

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

8 FAIRFAX MANSIONS, FINCHLEY RD. (corner Fairfax Rd.), London, N.W.3  
 Telephone: MAIDA Vale 9096/7 (General Office and Welfare for the Aged)  
 MAIDA Vale 4449 (Employment Agency, annually licensed by the L.C.C.  
 and Social Services Dept.)

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

## TAX EXEMPTION FOR COMPENSATION PAYMENTS

This year's Budget Day was of particular significance for members of our community. As readers will have seen from the general Press the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, made the following statement in the course of his Budget speech:

"During Finance Bill debates last year my predecessor was pressed from both sides of the Committee to concede tax relief in respect of certain payments, in the nature of income, that are made by the German Government as compensation to victims of Nazi persecution resident in this country. There is undoubtedly considerable sympathy for the recipients of these payments, and I have decided to put forward a clause in the Finance Bill to authorise relief because of the very special circumstances of these cases."

In the Financial Statement 1961-62 laid before the House by the Chancellor, which, among others, lists the proposed changes in taxation, the clause referring to the compensation payments reads as follows:

"It is proposed to exempt from United Kingdom income tax, with retrospective effect, compensation payments made by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to victims of National-Socialist persecution."

The implementation of this proposal will be known in detail in a few weeks' time, when the Finance Bill will have been drafted and submitted to Parliament for its consideration. It is hoped to publish the contents of the relevant draft clause in our next issue.

The Chancellor's concession will be welcomed by all recipients of "Renten" under the Federal Indemnification Law with feelings of gratitude and appreciation. For many years the AJR worked towards this goal, and the efforts have now been crowned with success. Members of Parliament of all parties with whom the AJR was in constant contact had pressed for this legislative measure on several occasions. An exemption clause was tabled for the first time in 1957, but negated. The clause was tabled again in 1958 and 1959, without being called by the Speaker. However, a clause aiming at tax relief was debated last year, and all members who took part in the debate spoke in favour of its adoption. Though the motion was not put to the vote at that time, the debate has decisively contributed towards overcoming the obstacles. Now the legislation in the United Kingdom has been brought into line with that of other countries, and residents of Great Britain will also have the full benefit of the compensation payments.

Immediately after Budget Day *The Times*, *The Guardian* and other national papers, published statements by spokesmen of the AJR in which the exemption was welcomed and described "as a contribution to the British tradition of helping refugees". The AJR has

also conveyed a message to the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressing the gratitude of our community.

In its efforts throughout the years the AJR was able to enlist the sympathy and support of a great number of Members of Parliament, of leading newspapers and of the major Jewish organisations in this country, and special letters of thanks were sent by the AJR to Sir Henry d'Avigdor Goldsmid, M.P., Mr. John Foster, Q.C., M.P., Sir Hugh Lucas-Tooth, M.P., Mr. Donald Wade, M.P., Professor Norman Bentwich, as well as to the President of the Board of Deputies, Sir Barnett Janner, M.P., and to the President of the Anglo-Jewish Association, Mr. R. N. Carvalho. Thanks are also due to Dr. F. E. Koch and Dr. F. E. Falk, who acted as main spokesmen of the AJR and who, by their expert knowledge and their unflinching services, had borne the main burden in putting our case effectively before the quarters concerned. Representatives of the German Federal Government too, it is understood, had raised the matter on several occasions.

However, the outcome of the past efforts also has a meaning under a wider aspect. Again it has proved a decisive asset that our community has at its disposal an organisation which, by its activities of long standing, has established a widely recognised reputation as the representative body of the Jews from Germany and Austria. Though in the course of time tasks in the social sphere, especially care for the aged, have come increasingly into the foreground of our work, the capacity of taking up the interests of our community whenever the need arises has become once more evident. It is gratifying that many members have congratulated the AJR on its achievement, and of the great number of messages which reached the AJR during the past two weeks the following letter may be quoted in conclusion:

"Our thanks are due to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and also to the Financial Secretary, Sir Edward Boyle, to whom representations were made last year, for his great decision to free the German compensation payments of Income Tax. In many cases, this will end real hardship and in others it will make life, or what remains of it, more enjoyable after many years of struggle and sorrow. But we ought not to forget that without the unremitting work of the AJR, its special Committee and its friends inside and outside Parliament, this success would not have been achieved. The AJR can rightly be proud of its achievement. It never relented in its efforts, never ceased placing the facts before the authorities, and for many years some unselfish people have sacrificed their spare time in this work. May I congratulate you and thank you for your part in this long-drawn-out fight which, at last, has found a happy and rightful ending."

## PROGRESS IN SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS

### AJR Meeting in London

As already mentioned in our previous issue, at an AJR meeting in London on 21st March under the chairmanship of Dr. H. Reichmann, Dr. O. Bental, Director of U.R.O. Berlin, and Dr. F. Goldschmidt, Senior Legal Adviser of the U.R.O., reported on the present status of indemnification.

Dr. Bental stated that it seemed fairly certain that indemnification in Berlin could not be completed within the period laid down by law, i.e. by the end of the fiscal year 1962.

An examination of the reasons for this delay brings first of all the following facts to light: The staff of the Compensation Office in Berlin has in the course of time been increased to 950 employees. Among them there is not a single one who ever belonged to the NSDAP or its affiliations. The qualifications of the officials and the good will of the authorities are beyond doubt. The active and dynamic personality of Senator Lipschitz has put its stamp on the work of the Compensation Office of Berlin. Therefore the blame for the delay in procedure lies at another door. It is mainly caused by the following:

1. *The complicated legislation.* After the action taken by the Allied Military Governments in the sphere of restitution of identifiable property, the Land Berlin enacted a compensation law in 1951. In 1953 the Federal Republic co-ordinated the already existing compensation laws of the Laender and retained in force any of their more far-reaching terms. Not until 1957 was the Federal Indemnification Law enacted in its present form. The result of this is a great number of laws which frequently overlap.

*Continued on page 2, column 1*

The Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain

invites members to its

## GENERAL MEETING

on Tuesday, May 16, at 8 p.m.  
at 51 Belsize Square, N.W.3

(between Swiss Cottage and Belsize Park Underground Stations)

### AGENDA

#### Report on AJR Activities

#### Amendment of Rules

(It is proposed to provide for a greater number of Executive members—see page 14)

#### Election of Management Committee (Executive)

#### Election of Board

(The List of Candidates, submitted by the Executive, is published on page 14, further nominations must reach the AJR office by May 10.)

No further notice will be given  
Non-members are not entitled to vote but will be welcome as guests at the Meeting



## Progress in Settlement of Claims

Continued from page 1

2. *The large number of compensation claims.* Of almost 500,000 claims for compensation in Berlin, so far rather more than half could be dealt with. In recent years the Office has settled on average about 50,000 claims per year.

3. *The practice of granting advance payments.* Since the number of claims was so formidable and the need of those involved so great, Berlin took the step of granting advance payments, which were based on an overall calculation. This practice—beneficial though its effects were—led to a delay in procedure, since the files had to be worked through several times and could not be finally closed.

4. *Alteration of the legislation.* Owing to continual alteration of the legislation the Office in Berlin was forced to resume cases that had already been dealt with and to work on them again.

The following steps would help to speed up procedure:

1. The claim has to be very thoroughly prepared with the intensive and active co-operation of the claimant.

2. The case has to be steered in such a way that the most important claim of the claimant is handled first.

3. Since all claims for annuities are given precedence, the possibility of opting for an annuity in a claim for damage to career is to be examined first. If this possibility does not exist—as, for instance, for widows of persons who have died before the promulgation of the BEG—application may be made for an advance payment when the case is an urgent one, or when it has been pending for a long time.

4. A proposal for an amicable settlement, provided with grounds and proofs, may be submitted to the Compensation Office in Berlin. As the Compensation Office in Berlin gives precedence on principle to claims for annuities and for loss of liberty, and consistently provides for advance payments for damage to career, such amicable settlements would be practical especially in cases concerning loss of assets ("Vermögensschaden"), where a speeding-up of the procedure can be achieved by these means.

### Anomalies of Berlin Claims

Owing to the peculiar political situation in Berlin conditions there are in many ways difficult and inadequate. It is true that the amended Federal Indemnification Law of 1957 effected the inclusion of persons formerly living in the Eastern Sector of Berlin, provided they had emigrated, been deported or expelled before the 31st December, 1952. However, where this was not the case, owing to their decease before 31st December, 1952, their heirs have no claims under the provisions to date.

Under § 146 BEG claims for compensation for damage to property and capital resources ("Schaden an Eigentum und Vermögen") put forward by legal persons or communities of persons are only compensated if the damage occurred in the territory of the Federal Republic or West Berlin. According to the established practice of the courts the *Offene Handelsgesellschaften* and partnerships of doctors and lawyers are reckoned as belonging to such communities. In this way there is no compensation, for example, for the looting of a jeweller in Unter den Linden, which was run as an *Offene Handelsgesellschaft* by two brothers, or for the goodwill of a lawyers' partnership, which was situated in the centre of Berlin.

In the field of restitution, law and legal practice have together made administrative practice nonsensical in certain types of cases. Under § 5 of the Federal Restitution Law objects confiscated outside the Federal territory or West Berlin may be compensated if they ultimately reached the Federal territory or Greater Berlin. While thus a claimant residing in Leipzig or Breslau, who held securities in a bank there, could receive compensation if he was able to prove that the securities had been delivered ("abgeliefert") to the Reichsbank in Berlin, he would not be compensated if the papers had been all along in the keeping of one of the big Berlin banks, since

in that case they had not been "delivered" to Berlin, but had always been there.

It is hoped that anomalies of this kind will be removed in the coming final laws.

The second speaker, Dr. Goldschmidt, referred to the *Verwaltungsvereinbarung* of the Laender of 23.6.1959, in which the Laender had resolved, with the consent of the Compensation Committee of the Federal Parliament, not to recognise some basic decisions of the Federal Supreme Court, which had placed on the BEG a narrower interpretation than would correspond with the practice of the administrative authorities. He said it was the duty of the authorities, while fully acknowledging the highest juridical authority, to examine whether, in view of the special political aims of indemnification, public bodies should not make payments which exceeded their purely legal obligations. However, a repetition of such an administrative agreement could not be reckoned with.

The enactment of a so-called *Wiedergutmachungsschlussgesetz* was not to be expected—if at all—until after the coming elections for the Federal Parliament, which were to take place in the autumn of this year, when the new Parliament would assemble.

The Compensation Committee of the Federal Parliament had already asked the organisations of persecutees for proposals for a law of this kind. Accordingly the Claims Conference had submitted suggestions and had been assisted by the Council of Jews from Germany in their formulation.

### Legislative Proposals

In addition to proposals for the betterment of the legal position of the so-called "special groups of persecutees", in particular of persecutees from the expulsion territories, the following proposals appeared specially important to the Council:

The heirs of persecutees who had died in the Soviet Zone or in eastern territories under foreign administration should not be placed in a worse position than the heirs of those who had died as émigrés.

Annuities for damage to career should also be granted to the widows of those persecutees who had died before 1.11.1953. It is just these widows who are particularly hard hit by the effects of persecution in combination with the early death of their husbands.

Dr. Goldschmidt stated further that the enactment of a Third Decree for the Amendment of the First, Second, and Third Implementary Regulations of the BEG was to be expected in the immediate future, whereby the annuities granted to persecutees would be increased in line with the repeated increases of the salaries of civil servants. The efforts of the Council of Jews from Germany to prevent the exclusion from such increases of the highest annuities for damage to career and of annuities of persons who had been in employment, had been crowned with success.

The Council of Jews from Germany had further, in repeated memoranda to the Government starting immediately after the enactment of the Federal Restitution Law (BRueG), put forward the request for the removal from this law of the ceiling of 1.5 milliard DM. set for the obligations of the Republic. The Council had, it is true, welcomed the granting of compensation under § 5 of the Law also in cases where identifiable articles of property (e.g., liftvans, jewellery, securities, bank accounts, household goods) had been confiscated outside Western Germany and West Berlin, but were proved to have reached Western Germany after confiscation, without the place where the objects had arrived being determined. The Council, however, considered it unacceptable that compensation payments for these confiscations outside the Federal territory should be included in the ceiling of 1.5 milliard DM. As was clear from a letter written by the (then) Federal Minister of Finance, Dr. Schaeffer, the ceiling of 1.5 milliard had been fixed only for claims for confiscations within the Federal Republic and West Berlin. It was not right that the newly granted claims under § 5 BRueG should be satisfied at the expense of persons formerly entitled. Further, claims for confiscations in East Berlin must also be included in the Law.

## SHADOWS OF THE PAST

### ESTIMATE OF 70,000 NAZI CRIMINALS

According to the Munich Institute for Contemporary History, about 70,000 Germans took an active part in Nazi crimes. These estimates would mean that only one German in a thousand had taken part in concentration murders and brutalities, according to the Institute.

### FURTHER TRIALS

Trials will be opened against the former "Jewish expert" of the Gestapo in Lodz, Guenther Fuchs, the former Lodz Gestapo chief, Dr. Bradfish, and two former high-ranking police officers, Franz Lechthaler and Willi Papenkort.

According to an announcement in the Federal Government's official Information Bulletin, 400 cases are pending in West German courts against Nazi war criminals.

### EX-NAZI POLICEMEN SUSPENDED

German trade union circles in Düsseldorf have stated that 24 police officials in the State of North Rhine-Westphalia were suspended from their posts during the past 15 months because of criminal activities during the Nazi régime. Legal proceedings were initiated against most of them and some had already been sentenced. All were charged with complicity in Nazi atrocities.

The trade unions have for several years been fighting for the removal of former S.S. officers from police posts in this State.

### ARREST OF S.S. OFFICER

In Bielefeld a man living under the name of Heinrich Klostermeier was identified as the former S.S. officer, Heinrich Klostermeyer, and arrested on suspicion of complicity in the wartime murder of Jews in the Warsaw Ghetto.

### NUREMBERG LAWS COMMENTATOR NOT TO BE PROSECUTED

As reported in our March issue, investigations had been started against the President of the Administrative Court of Brunswick, Friedrich Knost, the joint author of the Loesener-Knost commentary of the Nuremberg Laws. The Public Prosecutor has now decided not to open proceedings because the authorship of the commentary as such could not be regarded as a criminal offence.

### PENSION FOR SCHLEGELBERGER

The Lueneburg administrative high court has ruled that Dr. Schlegelberger, former acting Nazi Minister of Justice, is entitled to receive 50 per cent of his pension until his case has been finally settled. A monthly pension of over 1,400 marks will thus be drawn by him.

An Allied court after the war sentenced Schlegelberger to life imprisonment. After a few years he was released and given a regular State pension of almost 3,000 marks a month. The Finance Minister of Schleswig-Holstein in 1959 stopped payments on the grounds that Schlegelberger had violated the principles of justice and humanity.

Schlegelberger's appeal against this decision was accepted by the administrative court at Schleswig and the Finance Minister appealed against the ruling. No final decision has so far been made against the appeal.

### WITNESSES WANTED

The Munich Prosecutor has started investigations against the former Gendarmeriemeister Sturmman, who is suspected of having killed in 1941 several Jewish inhabitants of Nowy Korczyn (Poland). Any information should be submitted to: Staatsanwaltschaft bei dem Landgericht Muenchen I, Muenchen, Justizgebäude Maxburgstr. 4.

### SACHSENHAUSEN CAMP LEADER SENTENCED

A former Sachsenhausen camp leader, August Kolb, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment by a Nuremberg Court. He was found guilty of beating to death a German camp inmate.



## SET-BACK IN AUSTRIAN INDEMNIFICATION

### A DISAPPOINTING DELAY

There have been many disappointing delays in the uphill struggle for obtaining indemnification for the Austrian victims of Nazi persecution, but none has come as such a shock as the postponement of the talks which were scheduled to take place in April between the German and Austrian Ministers of Finance and Foreign Affairs on a German contribution to Austrian projects of compensation measures. It was envisaged that—on the basis of the preparatory work done by officials of both Governments—a final settlement would be reached now by agreeing on the scope of the measures to be enacted and on the amount of the contribution to be made by the Federal German Republic.

As noted in the April issue of the *AJR Information* a Bill amending the Victims Welfare Law has been approved by the Austrian Parliament; its coming into force has, however, been made dependent on the accord with Germany. For the bulk of the Jewish refugees from Austria the Bill is far from satisfactory. Those who were subjected to confinement by Powers which were at war with or allied to Germany will qualify for grants of £5.00 for every month. (Internees in Shanghai, Karaganda and Mauritius will be among the beneficiaries.) Only those refugees whose family income in 1955 or 1960 did not exceed £1,000 will be able to benefit from the doubling of the present rates for compensation for deprivation of liberty in Nazi concentration camps.

### GERMAN-AUSTRIAN DIFFERENCES

Meagre grants for diminution of income (£140) and for interruption of studies (£80) are envisaged for persons who are still Austrian nationals. As indicated in our April issue, the Ministers' meeting was expected to agree on supplementary arrangements to benefit the majority of the Jewish Nazi victims from Austria who are at present not Austrian nationals.

