A LESSON TO BE LEARNED

Nearly every issue of this journal carries reports indicating a rise in neo-Nazi trends in the Federal Republic and makes us wonder whether Germany is really "coming to grips with the dark side of her past" as President Schleier recently asserted. This "dark side" started long before 1933. To what extent were we, and our parents and grandparents aware of the dangers growing around us?

We are approaching the 45th anniversary of the Nazi regime's first year, January 30, 1933, the beginning of the end of German-Jewish history as a generation has come and gone and it is only right that the Leo Baeck Institute has devoted the greater part of its 1976 Year Book to the Jewish question and antisemitism during the last one hundred years, although some smaller essays deal with the earlier history of German Jewry. Thus Dolf Michaelis, in an essay on the Ephraim family, describes the history of this prominent Berlin Jewish family as a "microcosm" of the fate of German Jewry. Thus Dolf Michaelis, in an essay on the Ephraim family, describes the history of this prominent Berlin Jewish family, particularly in order to pay for the Seven Years' War, which means that nothing should be known publicly of his part in the mining contracts".

An essay by H. G. Reissner on Henriette Mendelssohn, daughter-in-law of Moses Mendelssohn and friend of Alexander von Humboldt, is probably the last of the valuable contributions by this author who died earlier this year. Reissner's intimate knowledge of German-Jewish history, particularly in the early nineteenth century will be sadly missed.

A lively essay on Albert Einstein by Professor Bence Hoffmann gives a short summary of Einstein's theories and describes Einstein's changing attitude to Judaism under the impact of events in Germany. The book also carries essays on particular people, such as Arnold Toynbee and a number of other important contributions which, for reasons of space, can unfortunately not be dealt with in this review.

The intellectual forerunners of the Nazis are described in articles by Menachem Rosensaft on "Jews and antisemites in Austria" and by Detlef E. Menard-Flohr on "Werner Sombart's The Jews and Modern Capitalism". Rosensaft contrasts the antisemitic fanaticism of Georg Schoenere with the opportunism of Karl Lueger, mayor of Vienna, towards the turn of the century. According to him, Lueger was not an antisemite at the beginning, and "some of his best friends were Jews", as the saying goes; however he is stated to have become an antisemite because it helped his career although "he did little to translate his campaign antisemitism into practice". Nevertheless, Rosensaft concludes that Lueger's "benign socio-economic antisemitism" and his "popular antisemitic rhetoric provided much of the foundation for the Austrians' enthusiastic participation in the anti-Jewish outrages which followed the Anschluss in 1938" and that it was the "combination of Schoenere's and Lueger's antisemitic tendencies", "which enabled the vast majority of the Austrian people to accept as legitimate the Hitlerite programme for the Final Solution of the Jewish Question". It is as well that Rosensaft underlines this historical truth as against the fairy tale so often put forward by post-war Austrian apologists including governmental circles that the majority of the Austrian population was "forced" into participating in Nazi atrocities as a result of the military invasion of that country by Nazi Germany.

Menard-Flohr shows Sombart, one of the leading German economists in the first half of this century, developing from a Socialist into an open antisemite who devoted a whole "scientific" tome to "the Jews and Modern Capitalism" to which he added a number of smaller publications. Sombart blamed the Jews for the creation of modern capitalism and compared them to the "entrepreneur"—Hitler's "raffendes Capital" with the "schaffendes Kapital". No wonder that Sombart's "pseudo-scientific antisemitism was taken by others as real and enabled Jewry to maintain itself, and observed that Zionism "sought to divert the Jewish masses away from their historical role of helping to overthrow Tsarist absolutism". He quotes Kautsky's views: "Zionism meets antisemitism half way in its striving, as well as in the fact that its goal is to remove all Jews from the existing states. There is so much in common between Zionism and antisemitism on these points that there have been Zionists who expected the gracious promotion of their objectives from the head of the Orthodox or pseudo-scientific antisemitism, from the Russian Tsar". On the other hand, Socialist Zionists of the period, anticipating Stalin and some of his successors, responded to the "latent fear that the victorious Russian proletariat might in the future mis-treat the Jews no less than did the antisemitic Black Hundred gangs". However, Wistrich pointed to the tragic feature of the pro-Zionist advocacy of German Socialists... remained their positive attitude to colonisation as such. The German Social Democratic politicians like Hildebrand and Guesdel quoted by Wistrich show even more clearly how far in the Germany of Wilhelm II racialist ideas had permeated Social Democracy and also the formative years of Jewish nationalism. The racial theories of parts of the Jewish National Movement grew in Central Europe, mainly in Germany and Austria. It is one of the ironies of the situation that those who vilified assimilation were themselves to a large extent products of the assimilation ethos, either imports from their environment, good or bad! Apart from other reasons, a generation later Nazi persecution and the fact that hundreds of thousands of Jews were able to find a refuge in what later became Israel should have disposed of any arguments in the international labour movement about the justification of these parties grappling with the all-pervading problem of antisemitism. The authors of the three interesting essays on this subject belong to the tragic feature which did not actually experience the pre-Hitler period.

