

## INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Erwin Rosenthal (Cambridge)

## JEWS IN GERMAN SOCIETY

## The Chequered History of Emancipation

Emancipation of the German Jews has long been in the forefront of investigation and has aroused heated discussion. The academic enquiry into this very topical problem owes much of its impetus and scope to the publications of the Leo Baeck Institute, the Year Books and Schriftenreihe. It is therefore most appropriate that the latest volume of the Schriftenreihe, dealing with the fundamentals of emancipation\*, is dedicated to Robert Weltsch, the towering, indomitable co-founder of the LBI and guiding spirit of its London branch.

The various contributions are by scholars who, rightly, are committed participants in a necessary though painful process, almost, one may say, a vivisection. The academic student of history, especially of a period which affected his own life, cannot be detached. It is particularly striking that Gerhard Schulz's learned and profound *Der spaete Nationalismus im deutschpolitischen Denken*, the only contribution by a German on a German subject of the utmost importance to the Jewish aspect of the problem, is nowhere related to the tortuous and difficult process of Jewish emancipation. It is not easy for the reader to co-ordinate this chapter with the others and to recognise how German philosophy affected the various facets of the Jewish struggle for equality and freedom.

The majority of Jews in Germany between the late eighteenth and the middle nineteenth centuries wished for adaptation and acceptance, rather than absorption and loss of Jewish identity. The dilemma arose—to my mind, at least—from a combination of motives on the German side. Political, economic, social and—in the background—theological considerations made those Germans who favoured emancipation unwilling to accept the Jews as Jews, with their "peculiar" religion; many of them hoped to absorb the Jews into the Christian nation-state after conversion.

The historico-political and economic situation in the first half of the nineteenth century meant that emancipation was an ineluctable necessity. It is therefore irrelevant to ask whether it was good or bad, right or wrong. Such questions spring from an unhistorical attitude blinkered by hindsight, which mistakenly believes that emancipation was the ultimate cause of the "Final Solution". The entry of German Jews into German culture and civilisation came about through the economic and cultural success of certain Jews. But they were not accepted without misgivings, even after legal equality had been grudgingly

granted. Not only were they strong competitors in these fields, but they also helped the rising German bourgeoisie to replace the aristocracy and conservative monarchists. The position became more complex and paradoxical when the liberal emancipators joined forces with the conservative elements in opposing real Jewish equality and freedom. At the same time, Jews themselves were split into a liberal, educated minority who now set foot in German culture and economic life, and a largely lethargic, economically "backward" and socially segregated majority, whose leaders feared for the survival of traditional Judaism and a separate Jewish existence.

This symposium includes, in particular, two essays which break new ground: Julius Carlebach's masterly exploration of the uncharted sea of secular education; and Pinchas Rosenblueth's new insights into the similarity between the theoretical positions of Samson Raphael Hirsch and Abraham Geiger, showing the strong influences of the German cultural situation on conservative and reform Judaism alike. The mention of these studies is in no way intended to minimise the work of the other contributors.

## Jewish and Secular Education

Julius Carlebach throws an interesting light on Jewish and secular education under the impact of emancipation. He is very instructive about Jewish and non-Jewish prejudice against *Ostjuden* and Cheder education, pointing out that, once the Cheder tradition was applied to secular education, an intellectually impressive elite arose, "who cultivated the classical idea of study even at a time when it was growing increasingly estranged from its Jewish roots". No less noteworthy is his treatment of Moses Mendelssohn's translation of the Bible.

Writing on Samson Raphael Hirsch—*Sein Denken und Wirken*, Pinchas E. Rosenblueth gives a sympathetic and judicious evaluation of this champion of neo-Orthodoxy. Hirsch, it may be noted, advocated the strict observance of the Torah in positive conjunction with German *Bildung*. His meaning is best realised in his speech commemorating Schiller, in terms which could not be bettered by any liberal idealistic German. In a straightforward exposition, Rosenblueth shows that Hirsch incorporated the philosophy of Jacob Bernays and Hegel into his own religious-legal system, welding reason and tradition into a harmonious entity. German *Bildung* is acknowledged in Hirsch's stress on the symbolism of the Jewish liturgy, which plays a surprisingly large part in his thinking; he insisted on the strict practice of the *Halakha* without any concession to modernity. Hirsch saw a close link between

Judaism and Humanism, and blessed emancipation as the "dawn of humanity awakening in mankind"; the more Jewish a Jew, the more universal his ideas. The salvation of mankind was to be brought about by fulfilment of the religious law.

Hans Liebeschuetz, in *Judentum und deutsche Umwelt im Zeitalter der Restauration*, again demonstrates his mastery of the intellectual history of German-Jewish relations, by expounding the effect of the concepts of German philosophy and literature on the intellectual minority among the Jews. Through the influence of these ideas, this group of men with outstanding minds could enter the educated circles of Germany; in this way they established personal relations with leading German classicists such as Wilhelm von Humboldt. Liebeschuetz depicts the spiritual background against which the struggle for Jewish equality and "acculturation" took place, and goes far towards showing the reasons why, within only two generations, there was a break with traditional Jewish life among what he calls the "upper crust" of Jews. He also gives a valuable description of the "Wissenschaft des Judentums", treating of Frankel and Geiger.

## Social Status

*Der Eintritt der Juden ins deutsche Buerger-tum*, by Jacob Toury, offers an impressively documented analysis of the social status of Jews from the mid-eighteenth century onward. Relations with the German majority were in the main commercial, though some court financiers and bankers not only enjoyed social intercourse with Germans, but actually attained citizenship. They also engaged in journalism, took part in gatherings in salons, and so on. Interestingly, there were only a few mixed marriages and conversions. We learn that Jews became members of cultural societies and contributed generously to Jewish and, as a token of their "belonging", Gentile charities. Yet the broad masses of Jews neither sought nor obtained acceptance into German society. Their occupational changes and advances (from pedlars to traders and merchants) certainly brought about a social and cultural rapprochement, but not actual integration. The essay includes much useful information on Jewish manufacturing activities in all parts of Germany. As the pioneers of the new economic system, the Jewish entrepreneurs demanded freedom of trade and commerce. This led them into the cities, where they practised productive occupations, which in turn helped them to assimilate socially and culturally, and to obtain full emancipation—at least on paper. Yet those affected were a minority, and the privileges were "bought" at the expense of Jewish consciousness and observance. Much as this is to be regretted, it was inevitable in the circumstances of the time, and it is useless to condemn emancipation for this development.

Johanna Philippson presents a well-rounded portrait of Ludwig Philippson and of the spiritual currents of his time. Her absorbing

Continued on page 2, column 1

\* Das Judentum in der deutschen Umwelt 1800-1850. Studien zur Fruehgeschichte der Emanzipation, edited by Hans Liebeschuetz and Arnold Paucker. xii + 345 pp. Tübingen 1977. (Schriftenreihe wissenschaftlicher Abhandlungen des Leo Baeck Instituts, 35). DM 98.



# JEWS IN GERMAN SOCIETY

Continued from page 1

article, *Ludwig Philippson und die Allgemeine Zeitung des Judentums*, assesses the paper's quality and the need it served. Founded by Philippson in 1837, it survived him for 33 years until 1922. In his day, the AZJ was a mirror of the tendencies of the time, its hopes and disappointments. It is significant that this shrewd observer of the contemporary scene changed his mind about "occupational re-training" (*Berufsumschichtung*) when he saw that it increased, rather than lessened, tension by evoking jealousy of Jewish competition. Another impediment to advancement was that Jews were not usually admitted to the guilds and could not even easily be apprenticed to Christian masters. Thus they had no hope of setting up as independent qualified craftsmen: those who attempted to do so had to supplement their craft earnings by trading.

Philippson constantly advocated a reform of the religious services, a move which he considered essential for emancipation, full citizenship rights and participation in German culture. He was convinced that complete symbiosis would only be possible after complete equality had been achieved. Philippson's attempt to persuade public opinion of the desirability of a Jewish theological faculty fared no better than similar efforts by L. Zunz and A. Geiger: nor was his call for a central organisation of the Jewish communities heeded. He advocated a rational Judaism, and his primary interest was an in-depth education of all Jews so that they would become good Jews and good Germans. Hence his plea for reform, not extreme but rather on the lines of Z. Fraenkel's "historical Judaism". He regarded the sermon as a tool of popular education, a happy medium between Wissenschaft and lay education.

## Twilight Situation

H. G. Reissner's *Begegnung zwischen Deutschen und Juden im Zeichen der Romantik* shares Liebeschuetz's "geistesgeschichtliche" approach. The author goes back to spiritual and intellectual roots and their effect on contemporary thinking, so making a worthwhile contribution to the evaluation of a vital period in the chequered history of German-Jewish symbiosis: a twilight situation of wooing and, more often than not, rebuff. Both the negative and the positive sides of emancipation are well brought out in this sensitive essay. Incidentally, the Verein fuer Cultur und Wissenschaft der Juden dates from 1819, not 1821.

In *Die Revolution von 1848 als innerjuedischer Wendepunkt*, Jacob Toury notes the curious contrast between agitation for equality and the Jewish fear of damage to or even loss of traditional Judaism. He stresses the difference between urban and rural communities, between the educated and the majority of simple traditional Jews. He refers to liberal German support for the intellectual Jewish elite, who, by and large, were academically trained. It was a time of religious reform, but the identification of reform with liberalism in the political sense would be wrong. Political liberalism was not in favour with the authorities. Toury rightly synchronises the "Confessionalisierung", the splitting up into separate religious communities as propounded by S. R. Hirsch, with the ideas of the revolution of 1848 leading to the dissolution of the "Einheitsgemeinde" and ultimately threatening the very existence of the Jews as a group.

It was only the reaction after 1848 which thwarted the tendency to liquidation. Reaction was reinforced by political antisemitism, which identified the secularised free liberal Jew with the liberal German bourgeois.

In his epilogue *Werten und Verstehen* Liebeschuetz maintains that the idealism of classicism suited the intellectual Jews: no profession of faith was demanded of them (although that was to follow), but only a secular humanism shared by Jews and (liberal) Germans. Yet I question Liebeschuetz's remark: "The humanist interest in the world of the Bible could offer the Jew the feeling of preserved continuity with his own past". Nor do I feel the parallel with the Islamic cultural milieu in the High Middle Ages to be quite apt, since in modern Germany the strong nationalist movement towards political unity set the delicate problem of symbiosis and acculturation in an entirely different political and cultural environment. Moreover, in the Islamic realm there was at no time a breach in the collective existence and thinking of Jews and Muslims.

## A Many-Faceted Problem

These remarks should not be taken as a criticism of the profound understanding Liebeschuetz shows for the problem of emancipation, based as it is on a uniquely authoritative knowledge. Yet I sensed a lack in his otherwise exemplary treatment of the many facets of the problem between 1800 and 1850: namely, a comprehensive treatment of "historical Judaism" as one answer, very distinct and definite, to the challenge of emancipation as desired and accepted by the conservative majority and the liberal reformers. Liebeschuetz finely summarises the "outsider situation" of men like Heine and Boerne; in a brief reference to Gerhard Schulz's essay, he characterises the Romantic counter-movement in German society. Contrary to the situation in Western Europe, this counter-movement, peculiar to Germany, was vital to the success or failure of emancipation. He concludes that it would have been impossible for the German Jews to cling to or even willingly accept their separate position (*Sonderstellung*) and to stand aside from the life of the state.

