Heydrich's back. Blood poisoning set in. . . . No penance could save him now."

The whole machinery of the Nazi military might was set in motion to track down Kubis and Gabchik. S.S. men and Gestapo had to deliver them another battle, in which the Nazis suffered heavy losses, in a church in Resslova Street. Down there, in the crypt, the two men and their comrades died a hero's death.

EGON LARSEN.

PRISONER IN BUCHENWALD

The English edition of Poller's personal experiences as a political prisoner at Buchenwald concentration camp in the years 1938-40, which was first published in Germany in 1946 has now appeared.* This reviewer spent several years at Dachau and Buchenwald and met Poller at the latter camp. He can state from his own experiences that Poller's book ranks beside Eugen Kogon's "S.S.-State" in giving the best factual account on Gestapo and concentration camp methods which has so far been published.

In his capacity as a medical clerk to the S.S. camp doctor, Poller had a unique opportunity to see more deeply than most other prisoners into the devilish principles by which the Gestapo carried out their vile rule.

One will look in vain for descriptions of gas chambers and mass exterminations in this book, for Poller was released in 1940; but all the fundamental features of Nazi depravity, from Hitler's infamous Potempa telegram of 1932 to the gas chambers of Auschwitz, are clearly evident to those who came under the heels of the Gestapo. What happened from 1941 to the end of the war, was a steady intensification of gross inhumanity. Medical experiments and systematic genocide, as this book reveals, were practised in concentration camps long before they became known to the world at large.

Poller preserves for history's judgment the last

* Walter Poller: Medical Block, Buchenwald. Souvenir Press Ltd. 21s.

tragic stages in the lives of a number of well-known personalities, both Jews and non-Jews, whose fight for freedom and humanity ended with the collapse of the Weimar State; to name only two, Ernst Heilmann and Vicar Paul Schneider.

Poller, from the beginning an active member of Germany's anti-Nazi movement, also proves convincingly to his readers that at no time did the Nazis succeed in extinguishing that little flame, the eternal burning hope which there is in mankind to help others in distress, irrespective of race and religion, to strive for decency in human relationships, and for a better humanity. This book, dedicated "To the Dead, to the Living", is strongly recommended by this reviewer.

DR. H. D. FELDHEIM.

LEST WE FORGET

Inspired by the injunction of the German poet Klabund, "Germany, you must neither forget the murdered nor their murderers!" Gerhard Schoenberger, a German writer of the young generation, has compiled a dreadful indictment of the twelve barbaric years of Nazi racial lunacy.* Starting with extracts from the vilest passages of the *Stürmer* and quotations from the Nuremberg laws, which formed the "legal" basis of all that happened afterwards, this timely book demonstrates with 196 original pictures the ghastly history of anti-Jewish persecution from the boycott days of April, 1933, to the "final solution" of Auschwitz and Treblinka. The book has come into being by the close co-operation of this young German author with archives and institutes in London and Prague, Amsterdam and Auschwitz, Munich and Warsaw.

These 196 pictures—taken partly from Nazi archives after the liberation, partly from Nazi soldiers killed or imprisoned during the war and partly just out of official Nazi publications and newspapers—show the victims photographed by their murderers. To quote Schoenberger: "The human beings portrayed here were murdered unless saved by extraordinary luck". The victims shown in this book might have been your father or my sister, your child or my brother. The pictures of these tortured creatures haunt us long after we have finished reading this historical document. "Only their persecutors are still alive unless they met with extraordinary misfortune", the laughing and grinning S.S. brutes, the barbaric Nazi killers and torturers, the little men of the Nazi machine who did the dirty work expected of them by their masters with glee and enthusiasm.

But "no picture exists sufficiently characterising the big men, the theoreticians and organisers, the propagandists and big shareholders of racial lunacy. They remained at their writing-desk and were not seen where their plans were put into operation". Some of the worst of these men were tried and punished after the war. Others, many others, are in receipt of large pensions, the Schlegelbergers, Lautzs, etc., others are still sitting at their writing-desks: Dr. Otto Ambros, former member of the executive of I. G. Farben, reported to the management of his firm on the 12th April, 1941, as quoted in this book, "On the occasion of a dinner given to us by the management of the Concentration Camp (Auschwitz) we have settled all measures concerning the use of the really excellent organisation of the Camp for the benefit of the Buna works". He lives now in Mannheim and is a member of the Aufsichtsrat of four leading West German enterprises. Oberingenieur Max Faust of I. G. Farben, whose picture showing him explaining to Himmler the industrial plant of his firm at Auschwitz extermination camp is reprinted in Schoenberger's book, now lives as a consulting engineer at Ludwigshafen.

In this moving and terrifying book which calls for an English translation as soon as possible Schoenberger as a German rightly says: "We do not escape the past by pushing it out of our memory. Only by analysing it and by learning the lessons of these years can we free ourselves from the heritage of Hitler's barbarism. Politics are not an inescapable fate. They are made by human beings and can be changed by human beings".

F. HELLENDALL.

* Gerhard Schoenberger: Der gelbe Stern; Die Judenverfolgung in Europa 1933 bis 1945. Rütten & Loening Verlag, Hamburg.

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Gabriele Tergit

EIN TROESLICHES BUCH

Kasimir Edschmid hat ein Tagebuch 1959/60 bei Desch veröffentlicht, Erinnerungen eines im deutschen Kulturkreis Geborenen* mit vielen Ausblicken auf Französisch-Italienisches, von dem wir mit unserer englisch gefirnissten Bildung wenig wissen, mit Ausblicken auf Sport, Politik, Wirtschaft, Wissenschaft und Cocktails. Es ist das Tagebuch eines, dessen Bücher verbrannt wurden und der trotzdem "drin" blieb, für uns Juden schon allein deshalb wichtig, weil es eines der ganz wenigen deutschen Bücher ist, das wirklich frei von allen "Fremdgefühlen" ist: "Der profunde Antisemitismus bei den Deutschen ist unverständlich. Sogar ein so humaner Mann wie Wilhelm von Humboldt schrieb einmal als er hörte Varnhagen habe 'die kleine Levy' geheiratet: 'So kann sie noch einmal Gesandtenfrau und Excellenz werden. Es ist nichts, was die Juden nicht erreichen'. Diese bis zum Mord gehende Ranküne ist mir in ihren Untergründen unbegreiflich". Trotzdem ich gegen jede Art von Rassismus bin, muss doch gesagt werden, dass Edschmid Wurzeln im Elsass hat: "... die Schlachtfelder von Weissenburg, wohin mich als Knaben meine Onkel geführt haben, die auf französischer Seite Offiziere gewesen sind (ihre Kinder kämpften 1914 auf der deutschen Front und deren Kinder im 2. Weltkrieg bei de Gaulle)".