The cancellation of the meeting is bound to cause serious misgivings. The reason given was that the German representatives were prevented from keeping the date owing to preparations for Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Washington. This is, however, not a valid explanation for the failure to fix another early date. It has transpired that, contrary to previous assumptions, the gap between the views of the two Governments on the settlement of the outstanding financial questions (of which the German contribution to Austrian expenditure for compensation measures forms a part) is still too wide to be breached at a meeting on a Ministerial level.

The changes in the composition of the Austrian Government constitute an additional obstacle to arriving at a speedy agreement even if the new men should be willing to support vigorously the indemnification claims of the Nazi victims. The new Federal Chancellor, Dr. Alfons Gorbach, was a concentration camp inmate himself. After the war he was among the advocates of a lenient attitude towards former Nazis and of their early reintegration into the political life of the country, but has strongly denied any sympathies for this group. Dr. J. Klaus, who replaces Dr. Heilingsetzer as Minister of Finance, has a good record as head of the administration of the province of Salzburg; his views on the indemnification issue are not yet known. As to Germany, the attention of her Ministers and parliamentarians will soon be concentrated on the forthcoming elections.

Is it under these circumstances too much to expect that the cause of the Austrian Nazi victims will not be shelved once more and indefinitely? Given some good will and understanding, it should be possible to arrive at an immediate settlement of the compensation issue, leaving the accord on other questions for a later date. The Vienna weekly *Heute* (which is regarded at the mouth-piece of leaders of the Socialist Party), commenting briefly on the postponement of the negotiations, remarked: "The German-Austrian relations are correct but not overwhelmingly

friendly. For this reason we shall have to wait." The Jewish victims of Nazi persecution who have in the post-war era so often been made the victims of ill-will, pettiness and squabbles cannot accept the new delay with such indifference and equanimity. They must record their indignation at the failure of the Federal German Government to contribute to the compensation of a group of persecutees who suffered so grievously from Nazi Germany's misdeeds and who are therefore entitled to expect that the German Federal Republic will live up to its responsibility without further delay.

F.L.B.

### VERBESSERUNGEN IN DER OESTERREICHISCHEN SOZIALVERSICHERUNG

Die 8. Novelle zum oesterreichischen Allgemeinen Sozialversicherungsgesetz (ASVG), veroeffentlicht im Bundesgesetzblatt vom 29. Dezember 1960 unter Nr. 249, bringt eine Reihe von Bestimmungen, welche fuer Personen, die aus Oesterreich emigriert sind, von Bedeutung sind:

Ab. 1. Jaenner 1961 sind die freiwilligen Beitrage von bisher 11% der Beitragsgrundlage auf 12% erhoehet worden. Eine weitere Erhoehung um 1% wird ab 1. Jaenner 1962 Platz greifen. Die Beitragserhoehung war unvermeidlich in Anbetracht der Kosten der Rentenreform, ueber die im Folgenden berichtet wird und die vom Jahre 1963 an Mehrkosten von etwa \$2.500 Millionen mit sich bringen wird.

Derzeit wird ausser den 12 Monatsrenten im Oktober eine Sonderrente gezahlt; in Zukunft wird es eine sogenannte 14. Rente, zahlbar im April eines jeden Jahres, geben. Allerdings wird aus staatsfinanziellen Gruenden diese Rente im Jahre 1961 nur im halben Ausmass zur Auszahlung gebracht werden; das erste Mal wird sie im April 1962 voll zur Auszahlung gelangen.

Die Hauptbedeutung der Novelle liegt aber darin, dass sie eine einheitliche Bemessung aller Renten einfuehrt. Zur Erklaerung sei darauf hingewiesen, dass bisnun die Renten nach dem jeweils am Stichtag geltenden Recht bemessen wurden. Pensionisten, die beispielsweise am 1. Mai 1952 die Altersgrenze erreicht haben, wurde die Rente nach den Bestimmungen des Sozialversicherungs-Ueberleitungsgesetzes und Sozialversicherung-Neuregelungsgesetzes bemessen. Nach dem 1. Jaenner 1956 wurde das ASVG angewendet, das seither mehrere Male novelliert worden ist. Alle diejenigen, die vor dem 1. Jaenner 1956 ihre Renten erhalten haben, wurden als "Altrentner" bezeichnet. Infolge der bereits erwaehnten Novellierung des ASVG haben sich aber auch verschiedene Grundlagen fuer die Errechnung der Renten unter diesem Gesetz ergeben, sodass es praktisch in den letzten Jahren auch ASVG-Altrentner gab. Dies wird nunmehr abgeschafft, und von nun an werden die Renten einheitlich nach den Bestimmungen der 8. Novelle zum ASVG, und zwar unter Anwendung der in dieser Novelle enthaltenen Aufwertungstabellen, neu bemessen werden. Die Neuberechnung der Renten wird der weitaus ueberwiegenden Zahl der Rentner eine nicht unbetrachtliche Aufbesserung ihrer derzeitigen Bezuege bringen, wie sich ja aus der oberwaehnten Ziffer der Gesamtkosten dieser Rentenreform ergibt. Der sich aus der Neubemessung ergebende Mehrbetrag gebuehrt zu einem Drittel ab 1. Jaenner 1961, zu zwei Drittel ab 1. Jaenner 1962 und ab 1. Jaenner 1963 in voller Hoehe. Rentenberechtigten der Geburtsjahrgaenge 1876 und frueher gebuehrt jedoch schon ab 1. Jaenner 1961, Rentenberechtigten des Geburtsjahrganges 1877 ab 1. Jaenner 1962 der volle Mehrbetrag.

In vereinzelt Faellen kann die Neudurchrechnung der Renten allerdings zu dem Resultat fuehren, dass theoretisch nur ein niedrigerer Monatsbetrag gebuehren wuerde; das Gesetz sieht jedoch vor, dass in diesen Ausnahmefaellen die bisherige Rente weitergezahlt wird. Es wird also niemand durch die Rentenreform zu Schaden kommen, waehrend sie fuer fast alle eine Ver-

besserung der Bezuege bedeuten wird. Es ist nicht moeglich, generell vorauszusagen, wie sich die Rentenreform in Einzelfaellen auswirken wird, da die Rente in jedem Falle separat zu berechnen sein wird und nur die Pensionsanstalt die hierzu notwendigen Unterlagen hat. Zur Bewaeltigung der mit der Neudurchrechnung der Renten verbundenen Arbeiten hat die Pensionsanstalt einen elektronischen Apparat (computer) angeschafft.

Die 8. Novelle bringt auch mehrere Verbesserungen, die sich in Einzelfaellen guenstig auswirken koennen. So werden z.B. die Ruhensbestimmungen der §§ 91-93 ASVG aufgehoben. Personen, die im Bezug einer Pension aus einem oeffentlich-rechtlichen Dienstverhaeltnis stehen, werden in Zukunft eine ihnen etwa auch von der Angestelltenversicherungsanstalt gebuehrende Pension ungekuerzt beziehen koennen. Auch die Ruhensbestimmungen des § 94 (Zusammentreffen eines Rentenanspruchs aus der Pensionsversicherung mit Entgelt aus unselbstaendiger Erwerbstaetigkeit) wurden im bescheidenen Umfang verbessert, was von Bedeutung fuer Personen sein kann, die nicht mehr in Vollbeschaeftigung stehen.

Schliesslich soll die Aufmerksamkeit auf Artikel IV(3) gerichtet werden, welcher lautet:

"Fuer Personen, die gemass § 515 Ab.1 Z.2 ASVG als Weiterversicherte gelten und die im letzten Beitragszeitraum vor dem 1. Jaenner 1956 den Beitrag zur Weiterversicherung von der damals in Geltung gestandenen Hoechstbeitragsgrundlage entrichtet haben, kann die Beitragsgrundlage auf Antrag auf S 3600 monatlich erhoehet werden. Die Erhoehung ist nur zulaessig, wenn der Versicherte ein der beantragten hoeheren Beitragsgrundlage entsprechendes Gesamteinkommen nachweist. Sie wird mit dem der Antragstellung folgenden Monatsersten wirksam. Ein solcher Antrag kann nur bis laengstens 31. Dezember 1961 bei sonstigem Ausschluss gestellt werden."

Es ist zu empfehlen von obiger Gesetzesbestimmung Gebrauch zu machen. Auch Personen, die, sagen wir, in 12 Monaten pensionsberechtigt werden, sollten dies tun, da die Bemessungsgrundlage der Pension nach dem Durchschnitt der letzten 5 Jahre errechnet wird.

C.K.

## KELLERGEIST ADVISES A.J.R. READERS



**Choose Hallgarten—  
Choose Fine Wines**  
Ask for them by name!

If you have any difficulty in finding  
**HALLGARTEN** wines, write to us  
for assistance



**S. F. & O. HALLGARTEN**

1, Crutched Friars, London, E.C.3



## NEWS FROM ABROAD

### MOROCCO

#### Jewish Community Congress Postponed

Forty-two Jews arrested in Casablanca are awaiting trial on charges of threatening the internal security of the State. They reportedly belonged to an illegal Zionist emigration group, while rumour has it that they were implicated in the affair of the yacht "Pisces", which foundered last January with the loss of more than 40 lives.

The Congress of Moroccan Jewish Community Councils, which was to have met in April in Rabat, has been postponed indefinitely. The Congress had been called to reorganise the structure of the Jewish communities in Morocco and to study problems such as the difficulty in obtaining passports and the absence of postal relations with Israel.

#### Rabbi Expelled

Four months after going to the country, the Director of the Lubavitcher Yeshiva in Marrakesh has been expelled from Morocco.

Lubavitcher yeshivot cater for the education of nearly 2,000 Moroccan Jews.

### JEWS IN TUNISIA

According to a French-language newspaper in Tunisia, the Jewish population of Tunisia totals 60,000. The country's population is 3,980,000. In the last five years 30,000 Tunisian citizens have emigrated, the majority of whom are said to be Jews who left to settle in France when Tunisia became independent.

### ALGERIA

At a meeting in Paris between Dr. Nahum Goldmann and M. Louis Joxe, French Minister for Algerian Affairs, and Mr. Couve de Murville, the French Foreign Minister, the future of the Algerian Jewish community was discussed. The Ministers, it is understood, gave an assurance that they would do their utmost to keep Algerian Jewry within the European community in Algeria.

There have been reports that considerable numbers of the Algerian Jewish community, which numbers 130,000, have left the country for Israel.

In Algeria itself a number of Jews have been killed in a new wave of terrorism. At Sebdo, near the Moroccan border, a group of eight terrorists opened fire at guests dancing at a Jewish wedding reception. Four persons were killed and fifteen wounded, among whom were a number of Jews. The wedding was attended by a mixed group of Jewish, Christian, and Moslem guests.

At Rivet, near Algiers, four men were killed by terrorists in an attack on a brick factory. The dead included one Jew and another Jew was amongst the wounded. Near Oran three Arabs stabbed a Jewish taxi driver to death.

### BUENOS AIRES OUTBURSTS

At the seaside resort of Mar del Plata, about 220 miles from Buenos Aires, antisemitic outbursts occurred during Easter. "Long live Eichmann" was one of the slogans daubed on the Jewish communal premises. Windows were smashed and swastikas painted on the walls. The Sephardi synagogue was also seriously damaged.

The fascist Tacuara organisation, it is assumed, was responsible for the outrages, taking revenge for alleged activity in the neighbourhood by Israeli commandos said to be searching for Josef Mengele, the former medical officer at Auschwitz concentration camp.

### VIRGIN ISLANDS' GOVERNOR

Mr. Ralph M. Paiewonsky, a Jewish industrialist, has been confirmed by the U.S.A. Senate as Governor of the Virgin Islands. Mr. Paiewonsky, a native of the Virgin Islands, is the son of immigrant parents from Lithuania. The Islands, which have a population of some 33,000, have about 30 Jewish families.

### SOUTH AFRICA

#### Verwoerd's Reply to Religious Leaders

Dr. Verwoerd, the South African Premier, speaking at his final Press conference in London, was asked whether he would like to comment on a statement by the former Bishop of Johannesburg, Dr. Ambrose Reeves, and Rabbi Rabinowitz, who condemned apartheid from a religious point of view. The Prime Minister replied that both were greatly prejudiced. He himself was a member of a Christian church and the Nationalists were not anti-religious. "However, we believe the churches must develop separately to suit the special mentality and conditions of the people who belong to them".

#### Rabbi Condemns Apartheid

In Sydney, Rabbi O. Abramson, speaking in Yiddish, at the official induction of the new minister of the South Head Synagogue, Rabbi Dr. Shalom Coleman, made an attack on Dr. Coleman for "airing his views in favour of apartheid".

Rabbi Abramson said that Rabbi Coleman, who had been a rabbi in South Africa, had committed a sin and a blunder in expressing his views on the subject. "Every Jewish person, most particularly a rabbi, is bound to condemn any form of discrimination, no matter what the reason."

#### "Conscience Clause" Endangered

A private Bill is before the South African Parliament seeking to remove the "Conscience Clause" from the constitution of the University of the Free State. This Clause lays down that nobody should be kept out of a university—either as a student or teacher—because of his religious beliefs.

There is some hope in the fact that the synod of the Nederduitse Hervormde Kerk, one of the most austere of the Afrikaans Churches, has decided to maintain its view that this Clause should not be abolished.

The executive committee of the University of the Witwatersrand Convocation, a body of graduates with more than 16,000 members, has expressed profound regret that the Free State University wanted to abolish the Clause when making academic appointments.

### NORWEGIAN LAW AGAINST RACISM

As a result of the antisemitic outbreaks in Norway last year, a draft Bill has been prepared by the Norwegian Government, which would make it an offence to promote hatred of persons because of their religious belief or racial origin. Threats or the uttering of false accusations against such persons would also be punishable.

### ESTONIAN FASCISTS EXECUTED

Moscow Radio has announced that Ralf Gerrets and Jan Vijk, who were sentenced to death in Tallinn, Estonia, for war crimes, have been executed.

The third war criminal, Ain Erwin Mere, who was sentenced to death by the same court in his absence, now lives in England, which refused an extradition order.

### VIRGINIA REGISTERS NAZI ORGANISATION

The Virginia State Corporation Commission has approved the application of George Lincoln Rockwell's "American Nazi Party" for a charter in Virginia. Rockwell and two of his closest henchmen, Seth David Ryan and J. V. Kenneth Morgan, are listed as directors, and the party's headquarters are given as Rockwell's home in Arlington, Virginia.

The goal of the party is described as "the gaining of political power in the U.S.A. by all means and elective processes" and educating the American public to the "suppressed facts" concerning the Communist conspiracy to destroy the white race. Rockwell has stated that he intends to run for Governor of Virginia, if he can qualify, and also to put up candidates for other public offices.

### REINTERMENT OF "BUND" LEADER

The ashes of the former Polish labour leader, Shmuel Ziegelboim, which had been interred at Golders Green Cemetery since his death in 1943, were flown to New York for reinterment there.

Ziegelboim committed suicide as a protest against the indifference of the civilised world to the Nazi policy of extermination.

The reason for the transfer of the ashes to New York, where there are a large number of supporters of the Bundist movement, of which Ziegelboim was a leader, is understood to be that there is not sufficient interest in the movement in this country.

Shmuel Zeigelboim was a representative of the Bund in the Polish Government-in-exile in London. He hoped, by his death, to focus public opinion against the Nazi mass murders of Polish Jews.

### GREEK COMPENSATION

The Greek Foreign Minister has announced that Greek Jews who settled in Israel after the war and who relinquished their Greek nationality will not receive compensation for any persecution they may have suffered during the Nazi occupation. Greek Jews in Israel will have to seek compensation either through the Israel Government or direct from West Germany.

A Bill ratifying an agreement with West Germany by which Greece is to receive 115 million marks (about £9,600,000) compensation was debated in the Greek Parliament.

According to a memorandum submitted to the Greek Government by the representatives of Greek Jewry, the Jewish population of Greece before the war was 77,000. Of these, 63,000 were deported to Germany and Poland during the war and only 3,000 of them survived. This number, added to the 7,000 Jews who succeeded in eluding the Nazis, gives a total of 10,000 Greek Jews alive at the end of the war. Of these, 4,000 emigrated to Israel and other countries, leaving 6,000 resident in Greece today. Five thousand are Greek citizens and the rest foreign subjects.

The Jewish associations demand that all Greek Jews enjoying Greek nationality at the time of the Nazi persecution should be entitled to compensation under the Bill, and that the right of inheritance should pass to relatives because the majority of direct heirs have perished.

## Feuchtwanger (London) Ltd.

Bankers

BASILDON HOUSE, 7-11, MOORGATE, E.C.2

Telephone: METropolitan 8151

Representing:

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

FEUCHTWANGER CORPORATION  
60 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK, 17, N.Y.



# THE EICHMANN TRIAL

## LETTER FROM JERUSALEM

April 10th, 1961

We live under the impact of the Eichmann trial. Hundreds of foreign correspondents and our diplomatic observers crowd the hotels, the streets, the restaurants. The road of the court building in Jerusalem's centre has been closed to traffic.

We have gone into this trial with a heavy heart and conflicting feelings. From the very moment when Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, in May, 1960, announced Eichmann's arrest and his transfer to Israel, it was to all practical purposes too late to discuss the *pros* and *cons* of this trial. After the accused was in Israel, there was no longer an alternative. As matters are, this trial has become an historic necessity which we could not evade.