This symposium offers important insights, some of them quite new, into the complex problem of emancipation, often because the authors were in fact obliged to go beyond the chosen period and carry their assessments down to our own time. Herein lies the significance and value of the work. It offers no clear-cut answer; that was not intended nor would it in any case have been possible. Yet the book represents a just evaluation of a historical event which has not ceased to be with us as a personal and collective problem, often painful and tragic. For have not all of us wrestled with the problem of the German-Jewish symbiosis from 1933 onwards, even if not long before? The present volume, more than any other publication in this field, supplies several keys which unlock the way to new vistas. It should be found in every German-Jewish home, so that we refugees can hand over to our children, not only a noble legacy, but indeed a vital part of our own make-up and existence.

Like others in the LBI's Schriftenreihe, this book evokes the question why it is not presented in English (like the Year Books) or at least supplied with English summaries, especi-

ally since they are not exclusively meant for the Jewish and non-Jewish historian of this fateful period. In the interests of our children and grandchildren, and also of the general cause of Jewish historiography, such a widening of its appeal seems to me eminently desirable.

The manuscript of Dr. Rosenthal's comprehensive review has been in print for some time. It is regretted that, due to lack of space, its publication has been unavoidably delayed.—The Ed.

## NOVEMBER POGROMS REMEMBERED

### Wide Coverage in Germany

The numerous programmes of commemoration in the mass media were opened by President Scheel on the eve of the anniversary. "Our State", he said, "is committed to justice and peace; that's why we must not forget the events of November, 1938. We owe it to the Jewish people, to the world, and to ourselves".

The official Memorial Meeting, televised all over the country, took place on the following morning in the Synagogue of Cologne under the auspices of the "Zentralrat" of the Jews in Germany in the presence of the Federal President and many prominent German politicians. The main speakers were Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Dr. Nahum Goldmann. The Chancellor, who expressly rejected the term "Kristallnacht", said that, by the implementation of the ideas of the German constitution, the Federal Republic had made a new start and learned from the terrible consequences of the Nazi régime. In a moving address, Dr. Nahum Goldmann stated that the worst aspect of the November pogroms was not that they were organised by the Nazis but that they were tolerated by the majority of the population. He described the interrelation between the German and the Jewish peoples throughout the centuries as a tremendous historical epic.

Among the other TV broadcasts was a well-balanced film about the life of the Nazi persecutees in England, produced by Rolf Seelmann-Eggebert, London correspondent of German TV. The three participants were Arnold Horwell, Gertrude Stranz and Hans Fuchs. Arnold Horwell recalled his work as secretary of the "Hilfsverein" in Berlin, his transfer as a staff member to Richborough transit camp (which was shown in the film) and the liberation of Belsen, which he entered as an officer of the British Army. Its unspeakable conditions, with dead and dying bodies, were shown on the screen. Viewers also got a glimpse of the Sukkot Service in the Belsize Square Synagogue. Gertrude Stranz, daughter of the late Martin Stranz (erstwhile legal adviser at U.R.O.), has made her career as a teacher, and Hans Fuchs, who experienced the pogroms as a boy of 16 in Breslau, lost his father as a victim of the November atrocities and his mother as a deportee to Treblinka.

A different aspect emerged in the film "Das letzte Ghetto", which was taken in a Luxembourg Jewish hotel whose German-Jewish guests were too old to build up their lives anew.

It so happened that the two first editors of "A.J.R. Information" also contributed to the programmes. Based on a script by Herbert Freeden (Jerusalem), "Deutschlandfunk" broadcast a fictionalised description of those who, to escape arrest, aimlessly wandered through Berlin. Dr. E. G. Lowenthal participated in a broadcast of the "Sender Freies Berlin".



## HOME NEWS

### ANTISEMITIC OUTBURST BY NATIONAL FRONT

Mr. Martin Savitt, chairman of the Board of Deputies' Defence Committee, is taking legal advice on the National Front's latest pamphlet "Lifting the Lid of the Anti-Nazi League" which, inter alia, describes the half-Jewish editor of the "Daily Express", Mr. Derek Jameson, as "the East End Zionist editor", and Mr. Denis Lemon, editor of "Gay News", as having a Zionist background. Mr. Lemon is not a Jew. Mr. Sam Silkin, the Attorney-General, is described as "an associate of the Board of Deputies and a fervent Zionist opponent of the National Front". Mr. Ian Mikardo, MP, who is described as "happily combining Marxism, Zionism and Capitalism", said that the pamphlet was a total farrago of inaccuracy. "It's an exact copy of the Julius Streicher technique."

### CONSERVATIVE FRIENDS OF ISRAEL

The Israeli Ambassador, Mr. Avraham Kidron, the Duke of Devonshire, Hugh Fraser, MP, and members of the Shadow Cabinet, were addressed by Mr. William Whitelaw, at a luncheon meeting during the Conservative Party Conference in Brighton. He described his army service in Palestine during 1945-46, and his sympathy for the refugees who could not enter their homeland. After paying tribute to Mr. Menachem Begin, he expressed his hopes for Israel's well-being and success.

### MRS. THATCHER VISITS HOMES

Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, visited the Annette White Lodge in East Finchley which provides 34 flatlets for senior citizens, and was informed about this and other projects of the London Jewish Housing Committee. She was welcomed by Judge Alan King-Hamilton, Q.C., president of the Weston Housing Association, and told him that, having seen some twelve flatlets, she felt that the Lodge provided an excellent example of co-operation between the State and voluntary organisations. The flatlets are let at rents fixed by the local authority and provide support facilities for residents' continued care.

### JEWISH HEAD OF LABOUR PARTY

Mr. Frank Allaun, the new chairman of the national executive of the Labour Party, is the fourth Jew in this post in the 78-year-old history of the Party. His predecessors were Professor Harold Laski (1945), Lord Shinwell (1948), and Mr Ian Mikardo (1971).

### CALL ON RUSSIAN EMBASSY

A deputation of two Hull M.P.s, Mr. James Johnson and Mr. Kevin McNamara, and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lennard, of the Hull Soviet Jewry Committee, were received by a Soviet Counsellor, Mr Kotlian when they called on the Russian Embassy in London. After a 45 minutes' discussion, the diplomat refused to accept a petition in support of Soviet dissidents signed by 2,000 people including the Lord Mayor of Hull, because, he said, "internal matters cannot be influenced from outside".

### SCOTTISH AND WELSH WRITE-INS

When the Glasgow Representative Council and 35s Group organised a write-in of letters addressed to Jews in the Soviet Union, their effort resulted in almost a thousand letters being sent to Russia. Among the many who expressed their support, were the Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir Myer Galpern, and Mr. Harry Selby, MP, as well as such non-Jewish dignitaries as the Roman Catholic Archbishop.

### BISHOP SUPPORTS AMNESTY

The Bishop of Liverpool, the Rt. Rev. David Sheppard, joined a group of Amnesty International who handed out leaflets when the Leningrad Philharmonic Orchestra performed at Liverpool. Members of the Liverpool 35s Group had earlier sent black paper carnations and a prayer book to the orchestra, inviting Jewish members to attend the Yom Kippur service.

In Manchester, Soviet Jewry supporters also demonstrated as the Soviet cultural attaché arrived for a Leningrad Philharmonic concert. They later picketed a civic reception for the orchestra.

### CHRISTIAN LEADERS FOR BROTHERHOOD

Cardinal Hume, the Archbishop of Westminster, was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Council of Christians and Jews in St. John's Wood Synagogue, presided over by the Chief Rabbi. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Donald Coggan, emphasised the need to guard against racism whenever it occurs in Britain. Mr. Leonard Goss, the organising secretary, reported that £50,000 had been subscribed for the continuance of the Council's work, but that a further £165,000 was needed to maintain it adequately over the next six or seven years.

### POST OFFICE DEAL SUBJECT TO ARAB BOYCOTT

Councillor Martin Cohen, general secretary of the Labour Friends of Israel, revealed during the Labour Party conference in Blackpool that the recent telecommunications deal by the Post Office with Libya was subject to anti-Israel boycott clauses in the agreement. The Minister of State for the Civil Service, Mr. Charles Morris, was apparently unaware of these provisions in the contract and promised to look into the matter.

## Anglo-Judaica

### Rabbi Lunches with Queen

Rabbi Dow Marmur of the North West London Reform Synagogue in Alyth Gardens, was a guest at an informal luncheon party at Buckingham Palace. Among his fellow guests were the Bishop of Coventry, the Right Rev. John Gibbs, and actress Sheila Hancock. Rabbi Marmur was a marriage guidance counsellor for many years and is active in social welfare in the wider community. He recently invited the Methodist Rev. Dr. Carruthers and the Unitarian Minister Rev. Gilley to attend the Sukkoth service at his synagogue.

### Rabbi Munk Beth Hamedrash

Mrs. Munk, widow of the late Rabbi Dr. E. Munk, a member of the well-known German family of Orthodox rabbis, came specially from Israel to attend the consecration of the Beth Hamedrash in the new Menorah Grammar School in Golders Green, named in memory of her husband. The school has just opened with 22 pupils and hopes eventually to have 150 who will continue with their yeshiva studies while at the same time working for A-levels and O-levels in secular subjects. Rabbi Munk was the founder and first principal of the Menorah Primary School and of the Golders Green Beth Hamedrash.

### "The Jewish Way of Life"

Over 50,000 visitors saw the exhibition on "The Jewish Way of Life", held in Broomfield Park Museum to mark the 50th anniversary of the Palmers Green and Southgate Synagogue, during the last three months. It had been put together by a team led by Mrs Ruth Winston-Fox, a former Mayor of Southgate and dedicated social worker. A large audience attended an "Any Questions" session when four ministers, including a rabbi and the Prior of the Cockfosters Benedictine Monastery, took part.

The exhibition can now be seen at the Church Farm House, Hendon, where it will remain until December 10 as part of the golden jubilee celebrations of the Hendon Synagogue.

### Holocaust Study

Thirty-five students from Jewish and non-Jewish schools discussed two aspects of the Holocaust—resistance and the experience of a child—at a sixth-form seminar at Jews' College. Among the speakers was Mr. Ben Helfgott who was in a concentration camp at the age of ten to 15 and was brought to Britain in a post-war children's transport.

### Rakusens in Trouble

A receiver has been called in at the Rakusen group, the Leeds-based Matzo specialists responsible for the Rakusen and Bonn brands. The firm has been losing money this year, and share dealing was suspended at 16½p in August. It is hoped that production will be maintained and the jobs of the firm's 50 employees will be preserved.

### Memorial Window to Four Children

In commemoration of her four children who died in Auschwitz, Mrs. Ilse Joseph has dedicated a window in Liverpool Progressive Synagogue. The service of dedication was attended by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool. The window shows four ears of corn rising from stones into a blue sky.