Edschmid war eben nicht Corpsstudent z.B. in Greifswald, sondern studierte an der Sorbonne, wo er "Unverlierbares aus der Welt der Humanität und der Lehre von den Rechten und der Würde des Menschen ins Leben mitnahm". Ein Mittelmeermensch gegen die Barbaren. Was er von Juden und Deutschen schreibt, sollte von uns allen gelesen werden. Da ist Isolde Kurz, die 1945 nach einem Leben in Florenz, 91 jährig, starb. Sie hatte grosses Mitleid mit den in Deutschland gequälten Juden und Edschmid berichtet ein Gespräch mit ihr:

"Sie werden doch nicht als Mexikaner zurückkehren?"

"Wer?"

"Die Juden."

"Wieso?"

"Mit mexikanischen Pässen."

"Die Juden taten ihr leid, aber sie wollte nicht, dass sie (mit mexikanischen Pässen) zurückkehrten. Wer dem Rätsel des deutschen Antisemitismus nachgehen will, muss zuerst dem Rätsel der deutschen Seele nachgehen, die oft das eine will aber auch das andere."

Derartige kostbare Beispiele gibt es mehr von heute und gestern. Wer von uns wusste, dass "wenn ein Jude den Kleistpreis erhielt, die Familie von Kleist erklären liess, es sei nicht mit ihrem Einverständnis geschehen, und sie habe mit der Kleist-Gesellschaft (die das Andenken ihres grossen Ahnen pflegte) nichts zu tun"? Oder:

"Wie sehen Juden eigentlich aus? fragt die Fünfzehnjährige und als man ihr sagt, sie habe schon viele im Elternhaus gesehen, glaubt sie das nicht."

"Antisemitismus in einem Land, in dem es keine Juden gibt, ist wie Einbruch in eine Ruine, ist Schwachsinn", schreibt Edschmid. Er zitiert—

mit Recht—seine Rede in der Paulskirche beim PEN-Kongress in Frankfurt, 1959: "Mes amis, nous n'avons pas de droit d'oublier. Wir haben nicht das Recht zu vergessen, keinen Tag und keine Stunde." Er sagte den Delegierten von fünfzig Ländern, dass die kulturelle Wichtigkeit von Frankfurt das Werk der jüdischen Bourgeoisie gewesen ist. Und das Echo dieses prachtvollen Bekenntnisses in der deutschen Presse? Edschmid teilt es mit. Nur zwei, Karsch im "Tagesspiegel" und Korn in der "Frankfurter Allgemeinen Zeitung" erwähnten, dass er von Juden gesprochen. In den Hunderten von andern Kongressberichten wurde es schamhaft verschwiegen. Der Widerstand der stumpfen deutschen Welt!

Und was Edschmid für Juden ausgräbt! 1933 antwortete er auf eine Umfrage der "Literarischen Welt" (Willy Haas war schon nicht mehr da) nach dem schönsten Buch: "Ernst Kantorowicz, Friedrich II." Man antwortete, dies passe nicht in den Rahmen der Zeitschrift, und Edschmid teilt mit, dass Kantorowicz das Eisenerne Kreuz

erster Klasse besass und—Mitschüler in einem Freikorps war. Edschmid schlug nun der "Literarischen Welt" "Caput Nili" von Richard Kandt vor. Auch Kandt hiess Kantorowicz, ein Jude, der, zwischen 1897 und 1907, für den deutschen Einfluss in Ostafrika arbeitete, zeitweise sogar Gouverneur von Ruanda war. Die zwei Juden, Richard Kandt und Emin Pascha, halfen den Eingeborenen gegen die Araber, die Sklavenhändler, die sie ausraubten. Er berichtet von Dr. Benno Geiger, gebürtig in Rodaun, "bekannt in Venedig wie der Colleoni", Uebersetzer Petrarikas und Dantes ins Deutsche. In dem K.Z.—einem italienischen—übersetzte er die Hölle, ein Enzyklopädist, der 1959, siebenundsiebzigjährig, die erste literarische Anerkennung, den Uebersetzerpreis der deutschen Akademie in Höhe von 3000 Mark bekam.

Es wäre natürlich ganz falsch zu glauben, dass Edschmid's Tagebuch hauptsächlich von Juden handelt, aber er ist weiter von ihrem Schicksal beunruhigt, er denkt an sie, er schreibt es sich von der Seele ohne jede Hemmung, sein Urteil ist niemals schief wie sonst doch fast immer. Er wird zornig in Worms im Gedenken daran, dass die Synagoge schon stand als Konrad II. in Rom, im Beisein des englischen und dänischen Königs, zum Kaiser gekrönt wurde, er wird bewegt in London 1952 im Club 1943: "Es war herzzerreissend, wer hier alles sass."