It is to be regretted that the articles do not all deal with the final period of German-Jewish history, the period of the Weimar Republic. Robert Wistrich somewhat arbitrarily limits his investigation of the attitude of German Social Democracy to the "problem of antisemitism from 1897 to 1917. With the benefit of hindsight he leads an attack against Karl Kautsky whom he describes somewhat contemptuously as the "Pope of the International Labour movement", whilst showing quite clearly that during Kautsky's life, there was no such thing as a pope or a dogma in the Socialist movement, products of this assimilation enabled Jewry to maintain itself, and observed that Zionism "sought to divert the Jewish masses away from their historical role of helping to overthrow Tsarist absolutism". He quotes Kautsky's views: "Zionism meets antisemitism half way in its striving, as well as in the fact that its goal is to remove all Jews from the existing states. There is so much in common between Zionism and antisemitism on these points that there have been Zionists who expected the gracious promotion of their objectives from the head of the Orthodox or pseudo-scientific antisemitism, from the Russian Tsar". On the other hand, Socialist Zionists of the period, anticipating Stalin and some of his successors, responded to the "latent fear that the victorious Russian proletariat might in the future mistreat the Jews no less than did the antisemitic Black Hundred gangs". However, Wistrich pointed to the tragic feature of the pro-Zionist advocacy of German Socialists... remained their positive attitude to colonisation as such. The German Social Democratic politicians like Hildebrand and Guesdel quoted by Wistrich show even more clearly how far in the Germany of Wilhelm II racialist ideas had permeated Social Democracy and also the formative years of Jewish nationalism. The racial theories of parts of the Jewish National Movement grew in Central Europe, mainly in Germany and Austria. It is one of the ironies of the situation that those who vilified assimilation were themselves to a large extent products of the assimilation ethos, either imports from their environment, good or bad! Apart from other reasons, a generation later Nazi persecution and the fact that hundreds of thousands of Jews were able to find a refuge in what later became Israel should have disposed of any arguments in the international labour movement about the justification of...
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Jewish statehood in Israel, but it may be that in those early years of Jewish nationalism the contradictions between the messianic and liberating ideas of Jewish nationalism and changing racialist tendencies in certain sections of the Zionist movement became apparent. To close one’s eyes to these tendencies is just as unrealistic as to persist in imagining that in the eyes of many Jews Jewish nationalism as reactionariness and racialist and even a complete denial of the right to preserve any ethnic or cultural Jewish characteristics. It is perhaps a pity that Dr. Wistrich did not deal at greater length with the attitude of German Social Democracy to the questions of antisemitism, Zionism and Jewish emancipation in the Weimar Republic when these problems became more acute for German Jewry.

The tragic self-deception of German Liberal Jewry in the pre-1933 era is thrown into relief by a study on the “German Democratic Party and the Jewish Problem” by Bruce B. Frye. In an article summarised in the June, 1977 issue of American Jewish Archives, Arnold Penrose pointed out that attention to the tendencies in the German Liberal parties before the First World War. After the establishment of the Weimar Republic, this situation did not fundamentally change: Bruce Frye shows that out of an estimated 250,000 professing Jews eligible to vote about 150,000 voted for the German Democratic Party in 1919. This was only that party, which was not openly antisemitic and which was the “only middle-class party where Jews were influential” as compared with the quite open antisemitism of German Conservatives as early as 1918. Nevertheless according to well-documented material quoted by Frye this party “sheltered antisemitic and friends of Jews”. A study of the Fools’ Paradise in which liberal German Jews lived under the Weimar Republic. Amongst the prominent non-Jewish members of that party, revered by innumerable Jewish readers of the “Frankfurter Zeitung”, the “Berliner Tageblatt” and the “Vossische Zeitung” there were quite a few who at one time or another made antisemitic remarks. Frye shows, inter alia, remarks of this kind by Anton Erkelenz, Wilhelm Bause and Willy Hellpack, candidate for the presidency of the republic in 1925. Max Weber and Friedrich Meinecke “despite many Jewish friends in their various writings by East German historians on antisemitism and persecution Kwiet: “When in the 1945 the full extent of the Nazi policy of extermination was clear, the use of anguish was forthcoming from the German population, and that was equally the case in all occupation zones”, Unfortunately Kwiet’s information is backed by unfettered foreknowledge that the content on this subject is not entirely free from cold war attitudes. Thus Kwiet repeatedly carries on polemics against the theories of Marxist historians. “Among the facts of a historical struggle as an instrument of manipulation and diversion in the arsenal of the ruling class” and, he, inter alia, attacks the East German historian Mohrmann himself a “Jew”—for saying that the “methodical destruction of all persons of Jewish origin initiated by Hitler and Fascism… was carried out at the behest of the Nazi Party” as “the most savage expression of their economic and political interests”. He states that Mohrmann “fails to supply any historical evidence for his assertion that the German ‘ruling class’, the von Schroders, Kirdorfs, Springorum and Vogelers did not in fact order the installation of gas chambers, but there is nothing which will remove—that with full knowledge of the aims of the Nazi Party as proclaimed in ‘Meyn Kampf’, the ‘Stuermer’ etc., they systematically financed it and brought it to power, and is equally well documented that the great industrial combines greatly benefited from the policy of ‘Aryanisation’ and that L. G. Farben had a factory at Bunawitz where Auschwitz prisoners were used as slave labour before being ultimately murdered in the gas chambers. Do we really need any more “historical evidence”? Kwiet mentioned how in the various phases the attitude of historical research in East Germany towards an analysis of the problem of antisemitism and Judaism changed. Thus, regrettably, a study of the resistance of German Jews against Nazism by the East German historian Eschwege had to be published in London. On the other hand, Kwiet points out that the East German author Paetzoldt “is in a position to present in minute detail an empirically sound reconstruction of the beginnings of the Nazi policy on the Jews” and adds that “no comparable authentic account has been published by students of contemporary history in the Federal Republic.”