Not only an individual but a whole epoch is standing trial in Jerusalem. It is true that in Nuremberg war crimes were atoned for; that afterwards in a large number of proceedings, hundreds, if not thousands, of murderers of Jews were sentenced; that a flood of publications shed light on the holocaust; yet the great legal, well-documented stocktaking was still missing. And even those who deny Israel's right to legal procedure concede that she is morally entitled to take the Eichmann case to the forum of history.

Here, however, is precisely the conflict underlying this trial: it may or may not produce a verdict of history, but it will end with the sentence of the jurists. The court will have to differentiate between public opinion and legal evidence; between the indictment by history and the proceedings according to law; between prejudice and justice. The Eichmann case is a test case for Israel's legal system. Just as in the Nuremberg trials the accused must benefit from the presumption of innocence; and the onus of proving his crimes lies with the prosecution.

There are certain indications which line will be taken by the counsel for the defence—to present Eichmann as a minor official who obeyed orders and did not act on his own initiative. This opens up problems which have been debated in various forms in various countries ever since the end of the Second World War. It is time to state that obedience can turn into crime unless there are moral and humane norms for guidance.

The Eichmann trial once more revives what is nowadays called "Unbewältigte Vergangenheit". It is terrifying to see how "unbewältigt" this past still is, not only in Germany but in many parts of the world. How else would Jewish organisations and communities in the United States, in Argentina and in other Western countries anticipate an upsurge in anti-semitic activities!

In regard to Germany, much will depend on the way in which the German Press, radio and television stations will make the public acquainted with this trial; a responsible reporting could have a salutary influence and effect, especially on the youth. But there is yet another aspect—the Communist world is interested in incriminating not so much Nazi Germany but the Federal Republic, and thus to achieve a breach in the front of the Western Powers. They are waiting for the opportunity to drag, through the back door, Western Germany to court and thus to damage its standing and prestige. It is, no doubt, from these considerations that the United Kingdom and the United States declined to be officially represented at the trial.

"Unbewältigte Vergangenheit" is also a factor in Israel itself. Old wounds will open again, pains already healed will be opened anew; nightmares will come to life. An emotional tension, even crisis, is the consequence. Till now, Israel's youth was free from this ghastly experience. It would be senseless to drag our youth into this atmosphere of hatred, to poison its relations with the outside world, and to burden it with memories of a past from which it was saved by a kind fate.

We, the generation of the survivors, have gone into this trial with a heavy heart and with conflicting feelings. Many of us wished it had never taken place. Yet this, too, would have been escapism—escape from reality and responsibility. Whatever we may call it—test, trial, visitation—we cannot evade its historic necessity.

HERBERT FREEDEN.

## BEN-GURION INTERVIEW

In an interview with the Israeli paper *Yedioth Aharanoth*, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion stated that the Eichmann trial need not result in a deterioration of Israel's relations with Germany. "There was a different Germany before the Nazis, and there is a different Germany after the Nazis", the Prime Minister said. "We do not want to make the children responsible for the sins of the fathers. Adenauer, Willy Brandt and other leaders of present-day Germany are not like those. We want to be on good terms with Germany, but we also want the German youth to know who the Nazis were."

### Regrettable Criticism of Great Britain

In the course of the interview Mr. Ben-Gurion also stated that though the Jewish catastrophe had been caused by Nazi Germany, other countries, such as Great Britain, the United States and France, were not free from guilt, because they could have saved more Jews. He especially criticised the Chamberlain Government for the restriction of Jewish immigration to Palestine. Readers of this paper know only too well that as far as Great Britain's record is concerned Ben-Gurion's criticism calls for considerable qualification: Between the pogroms of November, 1938, and the outbreak of war, this country admitted no less than 70,000 refugees. In spite of its economic crisis, this small island thus took the main burden in rescuing Central European Jews during those crucial months, when even the mass imprisonments in concentration camps did not impel larger and richer countries to ease their immigration restrictions.

### STATEMENT BY DR. ADENAUER

On the eve of his departure to the U.S., Chancellor Dr. Adenauer made a statement over the German Radio in which he said that, after Germany's collapse, all those who started to rebuild Germany were filled with shame and anxiety. "At the earliest possible moment, we started negotiations in order to try and undo the wrongs, as far as this can be done at all. We have offered our help to the new State of Israel. Israel has accepted our contribution, and we are grateful to her for this." The Chancellor thanked Prime Minister Ben-Gurion for having reiterated Israel's interest in an amicable relationship with Germany.

### HEAD OF LUDWIGSBURG INVESTIGATION OFFICE LEAVES FOR ISRAEL

The head of the Central Agency for the Investigation of Nazi Crimes, Chief Prosecutor Herr Erwin Schuele, told West German Press correspondents, before they left for Jerusalem to cover the Eichmann trial, that the Ludwigsburg Central Agency and the public prosecutors in various parts of the Federal Republic are at present handling a total of about 900 cases of Nazi mass crimes.

He stated that so far the Central Agency has registered about 80,000 names in connection with Nazi crimes in concentration camps and in the former occupied territories in the East.

Almost 1,000 Nazi "murder specialists" face trial by German courts, of whom about 150 are being detained. About the same number of Nazi mass murderers had disappeared. Of the 80,000 registered persons, the vast majority were either dead, had been sentenced already, or were free because proceedings against them had been stopped.

Herr Schuele said it was deplorable that the search for the Nazi criminals in foreign countries was encountering great difficulty because "Interpol" still regarded concentration camp crimes and other crimes in the Nazi-occupied territories as political and not criminal offences, and therefore declined co-operation with the Central Agency. That was the reason the German legal authorities were unable to organise a worldwide hunt for Eichmann, for whose arrest a warrant was issued by the Frankfurt prosecutor in 1957.

## NO GERMAN LEGAL AID

A spokesman for the German Foreign Ministry stated in Bonn that there was no legitimate reason why the Foreign Ministry should give legal protection to Nazis whose offences were of a purely criminal nature. Help was only given in non-criminal cases. The Ministry, therefore, did not agree to defray the expenses incurred by Dr. Servatius in Eichmann's defence.

## BONN SENDS OBSERVER

The Federal German Government has appointed Dr. Gerhard von Preuschen, a Wiesbaden lawyer, as its official observer at the trial. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that it would be Dr. von Preuschen's task to collect authentic material and information about the events of the Nazi régime and to send regular reports on the historic facts disclosed at the trial to the Bonn Government. He would not be concerned with the legal aspects of the trial and would have no authority to give legal advice or in any other way influence proceedings before the Israeli court.

The Federal Government, said the spokesman, was convinced that Eichmann would have a fair and just trial. Dr. von Preuschen had been chosen as the official observer because he was an experienced lawyer with an intimate personal knowledge of the Nazi period. As a member of an anti-Nazi resistance group, he had been sentenced to 18 months' hard labour by a Nazi court in 1945.

## GERMAN PRESS REACTIONS

German Press comments on the trial include the following words in the leading article of the *Frankfurter Rundschau* of April 11: "We have to accept the fact that Eichmann is a German and that we cannot dissociate ourselves from him as we may dissociate ourselves from an ordinary criminal; for he committed his crimes in connection with an ideology which has become part of German history. We have to realise that, under the surface, there are still uncontrolled passions in Germany and that a repetition of the past can only be prevented by self-recognition and readiness to fight against these forces. . . . Under this aspect, the Eichmann trial may have a beneficial effect. . . . It is not important what people abroad think of us, if only we ourselves find the right way."

German Nationalist Press comment was concerned exclusively with "the German reputation". The extreme *Deutsche Soldaten Zeitung* stated: "The opening of the Eichmann trial will mark the beginning of the biggest anti-German hate campaign known for the last 15 years."

*Der Freiwillige*, official organ of the former Waffen S.S., said that "during the Eichmann year, Press and film have conspired to defame the honour of the men who served as privates, officers, and generals in the Waffen S.S. Nothing has been too absurd and far-fetched to incriminate us and to saddle us with responsibility for some degrading and infamous acts".

Non-nationalist newspapers, such as the influential Hamburg weekly, *Die Zeit*, take a different approach. "The long shadows cast by the Eichmann trial", states the paper, "are bound to affect all Germans. . . . Nobody who did not participate in the slaughter need feel guilty, but nobody would wish to deny that Eichmann was the outcome of a system created and enthusiastically supported by Germans. Eichmann is an inescapable fact. He stands for our past, which we will have to accept with as much decency, honesty, and dignity as we can muster."

## "WHO WAS WHO"

The World Jewish Congress in New York has prepared a "Who was Who" of approximately 1,500 important Nazis, to help the prosecution in the Eichmann trial.

The compilation, "Preliminary List of Persons Accused or Suspected of Crimes Against Humanity", was prepared by Dr. Nehemiah Robinson, Director of the W.J.C.'s Institute of Jewish Affairs. It consists of several categories: Nazis and fascists tried and sentenced, dead or executed, still at large or under investigation, those who committed suicide or disappeared, and high-ranking members of the German armed forces and Diplomatic Corps who served Hitler.



Ada Hers

## DAS THOMAS MANN-ARCHIV IN ZUERICH

Am 8. Juni 1955, zwei Monate vor seinem Tode, wurde Thomas Mann von der Eidgenössischen Technischen Hochschule Zürich der Ehrendoktor verliehen. In dankbarer Anerkennung dieser Auszeichnung wünschte Thomas Mann, dass einmal nach seinem Tode sein literarischer Nachlass der Eidgenössischen Technischen Hochschule geschenkt werden möge. Durch Schenkungsvertrag vom 11. Juni 1956 entsprach die Familie diesem Wunsch und fügte der wertvollen Schenkung aus freien Stücken noch die Ausstattung seines Arbeitszimmers und seiner Bibliothek hinzu. Zur vorläufigen Unterkunft machte der Bibliotheksdirektor, Dr. Paul Scherrer, einige Räume im Dachgeschoss der Hochschule frei.

Erst jetzt konnten die endgültigen Räume des Thomas Mann-Archivs feierlich der Öffentlichkeit übergeben werden. Der Festakt fand am 25. Februar unter zahlreicher Beteiligung der Freunde des Werkes und der Persönlichkeit Thomas Manns im Auditorium Maximum der Eidgen. Technischen Hochschule statt. Zur Einleitung trug das Winterthurer Streichquartett den 1. Satz des späten Beethoven Quartetts in A moll, opus 132, vor, das Thomas Mann noch auf seinem letzten Krankenlager zu hören begehrt—bis Taubheit sich auf sein so fein differenziertes Gehör gesenkt hatte. Dann folgten vier Ansprachen: als erster sprach der Präsident des Schweizerischen Schulrats, Prof. Dr. Pallmann, den Dank der Hochschule für die grossmütige Schenkung der Familie Mann aus; hierauf folgte Dr. Paul Scherrer, mit der eigentlichen Festrede "Ueber den Sinn des Thomas Mann-Archivs"—das nicht eine "Kultstätte" sein will, sondern "ein Ort der Forschung"; nach ihm sprach der Präsident der Aufsichtskommission des Thomas Mann-Archivs, Richard Schweizer, über die schicksalhafte Verbundenheit Thomas Manns mit der Schweiz und die Entstehungsgeschichte des Archivgedankens. Das Schlusswort hatte Professor Golo Mann, der, nachdem er den Dank der Familie für die schöne Verwirklichung ihrer Schenkungsabsichten ausgedrückt hatte, von dem bewahrenden Sinn seines Vaters sprach, dem dieses, dem Weiterleben und Wirken seines Werkes gewidmete Archiv gewiss tief entsprochen hätte. Mit dem 3. Satz des Beethoven Quartetts schloss die Feier.

Das Haus "zum Oberen Schönenberg," die neue Heimstätte des Archivs, liegt in unmittelbarer Nachbarschaft der Universität, sein Garten grenzt sinnigerweise an die "Dr. Faustgasse". Aber auch sonst hat das Haus, wie uns die Stein- und Holztafel über der Eingangstür belehrt, besondere Beziehungen zur schönen Literatur: Hier wohnte von 1739 bis 1783 Johann Jakob Bodmer, einer der ersten weltliterarisch gesinnten Geister, und empfing viele Literaturgrößen seiner Zeit; so z.B. Klopstock (1750); Wieland war sein Gast von 1752-1754; 1775 besuchte ihn Goethe in Begleitung des Grafen Stolberg und 1779 zusammen mit dem grossherzoglichen Freund.

Das Haus, ein typisches schweizer Patrizierhaus mit stark ländlichem Charakter, schaut von seinem Standort über die Dächer der unteren Stadt und den See hinüber zu den jenseitigen bewaldeten Hügeln: eine Lage, die sich Thomas Mann selbst als Wohnstätte hätte aussuchen können; denn er liebte die städtisch-ländliche Verbindung und hat immer gerne an den landschaftlich bevorzugten Rändern der Stadt gelebt.

Nachdem man mit dem altmodischen Glockenzug eine scheppernde Glocke in Bewegung gesetzt hat, öffnet sich die Haustüre mittels eines handbedienten Ziehapparates. Eine grosse Eingangshalle nimmt uns auf, die eine schlichte Ähnlichkeit mit der hohen Vorhalle des Lübecker Buddenbrookhauses hat. Rechts führt

eine gewundene Treppe zum zweiten Stock, wo sich die Archivräume befinden. Die gerahmten Bilder an den Wänden bereiten uns auf das Kommende vor: es sind Photographien oder andere Bildniswiedergaben von Thomas Manns Kindheit bis zu seinem letzten Lebensjahr. Durch eine Glastür betreten wir den Vorplatz, und schon hier ist die Fülle des Sehenswerten fast überwältigend. Ich darf mich nicht in Einzelheiten verlieren, möchte aber doch die kleine Eckvitrine erwähnen, in der sich die Familiengeschichte der Manns mit der der Buddenbrooks trifft: der geschnitzte Druck des plattdeutschen Festgedichtes zum Geschäftsjubiläum der väterlichen Getreidefirma in Jahre 1848 hat sein literarisches Gegenstück in dem weltberühmten Roman; eine Porträtminiatur des Urgrossvaters des Dichters, Johann Heinrich Marty, ein Schweizer aus Glarus, stellt eine direkte Abstammungslinie zum geliebten "Switzerland" her.

Links von dem historischen Eckschränken betreten wir das "Gedächtniszimmer" sicher den eindrucksvollsten der Räume. Hier steht seine Bibliothek in seinen Regalen und seiner Ordnung. Hier sind die Bilder und Gegenstände, von denen er während der Arbeit umgeben sein wollte: zum Teil Vorstellungsstützen für das Werk, wie etwa die schöne Reproduktion eines klassizistischen



Photo: Lichtbildgesellschaft, Zürich

Thomas Mann-Gedächtniszimmer

Bildes von Ludwig Hoffmann, das schon in seinem Münchner Arbeitszimmer hing, und das in der Schneevision Hans Castorps ("Zauberberg") eine Rolle spielt; eine vorzügliche amerikanische Reproduktion eines anonymen schwäbischen Meisters des Mittelalters, ein edles Geschwisterpaar darstellend—sein bildlicher Anhaltspunkt für die sündigen Geschwister des Romans "Der Erwählte"; auf dem Schreibtisch eine gerahmte Amateuraufnahme des Enkels Frido, in entzückend graziöser Haltung in einem Bilderbuch blätternd, das linke Händchen wie in beschwörender Erzählergeste leicht erhoben—ein Moment, der uns an dem Kinde Echo im "Dr. Faustus" entzückte. Auf dem Schreibtisch, der ihn an allen Orten begleitet hatte, steht der Kalender mit dem aufgeschlagenen Datum seines Todes—12. August 1955. Hier stehen auch die Federn in dem Gestell, als ob sie auf die Hand warteten, die sie so fleissig und ruhmvoll geführt; die grosse Löschblattunterlage; zu ihren Häupten zwei silberne Leuchter und zwischen ihnen ein grosser indischer Buddha aus Bronze—alles steht da, als ob er es gerade nur für einen Augenblick verlassen hätte. Und doch trotz aller ehrfurchtgelieblichen Versuche zur Wiedergabe des Arbeitsraums, ist er es nicht. Die Masse sind zu gross, sein Zimmer in Kilchberg war kleiner, intimer, konzentrierter, es fehlt auch der Zigarren- und Zigarettenduft, der immer in der Luft schwebte, es fehlt die bewohnte Atmosphäre. Aber denjenigen, die sein Arbeitszimmer mit seiner Gegenwartigkeit nie erlebt haben, wird die pietätvolle

Wiedergabe vielleicht doch seine traumhafte Gegenwart vermitteln können.

Am längsten hielt ich mich im "Ausstellungsraum" auf, wo Reliquien von unschätzbarem Wert in vier Glaskästen ausliegen. Ich will nur Einiges herausgreifen: In einem der Schaukästen können wir einen Brief des 14-jährigen Schuljungen an eine von ihm angeschwärmte Schauspielerin lesen, den er als "Thomas Mann, lyrisch-dramatischer Dichter" zeichnete und dem er ein Selbstporträt in Federzeichnung auf der freien Gegenseite hinzugefügt hatte, mit grossem Schnurrbart und hohem steifen Kragen—wahrscheinlich, um der Empfängerin eine imponierende Vorstellung von sich zu geben. Nicht weit davon liegt das Stammbuch seiner Knabenzeit. Die aufgeschlagene Seite zeigt die Eintragung des Vaters—er muss wohl schon eine Ahnung gehabt haben, was das Leben mit diesem Sohn vorhatte. Er schrieb:

Es sind Gedanken, die Du hegst  
Wie Saat, im Boden noch verschlossen,  
Und wenn Du sie in Worten prägst,  
So ist die Saat emporgeschossen.  
Es spriessen aus dem Wort die That,  
Wie aus dem Halme wächst die Aehre:  
D'rum hüte die Gedankensaat,  
Dass Dir die Thatfrucht Heil gewähre.