With acknowledgement to the news service of the Jewish Chronicle.

Your House for:—

**FLOOR COVERINGS  
CURTAINS, CARPETS,**

**SPECIALITY**

**ENGLISH & CONTINENTAL  
DOWN QUILTS, DUVETS,  
DUVET COVERS & SHEETS**

ALSO RE-MAKES AND RE-COVERS

ESTIMATES FREE

**DAWSON-LANE LIMITED**

(Established 1946)

17 BRIDGE ROAD, WEMBLEY PARK

Telephone: 904 6671

Personal attention of Mr. W. Shackman



# NEWS FROM ABROAD

## UNITED STATES

### Emigration Quota Increased

Special Ambassador Marshall Shulman, declared before a Congressional Committee in Washington that the Soviet Union had raised its quota for Jewish emigration to over 20,000 for 1978. This was the highest figure since 1973, when 33,000 Jews were able to leave the country. In his opinion, the increase was due to the Soviet Union's desire for improved trade relations with the United States, following Congress's decision to limit trade with Russia until conditions for Jewish emigration had been eased.

### Arafat glorified

Senator Moynihan, American representative to the UN from 1975-1976, and representative Lester Wolff have introduced Bills in Congress to cut off the American share of the UN's special unit's budget. Senator Moynihan said the United Nations had become the official office of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. It had just launched a programme to glorify the PLO and vilify Israel, including a film starring Yasir Arafat, the PLO leader. The "Special Unit on Palestinian Rights" to which the U.S.A. contributes some £100,000, a quarter of its budget, was inaugurated last December. The unit has planned six studies, covering the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and return, their origin, an analysis of the U.N. resolutions on Palestine, a history of Palestine and several more.

The American mission to the United Nations under Mr. Andrew Young has refused to attend any functions on Solidarity Day. Mr. Young has told Dr. Waldheim, the U.N. Secretary General, that America regards the activities of the Committee as a misuse of U.N. funds.

### American law against Nazi criminals

The House of Representatives gave its assent to a Bill providing for the expulsion of Nazi war criminals now living in the United States. The Bill enables immigration officers to start immediate proceedings. The sponsor of the Bill, Representative Elisabeth Holtzmann, said it was known that more than a hundred known Nazi criminals lived in the U.S.A., but since 1952 it had been impossible to expel them. Bigamists, prostitutes, anarchists and drug addicts had been banned from entering the country, but no measures had been taken to do the same for war criminals.

### Jewish Prayers for King Khaled

Rabbi Armand E. Cohen of the Conservative Park Synagogue in Cleveland, Ohio, sent a letter to King Khaled of Saudi Arabia who is recuperating from a heart operation in a Cleveland hospital, in which he offered prayers for the king's speedy recovery. King Khaled acknowledged the letter and expressed his thanks and best wishes to the community.

### Success of Anti-Boycott Campaign

Kuwait has conceded to American suppliers that they have no longer to conform to the boycott restrictions by providing proof that they have no connections with Israel.

## JEWES LEAVING ARGENTINA FOR ISRAEL

Dr. Jose Itzigsohn, who left Argentina following the military take-over in 1976, told a meeting at Hillel House that about 3,000 Argentine Jews were emigrating to Israel yearly. While the community was not officially being persecuted, Nazi groups had infiltrated the security forces and between 200 and 300 Jews had been killed or had disappeared since the coup of March, 1976, in Argentina. The grounds for their arrest were not that they were Jews as such, but because they were members of liberal organisations, or of the middle or professional classes. Dr. Itzigsohn, a volunteer in the 1948 War of Independence, is consultant physician for 200 kibbutzim and the Esrat Nashim Hospital in Jerusalem.

## AUSTRALIA

### Qantas Airline Ban Dropped

For some years, Jews had been discouraged by Qantas offices to travel on their once-a-week flight from Sydney to London through Damascus, because the Syrian Government had refused entry and transit facilities to Israelis and Jews of any nationality. The Australian Transport Minister in Canberra ordered an inquiry. It transpired that the Syrian Government had lifted the ban on Jews some time ago, but the Australian Government was not informed. Mr. P. M. Fraser, the Prime Minister, said that he welcomed the Syrian Government's assurance that the ban was no longer applicable.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Board's Action Against Newspapers

The South African Board of Deputies is seeking to enforce legal action against two extremist newspapers. The *South African Observer* continues to quote from the pamphlet "Did Six Million Really die?", although this is banned in the country; the paper's earlier attempt to have the ban lifted was unsuccessful. The Attorney General in Natal is also considering the charge brought by the Board against *Sonop*, an Afrikaans publication disseminating antisemitism. This is issued by the political group "Boerenasie", which is appealing for the public's help in meeting the costs of the action.

## FRANCE

### TV Programme on Speer Withdrawn

Following protests by resistance fighters of the last war, the French Second Programme has withdrawn a film on Albert Speer who was released from Spandau prison after 20 years and who has since frequently appeared on British television.

### The French Eichmann on Trial

The Paris Public Prosecutor has opened the case against Mr. Louis Darquier de Pellepoix, Commissioner for Jewish questions in the Vichy Government. M. Alain Peyrefitte, the French Minister of Justice, has requested him to investigate an interview with de Pellepoix in the weekly "L'Express", in which the man known as the "French Eichmann" had said: "At Auschwitz only lice were gassed. The photographs of corpses were faked. The Holocaust was a Jewish invention." "L'Express" is controlled by Sir James Goldsmith. De Pellepoix fled to Spain when France was liberated and has been living there ever since. In 1948, he was condemned to death in absentia, but under the Statute of Limitation, this sentence expired in 1968. The publication of the interview was followed by a week of nationwide indignation and by an article in the Right-wing weekly, "Minute", saying that de Pellepoix was deaf, nearly blind and half-paralysed and the interview must have been a fake. In July, 1942, de Pellepoix was responsible for the rounding up and deportation of some 10,000 Jews, including 4,000 children.

## JEWES LEAVING RHODESIA

The number of Jews in Rhodesia is estimated to have been halved in the last few years, and only some 3,000 now live there. Dozens of them are arriving in Israel every month, according to a spokesman for the South African Immigrant Association, while others settle in North America and New Zealand. Many of the immigrants in Israel are professional men, such as doctors and accountants.

## AUSTRIAN COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

To mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of the physicist Lise Meitner, the Austrian Postal Authorities issued a special stamp in her memory. Lise Meitner was born in Vienna on November 7, 1878, and later went to Berlin, where she became head of the physics department of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institut. She managed to escape to Sweden in 1938 and, after the war, went to Cambridge where she died at the age of 89.

A stamp was also issued in memory of the socialist leader Victor Adler (1852-1918) on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of his death.

## KREISKY APOLOGISES

The Austrian Federal Chancellor, Mr. Kreisky, has apologised to Prime Minister Begin of Israel for disparaging remarks about him in a Dutch newspaper interview. He praised Begin and President Carter for their statesmanlike behaviour in Camp David.

## ARAB INTERVIEW IN JEWISH PAPER

Mr. Omran el-Shafei, the Egyptian representative at the Geneva U.N. office has given an interview to the Zurich "Israelitisches Wochenblatt", the first time that any Arab has done so.

## CAMPS

### INTERNMENT—P.O.W.— FORCED LABOUR—KZ

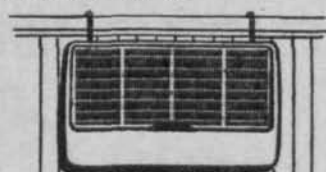
I wish to buy cards, envelopes and folded post-marked letters from all camps of both world wars. Please send, registered mail, stating price, to:

14 Rosslyn Hill, London, N.W.3

PETER C. RICKENBACK

## Everyone needs water!

Overcome the problem of dry air in stuffy homes and offices!  
For your health's sake and that of your pets, piano, furniture, antiques, paintings ADD the required moisture with an



## EGRO HUMIDIFIER

(made in Switzerland)

Simple to use. Models available for all types of heating. Phone or write for free explanatory leaflet to

### THE HUMIDIFIER CO.

25 Bridge Road, Wembley Park,  
Middlesex, HA9 9AB

Telephone: 01-904 7603 (est. 1958)

## BELSIZE SQUARE SYNAGOGUE

51 Belsize Square, London, N.W.3

Our new communal hall is available for cultural and social functions. For details apply to: Secretary, Synagogue Office.

Tel.: 01-794 3949



## THE ISRAELI SCENE

### UNKOSHER HOTELS?

For the second time, the kashrut certificate of the Jerusalem Hilton was withdrawn after a row between the Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren, and the Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi of Jerusalem, Bezael Zolti. Rabbi Zolti insists that kashrut certificates should only be granted if the Sabbath was strictly observed at the hotel, i.e., no Jewish staff should be working and only the most essential services provided on the Sabbath. Mixed bathing in swimming-pools should also be banned. The management have stated that this would cause them acute difficulties, because many of their visitors were not Jewish, and Saturday was one of the main departure days. Other leading Jerusalem hotel managements are equally concerned that their permanent certificates will be withdrawn. The Hotel Association has said that if they had to comply with the proviso against Shabbat working, the jobs of hundreds of their Jewish employees would be in jeopardy.

### JEWS HELP PLO

Two twin brothers, Leonid and Arkady Weinmann, who emigrated from Russia to Israel in 1976, appeared at a Beirut press conference organised by the Palestine Liberation Organisation and said they had been harassed, beaten and discriminated against in Israel. Their father, a piano teacher, lives in Netanya where their mother works in a restaurant kitchen. The father explained that they were both violinists and had been angered by "bureaucratic tangles" which prevented them from establishing a private music conservatory. When they left Israel, they told him they were going to Cyprus to obtain immigrant visas for the United States.

### THE PEOPLE OF THE BOOK

Statistics released by the Education Ministry show that on an average, ten books are printed or reprinted every day in Israel. 653 magazines and newspapers appear on a regular basis. The country has twelve orchestras, eight professional choirs and seven dance troupes.

### ADVANCED TELEVISION CENTRE FOR JERUSALEM

A new television centre, costing about £1 million, is to be set up in Jerusalem. Electronic news-gathering machines and land have already been purchased, and the project has been approved by the Israeli Government. Modern equipment will mean that pictures will no longer have to be transmitted from North America via Europe but can be received direct.

### PEACE WITH EGYPT 3,000 YEARS AGO

Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Yadin, who is one of Israel's foremost scholars, has found a precedent for the proposed peace treaty with Egypt. He told the Israeli Exploration Society that King Solomon had become allied to Pharaoh, King of Egypt, by taking one of his daughters as his wife and building an ornate palace in Jerusalem for her. He ended by saying that "there is no secret provision in the Camp David agreement asking for Mr Begin to go this far."

### DENTISTS NEEDED

As most practising dentists in Israel are of advanced age, there is growing concern in the Health Service about the provision of sufficient graduates to replace them eventually.