The argument for or against the Buber-Rosenzweig Bible translation may today be a purely historical one. As Gershon Scholem stated, the critical proved to have been “the catastrophe and the history preceding it has been more “historical evidence”? Kwiet mentioned how in the various phases the attitude of historical research in East Germany towards an analysis of the problem of antisemitism and Judaism changed. Thus, regrettably, a study of the resistance of German Jews against Nazism by the East German historian Eschwege had to be published in London. On the other hand, Kwiet points out that the East German author Paetzoldt “is in a position to present in minute detail an empirically sound reconstruction of the beginnings of the Nazi policy on the Jews” and adds that “no comparable authentic account has been published by students of contemporary history in the Federal Republic.”

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Unfortunately, this record is not free from blemishes either. In this connection Kwiet recalls inter alia Stalin’s handing over of German Jewish Communists to the Gestapo.

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HOME NEWS

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BOYCOTT

In answer to questions raised by Mr. Eric Moonman and Mr. Malcolm Rifkind in the House of Commons, Mr. Edward Dell, the Secretary of State for Trade, said there were no figures available for the influence of the boycott on British trade. The Government de­ played the boycott, but was not ready to follow the example of the American and Canadian Governments which have levied legislation against it. Britain’s export record to Israel was rather good, but individual firms were entitled to consider their own affairs and employment of reactions to the Arab boycott.

YOUNG CONSERVATIVES INVITE P.L.O.

Mr. John Biggs-Davison, M.P., has strongly criticised the Greater London Young Conser­ vatives who invited a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation to attend the Blackpool Party Conference. He said the P.L.O. man had spoken “smoothly on behalf of an umbrella organisation for terrorist gangs.”

TO RELIEVE SUFFERING

Mrs. Jacqueline Sokel of New Wanstead was elected chairman of the newly formed London branch of the Friends of the P.L.O. A rather good, but individual firms were entitled to consider their own affairs and employment of reactions to the Arab boycott.

EDWARD HEATH LAUNCHES WOLFSOHN FUND

At a dinner at the Royal Lancaster Hotel, London, Mr. Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister, launched the Sir Isaac Wolfson 80th Birthday Scholarship Endowment Fund set up by friends of the Bar-Ilan University. More than £500,000 has already been contrib­ buted. The fund is for the development of the newly established School of Business Studies at the university.

NEW SCHOOLS IN NORTH AND SOUTH LONDON

The Menorah Foundation has taken a 29-year lease on the former Synagogue in Golders Green which now belongs to the Central Council for Jewish Social Service. A new Jewish secondary school for 160 boys will be opened there next September, where pupils will be educated for any professional course or for yeshiva entry. No state aid is expected, the school will rely on fees with provision made for cases of financial hardship.

In Wimbledon, state aid is to be sought for a £500,000 Jewish primary school which will be opened in the early 1980s. It will accommodate over 200 pupils. In Richmond, Kingston, Surbiton and Richmond. If state aid is refused, the school will also be fee-paying.

Syncropos into Hindu Centre

The site of the former Highgate Synagogue which burnt down two years ago, was sold for £12,500 to the Britannia Hindu Temple Trust which has received planning permission to erect a temple.

THE CAMPUS WAR

At the opening of the National Union of Students’ Congress in Blackpool, Miss Susan Slippman, its Communist president, gave a stern warning against the infiltration of Trotskyists and other extreme Left-wingers whose activities “were death for the student movement”. They were trying to exercise a form of mind control which the majority of students rejected.

Mrs. Williams, Education Secretary, con­ demned all university and polytechnic student’s union actions on the grounds that they were abhorrent to Jewish students. Students would be the first to complain if anyone tried to censure or throttle the right of free speech. The relationship between the NUS and the outside world, must surely apply to the student bodies as well.

