

## WORLD-WIDE SOLIDARITY

### Council of Jews from Germany Meets

Last month, the Council of Jews from Germany held a Conference in London, at which its affiliated organisations from Belgium, France, Great Britain, Israel, South America and the U.S.A. were represented. This wide range of countries in itself testifies to the strong sense of solidarity and to the organisational capacity retained by the German Jews after their dispersion. Without wishing to minimise the importance of world-wide federations built up by emigrated victims of Nazi persecution from other European countries, it can certainly be stated that the Council of Jews from Germany has a particularly high degree of success to its credit. This is, to no mean extent, due to the fact that its affiliates in each country carry out wide-spread activities under the guidance of a large number of devoted, experienced and responsible personalities. These affiliates comprise the Council's founder organisations in Israel (Irgun Olej Merkaz Europa), U.S.A. (American Federation of Jews from Central Europe) and Great Britain (AJR), the groups of the twice-persecuted German Jews in Belgium (Coref) and France (Solidarité), and the federation of communities in South American countries (Centra). Beyond this, the Council maintains contacts with former German Jews in many other countries of resettlement.

Founded in 1945, with the late Dr. Leo Baeck as its first President, the Council may now look back on 20 years' continuous work. It has acted as the spokesman and trustee of the Jews from Germany in those questions which concern all former German Jews wherever they may now live. Its two outstanding achievements are the work for indemnification and the foundation of the Leo Baeck Institute for the promotion of research work on the history of the Jews in Germany.

#### Report on Indemnification

The Conference was presided over by Dr. S. Moses (Jerusalem), President of the Council. In his report on indemnification Dr. W. Breslauer (London), a Vice-President of the Council, stated that the main requests put forward by the Council when the Final Indemnification Law was prepared, have been met. *Inter alia*, widows who had lost their husbands before 1953 were now eligible for the award of pensions for their husbands' loss of career. Furthermore, the discrimination against widows whose husbands had died in the Eastern part of pre-war Germany had been eliminated. Throughout the years, the speaker stated, the representatives of the Council had been in contact with the German

authorities in charge of legislation on indemnification. A detailed account of the Council's effective work in this sphere would be published soon.

In his financial report, Mr. B. Woyda (London), Hon. Secretary of the Council, dealt with the distribution of the funds received by the Council in the course of the past years out of the heirless Jewish property in Germany. But for the tenacity of the Council, these funds would hardly have become available for the organisations of former German Jews all over the world. They enabled the affiliated groups to carry out constructive relief work, especially by the establishment of Homes for the Aged. However, Mr. Woyda stated, no substantial further payments were to be expected, and the affiliates would therefore soon have to secure the continuation of their relief work by their own efforts. Equally, they would also have to contribute to the modest administrative expenses of the Council, as they had done during the first post-war years.

Mr. Woyda also reported that the book, "Bewahrung im Untergang," published by the Council in memory of the perished Jewish communal workers, had met with a wide response, and that the publication of a second edition was under consideration.

#### Attitude to Germany

The activities so far referred to re-affirm the need for a world-wide representation of the Jews from Germany. Yet the *raison d'être* of the Council is not based solely on the "practical" tasks it has to fulfil. The Council also has to clarify, define and express its views on the wider problems to which its members have a specific approach in view of the specific fate they have in common. It was under this aspect that the participants of the Conference felt the need for a thorough discussion on the attitude of the Jews from Germany towards their country of origin. The timing of the debate was prompted by two recent events: the completion of legislation on indemnification and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Federal Republic and the State of Israel.

Whilst there were differences of opinion amongst the participants of the debate with regard to a number of details, there was unanimity on the principles. All agreed that the wounds inflicted on our generation can never heal, and that it would, therefore, be out of place to conceive the idea of a "normalisation" of the relationship between Jews and Germans in our lifetime. It was also stated by some speakers that, in the light of past experience, the activities

of radical right-wing parties and groups in Germany should not be underestimated. Furthermore, it was realised that the task of strengthening democracy and eradicating group hatred and extreme nationalism in Germany could only be carried out by the Germans themselves. On the other hand, it was realised that genuine efforts at overcoming the past and arriving at a new conception of the image of the Jew were being made by various sections of the German people, especially the younger generation. The importance of these efforts was recognised by the Conference and, in the view of all participants, called for a Declaration of the Council on its present attitude to post-war Germany. A resolution substantiating this attitude was unanimously passed. Its full text is published below.

W.R.

#### RESOLUTION PASSED AT COUNCIL CONFERENCE

On October 10, 1965, the Council of Jews from Germany, the representative world organisation of the former German Jews, held a conference in London at which its affiliated organisations from Belgium, France, Great Britain, Israel, South America and the U.S.A. were represented.

After a thorough discussion, particularly about the attitude of the former German Jews to Germany, it was stated that by the completion of legislation on indemnification and by the opening of diplomatic relations between the Federal Republic and the State of Israel, a decisive stage in the development of post-war policy has been reached. It was also stressed that, especially by the German trials of Nazi criminals and by relevant literature, the catastrophe of the National Socialist terror régime has been fully exposed before the eyes of the German people and of mankind. Special reference was made to the fact that for a number of years important sections of the German people, particularly of German youth, have endeavoured to arrive at a genuine understanding of the Jewish question and its part in the German past, and have made efforts to eradicate the distorted image of the Jew created by the propaganda machinery of the Nazi régime.

The Council welcomes such efforts and considers it its task to support them within the limits of its capacity, as far as this is desired on the German side. On the Jewish side, during the past ten years the Leo Baeck Institute, founded by the Council, has been trying to contribute to the rectification of the historical misinterpretations by the publication of unbiased works on the history of the German Jews and its interdependence with German history. The Council takes the view that, as far as this is possible during the lifetime of our generation, these efforts on both sides may help to further the gradual relaxation of the tension between Jews and Germans.



## GERMANY TODAY

### ISRAELI ENVOY RECEIVED

President Heinrich Lübke of West Germany received the Israeli Ambassador, Mr. Asher Ben-Nathan, for the first time since his arrival six weeks previously. When Mr. Ben-Nathan arrived President Lübke was on holiday and Mr. Ben-Nathan presented his credentials to the President's representative, the Premier of Hesse, Dr. Georg August Zinn.

The President raised the question of the Jerusalem demonstrations against Dr. Rolf Pauls, the first West German Ambassador to Israel. Mr. Ben-Nathan told him that the demonstrations had been condemned by the Israeli Prime Minister and by the Israeli press, and assured Dr. Lübke that the feelings against Dr. Pauls had now been forgotten.

At his first official reception to representative West Germans and the press, Mr. Ben-Nathan expressed the hope that the establishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and West Germany would lead to a considerable expansion of trade between the two countries.

### YOUTH EXCHANGE WITH ISRAEL

A reception was held before the departure of a delegation of 30 Israeli teachers, scientists and journalists who had completed a three-week visit to West Germany. Herr Carl Tesch, the head of the Union of Adult Education in Frankfurt, announced that a party of 25 young people from Israel is expected in the State of Hesse soon, and a group from that State will visit Israel in the spring. This is part of a plan to increase exchange visits of young people between the two countries.

### PRAGUE RABBI FOR AACHEN

Dr. Bernhard Farkas, who was until last year Chief Rabbi of Prague and rabbi of the Jewish communities in Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, is to become rabbi of Aachen. After 30 years the Jewish community in this Rhine town, near the Dutch and Belgian borders, will again have a rabbi and teacher of its own.

Born in Austria-Hungary in 1902, Dr. Farkas studied in Germany, and was imprisoned in Auschwitz and Dachau during the war. He will also minister to the Jewish communities in Bonn, Moenchengladbach and Krefeld, which with the Aachen community totals 500 persons. Today there are only 150 Jews in Aachen which, before the Second World War, had 1,700.

### EXHIBITION IN WEST BERLIN

A display of Jewish cultural art and historical exhibits from the Jewish Museum in Prague was opened in the West Berlin Jewish community centre. A representative gathering of city personalities at the opening were told that the exhibition, "Historica Hebraica", would help acquaint the younger German generation with Jewish tradition and culture.

### JEWISH JURISTS OF WUERTTEMBERG REMEMBERED

A collection of biographies of Jewish Jurists who held positions in Württemberg before 1933, was published recently. It has been written by Landgerichtspräsident a.D. Alfred Marx (Stuttgart), with an introduction by Dr. Wolfgang Hausmann, Minister of Justice of the Land Badenia-Württemberg.

Most of the personalities described in the book perished under the Nazi régime. The biographies were originally published at monthly intervals in the Gazette of the Ministry of Justice for Badenia-Württemberg. Those remembered include Dr. Otto Hirsch and the former second Mayor of Berlin, Dr. Fritz Elsas, who started his career in Stuttgart and fell a victim of the resistance plot of July 20, 1944. E.G.L.

### NEO-NAZI INCIDENTS

A series of neo-Nazi and antisemitic incidents occurred in the Charlottenburg district of West Berlin just before the West German parliamentary elections. A Jewish woman was hit over the head by a German artist, who called her a "dirty Jewish swine" and a "Jewish rat". A policeman was beaten up by a man suspected of smearing Nazi swastikas. A stone, bearing a note to the effect that the beating of the policeman was "a first warning to traitors" was thrown through the window of Charlottenburg police station. "Out with the Jews!", "Sieg heil" and other slogans as well as swastikas were daubed in a number of places.

A spokesman of the West Berlin Senate said that no neo-Nazi groups existed in West Berlin which might threaten democratic peace. Disclosing that a total of 794 neo-Nazi and antisemitic incidents had occurred in West Berlin between 1959 and 1964, and that 473 persons responsible for 438 of the incidents had been arrested, he said that only 40 of those arrested had acted from political motives.