Dr. Gerald Wootliff, vice-chairman of the British Dental Association, has just been appointed chief dental officer of Israel's southern region, and dental hygiene lecturer at the Hebrew University. Dr. Wootliff, 55, has represented Britain on the International Dental Federation and frequently spoken for Jewish dentists wishing to emigrate from the Soviet Union. The newly created post of head dentist for southern Israel makes him responsible for the dental care of 55,000 Bedouin.

### GOOD WISHES FROM PRESIDENT SADAT

On Rosh Hashanah, President Sadat sent a personal representative to the Cairo Synagogue to express his best wishes to the community for the coming year. There are still some 200 Jews in Cairo.

### FOREST FOR FIGHTERS IN ALLIED ARMIES

In the Volunteers Forest, near Ramle, a series of plaques commemorating the Allied units in which Jews from Palestine fought in both World Wars, was unveiled in a memorial wall. The 30,000-tree forest was planted in honour of the 30,000 Jewish volunteers from Palestine in the Second World War. The ceremony was attended by the British Ambassador, Mr. John Mason, and by Mr. Haim Zippori, the Israeli Deputy Foreign Minister, who said that he had fought with the British Army as well as against it, as a member of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, the pre-State underground group led by Mr. Begin.

### MEMORIAL TO THE MARTYRS OF YORK

#### A Twelfth-Century Tragedy

Chief Rabbi Dr. Jakobovits and Dr. Stuart Blanch, Archbishop of York, unveiled a memorial tablet to the victims of the most gruesome episode in the history of medieval English Jewry, the mass suicide and massacre of 150 men, women and children, at Clifford's Tower, York, almost 800 years ago. The project was sponsored by the Jewish Historical Society in collaboration with the Ancient Monuments Division of the Department of the Environment. The tablet bears an inscription in Hebrew and English which reads:

"On the night of Friday, 16 March, 1190, some 150 Jews and Jewesses of York, having sought protection in the Royal Castle on this site from a mob incited by Richard Malebisse and others, chose to die at each other's hands rather than renounce their faith."

According to Professor Barry Dobson, of York University, the pogrom was inspired by a calculated plot of the Yorkshire nobility to liquidate their debts to the Jews by force. It began with the murder of a Jewish family, followed by a riot during which Jews were attacked and their property looted. They fled to the royal castle in order to put themselves under the constable's protection. He, however, left the castle to seek the Sheriff of York's help, but the Jews lost confidence in him and refused to re-admit him to the castle. The Sheriff decided to expel them, and the mob started to storm the fortress. Throughout the night, the Jews, under their leader, Rabbi Yomtob of Joigny-sur-Yonne, courageously defended themselves, but when siege engines were brought up to storm the castle, they realised that further resistance was futile and most of them killed themselves and their families. Only a few refused to do so. On the following morning, after throwing down the bodies of the dead from the walls, they pleaded for clemency and offered themselves for baptism. Before leaving the castle, they set it on fire. However, they were immediately killed by the mob.

Mr. Raphael Loewe, reader in Hebrew at University College, London, whose efforts were largely responsible for the memorial, pointed out that until recently, official leaflets in York had referred to the event as a kind of legend, while others alluded to them as "the Jewish riots".

At the unveiling ceremony, the Archbishop of York said: "This kind of thing which happened here in 1190, has happened time and again. We look back to this with shame and with a determination that it should not happen again". Rabbi Jakob Kokotek, chairman of the Council of Liberal and Reform Rabbis and Dr. Newman, president of the Jewish Historical Society, also spoke, stressing that the ceremony was very much one of forgiveness. The chief Rabbi commented: "If the ceremony had taken place a few hundred years earlier, millions of lives might have been saved. . . . We take this act as an affirmation that never again will such a thing be allowed to happen. Judaism and Christianity are at last allies".

# RENAULT

## See the Renault range at Old Oak

(WIR SPRECHEN DEUTSCH / MLUVIME ČESKY)



Where we believe that changing your car is a very important business and you deserve to be treated as an individual, not just a sales figure.

Where you can see the whole Renault range of value for money cars and light vans. We try to keep most models in stock all the time. If we haven't got it, we'll get it.

And where we try and make things easy by offering sensible part exchange prices, helping with finance and insurance where necessary and generally looking after you. We're a family firm, and to us our customers always come first.

Come and see for yourself. Old Oak—Service for cars—and people



## OLD OAK MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED

79 WINDMILL HILL, ENFIELD 01-363 2261

H. W. Freyhan

## HISTORY OF BERLIN'S "PHILHARMONIE"

For over 90 years, from the moment when Hans von Bülow took over as chief conductor, the Berlin Philharmonic has ranked among the world's leading orchestras. Today, under Karajan, its reputation stands as high as ever. Since the war it has frequently played in London but there must be many in our community who cherished memories of its concerts during, or even before, the so-called Golden Twenties when Nikisch and, after him, Furtwaengler were in charge. Old Berliners, and not only they, will enjoy Wolfgang Stresemann's *Philharmonie und Philharmoniker* (Stapp Verlag, Berlin 1977 D.M. 16.80) which has already been briefly referred to in the June issue of *AJR Information*.

The author, son of the great statesman, traces the history of the orchestra and of its two main "homes": the old building in Bernburgerstrasse, which was destroyed in 1944, and the ultra-modern new Philharmonie near the Brandenburg Gate, completed in 1963.

The many illustrations include one of the old building's interior. The older generation will read with nostalgic feelings the author's reference to the unreserved seats, "die sogenannten unnummerierten Plätze . . . fuer die sich vor allem die musikbegeisterte Jugend Stunden vor der Oeffnung des Saales anstellte, um dann im Laufschrift diejenigen Sitze hinter den vorderen Logen zu erobern, von denen man einen einigermaßen günstigen Blick auf das Podium hatte."

Not surprisingly, personalities of Jewish origin played a prominent part in the orchestra's history, and not only as professional musicians. In the early days, when the orchestra was frequently faced with financial disaster, the Mendelssohns were the first to come to the rescue. Even more important was the part played by Hermann Wolff, the concert agent, and later his widow, Louise, who carried on until the beginning of Nazi rule. Hermann Wolff guided the orchestra, which was self-governing, in the appointment of Nikisch and Bülow, while Louise did the same for Furtwaengler. One cannot imagine a more vital contribution to the orchestra's success!

None of these conductors was Jewish, but the orchestra always employed a large number of guest conductors. In the beginning there was Joseph Joachim, Director of the Hochschule, later in the 1920s, Bruno Walter had his own cycle of concerts, and Klemperer appeared frequently on the rostrum. Among the famous composers who conducted their own works was Mahler, who in 1895 and 1907, introduced his second and third symphonies.

From the early days on there was a close association between the orchestra and the Philharmonic Choir under Siegfried Ochs, who was "ein Dirigent von höchstem Rang, der—ähnlich wie Bülow fuer das Orchester—neue Masstaebe fuer den Chorgesang gesetzt hatte."

The long list of soloists includes a great number of Jewish musicians. Menuhin made his debut with the Berlin Philharmonie in 1929 and played again, under Furtwaengler, in 1947. In recent years, he has often conducted the orchestra.

Among the orchestra's members were Szymon Goldberg (co-leader under Furtwaengler) and the cellists Gregor Piatigorsky, Nicolai Graudan and Joseph Schuster who all had to emigrate after 1933.

From the Golden Twenties the story goes on to what the author calls the "Dark Thirties". This chapter, which covers the Nazi period, is very brief and makes no mention of the orchestra's controversial wartime visits to neutral and occupied countries. But the author (whose mother was Jewish) leaves no doubt about his dislike of the Third Reich. Discussing Furtwaengler's often debated decision to stay in Germany he keeps a balanced view which conceals neither the positive nor the negative aspects of the case. For the orchestra, Furtwaengler's decision was undoubtedly beneficial.

The first concert after the war, under Leo Borchard, began with Mendelssohn—the orchestra's librarian had secretly kept the parts of his and other "banned" composers' music. (Incidentally, Furtwaengler had conducted Mendelssohn as late as February 1934!)

In the post-war years the orchestra played again under Walter Klemperer and William Steinberg. The repertoire included Mahler and Schoenberg and all the contemporary music that had not been heard during the Nazi period, and could now, at last, make its impact on the German musical scene. Today, Germany has "caught-up" and has produced some of the leading avantgardists of our time, such as Stockhausen.

### SELF AID CONCERT

#### A Musical Event

Seldom did a Self Aid Concert get as much publicity in the national press as this year's performance on October 31. "The Guardian" commenced its review with comments which certainly expressed the feelings of many members of the audience. "Charity concerts (it reads) normally go for crowd-pulling repertory pieces. This one in support of Self Aid had a very off-beat programme, but still drew a large audience to Queen Elizabeth Hall". The soloists were the violinist Sylvia Rosenberg and the pianist Pascal Rogé; the other artists were the members of the Guadagnini Quartet and Thomas Martin (Double Bass). Whilst in the first part of the concert works by Schumann, Brahms and Schubert were performed, the second part consisted of the comparatively little known Concerto in D Major by Chausson.

Not everybody may have agreed with all parts of the programme but the courage of the organisers to break new ground has to be praised. As usual the function was also a happy reunion of listeners united by their common background.

## LEON JESSEL LIMITED

Manufacturers of  
Fancy Leather Goods,  
Gift Goods

which are advertised throughout the  
world as

"EMBLEMS OF GOOD CRAFTSMANSHIP BY  
THE JESSEL ORGANISATION"

We also manufacture Industrial  
Equipment in Leather and Canvas

P.O. Box 12, Corporation Street  
Walsall, WS1 4HP  
West Midlands

Telephone: 0922-24649 or 0922-22058

Telex: Chacom G Walsall 338212 LEJES

## CLUB 1943

Invitation to the Celebration of the  
35th Anniversary of the Club  
on Monday, 18th December,  
at 7 p.m.

at Hannah Karminski House,  
9 Adamson Road, N.W.3.  
(near Swiss Cottage)

Cheese & Wine Party  
and Artistic Entertainment

R.S.V.P. to the Secretary, Mrs. B. Sterly,  
20 Ludlow Way, London, N2 0LA.

with the compliments of

## Pafra

synthetic adhesives  
adhesive applicators

Pafra Limited

Bentalls • Basildon

Essex • SS14 3BU



## PERSONALIA

### FRED GRUBEL 70

Dr. Fred Grubel, Director of the American section of the Leo Baeck Institute, recently celebrated his 70th birthday. Born in Leipzig, where he studied and obtained his legal qualifications, he emigrated first to England and later to the United States. There he held office with several communal organisations until, in 1966, he joined the Leo Baeck Institute. In the course of time, he has considerably expanded the scope of the L.B.I. The collection of books, periodicals, pictures and unique documents pertinent to the past of Central European Jewry has made the beautiful domicile of the Institute not only a visiting place for former German Jews in the U.S. and from other countries, but also a research centre for academics outside our own circle. Fred Grubel has succeeded in strengthening and establishing contacts with universities, scholars, research foundations and other organisations. He was able to achieve this and also to give guidance to the day-to-day work of the Institute because his personality excels by a rare combination of scholarly leanings and administrative abilities. We extend our sincerest congratulations to our friend Fred Grubel and wish him many years of undiminished vigour and health.