Johanni 1888

In Liebe  
Dein Vater.

Auch für viel Späteres finden wir hier Dokumente von höchstem literarischem Interesse. Notizbücher aus früherer Zeit enthalten bereits Andeutungen zum "Dr. Faustus", der in jenen Jahren als Roman mit dem Titel "Maja" geplant war. Dann ist da das Kollegienheft vom Jahre 1894/95, als Thomas Mann als Hospitant an der Technischen Hochschule in München die Vorlesungen des bekannten Literaturhistorikers Wilhelm Hertz hörte. Aus den Aufzeichnungen, die er damals, als knapp Zwanzigjähriger über das Gregorius-Epos des Hartmann von Aue gemacht hatte, entstand fast 60 Jahre später der Roman "Der Erwählte". Doch dass dessen Legende selbst auf die "Gesta Romanorum" zurückgeht, erfahren wir noch vorher im "Dr. Faustus", wo ihre Vertonung durch den Helden Adrian Leverkühn genau beschrieben ist. Alles war schon vorhanden: der "Dr. Faustus"—"Der Erwählte", und ebensolche Zeugnisse frühesten Imaginations gibt es auch vom "Hochstapler Felix Krull". Jahrzehnte lang ruhten diese Motive, Ideen und Vorstellungen wie Keime im fruchtbaren Boden, bis sie in späten Jahren zu edelster Reife kamen.

### NEW FILM OF "PROFESSOR MAMLOCK"

The producer Konrad Wolf recently visited London for the opening of his film, "Stars", which showed to large audiences at the Playhouse in Hampstead. He is the son of the late Friedrich Wolf, the German-Jewish doctor and author who wrote "Professor Mamlock". Mr. Wolf is completing a new film version of his father's play in the German Democratic Republic, due for release in Germany in May.

As opposed to the Russian film version made in 1937, said Mr. Wolf, this latest production kept closely to his father's play which he wrote in 1933 at the start of the Hitlerian evil. He hoped his new film would be shown in London in the early summer.

Mr. Wolf said of "Stars" that the story is based on truth, the original idea emanating from Angel Wagenstein, a Bulgarian Jew who, while still very young, fought with the Bulgarian partisans against the Nazis.

## Gorta Radiovision Service

(Member R.T.R.A.)

13, Frognaal Parade,  
Finchley Road, N.W.3

SALES

REPAIRS

All Leading Makes Supplied  
Electrical Appliances StockedMr. Gort will always be pleased to  
advise you.

(HAM. 8635)



# NEWS FROM GERMANY

## POSTSCRIPTS TO BROTHERHOOD WEEK

A West German TV broadcast under the heading "Christian Antisemitism" was commented on by Vilma Sturm, in an article published in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* of March 14th. "Instead of a discussion", she writes, "it was rather a meeting with the dignified and impressive personality of the London Rabbi Dr. Georg Salzberger . . . Exciting as the points raised during the debate may have been, even more exciting was the face, voice and attitude of the old man who, born and brought up in Germany, had been the head of the former Frankfurt Jewish community, and later on, a prisoner in Dachau and a refugee; who, in spite of the terrible fate of his fellow-Jews, testified to his belief in God . . . What are we to do? Confessions of guilt are not sufficient—though we would like to hear them more often and more intensely in and from the churches. What really transpired from the discussion was the need to acquire knowledge . . . It has been stated time and again, what the schools ought to do: they must not relent, even if they have to face resistance from the parents. The churches too must do more from the pulpits. Has there been a sermon during the past 15 years which dealt with Christian anti-Semitism—delivered in that spirit of mourning and shame for which the occasion would call? What we have done as Germans is horrible. What we have done, or rather not done, as Christians, is even more horrible. We should think of it every day".

The educational tasks arising from the terrible past are also dealt with in an article by Erich Lueth, published in the *Hamburger Lehrerzeitung* on the occasion of the "Week of Brotherhood". He recalls the pilgrimage of boys and girls to Bergen-Belsen, the former concentration camp, where Anne Frank met her death. "This was an experience, by which members of a new generation were made aware of the chain of events. The past became topical and left its impact far beyond the day and the ceremony".

Protesting against the conception of "apartheid" he refuted the argument that, in the light of recent events in the Congo, it appeared that the Natives were not yet ready for independence. "There may be something in this argument. However, it does not justify any feeling of European superiority, for millions were murdered in Hitler's concentration camps . . . Up to the time of St. Joan, the auto-da-fé was a punishment ordered by the same church which preached the idea of neighbourly love. It is our duty to move from the adherence to this theory to the practice of making sacrifices in our efforts of liberating all men from prejudice, hunger and injustice".

## Ackermans Chocolates

De Luxe

IN BEAUTIFULLY  
DESIGNED  
PRESENTATION  
BOXES

MARZIPAN  
SPECIALITIES

BAUMKUCHEN

43, KENSINGTON CHURCH ST.,  
LONDON, W.8  
WES. 4359 and

9, GOLDHURST TERRACE,  
FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.6  
MAI 2742



## ADENAUER ON POLITICAL EMIGRES

Dr. Adenauer made a statement in the Bonn Federal Parliament on Social Democrat criticism of the recent campaign of defamation against German emigrants who lived abroad during the Nazi years, returned after the war, and are now occupying high public positions.

The main victim of this campaign is Herr Willy Brandt, Mayor of Berlin and Social Democratic candidate for the post of Federal Chancellor in next autumn's general elections.

Herr Brandt emigrated in the early years of the Nazi régime, was deprived of his German citizenship by Hitler, and lived in Norway until the war ended.

A Social Democratic speaker said earlier that this campaign impaired Germany's credit abroad. The Eichmann trial would be a further test for Germany's reputation abroad. In the interest of the German people it must now be made clear to all the world that neither Eichmann nor Hitler had been representatives of the true Germany.

The Chancellor pointed out that among the members of all political parties in the Federal Republic were German men and women who had fought against Nazism, had been in Nazi concentration camps for their attitude, had supported the resistance movement against Hitler as soldiers or State officials, and helped the persecuted and tried to ease their lot. No German who had emigrated for political or other reasons or had stayed in the country to join the resistance movement could be blamed for his attitude. A collective condemnation or glorification of these persons would be unjustified.

In the course of his statement, Dr. Adenauer said: "The entire German people unanimously condemns and abhors Eichmann and his crimes."

## BRANDT APPEALS TO WORLD JEWRY

In New York, before an invited audience of Jewish community leaders, the Mayor of West Berlin, Herr Willy Brandt, declared: "National Socialism—and I want to emphasise it—no longer has a political base in West Germany."

He appealed to world Jewry to help the post-war generation of young Germans, untainted by Nazism, to "find a new beginning" and not to permit "the sins and derelictions of their fathers" to bar their way from joining the family of free nations.

He reiterated that Germany's crimes against the Jewish people could neither be forgotten nor forgiven, "not by good will nor by restitution and indemnification".

## JEWISH SOLDIERS IN FIRST WORLD WAR

The Federal German Minister of Defence, Franz Joseph Strauss, has asked the German Institute for Research on Military History at Freiburg to write the history of Jewish soldiers in the German Army. He has also asked the competent communal authorities in the Federal Republic to have the names of Jewish soldiers which were erased by the Nazis from the memorials for the fallen of the First World War restored as soon as possible. Furthermore, a collection of letters by Jewish soldiers published in 1935 by the organisation of Jewish ex-Servicemen, the "Reichsbund jüdischer Frontsoldaten", will be republished at the Minister's request.

Eighteen per cent of the Jewish population in Germany in 1914 fought in the Army during the First World War, and 12,000 Jewish soldiers were killed.

## LIBRIS

Wir kaufen Einzelwerke, Bibliotheken,  
Autographen und moderne Graphik  
Direktor: Dr. Joseph Suschitzky

38a BOUNDARY ROAD, LONDON, N.W.8

Telephone: MAI. 3030

## ANGLO-JUDAICA

### Jewish Writers

Miss Gerda Charles, the novelist, gave the ninth lecture in the series "The Jew and His Books" recently held at Hillel House, and arranged by the London Jewish Students' Association and the Hillel Foundations.

She referred to the sudden growth in the number of Jewish writers in the past ten years and stated that Anglo-Jewish writers were now for the first time writing with authority.

### P.R.O. to Guard Against Antisemitism

The Rev. Dr. James Parkes, at a meeting of the London Society of Jews and Christians, stated that a full-time public relations officer to "get at" antisemitic publications and broadcasts before they were published or transmitted, is to be engaged jointly by the Parkes Library and the Council of Christians and Jews.

### Kenya Jewry Joins Deputies

The Board for Kenya Jewry has decided to become one of the British Board of Deputies Commonwealth associates. This was announced at a meeting in Woburn House just a few days after the South African Premier announced the withdrawal of the country from the British Commonwealth.

### Chief Rabbi's Brother Visits Africa

Dr. Abraham Brodie, brother of the Chief Rabbi, was invited by Sir Milton Margai, the Prime Minister of Sierra Leone, to attend the country's independence celebrations last month, as the guest of the Government. Dr. Brodie and Sir Milton are old friends, having studied at Durham University nearly forty years ago.

### Warning to Arab League

Sir Leslie Plummer, M.P., when addressing the opening session of the eleventh annual conference of the Pioneer Women of Great Britain, gave a warning to the Arab League, which is to open an office in London.

He said that if the League used the office for stopping British firms trading with Israel, for organising boycotts of Israeli goods, or for distributing antisemitic literature, he, with his colleagues, would take steps to get the office closed. The British Government, in giving permission for the office to be opened, had stated that they did not expect the Arab League to use it for such purposes. "I do", said Sir Leslie.

### Jewish Teddy Boys

Mrs. A. A. Blooman, a probation officer in North London for the last seven years, in an area which is still the most densely Jewish-populated in London, addressed the 5720 Society at the Yeshurun Synagogue in Edgware.

She said that the number of young Jewish people who came before the courts was proportionately only very slightly under the average for the country, while the types of offences they committed included all those for which non-Jewish children were brought to the courts—larceny, house-breaking, and "beyond parental control". There were even Jewish teddy boys complete with flick-knives.

Even the advantages of an Orthodox home was no guarantee that a child would not get into trouble, said Mrs. Blooman. In this respect she cited a case of the N.S.P.C.C. bringing a charge against an Orthodox couple in North London of neglecting their child.

### Psalms by Jewish and Non-Jewish Choir

At a meeting of the London Society of Jews and Christians at Kings Weigh House, a Jewish and a non-Jewish choir appeared on the same platform to sing versions of the Psalms. Passages chanted during the Jewish and Christian services were illustrated by the Golders Green Choir and the Choir of St. John's Presbyterian Church, Kensington.



Ignaz Maybaum

## THE JEWISH INTELLECTUAL

Franz Rosenzweig at the end of his theological comparison of Judaism and Christianity in his "Stern der Erlösung" deals with the different attitude of Jew and Christian when they approach the political arena (III, 188). Following Isaiah's conception of the perfect ruler—"he will judge the world with the rod of his mouth" (11, 4)—the Jew will insist on persuasion and avoid power. He sets his hope in evolution not in revolution. "Everything is in the Torah", the alleged new situation is not new, one can "learn from the Torah" and find there, in the Writ of the Past, also the answer to the problem of the day. With the belief in progress, the belief in the providence of God is maintained and the tragedy, inherent in the application of power, can be avoided. "Not by might and not by power but by My spirit, said the Lord of hosts" (Zechariah iv, 6).

Christian belief is momentary experience, is conversion which changes the Old radically into the New. Christian man is "the new Adam". Conversion is—also psychologically speaking—a revolution. Proceeding from the sphere of the mind to the sphere of reality: the New Jerusalem is on the ruins of the old. The catastrophe, the tragedy, the "Cross" stands at the gate leading to the New City. Departure from the smooth path of the Law and spiritual uplift are the two sides of the same coin; the Christian also approaches with his "Christian lawlessness" (Rosenzweig). Application of power is—to use Paulus's word—"the end of the Law". Revolution—so often forgotten by the Liberal idealist—is the annulment of Law and the ruthless application of power. "Bloodless revolution" is not revolution but evolution.

Franz Rosenzweig's theological distinction between Jew and Christian in politics can serve as a fitting introduction to a review of James Joll's biographical essays about the life and work of Leon Blum, Walther Rathenau and F. T. Marinetti\*. We watch the political sentiments and actions of two Jews and one Christian—if Marinetti, the propagator of Futurism and

Fascism, can be called a Christian. But he can; the secularised Christian remains a Christian, of course not in the dogmatic sense, but in the way in which his Christian origin still directs him also outside the Church, and this all the more powerfully as it is done unconsciously. This Italian is not original as a thinker, he is the intellectual who brings a philosophy, Nietzsche's philosophy, as political ideology first to the fellow intellectuals, writers and artists, then to the masses. He influenced Mussolini. Futurism was one of the components of Fascism. Marinetti, forgotten today, should be remembered if only as the man who coined the terrible slogan of the war being the hygiene of the world. But in art the influence of Futurism has to be acknowledged. Much of what is taken for granted today—the advertisements we see, the furniture we use, the films and, above all, the paintings of abstract art—is partly the achievement of Futurists.

### Leon Blum and Walther Rathenau

Leon Blum and Walther Rathenau were both drawn into politics against their own plans. The Dreyfus affair brought Blum, so far only interested in books, theatre and art, into politics. Walther Rathenau was the powerful managing director of the AEG and the writer of books on economics, on general subjects and even religion when the First World War made an end to his life as a private citizen. Both have one thing in common, as different as their fate and their character were: both had to learn that in the last resort politics is administration of power, and in this administration the two Jews were equally reluctant. They lacked equally the relish of giving orders—orders which had to be obeyed and not discussed. Both were distressed that the action which power performs is first of all purely negative, coercive and for a long stretch of time destructive (if it is at all creative, it is creative through destruction). Blum saw clearly the difference between evolution and revolution. He admitted to the French working-class, whose leader he was, at times of most critical moments, that the differences in the French society were unbridgeable and that revolution would eventually be inevitable. However, in his doctrine of "exercise of power", as opposed to "participation in power", he found a way to lead his party to moderation and patience. Participation in a bourgeois government, he said, can not yet give the workers a chance of the revolutionary change in society. He waited and made others wait for the right moment which would have justified a revolution. For the Protestant thinker, André Gide, the right moment was always there because original sin was always there. But Leon Blum's belief in the ultimate goodness and the rationalism of man separated him from all those who blamed him for the postponement of the necessary decision. As it is now, the historian must give Blum the credit for having spared France the tragedy of a revolution which, with Hitler in Germany, could never have succeeded. So does James Joll in his careful and wise consideration of the arguments. Joll gives a picture of Blum for which we Jews can only be grateful.

This, when all is said and considered, is also the case with Joll's portrait of Rathenau. But from James Joll German Jews can learn the facts which most of them never made visible to themselves. The picture which German Jews had of Rathenau was far from realistic. It is, above all, not true that Rathenau was a Liberal. Joll's analysis proves that in his theory

and later in his political practice he moved towards the organic community the *Volksstaat*, based not on equality but on a hierarchy of the classes. The concept of the organic community was the precursor of Fascism. What is so "disquieting is the way in which his [Rathenau's] conception of the *Volksstaat*, the organic community of the future, and his romantic appeals to the younger generation to put these ideals into practice, could so easily sound like the ideals which his murderers believed they were serving." (Joll, p. 128.)

### Jewish Self-Hatred

Theodor Lessing in his book "Der Juedischeselbsthass" did not include Rathenau in his gallery of portraits of Jews stricken by the disease of self-hatred. Joll shows Rathenau as a victim of this Jewish predicament. But as he has no axe to grind, being neither a Jew nor, as Lessing, a Zionist, he deals with this side of Rathenau's character with true justice. He diagnoses the disease which poisoned Rathenau's mind, but sees it as the product of the unhealthy continuance of German feudalism into a society which was already a bourgeois society. Rathenau did not run away from Judaism, never contemplated baptism, took his Jewish studies seriously and worked hard to learn Hebrew. He is indeed of different calibre to the men whom Theodor Lessing selected to show an assimilation motivated by self-hatred.

Four weeks before his assassination, Wirth, his colleague in the Government, received the visit of a Catholic priest, who, as a Father Confessor, was in a position to bring the warning—not more, but it sufficed—that Rathenau's life was in great danger. Wirth subsequently gave an account to Count Kessler, who published it in his biography of Rathenau, which Joll quotes: "He (the priest) informed me simply and soberly in a few sentences that Rathenau's life was in danger. I could not question him; the interview took place in absolute privacy. . . . Then Rathenau himself was called in. I implored him with all my might to give up his resistance to increased police protection for his person. In his well-known manner, with which many of his friends were familiar, he stubbornly refused. Thereupon I informed him of what had happened, and asked him whether he did not see that the step taken by the Catholic priest was a very serious affair. My words impressed Rathenau deeply. He stood motionless and pale for about two minutes. None of us dared to break the silence or speak a single word. Rathenau seemed to be gazing on some distant land. He was visibly struggling with his own feelings. Suddenly his face took on an expression of infinite benevolence and gentleness. With a calm such as I had never witnessed in him, although I had gauged the measure of his self-control in many a discussion on difficult personal or political questions, he stepped up to me, and putting both his hands on my shoulders said, 'Dear friend, it is nothing. Who would do me any harm?'" (p. 124/5).