In the small provincial resort of Bad Mergentheim, swastikas and antisemitic slogans were smeared in 20 different places. The local council, expressing its regret, pointed out that no known neo-Nazi elements were living in the area.

Swastikas, S.S. emblems and the slogan "Heil Hitler" were smeared on walls in several places in Coblenz. In Seelscheid, near Cologne, two big swastikas appeared in a street, and the words "Sieg heil" on walls and traffic signs near by.

### HITLER ADMIRERS DIMINISH

According to a public opinion survey by the Emnid Institute in Bielefeld, only four per cent of the West German adult population would vote "for a man like Hitler" if they had the opportunity. In 1954 about 15 per cent of the West German population replied in the affirmative to a similar question. In 1958 it was 10 per cent and in 1963 5 per cent.

The institute stated that this year 80 per cent of the people questioned would vote against someone like Hitler. Corresponding figures for the past eleven years had varied between 77 and 80 per cent.—(J.C.)

### "ATONEMENT PILGRIMAGE"

The German Catholic Church's "Fourth Atonement Pilgrimage" to the site of the former Nazi concentration camp at Bergen-Belsen, was participated in by more than 700 Catholic men and women from Lower Saxony.

The pilgrims attended a ceremony at the Atonement Church of Bergen and then walked to the camp site, where special services were held at the sandstone obelisk erected in memory of the victims of many nations.

### BAMBERG CEMETERY RESTORED

Thirty-two gravestones were overturned and antisemitic slogans and swastikas smeared on others when the old Jewish cemetery at Bamberg was desecrated in June. Members of German youth organisations worked 700 hours on its restoration. Dr. Itzhak Gruenewald, the Chief Rabbi of Munich, reconsecrated the cemetery at a ceremony attended by the 70 members of the area's Jewish congregation and officials of youth organisations.

Herr Charles Mandel, the Chairman of the Federation of Jewish Congregations in Bavaria, addressed the gathering, which also included Roman Catholic and Protestant clergy and town representatives. The youth of Bamberg had shown that one must fight back at the first act of insanity if the spectre of the Nazi past is not to walk again, he said. "Your efforts have proved the devil's seed cannot take root in Bamberg."

Reinhard Woitzek, who was arrested in July, is alleged to have admitted smearing "Death to Jews" and other antisemitic slogans in the cemetery and in other parts of Bamberg.

## TRIALS

### Extermination of Lithuanian Jews

The West Berlin Senate of the West German Federal Supreme Court, in a retrial on charges of complicity in the mass murder of Lithuanian Jews in 1941, sentenced two former S.S. officers to hard labour for life. Dr. Werner Schey and Karl Struve had been sentenced on the charges to ten and nine years' hard labour respectively by a court in Aurich, North Germany, last year. The retrial was ordered after the prosecution appealed.

### Sobibor Camp

Twelve former S.S. men are on trial in Hagen on charges of complicity in the murder of 250,000 Jews at Sobibor concentration camp near Lublin, Poland, during the war. Kurt Bolender faces the main charges, accused of killing 360 people and of complicity in the murder of 86,000 others. Erwin Lambert also faces charges of complicity in this trial. He was recently sentenced in Düsseldorf to four years' imprisonment on charges of complicity in the murder of up to 700,000 Jews at Treblinka concentration camp.

### Fellenz—New Evidence

Martin Fellenz, a former S.S. major, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in Flensburg in January, 1963, on charges of murdering two Jews and of complicity in the murder of thousands of Polish Jews. In October of the same year the West German Supreme Court quashed the sentence on technical grounds. Fellenz is now being tried in Kiel on new evidence.

### Proceedings Refused

According to a spokesman of the Schleswig-Holstein Ministry of Justice in Kiel, the Flensburg public prosecutor has appealed against the refusal of the local court to open proceedings against a high-ranking police officer. The appeal will be decided by the High Court in Kiel. Werner Meyer, the police officer, has been accused of responsibility for the mass murder of Jews in Western Russia during the war.

### Sentence Confirmed

The West Berlin Senate of the Federal Supreme Court has confirmed the sentence of ten months' imprisonment passed on ex-S.S. Lieutenant Hans-Walter Zech-Neunthwich by a Brunswick court in January for escaping from prison in April, 1964. He had been sentenced to four years' hard labour on charges of complicity in the deaths of 5,200 Jews in Nazi-occupied White Russia during the war. Escaping to Cairo, he later returned to Germany and surrendered to the authorities.

### Murders in Galicia

The trial of eleven former members of the S.S. and Gestapo charged with the murder or complicity in the mass murder of thousands of Jewish men, women and children in Galicia between 1941 and 1943, opened in Stuttgart. Hermann Mueller, alleged to have been the leader of the Nazi security police headquarters in Tarnopol, faces the main charges.—(J.C.)

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# HOME NEWS

## C.B.F. AND O.S.E. APPEAL LAUNCHED

The 1965/66 C.B.F. and O.S.E. Appeal was launched at a reception at the Dorchester Hotel on Wednesday, September 22, under the Joint Presidency of Sir Keith Joseph and Mr. Louis Mintz.

Sir Keith Joseph said that the C.B.F. and O.S.E., with their long and distinguished history, now have the responsibility of looking after the elderly and the desperately poor Jews who live in communities where there are no wealthy Jews. He described the community in Bombay as "poor, even by Indian standards" and the positive avalanche from Tunisia and Algeria which had poured into France with no money for health, education, or religious observances.

Sir Keith announced that the target figure was £175,000, "but this is only chicken feed compared with the need". The requirements for relief work abroad carried out by the C.B.F. and the American Joint Distribution Committee had substantially risen because the subsidies received by the Joint from the Claims Conference had now ended.

Mr. Mintz, who conducted the appeal, said that the C.B.F. was one of the "forgotten cinderellas" of Anglo-Jewry. Mr. H. Oscar Joseph, Chairman of the C.B.F. and a Vice-Chairman of the Jewish Refugees Committee, said that he was happy to see a senior official of the Home Office present at the gathering.

## "RATIONAL IMMIGRATION POLICY"

Sixteen Labour M.P.s have issued an appeal for a "rational immigration policy" following a meeting called at the House by Mr. Reg Freeson, M.P. for Willesden East. Urging that the Government White Paper on immigration be withdrawn, the appeal stresses that the signatories have "deep misgivings" about it.

The M.P.s call on "all people of liberal and humane opinion... to resist the pressures of ignorance and racialism".

## RISE IN INTERMARRIAGE

In a survey carried out by Mr. Michael Wallach, secretary and registrar of Jews' College and former secretary to the Chief Rabbi, it is revealed that the rate of intermarriage in Anglo-Jewry has risen in the past ten years from 15 per cent to 25 per cent. It would appear that more Jewish women than men marry out.

In the past ten years 871 people have been converted to Judaism by the Reform movement, including 94 last year. The Reform movement claims that there are fewer cases of intermarriage among Reform members than among the Orthodox.

Intermarriage seems to be quite prevalent among the 20,000 Jews who still live in London's East End.

## GERMAN EMBASSY

### Official Holiday

Readers who have to call on the German Embassy in November are advised that their offices will be closed on November 17 (Bussund Bettag).

## CHURCHILL FOREST

The Rev. Dr. Isaac Levy, director of the J.N.F. in Britain, spoke at a meeting in Hampstead in support of the Winston Churchill Forest project. He said that funds for just over half of the 300,000 trees required had been raised. Expressing disappointment at Anglo-Jewry's response to the appeal, he stated that it had been thought there would have been an overwhelming response from the Jewish public and that it would not have been necessary to hold public meetings. He expressed the hope that Hampstead would have its own section within the Churchill Forest. As a result of his appeal 3,500 trees were pledged. Mr. Henry Brooke, M.P. for Hampstead, said he hoped the project would be supported by the entire Jewish community.

The AJR is actively associated with the scheme, and an appeal was enclosed in the July issue of *AJR Information*. Whilst quite a few members have responded, it is hoped that those who have not yet contributed will send in their donations now, either through the AJR or direct to: The Winston Churchill Forest, Rex House, 4-12 Regent Street, London, W.1.

## CATHOLIC APPRAISAL

In an article entitled "Dangerous delusions, the falsehoods of 'class and race'", Dr. Patrick Askill, consultant psychiatrist to "Novene", a Catholic magazine, writes that Jews are, as a race, exceptionally gifted and brilliant people, frequently reaching positions of eminence, even of great eminence, in the community. This usually causes antisemitism. "To be antisemitic is almost automatically a confession of one's own feeling of 'inferiority'", states Dr. Askill.

The magazine also contains a lengthy feature article on Frankie Vaughan and his work for youth. The editorial note explains that the reason for the featuring of a "pop" star is because Frankie Vaughan is a deeply devout and observant Orthodox Jew, a devoted family man and intensely interested in the welfare of the youth of this country.

## SWASTIKA IN BOURNEMOUTH

At Bournemouth Magistrates' Court it was stated that a large Nazi swastika flag was unfurled by four men in front of a crowd of about sixty people on Bournemouth beach on August Bank Holiday Sunday. Keith Jones, a merchant seaman of Bournemouth, was fined £25 after being found guilty of causing a breach of the peace.

The magistrates were told that the crowd shouted: "Let's get them—wait until the coppers have gone." In court Jones denied he was a member of any Nazi organisation and also denied waving the flag.

## MANCHESTER BROTHERHOOD WEEK

Manchester's Brotherhood Week will be launched from the town hall on November 29 by the Lord Mayor, Alderman Bernard Langton.

## ANGLO-JUDAICA

### Search for Chief Rabbi

The process is to start again to find and appoint a new Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The duties of the Chief Rabbi are being carried out in the meantime by the dayanim of the London Beth Din, acting as the Chief Rabbinate-in-Commission.