Mutige und Opportunisten

Wir erfahren unendliche viele Einzelheiten aus diesen Jahren—und wie schrieb ein Grosser? "Gott ist im Detail". Wir erfahren, dass Hans Purrmann, Käthe Kollwitz, Kardorff, Klein-Diebold, Karl Scheffler und Sauerbruch mit einem seiner Söhne, der Beerdigung Max Liebermanns 1935 beiwohnten "ohne Furcht dies Verbrechen bezahlen zu müssen", dass Stefan George emigrierte und nach der Grenzüberschreitung mitten auf dem Bodensee sagte: "Es ist mir leichter ums Herz", dass Berthold, der Bruder von Klaus Stauffenberg, dem Attentäter des 20. Juni 1944, von George schon in den zwanziger Jahren zum Nacherben bestimmt war, "dass aus Georges Hand Männer hervorgingen, die bereit waren, sich für die Freiheit zu opfern, ist erschütternd genug"—dass ein ehemaliges Mitglied des Georgekreises, Schüler, später Antisemit, das Hakenkreuz dem Georgekreis und später—bei einem Vortrag in der Villa Bruckmann—Hitler zuführte, oder dass Wolfskehl, um beim Georgekreis zu bleiben, der aus einer grossen Villa mit Park in Darmstadt stammte, "eine Antwort auf Romain Rollands Aufruf für die Unabhängigkeit des Geistes gab, die reiner Nationalismus" war, deutscher natürlich. Ach, wie kompliziert ist alles, wie wenig schwarz oder weiss, wie sehr entzieht es sich dem wertenden Urteil. Wolfskehl kam schliesslich zum Bewusstsein seines Judentums, und seine Briefe aus Neuseeland ("Zehn Jahre Exil 1938/48") nennt Edschmid "ausserordentliche Manifestationen". Wir hören, dass Paul Morand Vichy-Diplomat war, dass Farouk von Aegypten einen Pass von Monaco erhalten hat, "was Tausenden von Flüchtlingen des Krieges verwehrt worden war", dass Clelia Garibaldi, die überlebende Tochter Garibaldi's, 1936 an Deutschland rührte: "Wagner und Hitler".

Edschmid kränken die echten Ungerechtigkeiten der Welt, die unpopulären, nicht die für die Demonstrationen organisiert werden: dass Peary mit globalem Feuerwerk 1909 dafür geehrt wurde, dass er gegen den Nordpol vorsties, während Cook, der 1908 fast allein den Nordpol erreicht hatte, als Betrüger und Geisteskranker diffamiert wurde, oder dass die gegenständliche Malerei, selbst Kokoschka's, verschwiegen wird und nur die abstrakten Maler "in richtigen Heerhaufen offeriert werden. Wo bleibt die Ehrlichkeit?"

Edschmid bedauert, was viele Antinazis in Deutschland bedauern, dass die Alliierten 1945 die Revolution hinderten, die in Frankreich stattfand: 6000 Franzosen wurden wegen Verbrechen gegen die Widerstandskämpfer vom Maquis getötet, 4000 noch einmal in Vergeltungsaktionen. Alle ohne Prozess. Auf dem Prozesswege wurden

800 zum Tode verurteilt. "Alles bescheiden im Verhältnis zu den Verbrechen der Kollaborateure". Und er spricht auch mehrfach in diesem schönen Buch über die geistige Bewegung, die am 20. Februar 1909 mit dem Manifest "Futurismo" von Marinetti im "Figaro" begann. Resolutionen wurden gefasst gegen "Harmonie" und "den guten Geschmack", für den universellen Dynamismus in der Malerei. Marinetti hielt Rennautos für berauscher als die Nike von Samothrake, er forderte auf "gefährlich zu leben, Museen und Bibliotheken zu zerstören". Er verlangte, dass man den Krieg liebe, "die einzige Hygiene der Welt". Marinetti hat zuletzt den Krieg der Faschisten gegen die Abessinier, mit eingestreutem Sirenengeheul und Maschinengewehrsalven, gepriesen, aber die Bilder der Futuristen sind heute jedes ein Vermögen wert.

Nur einmal ruft Edschmid den Glanz zurück, der über dem Expressionismus lag, bevor der gewaltige Aenderungswunsch nur zu Folter und Mord im blutgetränkten Boden der deutschen Konzentrationslager, im italienischen Faschismus, in den Zwangsarbeitslagern der russischen Arktis, führte. Er zitiert "In Memoriam", das er für den Dichter Stadler schrieb, der im ersten Weltkrieg fiel:

"Als wir Abschied nahmen, damals auf der Gartentreppe seines Hauses, brach Blau des Himmels in alle Fenster. Wolkenwimpel lagen im Weiten endlos. Täubender Sommer schwoll glänzend gegen das Haus."

"Sie werden mir oft nach Kanada schreiben?"

Ich nickte.

Wir sehen uns an. Wir geben uns die Hand. Doch wie wenig Gegenwart lag auf seinen Lidern."

"Es war der Aufbruch einer neuen, mit sehr unterschiedlichen Aussagen und Formen sich äussernden Generation. Eine revolutionäre Generation. Auf lange wohl."

Es war unsere Generation, die der zwischen 1890 und 1900 Geborenen.

ANOTHER BOOK BY Yael DAYAN

No one who has ever been in Israel can forget Nahalal, the beautifully situated old settlement with its circular lay-out and self-confident, hospitable inhabitants, the veterans of the Yishuv. There in 1939 was born the much-discussed Yael Dayan, who has already presented to the American and English public a best-seller written in English ("New Face in the Mirror") and has now written a second book which in my opinion is much more profound. Under the somewhat puzzling title "Envy the Frightened" she tackles one of the main problems of the new Israel. She juxtaposes the Jews, whose faith was once the basis of their existence, and the Israelis, who have substituted for their faith the country to which all their strength is dedicated. Even the synagogue in the new settlement of "Beit-On" has lost both name and meaning. It has become the "pink house", where a few old fools, still living in the past, gather on Sabbath mornings. Once when little Simson's parents had sent him to the lake to bathe, he crept in there secretly with his old friend Lamech, shoemaker and dreamer, and both were severely scolded and jeered at by his parents.

The book sets out to depict the gradual manifestation of the harmful effects of the new education built up on physical strength alone. "I have married a stone", says Elli, the young immigrant who has fallen in love with the sturdy Simson; and when she is expecting her child, she flees from her callous husband to the helpless Gideon, who has learned to feel and dream because of a crippling wound.

Yael Dayan wrote this book in Greece, where she spends several months every year. Perhaps that background lent her the necessary detachment to bring out more strongly the contrast between fighters and thinkers. Both are needed by the State of Israel if, as the old song of the Chaluzim runs, men are not only to be constructive but to be edified as well. And that is what we all wish and work for.

BERTHA BADT-STRAUSS

* Yael Dayan: *Envy the Frightened*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson. 13/6.

* Kasimir Edschmid: *Tagebuch 1959/60*. Desch Verlag, München. DM. 18.50.