### JOHN F. OPPENHEIMER 75

"I only do four hours work per day", said John F. Oppenheimer, when we met him recently in New York, a few months before his 75th birthday on November 13. In his long, chequered life, first in Germany and then in New York, the word "duty" has always played a predominant part. Thus it seems that the youthful man of 75 cannot easily get used to a life of leisure. Yet there is enough work left; we only have to think of the care he takes of many of his fellow men, his voluntary work with organisations and his literary projects.

In Germany, which he left almost exactly 40 years ago, he was first a free lance journalist, later joined the Propyläen-Verlag and was also working for the Jewish Central-Verein and the C.V. Zeitung. He was one of the editors of the Philo-Lexikon, which had four editions between 1934 and 1937. In the States, he started his career as a messenger with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency but, as an expert in the printing trade and in publicity work, he soon found a niche in his own field as a partner of the well-known journalist and publishers' adviser, Hans Wallenberg, who died last year in Berlin.

Yet his interest in editorship of a brief Jewish encyclopedia has always remained in the foreground of his mind, and thus the first post-war German language Lexikon des Judentums came into being (Guetersloh 1967 and 1971). As concise works of this kind unavoidably have to be revised at certain intervals, it is his ardent hope that a new edition will be published. Nothing would give him greater pleasure during the next quarter of his life than the realisation of this plan.

E.G.L.

### A MOVING REUNION ON T.V.

#### Alice Goldberger meets her Foster-Children

When 33 years ago some of the few children who had survived the Holocaust were brought to England, they were put under the care of Miss Alice Goldberger, an experienced, psychologically trained educationalist. Under her guidance, they spent the first three years of their lives in this country in Lingfield and a further nine years in a hostel in Isleworth. The rehabilitation of these boys and girls, who had gone through the most horrific times in Nazi Europe, was a task which called for many qualifications. If Alice Goldberger succeeded, it was not only due to her long standing professional experience but, in the first place, to the human warmth by which she became the "mother" of her wards.

It was a moving occasion when, in the first programme of the new series of "This is your Life" of ITV, she was in the centre of the performance and met many of her former "children", who are now in their thirties and early forties and quite a few of whom had been brought over from abroad. As usual, in the "This is your Life" series, Alice Goldberger was lured into the studio under false pretences and the appearance of each of the "children" was a moving surprise to her. When they hugged and kissed their erstwhile "mother" it became obvious that they still consider themselves as her grateful "children". As Alice Goldberger was to find out in 1945, the real parents of all the children had perished. The only exception were the parents of two Italian sisters, and their mother for the first time met Alice Goldberger to thank her for all her care.

In the light of her first-hand observations it was only natural that Alice Goldberger, a Berlin-born Jewish pre-war refugee from Germany, was for many years reluctant to see her country of birth again. Yet after much persuasion she accepted an invitation of a German friend, and this friend was also brought over for the occasion.

Alice Goldberger's appearance and strength of mind belie her age of 81, and she still does her daily work in Anna Freud's Child Therapy Clinic in Hampstead.

The programme revived memories among many in our midst, yet, above all, the human approach also deeply moved viewers outside our community, making them aware of the sufferings the Jews had to go through under the Nazi régime.

### RETIREMENT OF DR. ERNST LOMNITZ

After 15 years of devoted service, Dr Ernst Lomnitz has gone into retirement. He was appointed Deputy General Secretary of the AJR in 1963 and soon afterwards also became Secretary of the AJR Charitable Trust. When the administrative set-up of the AJR was rearranged in 1976, he retired from the post of Deputy General Secretary but continued his work for the AJR in a consultative capacity and also remained Secretary of the AJR Charitable Trust. These services have now also come to an end but, much as we regret the loss of his regular co-operation, his retirement gives us a welcome opportunity of expressing our sincere thanks to him for his exemplary activities for the benefit of our community.

There was a very happy relationship between him and his colleagues on the staff. The inclinations and spheres of interest of the erstwhile General Secretary and him complemented each other and thus made the teamwork particularly valuable. He excelled by an untiring helpfulness to the numerous individuals who approached him for help. He had the patience to deal with their problems with deep understanding and particularly went out of his way when the welfare of young people preparing for their careers was at stake. Equally, the Homes for the Aged were near to his heart. As a member of the Management Committee he has made constructive contributions to questions of general policy. He regularly visited the House Committees of the Homes and became a trusted friend to their members. Last, but not least, he was in close personal touch with the residents.

His outstanding and unique achievement was the building up of the AJR Charitable Trust. From small beginnings, he succeeded in widening the sources of income by donations and legacies, thus enabling the AJR to spread out its charitable activities into various directions.

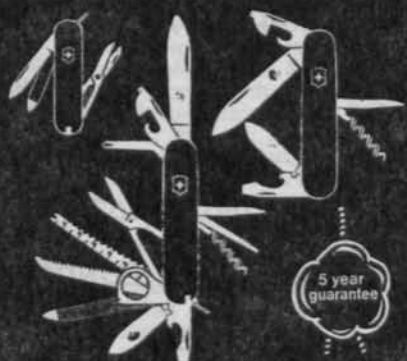
We cordially wish that our friend Ernst Lomnitz may enjoy his well-deserved leisure in good spirits and health.

### BUBER'S HOUSE FOR COUNCIL OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS

During the meeting of the International Council of Christians and Jews in Vienna, it was announced that its Secretariat would soon move into Martin Buber's former home in Heppenheim which was made available by the government of Hesse and has received a substantial grant from the Federal German Ministry of the Interior.

### THE PERFECT GIFT

for men from 8 to 80  
There are models for ladies too



**VICTORINOX**  
The Original Swiss Army Knife

### The Belsize Square Synagogue

invites you and your friends to

### BAZAAR '78

SATURDAY, 2nd December,  
from 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 3rd December,  
from 11 a.m.-7 p.m.

at 51 Belsize Square, N.W.3  
(near Swiss Cottage)

Stalls, Restaurant, Children's Bazaar,  
Creche.

ADMISSION 20p.



### Fights Rust

Newly developed. Zinc compounds are some of the finest rust inhibitors. The synthetic resin base forms a tough skin, which seals the surface from moisture. From all good hardware and accessory stores. Free literature from David's ISOPON, FREEPOST Northway House, London N20 9BR.

David's **ISOPON**



## NEWS FROM GERMANY

### CHRISTIAN CHURCHES REMEMBER NOVEMBER ATROCITIES

The Union of Christian Churches in North-rhine Westfalia and Baden Württemberg held special services and memorial meetings on November 9 in order to keep alive the memory of the atrocities committed on that day in 1938 against German Jews. In an official statement, it said the guilt and the suffering of that time should never be forgotten. The Church and the Christian communities had kept silent and left the Jews to their fate, and for this reason alone, November 9 should be kept as a day of shame and mourning by them. The head of the Rhineland Protestant Church, Karl Immer, said that on that day all ministers of the Church should visit their Jewish fellow citizens and thank them for having returned to Germany after all their suffering and to tell them that everything would be done to ensure that they could live without fear of neo-Nazi and antisemitic attacks.

### TRIAL WITNESSES INTIMIDATED

During the trial of two former S.S. guards at Javorzno, a Nazi concentration camp in Poland, held at Aschaffenburg, a 58-year-old survivor claimed that from the moment he arrived in Germany in January, he was followed by two young men and that he had received anonymous telephone calls threatening his life unless he revoked his evidence. He did so the following day. Other witnesses are alleged to have been similarly threatened. Javorzno was a sub-camp of Auschwitz.

### NAZI LITERATURE USED IN TEACHING

Sixth-formers of a school in Hannoversch Münden distributed leaflets in which they protested against their history teacher who had given them photostat copies of two Nazi best sellers "Fundamental ideas of National Socialist philosophy" and "A survey of racial theory". Reports about this appeared in the press and led to an investigation which has not yet been concluded. It has however been established that another teacher had distributed copies of a Right-extremist pamphlet by Paul Rassinier in which he had referred his students to the pages dealing with the "Six Million Legend" and the "Gas Chamber Lie". During the investigation, the school's headmaster said he was convinced that Nazism was not as bad as it was said to be in the official history books; and that many more sources would have to be tapped before the truth about Hitler and his times was established. The same headmaster wrote an introduction to a book "A different Hitler—Report by his architect Hermann Giesler", published by a Right-wing publisher in which it was stated: "When Nazis were executed after 1945, the Auerbachs and Orensteins occupied the chairs of guests of honour under the gallows".

### JEWISH FORCED LABOURERS COMMEMORATED

A memorial service was recently held for the Jewish women and girls who died when the Gelsenberg factory was bombed in 1944. Over 250 forced labourers, mostly Hungarian, were killed and many hundreds more were injured.

### NEW JEWISH COMMUNITY IN GIESSEN

West Germany's 67th Jewish community has been established in Giessen which once had a Jewish population of 1,200. Now there are less than a hundred, most of whom had not lived in Giessen before the war.

### STUTTGART SUPPORTS SHAVEI ZION

To express its bonds with the Shavei Zion settlement, founded in 1938 by Jews from Rixingen and other Württemberg places, the municipality has, since 1969, allocated annual subsidies of DM 10,000. This year the contribution was increased to DM 20,000.

### LEO BAECK MEDAL FOR AXEL SPRINGER

The Leo Baeck Institute bestowed the Golden Leo Baeck Medal to the publisher Axel Springer. The handing over ceremony took place in the House of the Institute's New York branch. In his laudation, Rabbi Dr. Max Gruenewald, President of the LBI, paid tribute to the understanding of Axel Springer for the need of preserving the memory of the most fruitful 150 years of Jewish life in Germany. The ceremony was attended by prominent personalities including the Israeli Ambassador to the United Nations, the Israeli Consul-General in New York, and a representative of the German Consulate. Axel Springer is the first recipient of the Leo Baeck Medal.

### THEODOR HERZL SOCIETY

The annual Lecture Course  
in conjunction with  
London University

begins on  
Tuesday, 23rd January, 1979  
Detailed leaflets from

Mr. H. M. Hirsch, Tel: 435 7221.

Guests welcome

### THE TWENTIES IN GERMANY

#### Cultural Events at Goethe Institute

As we already mentioned in our previous issue, there is a series of cultural events under the heading "London-Berlin — The Seventies meet the Twenties" which has been arranged under the auspices of the London Goethe Institute. It will last until the end of December and, at the same time, marks the completion of the entirely rebuilt and extended premises of the formerly old-fashioned building. The beautiful new layout has been designed by the architect Walter Marmorok, who was also the architect of our Flatlet Home, Eleanor Rathbone House. Last month's functions included a lecture on "Films in the Weimar Republic, Attack—Advance—Retreat" by our friend and Board member Dr. Hans Feld, who until 1933 was editor of the "Film-kurier"; based on first hand experience, Dr. Feld gave a comprehensive analysis of the political and artistic scenery of those years. This month's programme includes an exhibition by the film-maker Hans Casparius from December 7-22. A full programme of all functions, some of which also take place at other venues may be obtained from: Goethe Institute, 50 Princes Gate, London SW7 2PG (Tel.: 01-581 3344-7).