The conference eventually adopted a new policy which calls in general terms for a united campaign against racism, but does not stop anyone expressing their views. Students who use violence to disrupt National Front marches, will no longer be able to claim that they are supporting NUS policy.

NATIONAL FRONT LEADER AND THE JEWS

In an article in the “New Statesman”, jour­ nalist Alasdair Buchan reports on an interview with the National front leader John Tyndall who said to him: “I know it is difficult. I know a great deal of Jews is to settle in Israel and we would not dis­ tinguish between Judaism and Zionism. The one who wants to inte­ grate here and not cause trouble, has nothing to fear from us.”

N.F. STRONGER THAN MOSLEY FASCISTS

At a meeting of the Manchester Jewish Representa­tive Council, Mr. Martin Bokker said it was wrong to compare the Mosley era with the National Front. He said: “It is a bit of a great misunderstanding. Jews is to settle in Israel and we would not distinguish between Judaism and Zionism. The one who wants to integrate here and not cause trouble, has nothing to fear from us.”

EXTREMISTS SETTLE IN LONDON

According to the “National Front News”, money has been pouring into the party’s head office in response to appeals for a fund to buy premises in Islington and to open a club. People are said to have bought £600 shares in the club. So far £30,000 has been received. The Front will have to leave its present Telfieldton headquarters early in 1978.

Bazo, the British Anti-Zionist Organisation which has so far operated from a private address in Glasgow, also intends to establish itself in London. The latest report in its pub­ lication “Free Palestine” claims that it has already set up 16 regional committees in the UK and is now going to set up an “effective organisation in the UK”.

It also claims to have organised the anti-Zionist cession in British universities. Some weeks ago Bazo published an advertisement in the “Guardian” which denounced the Balfour Declaration and Israel with a number of Jewish signatories, many of whom subsequently denied having signed and forced the “Guardian” to publish an apology.

ANT-ISRAEL FILM AT LONDON FESTIVAL

At the last moment a film “The Palestinians” has been added to the programme of the London Film Festival. It is produced and narrated by Vanessa Redgrave who refers to the P.L.O., Zionist and Imperialists and declares that Israel should have no right in the West Bank. The film was banned in Lebanon because she wishes to occupy the south of the country and that “Israelis were fighting alongside Lebanese Fascists.”

Anglo-Judaica

BISHOP AND CHIEF RABBI AT LONDON MEETING

The Chief Rabbi and the Bishop of Liverpool addressed a joint public meeting at Liverpool’s Harris Polak Hall organised by the Council of Christians and Jews, the Church’s Ecumenical Council and the Jewish Board of Deputies for Merseyside. The Roman Catholic Arch­ bishop and the Free Synagogue Council were also represented, and three former Lord Mayors of Liverpool attended the meeting. Bishop Shep­ herd said that in a multi-racial, multi-religious society it was the day to combat racial prejudice and to uphold human rights. The Chief Rabbi said that the central theme of the festival was the survival of the human race and the diversity of human beings—united at a humanity which can not be made uniformity. Social justice must be combined with civic responsibility.

Bearsed Hospital to close down

Britain’s only Jewish maternity hospital, the Bearsed Memorial Hospital in London, is to be closed according to a Board of Deputies decision. The closure is, however, conditional on the establishment of Jewish maternity faci­ lities at the Royal Infirmary in Edinburgh and continued use by the Jewish community of the premises and site of the Bearsed hospital.

Edward Heath launches Wolfson Fund

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Edward Heath launches Wolfson Fund

Mr. Kenneth Rubens, the new chairman of the Central British Fund, was appointed honor­ ary secretary of the European Council of Jewish Community Services at its Strasbourg meeting. The CBF has always taken an active part in the Council.

At a meeting to honour the retired chairman of the CBF, Lord Nathan, Mr. Rubens pre­ sented him with a silver cigarette box and said there was a need to raise more money and to make the work of the CBF better known, as more refugees had arrived and needed to be housed and provided with jobs. Mr. Oscar Senior, the new CBF president, and Miss Joan Siebel, joint secretary, also paid tribute to Lord Nathan.

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NEW PRESIDENT OF WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

During the recent 40th anniversary meeting of the World Jewish Congress, its founder and president for many years, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, announced his retirement and was replaced by Mr. Philip M. Klutznick. He was, however, re-elected as "founder-president" for life.

Mr. Klutznick, chairman of the Board of Deputies in Britain, was elected chairman of the WJC's governing board, the first Jew to hold this position since Rabbi Kliegman.

For the first time, the meeting was attended by representatives of the Jewish communities in all the non-Jewish countries with the exception of the Soviet Union. There were also observers from many countries. Among American politicians attending were Harold S. Young, the US Ambassador to the United Nations and Senator Howard Baker, the leader of the Republican opposition, who accused the Carter Government of gambling with world peace and Israel's security. In his farewell speech, Dr. Goldmann said the WJC had always co-operated with countries and nations all over the world, regardless of political make-up. He reported on recent contacts he had made with President Tito of Yugoslavia, Ceausescu of Romania, and President Jordan and with a number of leading Arabs.