JUBILAEUM DER KAISER-WILHELM GESELLSCHAFT

Erinnerung an juedische Wissenschaftler

"In den Jahren nach 1933 bewährte sich erneut die starke Distanz der Gesellschaft vom Staat, wenn natürlich auch sie schliesslich den Verlust namhafter deutscher Gelehrter hat beklagen müssen". So heisst es kommentarlos in einer im offiziellen "Bulletin des Presse- und Informationsamtes der Bundesregierung" veröffentlichten Uebersicht "50 Jahre Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gesellschaft" — möglicherweise in der Annahme, der Leser werde schon erkennen, was oder wer gemeint sei. Anlass zu dieser zusammenfassenden Darstellung bot die 50. Wiederkehr des 11. Januar 1911, an dem die konstituierende Versammlung der Gesellschaft stattfand. Zu den mit der Gründung betrauten Persönlichkeiten gehörte, wie im "Bulletin" hervorgehoben wird, auch der Berliner Bankier Franz von Mendelssohn.

In der Zeit der Gründung der Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institute lebten, forschten und lehrten in Deutschland zahlreiche, mit dem Wissenschaftsbetrieb eng verbundene jüdische Naturwissenschaftler. Sie waren anerkannt, Manche von ihnen hatten den Nobelpreis erhalten. Sie wurden in den Kreis derer einbezogen, denen man, unter Befreiung von ihren akademischen Lehrverpflichtungen, wie es den Grundsätzen der Gesellschaft entsprach, Arbeits- und Forschungsstätten zur Verfügung stellte. Und Anfang 1933, als der Antisemitismus Staatsprinzip geworden war, wurden sie alle schlagartig aus ihren Forschungsstätten entfernt. Zu ihnen gehörten die Träger bekannter Namen wie Albert Einstein (Direktor des Instituts für Physik), Carl Neuberger (1956 in New York gestorben) als Direktor des Instituts für Biochemie und experimentelle Therapie, Fritz Haber (1934 gestorben) als Leiter des Instituts für physikalische und Elektrochemie, Geheimrat Richard Willstätter (gestorben in Locarno im Jahre 1942), bis 1916 der Direktor des Instituts für Chemie, und James Franck, der 1919 Abteilungsvorsteher am Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institut für physikalische Chemie wurde, 1933 von seinem Lehramt in Göttingen zurücktrat und gleichzeitig in einem in der Presse veröffentlichten Brief an den preussischen Kultusminister erklärte, er als schwerverwundeter Offizier des Ersten Weltkrieges mache von der ihm möglichen Frontsoldatenvergünstigung keinen Gebrauch.

Neben diesen grossen und weitbekanntesten jüdischen Forschern haben andere jüdische Wissenschaftler ihre Kraft in den Dienst der Institute der Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gesellschaft gestellt. Darunter der Frankfurter Richard Goldschmidt (jetzt Berkeley, U.S.A.) als Direk-

tor des K-W-Instituts für Biologie, der Nobelpreisträger Otto H. Warburg, jetzt ein 77-jähriger, der bis 1933 Direktor des Instituts für Zellphysiologie war und, 1949 aus Amerika zurückgekehrt, seit 1953 Direktor des gleichen Instituts ist. Da sind ferner zu nennen: Professor Max Bielschowsky, der seit 1919 Abteilungsvorsteher am K-W-Institut für Hirnforschung in Berlin-Buch war, weiterhin: Professor Dr. Felix Plaut aus Kassel, der zum Verwaltungsrat des Deutschen Forschungsinstituts für Psychiatrie (München) gehörte und 1940 in England gestorben ist, der Physiologe und Biochemiker Otto Meyerhof, Nobelpreisträger des Jahres 1922, ab 1924 Abteilungsleiter am (Heidelberger) K-W-Institut für medizinische Forschung, 1951 in Philadelphia gestorben. Mitarbeiter von Fritz Haber waren Herbert Freundlich, Professor an der Technischen Hochschule Braunschweig, 1941 in U.S.A. dahingegangen, und Michael Polanyi, jetzt Professor in Manchester. Max Bergmann war der Vorsteher des Lederforschungsinstituts der Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gesellschaft in Dresden.

Die Gesellschaft unterhielt in Berlin auch ein Institut für ausländisches öffentliches und Völkerrecht; sein wissenschaftlicher Berater war der internationalrechtlich höchst erfahrene Professor Dr. Erich Kaufmann (jetzt Bonn), 1950/58 massgebender völkerrechtlicher Berater von Bundeskanzler und Auswärtigem Amt. Zu den "Unternehmungen" der "Gesellschaft" zählte auch die "Bibliotheca Hertziana" in Rom, die Stiftung der Kölner Jüdin Henriette Hertz (1846-1913).

Heute hat die "Max-Planck-Gesellschaft", die die Aufgaben der Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gesellschaft in erweitertem Rahmen fortführt, mehr als 40 Institute, die sich aber nur zu einem Teil wieder in Dahlem befinden. Max Planck, der den Nazi-Ungeist verachtete und von den Nazis verachtete, bahnbrechende deutsche Physiker, hielt auf der Hauptversammlung der von ihm bis 1937 geleiteten Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gesellschaft im Mai 1933 eine wegen ihrer Klarheit bemerkenswerte Rede. Sie fand in der deutschen Öffentlichkeit nicht die ihr zukommende Beachtung. Aber das "Berliner Tageblatt" vom 27. Mai 1933 kommentierte unter der Ueberschrift "Ein Weiser spricht" u.a.: "Planck verspricht zunächst feierlich eine aktive Mitarbeit der Wissenschaft an dem Aufbau unseres Vaterlandes. Aber während manche Zeitgenossen die Gelehrten in eine dienende Stellung hineindrängen wollten, wies er sehr nachdrücklich darauf hin, wieviel der deutsche Name und überhaupt die Volksgesamtheit den unabhängigen Forschern verdanken. Nicht von ungefähr befanden sich unter den vier Männern, deren ausserordentliche Verdienste er besonders hervorhob, zwei, deren Nennung unseren Rasseforschern gewiss nicht gefällt: der Physiker Heinrich Hertz, der — ebenso wie Röntgen — Millionenwerte geschaffen, und der eben freiwillig zurückgetretene Chemiker Fritz Haber, der — zum Teil gemeinsam mit Carl Bosch — im Weltkriege uns die Mittel zur Ernährung und Verteidigung geliefert habe. Nach dieser taktvollen, aber deutlichen Zurechtweisung gewisser völkischer Fanatiker schilderte Planck die Forschungsmethoden der echten Wissenschaft . . .".