### Holy Days

Many of London's larger synagogues had record attendances on Rosh Hashana. The BBC radio announcer on the Home Service forgot to convey to its Jewish listeners the traditional greeting on the New Year. Next day, apologising for the oversight, he pronounced loud and clear: "Leshono Tovo Tikoseivu".

Teenagers were predominant at midnight Selichot services at many London synagogues.

### Arts Festival

The Rev. Dr. Isaac Levy, director of the Jewish National Fund in this country, spoke in the church of St. Mary-le-Bow at a ceremony of religious affirmation held in conjunction with the opening of the Commonwealth Arts Festival. Representatives of Christianity, Buddhism, Hinduism and Islam also participated at the ceremony, and those present included the Duke of Edinburgh.

### Jews' Temporary Shelter

In the annual report of the president of the Jews' Temporary Shelter, it is stated that a number of British residents who were temporarily resident in Israel but who were, "for various reasons," unable to settle down there, were among those accommodated last year. The number of immigrants and transmigrants received by the Shelter during the twelve-month period under review was 106, compared with 128 the previous year.

### Principal Yeshivot Centre

The Advisory Committee for the Admission of Jewish Ecclesiastical Officers obtained approval for the admission to this country of 81 students for yeshivot as well as for 13 ecclesiastical officers for regular employment as rabbis, ministers, shochetim, etc. The Committee in its report states that the maintenance of the rate of inflow of yeshiva students from abroad is further evidence of the fact that Britain has now become the principal European country where facilities are provided for the training of rabbis, ministers, readers, shochetim and teachers, as well as for general Talmudical studies and research.

### Ajex Remembers

Nine branches of the North and East London region of the Association of Jewish Ex-Service Men and Women were represented at the annual parade and memorial service held at the war graves plot at the Marlow Road Cemetery, East Ham.

Rabbi Dr. S. M. Lehrmann, who conducted the service, spoke of the need for Ajex to play its part in Jewish defence. The term "ex-serviceman" no longer had any relevance he said. The term should be "Serviceman". "We are fighting antisemitism, prejudice and wickedness. It is a sad day that Jews have to be concerned with defending their synagogues from being burned and their cemeteries from being desecrated. We are still 'in service', defending not only Jews but humanity".

### Hendon Lecture Course

During the session 1965/66, the Hendon College of Technology, in conjunction with the Hendon Zionist Society, will hold weekly lectures on Jewish subjects. The first series of nine lectures will be given by Dr. J. Maitlis on "East European Jewry—Its History and Civilisation" on Thursday evenings from 7.30 to 9.30 at Hendon County School, Golders Rise, Brent Street, N.W.4.

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## NEWS FROM ABROAD

### THE AMERICAN SCENE

#### Peace Corps

Amongst the six new members appointed to the National Advisory Council of the Peace Corps by President Johnson, are four Jews. They are Mr. Saul Bellow, the well-known novelist; Mr. Stanley Frankel, a former journalist now in the publishing business; Mr. David Riesman, author and professor of social science at Harvard University; and Mr. Lew R. Wasserman, president of the Music Corporation of America.

#### Holocaust Textbook

The National Curriculum Research Institute of the American Association for Jewish Education has undertaken a three-year research project on the teaching of the "Period of the Catastrophe" in Jewish elementary and secondary schools.

The study will culminate in the publication of a textbook, based on material prepared by the Institute, now being tested in a number of schools. Dr. Judah Pilch, director of the Institute, deplored the ignorance of the Holocaust among young Jews.

The newly established Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture is contributing 30 per cent of the \$70,000 (about £25,000) estimated cost of the project.

#### Mayor of New York

Mr. Abraham Beame, City Controller since 1961, has been chosen by New York Democrats as their candidate in the mayoral election this month. Mr. Robert Wagner, the present mayor, is retiring.

Public opinion polls are against Mr. Beame but, should he win, he would be New York's first Jewish mayor. Jews make up more than a quarter of New York's population.

#### New Immigration Bill

President Johnson signed into law the new Immigration Bill ending the old law's system of quotas fixed in accordance with the racial origins of immigrants and would-be immigrants.

Because of the low quotas under the old law for people born in Eastern Europe, many Jews were barred from emigrating into the U.S.A. This included German Jews who could not leave Germany in time because their places of birth had become Polish in 1918, and survivors of the concentration camps.

#### Report on Jews in U.S.S.R.

According to an American Government report, antisemitism in the Soviet Union is part of a general campaign of "institutionalised discrimination". The report said that the present wave of antisemitism in Russia was largely due to "official discriminatory policies" initiated by the deposed Soviet Premier Mr. Khrushchev. "Discrimination is readily apparent" in politics, religion, education and culture, stated the report. Jews and other non-Russian nationalities were being forced to assimilate the Russian language and culture.

"That Khrushchev's attitudes towards Soviet Jewry are reflected in Soviet policy and practice is readily perceived by the drastic reduction of the number of Jews in the Party and Government organisations", the report declared. The number of Jews in the Supreme Soviet had dropped to 1 per cent by 1958, it concluded.—(J.C.)

#### NEW SOUTH WALES APPOINTMENT

Mr. Abram Landa, a Member of the New South Wales Parliament for over 25 years and a State Cabinet Minister for twelve years, has been appointed Agent-General of New South Wales in London. He was born in Belfast in 1902.

### DUTCH ASHKENAZIM ANNIVERSARY

Two of the new bridges in Amsterdam's rebuilt "Weesperstraat", once one of the main streets in the city's Jewish quarter, are to be named by the municipality in memory of two Dutch rabbis. They were Dr. J. H. Dunner, a former Chief Rabbi of Amsterdam who laid the foundations of Dutch-Jewish neo-Orthodoxy, and Dr. M. de Hond, the "rebbe" of the Jewish working population, who died in Auschwitz.

The announcement was made at a meeting to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Netherlands Israelitisch Kerkgenootschap (N.I.K.)—the Netherlands Ashkenazi congregation. To mark the occasion Dr. I. Dassberg, chairman of the N.I.K., has been made an Officer of the Order of Orange-Nassau. The assembly included a representative of Queen Juliana, the chairman of the Dutch Senate, the Mayor of Amsterdam, members of Roman Catholic and Protestant congregations, the Israeli Ambassador to Holland, and representatives of the World Jewish Congress. Earlier, Queen Juliana received the five Chief Rabbis of Holland, the five members of the N.I.K. executive and the secretary.

### BELGIUM HONOURS VICTIMS

Jewish representatives were among those present on the occasion of the 21st pilgrimage to the site of Breedonk concentration camp in Belgium, where political prisoners were held captive. Mr. Wasilewski, the Polish Ambassador to Belgium, handed an urn containing the ashes of victims of Nazism who died in Auschwitz, Grossnosen, Maidanek and Treblinka during the war, to the Breedonk Memorial organisation. It was placed in the camp reliquary, which also contains urns with the ashes of victims of Nazism from other European concentration camps.

About 500 Belgian Jews marched through the streets of Malines before laying wreaths in the "Kaserne Dossin" at the memorial to the 24,161 Jews who were deported from Belgium to Polish concentration camps during the war. The ceremony was organised by the Union of Jewish Deportees and was attended by representatives of many non-Jewish patriotic organisations.

### NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENT

As a result of the Norwegian Parliamentary General Election Mr. Jo Benkow, an Oslo photographer, will be the first Jew to sit in the Norwegian Storting (Parliament). Mr. Benkow, born in Trondheim in 1924, was returned as a Conservative candidate for Baerum, a constituency near Oslo.—(J.C.)

### STOCKHOLM INDUCTION

Rabbi H. Narroze, formerly of Satellite Beach, Florida, has been inducted as rabbi of the Stockholm Synagogue.

### HOCHHUTH RETORT

"Trial of the Bishop", by Signor Pierluigi La Terza, a former Italian ambassador, has been staged in a Rome theatre. It is described as "a retort to the many gratuitous accusations" against Pope Pius in Rolf Hochhuth's play, "The Representative", which condemns the late Pius XII for his silence during the Nazi extermination of the Jews.

### TALMUD IN SPANISH

The first volume of a Spanish translation of the Babylonian Talmud, together with the Hebrew original, has been published in Buenos Aires. Edited by Señor Abraham Weiss, the work, which will be in 20 volumes, will take many years to complete.—(J.C.)

### JEWRY IN THE EAST

#### Rosh Hashana

About 2,000 Soviet Jews crowded into Moscow's Central Synagogue for the Rosh Hashana services. A large number broke down during the services and wept openly. As in the past, the aged predominated.

#### "Pravda" Against Antisemitism

An editorial in *Pravda* in which Lenin was quoted as having called for a "tireless struggle" against antisemitism, was reprinted in provincial newspapers throughout the Soviet Union. The quotation from Lenin and a statement to the effect that relations among the country's ethnic groups also have international implications, first appeared in a long editorial article on "The Leninist Friendship of Peoples". It is considered that the article had two main purposes: to reply to Western charges that antisemitism in the Soviet Union is part of official policy, and also to warn Russians against manifesting any antisemitic tendencies.

#### Graves Restored

Local authorities are giving sympathetic support to a campaign by Jewish youth in Poland to restore the Jewish cemeteries neglected as a result of the Second World War. It is estimated that more than 1,000 of these cemeteries need restoration and older Jews have promised to help university students and boys and girls from Jewish schools in the work.

#### "Babi Yar" Performed

Yevgeny Yevtushenko, the Russian poet, was cheered by a capacity crowd in Moscow at the first public performance for two years of "Babi Yar", his once-banned poem dealing with antisemitism in Russia. The concert featured the Moscow Symphony performance of Dmitri Shostakovich's choral 13th Symphony, which sets to music five of Yevtushenko's poems including "Babi Yar".