President Carter and the ambassadors of many countries all attended the Session. He was presented by Dr. Goldmann with a sixteen-century Torah scroll which came from the community in the town of Helsingborg during the last war, has been in Denmark for nearly 25 years, and has been given by the Swedish Labour party. In recognition of his successful endeavours to build a bridge between refugees and host countries, Mr. Gote Friberg, police chief of the Swedish town of Helsingborg during the last war, has been awarded the Federal Distinguished Service Award of the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews.

Another visitor was Madame Simone Well, the French Minister of Health and Family Welfare, who only spent 15 minutes at the conference to make a speech, and had to return to Paris immediately afterwards. She described herself as "internationalised", as her children and husband, who is the French ambassador in Jerusalem, enable him to form a picture of the problems facing Jewish families and communities all over the world.

RECEPTION FOR AUSTRALIAN GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The Anglo-Jewish Association held a reception at the House of Commons in honour of Sir Zelman Cowen, Governor-General designate of Australia and his wife. Sir Zelman welcomed the presence of the Emeritus Chief Rabbi, Sir Israel Brodie, whose pupil he had been in Melbourne before the last war.
Egon Larsen

WOMEN IN SEARCH OF GENIUSES

Is it permitted, in these days of sex equality, to say that here is a book for women? Walter Sorell, the Vienna-born editor and critic, wrote Three Women: Lives of sex and genius (Oswald Wolff, London, £5-95) as a labour of love; but it is the women who, first and foremost, are likely to read it. The three are Alma Mahler-Werfel, Lou Andreas-Salomé, and Gertrude Stein; they all lived from the last decades of the nineteenth to the first decades of our own century, and had one thing in common: their attraction for men of genius. But the subtitle of the book is somewhat misleading; for in only two of these three lives did sex play any part in that process.

How much it did in Alma Mahler-Werfel's life we know from her own writings which Professor Sorell uses diligently, together with the reminiscences of some men who crossed her path, to compile a well-balanced short biography of that extraordinary woman. He is, however, somewhat negligent about giving dates or locations, and often leaves it to the reader to guess with the result that there are gaps on the one hand and repetitions on the other. The reader would also like to know more about things like Alma's Jewishness, her discreet affair with her husband's half-brother while at Lourdes, where Werfel became acquainted with, and inspired by the story of Bernadette Soubirous. They climbed over the mountain passes to Spain, and eventually made their way to New York, where he wrote his best-known work, The Song of Bernadette.

Friend of Nietzsche

Lou Andreas-Salomé—her name sounds like Jugendstil personified—belonged to an older generation. Born in 1874, she was the daughter of a Russian general of Hugenout descent, Gustav von Salomé, and the first of her numerous acquaintances with famous names was Friedrich Nietzsche, whom she met in S. Peter's Square in Rome in 1882. He fell in love with her, and the idea of Zarathustra, says Sorell, was the result of that encounter. His "reaction to his suffering through Lou" included his famous advice not to forget the whip when going to women. A lasting friendship without sex developed during the few years before Nietzsche went mad at 51.

On the spur of the moment she married a Russian general of Hugenout descent, Gustav von Salomé, and the first of her numerous acquaintances with famous names was Friedrich Nietzsche, whom she met in S. Peter's Square in Rome in 1882. He fell in love with her, and the idea of Zarathustra, says Sorell, was the result of that encounter. His "reaction to his suffering through Lou" included his famous advice not to forget the whip when going to women. A lasting friendship without sex developed during the few years before Nietzsche went mad.

It was in Vienna, at the turn of the century where she had never lived, that her "in the 'home from home' for all the American writers and many French and Spanish artists who were attracted by the congenial atmosphere created by the two women: Hemingway and Scott Fitzgerald, Sherwood Anderson and Virgil Thomson, John Dos Passos and Thornton Wilder, Picasso and Matisse, and Cocteau, Apollinaire and Juan Gris.

Gertrude Stein's work is part of literary history, and Walter Sorell wisely refrains from describing her as an "unattractive and sensitive personality emerges very well from his book, although he omits to mention her work for the French wounded in the First World War, for which she was decorated. Her salon was famous in two continents between the wars, and Thornton Wilder once said that Americans, when coming to Paris, wanted to see the Eiffel Tower and Gertrude Stein.

The two, Gertrude and Alice, survived Hitler's war and the Nazi occupation of France. As Jews, they were of course in great danger; but they never followed their friends' advice to "go to the South of France, stopping on the way to England." The atmosphere created by the two women: Hemingway and Scott Fitzgerald, Sherwood Anderson and Virgil Thomson, John Dos Passos and Thornton Wilder, Picasso and Matisse, and Cocteau, Apollinaire and Juan Gris.