So hatte Max Planck vielleicht in weiser Vorausahnung dessen, was kommen würde, bereits wenige Monate nach der sogenannten, Machtgreifung begonnen, anzudeuten, was heute mit dem Schlagwort der noch aufzuarbeitenden Vergangenheit bezeichnet zu werden pflegt.

E. G. LOWENTHAL.

A NEW GERMAN BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

A work of reference on the largest possible scale, the *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, appeared towards the end of the nineteenth century, from 1876 to 1912. Its fifty-six volumes are to be found in all the major libraries, containing no less than 26,300 biographical articles and even now most valuable, in fact indispensable, for historians. All the same the need of a more up-to-date work of a similar scope has been felt for a long time, and the Bavarian Academy of Science and Scholarship, which sponsored the old ADB, has now begun to produce a new dictionary of outstanding men and women, planned to comprise twelve volumes. The first of these, starting the *Neue Deutsche Biographie* (NDB), came out in 1953, Duncker and Humblot in Berlin being the publishers. Three more volumes have appeared since, and the letter "F" has been reached.

Each of these thousands of biographical articles is signed by its author and headed by information about birth, death, and religious allegiance of its subject. Whoever turns the pages of these invaluable tomes will soon notice that many Jewish personalities have found a deserved place in this collection. Of course, the selection of those to be dealt with was and is a difficult task for those in charge of the NDB, but they have already shown their great competence for the job. Surely, the part Jews have played in the political, economic and cultural field is here quite properly gauged. Since the articles on such great men as Freud and Heine, Marx and Mendelssohn have not appeared yet, a Jewish reader will be anxious for example to find out what the new dictionary has to say about Albert Einstein. The article on him covers more than seven columns, an extent which many other entries do not reach. One of the leading physicists of his time, the late Max v. Laue is its author. Needless to say a word about his high qualification for such work, but the human warmth which informs the less esoteric parts of his article deserves praise and gratitude.

Many of Jewish Descent

The number of other articles on successful and prominent Jews who receive here a sort of memorial may well run into three figures, so I can mention only a few of them. Take, for instance, the mathematician Max Dehn, a native from Hamburg who, like Einstein, died in the U.S.A. Wilhelm Stüss, a fellow-mathematician, now no longer with us, writes about him, naturally on a much smaller scale than Laue on Einstein, but interestingly for those who, like myself, have known both Dehn and Stüss personally. The lines on Dehn are placed between the article on Richard Dehm, the famous poet who was not a Jew but twice married to Jewish women, and one on a certain Siegfried Wilhelm Dehn ("isr., dann ev."), a theorist of music of whom I had never heard. Just as two Dehns turn up here we find two Dernburgs further down in Vol. three, the politician Bernhard and his uncle Heinrich, who was a professor of Law. Both men are styled here as Lutherans but they were of Jewish descent. Musicians may like to read the entry about Ferdinand David, a Hamburger like Dehn, and readers of novels the one on J. J. David, the Austrian poet whose Collected Works were edited long ago by Ernst Heilborn and Erich Schmidt. Alas, he is no more in that most famous book of reference, the *Grosse Brockhaus*! May the NDB make good progress so as to be complete in due course; we shall then be enriched by a precious source of information.

WILLY MOREL.

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SPOTLIGHT ON EICHMANN

PROPST GRUEBER'S WORK

Propst Heinrich Grueber, the German clergyman who risked his life to help German Jews and "non-Aryan" Christians, has again been heard of in connection with the evidence he has been giving at the Eichmann trial. Propst Grueber had himself been incarcerated and tortured at the Sachsenhausen and Dachau concentration camps. "In Dante's 'Inferno'", he said, "there was, of course, hell, but in that hell one could still complain or weep. This hell was more hideous and terrible. Nobody could complain. Nobody could weep."

He said that more persecutees could have been rescued if more high officials had shown civic courage. He especially singled out two Gestapo officials who had been helpful. One of them was the father of Ernst vom Rath. However, he did not wish to disclose the name of the other one, who still lives in Berlin, because he did not wish to expose this man and his family to suffering. This statement, as a reflection on the present situation, will certainly be as perturbing to readers as it was to the Court in Jerusalem.

Propst Grueber stated that he did not hold any political views, but was concerned only with doing his duty to God.

The "Grueber Bureau" in Berlin ("An der Stechbahn") was established by "Confessing Protestants" ("Bekennnischristen"). It was mainly meant to help Christians of Jewish origin, but was also in constant touch with the major Jewish organisations and their leaders, especially with Rabbi Dr. Baeck. Propst Grueber courage-

ously took up the cause of the persecutees with the Nazi authorities until he was arrested. The Bureau continued to function secretly with Pastor Werner Sylten in charge. But he too was arrested and sent to a concentration camp, where he died. The work still went on under the direction of Pastor Martin Gilbertz until, together with 25 of his associates, he was arrested as well.

APPEAL FOR ACTIVE ATONEMENT

At the Conference of German Catholic Bishops in Buehl a statement was adopted which expresses horror at the crimes committed by members of the German nation and calls for visible gestures of atonement. The Conference also drafted a special prayer "for the murdered Jews and their persecutors" which was recited in German Catholic churches on June 11.

BORMANN AND MENGELE

Reports appearing in the British Press have quoted Argentine Foreign Ministry sources as stating that Martin Bormann is now in hiding in Southern Brazil, together with Joseph Mengele. The Argentine and Brazilian Embassies have both denied knowledge of the whereabouts of these former Nazis, but have said that the report might theoretically be true.

The Johann Wolfgang Goethe University in Frankfurt has initiated proceedings to cancel Dr. Mengele's academic title. Munich University,

where Mengele acquired a second doctor's degree, is also instituting similar proceedings.