### PAINTINGS OF NOVEMBER POGROMS

The Coburg Kunstverein exhibited a number of woodcuts and drawings by Ludwig Meidner who spent the war years in Britain, and Jacob Steinhardt, depicting the events of November, 1939.

### AJR INFORMATION

Due to the incidence of the holidays, the January issue will be delivered with slight delay.

## "ROYAL MINT"

has been advertised in AJR for many years.

Have you tasted it or the other Royals?



Special AJR Offer.  
50p per miniature  
incl p & p.  
or 45p if you collect  
(4 days notice) (mini-  
mum 2 miniatures).  
Free recipe leaflet.

Royal Mint-Chocolate Liqueur

Royal Orange-Chocolate Liqueur

Royal Lemon-Chocolate Liqueur

Royal Raspberry-Chocolate Liqueur

Royal Ginger-Chocolate Liqueur

Royal Cherry-Chocolate Liqueur

Royal Banana-Chocolate Liqueur

**HOUSE OF HALLGARTEN**

53/79 Highgate Road, London NW5 1RR

**DUNBEE-COMBEX-MARX  
LTD.**

Dunbee House  
117 Great Portland Street,  
London, W.1

Tel: 01-636 8677

Grams: FLEXATEX LONDON,

TELEX.

INT. TELEX 2-3540



# IN MEMORIAM

## PROFESSOR HANS LIEBESCHÜTZ

Professor Hans Liebeschütz, the noted historian and mediaevalist, died in Liverpool on October 28th. He would have been 85 in December. Hans Liebeschütz was born in Hamburg in 1893, and after receiving his doctorate from Heidelberg University became for many years a teacher of classical languages in his native city (at the famous Lichtwark School for instance), and at the same time a lecturer in Mediaeval Latin and Thought at the University of Hamburg.

Driven from school and university posts by the Nazis, and after some years as lecturer at the Hochschule für die Wissenschaft des Judentums in Berlin under Leo Baeck he emigrated in 1939 with his family to England. There during the war and after he became again a schoolmaster, teaching Latin and Greek, before eventually moving to Liverpool, on being appointed Lecturer, later Reader, in Mediaeval History at Liverpool University, a position he held until his retirement fifteen years ago. Amongst the honours bestowed on him in the 'sixties in Germany was that of a Titularprofessur at Hamburg University where he would very likely have been given a chair many years ago, had his distinguished career not been interrupted by racial persecution.

An array of numerous books and papers bears witness to a life dedicated to scholarship. "Das Weltbild der Hildegard von Bingen" (1930) and "Mediaeval Humanism in the Life and Writings of John of Salisbury" (1950) have become standard texts in the field of Mediaevalism. These are but examples.

But it is for the Leo Baeck Institute to which Hans Liebeschütz has given so much, about which I must write above all. He was amongst its Founding Fathers in 1955 and remained one of the spiritual mentors of the London Institute for close on a quarter of a century. His younger colleagues in particular experienced his sterling qualities. From the wealth of his knowledge he guided them, never patronising, always unassuming, with that kindly, slightly humorous benevolence which was his, gently but firmly pointing out where one may have erred. And in the last twenty-five years of his life his own contributions to Judaism and Jewish history, which together with the Intellectual History of the Middle Ages had always remained paramount amongst his diversified interests, was substantial indeed. Two Leo Baeck Institute monographs, "Das Judentum im deutschen Geschichtsbild von Hegel bis Max Weber" (1967) and "Von Georg Simmel zu Franz Rosenzweig. Studien zum Jüdischen Denken im deutschen Kulturbereich" (1970), have enriched German and Jewish intellectual history, and already in his eighties, he assumed the editorship (in which I was privileged to share) of "Das Judentum in der Deutschen Umwelt 1800-1850" (1977), one of the Institute's symposiums on the Jewish question in Germany.

His many essays in the Year Book of the Leo Baeck Institute (he wrote for every other volume) range from appreciations of Leo Baeck, Hermann Cohen and Max Wiener to the attitudes of Burckhardt, Mommsen and Treitschke on Judaism. Only weeks before his death we published in Year Book XXIII Hans Liebeschütz's last contribution, an exposition on the tasks confronting future historians of German Jewry, with his plea to a younger generation for a detached historiography which spurns the fatalism that views what has befallen our people in Germany as inevitable and preordained. No better words convey the historian and the man, and they are his final bequest to those of us who carry on.

Our heart goes out to his widow, Dr Rahel Liebeschütz, his life-long companion in a model marriage of deep mutual affection and the closest intellectual partnership.

ARNOLD PAUCKER

## HANS H. HERZOG

### The Last of a Generation

The death of Hans Hermann Herzog on October 19 leaves a deeply felt void among his great number of friends. We can only find comfort in the thought that he reached the ripe old age of 87 and could enjoy his life in good health almost up to the end. Whenever an important birthday of his was due, he would contact the Editor and strictly forbid the mentioning of the event in this journal. It was not easy to abide by this request, because we would so much have liked to pay tribute to his manifold achievements and to express our personal affection to him. Now we have to write about him in the past tense.

Before Hans Herzog came to this country, he was a lawyer in Berlin. He could resume his legal activities several years after his immigration, when legislation on restitution and compensation was enacted and URO required his abilities as a qualified lawyer. He joined URO as legal adviser in 1950 and held this office until 1973, when he retired. His legal expertise was linked with a passionate interest in his clients, and many in our midst owe the successful settlement of their claims to his imagination and devoted labours.

He was the last surviving member of the generation of legal advisers who served URO during the peak years of its activities. He had the good fortune of enjoying his retirement. He used his leisure for reading and was conversant with new publications both in the general and in the Jewish sphere. He also found his pleasure in listening to music and up to the end was a regular concert-goer. Yet, above all, he kept his contacts with his former fellow-workers and would never miss the opportunity of sending them personal messages on their birthdays and other dates which had special meanings in their lives. How we shall miss him, this cultured gifted and, above all, loyal man.

W.R.

### Services to Lodge and AJR

The news of the passing away of Hans Hermann Herzog was received by his many friends, and in particular his Brothers and Sisters of the B'nai B'rith Leo Baeck Lodge, with great sorrow and a sense of personal loss. He joined the Leo Baeck Lodge in 1949 and both he and his wife, Elly, who became a member of the Leo Baeck Women's Lodge, immediately made their mark by the interest they took in the activities of the Lodge and the warm human relationships they established. Hans Herzog's legal experience was a great asset to the Lodge on various committees. He held several positions as an officer and already in 1952 was elected President of the Lodge. In this office he showed fine qualities of leadership, clarity of mind, sympathy and understanding. Together with the late Dr. Frederick Goldschmidt he fought with great energy for a share of the Leo Baeck Lodge in Lodge property restituted by Germany. The claim was not successful but an indirect benefit was derived by the Lodge. After completing a two-year term as President, Hans Herzog took a prominent part, for many years, in the cultural activities of the Lodge, in shaping its wide and varied programme of functions.

He was also closely associated with the Association of Jewish Refugees. His co-operation was particularly valuable as a Committee member of the so-called Revolving Fund, whose function it was, in the earlier stages of German restitution, to grant loans to those refugees who had good restitution claims from which, on finalisation, the loans could be repaid. The work of this committee was of great benefit to those concerned during the often long drawn-out proceedings of restitution. Hans Herzog's knowledge and experience as a URO legal adviser was of great value to the Committee.

Hans Herzog was a modest man who would never push himself into the limelight. He was determined, where determination was needed, and he was also very kind and gentle, a good friend to his Lodge Brothers and many others, and a man of high integrity. Above all, he was devoted to his wife and children. The premature death of his wife in 1964 was a most painful shock for him from which it took him a long time to recover. He was a loving father and grandfather and took great pride in the development of his five grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. The very warm sympathy of all who knew him goes out to his daughter, his son and their families. The memory of Hans Herzog will remain alive in the hearts and minds of all his friends.

FRANK E. FALK

### Early Beginnings

Hans Herzog's Jewish activities date back to the years before the First World War. As a student he joined the "Hasmonaea", a constituent fraternity of the KJV (Kartell Juedischer Verbindungen). He also helped to found an organisation unique in the Jewish Sports Movement in Germany before 1914, the "Juedischer Ruderclub Ivria". The boats of this new club showed for the first time the blue/white flag with the Magen David on the waters of the Spree, which were then dominated by exclusive clubs which did not accept Jews or artisans as members. (By coincidence or foresight, 40 years later the same flag became the symbol of the State of Israel.)

Another advisedly established important feature of "Ivria" was the mixed membership of young academics and young businessmen to spread the idea of Zionism in Germany beyond the student fraternities. Hans Herzog wholeheartedly joined in the work which combined sport and education and which succeeded after many years of hard struggle and effort. He kept the fervour of the Zionist ideals of his youth and the numerous friendships formed in these early days up to his last breath.

As a lovable and faithful friend and as a man of principle and honour he will always be remembered.

HERBERT M. HIRSCH

### Valediction to a Friend

Dear Friend Herzog,

Of course you won't see this letter, but I feel I must write it to you who have always read AJR-Information with so much interest and appreciation. You and I knew each other for a great many years. As a senior colleague at the United Restitution Office you were my valued adviser, and I treasured your clear mind and deep knowledge. As a friend of my family you gave me invaluable help in difficult "cases", and your human interest outshone even the wisdom of your advice. We have now lost you, but you have made for yourself an indestructible memorial.

SUSANNE ROSENSTOCK

### RABBI HENRIQUE LEMLE

Rabbi Dr. Henrique Lemle has died in Rio de Janeiro at the age of 69. Born in Augsburg, he started his career in Mannheim and later was youth rabbi of the Frankfurt community; at the same time, he taught at the Philanthropin. In his activities and writings under the Nazi régime, he displayed great courage. After a short stay in England in 1939/40, he went to Rio where, from 1940 onwards, he was the spiritual head of the "Associação Religiosa Israelita" (ARI) built up by Jews from Central Europe. He later also lectured on Jewish subjects at the University of Rio which bestowed on him the title of Professor. In 1959, he became a Freeman of the City of Rio. His works in Brazil include (jointly with Rabbi Professor Dr. Fritz Pinkuss in Sao Paulo) a translation into Portuguese of the Prayer Book for the High Festivals.



# OBITUARY

## KURT BATTSEK

Kurt Battsek who became a member of the AJR very early after its foundation, has died at the age of 92. He was a most cultured and lovable human being. He was widely read and steeped in the writings of Martin Buber and Hermann Cohen. Late in life he started painting in a kind of primitive style and at one stage his pictures were exhibited at the Whitechapel Gallery. He truly represented that section of German Jewry which produced a creative synthesis between German culture and consciousness of Jewish religion and history. Not allowing himself to become detached from his roots he became a product of assimilation at its best. In his desire to forge harmony between different creeds he played a part in the Council of Christians and Jews. Being unwilling to face the degradation Jews were subjected to, he left Germany very soon after the advent of Hitler. On his arrival in London in June 1933 he joined Otto Schiff at Woburn House where his main task was to help newly arrived refugees to establish themselves. He soon formed a great affection for this country, its people and its countryside. At the same time he was deeply attached to Israel but was pained by the violence which enveloped her.