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The two, Gertrude and Alice, survived Hitler's war and the Nazi occupation of France. As Jews, they were of course in great danger; but they never followed their friends' advice to "go to the South of France, stopping on the way to England." The atmosphere created by the two women: Hemingway and Scott Fitzgerald, Sherwood Anderson and Virgil Thomson, John Dos Passos and Thornton Wilder, Picasso and Matisse, and Cocteau, Apollinaire and Juan Gris.
Among the ever-growing mass of literature analysing the various aspects of the Third Reich's policy there was, up to now, no systematic treatment of the Nazi regime's fight against the various groups of its political adversaries in exile. This lacuna has now been filled by an excellently documented book of the young German historian Herbert E. Tutas (born 1942) which is mainly based on a thorough study of the files of the German Foreign Ministry and the German diplomatic posts. (Nationalsozialismus und Exil. Die Politik des Dritten Reiches gegenüber der deutschen politischen Emigration. 354pp, Carl Hanser Verlag, München 1975.) Apart from occasional dips into wartime events it deals only with events up to the outbreak of war, although for instance the efforts of German diplomacy to silence the émigrés in Switzerland went on through almost the whole period of the Second World War. In one sector Tutas' work is complemented by a book of Hans Georg Lehmann on the problem of expatriation (In Acht und Bann. Politische Emigration, NS-Ausbürgerung und Wiedergutmachung am Beispiel Willy Brandts. 388pp, Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1976), with which we intend to deal later on in a special article.

According to Tutas, the systematical fight of National Socialism against the political émigrés started as early as May 1933, even before the various political groups managed to begin regular political activity abroad. In this struggle no holds were barred, no quarter given; forcible abduction and murder were part of the game. As naturally the "old" German diplomats abroad were partly unwilling partly unable to fulfill the wishes of their new masters in preventing political activities of refugees, the Gestapo had frequently to step in and do the dirty work themselves, as in the cases of Professor Lessing's murder in Marienbad in 1933, that of Dr. Strasser's assistant Rudolf Formis and the smashing of his secret radio transmitter south of Prague in 1935, the abduction from Basle of the writer Berthold Jacob and the SPD-functionary Josef Lampersberger from a Czechoslovak border station likewise in 1935. In comparison with its later uncompromising attitude the Nazi régime at that time was still susceptible to outside pressure and both Jacob and Lampersberger were released although they were German citizens. (Jacob, though, died a victim of the Nazis in 1944, while Lampersberger managed to flee to Great Britain.) Tutas offers likewise a good survey of the efforts of German legations to prevent journalistic and political activities of the émigrés whose influence on the host countries, if any, they strongly over-rated. However, the spreading of the truth about the terror in the Third Reich by the refugees had definitely a sobering effect and destroyed some illusions. Upon the insistence of the Gestapo the efforts of German diplomacy were also aiming at uncovering contacts between political émigrés and their adherents at home for which goal an enormous amount of money and energy was at times spent.

Many details mentioned by Tutas become, however, only understandable if one knows more than can be found in the Foreign Office files about the background of some of the diplomats not eager to fulfil Nazi demands. Adolf Müller, Minister in Berne (who, however, retired already in 1933), and Roland Köster, Ambassador in Paris (died 1933), had entered the diplomatic service as convinced Social Democrats and had remained such. Walter Koch, a National Liberal from Saxony, and his successor as Minister to Czechoslovakia, the career diplomat Ernst Eisenlohr,—both never joined the Nazi party—were anything but ardent Nazis and most probably tried to cover up this "deficiency" by reporting to Berlin as if they had acted particularly energetically against German refugees. (In 1938 Eisenlohr was denounced as a traitor by Wilhelm Bohle, the NSDAP-watchdog in the Foreign Ministry). Solely on the basis of the diplomatic files one might also assume a certain readiness on the part of the Czechoslovak Government at the end of 1937 to yield to Nazi pressure and put a stop to the political activities of the Germain émigrés in that country, but in reality nothing of the kind was conceded, the right of asylum was fully respected and political activity, if not actively helped, at least tolerated up to the fateful decision of Munich.

Tutas has also assembled important material about the problem of expatriation and the ensuing confiscation of property which for the Nazi régime was an additional weapon against the émigrés but was later on even used against Germans living abroad who were in no way refugees. Tutas does not, however, mention the Nazi attitude to the naturalisation of émigrés in other countries (it happened before 1938 practically only in Czechoslovakia). Let us therefore add something on that score. Could it have escaped the attention of Berlin that Hans Kelsen was appointed Professor of international law at the German University in Prague in 1915, which made him automatically a Czechoslovak citizen? At least in the case of Thomas Mann the fact that he became one before being deprived of his original German citizenship created a great deal of confusion in Berlin, as reflected in the Foreign Ministry files. For reasons of foreign politics the expatriation of Thomas Mann was postponed until after the 1936 Olympic games.