In an exclusive interview with the *Washington Post*, Nicolas Eichmann, 25-year-old son of Adolf Eichmann, is quoted as saying: "Bormann is alive. He's not as poor as my father was. Not even the Jews with millions of dollars can get him. Always the same. The one who has nothing is going to be blamed for everything. One who has everything gets away". Pointing at Stephen Rosenfeld, the *Washington Post* reporter, he added: "You would get nothing in Buenos Aires. You would be shot. I have a free order to shoot".

Nicolas Eichmann stated he was in the United States to write a book in collaboration with a Washington newspaperman.

WAR-TIME RESCUE ORGANISATION

During the Eichmann trial, the court was told of a war-time organisation manned by Jews wearing stolen German uniforms, which rescued thousands of East European Jews from the Nazis. The resistance men were Rumanian Jews. Dr. Theodor Löwenstein, a former college lecturer in Bucharest, said that about 2,000 refugees from Poland and a larger number from Hungary were smuggled into Rumania and safety.

In 1941, said Dr. Löwenstein, the Nazis tried to stop the Rumanian Zionist organisation sending people to Palestine. Already 16 to 18 transports had been sent before the organisation was disbanded in August, 1942, when they went underground and organised rescue points for Jewish fugitives along the Polish and Hungarian frontiers.

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OBITUARY

TWO ARTISTS

Else Bassermann

Else Bassermann, who died in Baden-Baden last month aged 83, tried to end her life when her husband, Albert Bassermann, died in 1952 on a flight from New York to Zürich. For forty-four years the two had lived together and were inseparable; the great actor refused to appear without her and never signed a contract without that condition since their marriage in 1908. She was born Else Schiff in Leipzig and was an actress in her own right; he used to call her "Bobbelche". There was one child of the marriage, Albert Bassermann, recipient of the famous "Iffland-Ring", the highest honour of the German theatre, left Germany when the Nazis banned his Jewish wife in 1934; in vain they offered him the title "Staatsrat" if he would get a divorce. Together they went into exile, living in hotels in Austria and Switzerland, and later went to Hollywood and New York.

Werner Richard Heymann

Werner Richard Heymann died in Munich last month at the age of 65. Born in Koenigsberg, he started his career as a popular composer of hit-tunes in Berlin after the First World War, and was a prodigy. First, he wrote music for cabarets to the lyrics of Mehring and Tucholsky and later on scored many films for Ufa; his name will ever be connected with Lilian Harvey and Willi Fritsch. He composed the music for "Der Kongress tanzt", "Drei von der Tankstelle", "Bomben auf Monte Carlo" and many other pictures, and his songs are still popular today, including the unforgettable "Das muss ein Stueck vom Himmel sein" and "Das ist die Liebe der Matrosen". He left Germany in 1933 and went first to Paris and then to Hollywood, where he scored more than 40 films; but he was not happy there and returned to Europe for good ten years ago.

PEM.

OTTLIE SCHOENEWALD

It is learned with regret that Mrs. Otilie Schoenewald passed away in Chicago at the age of 77. In Germany she had played a prominent part in many general and Jewish organisations, especially in the Jewish Women's League, whose Chairman she was from 1934 until she emigrated before the outbreak of war. She thus held one of the most responsible Jewish positions in Germany during the darkest period of our history and carried out her difficult tasks in co-operation with Cora Berliner and Hannah Karminski. During the war years Mrs. Schoenewald and her husband, who predeceased her, lived in Cambridge, where they became the trusted and beloved members of the refugee community of that town, organised under the auspices of the AJR. Otilie Schoenewald's Jewish and public services, her understanding for the needs of her fellow-men and her vigorous personality will be gratefully remembered by all who knew her.

ALFRED LINDEMAN

The "Hyphen" regrets to announce the death of its member Alfred Lindeman (Sydney, Australia) who died of typhoid fever at the early age of 39. He came to England in his teens and, in 1940, was one of the internees transported to Australia on the "Dunera". After his release from internment, he joined the Australian forces and, later on, graduated in civil engineering at an Australian university. Ten years ago, he came back to England in order to gain more experience in his profession and held appointments with British Railways and County Hall. He joined the "Hyphen" and other Jewish clubs, through one of which he met his wife, Anita. Being very ambitious and feeling that his life and future lay in Australia, the couple last year decided to make their home in that country. Alfred Lindeman is deeply mourned by his wife, his mother and two brothers and by his many friends in both countries.

P.W.J.

WERNER RUDENBERG

Am 9. Juni ist in London im Alter von nahezu achtzig Jahren Werner Rudenberg nach kurzer Krankheit dahingegangen, ein ungewöhnlicher Mann, der in seinem Leben und Wirken zwei Welten mit einander verbunden hat, ein Importeur, der zugleich ein originaler Erforscher der chinesischen Sprache gewesen ist.

Er war 1880 in Hannover geboren, ein Enkel von Levi Herzfeld, dem einstigen Landesrabbiner in Braunschweig, dem Historiker, der eine lange im Dunkel liegende Periode unserer alten Geschichte erhellt hat. Seine kaufmännische Lehre hat er in einem Exportgeschäft in seiner Vaterstadt vollendet, und sein Beruf hat ihn bald in die weite Welt geführt. Nach einigen Jahren in London ist er 1904 nach Shanghai gegangen und dort in einem Exportgeschäft tätig gewesen, bis der Ausgang des ersten Weltkrieges alle deutschen Staatsangehörigen, und damit auch ihn, nach Deutschland zurückgetrieben hat. In Shanghai hat er einen Verein zur Erforschung der chinesischen Sprache und des chinesischen Volkstums mitbegründet und in den Kursen, die dieser eingerichtet hat, unterrichtet. So konnte er 1924 in Deutschland sein grosses Deutsch-Chinesisches Wörterbuch herausgeben, einen starken Band, der in mehreren Auflagen erschienen ist, ein standard work, das den Namen "Ruedenberg" zu einem Begriff gemacht hat. Die Verfolgung hat auch ihn vertrieben und schliesslich nach einem erneuten Aufenthalt von zwei Jahren in Shanghai nach England geführt. In London hat er bis in seine letzten Tage chinesische Waren vertrieben und zugleich an zwei Colleges von London University Deutsch unterrichtet. Eine Frucht dieser Lehrtätigkeit sind seine "Four Thousand German Idioms (Redensarten) and Colloquialisms With Their English Equivalents, by Werner Rudenberg and Kate Pearl", erschienen 1955.