His wife Rose shared his commitment and was very active in the Women's Zionist movement.

His modesty prevented him from participating in public activities but his kindness led him to take interest in many charities to which he generously contributed. With Kurt Battsek a man has passed away who typified all that is best in what was German Jewry.

H. WETZLER

## ARTHUR LOURIE

The former Ambassador to Great Britain, Arthur Lourie, has died in Jerusalem at the age of 75. Born in South Africa of Latvian parents, he became political secretary of the Jewish Agency in London in 1933. In 1940, he went to America as secretary of the American Zionist Council. Later he was appointed director of the Jewish Agency's UN Department, and in 1948 became Israeli consul-general in New York. In 1953, he took the post of deputy director-general of the Foreign Ministry, and his subsequent diplomatic career took him to Ethiopia, Canada and Great Britain.

## ZEEV SHEK

Zeev Shek has died in Rome at the age of 58. He will be remembered here as counsellor to the Israeli Embassy in London, from where he went to the Embassy in Paris. At the time of his death, he was the Israeli Ambassador to Italy, and in the interim had been Ambassador to Austria for ten years. Born in Czechoslovakia, he became director of the youth department of the Prague Jewish community. In 1943 he was deported to Theresienstadt, where he joined the Zionist underground; later he was sent to Auschwitz and Dachau. In 1946 he went to Palestine. As well as his holding high diplomatic rank, he was president of the Theresienstadt Remembrance Association in Israel and chairman of Theresienstadt House at Kibbutz Lochamei Hagettaot.

## NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS

As readers know, Prime Minister Begin has been awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace jointly with President Sadat.

The Nobel Prize Laureate for literature is the 74-year-old Yiddish novelist and short-story writer Isaac Bashevis Singer in New York who emigrated to the US from Poland.

The co-winner of the Nobel Prize for medicine, Dr. Daniel Nathans, was born fifty years ago in Wilmington, Delaware, as the son of immigrants from Latvia. He began formulating the experiments which led to the prize at the Weizmann Institute in 1969 during a year which he spent there as a guest faculty member.

The Nobel Prize for economics was awarded to Professor Herbert Simon (Pittsburgh).

The Nobel Prize co-winner for physics, Dr. Arno Penzias, was born in Munich 47 years ago of parents who had emigrated to Germany from Poland. In 1938, the Penzias family, together with other Polish Jews, was to be deported to Poland, but the Polish authorities refused to admit them. One year later, Penzias and his younger brother were sent to London. They were joined by their parents in 1940 and managed to secure a passage to the U.S.

## REFUGEES IN H.M. FORCES

### Copies of Prof. Bentwich's Book

Under the heading "I understand the Risks", the story of the refugees from Nazi oppression who fought in the British Forces in the Second World War was put on record by Norman Bentwich (Gollancz 1950, 192 pp). The book is now out of print but a limited number of copies is still kept in the premises of the Ex-Service (1943) Association. Interested readers may order this historically important publication at a nominal fee of £1 per copy plus 25p for p. and p. from the Secretary, Ex-Service (1943) Association, 3 Circus Road, London, NW8 6NX.

## FAMILY EVENTS

Entries in the column Family Events are free of charge; any voluntary donation would, however, be appreciated. Texts should be sent in by 15th of the month.

### Birthdays

The AJR CLUB extends heartiest congratulations on the occasion of their 80th birthdays to Mrs. Helen Kollman and Mrs. Hilde Rosenbaum.

Teitz.—Loving thoughts and best wishes to our dear Auntie Freda on the occasion of her 90th birthday on January 2, 1979.—15 Lee-side Crescent, N.W.11.

Zwirn.—Mrs. Hansi Zwirn, formerly of Vienna, recently celebrated her 90th birthday. Congratulations to a much loved mother and grandmother.

### Deaths

The AJR CLUB mourns the death of their dear members of long standing, Mrs. Valerie Koller and Mrs. Cecile Sitzmann.

Koller.—Mrs. Valerie Koller passed away on October 19, aged 78. Deeply mourned by her relatives and good friends.

Liebeschuetz.—Professor Hans Liebeschuetz died on October 28. Dearly loved and sadly missed by his wife, children and grandchildren.

Raguschanski.—Mrs. Erna Raguschanski, of Otto Schiff House, 14 Netherhall Gardens, London, N.W.3, passed away after a short illness on September 25, in her 84th year. Deeply mourned by her brother, relatives and friends.

Schwarz.—Miss Johanna Schwarz, of 44 Vernon Court, Hendon Way, London, N.W.2 (formerly Frankfurt/Main), passed away peacefully on October 25. Deeply mourned by her relatives and friends.

Seidmann.—Miss Gina Seidmann passed away in June. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by her friends.

## CLASSIFIED

The charge in these columns is 25p for five words plus 20p for advertisements under a Box No.

### Situations Vacant

WE WOULD WELCOME to hear from more ladies who would be willing to shop and cook for an elderly person in their neighbourhood on a temporary or permanent basis. Current rate of pay £1.40 per hour. Please ring Mrs. Casson 01-624 4449, AJR Employment, for appointment.

### Miscellaneous

REVLON MANICURIST. Will visit your home. Phone 01-445 2915.

QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED SPEECH THERAPIST treats Post-stroke language or articulation problems in adults; stammering or delayed language development in children in English, German and Ivrit. All enquiries in strictest confidence. Box 754.

## Personal

ATTRACTIVE, intelligent lady, young 60, with nice home in N.W. London, would like to meet kind, refined gentleman for outings and companionship, expenses shared. Car owner preferred. Box 755.

ATTRACTIVE, INTELLIGENT LADY, non-Orthodox, young 57, very sociable disposition. Varied interests, own comfortable home, Miami, Florida, visits London frequently, interested in meeting professional/businessman, suitable age—kindness and sincerity of prime importance, for future happiness. Box 757.

## INFORMATION REQUIRED

### Personal Enquiries

Herz.—Hilde Herz (formerly Pirmasens Pfalz — later Bingen am Rhein) who emigrated to England in 1939 and whose last known address in 1942 was 201 Anerley Road, Anerley, London, S.E.20, is wanted by Bertha and Wm. Otto Mueller, Windsor, New York 13865. Any replies please to above address.

## AJR CHARITABLE TRUST

These are the ways in which you can help.

CONTRIBUTIONS  
UNDER  
COVENANT  
GIFTS IN  
YOUR LIFETIME  
A BEQUEST  
IN YOUR WILL

Grey.—Tim Peter Grey (formerly Peter Dessauer), dec. London, August 28, 1970. Who can advise names and addresses of widow and children? Expenses will be refunded. Write to Rechtsanwalt Karl-Heinz Hintz, OHE 9, D-3101 Hofer, West Germany (Guardian for the unknown heirs).

Rusche.—Any information about the movements and activities in England of the criminologist Dr. Georg Rusche between 1941 and his death in 1950 would be greatly appreciated by Ian R. Taylor, Senior Lecturer in Criminology, University of Sheffield, Crookesmoor Building, Conduit Road, Sheffield S10 1FL.

## AJR Enquiries

Marks.—Mr. Jacob Marks; last known address 294 Burton Road, West Didsbury, Manchester, M20 8NB.

## EXPERIENCED PHYSIOTHERAPIST AND MASSEUR

available after working hours  
and week-ends.

Phone: 01-455 8498

## LUGGAGE

HANDBAGS, UMBRELLAS AND  
ALL LEATHER GOODS

## TRAVEL GOODS

H. FUCHS  
267 West End Lane, N.W.6  
Phone 435 2602



## GERMAN-BORN ARTISTS IN LONDON

The exhibition of works by German-born painters and sculptors living in London marked the opening of the new wing of the embassy's chancellery in Chesham Place, Belgrave Square and gave us an opportunity to renew our acquaintanceship with many old friends. Adele Reifenberg-Rosenbaum, born in Berlin and a pupil of Corinth at the Weimar Academy, showed a number of her works including a fine oil *Portrait of Charlotte*. Hans Feibusch who only recently had a one-man show in the Orangerie, Holland Park, was represented by an excellent bust of Sir Robert Mayer, two other pieces of sculpture, two oils from the 1958 period and some studies for murals. On the upper floor of the exhibition we were immediately greeted by Lottie Reizenstein's beautiful *Autumn Still Life* and three other of her paintings. Further on we came across the exquisite bronzes of Erna Nonnenmacher and the wood-carvings and bronzes of her husband Hermann Nonnenmacher. Then we saw Erich Kahn's colourful oils, especially his portrait of Pasternak.

There was such a variety of good work in

the exhibition that it is difficult to do justice to it all. Katerina Wilczynski, born in Posen and educated in Berlin studying under Emil Orlik, showed four fine drawings and water-colours. Susan Einzig, also from Berlin, was represented by water-colours and an enchanting drawing of a *Studio Interior with Model*. Another Berliner, Pamina Liebert-Mahrenholz greeted us on the first floor with her powerful plaster model *Reclining Nude*, other examples of her work were scattered throughout the exhibition. Walter Nessler from Leipzig, already known from his one-man shows at leading galleries in London and the provinces, was represented by several works including an oil painting *Dresden Dream* which was featured in full colour on the cover of the catalogue. Erna Pinner, born in Frankfurt, showed four of her charming animal drawings. We also noticed three works by Hans Tisdall, son of the well-known artist Professor Ernst Aufesser, and two excellent oils by Fred Uhlman. *Battersea Bridge* a pastel by Helmut Weissenborn, born in Leipzig, also attracted our attention.

ALICE SCHWAB

## YEHUDA BACON EXHIBITION

An exhibition of recent paintings, drawings and lithographs by the Israeli artist, Yehuda Bacon, will be held at Henny Handler's, 24 Wellington Road, London, N.W.8, from December 11 to 21, daily (except Saturday), from 2-6 p.m. Czech-born Yehuda Bacon is a survivor of Auschwitz. He has held 30 one-man exhibitions throughout the world and is a lecturer at Bezalel Academy, Jerusalem.

## GERMAN LANGUAGE AUTHORS IN BRITAIN

The Austrian literary magazine "Literatur und Kritik", which some years ago published a special issue on German-speaking writers in Israel, has devoted its issue of September, 1978, entirely to contributions from German-speaking writers in Britain. The contributors are: H. G. Adler, Jeremy Adler, Eugen Brehm, J. W. Bruegel, W. G. Fischer, Michael Hamburger, F. Hellendall, J. P. Hodin, Hans Keller, Oskar Kokoschka, Felix Langer, Egon Larsen, Robert Lucas, P. Marginter, Helga Michie, Arno Reinfrank, F. B. Steiner, Alfred H. Unger and Friedrich Walter. Quite a few of these authors are also contributors to "AJR Information".

### H. WOORTMAN & SON

8 Baynes Mews, Hampstead, N.W.3

'Phone 435 3974

Continental Builder and Decorator  
Specialist in Dry Rot Repairs  
ESTIMATES FREE

### HOMES CLEARED and EFFECTS PURCHASED

TOP PRICES GIVEN

E. C. S. Company  
01-440 0213

### MADE-TO-MEASURE

Double knit Jersey wool and washable drip-dry coats, suits, trouser-suits and dresses. Outsize our speciality. From £8.00 inclusive material. Also customers' own material made up.