Leo Baeck's last public lecture, given a few months before his death, deals with Walther Rathenau and Franz Rosenzweig. It is a eulogy and not a detailed historic account. The German rabbi sees Rathenau with a love and veneration which German Jews always cherished for Rathenau. The Jewish reader of Joll's book will be glad to find that the historian eventually cannot contradict, but has to justify this love and veneration. Baeck concludes his little essay with the words: "In the history of the German Jew Rathenau may not be omitted" ("Types of Jewish Understanding from Moses Mendelssohn to Franz Rosenzweig," *Judaism*, 1960, Reprint of the Society for Jewish Study"—London, 1960).

\* James Joll, Fellow of St. Anthony's College, Cambridge: *Intellectuals in Politics—Three Biographical Essays*. Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London, W.1. 25s.

Your House For :-

**CURTAINS, CARPETS, LINO  
UPHOLSTERY**

SPECIALITY

**CONTINENTAL DOWN  
QUILTS !**

ALSO RE-MAKES AND RE-COVERS

ESTIMATES FREE

**DAWSON-LANE LIMITED**

17, BRIDGE ROAD, WEMBLEY PARK

Telephone : ARN. 6671

Personal attention of Mr. W. Schachmann



Alfons Rosenberg

## THREE ART EXHIBITIONS

## ADELE REIFENBERG

It is one of the interesting features of this exhibition (Ben Uri Art Gallery, 14 Berners Street, W.1, April 16th-May 14th, 1961) that it permits to survey the artist's development within the last 30 years or so. "The Artist's Mother" was painted in Berlin in 1931. Its simplicity and obvious sincerity is as engrossing as it is moving. The representation of the sitter is reduced to the essentials, the compact outline is most impressive.

"Simchat Thora" was painted not long afterwards. But during the interval of 4 or 5 years the life of the Jews in Germany had turned into tragedy. It is characteristic of the resilience of our race that exactly at the moment of our oppression and humiliation the Jewish community of Berlin organised a competition for a picture on the Joy of the Law. Adele Reifenberg took part and the result is shown in this exhibition. It is, as it should be, a most exhilarating event. At the time of the competition Adele Reifenberg was an art mistress at a Jewish school. Thus the children are actual portraits of pupils and the Rabbi is Dr. Emil Levi. Almost unnecessary to say that this picture won the competition and was reproduced at the time in many Jewish periodicals all over the world. Former Berlin Jews will like to know that a portrait of Rabbi Emil Bernhard Cohn can be seen at the Ben Uri as well.

Just as her late husband, Julius Rosenbaum, Adele Reifenberg has again and again returned to Jewish subjects. There are canvases "By the Waters of Babylon" and "The Finding of Moses."

A large portrait in luminous colours represents Alexandra Wechsler, known to many as a leading member of the Club 43, as a philosopher and writer.

A particularly enjoyable feature of the exhibition are the pastels and water-colours. Here, the artist's sense of colour triumphs. Views of the French Riviera give an immediate impression of the limpid atmosphere and the glowing colours of that beautiful part of our continent.

The outstanding painting seems to me "Houses at Chiusa, Tyrol" made in 1936. Composition and colouring form a masterful entity and they show what a gifted artist Adele Reifenberg is.

With the Compliments of

## ALRECO METAL CORPORATION Ltd.

Metals, Chemicals, Ores and Residues

Adelphi Terrace House,  
London, W.C.2Fulton Road, Wembley Park,  
Middlesex.

New York

Brussels

## ALFRED BROD GALLERY

With its 48 paintings, this is a large and great exhibition (36 Sackville Street, W.1, April 13th-May 6th) at the same time. Among the famous Dutch masters the visitor finds two pictures by Aert van der Neer. Everybody knows that the landscape in mysterious twilight is his undisputed realm. Either the moonlit night or the dawn before sunrise. In a certain way, he could be called the Eichendorff of painting—the German poet has hardly written any poem which describes the full light of the day.

Hendrick van Steenwyck the Elder: "Interior of the Cathedral at Aix-la-Chapelle" is a *tour de force*. Not because it is so beautifully painted, but because this Dutch Puritan transformed one of the most sumptuous Catholic cathedrals into an austere Protestant church. And there is the master of Dutch still-life, Pieter Claesz. On it you see five wine glasses almost completely emptied, a pewter chalice is tipped over, a half-peeled lemon overhangs the table edge. The texture is beautifully rendered, the delicate variation of colour within a limited gamut is a joy to see. Obviously rich people had been enjoying a meal. And yet a soft melancholy seems to emanate from the canvas. Is it not symbolical that the precious chalice is tipped over, that the glasses have not been emptied completely? The Puritan conscience seems to warn us not to empty our pleasure to the last dregs and that even the most costly decoration is fallible. And the ever-recurring lemon. It was extremely expensive in those days of the seventeenth century. Therefore, it indicates social status. But the lemon, too, in its half-finished state looks somewhat forlorn and useless. Its overhanging peel is a purely painterly device. Dangling in the foreground, it suggests greater depth.

I was particularly intrigued by two paintings, not outstanding masterpieces in themselves, but fascinating examples of the continuity in the development in art. One is a Bouquet of Flowers by Simon Verelst. The outlines of each flower are very clearly defined. By this means the bouquet is endowed with an almost surrealist quality. It stands out sharply from its background with a visionary clarity. A Dali of 300 years ago.

The other painting is "Landscape with Grey Horse", by Jan Wouwerman. The animal stands under a blighted tree trunk in a sombre landscape. The moonlight is lingering on the horse's back and on the tree. The effect is dreamlike. The painting looks forward not only to Delacroix, but also to those paintings between waking and dreaming which have their source in psycho-analysis.

## ARTHUR SEGAL

Arthur Segal is remembered not only as a great artist but also as a great personality. His many pupils speak of him with much love and respect, and the same is true of his friends and admirers. We should keep this at the back of our minds when studying or looking at his paintings, now exhibited at the R.B.A. Galleries, 6½ Suffolk Street, W.1. They, too, are informed by the warm sympathy, the passion and exuberance of the man.

His oeuvre is a kaleidoscope of the development of art in the first half of our century. Impressionism taught him the use of pure, glowing colour. The expressionists showed him how to pour out one's deepest feeling in a picture. In the meantime the clarion call back to form and order was sounded from France. "View from Window" is a beautiful example of this stage in Segal's development.

It would be easy to dismiss the artist as an eclectic who never found his own original way in art. However, this would imply a complete misunderstanding. Segal was a seeker. He refused to be ossified and to stop growing in knowledge and insight. His pictures are his biography. They show that he was a master of his craft, that he had a truly painterly approach, that his composition and his use of colour deserve our admiration. We hope that his work will give pleasure to many generations to come.

## Old Acquaintances

**Milestones:** Leopoldine Konstantin celebrated her 75th birthday in New York. She was born in Bruenn, and, at an early age, married her teacher, Alexander Strakosch. She was already a success before the first war, when she appeared in Reinhardt's production of "Sumurun". The actress now lives in the United States.—Julius Elbau, the former Deputy Editor of Berlin's *Vossische Zeitung*, was eighty last month. He is now Political Editor of New York's *Staatszeitung*.—George Froeschel, who made a name for himself as author of "Die Geliebte Roswolsky" and was an editor with Ullsteins, is seventy years old; he scripted the Wernher von Braun Story recently in Hollywood.—Olga Limburg is eighty.

**News from Everywhere:** Hedwig Schlichter, who once played in the "Maedchen in Uniform" film, adapted Ted Willis's "Hot Summer Night" for the Argentine stage; she lives in Buenos Aires.—Otto Sonnenfeld will be co-producer of Richard Oswald's "Theodor Herzl" film project in Israel.—Old-timer Harry Nestor edited the new Austrian "Film-Almanach" in Vienna.—Friedrich Porges's play, "Narkose", will be broadcast by Radio Vienna; during the war the author lived in London. He is now Hollywood correspondent for many papers.—Richard Duschinsky, who returned only recently from London to Vienna, directed Eliot's "Verdienter Staatsmann".

**U.S.A.:** Marlene Dietrich, John Wengraf, and Maximilian Schell will be in Stanley Kramer's "Judgment at Nuremberg".—Peter Lorre will star in "Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea" for Fox based on Jules Verne.—Walter Hasenclever's "Besserer Herr", in which Anton Walbrook starred in London, will be produced under the title "The Magnificent Hugo" on Broadway.—Former German film star Fay Malten appeared at a charity performance in Los Angeles.—Jacques Garfein, who directs his first film, "Something Wild", with Carol Baker in the lead, in New York, arrived only fourteen years ago from Breslau; he was liberated from a concentration camp and is the only survivor of his family.—Thomas Mann's "Confessions of Felix Krull" will become a musical.—Oscar Homolka will be in "Mr. Sardonicus".—New York's Foreign Press Association awarded the prize for the best picture of the year to Otto Preminger's "Exodus".—"The Threepenny Opera" passed the "Oklahoma" record of 2,248 performances, in New York.

**Obituary:** The internationally famous interpreter Hans Jacob, who was born in Berlin and started as an *avant-garde* poet under the pen-name Jean Jacques, died in Paris; he spoke five languages fluently and translated 70 classics into German.—82-year-old Mizzi Guenther, the first "Merry Widow", died in Vienna; she also appeared in Berlin, Paris, and London in her heydays.—Walter W. Goetze, the composer of "Ihre Hoheit—die Taenzerin", died in Berlin aged 78.—In Rendsburg died 86-year-old Hedwig Wangel, who left Max Reinhardt's ensemble to work for the Salvation Army, but returned to the stage in 1925; she received the title "State Actress" during the Nazi years.—Maria Ney, M.C. of German cabaret, died after a long illness.—Dr. O. Waelterlin died in Hamburg, aged 66; he was director of Zürich's "Schauspielhaus".

**Germany:** Elisabeth Bergner and O. E. Hasse went on tour again in "Dear Liar".—Peter Zadek is directing O'Casey's "Der Rebell, der keiner war" at Hamburg's "Thalia".—With Leonard Steckel in the lead, Piscator will produce "Death of a Salesman" at Berlin's "Volksbuehne".—Werner Finck is touring the country with a lecture, "Sire, geben Sie Gedanken . . .".—Heidemarie Hatheyer played O'Neill's "Mond fuer die Beladenen" directed by Kurt Hirschfeld in Berlin.—Lil Dagover appeared in Patrick's "Sonderbare Dame" in Stuttgart.

PEM



Nelly Wolffheim

# EINST UND JETZT

## Gedanken zu juedischer Erziehung

*Die folgenden Ausfuehrungen von Nelly Wolffheim werden sich im ersten Teil mit den eigenen Erinnerungen vieler unserer Leser decken. Sie erheben aber keinen Anspruch auf Allgemeingultigkeit. Dies gilt auch fuer den zweiten Teil des Aufsatzes, der beispielhaft eine der Moeglichkeiten juedisch-religioeser Erziehung darstellt. Wir wissen, dass andere, ebenfalls ueberwiegend von kontinentalen Juden aufgebaute Gemeinden auf Grund ihrer religioesen Grundeinstellung andere Wege beschreiten, und dass darueber hinaus auch weitere Bemuehungen einer juedischen Erziehung, sei es in Schulen, sei es in Jugendorganisationen, bestehen.—Red.*

Meine Grossmutter war eine fromme Frau, die es aber nicht verstand, ihre Kinder und Enkel für den Sinn der jüdischen Gebräuche—die sie hochhielt und beachtete—zu interessieren. So wurden die Freitag-Abende zu einer Farce, die Feiertags-Vorschriften für uns nur Behinderung. In der Verwandtschaft oder im Freundeskreis meiner Eltern hatte niemand eine "fromme Wirtschaft"; ein Einzelner, ein Junggeselle, war orthodox und galt als eine komische Figur. Die rein äusserliche Form, in der die religiösen Vorschriften bei uns durchgeführt wurden, forderte schon früh meine Kritik heraus. Ohne irgendwie selbst innerlich beteiligt zu sein, empfand ich es doch als ein Unrecht, religiöse Dinge zu profanieren.

In der Zeit meiner Kindheit gab es in den allgemeinen Schulen noch keinen speziellen Religionsunterricht für die jüdischen Kinder, wie es später—nach 1918—als obligatorisch eingeführt wurde. Ob es vorher jüdische Religionsschulen gab, in denen auch Mädchen aufgenommen wurden, weiss ich nicht. Aus meiner Erinnerung taucht nur der Name von Rabbiner Dr. Weiss in Berlin auf, bei dem grössere Mädchen Unterricht nahmen, und die, wie es damals noch üblich war, ausserordentlich für ihn schwärmten. Was ich von biblischen Geschichten gelernt habe, stammt aus dem ersten Schuljahr, in dem das alte Testament durchgenommen wurde; hierzu wurde mir erlaubt, an den Religionsstunden der christlichen Schule teilzunehmen. Später war ich, wie die anderen jüdischen Kinder, vom Religionsunterricht dispensiert.

Mein Bruder wurde zur Barmitzvah vorbereitet und zwar merkwürdigerweise bei demselben Lehrer (nicht Rabbiner), der meine Mutter als Kind unterrichtet hatte. Weder meine Mutter noch mein Bruder haben Respekt vor diesem Lehrer gehabt. Von der Barmitzvah meines Bruders entsinne ich mich auf nichts von der religiösen Feier sondern nur, dass es an dem Tage so viel zu essen gab, dass ich mir den Magen verdarb. Ausserdem war ich neidisch auf die vielen Bücher, die mein Bruder bekam. Ich habe es meinen Eltern oft vorgeworfen, dass ich in dieser Beziehung benachteiligt wurde, aber für Mädchen war damals eine Art Einführungsfeierlichkeit nicht üblich.

Bald darauf erbat ich auf Druck der christlichen Schule von meinen Eltern, mir Religionsunterricht geben zu lassen. Es wundert mich noch heute, dass man sich in einer Familie mit "frommer Wirtschaft" nicht von selbst darum gekümmert hatte, auch meine fromme Grossmutter nicht. Es wurde mit ein paar Mitschülerinnen ein Unterrichtskurs eingerichtet. Der Lehrer ist nach meiner Erinnerung wenig sorgfältig gewählt worden, denn wir Mädels betrachteten ihn etwas von oben herab und empfanden seine allgemeine Unbildung. Hebräisch lernten wir nicht.

Als ich dreizehn oder vierzehn Jahre alt war ging ich aus religiösem Bedürfnis in die Synagoge. Es war dies der kleine Tempel an der Potsdamer Brücke. Hier sassen die Frauen oben und die Männer unten. Oben bei uns führten die nach meiner Erinnerung recht aufgeputzten Damen eine rege Unterhaltung und, um sie zum Schweigen zu bringen, ging ein Synagogenbedienter zwischen ihnen hin und her und machte durch ein Schweigen befehlendes "Psst Psst" die Unruhe noch stärker. Der Gottesdienst muss mir wohl wenig Eindruck gemacht haben, denn ich entsinne mich auf nichts davon, und es dauerte auch nicht lange, bis ich den Besuch der Synagoge aufgab.

Viele Jahre später erlebte ich in einer befreundeten Familie wie die Eltern den Kindern die jüdischen Festtagsabende eindrucksvoll zu gestalten wussten, und wohl das erste Mal tauchte in mir damals der Gedanke auf, dass hier etwas Schönes vor sich ginge, ein Wert, der mir bis dahin fremd geblieben war.

Einige Jahre vor 1933 machte im Berliner Westen, Dr. Prinz, damals ein junger Rabbiner, viel von sich reden. In seiner Gemeinde in Halensee gewann er einen starken Einfluss auf die Kinder, die zumeist aus sogenannten assimilierten Familien stammten, und er brachte ihnen das Judentum und jüdisches Sein nahe. In jener Zeit haben wenige so viel für den jüdischen Gedanken getan wie Rabbiner Prinz, indem er über die Kinder und durch die Kinder die Eltern beeinflusste und manche von ihnen dadurch dem bewussten Judentum zurückgewann. Daran wurde ich erinnert, als im vergangenen Jahr Rabbiner Kokotek in seiner Rausch Haschonoh Predigt in der "New Liberal Jewish Congregation" den Wunsch aussprach, Zusammenkünfte mit der Elternschaft der Gemeinde einzurichten, um den eingewanderten, in jüdischer Hinsicht zum Teil wenig orientierten Eltern heranwachsender Kinder ein wünschenswertes Wissen zu übermitteln. Es sollte dadurch verhindert werden, dass die jetzigen Kinder bei ihren Eltern einen Gegensatz zu dem fänden, was sie in der Religionsstunde lernten. Konflikte, wie sie die frühere Generation in dieser Beziehung oft hatte, sollte dadurch entgegengewirkt werden.