Continued on page 7
Continued from page 6

Berlin. When it was carried out and he was deprived of German citizenship in December 1936, this led to an unpleasant surprise to the German authorities that Thomas Mann protested by pointing out that he had meanwhile acquired Czechoslovak citizenship. This led to a hitherto unpublished letter of the Reichsminister of the Interior to the Foreign Ministry (May 27, 1937) which is remarkable because not even in the Third Reich did it happen frequently that the intention to violate its own laws was so candidly admitted. It contains the following passage:

"...Bei einem rechtsmaessigen Erwerb der tschechoslowakischen Staatsbuergerchaft durch T.M. am 19.11.36 ware seine Ausbuergerung durch die Bekanntmachung vom 5. Dezember 1936, die Beschlagnahme seines Vermogens und die Erstreckung der Ausbuergerung auf Familienangehoerige gegenstandlos und somit unwirksam gewesen. Da ich nicht beabsichtige, die Beschlaenge aufzuheben, bitte ich, besonders die Vermassung T.M.s tschechoslowakischer Staatsbuergerchaft zu praefen, inwiefem das bei der Einbuergerung T.M.s uneingehend genugt, die Verfahren von der normalen Einbuergerungsgesetzesinterpretation abweicht."

The examination demanded by the Minister of the Interior did not produce the expected result which was not mean, however, that anything was altered.

What Tutas reports in his book about Nazi sabotage of all endeavours to help for the German refugees within an international framework shows up the Nazi régime once again in its crass inhumanity—long before the installation of the gas chambers.

Even a book of that length cannot treat the subject exhaustively and although some gaps are, therefore, understandable, the omission of the "Bernheim case" is rather surprising and regrettable. This was the only case in history where a refugee invoked international authorities against the Third Reich and was victorious in the process. In May 1933 Franz Bernheim, hailing from Gleiwitz, addressed the League of Nations Council from exile in Berlin, he took an early interest in Jewish affairs and played his part in Zionist activities, having joined the K.J.V.

In this country Herbert continued his constructive work. He is past chairman of Hampstead Zion House where he served during a somewhat turbulent period, and looking back, one can appreciate how well he managed to combine a forward-looking policy with a nearly fanatic attention to detail.

For several terms Herbert Hirsch has been chairman of the Theodor Herzl Society. It is due to a circle of friends who worked in close co-operation with him that the usual Lecture Course, run in biennial conjunction with the University of London (Extra-Mural Dept.) is up to the present day considered to be the intellectual vanguard of the Zionist Organisuation in Great Britain. At present Herbert M. Hirsch is co-chairman of the T.H.S. and—as during the past three years—he is the convener of their 1978 lectures.

CENTENARY OF BENNO ELKAN

On December 2, 1877, Benno Elkan, one of the most prominent sculptors of his time, was born in Dortmund. His numerous works in Germany include portrait sculptures of many well-known personalities. He also created several monuments in memory of the victims of the First World War. Some of them were destroyed by the Nazis, however the monument in Frankfurt, which was removed under their régime, was re-erected in 1946 with the help of the American occupation forces. Elkan settled in England shortly after 1933. His works in this country include his bronze candelabrum with motifs of the Old and New Testaments at Westminster Abbey, and the impressive menorah which, with the help of a committee under the chairmanship of the first Lord Samuel, was donated to the Knesset in Jerusalem. In memory of the victims of the Holocaust, he created a memorial which found its fitting place at the Jewish Liberal Cemetery in London. Benno Elkan was awarded an O.B.E. in 1957, on the occasion of his 80th birthday. He died at the age of 82 in 1960.

-H.N.F.-

EXHIBITION BY REFUGEE ARTIST

Berlin-born businessman Henry Mathews exhibited a number of gouaches and collages, based on musical themes and on Shakespeare plays, at the Stanmore Recorderie. He studied art in Berlin, came to this country in 1938 and served in the Army during the war when he contributed to the soldiers' paper, "Blighty". After a successful business career, he now devotes himself to art and social work. He is treasurer of the Leo Baeck Lodge of B'nai Britah.

Herbert M. Hirsch 80

On January 11, our friend Mr. Herbert M. Hirsch will celebrate his 80th birthday. For many years he has been an interested member of the AJR Board and a personal friend of many in our midst. We therefore cordially associate ourselves with the congratulatory message we received from one of his close fellow-workers.

H.N.F. writes: Herbert M. Hirsch can look back on a life of four-score years. Born in Berlin, he took an early interest in Jewish affairs and played his part in Zionist activities, having joined the K.J.V.
C. C. Aronsfeld

IN THE LAND OF THE INCAS

Early German Jews in Peru

One of the first English poems I knew, and one I long seemed to enjoy more than many others, was J. Turner’s “Romance”.

When I was but 13 or so
I went into a golden land:
Chimbarazo, Cotopaxi
Took me by the hand.
The houses, people, traffic seemed
Thin fading dreams by day:
Chimbarazo, Cotopaxi
They have stolen my soul away.

I often wondered why these lines kept bobbing up in my mind until I realised that I myself—though then rather older than 13 or so—was sometimes straying into a golden land, not even too far away from Chimbarazo, Cotopaxi, a land I had heard about in my childhood because members of the family had emigrated there from our little place in Posen—to, well, yes, Peru, the land of the Incas, on the west coast of South America, which to me seemed as legendary as perhaps the other side of the moon which, come to think of it, seemed nearer and more familiar.