Durch achtunddreissig Jahre war er in glücklicher Ehe mit seiner Frau, Annie, geb. Pincus, verbunden. Wie viel er durch seine Persönlichkeit zu geben hatte und wieviel an Freundlichkeit, Liebe und Güte in ihm lebte haben die Freunde erfahren, die als Refugees in der Kriegszeit Jahre in Cambridge mit ihm und seiner Frau geteilt haben. Bei ihnen und weit darüber hinaus in der Wissenschaft von der chinesischen Sprache wird sein Andenken dauernd bleiben.

M. ESCHELBACHER.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Deaths

Basch.—Miss Selma Basch, of 30 West End Court, Priory Road, London, N.W.6, passed away peacefully on June 17th, at the age of 67. Deeply mourned by her relatives and friends.

Löwenstein.—Hermann Löwenstein passed away peacefully on May 24th, at the Brent Nursing Home. Deeply mourned by his daughter Margot, son-in-law Bernard Mirels and granddaughter Yvonne.

Rudenberg.—Werner Rudenberg, of 15 Blenheim Gardens, London, N.W.2, dearly loved husband and brother, passed away suddenly and peacefully on June 9th.

Strauss.—On June 5th, peacefully, after a long illness bravely borne, at 191 Derby Road, Long Eaton (Notts), Ann, beloved wife of Fred Strauss, L.D.S., and dearest mother of Eileen, Judith and Sally.

CLASSIFIED

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ATTRACTIVE Continental lady, British nationality, cultured, domesticated, healthy, mid-sixties, no ties, independent means and own modern home London, wants to meet cultured gentleman, non-Orthodox, 68-75 years, in similar circumstances. Genuine detailed replies appreciated and treated in full confidence. Box 844.

HANDSOME young man, progressive position, wishes to marry attractive young girl from respectable, well-off Liberal-Jewish family; own parents similar circumstances. Box 845.

MISSING PERSONS

Personal Enquiries

Paul Oppenheimer, born 1890, last domicile Frankfurt a.M. Adolf Goldschmidt (formerly Frankfurt a.M., now New York 7, East 85th Street) is looking for his good old friend, who was working in the leather industry and whose father was in close contact with London leather merchants Stettauer & Wolff. Sister married Mr. Weiss, of Oscar Baer & Co., Frankfurt.

Jacques Aischmann, born London about 1915, son of Heinrich Aischmann (from Cologne) and Suzanne Aischmann, of Paris. Lived in Berlin, Freisingerstr. 4, but returned to London in the '30s. Wanted by Erwin Kahn, Rishpon, near Herzlia, Israel.

Alfred Summers, last-known address 40 St. John's Square, off Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1, sought by R. Josephson, 77 Newbridge Hill, Bath.

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GUESTS WELCOME

HOME NEWS

BALTIC JEWS REMEMBER MARTYRS

A Memorial Meeting for the martyrs of the Riga and Kovno Ghettos was held under the auspices of the Association of Baltic Jews in Great Britain on May 30th at the Communal Hall, St. John's Wood Synagogue. The main speaker was Mr. A. L. Easterman, Political Director of the World Jewish Congress. He recalled the tragic fate of Latvian, Lithuanian, and Estonian Jewry. Unfortunately, the world had refused to believe in the scope of the Nazi crimes, when it was revealed by the W.J.C. already during the war. In a resolution the Meeting expressed "deepest regret that a number of persons, some accused and others found guilty *in absentia* of having perpetrated crimes against Jews in the Baltic States, have escaped trial and punishment by gaining entry and establishing residence in the United Kingdom". The resolution calls for an investigation by the British authorities. Rabbi Dr. S. Goldman also spoke and the Haskarah was recited by the Rev. M. Herzberg. Mr. J. Lossos was in the Chair.

MARBLE ARCH MINISTER

Rabbi Maurice Unterman, the first minister of the new Marble Arch Synagogue, will take up his duties next September. The son of the Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv, he grew up in Liverpool and studied at yeshivot there and at Radom and Mir in Poland.

Rabbi Unterman has for the past few years been Director of Development of the European Office of the Bar-Ilan University. He has advocated the necessity for a central and religious body to organise Jewish education on a world scale.

SMALL COMMUNITIES' PROBLEMS

The annual meeting of the Jewish Memorial Council held in Woburn House, London, discussed the problems of the small communities. The Chairman stated that the Council had to work within its means, though they were hopeful that the Chief Rabbi would be able to persuade members of the community to make generous offerings. Only £400 had so far been received, however, and many people who benefited from the services paid next to nothing for it.

TALK ON RESTITUTION AND COMPENSATION

As our readers know, legislation regarding restitution and compensation has not yet been concluded and various gaps have still to be filled. Furthermore, the lower and higher Courts have, again and again, to deal with newly arising problems. A report on current developments will be given at a meeting under the auspices of the Association of Democratic Lawyers on July 11 (see advertisement on page 14).

BIRTHDAY TRIBUTE TO DR. R. WELTSCH

To mark the 70th birthday of Robert Weltsch, a garden of trees in Israel was planted in his name by the Theodor Herzl Society, Hampstead.

WOLFSON GIFT

The Wolfson Foundation has made a grant of £250,000 to the Royal College of Surgeons. This gift will be applied primarily to the provision, furnishing and equipment of the Hunterian Museum. The Museum—the "heart" of the College—is now being rebuilt following its destruction by bombing, and will house the famous collection of anatomical and pathological specimens collected by John Hunter.

YOUTH ORCHESTRA

The formation of a Jewish Youth Orchestra is envisaged by the Jewish Music Council. A nine-to-fourteen age group has already been formed in South London and about sixteen young people, each of whom can play an instrument, have evinced the keenest interest in the idea. A special concert for young people will be held during "Music Month", to be organised by the Council from January 20 to February 17.

MARTYRS' MEMORIAL TABLET

A memorial tablet to the six million Jews massacred by the Nazis was unveiled at Nelson Street Sphardish and Philpot Street Amalgamated Synagogues. The Sons of Britchan Synagogue donated the tablet.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS EXHIBITION

An exhibition of "life and death in German concentration camps" was opened in Coventry on June 10. The exhibition was organised by a Belgian Society, "The Brotherhood of the Friends of the Camps", because it believes that the extent of the Nazi atrocities have not been fully realised.