In mir wurde der Wunsch rege, an dem Kindergottesdienst einer Synagoge teilzunehmen, fast mehr noch bewirkte dies aber das Konzert des Kinderchors der Gemeinde, das uns im Otto Schiff House als Chanucah-Feier gegeben wurde. Die Sängerin Hanni Metzger-Lichtenstern ist die Leiterin dieses Chores, ihr Gatte Paul Lichtenstern führte die Klavierbegleitung aus. Ich war rein gefühlsmässig tief von dieser Darbietung berührt, und der Gedanke tauchte in mir auf, dass hier im Kleinen ein Beispiel für einen jüdischen Zusammenschluss gegeben wurde,

für eine Gemeinsamkeit, die ich an anderen Stellen vergeblich suchte. Die Musik ist hier das verbindende Element. Das durch die Leitung angeregte Interesse mag sich in den Heranwachsenden erhalten.

Bevor ich auf meinen Besuch im Kindergottesdienst der Belsize Square Synagoge näher eingehe, möchte ich hervorheben, dass das Folgende wohl nur als ein Beispiel aufzufassen ist, da ich andere Religionsschulen nicht kenne.

Früher in Deutschland habe ich oft die hässliche Bemerkung gehört, wenn irgendwo Kinder lärmend waren: "Es geht hier zu, wie in einer Judenschule". Wie anders wirkte dieser Kindergottesdienst auf mich! Ich war vor dem Anfang gekommen, weil ich die Kinder in ihrem Verhalten beobachten wollte. Alle erschienen munter redend, doch nicht überlaut sich auf ihre Plätze begebend. Die Knaben waren bei weitem in der Ueberzahl. Auch einige Erwachsene, zum Teil wohl Eltern der anwesenden Kinder, waren erschienen. Sobald der Gottesdienst begann war alles in grösster Ruhe, diszipliniert teilnehmend. Der einleitende Kinderchor klang hier in der Synagoge unter Begleitung des Orgelspiels (Paul Lichtenstern) noch schöner als damals, als ich ihn das erste Mal hörte. Das was mich an dem Gottesdienst am meisten überraschte, war, dass ein grosser Teil der religiösen Funktionen von den Kindern ausgeführt wurde, teils mögen es solche gewesen sein, die bereits nach der Barmitzvah waren. Das Lesen der Gebete, teils englisch, teils hebräisch, das Ausheben der Thora usw. wurde von den Knaben, dem altjüdischen Ritus entsprechend nicht von Mädchen, ausgeführt. Alles geschah würdevoll und ohne Zwischenfall. Mich erfreute dabei, dass der moderne Gedanke, Kinder im Unterricht nicht nur passiv aufnehmen zu lassen, sondern durch aktive Teilnahme das Interesse zu vertiefen, hier in bester Weise durchgeführt wurde. Zu erwähnen bleibt noch, dass die Predigt in sehr verständlicher und schlichter Weise von einem jungen Mann gehalten wurde, der einer der ersten Schüler dieser Religionsschule gewesen war.



# THE LUTON KNITTING COMPANY

LTD.

Manufacturers of Jersey Cloth  
and Knitted Headwear

664-668 DUNSTABLE ROAD,  
LUTON, BEDFORDSHIRE

Tel.: Luton 52516/7

**THE NEW HOMES BUILDING SOCIETY, EAST TWICKENHAM**

POpesgrove 7402

Chairman: Anthony Marlowe, M.P. Directors: J. Cowen, C.B.E., D. Schonfield, F.A.L.P., M. Baron, Sir H. Roberts.

INVEST IN A SOCIETY DEVOTED SOLELY TO ASSIST OWNER OCCUPIERS.

INTEREST RATES FROM 4½% TO 5½% (TAX PAID)

District Agents throughout U.K.



## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

## ACCOUNT OF JEWISH SUFFERING

With the "Last of the Just"\* André Schwarz-Bart has conceived a story which carries us far beyond the confines of literature. While presenting an account of Jewish suffering throughout the Christian era, he has chosen for it the form of an historical novel, and a gripping novel at that. He has written it to the tune of an old Jewish Leitmotif—the legend of the 36 Just Men. According to this tale, there are born in every generation 36 Just Men, martyrs, chosen by God, and destined to carry the world's suffering. Each century produced its peculiar experiences of the Just Men. In our own we meet Ernie Levy, son of a Polish Jew who fled his country after a pogrom. Ernie, the last of the Just Men, is fated to die the death of Auschwitz.

A writer of rare gift and great talent, Schwarz-Bart is, above all, a man of deep compassion. His capacity for translating this, together with his inspired insight into the soul of children, creates scenes and characters of such validity as to elevate the work to the ranks of a classic. Written with the indelible ink into the soul of the reader are the crucifixion incident, the classroom episodes in Hitler's Germany, as well as the night of the 11th November, 1938, when Mordechai, the grandfather of Ernie, is challenged to give his prayer books for the fire which the Nazis had started in the street. . . . "Ernie noticed that his teeth, exposed in a grimace, gleamed silvery, while a sort of harsh laughter emerged uninterrupted, mingled with the half insane statement he was making: 'For a thousand years the Christians have been trying to kill us every day, ha ha! and we have been trying to live every day, ha ha ha! And every day we manage it somehow, my lambs. Do you know why?'"

"He was suddenly tall against the door, and he held the iron bar high above his head, and his phylacteries and laces of prayer shawl fell to the floor in his anger: 'Because we never give up our books,' he cried with awesome strength. 'Never, never, never!'"

There is no trace of hatred in the book. If there is bitterness, implied accusation, it has the sound of a tormented cry, a quest put to the Christian world: How could you let it happen! (It is interesting in this connection that Schwarz-Bart's next book will be about the coloured races.) Schwarz-Bart is concerned with human beings. Their suffering alone can give the measure of the crime inflicted on them. He fearlessly searches for the motives of man's actions and, with it, he possesses an almost surgical gift for revealing them: the vile and the noble alike.

His style is simple, humorous, radiating warmth; he commands that particular brand of irony familiar in Jewish writers who record events *sub specie eternitatis*.

If Schwarz-Bart has not spared his readers he certainly has not spared himself. As if driven by an invisible force, he seems to have identified himself completely with the victims of the gas-chambers, succeeding thus to invoke the drama of the last hours, even minutes of those who perished. I cannot share the opinion of the critics who have found fault with Schwarz-Bart for using mystical terms and symbols. I, for one, found it natural that in this final chapter he resorts to this language. Could the unspeakable realities of the gas-chambers be more convincingly expressed than in the language of the supernatural? A tragedy of this measure cancels the laws of form and style. I did not pause to wonder when Ernie Levy, in the midst of the martyred children, starts weeping bloody tears. . . . "You're weeping blood," Golda said suddenly in amazement. "Don't be silly," Ernie said, "nobody weeps blood." And wiping off the tears of blood that furrowed his cheeks, he turned away from the girl, to hide from her the death of the Jewish people, which was written clearly, he knew, in the flesh of his face."

LUCIE SCHACHNE

\* "Last of the Just", by André Schwarz-Bart. Secker & Warburg, 21s.

## A BOOK BY KLEMPERER

Of the great conductors who dominated the Central European musical scene between the wars only Bruno Walter and Otto Klemperer are still with us. In their formative years both came under the decisive influence of Mahler, who also helped them in their early career. Walter's writings on Mahler are well known; now Klemperer adds his tribute in a little volume.\* As the title implies, Klemperer's memories of Mahler are only part of his book.

After years of grave illness, physically still severely handicapped, Klemperer stands today at the peak of his fame, especially in this country, which, as he says, is now the main centre of his activity. There remains something enigmatic about that great lonely figure on the rostrum of the Festival Hall, and one is glad of the opportunity which this book offers of getting some closer impressions of his personality.

In these short chapters Klemperer does not pursue any literary ambitions: he relates, in an informal, often laconic, manner, significant episodes from his encounters with Mahler, Schoenberg, Strauss, Stravinsky, Hindemith and others (including Reinhardt, for whom he conducted Offenbach's "Orpheus"! ). His views are frank and not uncritical: he does not approve of Mahler's "retouching" of classical scores ("Ich glaube, es ist unnoetig"); on the other hand, the spell of Mahler's conducting is still fresh in his memory; once, hearing a Mahler rehearsal, he felt one had to give up "wenn man nicht so dirigieren koennte".

It is rather surprising and moving to learn that, of all people, the ultra-nationalistic Pfitzner (Klemperer's teacher in composition), whose relations with Mahler were somewhat strained, summed up Mahler with the wonderful "In ihm ist Liebe"—which, as Klemperer adds, "sagt alles".

Klemperer does not refrain from touching the problem of anti-Semitism which faced both Mahler and himself. "Mahler sagte immer, man sei mit einem kurzen Arm zur Welt gekommen, wenn man Jude sei. Mit anderen Worten, man muss also viel mehr leisten." Although both musicians left the community they did not escape the consequences of their origin. Klemperer remarks shrewdly that Richard Strauss was by no means philosemitic, hence he liked to stress how much he admired Jews like Mahler. Even more significant was a conversation in 1932 when Strauss and Klemperer discussed the possible removal of all Jewish conductors from German musical life. "Frau Strauss sagte: 'Na, wann's Ihnen was tun, kommen S'nur zu mir!' Strauss sagte darauf breit laechelnd im Sofa sitzend: 'Does waer'grad der rechte Moment, sich fuer ein Juden einzusetzen.' Der Ausspruch war so nackt, dass man garnicht boese sein konnte."

It should be mentioned though that even under the Nazi régime Strauss continued to collaborate with Stefan Zweig, who was the librettist of his opera "Die Schweigsame Frau". In 1935 Strauss wrote to Zweig: "Glauben Sie, dass Mozart bewusst 'arisch' komponiert hat? Fuer mich gibt es nur zwei Kategorien Menschen: solche, die Talent haben und solche, die keines haben, und fuer mich existiert das Volk erst in dem Moment, wo es Publikum wird. . . ." (This letter was confiscated by the Gestapo and led to Strauss's dismissal as President of the Reichsmusikkammer.)

All that mattered to Strauss was art as such, without any "weltanschauliche Bindungen". There is perhaps no clearer evidence for his whole approach—and it was the approach of a genius!—than in his comment (to Klemperer) on Mahler's constant striving after redemption: "Ich weiss nicht, von was ich erloest werden sollte. Wenn ich des Morgens an meinem Schreibtisch sitze und mir was einfaellt, so brauche ich doch gar keine Erloesung."

Unlike Walter, Klemperer does not attempt—at least not in the present volume—to philosophise about his art. The impression of a lively and active mind which arises out of these pages finds its true completion in the supreme achievement of the conductor.

H. W. FREYHAN.

\* Otto Klemperer: *Erinnerungen an Gustav Mahler und andere autobiographische Skizzen*, Atlantis-Verlag, 1960.

## NOT QUITE AN ENGLISHMAN

## An Artist's Autobiography

You can become a British citizen; but you have to be born an Englishman: a truism of which one is impressively reminded when reading the autobiography of Fred Uhlman with its ironical title, "The Making of an Englishman" (Gollancz, 25s.). It is a frank, entertaining, lively, but occasionally exasperating book; full of anecdotes, amusing stories, captivating episodes as well as of misprints, misquotations, and misspellings, written in an inelegant style which in itself belies the author's claim that he is now an Englishman. What puzzles me most of all is that Mr. Gollancz seems to have entirely dispensed with the services of an editor and even with those of a proof-reader, who should have tidied up Fred Uhlman's text and made his book more acceptable to English readers.

Having said this, I must confess that I enjoyed the book a great deal. His family background in Württemberg, his laborious progress in life from dentistry to law practice and eventually to the career of a painter are related vividly and often with disarming frankness. He writes most interestingly of the tragic period of the early '30s, the German judges with their Nazi badges under their lapels, the historical failure of the Social Democrats, and the gradual defeat of those Jews who believed to the bitter end that Hitler would leave them at least a minimum of *Lebensraum*. Uhlman writes about his emigration with a great sense of humour; his best stories are those about his abortive tropical-fish business in Paris, his internment—which includes a devastating scene with Kurt Schwitters, the Dadaist, in his rôle as a dachshund—and, most amusing of all, his interview with the man whose daughter he wanted to marry, Lord (then Sir Henry) Croft, a true-blue, xenophobic English aristocrat. It was conducted with the help of an interpreter because Uhlman spoke no English. Sir Henry had prepared a questionnaire which revealed the profound ignorance of so many of his compatriots in those matters which meant life or death to us refugees: "Why did you leave Germany? Only for political reasons? How much can you earn as an artist? Have you any private means? How much is your father prepared to settle on you?" and so on. Still, Uhlman got his Diana Croft.

The most moving passages are those in which he confesses why he could not let his parents come to England, why he considers himself a failure as an artist, and in which he describes his return visit to Germany in 1950, which ended with his complete breakdown. What I did not like is his "hindsight"—a talent most perfectly developed by such prominent ex-Communists as Arthur Koestler. Uhlman, too, claims that he always saw through the infiltrating tricks of the Communists, that he fought to keep them out of the "Free German League of Culture" (which he says he founded), that he had never let himself "be fooled by any Communist" since 1933. Really?

EGON LARSEN.

## HARRIS JEWELLERS

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

18 &amp; 33 Pink Lane

• • •

VORMALS BERLIN

(A. Rosenfeld)

Nuernberger Strasse



## BICENTENARY OF THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD

The Frankfurt Ghetto was an ugly place, a gloomy street, about sixteen feet wide, containing 190 houses with between 2,500 and 4,000 inhabitants. The depressing atmosphere was heightened by the almost total absence of sunlight, the tall houses almost meeting in mid-air. Such was the residence of the Frankfurt Jews from the thirteenth until the seventeenth century.

In spite of this and in spite of the enmity of the Frankfurt burghers and the draconian Jew-laws, giants in the world of Jewish learning and in other fields were born; hidden ways of providence which illuminated the sombre path of Frankfurt's Jewry.

The gabled houses in the Ghetto had painted figures of animals, plants and utensils in daily use beside their numbers, and their inhabitants were known by these figures. No. 148, in the middle of the street, bore a red shield and was in the possession of the Rothschild family, whose family tree has been traced back to the fourteenth century. Here Mayer Amschel was born in 1743. His father, who was a merchant, intended him to become a Rabbi and sent him to Fürth in Bavaria, famous for its talmudic academy. When he was twelve years old his father died. He had to interrupt his studies and went to Hannover, where a relative of his family, Oppenheim, had a banking house. Here he acquired the knowledge of coins and money exchange which he later developed to a degree unknown at the time and in a way entirely new in its approach to the subject. About 1760, when he was seventeen, he returned to his native town, opened a small business in his father's house, and that year marked the beginning of a career which turned the eyes of Europe to the Frankfurt Ghetto. In 1770 he married Gütle Schnapper, daughter of Wolf Salomon Schnapper, who bore him five sons and five daughters.

Very soon Mayer Amschel became known not only to a private clientele but also to the rulers of the small German States which abounded in those days. Among them was William IX, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, later William I, Elector of Nassau, who was the richest man in Europe. When, on the entrance of French troops into his country in 1806, he made his escape to Denmark, he entrusted his fortune to Mayer Amschel who, not without danger to himself, saved it from the hands of the conqueror. This episode was probably the most striking event in Mayer Amschel's eventful life.

### The "Fuent Frankfurter"

Already before that time his business had expanded beyond the borders of the Ghetto, of Frankfurt, and even of Germany. He had sent his son Nathan to England in 1798. After Mayer Amschel's death, his son Salomon went to Berlin in 1815 and afterwards to Vienna. His son James started the Rothschild branch in Paris in 1817, and his son Carl that in Naples in 1821. Amschel, his eldest son, remained in Frankfurt.

Mayer Amschel, eventually a prince in the realm of financial enterprise, remained in his father's house all his life. So did his wife, who survived him. He followed in the footsteps of his fathers and also became known for his munificence, not only in Frankfurt. When he died in 1812 he had lived to see the end of the Ghetto. After the walls of the Ghetto had suffered in the French bombardment of 1798, Karl von Dalberg, the ruler of the newly-created Grand Duchy of Frankfurt, ordered the demolition of its gates in 1806.

House No. 148 survived its owners by more than a century; it fell victim to bombing in the Second World War. It had stood alone, and rather lost,

between modern buildings in the "Börnestrass" (the former "Judengasse"), named after another inhabitant of the Ghetto who became famous in German literature.

About 70 years ago the present writer visited the "Rothschild House", then a landmark of Frankfurt. It had been kept as a Museum and was at the same time the home of one of Rothschild's charitable institutions. A very steep and narrow staircase led to the upper floors, containing rather long rooms with low ceilings and small windows. There was some furniture from the days of Mayer Amschel. From here one looked down on the cemetery—after that of Worms the oldest cemetery of German Jews—where the earliest tombstone dated from the year 1272 and the last burial took place in 1828. Here is the resting-place of the martyrs and the sages of the Ghetto and also of Mayer Amschel Rothschild.

HERMANN SCHWAB.

### AWARD FOR HEINRICH BOELL

The literary prize 1959 of the Cologne municipality has been awarded to the author, Heinrich Boell, who is also head of the Germania Judaica collection in Cologne.

### RECORD OF POLISH MONUMENTS

In co-operation with artists and photographers, Jewish writers in Poland have begun a campaign to register all Jewish historic monuments in the country. This is to include synagogues, cemeteries, and all streets and houses of Jewish interest.