#### Polish Honours

Thirty-two members of the Social and Cultural Union of Polish Jews have been awarded decorations by the Polish Council of State. It was emphasised that the recipients were being recognised for their activities among the Jewish minority, who were free and equal citizens of the new Socialist Poland.

#### Bulgarian Award

Mr. Avram Joseph Calo was awarded the Order of "9 September" (first class) by the presidium of the Bulgarian National Assembly. The Order marked Mr. Calo's 50th birthday and his part in the fight against fascism and capitalism and in the building of Socialism.—(J.C.)

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Ignaz Maybaum

# IN THE FOOT-STEPS OF SPENGLER

## A Study on Bourgeois Civilisation

Emil H. Maurer's extensive study, "Der Spätbürger" (Francke Verlag, Bern und München), again proves that an excellent sociological survey can be an enterprise without result. Mr. Maurer offers no guidance and no hope. He laments that the once-flourishing bourgeoisie has declined and that the bourgeois of today is a "little man", a *kleiner Mann*. As the chronicler of this decline he writes like Spengler, relating his material in the pompous style of a *Studienrat*, never being anything but an histrionic, and never offering anything else but the changing vistas of the various cultural epochs. The actual concept of culture is not discussed, and is not understood as what it is: a concept primarily belonging to the æsthetic sphere and often cut off from a moral approach. This was so with Spengler and is still so with Mr. Maurer.

Yet the subject of Mr. Maurer's book is important. Our Western civilisation is bourgeois civilisation. The question what kind of a person a bourgeois is, is a most urgent question. It has often been said that the bourgeoisie is more easily discussed than defined. In Mr. Maurer's case this is certainly true. He repeats the lamentations of Spengler, Ortega y Gasset, Max Weber and of all those American sociologists who complain of the industrial revolution's power of levelling down man and of producing organisation man on the one hand, and man, the cog in the machine, on the other hand. We have heard this often enough. But what is the bourgeois? If the man of the technological civilisation is

condemned as a bourgeois, and if this civilisation is that of our present day, it follows that the bourgeois must still be alive and must be the very representative of our age. Occasionally, Heidegger's definition of the bourgeois as the man who does "what one does", who obeys the law which the Jones's also obey, crops up. But this definition does not fit the earlier chapters of Mr. Maurer's book where the praise of the bourgeois before his "fall" is sung. After this "fall" the bourgeois became the "little man". But there it is again: the little man is condemned—as what? —as bourgeois. Again we have the indirect admission that we still live in a bourgeois age.

### Wrong Approach to Culture

Mr. Maurer fails where Spengler has failed before him. In the *polis* both bourgeois and citizen soldier have their habitat. The German Spenglerians condemn a bourgeois society for having neglected the virtues of the soldier. Spengler put this slander down in writing at a time when the bourgeois youth of the European nations faced death in the trenches and died "in obedience to the law of Sparta". What was in fact responsible for the decline of the bourgeois society in Germany was an approach to culture, understood entirely from an æsthetic point of view. When it was beauty in itself which bourgeois culture began to pursue, a culture arose which could not prevail. Art without morality is no weapon against barbarism. The *Rilke-Gift* (Rilke poison) does not bring forth a generation which could become defenders of hearth and home. The bourgeoisie was great as long as it stood for reason and morality. When both became neglected or even rejected, the gates were open for the barbarian flood to gush through.

*Kleiner Mann, was nun?* Little man, what now? Mr. Maurer is still bewildered by this question which was asked in Germany before Hitler. Hitler is defeated, but Mr. Maurer has not yet progressed beyond this question. About the years 1933-1945 he has nothing to say in this book with its 331 pages, starting with enlightenment and romanticism and leading to our present day. It is high time that we absolve the anonymous masses from the guilt for which individuals whom we know and whom we can name are responsible. The masses are always unredeemed masses, the *massa perdit*. Individuals have to come forward and bring redemption. The bourgeois age was an age of individuals. As such it was a great age. It can flourish again as an age of individuals. In a wonderful letter the sculptor and poet Ernst Barlach writes 1918: "Die Masse hat das Wort und wird es wohl behalten. Was bleibt uebrig als die Hoffnung und Aufgabe, die Masse zu heben!" (The masses have the say and will go on having it. What is therefore left but the hope and the task to raise the standards of the masses!) Individuals standing firm on the principles of reason and morality and also moved by the fear of God will bring succour and will help the masses.

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## Old Acquaintances

**Milestones:** Manfred Gurlitt celebrated his 75th birthday. Born in Berlin, he now lives in Tokyo, where he conducts for opera and radio. —Carl de Vogt, who starred in Fritz Lang's first film, "Die Spinnne", became 80 in Berlin. —Kasimir Edschmid, today the Great Old Man of German Expressionism, celebrated his 75th birthday in Darmstadt, his birth place. He is a member of the P.E.N. Club and of the German Academy of Languages and Poetry. —Richard Lert, Vicki Baum's husband, who conducts the Pasadena Symphony Orchestra in Hollywood, is 80 years old. —Ina Seidel, who wrote "Das Wunschkind", also reached the age of 80 in Starnberg.

**Germany:** Joseph Plaut, 86 years old and still going strong, continues to render his performances. —Wolfgang Langhoff was appointed an honorary member of East Berlin's Deutsches Theater. —Käthe Haack will appear in "Familienfreuden" in Baden-Baden. —The City of Dessau is to restore its once famous Bauhaus. —Martin Held played Brecht's "Galilei" at Berlin's Schiller-Theater. —Piscator's Berlin production of Peter Weiss's "Die Ermittlung" featured Angelika Hurwicz, Peter Capell, Martin Berliner and Dieter Borsche.

**Home News:** Elisabeth Bergner and Max Mack received the Golden Filmband from the German Ambassador in London. —Lili Palmer will exhibit her paintings at London's Tooth Gallery later in the year. Together with Irene Worth she will also star in the new Noel Coward comedy, to have its première in Dublin prior to London. —Dr. Paul Czinner produced the Rank ballet film "Romeo and Juliet", starring Margot Fonteyn and Rudolf Nureyev. —Anton Diffring will appear in "The Blue Max", a film about the German war pilot Richtofen, currently in production.

**News from Everywhere:** Walter Slezak takes twelve different parts in the Austrian film "Liebeskongress", also starring Lili Palmer and Curd Juergens. —Max Brod came to Düsseldorf from Israel to receive the "Heinrich Heine Plakette". —Fritz Lang was guest of honour in Paris and Amsterdam when some of his old films were shown. —Curt Reiss has written a Max Alsberg biography, "Der Mann mit der schwarzen Robe", to be published by Christian Wegner, Hamburg.

**Obituary:** Maria Fein, Reinhardt's "Maria Stuart" and wife of Theodor Becker, has died in Zürich, at the home of her daughter, Maria Becker. She was 72. —The 99-year-old widow of Eduard von Winterstein, Hedwig Pauly, died in East Berlin. Her last pupil was the late Maria Bard. —M. Y. Ben-Gavriel, the author and Israeli correspondent of several German newspapers, died in Jerusalem at the age of 74. His given name was Eugen Hoeflich. His works include the novel, "Haus in der Karpfengasse", which deals with the end of the Prague Jewish community under the Nazi occupation. A film version of the book received five awards at the "XV Berlinale". —Albert Pulmann died in Zürich. He was born 73 years ago in Czernowitz and acted and produced at the Bernhardt-Theater. —John F. Olden, the 47-year-old Austrian-born TV director and husband of actress Inge Meysel, died in Hamburg. After the war he was Theatre Officer for the British occupation forces.

**Books and Authors:** Martin Beradt's "Die Strasse der kleinen Ewigkeit" is published by Heinrich Scheffler, Frankfurt, and is about Berlin's Grenadierstrasse. Beradt died in New York in 1949, at the age of 68. —Soprano Frida Leider's book, "Playing My Part", will be published by Calder, London.

PEM



Erich Gottgetreu

## ZUR GESCHICHTE DES "KLADDERADATSCH"

### Die Gestalt des Dichters Rudolf Loewenstein

In dem in diesen Wochen im Münchner Scherz-Verlag erschienenen Faksimile-Querschnitt, gewidmet der Geschichte des 1848 gegründeten "Kladderadatsch", wird ausführlich des ersten Herausgebers—Adolf Hoffman—gedacht, sowie des ersten Redaktionstrios: Ernst Dohm (Katja Manns Grossvater), David Kalisch und Rudolf Loewenstein.

Ernst Dohm wird als "der bestimmende Geist des Blattes" bezeichnet; Kalisch—der auch ein ausgezeichnete Possendichter war—als der Erfinder witziger Berliner Typen und Autor scharf pointierter Dialoge; und Loewenstein als der eigentliche Hausdichter. Vereint waren sie alle in ihrem Glauben an die Ideale von 1848.

Wenn es nun in dem Scherzchen Faksimile-Band—eingeleitet von Hans Rothfels und herausgegeben von Liesel Hartenstein—in bezug auf Loewenstein heisst, dass er, wie Kalisch, jüdischer Herkunft war, so übersehen die Kommentatoren, dass das auch für Ernst Dohm gilt, denn dieser wurde im Jahre 1819 als Sohn des Breslauer Pfandleihers und Kaufmanns David Marcus Dohm und Enkel von Benjamin Levin Shifrah Dohm, Sekretär der Breslauer jüdischen Gemeinde, geboren. Die Frau des David Marcus Dohm, Rosalie, war eine Tochter des Gross-Glogauer preussischen Hoffaktors Elias Lichtenstaedt. Elias Levy Dohm war acht Jahre alt, als er getauft und Ernst genannt wurde.

Angesichts des grossen, zunächst liberalen, dann anti-bismarckischen und schliesslich pro-bismarckischen Einflusses, den der "Kladderadatsch" als Meinungsbildner der werdenden deutschen Nation ausübte, ist das Phänomen der durchaus "nicht-arischen" Leitung dieser führenden Wochenschrift gewiss bemerkenswert—wie man sie auch bewerten möge.