'Phone: 01-459 5817

Mrs L. Rudolfer

### HIGHEST PRICES

paid for  
Gentlemen's cast-off Clothing  
WE GO ANYWHERE, ANY TIME

S. DIENSTAG

(01-272 4484)

### DAWSON HOUSE HOTEL

- Free Street Parking in front of the Hotel
- Full Central Heating • Free Laundry
- Free Dutch-Style Continental Breakfast

72 CANFIELD GARDENS  
near Underground Sta. Finchley Road,  
LONDON, N.W.5.  
Tel: 01-624 0079

### SWISS COTTAGE HOTEL

4 Adamson Road,  
London, N.W.3

Tel.: 01-722 2281

Beautifully appointed—all modern comforts.  
1 minute from Swiss Cottage Tube Station

### BELSIZE SQUARE GUEST HOUSE

24 BELSIZE SQUARE, N.W.3  
Tel: 01-794 4307 or 01-435 2557

MODERN SELF-CATERING HOLIDAY  
ROOMS. RESIDENT HOUSEKEEPER  
MODERATE TERMS.  
NEAR SWISS COTTAGE STATION

### R. & G. (ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS) LTD.

199b Belsize Road, N.W.6  
624 2646/328 2646

Members: E.C.A.  
N.I.C.E.I.C.

### "WOODSTOCK LODGE"

40 Shoot-up Hill  
London, NW2

- \* Well furnished single and double rooms.
- \* High standard of care.
- \* Family atmosphere.
- \* S.R.N.s in attendance.

Please telephone Matron for details 01-452 6201

### HAMPSTEAD HOUSE

12 Lyndhurst Gardens, N.W.3

for the elderly, retired and slightly handicapped. Luxurious accommodation, central heating throughout. H/c in all rooms, lift to all floors, colour TV, lounge and comfortable dining room, pleasant gardens. Kosher food. Modest terms. Enquiries:

01-452 9768 or 01-794 6037

### COLDWELL RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

DIETS AND NURSING  
SERVICES AVAILABLE

Lovely Large Terrace & Gardens  
Very Quiet Position.

North Finchley, near Woodhouse Grammar School.

MRS. COLDWELL

11 Fenstanton Avenue,  
London, N.12  
Tel.: 01-445 0061

### THE DORICE

Continental Cuisine—Licensed

169a Finchley Road, N.W.3

(624 6301)

PARTIES CATERED FOR

### Catering with a difference

Food of all nations for formal or informal occasions—in your own home or any venue.

LONDON AND COUNTRY

Mrs. ILLY LIEBERMAN

01-937 2872

### "AVENUE LODGE"

(Licensed by the London Borough of Barnet)

Golders Green, N.W.11

NORTH-WEST LONDON'S EXCLUSIVE  
HOME FOR THE ELDERLY AND  
RETIRED

- \* Luxurious single and double rooms with telephone.
- \* Principal rooms with bathroom en suite.
- \* Lounge with colour TV.
- \* Kosher cuisine.
- \* Lovely gardens—easy parking.
- \* Day and night nursing.

Please telephone the Matron, 01-455 0800

### GROSVENOR NURSING HOME

Licensed by the Borough of Camden

Luxurious and comfortable home. Retired, post-operative, convalescent and medical patients cared for. Long or short term stays. Under supervision both day and night by a qualified nursing team. Well furnished single or double rooms. Lift to all floors. A spacious colour TV lounge and dining room, excellent kosher cuisine.

Please telephone Matron for full details. 01-203 2692/01-452 0515  
85-87 Fordwych Road, N.W.2.

### THURLOW LODGE

for the elderly, retired and slightly handicapped. Luxurious accommodation. Centrally heated, hot and cold water in all rooms, lift to all floors, colour television lounge and comfortable dining room, kosher cuisine. Pleasant gardens. Resident S.R.N. in attendance. 24 hours supervision. Single rooms—moderate terms.

Ring for appointment:

01-794 7305 or 01-452 9768  
11-12 Thurlow Road,  
London, N.W.3.

### DENTAL REPAIR CLINIC DENTURES REPAIRED (WHILE YOU WAIT)

1 TRANSEPT ST., LONDON, NW1  
(5 doors from Edgware Road Met  
Station in Chapel Street)

(1st corner from Marks & Spencer  
Edgware Road)

01-723 6558

Man spricht Deutsch

On parle Français

Beszélnék Magyarul

Wy spreken Hollandsch

We also speak English



## THEATRE AND CULTURE

100 years ago, Franz von Suppé, father of the Vienna operetta was nearly 60 years old when he wrote "Boccaccio" in 1878 which was featured in a recent BBC Radio 2 programme. This operetta went from strength to strength, later becoming the glorious vehicle for Maria Jeritza who sang the main part at Vienna's State Opera, and at the Met. Opera, New York, in 1931.

**Tit-Bits.** Somerset Maugham's "Circle" (Der Kreis), now being performed at Munich, stars old-timers Erika von Thellmann and Karl Schönböck.—Vienna's "Burg" presents a play for children: "Der Zauberer von Oos" (Wizard of Oz) in a new German version.—A recent "Fidelio" in Dresden created something of a sensation with the last scene depicting masses of prisoners celebrating their liberation in an almost excessive style.

**Birthdays.** At the occasion of the "Evergreen" composer Franz Grothe's 70th birthday (he wrote music for over 170 films) a special programme, arranged by German Television, included the appearance of Martha Eggerth, widow of Ian Kiepura who had come specially from the United States. Versatile Berlin actor Hans Söhnker was also 70 last month.

**Obituary.** The death, at 72, of Herbert Alsen, Wagnerian baritone, for many years a member of the Vienna State Opera who also sang at Covent Garden and Glyndebourne, is a great loss to Austrian musical circles. In recent years Alsen had been artistic director of the Mörbisch Festival, annually held at Lake Neusiedl in the Burgenland province.

So kurz sind 100 Jahre. Under this title the memoirs of Rosa Albach-Retty, mother of the late Wolf Albach-Retty, and grandmother of Romy Schneider, have been published by Herbig (Munich-Berlin). She will reach the great age of 104 this Christmas, and lives quietly in a home for aged actors in Baden near Vienna. Her story describes her life as an actress in Berlin and Vienna where she took permanent residence in 1895. After eight years at Vienna's "Deutsches Volkstheater", she became a "Burg" member in 1903, playing 218 roles during 55 seasons and finally retiring in 1958. S.B.

### LOTTE LENYA 80

Fifty years after the first night of Bertolt Brecht's and Kurt Weill's "Threepenny Opera" in which she played "Pirate Jenny", Lotte Lenya was guest of honour at the American premiere of her late husband Kurt Weill's symphonic music. It happened on her 80th birthday. Lotte Lenya was born in Vienna and was trained as an acrobat by a tightrope dancer. She later became a ballerina and in 1933 emigrated with her husband, first to Paris, then to the U.S.A. She had contributed to the success of his operas in which she played the lead. After the composer's death in 1950, she administered his estate and repeated her many successes in his operas all over the world. In 1960 she visited Germany with "The Seven Deadly Sins" which he and Brecht had written and performed in exile.

### A NEW SHYLOCK

A new play by Arnold Wesker, "The Merchant", which had its premiere in Birmingham, is a re-interpretation of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" in which Shylock is shown as a bookish man, more interested in his books, both sacred and secular, than his ducats.

### Letter to the Editor

#### "THE JEWISH PAST IN GERMANY"

Die in Ihrer Oktober-Ausgabe veroeffentlichte Behauptung von Prof. Schoeps, dass nur Hellseher—es sei denn Propheten—im Jahre 1933 voraussehen konnten, was 1942-1945 geschehen wuerde, fordert einen kritischen Widerspruch heraus. Ich war zur Zeit vor dem Antritt der nationalsozialistischen Regierung ein bekannter Graphiker in Berlin und habe u.a.fuer nacheinander folgende Regierungen Wahl—und andere Propagandaplakate entworfen. Trotz dieser erfolgreichen Taetigkeit bis zum letzten Moment habe ich Deutschland schon im Oktober 1933 mit meiner Familie verlassen.

Um einen der vielen Gruende zu geben, sei folgendes Beispiel erwaehnt: Unser Atelier war neben dem Romanischen Café, in der Budapester Strasse im Zentrum von Berlin W. gelegen. Zum Mittagessen musste ich mehrmals unter einem weissen Band gehen, das von einer Seite der Kantstrasse zur andern (gegenueber der Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gedaechtniskirche) gespannt war und das in schwarzen Grossbuchstaben den Text "ERMORDET ALLE JUDEN" enthielt.

Aehnliche Texte auf Baendern habe ich vor meiner Ausreise in sueddeutschen Doerfern gesehen. Es war weder erforderlich, ein Hellseher noch ein Prophet zu sein, um mit meinen eigenen Augen zu erkennen, was kommen wuerde.

Dies geschah schon im Jahre 1932, vor der Machtuebernahme der Nazis. Ich hoerte von keinem oeffentlichen Protest oder einer polizeilichen Massnahme. So gross war schon damals die teuflische Macht Hitlers.

F.R.  
(Name and address supplied)

## CROFT COURT HOTEL

"In our hotel you are a personality—not just a room number"  
RAVENSCROFT AVE., GOLDERS GREEN, LONDON, N.W.11  
01-458 3331/2 & 01-455 9175

Centrally heated throughout. Some rooms with private bath & w.c. Beautiful garden. Sun Terrace. Children welcomed. Under personal supervision of Mr. and Mrs. M. Shapira.

### ANTIQUE FURNITURE AND OBJECTS BOUGHT

Good prices given

PETER BENTLEY

22 Connaught Street, London, W.2  
Tel: 01-723 9394

### BOOKS OF JEWISH & GENERAL INTEREST wanted

E.M.S. BOOKS

Mrs. E. M. Schiff

223 Salmon Street  
London, NW9 8ND Tel: 205 2905

### LIGHT WEIGHT

### SILK-LINED MOHAIR COATS

(26 ozs. approx.) Ideal for travel, evening and day wear. Light and warm, 14 styles approx. 10 colours. From £96.50. Sketches and colour cards on request.

Sutin Couture

45 Westbury Road, London  
N12 7PB

To see these coats, telephone  
01-445 4900 for an appointment.

### GERMAN BOOKS BOUGHT

Art, Literature; Topography; generally pre-war non classical

B. HARRISON,

Roslyn Hill Bookshop,

62 Roslyn Hill, N.W.3

Tel.: 01-794 3180

For English and German Books

**HANS PREISS**  
International Booksellers  
LIMITED

14 Bury Place, London, W.C.1  
405 4941

With Compliments

**Arnold R  
Horwell Limited**

LABORATORY & CLINICAL SUPPLIES

2 GRANGWAY, KILBURN HIGH ROAD, LONDON, NW6 2BP

TELEPHONE: 01-328 1551