Writers will record the historical associations of buildings and places, of which pictures will be taken by a special team of photographers who will tour Poland.

The medieval burial places in Lublin, Cracow, Kock, Pulawy, Belzyce, Bychawa and Chelm will be among many historical cemeteries to be recorded and photographed.

you're  
in the  
picture  
with



**maxton**

## THE AJR CHARITABLE TRUST

has been established to widen the financial basis of the AJR and to take charge of its charitable work which, inter alia, comprises:

The establishment and administration of Homes for the Aged and Infirm (jointly with the Central British Fund).

Advice to persons in need, including help in finding employment, accommodation and places for invalids in nursing homes and convalescent centres.

Visits to sick people in hospitals and their homes.

Arranging home-help in cases of illness.

Running of the AJR Club.

### YOUR COMMUNITY NEEDS YOUR CO-OPERATION

These are the ways in which you can help:

**CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER COVENANT** (in lieu of your membership subscription to the AJR).

**GIFTS IN YOUR LIFETIME.**

**A BEQUEST IN YOUR WILL.**

Ask for particulars from: The Secretary, AJR Charitable Trust, 8 Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3.

THIS SPACE IS MADE AVAILABLE BY AN ANONYMOUS DONOR



## FROM THE JEWS IN GERMANY

### B'NAI B'RITH LODGE IN FRANKFURT

The "Frankfurt Lodge" of the B'nai B'rith was re-established on March 19. It is the second Lodge in post-war Germany, after a Lodge in Berlin had been re-installed some time ago. The President is Dr. Egon Zeitlin; the Board also comprises Dr. F. Reichmann, Heinrich Guttman, Dr. Sh. Ettlinger, Dr. Norbert Schaefer, Dr. Alwin Sternheim, Justin Theilhaber, and Arie Degani. After the internal opening ceremony a banquet took place in the Town Hall, where the Frankfurt Mayor Bockelmann and Secretary of State Schuster, as representative of the Prime Minister of Hesse, were present. In his congratulatory telegram, Federal President Luebke recalled the life and work of the late Leo Baeck, the former Grand President of the German B'nai B'rith.

### NEW SYNAGOGUE IN MUNSTER

A new synagogue and community centre was consecrated in Munster (Westphalia) on May 15. Painted glass windows, depicting the victory of the Magen David over the forces of darkness and destruction, have been donated by the Munster Madrigal Choir. The consecration service was conducted by District Rabbi Dr. H. Chanoch Meyer (Dortmund), and addresses were delivered by representatives of the Federal German authorities, the Churches and the Jewish organisations.

### MANNHEIM "MEMOR BOOK" FOUND

The "Memor Book" of the Mannheim "Klaus"-Synagogue was found in Israel recently. The "Klaus"-Synagogue had been founded in 1708 by the Court Jew Asher Lemle Reinganum and served as the Orthodox Synagogue of Mannheim until it was destroyed in 1938. Its last rabbi was Dr. Yizchak Unna.

The two volumes of the "Memor Book" cover the whole history of the "Klaus"-Synagogue. They had been salvaged in 1938 and brought to Israel by Karl Oppenheimer. Friedrich Moshe Oppenheimer, a brother of Karl, has now donated them to the Historical General Archives in Jerusalem, in memory of their late father, Salomon Oppenheimer, an official and Thora scribe of the synagogue for many years. Salomon Oppenheimer had been in charge of the entries into the "Memor Book" from 1890 onwards; he was deported to Gurs.

The book is of greatest importance for research work on the history of the Jews in Badenia and the Palatinate.

### JEWISH EDITOR'S 80th BIRTHDAY

The former Assistant Editor of the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Georg Freund, celebrated his 80th birthday in Frankfurt recently. He emigrated to Uruguay in 1933, where he edited the magazine of the German Jewish Congregation, "Nueva Congregacion Israelita". Only a short while ago he returned to Germany for family reasons.

### "BERLINER ILLUSTRIRTE" AGAIN

American friends of mine, or rather Berlin friends now living in the States, have given me great joy by sending me the first copy of the new *Berliner Illustrirte* (without the "e", in accordance with the old spelling which was only altered by the Nazis in 1941). The issue is not numbered; it begins with page 137, the last pre-Hitler issue having ended with page 136.

The editorial staff includes Hans Wallenberg, of Ullstein tradition, and one of the contributors to the first edition is Friedrich Luft, foremost dramatic critic since the end of the "Third Reich". The subjects range from an assessment of Krushchev (by the American columnist Marguerite Higgins) to "Evangelist" Billy Graham (as seen by a visitor from the German Democratic Republic). A great part of the paper is devoted to the anomalous position of Berlin.

L.W.

### VIENNESE JEWISH COMMUNITY

Altogether 9,172 people are registered with the Viennese Jewish Community. Of these, 7,809 are Austrian citizens. There was a decrease of 93 in the number of Jews registered with the Community, as compared to 1957. The Community Council has approved a budget of about £140,000 (ten million schillings) for the coming financial year.

The Austrian Government is now, for the first time, making a subsidy, but there is still a million-schilling deficit in the budget.

## The new HIGH in girdles



# Xtra-Hi

BY *Silhouette*

Corsets Silhouette Ltd., 84 Baker Street, London, W.1

Such pretty things at Reasonable  
Prices



BRANCHES IN MAIN TOWNS

WORLD-WIDE TRAVEL

Through

## BARON TRAVEL COMPANY

15, EDGWAREBURY GARDENS,  
EDGWARE, MIDDLESEX

Tel.: STOnegrove 5019 - 8626

Cables: TRANSBARON, EDGWARE



PROPRIETOR: J. G. J. BARON, A.T.A.I.

ALWAYS AT YOUR PERSONAL SERVICE

MEMBER OF TRAVEL TRADE ASSOCIATION & BRITISH TRAVEL & HOLIDAYS ASSOCIATION

STANDARD SEWING MACHINE SERVICE LTD.

ELITE TYPEWRITER Co. Ltd.

WEL. 2528

All Makes Bought, Sold, & Exchanged  
Repairs, Maintenance

18 CRAWFORD STREET, BAKER STREET, W.1





# AJR GENERAL MEETING

As will be seen from the announcement on the front page, the AJR General Meeting will be held on Tuesday, May 16th, at 8 p.m., at 51 Belsize Square, N.W.3.

During the year which will be reviewed in the general report, the activities of the AJR were particularly widespread. Among others, they included efforts in the field of compensation and of the taxability of compensation payments, and the preparatory work for the establishment of a Home for infirm aged people and of a fourth Old Age Home. The report will also deal with general developments of direct or indirect importance for our community. It is hoped that all our friends will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining some first-hand information on these subjects.

The proposed amendment of the rules which will also be on the Agenda concerns the size of the Executive (Committee of Management). The present rules provide for a maximum of altogether 15 Executive members (including the three Trustees). In view of the expanded activities of the AJR, the number of Hon. Officers who take a responsible part in the work of the AJR has risen, and it is therefore proposed to amend the present rules in such a way as to provide for a maximum of altogether 20 Executive members. The present wording of the relevant Section of the Rules and the proposed amendment are printed below.

The Agenda will also include the election of the Hon. Officers. The following proposals are submitted by the Executive:

**President:** Mr. A. Schoyer.

**Committee of Management (Executive):** The following present Executive members stand for re-election: Dr. H. Reichmann (Chairman), Mr. A. Dresel (Vice-Chairman), Mr. M. Pottlitzer (Treasurer), Dr. W. Rosenstock (General Secretary), Mr. W. M. Behr, Mr. H. Bendhem, Dr. W. Berlin, Dr. F. R. Bienenfeld, Mr. S. Bischheim (Trustee), Mr. H. Blumenau, Dr. F. E. Falk (Trustee), Mr. H. S. Garfield, Mr. V. E. Hilton (Trustee), Dr. F. A. Mann.

It is proposed that Dr. A. R. Horwell, Dr. K. Krotos and Mrs. L. Wechsler, who are at present members of the Board, be elected as new members of the Executive.

**Board:** It is proposed to re-elect the members of the present Board. They are: Dr. P. Abel, Mrs. R. Abels, Dr. S. Auerbach, Mr. E. Berent, Mrs. R. Berlak, Mrs. R. Berlin, Mr. S. Boehm, Dr. J. Bondi, Dr. W. Breslau, Dr. R. Bright, Rabbi I. Broch, Dr. P. Chapp, Dr. W. Dux, Dr. Z. Engel, Dr. R. Engel, Rabbi Dr. M. Eschelbacher, Mr. L. Eschwege, Dr. E. Eyck, Mr. J.

Feig, Dr. H. Fleischhacker, Mr. K. Friedlander, Dr. R. Fuchs, Mr. F. Godfrey, Mrs. Elisabeth Goldschmidt, Dr. Erna Goldschmidt, Dr. F. Goldschmidt, Dr. E. Gould, Dr. L. Guttmann, C.B.E., Mr. S. F. Hallgarten, Mrs. G. Hambourg, Mr. E. Haymann, Mr. A. W. Heller, Mr. E. K. Heyman, Mr. Herbert Hirsch, Mrs. M. Jacoby, Dr. A. Kaufmann, Mr. H. E. Kiewe, Mrs. F. Kochmann, Dr. H. W. Kugelmann, Dr. H. H. Kuttner, Dr. H. Lawton, Mr. Ludwig Loewenthal, Dr. E. G. Lowenthal, Mr. J. Lowenthal, Dr. E. Magnus, Mr. C. T. Marx, Rabbi Dr. I. Maybaum, Mr. H. C. Mayer, Dr. H. Neufeld, Mrs. H. Philipp, Dr. A. Philippsborn, Mr. E. Plaut, Dr. E. Rachwalsky, Dr. Eva Reichmann, Mr. Z. M. Reid, Dr. E. Reifenberg (Gabriele Tergit), Mr. A. Reimann, Mr. J. Sachs, Rabbi Dr. G. Salzberger, Mr. F. Samson, Mr. R. Schneider, Mr. F. Schonbeck, Mrs. M. Schurmann, Dr. W. Selig, Mr. P. E. Shields, Mr. E. Speyer, Mr. Hugo Stern, Dr. A. Straus, Mr. G. Streat, Mr. G. L. Tietz, Dr. U. Tietz, Mr. F. W. Ury, Dr. Alfred Wiener, Dr. Leon Zeitlin, Rabbi Dr. W. Van der Zyl.

The Board also includes representatives from the provincial groups.

It is proposed to elect the following new members to the Board: Mr. R. Apt, Dr. H. Feld, Mr. W. Jonas, Mr. Julius Strauss.

## Amendment of Rules

The present wording of Rule 11 (as amended 1944) Section (1) reads as follows (the words to be altered by the amendment have been printed in italics):

"(1) The Society shall have the following officers who shall form the Committee of Management: Three Trustees, a Chairman, one or more Vice-Chairmen, a General Secretary, a Treasurer and so many other committeemen that the total number of members of the Committee of Management (other than Trustees) is *eight to twelve*. If the number of members of the Committee of Management (other than Trustees) as elected by the General Meeting should be less than *twelve* or should be reduced to less than *twelve*, the Committee of Management shall have the right of co-optation until the number of *twelve* members is reached".

The following amendment is proposed:

Rule 11 (as amended 1944) Section (1)  
Line 7 of the printed rules. Delete "eight to twelve" and substitute "twelve to seventeen".  
Lines 10 and 12 of the printed rules. Delete the words "twelve" and substitute "seventeen" in each case.

## FRITZ FRIEDLAENDER 60

Faster than a space ship and at any rate more confident to reach their target are our wishes which go out to Dr. Fritz Friedländer on his 60th birthday on May 17. Dr. Friedländer has always been "one of us", that is to say, of the community of Jews from Germany now spread all over the globe. Not only has he felt a deep loyalty to his hard-trying group before and after its catastrophe but he has not inconsiderably contributed to the writing of its history. A pupil of the eminent German historian, Friedrich Meinecke, he published in 1926 a book on "Das Leben Gabriel Riessers," which was considered a standard work on the great champion of Jewish emancipation and German patriot. A study on "Heine and Goethe" followed in 1932. Apart from these scholarly works, Fritz Friedländer wrote regularly for the German Jewish Press, notably the *C.V.-Zeitung* and the *Morgen*. He contributed to the *Deutsche Kulturatlas* and the *Jahresberichte für Deutsche Geschichte*.

In 1939 he emigrated to Shanghai, where he became the editor of the *Shanghai Jewish Chronicle*. He was also a lecturer at the Asia-Seminar. Since 1946 he has lived in Melbourne, where, true to his tradition, he has remained active in Jewish affairs. He writes for the *Australian Jewish News* and has collected and recorded remarkable eye-witness reports of survivors from Nazi persecution for the Wiener Library. We are sure that all old and new friends of Fritz Friedländer will be delighted to join us in our wishes not only for his and his wife's health and happiness for many decades to come but also for further literary fruits from his wide knowledge and solid scholarship. E.G.R.

## MAYOR VISITS OLD AGE HOME

Last month's function at Otto Hirsch House, Kew, was enhanced by the visit of the Mayor of Richmond, Mrs. D. Sinclair. The Mayor was welcomed by the Chairman of the House Committee, Dr. W. Dux. The function itself was a concert by the pianist Iso Elinson, to whom special thanks are due for his wonderful recital.

## TRAINING OF MATRONS

In view of the demand for senior staff in the existing and planned homes, suitable persons who feel the vocation of rendering their services to the older members of our community may participate, at the expense of the Committee, in a three-and-a-half-months' training course for matrons and assistant matrons under the auspices of the National Old People's Welfare Council, beginning on October 16th. Particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the AJR.

## FAMILY EVENTS

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

### Birthdays

**Neuhaus.**—Mr. S. Neuhaus (formerly Herdecke, Westf.), of 3 Rondou Road, London, N.W.2, will celebrate his 80th birthday on June 2nd.

**Stern.**—Mr. Ludwig Stern (formerly Osnabrück), of 94 Hodford Road, London, N.W.11, will celebrate his 85th birthday on May 8th.

### Deaths

**Stone.**—Mrs. Lottie Stone (née Brieger), formerly Breslau, of 94 Hillsborough Court, N.W.6, passed away after short illness on April 6th, aged 66. Deeply mourned by her cousins and very many friends.

## CLASSIFIED

### Situations Vacant

**ELDERLY INVALID LADY** requires housekeeper. Modern flat, all conveniences. N.W. London. Daily help. Box 823.

**REQUIRED, RELIABLE PERSON,** temporary, from June 9th to 27th, part-time, for cooking of family meals as housewife is away for this period. Box 827.

### Situations Wanted

#### Men

**STOREKEEPER** position, full- or part-time, wanted by elderly, reliable man, experienced textiles. Box 818.

**ELDERLY MAN,** former butcher, wants unskilled work, e.g., as assembler in factory. Box 819.

**BOOKKEEPER,** experienced, good references, wants part-time or home-work. Box 820.

**BOOKKEEPER / CORRESPONDENT/TYPIST,** elderly, experienced general office routine, English, German, French, Italian, trustworthy, seeks position, preferably part-time. Box 825.

**Women**  
**FORMER BANK CLERK,** good at figures, experienced invoicing/filing, no typing, seeks part-time work. Box 821.

**SHORTHAND-TYPIST,** experienced, elderly, seeks part-time or homework. Box 822.

### Accommodation Vacant

**NEWLY DECORATED ROOM** to let, with or without garage. Reasonable. Hendon Lane district (N.3). Box 824.

**VACANCY** exists for elderly or convalescent lady in nurse's modern home, Golders Green. Box 826.

### Miscellaneous

**RADIO** wanted for elderly, lonely woman. AJR, MAI. 4449.

### AJR Attendance Service

**WOMEN** available to care for sick people and invalids, as companions and sitters-in; full- or part-time (not residential). Phone MAI. 4449.

### MISSING PERSONS

#### Personal Enquiries

**Frederyk Klar and wife, Emilia (née Lipper),** Kolomea. Last heard of from Lodz, teacher at Girls' High School, Poland. Moved in 1942 to Miedzyrzec, Poland. Sought by his sister, Mrs. Stallmann (née Klar), 4 York Avenue, Prestwich, Manchester, Lancs.

**Lewinski, formerly Marienwerder.** Jacques and Meta Lewinski and their children, Thea, Gerda and Kurt, wanted by Mrs. Hildegard Ulmer (née Schulz, daughter of decorator Emil Schulz, Marienwerder), Dortmund-Hohensyburg, Hohensyburgerstrasse 209.

**Dr. Tiger** (formerly lawyer in Vienna) wanted by Eduard Landwirth, 10 Thornfield Court, Holders Hill Road, N.W.7, and Heinrich Koritschoner, Israel.

**Ruth Funk,** born about 1918, on November 24th, formerly Berlin-Karlshorst, Weseler Str. 15, now married, sought by Mrs. Hanna Friedrich, Brahmstr. 2, Bonn/Rh.