The exhibition includes 80 photographs and a number of exhibits from concentration camps. There are photographs of atrocities, gas chambers and furnace and concentration camp atrocities.

The organisers hope the exhibition will bring home to the different generations the appalling dangers and results of prejudices, intolerance, ignorance and hatred; show what sacrifices human beings can make when faced with incarceration or death in the camps; and teach that the ability to forgive is the only basis on which to build a better future.

Coventry's Lord Mayor, Alderman William Callow, received a telephone call, just before the exhibition opened, threatening him and his family. The caller said: "If you and your stinking Jewish friends open this exhibition this afternoon you and your family will suffer." He concluded with: "Friends of Eichmann, Sieg Eichmann."

British National Party leaflets declaring: "Wanted for mass murder—Jewish leader Menachem Beigin" were stuck on the walls of St. Mary's Hall, where the exhibition is being held.

The Lord Mayor opened the exhibition as planned, although police security arrangements were strengthened.

The exhibition has been the subject of some controversy. The Provost of Coventry Cathedral, the Very Rev. Harold Williams, called upon all Christians to boycott "this exhibition of bitterness".

The Lord Mayor denied that the exhibition was an attack on Germany. He said: "... we make our protest not against any one nation but against an evil philosophy—against man's inhumanity to man the world over."

DR. CURT ROSENBERG 85

Dr. Curt Rosenberg (Edinburgh) recently celebrated his 85th birthday. In Berlin he was a lawyer and also an active member of the Social Democratic Party. For many years he and his late wife lived in Glasgow, where they participated in the work of the local AJR Branch. Only a few months ago Dr. Rosenberg contributed to this paper a particularly interesting and well-informed "Letter to the Editor" on the subject of Fontane's attitude to the Jews. We extend our sincerest congratulations to him.

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THE ISRAEL SCENE

ATTACK BY MOROCCAN NEWSPAPER

In Rabat a daily newspaper published by the Union Nationale des Forces Populaires asserted that Israel, "the criminal gangster State", was giving a great deal of publicity to the Eichmann trial "to appear as an innocent victim of vile crimes". The paper declared that the purpose of the trial was "to cover its own crimes and divert attention to Eichmann". The article went on to say that Israel's crimes would fill ten volumes.

SPY TRIAL

Colonel Israel Beer is being tried in Tel Aviv on eight counts of spying for an unnamed Communist country. He was head of the Military History Faculty at Tel Aviv University since 1959 and was official chronicler of the Israeli-Arab War at the time of his arrest.

Colonel Beer was regarded as one of the top military planners during the early years of Israel. Recently he lectured on Middle East defence problems to Nato officers in Paris.

PRAISE FOR ISRAEL

Sir Douglas Glover, leader of the six-member British Parliamentary delegation to Israel, on the group's return to London stated that Israel had at least six friends in the British Parliament. He spoke of the warmth and hospitality which the delegation had received from all Israelis and how impressed they were with the progress Israel had made.

PRIZE FOR BRITISH SCIENTIST

Mr. Brian Silver, of the Isotope Research Department at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot, has been awarded the Institute's Somach Sachs Prize jointly with Mr. Zeev Luz.

Mr. Silver, a graduate of University College, London, comes from Golders Green.

ALIYA FROM BRITAIN

According to the Jewish Agency, one hundred of the 252 professional immigrants to Israel last year were British. Sixty of the immigrants came from the United States and 50 from Latin America.

PHARMACISTS' GIFT TO HEBREW UNIVERSITY

The Pharmaceutical Group of the Friends of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem has raised £10,000, to be used for the building and equipping of the Galenic Laboratory in the new School of Pharmacy to be set up in Jerusalem.

The building of the school's new premises will, however, have to be delayed because of the University's general lack of funds.

VISIT BY SOVIET MUSICIANS

The Soviet pianists, Lev Valesenko and Maria Karandasheva, and the violinist Mikhail Veinman, were the first Soviet musicians to visit Israel since the State's establishment. They gave solo recitals in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa, and a number of concerts with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST "KAPO"

Chaim Silberberg, a former concentration camp "kapo", is being tried before the Haifa District Court. He is accused of causing grievous bodily harm to 13 fellow-inmates at Skerzisko camp, Poland. One witness testified that in 1942 the accused volunteered to serve the Germans in a munitions factory, became a "kapo" and was put in charge of discipline. Silberberg, he said, beat Jews and caused one to go partially blind.

The eleven counts of the indictment have been brought under the same law, concerning Nazis and their collaborators, under which Eichmann is being tried.

SOUTH AFRICAN JEWRY

Good Wishes to Republic

Just before South Africa became a republic on May 31, with the country almost in a state of martial law, the President of the South African Board of Deputies sent a message to Mr. C. Swart, the Republic's President-elect, offering the Board's warmest wishes for a successful and happy term of office and stating that the Jewish community, as loyal citizens of South Africa, would continue to play their part in the well-being and progress of the State.

All the speakers at the opening session of a conference of the Federation of Synagogues of the Transvaal and Orange Free State, made reference to the political shadows that lie over the country. Rabbi Dr. L. I. Rabinowitz, the Chief Rabbi of the Federation, said that Jews had a great and honourable tradition in furthering the principle of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God, the principle of the equality of all men without discrimination of colour or creed.

Dr. I. Bersohn, who presided, said that the Jewish community had at no time aligned itself with any particular party, any racial section or language group, and had not taken up a uniform stand on the political questions which confronted the country. "It is, however, our pleasant duty to record our appreciation to the present Government for their fair treatment of the Jewish community", he stated.

Personal Threats

Some time ago Mr. R. Arenstein, a Leftist Durban lawyer, received a threat that he would "die a Ku-Klux-Klan death". He was thereafter attacked by five armed and hooded men. The attack was repulsed by 15 white, coloured, African and Indian friends of Mr. Arenstein, who had been guarding his house.

Mr. Ben Turok, another Jew, who is the Africans' representative in the Cape Provincial Council and National Secretary of the Congress of Democrats, was threatened by telephone in Johannesburg.

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