Eine nähere Untersuchung seines Schaffens zeigt, dass sich an Loewenstein in deutlicherer Weise die Tragik eines assimilatorisch-exjüdischen Schicksals exemplifiziert als an seinen beiden Kollegen. Die Verbindung von poetischer Gabe mit einem glühenden gross-deutschen Patriotismus rückt ihn durchaus in die Nähe Berthold Auerbachs, und so wie dieser durch seine Histörchen, Erzählungen und Romane die deutsche Literatur des vorigen Jahrhunderts bereichert und Generationen seiner Landsleute damit beschenkt hat, so hatten auch Loewensteins Gedichte—oder jedenfalls ein Teil seiner Gedichte—einen grossen pädagogischen Einfluss. Die Einschränkung ist allerdings notwendig. Auf der einen Seite—ganz ausserhalb der Tätigkeit für den "Kladderadatsch"—war Loewenstein der Verfasser einer grossen Zahl wunderschöner Gedichte für Kinder; auf der anderen Seite, besonders zur Zeit des deutsch-französischen Krieges von 1870/71, war er ein nationalistischer Verseschmied krassester Färbung: es wird von dem Widerstreit der zwei Seelen "in des Dichters Brust" noch zu sprechen sein.

Loewenstein stammt—wie Dohm und Kalisch—aus Breslau; er wurde am 20. Februar 1819 geboren. Sein Vater war von Beruf Destillateur, von Neigung ein recht bedeutender Geiger. Als Paganini nach Breslau kam, suchte der den Vater auf; Rudolf Loewenstein erinnerte sich noch im Alter an den Besuch des Genies.

Rudolf war sechs Jahre alt, als er die Mutter verlor, und zehn, als der Vater starb. Noch kurz vor seinem Tode—1827—hatte der Vater Rudolf und seine beiden Brüder in der Reformierten Kirche in Breslau taufen lassen. Als Versuch einer Begründung heisst es in einem 1898 von A. Hofmann in Berlin herausgegebenen Buche ("Der Kladderadatsch und seine Leute, 1948-1898"): "Des Vaters Streben war seinen Kindern neben einer guten Schulbildung noch eine besonders gute Ausbildung in der Musik zu geben, was dem Sohn später als Gymnasiast in Breslau durch seinen Eintritt in den Kirchenchor von St. Elisabeth Freischule und ein kleines Jahreseinkommen einbrachte."

Nach dem Tode des Vaters wurde Rudolf Loewenstein in das Waisenhaus von Bunzlau aufgenommen, das keins der schlechtesten seiner Zeit gewesen zu sein scheint: der Direktor Kawerau, vermutlich ein Vorfahr des späteren Schulreformers Siegfried Kawerau, war ein Schüler Pestalozzis. Kawerau verhalf dem jungen Loewenstein später zur Aufnahme im Gymnasium in Glogau, bis er zur weiteren Schul- und Universitätsausbildung nach Breslau zurückkehren konnte. Von Jugend an beschäftigte er sich mit Blumenzucht, liebte zu wandern, zu singen, Gedichte zu schreiben, und wenn der frühe Verlust der Eltern und die spartanische Einfachheit des Waisenhauses negative Faktoren in der Entwicklung des Knabengemüts gewesen sein dürften, so muss seine Natur- und Kunstliebe ein enormes Gegengewicht gebildet und seinen Charakter günstig beeinflusst haben. Ebenso war wohl auch die helfende Zuneigung einiger seiner Lehrer ein positives Element: Direktor Kawerau und Lehrer Holzschuher im Waisenhaus, Professor Weichert und Dr. Tschirer später auf dem Gymnasium. Es heisst, dass seine metrischen Uebertragungen der griechischen

und römischen Klassiker ins Deutsche Bewunderung und den ermutigenden Ansporn seiner Lehrer auslösten.

Loewenstein studierte Philosophie und Philologie, zuerst in Breslau, später in Berlin. Da er von einem Verwandten lediglich 60 Taler jährlicher Unterstützung erhielt, lebte er lange in grosser materieller Dürftigkeit und versuchte seine Lage durch Privatarbeiten und Nachhilfestunden zu verbessern; einige Male verschaffte er sich ein Extraeinkommen durch öffentliches Auftreten als Gedächtniskünstler, nachdem er von dem seinerzeit berühmten dänischen Mnemoniker Carl Otto Reventlow dessen besondere Methode für das Merken von Zahlen und Zahlenketten sowie andere Gedächtnistricks gelernt hatte.

Beim "Kladderadatsch" war Loewenstein von Anfang an mit dabei. Sein Name steht schon auf der ersten Seite der ersten Nummer vom 7. Mai 1848, wo es in einer Ankündigung der Redaktion vielversprechend heisst: "Der klare Ausdruck unsres Bewusstseins wird uns Männer wie Junius, Julius, Curtius, Gervinus, Ruppis und Nebenius;—Loewisohn, Loewenfeld, Loewenberg, Loewenthal, Loewenheim, Loewenstein, Loewenherz, Ledru-Rollin, D. A. Benda, Louis Blanc, von Buelow, Explert und Lamartine, Thiele, Hecker, Eichhorn, Struve, Meding und Herwegh, Jacobi und Aegidi zu Mitarbeitern gewinnen. . ."

Da die Redakteure des "Kladderadatsch" fast nie mit Namen zeichneten, ist es schwer, heute ihre Beiträge zu identifizieren, aber es besteht kein Zweifel, dass von Loewenstein die meisten der wöchentlichen Gedichte stammten, die oft über das Niveau der politischen "Gebrauchsdichtung" hinausragten.

Manchmal, besonders zur Zeit der patriotischen Weissglut von 1870, unterlag er den Zeitstimmungen in gefährlicher Weise. Man lese z.B. das Anti-Napoleon-Gedicht, das in der "Kladderadatsch" Nummer vom 24. Juli 1870 unter der Ueberschrift "Gegen den Tyrannen" erschien und in dem es heisst: "Dass er gleich Tantalus in Qualen ächzend / Verschmacht mög in blut'gem Sündenpfuhle, / Vom Blute triefend und nach Blute lechzend / Verdammt auf ewig, ER samt seiner Buhle! / Sie lag ihm frömmelnd, flüsternd stets am Ohre, / Sie trieb zum

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## Zur Geschichte des "Kladderadatsch"

Völkerstierkampf die Gesellen, / Wie sie vom des "Kindergartens" in die Hände gefallen. Söller einst die Metadore / Mit heissem Blick antrieb, den Stier zu fällen. / Dass eh der Sonne Licht und Stern erblasse — / Also geloben wir mit heil'gen Schwüren — / Eh diese Bastard-Art hispan'scher Race / Und Corsenbluts noch darf das Scepter führen! / Verlöscht die Leuchten! Doch unlöschar lodert / Im deutschen Herzen der Begeisterung Flamme. / Noch steht die deutsche Eiche unvermodert, / Und neues Leben quillt im alten Stamme."

Diese Wildheit der Phantasie im Dienste eines zügellosen hassgezeugten Chauvinismus ist allerdings erschütternd. Nur ein Mann—und auch der ein Täufling, der sich viel beweisen musste—hat ihn darin noch einmal erreicht, über vier Jahrzehnte später: Maximilian Harden in der "Zukunft".

Es besteht nicht der geringste Anlass, an der Echtheit von Loewensteins patriotischer Gesinnung zu zweifeln—so wie ja auch kein Grund besteht, die absolute Aufrichtigkeit in den sich wandelnden Auffassungen Hardens in Frage zu stellen. Das Bemerkenswerte ist nur, dass dieser Rudolf Loewenstein des exaltierten, aggressiven deutschen Chauvinismus von Haus aus absolut humanistisch gesonnen gewesen ist und—wirklich ein Lyriker. Schon bevor er 1848 in die "Kladderadatsch"-Redaktion eingetreten war, hatte er lyrische Gedichte in verschiedenen schlesischen Blättern veröffentlicht; 1845 erschien eine Sammlung von Kindergedichten unter dem Titel "Kindergarten", die ihn allgemein bekannt werden liess; später gab er einen Gedichtzyklus unter dem galanten Titel "Ehret die Frauen" heraus; 1885 veröffentlichte er eine zweite Folge des damals schon in mehreren Auflagen gedruckten "Kindergarten", der er den Titel "Kindergedanken" gab—was zeigt, dass Loewenstein auch während seiner achtunddreissigjährigen Redaktionstätigkeit am "Kladderadatsch" niemals aufgehört hat unpolitische Gedichte zu schreiben.

In einem Jerusalemer Antiquariat ist mir neulich zufällig ein Exemplar der 5. Auflage

Das ist in jedem Betracht ein so schönes Buch und offensichtlich so typisch für den "anderen" Loewenstein, dass es dabei etwas zu verweilen lohnt.

Der volle Titel auf dem gelben, bereits ehrenvoll abgegriffenen Papp-Einband ist: "Kindergarten" von Rudolf Loewenstein—Mit zahlreichen Illustrationen von Th. Hosemann, W. Claudius, Flinzer, Bürkner u. a." Wie grosser Beliebtheit sich das Buch bei den Erziehern der älteren Generation erfreut haben muss, geht daraus hervor, dass eine ganze Anzahl der Gewächse aus dem Loewenstein'schen Kindergarten in deutsche Schullesebücher übernommen worden sind, während der komplette Band offenbar eine beliebte Schulprämie gewesen sein muss; mein (Jerusalem) Exemplar wurde beispielsweise am 1. Oktober 1904 "Der Schülerin der Margaretschule Ilse Grand als Anerkennung für Fleiss und Wohlverhalten" überreicht, was Prof. Dr. Cohens als Direktor, Fräulein B. Besendahl als Ordinaria der Klasse 8 M in dem eingedruckten Widmungstext durch ihre Unterschrift bezeugen.