### Enquiries by AJR

**Hans Feldman,** born 29.10.1917 in Vienna, last known address 42a Formosa Street, London, W.9.

## AJR CLUB

ZION HOUSE, 57 ETON AVE., N.W.3

SUNDAY, MAY 7

at 5 p.m. sharp

## CONCERT

REGINA SHEIN

(Member of the Alpha Trio)

Violoncello Recitals

MARTHA FREUDMANN

Piano Recitals

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



# IN MEMORIAM

## HE WAS ONE OF US

### Fleet Street's Tribute to Günther Stein

The members of the editorial staff of the trade section (Handelsblatt) of the *Berliner Tageblatt* had astonishing careers. H. Juda founded here in London one of the most important trade papers, *The Ambassador*, and H. Priester has become the President of the International Sugar Council, travelling all over the world from his headquarters in the Caribbean. By the chance observation of an obituary in *The Times* some members of the editorial staff of the defunct *Berliner Tageblatt* learned that Günther Stein, whom Theodor Wolff had designated as his successor, had lived and died in London.

The gathering for his memorial service in Fleet Street was almost the largest of any for a member of our community.

After Hitler came to power, this born Berliner broke through the magic circle which surrounds every human being at birth, tore up his roots. In 1934 he became foreign correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, *News Chronicle*, *Financial Times*, and others in Japan, from whence he was expelled in 1937. He published "Made in Japan" with Methuen in 1935, and "Far East in Ferment" in 1937. From 1938-1941 he lived in Hong Kong, where to his chain of newspapers the *China Air Mail* was added. Whereas most of the members of our community were interned and all naturalisations stopped for the time being—even the soldiers serving under the British flag were not naturalised during the war—Günther Stein became a British subject in 1941. From 1941-1944 he reported from Chungking, at that time the stronghold of Chiang Kai-shek, for the *Christian Science Monitor* as well. After the war he went to the United States, lectured, and published articles in *Coronet*, *Nation*, and *Nation's Business*, was expelled from the United States by McCarthy, and published "The World the Dollar Built" with Doubleday in London and New York. This book was published in Russia, too. After 1947 he frequently went to Geneva and visited Red China, of which he became an admirer. He wrote in 1949 "The Challenge of Red China", which was translated into Danish, Japanese, Chinese, Spanish, Czech, and Slovakian. He was London Correspondent for the *Hindustan Times*, the *Far East Trade*, *Volkswirt*, and Japanese periodicals, and Paris Correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor*, though later he was expelled from France.

At the memorial service everybody called him

Günther. An Indian called him "a pioneer in the fight of the oppressed peoples, who saw the promise of the future. On behalf of the Indian Press, I express my admiration of him". A Chinese told the audience that Chou En Lai spoke most kindly of him. A member of the *News Chronicle* called him "rare": "When I read what utter nonsense the Press is writing just now about China, I know that people of Günther's integrity are rare". Richard Harris, of *The Times*, wrote of him: "A good man, not easily to be forgotten". *France-Soir*: "One of the greatest journalists. No problem in Europe and Asia and America, which he did not know." Mr. Butler, of the literary gazette *John o' London's Weekly*, also spoke. His landlord reported that Stein had joined him in model making, "making models of battleships. He enjoyed it, it was great fun". And everybody, English, Indian, Chinese, called him "resilient", "an optimist", without realising that this is a mixture which has kept the community, from which Stein sprang, alive through 2,000 years of persecution. In his case, there was added the special resilience and optimism of the Berliners, among whom he had spent the first 33 years of his life.

The service was conducted with great dignity by an Indian. Our community was not represented. I was sitting there—a remnant. Perhaps I will not be misunderstood when I say that it was all part of the Jewish tragedy—not of the brutal tragedy of yesterday, but of the Jewish tragedy of all times.

GABRIELE TERGIT.

### DR. LAJOS LEVY

The death occurred in London on April 7th of Dr. Lajos Lévy. He was in his 86th year. Dr. Lévy, one of the most outstanding physicians in Hungary, was Medical Superintendent of the Jewish Hospitals in Budapest. These were the largest Jewish hospitals in Continental Europe and they were maintained by the community until the Nazi occupation of Hungary in 1944, when they were requisitioned by the S.S. for the purpose of military hospitals. During the years immediately preceding the war, many Jewish refugees from Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland were housed in the hospitals and its annexes, and Dr. Lévy played an important part in hiding these refugees among the patients of the hospitals.

Dr. Lévy and his wife came to London in 1953, where he became one of the leaders of the Federation of Hungarian Jews.

### DR. LEO KOPLOWITZ

It is learned with deep regret that Dr. Leo Koplowitz passed away in London in his 77th year. He was a well-known lawyer in Berlin and, in this capacity, the trusted adviser to several leading banking institutes. In this country he devoted his legal knowledge and experience to many in our midst in the prosecution of their restitution claims. He always took an active interest in the work of the AJR. His wide circle of friends, which includes Hon. Officers of the AJR, mourns the departure of a man whose kind-heartedness and strong sense of duty will be remembered by them with gratitude and respect.

### LILLI SCHLEIER

For many years members of "The Hyphen" looked after the late Miss Lilli Schleier, an invalid. The following tribute, which is based on the funeral address given by a "Hyphen" member, shows that the care for incapacitated lonely people may be rewarding not only for the beneficiaries but also for those who take charge of them:

Lilli Schleier was a very unusual person, who in her youth set her heart on studying to become a singer, which unfortunately she had to give up very soon, as already then her eyesight started failing. In Berlin she worked in a secretarial capacity for the Barnowsky Bühnen, the Labour Exchange and lastly for the Hilfsverein. Here in London she worked in similar work for various social welfare organisations. Shortly after the war she was obliged to give up work due to her failing eyesight and on account of rheumatoid arthritis. Partly due to her illnesses our friend came into contact with many more people she might not have met had she not been an invalid.

The remarkable thing about Lilli Schleier was that those who set out to entertain her with their company and help her, thereby found that they were rewarded richly by her offering them advice whenever needed. She was often a severe critic, something which the younger people she called "her children" often found irksome, but they came to appreciate her views all the more in the end when they realised what a true friend she proved to be.

All of us, young and old, have lost a very dear and sincere friend, who even in adversity proved helpful to those who set out to help her.

P.W.J.

**"THE CONTINENTAL"**  
9 CHURCH ROAD,  
SOUTHBORNE  
BOURNEMOUTH  
Phone: Bournemouth 48804  
Facing sea; 2 comfortable  
lounges; TV; garden.  
Part central heated.  
Dance Band weekly during season  
Reduced terms until  
June inclusive.  
Mr. & Mrs. H. SCHREIBER

**"BABETTE"**  
Coffee Lounge and  
Restaurant  
8, HALLSWELLE PARADE, N.W.11  
(opposite Temple Fortune Odeon)  
Phone: SPEedwell 7432

**DOWN'S VIEW  
PRIVATE HOTEL**  
40 BOUVERIE ROAD, W.8  
Folkestone, Kent. Phone: Folkestone 3446.  
Well known for our excellent cooking and our  
homely atmosphere. Gas or electric fires in  
all rooms. Moderate terms.  
PROP.: MRS. J. COMFORT

The Exclusive Salon de Corseterie  
**Mme H. LIEBERG**  
871 FINCHLEY ROAD  
(Next to the Post Office, Golders Green)  
Phone: SPEedwell 8673  
Ready-made and to measure.  
EXPERT AND QUALIFIED FITTERS

**THE DORICE**  
Continental Cuisine—Licensed  
169a Finchley Rd., N.W.3  
(MAI. 6301)  
PARTIES CATERED FOR

**E.M.E.**  
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering  
(Proprietor: H. TURNER, Dipl. Ing.)  
**ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS**  
34, CLIFTON ROAD, W.9  
Phone: CUNningham 9833

Do you want comfort and  
every convenience,  
**FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION**  
room with own bath, excellent Continental  
food, TV, lounge, gardens?  
Mrs. A. WOLFF,  
3 Hemstal Road, N.W.6  
(MAI. 8521)

**BOOK NOW for your  
HOLIDAYS**  
at  
**SIMAR HOUSE**  
The well-known private Continental Hotel  
10 & 24 Herbert Road  
BOURNEMOUTH WEST  
DIETS on request.  
NEW: Coffee Lounge  
Mrs. Margot Smith.  
Phone: Westbourne 64176.

**Picardy Hotel**  
Meyrick Road, East Cliff,  
BOURNEMOUTH  
Phone 20751/3 Non-Kosher  
2 minutes beach, town, and amusements.  
45 bedrooms and 10 in annexe, central  
heating, lift, 2 TV lounges, card and  
reading lounge.  
DINING/BALLROOM seating 150.  
English & CONTINENTAL CUISINE.  
OWN LOCK-UP GARAGES.  
Book now for Spring and Summer holidays.  
Special reduced terms until Whitsun.

**"HOUSE ARLET"**  
77 St. Gabriel's Rd., London, N.W.2  
Phone: GLA. 4029  
Visitors to London are welcome in my  
exquisitely furnished and cultured Private  
Hotel.  
Central Heating, Garden, TV,  
Good residential district.  
MRS. LOTTE SCHWARZ

FOR PERFECT HOLIDAYS AND  
LONG WEEK-ENDS IN  
BRIGHTON  
at  
**THE MELROSE HOTEL**  
The home from home with Continental  
cooking at its best.  
29 Regency Square, Brighton, 1  
Phone: Brighton 25149  
Your hosts:  
MR. AND MRS. ANDY A. VOGEL

**HARROGATE**  
**OAKBRAE GUEST HOUSE**  
Mrs. M. Eger 3, Springfield Avenue  
Opposite Majestic Hotel. Few minutes  
from Royal Baths.  
**BED AND BREAKFAST**  
Phone: 67682

In order to ensure that you get  
your copy of *AJR Information*  
regularly, please be sure to inform us  
immediately of any change of address.



## FROM THE ISRAELI SCENE

## APARTHEID CONDEMNED BY ISRAEL

Mr. Arich Eshel, a member of the Israeli delegation to the United Nations, delivered the strongest statement so far made by Israel condemning South African apartheid. Mr. Eshel, speaking in the U.N. Political Committee on India's and Pakistan's complaint concerning the treatment of Indians in the Union, criticised "the calamitous fallacies and dangers inherent in a political system founded on discrimination between man and fellow-men and the subjection of one group to another on the basis of race, creed, or colour."

He said the people of Israel were compelled, by their own memories of anguish and pain, to take a deep interest in any disputes on racial discrimination.

## IMPORTANT NEW DEAD SEA FINDS

Sixty or seventy papyri, together with other treasures, were found in the caves of Nahal Ever, overlooking the Dead Sea, during an archaeological expedition led by Drs. Yadin and Aharoni, of the Hebrew University. Five of the papyri have been opened, and are found to be written in perfect Hebrew.

The finds include knives, women's sandals, wool, cloth, plates, Roman vessels, nets for bird-catching and three beautiful glass bowls. Several keys were also found, one of which is believed to be the key to the ancient city gates of Ein Gedi.

## HABIMA TOUR CANCELLED

Owing to financial difficulties, the Habima theatre company has had to cancel its projected tour of Britain and other European countries. A Government pledge to contribute £100,000 to support the actors and their families had not been confirmed.

## YAD VASHEM "MEMORIAL TENT" CONSECRATED

A "Memorial Tent" was opened by Yad Vashem on the Hill of Remembrance to mark National Memorial Day, Nisan 27, which this year fell on Thursday, April 13. The Eichmann trial was adjourned for the day. The service was led by President Ben-Zvi and by members of the Cabinet.

The top half of the Memorial Tent is made of concrete and the bottom half of unhewn stone. Its gates are covered with metal symbols and instruments of torture. Inside, incorporated in the mosaic floor, are the names of the 21 principal Nazi concentration camps in Hebrew and in the languages of the countries where they were set up. In one corner a casket containing ashes brought from Bergen-Belsen is buried, and from the highest point of the ceiling hangs a perpetual memorial light.

On the other side of Memorial Square a building below ground has been divided into two parts: on one side a small synagogue—symbol of all those synagogues which were destroyed in Europe—on the other an exhibition, on two floors, of documents and photographs telling the story of Nazi persecution of the Jews from its beginning until the climax.

## LONDON NEWS

## SIMON DUBNOW REMEMBERED

Dr. Aaron Steinberg, Director of the Cultural Department of the World Jewish Congress, lectured on "Simon Dubnow—the Master and his Work" as part of Jewish Book Week. He said that Professor Simon Dubnow—born 100 years ago and murdered by the Nazis in Riga in 1941—might not have been "the greatest", but if account is also taken of his personality he may well qualify for that title.

Himself a close friend of Dubnow, an associate in his scientific work, and a translator of his books, Dr. Steinberg described his master as the proverbial "righteous man who lives within and by his faith." Where Jewish dignity or the ethical principles of the Jewish prophets were concerned, Dubnow would never compromise.

As an historian, Dubnow had tried above all to understand and to present "the mystery of Jewish survival", which had constituted the "meaning and the central content of Jewish history" for him. The clue which Dubnow found to that mystery, Dr. Steinberg said, was very simple—the Jewish people survived because throughout its whole history, in space and time, it had the will to survive.

## ISAAC WOLFSON SCHOOL OF NURSING

The Isaac Wolfson School of Nursing, attached to the Westminster Hospital, was officially opened by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. This school may be the most luxurious and well equipped in the country and is certainly the largest, as well as being the first whose premises were specially designed and constructed for the purpose.

BRASSIERES, CORSETS,  
AND CORSELETS

All made to measure  
MRS. A. MAYER

New 'Phone No. : SPE. 1451

## M. FISCHLER

CONTINENTAL UPHOLSTERY

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

DEUTSCHE BUECHER  
GESUCHT!

R. & E. STEINER (BOOKS)  
5 GARSON HOUSE,  
GLOUCESTER TERRACE, LONDON, W.2  
'Phone : AMBassador 1564  
Ausgewaehltes Lager seltener und  
vergriffener Buecher.

## JEWISH BOOKS

of all kinds, new and second-hand.  
Whole Libraries and Single Volumes  
bought. Toleisim. Bookbinding.  
M. SULZBACHER  
JEWISH & HEBREW BOOKS (also purchase)  
4, Sneath Avenue, Golders Green Rd.,  
London, N.W.11. Tel.: SPE. 1694

## SHOE REPAIRS

RICH'S SHOE REPAIR SERVICE  
(formerly REICH) now at  
133, HAMILTON ROAD, N.W.11  
(2 minutes Brent Station)  
We Collect and Deliver  
'Phone : SPEdwell 7463 ; HAMpstead 1037

R. & G. (ELECTRICAL  
INSTALLATIONS) LTD.

(Incorporating Reissner & Goldberg)  
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS  
199b Belsize Road, N.W.6  
MAI. 2646  
Before 8.30 a.m. and after 7 p.m.  
GLA. 1322, MAI. 0359

## NORBERT COHN

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

## OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN

20, Northways Parade, Finchley Road,  
Swiss Cottage, N.W.3  
'Phone: PRImrose 9660

FOOT SPECIALIST  
ARCH SUPPORTS  
CHIROPODIST

H. L. GERBER, L.Ch.H.Ch.D.  
9, CRICKLEWOOD BROADWAY,  
Gladstone 4867 N.W.2

## HIGHEST PRICES

paid for  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's cast-off  
Clothing, Suitcases, Trunks, etc.  
(Ladies' large sizes preferred)  
WE GO ANYWHERE, ANY TIME

## S. DIENSTAG

(HAMpstead 0748)

## The WIGMORE LAUNDRY Ltd.

## CONTINENTAL LAUNDRY SPECIALISTS

Most London Districts Served  
SHE. 4575 - brings us by radio  
Write or 'phone the Manager, 24-hour telephone service  
Mr. E. Hearn, 1, STRONSA ROAD, LONDON, W.12

## PHOTOCOPIES

QUICK and RELIABLE

## GOLDERSTAT

25, Downham Road, N.1  
'Phone: CLIssold 5464 (5 lines)  
54, Golders Gardens, N.W.11  
'Phone: SPEdwell 5643

## VESOP

for flavouring Soups,  
Stews, Gravies, etc.

BONDI'S CONCENTRATED  
WHITE ACID

in 6½ fl. oz. bottles

EGG MUNDELS (SOUP  
NUTS)

in 1 or 2 oz. packets

## EGG FARFALS

in 8 oz. packets

## KOSHER POTATO CRISPS

in 1 oz. packets

## VANILLA SUGAR

in ½ oz. packets

Obtainable from Grocers and Stores  
VESOP PRODUCTS LTD.  
498 HORNSEY ROAD, LONDON, N.19  
Telephone: ARChway 2457

## M. GLASER

PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERER

All Re-Upholstery, Carpets,  
Furniture Repairs, French Polishing  
WILL BE DONE TO YOUR SATISFACTION  
'Phone : HAMpstead 5601 or call at  
432 FINCHLEY ROAD (Child's Hill), N.W.2

## H. WOORTMAN &amp; SON

8, Baynes Mews, Hampstead, N.W.3  
'Phone : HAMpstead 3974

Continental Builder and Decorator

Specialist in Dry Rot Repairs  
ESTIMATES FREE

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

## OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN

Tel.: 118 FINCHLEY ROAD  
HAMpstead OPPOSITE JOHN BARNES &  
8336 FINCHLEY ROAD MET. STN.

## RABENSTEIN LTD.

Kosher Butchers, Poulterers  
and  
Sausage Manufacturers

Under the supervision of the Beth Din

Wholesalers and Retailers  
of first-class

Continental Sausages  
Daily Deliveries

5, Fairhazel Gardens, N.W.6  
'Phone : MAI. 3224 and MAI. 9236