Viele der Gedichte sind mit reizenden Illustrationen im Stil der Grosseltern- und Urgrosselternzeit versehen (dass sich u. a. Theodor Hosemann als Illustrator fand, besagt nicht wenig), und bei einer Anzahl wird vermerkt, dass sie in Musik gesetzt wurden—wobei gleichfalls die Namen einiger jüdischer Komponisten auffallen, z. B. Lewandowsky, Gumbert und Taubert.

Manche der Schöpfungen Loewensteinscher Poesie haben im Laufe der Jahrzehnte ein Eigenleben bekommen wie Volkslieder—ob nun wirklich Noten für sie geschrieben wurden oder nicht. Das gilt beispielsweise für das in unsrer Jugend noch sehr populär gewesene (und in der Tat in Musik gesetzte): "Tara, trara! Die Post ist da! Von weitem hör ich schon den Ton: Sein Liedlein bläst der Postillon. . ."; das gilt weiter für das vielfach komponierte Tanz-Lied: "Die Bremse strich den Contrebass, die Grille strich die Fiedel, die Käfer all in Laub und Gras begannen nun ihr Lied. . ."; "Ach, Vater, sprich, wie fang ich's an, dass ich die Spatzen fangen kann?"; "Sitzt ein Vöglein—widewidewid—auf dem grünen Baume";—nicht zu vergessen die wunderschönen "metaphysischen" Gedichte wie "Wie alt ist wohl der liebe Gott?"; "Wie hoch mag wohl der Himmel sein?" und "Wie lang ist wohl die Ewigkeit?"

Es ist schwer, den Dichter und den Kriegsvereschmied Rudolf Loewenstein unter einen Hut zu bringen. Zusätzliche Dokumente seines Lebens, Briefe etwa, wie es sie so reichlich und so aufschlussreich zur Biographie Berthold Auerbachs gibt, scheinen nicht gesammelt worden zu sein. Und über seine letzten Lebensjahre wissen wir noch weniger als über den Beginn seiner Laufbahn in Armut und über sein Erklimmen der Gipfel weitester Popularität.

Allem Anschein nach waren seine letzten Lebensjahre nicht zu glücklich. Dohm, Kalisch, Hofmann und Scholz—alle von der alten Garde starben vor ihm. Mit ihren Nachfolgern in der Redaktion stand er sich weniger gut: die waren hundertprozentige Bismarckianer, während er, trotz seines aggressiven Nationalismus zu Kriegzeiten, der alte 48er der freisinnigen Ideale geliebt war. 1886 schied er aus der Redaktion aus. Im gleichen Jahre starb ihm seine 28 Jahre alte Tochter, eine begabte Malerin. Er begann zu kränkeln. Das Leiden verschlimmerte sich. Er starb am 5. Januar 1891.

## JEWS OF KARLSRUHE REMEMBERED

To mark the 250th anniversary of the foundation of the City of Karlsruhe a chronicle of the town was compiled by Herbert Meininger and Hubert Doerrschuck (Verlag G. Braun, Verlag C. F. Müller, Karlsruhe, 1965). It carries photographs of the old synagogue and also records the activities of scientists like Heinrich Hertz and Fritz Haber, both of whom held appointments in Karlsruhe.

According to the chronicle the number of Jews in Karlsruhe amounted to 3,500 in 1933. The Jewish community was founded in 1730. It received its severest blow when, on October 22, 1940, 894 of its members were deported to Gurs (Southern France). Like the Jews from other parts of Badenia, many of the 5,600 deportees perished.

References are also made to the former members of the Reichstag, Dr. Ludwig Haas (1875-1930) and Staatsrat Ludwig Marum who perished in prison in 1934 at the hands of the Nazis.

The publication also remembers the surgeon Dr. Fritz Spanier and philanthropists such as Dr. Friedrich Ettlinger and members of the Straus family.

After the war a small new Jewish community, headed by Otto Nachmann, was established which, in 1960, comprised about 200 members. —E.G.L.

## ISRAEL

### Yugoslav Ships Purchased

Two 7,000-ton cargo ships, each costing about £2,070,000, have been ordered by Israel's Zim Navigation Company from a shipyard in Split, Yugoslavia. The ships will transport timber from Africa.

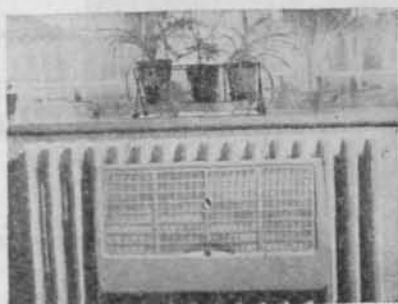
The first time Yugoslavia has been asked to build ships for Israel, the order comes within the terms of the trade agreement between the two countries.

The last of ten passenger coaches ordered in Yugoslavia are now in service with Israeli Railways.

### Department Store Opened in Tel Aviv

An ultra-modern department store, "Shalom", was opened in Tel Aviv. The three-storey building is owned by Mayer Brothers and claims to be the Israeli equivalent of Macys in New York and Selfridges in London.

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## AT THE GRAVE OF BERTHOLD AUERBACH

"Village Jews", in the best sense of the word, once resided in the villages and small towns of the Black Forest; they lived there in considerable communities, knowledgeable and scholarly, and there they found their last resting-places. The typical representative of this village Jewry is Berthold Auerbach, the author of *Schwarzwälder Dorfgeschichten*.

The car brings us to the tiny district centre of Horb, which was a rabbinic community until the end, not because of its own size but because it was encircled by larger village communities. We come to Muehlen with its woodland cemetery which bears witness to the great age of this small community, and then to Rexingen, only a kilometre from Horb, a true village community which had more than 400 Jews in its population of about 1,000. The synagogue has by chance been preserved. It is said that young people set it alight but that the older ones put out the blaze. The cemetery in the forest, admirably cared for, shows that it was a large and ancient community. A memorial recalls the shameful deeds of the Nazis. Instinctively our thoughts turn from the Rexingen that was to the newly created Rexingen at Shave Zion, blossoming in the soil of Israel.

Then back to Horb. The white tower of the village of Nordstetten already beckons from the heights. We reach it after a steep climb of a few minutes. Typical Swabian peasant houses, but one single proud building, the school and town hall, does not fit in. We cannot find Berthold Auerbach's birthplace. The cemetery lies at least a kilometre beyond the village. It seems to be older than the one in Rexingen, yet smaller. The oldest legible

stone dates from the year 1791. In the centre of the cemetery there stands, in contrast to all the other gravestones, a heavy granite block, with the inscription: "Berthold Auerbach, born 28th February, 1812, died 8th February, 1882."

He was born in this mountain village and here he found his eternal rest. It was up here that, from his tenth to his 13th year, he attended the first Jewish school that was founded by Bernhard Frankfurter, a follower of Mendelssohn. The Jews of the village community were then so numerous and progressive that they could support an elementary school that was advanced for its times. Not far away, in the Hohenzollern district centre of Hechingen, there was a Yeshivah, where Auerbach studied until he was 15. On a drive to the Hohenzollern district we were also able to see the big cemetery in Hechingen, the synagogue built in 1775 in the Goldschmidstrasse, formerly the Judengasse, and next to it a stately, three-storeyed, communal house, which is considerably larger and taller than the usual communal houses; this building provided accommodation for the Yeshivah. Rabbi Haim Dispeker lived here, and here his pupil Auerbach studied.

Auerbach intended to become a rabbi, but after the Yeshivah he attended grammar school in Karlsruhe and Stuttgart and then the universities of Tuebingen and Munich. At that time, 50 years before there were Jewish students' corporations, he did not hesitate to enrol in the then revolutionary German Students' Association movement; he was consequently expelled and imprisoned at

Hohenasperg, near Ludwigsburg, like many other important Swabians. Later, he was permitted to continue his studies, but had expressly to renounce any prospect of an official and rabbinical appointment. (In Wuertemberg at that time the rabbinate was an official post, and any other official appointment would probably have been out of the question for a Jew.)

This compulsory abandonment of an official career led Berthold Auerbach to the profession of author. Like Heinrich Heine, he always felt himself to be a German poet, and thus the rising antisemitism near the end of his life was his greatest disappointment. It was, as he himself expressed it, "a nail in his coffin". Like many Jewish intellectuals, he fostered the illusion that the old Jew-hatred had finally been dissolved, whilst his own Jewish essence had become increasingly diluted as time went on.

For four decades he had been accounted the most sensitive delineator of German bucolic life and the ways of the German peasantry, until the new current of Jew-hatred destroyed his life-work with one blow. They rejected him as a German poet and expositor of ordinary German life. He could not reconcile himself to this. After the great Jewish debate in the Reichstag in 1878 he cried: "Lived and strived in vain!"

He died in 1882 whilst visiting Cannes for the sake of his health, but in accordance with his will he was buried in the Jewish cemetery of his native village.

Auerbach already felt the new antisemitism of 80 years ago to be a dishonour. He could never have imagined the burdens of our times; he could never have imagined that youths would, in the year 1950, still overthrow the tombstones of thirty of his Jewish fellow-citizens and contemporaries, who lie in the same cemetery.

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## BIRTHDAY TRIBUTES

### EGON WELLESZ 80

The number of Central European musicians to whom this country gave refuge in the 1930s included some who had already achieved international fame. One of them, the composer and musicologist Egon Wellesz, celebrated his 80th birthday on October 21st. On the BBC and elsewhere, handsome tributes were paid to this prominent survivor of the great Viennese tradition who had been a pupil of Schoenberg and, as a musical historian, of Professor Guido Adler. Bruno Walter, too, was one of his teachers.

Wellesz's research work stretches over a wide field, up to twentieth-century music, but culminating in his studies of Byzantine music of which he is the foremost expert; he was chosen to represent this subject in Guido Adler's famous "Handbuch der Musikgeschichte". Already in 1913, he became a lecturer in Musical History at Vienna University; in 1932, he was given a honorary degree at Oxford, where he took up a research fellowship after his emigration from Vienna.

His compositions, too, cover a wide range. Works for the stage include an opera "Die Prinzessin Gernara" (to a libretto by Jakob Wassermann), which had a great success in Frankfurt in 1921, as well as Euripidean plays ("Alkestis", in Hofmannsthal's version, and "Bacchae"). There are five symphonies, and his later vocal works show a masterly handling of English texts, e.g., in a most recent setting of John Keats's "To Sleep" (published as a supplement in the October issue of "The Musical Times").

In his birthday tribute, the chief music critic of the "Daily Telegraph", Martin

Cooper, discusses Wellesz's later detachment from Schoenbergian serialism and sums up by saying that all his music "is marked by this broadly cultivated character which is truly European without losing or denying its roots in one particular culture". The article is headed "The Brain Gain to Britain", and the author extends his appreciation of Wellesz to the general contribution which has been made by refugee musicians:

"Yet it was as a direct result of his (Hitler's) 'racial' persecutions that this country received and assimilated a large number of the most gifted musicians—composers, scholars and performers—from Vienna and Berlin. It has been very largely their influence during the last 30 years that has liberalised English musical life and brought it up to date... there is hardly a musical field in this country which has not benefited enormously from the learning, devotion, intelligence and unassailably high standards which these newcomers brought with them".

H. W. FREYHAN.

### SYDNEY SILVERMAN 70

Mr. Sydney Samuel Silverman, M.P. for Nelson and Colne, has celebrated his 70th birthday. Son of a Rumanian immigrant and a Mancunian mother, he won a scholarship to the Liverpool Institute, thereafter becoming an undergraduate at Liverpool University.

In 1932, together with John Mack and Bessie Braddock, he was elected to the Liverpool City Council, and later all three entered the Commons.

During the Second World War his growing Parliamentary reputation was enhanced. He denounced the inhumanity of internment and shipping abroad refugees from Nazism. He

participated in debates on reconstruction and on the future of Palestine. In 1946, when the Government's policy with regard to Jewish D.P.s and to Palestine became plain, he was one of Jewry's most able advocates in Britain.

For several years he was Chairman of the British Section of the World Jewish Congress. —(J.C.)

### ERICH VON KAHLER 80

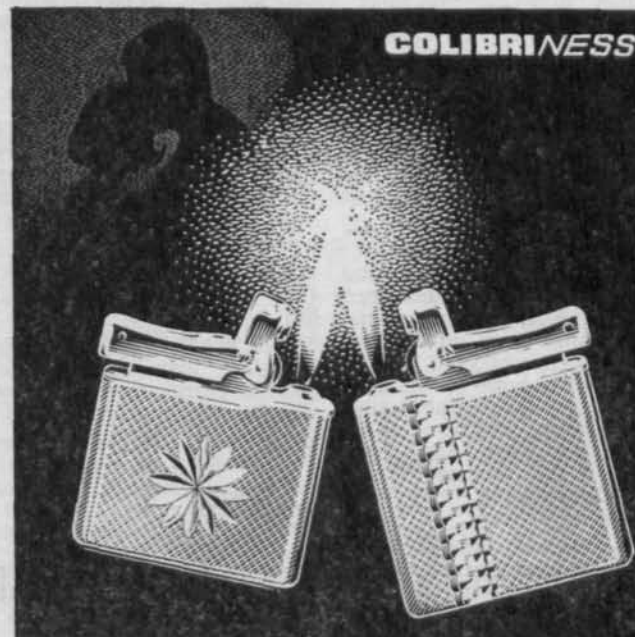
Erich von Kahler, the philosopher and historian of literature, recently celebrated his 80th birthday. He originates from Prague, from where he emigrated first to Switzerland and later to the United States. He now lives in Princeton.

### DR. WILLIAM KOCHMAN 80

Dr. William Kochman will celebrate his 80th birthday on November 22. Prior to his emigration he was associated as a scientist with several industrial firms in Germany. In this country he has always taken an active interest in the work of the organisations built up by immigrants from the Continent. We extend our sincerest congratulations to Dr. Kochman.

### SELF AID CONCERT

As readers will have seen from the announcement in the previous issue, this year's Self Aid Concert will take place on Wednesday, November 24, at Wigmore Hall, W.1. As in previous years, well-known artists will participate. The pianist, Liza Fuchssova, born in Czechoslovakia, has played all over the British Isles and broadcast on B.B.C. radio and TV. Paul Hamburger, well known as a soloist and accompanist, studied at the Vienna State Academy and arrived in England in 1939. Peter Gellhorn, who came to this country from Berlin in 1935, held appointments with Covent Garden and Glyndebourne Operas and has been Director of the B.B.C. Chorus since 1961. Bernadette Greevy, the contralto, has major singing awards at music festivals in Ireland and England to her credit.





## IN MEMORIAM

### DR. DAVID J. SCHWEITZER

Dr. David J. Schweitzer, a veteran Jewish social worker, died in Switzerland at the age of 76. He was head of the fund-raising department of O.R.T. Born in Russia, Dr. Schweitzer went to the United States in 1904. In 1919 he joined the staff of the American Joint Distribution Committee. He served the Joint until 1945 with his headquarters first in Warsaw and later in Berlin, Paris and Lisbon. During his term of office he did outstanding work for the victims of Nazi persecution.

### DR. RUDI A. NEUMAN

Dr. Rudi A. Neuman died on October 6, while attending a service at the Dublin Progressive Synagogue. He was born in Posen in 1901 and, prior to his emigration in 1936, held an appointment with the Jewish Hospital in Berlin. After having obtained a degree at Edinburgh University, he built up an extensive practice in Dublin. He was medical attendant to many members of the Diplomatic Corps and also actively associated with the St. John's Ambulance Brigade as a lecturer and examiner. During the war he served as Medical Officer of the Local Defence Forces and was Officer Commanding of one of its Medical Companies up to the time of his death.

Dr. Neuman was also a well-known and well-loved figure in Jewish circles. He was a co-founder and, later on, chairman of the Dublin Jewish Progressive Congregation.

### THE LATE DR. GEORGE COHN

*We received the following further tribute to the memory of Dr. George Cohn, whose death was announced in the previous issue.*

George Cohn was born in Güstrow, Mecklenburg, where his father had been one of the leading Jewish Socialists in the town. After his service in the First World War, Cohn joined the law practice of the Socialist Reichstag Deputy Oscar Cohn. Throughout the 'twenties he helped many Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe to settle or emigrate and, at the same time, took an active part in the fight against the growing menace of Nazism. He was arrested by the Nazis shortly after they seized power and suffered imprisonment in the concentration camps of Spandau and Brandenburg. After his release he was interrogated again by the Gestapo on several occasions, and during one of these interviews his interrogator seriously accused him of being one of the "Wise Men of Zion".

Thanks to Albert Einstein he succeeded in escaping from Germany a few days before the outbreak of war. He came to England, where he devoted all his energies to helping and advising his fellow refugees, and participated in many activities directed against Nazism from this country. When the war ended and the laws on restitution and compensation came into force, he spent all his time and energy for his

clients. This fight for their right was for him far more than a mere professional duty. It was a mission which he felt he had to fulfil regardless of the consequences to his own health and, ultimately, his life. He brought to a successful end many cases which appeared hopeless at the start and which many of his colleagues would have given up. He never abandoned a fight when there was even a spark of hope.

He was always ready to help, to advise and to encourage, and to his last days his warm-hearted optimism and his belief in a new and a better world was an inspiration to all who knew him. To many of us he was not only a friend but something of a brother and a father. He will be sadly missed not only by his wife, who devoted her life to assisting her husband in his great humanitarian task, and by his family, but by his many friends for whom it is difficult to imagine that he is no longer with us.

F.H.

Dr. Cohn's widow, Mrs. Vera Cohn, writes that on the death of her husband she received so many letters of condolence that she must ask friends and clients to accept her sincerest thanks in this way.

### BOOK ON CONCENTRATION CAMP CHILDREN

The fate of children imprisoned in Nazi concentration camps has been documented for Germans in a recently published book. The author is Inge Deutschkron and the book is called "For Theirs was the Hell".

### FAMILY EVENTS

#### Deaths

**Arndt.**—Dr. Arthur Arndt, of 54 Methuen Road, Edgware, passed away suddenly in his 83rd year. Deeply mourned by his wife Herta, daughter Lottie Grey, Birmingham, relatives and many friends.

**Dannemann.**—Mrs. Anna Dannemann, Otto Schiff House, 14 Netherhall Gardens, London, N.W.3, passed away on September 26, nine days after her 79th birthday. Deeply mourned by her husband, Bernhard Dannemann, daughter Erna Klein, Fred Klein, Max Klein, his relatives and friends.

**Frankenstein.**—Mr. Alfred Frankenstein, 36 Warrington Crescent, London, W.9, passed away after many years of illness, on August 13, aged 61. Deeply mourned by his relatives and friends.

**Hylton.**—Dr. Henry Hylton, dental surgeon (formerly Heilbrun, Breslau), of 61 Edgwarebury Lane, Edgware, passed away on September 24 in his prime of life. Deeply mourned by his wife Gusta Hylton, daughter Jacqueline, aunt Leonie Heilbrun, Heinrich Stahl House, brother Kurt, San Francisco, aunt Mrs. Gertrude Laage Petersen, Copenhagen, and relatives in Rio de Janeiro.

**Jessel.**—Dr. Herbert Jessel, of 106 York Road, Woking, Surrey, passed away on October 1 in his 73rd year. Deeply mourned by his wife and daughter.

**Schoenewald.**—On September 13, Mrs. Therese Schoenewald (formerly Bad Nauheim), passed away after a short illness. Deeply mourned by her family and friends.

**Sklarek.**—Mr. Max Sklarek, of 12 Collieridge Road, London, N.12 (formerly Beuthen O/S), passed away on September 29, in his 63rd year. Deeply mourned by his devoted wife and daughter, family and many friends.

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R. R. Levy (Holon)

## THE DESTRUCTION OF DUTCH JEWRY

The stupendous historical crime involving the annihilation of six million Jews in Europe took a distinctive course in each country and was carried out with differing organisational methods.

A comprehensive study of the persecution of Dutch Jews has now been undertaken by an historian. Professor Dr. J. Presser of the University of Amsterdam has published the results of fifteen years of research in a two-volume work entitled "Untergang. Die Verfolgung und Ausrottung des niederländischen Judentums 1940-1945" (Monograph No. 10 of the National Institute for War Documentation. State Press/Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, 1965). It might be mentioned here that Holland is the only war-time occupied country whose Government has officially commissioned and encouraged the preparation and publication of a work dealing with the fate of the Jews. The response evoked by this book was so great that the first edition of 11,000 copies was exhausted in four days and a larger second edition was sold out before publication.

The author describes the development of the measures adopted by the Germans against the Jews in Holland. These measures were not applied violently as soon as the Germans invaded the country, as many had feared at the time, but were principally directed at first at a planned isolation of the Jews, and consisted of the establishment of a Jewish Council, permission to publish only one single Jewish weekly paper, the removal of Jews from the public service, separation in education, the gradual concentration of the Jews in the eastern part of Amsterdam until the Jewish star was actually introduced in May, 1942.

After these actions in various spheres had been taken on a large scale by the Germans and their collaborators during this period, as is demonstrated by the author from numerous examples and quotations, systematic raids and deportations were started in the summer of 1942.

The second volume begins with an account of Jewish resistance, with particular mention of the heroic activities of the Palestine Pioneers and the figure of the President of the Netherlands Supreme Court, Mr. L. E. Visser. The author provides an insight into the many varying positions arising during the period of persecution in Holland as a result of the atti-

tude of the population and the differing treatment of certain groups of Jews by the Germans (in the form of temporary "embargoes" on deportation). Detailed descriptions are given of the Westerbork and Vught transit camps. In the last chapter, entitled "Murder", Presser finally provides the reader with comprehensive material about the terrors of the extermination camps.

This bare survey of Presser's book can naturally only indicate the extent of this comprehensive work which will surely remain the authoritative account of the fate of the Jews of Holland during the period of persecution. The author, who was himself affected by the German measures, has in no way limited himself to an arid assembly of facts, but throughout has found the appropriate pitch for an historic presentation of the material.

Apart from those sections that describe the past purely factually and give an impressive picture of the terrible events, this work also deals with a number of questions that are still in dispute.

These include, for instance, the oft-posed question about the behaviour of the heads of the Jewish Council in Holland, Abraham Ascher and Professor David Cohen. Presser describes in great detail the charges laid against them and also the arguments provided in their justification, drawing upon many examples of the activities of the Jewish Council. Thus Presser makes it clear on the one hand: "This collaboration cannot be denied". On the other hand, he admits: "The Jewish leaders attempted to draw things out"; for when he (the author) pictures to himself the atmosphere of 1942, he dares go even further by stating that in occupied Holland, at any rate among the Jews, it was an intolerable thought that there were still three years to go. And when it turned out that they were merely tools in the hands of the German occupying forces and the question arose whether it was the appropriate time to refuse further co-operation, they continued "to avoid anything worse".

Another problem to which Presser devotes a notable chapter is the behaviour of the Allies and especially that of the Dutch Exile Government in London towards Jewish persecution in Holland. He quotes the declaration from the

English side about "difficulties in making arrangements for a considerable number of Jews in the event that they might be saved from enemy-occupied territories" and interprets it: "What shall we do with the rescued Jews? . . . Must this not have strengthened the Germans in their assumption that they could proceed along their chosen path?"

From the transactions of the Dutch Commission of Inquiry it is clear that the gravity of the situation was by no means clear to the Dutch Government-in-Exile in London, even after Eden's historic statement in the Commons on December 18, 1942. Even in the autumn of 1943 the Dutch Council of Ministers reacted to a plan for the exchange of Dutch Jews in Holland against Germans interned in Surinam as follows: "One of the considerations against the plan was that although the situation of the Jews is perhaps harder to bear than that of other sectors of the population, the question remains whether there are sufficient grounds for preferential treatment."

Presser also throws light from many quarters on the attitude of the Dutch population to the persecution of the Jews.

Of the refugees from Germany and Austria, the author says: "They must have felt even more outlawed than the Dutch Jews, in view of the terrible experiences that most of them had undergone in their former native countries. Concerned for their nearest ones, not infrequently scattered throughout the world, concerned for their livelihood, subjected to all sorts of oppressive regulations, not left in peace for a single minute, it is amazing how many of them nevertheless bore their lot." On the other hand, he points out that considerable tension was frequently caused by the fact that when Dutch Jews came into the actual danger zones, they sometimes found German Jews occupying coveted positions, and the latter often tried too hard and co-operated too industriously and thoroughly. Positive acknowledgment is paid to the Advisory Council established under the leadership of Professor M. Brahn to lessen this conflict, to which Dr. Alfred Klee, Hans Goslar, Dr. B. Mahler and Dr. J. Taubes, amongst others, belonged, and which was often opposed to the policies of the Jewish Council.

With the mass of material available to him, Professor Presser has not only managed to present an impressive picture of the terrible events and to sketch out the many acts in this tragedy, but has also corrected many assumptions about that period and thus accomplished the real task of the historian.

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## Letter to the Editor

## THE CASE OF FURTWÄNGLER

Sir,—The article in your September issue about a new book on Furtwängler was very interesting. May I add some lines on the same subject. Right from the beginning I would like to state that I did not consider Furtwängler a Nazi at heart, how could he be in the surroundings in which he grew up. Furthermore, there cannot be any difference of opinion on Furtwängler the conductor. His interpretations were beyond reproach, he was possessed by music and he lived for it.

I am just concerned with Furtwängler off the rostrum, and this is quite a different matter. He conducted his Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra yearly for six concerts in Hamburg, and I had ample opportunity to see him behind the scenes. This observation gave me the clue to the Furtwängler riddle which is quoted so often. He was an extremely jealous man and he simply hated other conductors. Whilst he paid lip service that one should not remove renowned conductors at the beginning of the Nazi era, he really did not mean it. He knew that he was then the only conductor of fame in Germany and it gave him great satisfaction, as far as he ever could be satisfied. Other great men also had flaws in their character, just think of Richard Wagner.

I still remember the moment, when the young and coming conductor, Eugen Jochum, entered the hall shortly after the start of a concert. Furtwängler noticed him immediately, hesitated and then broke his baton in two and threw it in the orchestra. His faithful Berlin ensemble played on and lots of people did not even know what had happened as Simon Goldberg handed another baton to Furtwängler. He never went to see the Doyen of German Conductors, Dr. Karl Muck, who

was the permanent head of Hamburg Philharmonic. Furtwängler's "fun" was to bring the wrong musical material along, change the programme at the last minute and conduct a work which was scheduled by Muck two days later. A cartoon where he was shown with an extremely long neck in one of the Hamburg papers enraged him so much that he wanted to cancel all further concerts. It took quite some persuasion to make him change his mind again.

After the "Hindemith" affair and his dismissal, the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, still an independent body of players, got into dire straits. There was really nobody of equal quality. The efforts of the orchestra to get him back required relentless and hard work. When he finally returned to his flock, the audience rose to its feet (besides a few minor Nazi officials who remained seated) and it must have occurred to him that there was his place. And again the second thought that he could shine without anybody troubling him: no rival far and wide.

In a book by Edith Stargardt-Wolff "Wegbereiter grosser Künstler", which appeared some years back, similar views are expressed.

Great Britain, having a name for being generous, received Furtwängler with acclamation soon after the war. This re-appearance was prepared by Dr. Berta Geissmar, Furtwängler's former secretary, who was then manager of the London Philharmonic Orchestra.

A pity the famous conductor was not equally great as a human being.

Yours, etc.,

JOHN E. WOOLF.

London, N.W.9.

## A PIONEER OF FAR EAST TRADE

## Monograph on Julius Simon (1846-1893)

The Hamburger Wirtschafts-Chronik, issue April, 1965, (Volume II, No. 4), carries an article by Dr. Maria Möring describing the "Jugend-und Wanderjahre" of Julius Simon, one of the first German settlers in Japan who later on founded the firm of Simon, Evers & Co. in Hamburg. In spite of the political and economic upheavals of the past decades the firm is still active in the trade with Japan under its original name.

The article, which has also been reprinted as a special monograph, is partly based on notes left by Julius Simon's daughter, who was married to the banker Aby S. Warburg in Hamburg.

Julius Simon was born in Mecklenburg, a part of Germany which had a comparatively sparse Jewish population. His parents were "Landjuden" in the small township of Tessin. In his youth Julius was unruly, and he left his parents' home at the age of 16. Shortly afterwards he went overseas, first to Australia and later on to Japan. His vicissitudes during that period are vividly described. Ultimately he struck roots in business and, as the result of the connections he had established in Japan, was able to build up his firm in Hamburg. The fact that Simon was a Jew is repeatedly referred to by the authoress, and her essay will therefore help make Germans aware of the contributions made by German Jews to German economic life.

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