In the year of the age of 16, Gustav Badt, a step-brother of my grandmother’s, set off to Lima where he joined a six years older brother Michaelis. How they came to choose that far-off city, I never knew. Tradition has it that news was received from an enterprising and successful railway constructor of U.S.A. German (Jewish?) extraction who told the folks in Posen about the great opportunities available in Peru. Some no doubt pricked up their ears; some also were attracted by visions of a golden land, the stories current about the gold mines of Hanavaleica.

All I know for certain is that my forebears were not then the only Jews to venture overseas. There were scores, in fact so many that as early as 1854 the Allgemeine Zeitung des Judenthums reported from Bremen “not an emigration but a veritable migration of the peoples” (Volkerwanderung). Southern Germany and from Posen especially, and not all were moving for material reasons. The Jewish paper wistfully remarked: “We cannot move other people to see them go. Unfair discrimination, humiliation, and the denial of solemnly granted civil rights can be given no better answer than—emigration”.

Immigrants from Posen

Among the forty-odd thousand Jews who left Posen between 1850 and 1870, a small number settled in Peru. They did not forget the people they left behind; when news was received (in 1873) that the synagogue in Ostrów was damaged, the Lima Landa-leute promptly collected 130 Thalers to cover the repairs. As a result of the Franco-Prussian war, a handful of fellow-Jews arrived from Alsace-Lorraine. By 1872 there were upwards of 20 families plus 30-40 eligible young men; actually there were a good many more, but they frequently intermarried and so disappeared from Jewish life. Today hardly a trace of them is left; their descendants occasionally emerge as faithful Christians, e.g. Ambassador Berkmyer, a grandson of Berko Meyer (from Posen).

Though Peru at that time, like other South American republics, enjoyed political liberty from the point of political licence, in religious matters the Roman Catholic Church made sure there were no gods beside her. Any public worship other than Roman Catholic, was forbidden, so when the immigrants from Germany founded in 1870 the first Peruvian Jewish congregation, the Sociedad de Beneficencia Israelita, the first of its kind in Latin America, it was entitled “Protestant Church”. The spiritual head was Moises Moses, from Inowraslav, and the lay leaders were J. Herzberg (President), Michael Badt (Vice-President), A. Godlinsky (Secretary) and F. Lowy (Treasurer). They built a synagogue in 1874, and the earliest grave in a Lima Jewish cemetery is that of Minna Rosenberg, aged 42, born in Bromberg in 1832.

By profession most of the immigrants were businessmen, especially wool and cotton traders, jewellers, exporters and importers, also, heading for Hanavaleica, geologists and mining engineers. The brothers Sigismund and Eduard Jacoby, while acting as Ruthchild’s agents, were the first to open a foreign exchange in Lima and Paul Abeer, legal advisor to the Sociedad, established the Commercial Bank of Peru. Though it was some time before Jews were able to acquire Peruvian nationality, the Government never failed to demonstrate its good will towards aliens and citizens alike.

Gustav Badt seems to have been a lucky man in business but apparently only for the purpose of making sufficient money to devote himself to his true interest which was farming. He bought two estates, near (now inside) Lima, which he developed by way of agricul-
NEWS FROM GERMANY

MORE NAZI REVIVALS

Manfred Roeder, the leader of the extreme right-wing Deutsche Bürgerinitiative was fined 250 for attempting to place a wreath in memory of the leading Nazi war criminals and resisting police at the court building where the trial was held. In Bremen, police arrested a group of eleven men and boys in SS type uniforms who tried to march through the city centre singing Nazi songs and carrying swastika flags. Members of the public had complained to the police about them.

In Frankfurt, the police seized 2,500 swastika stickers, 500 swastika posters and 2,000 Nazi pamphlets at the home of a 48-year-old metal worker who is a self-confessed Nazi. Similar material was found at his home some time ago.

NAZI TOYS FOR SALE

In Altenkirchen near Bonn, a pedlar who called himself the "initiator of flea-markets" was fined 250 for attempting to place a wreath in memory of two camp inmates. He was fined for attempting to place a wreath in memory of the leading Nazi war criminals and resisting police at the court building where the trial was held. In Bremen, police arrested a group of eleven men and boys in SS type uniforms who tried to march through the city centre singing Nazi songs and carrying swastika flags. Members of the public had complained to the police about them.

In Frankfurt, the police seized 2,500 swastika stickers, 500 swastika posters and 2,000 Nazi pamphlets at the home of a 48-year-old metal worker who is a self-confessed Nazi. Similar material was found at his home some time ago.

PROTESTS AGAINST SS CULT

A number of trade unions and anti-Nazi organisations have protested against the recent attempts to glorify and whitewash the SS and its leaders. In the exclusion of members of the Former SS from remembrance services for the Dead of the SS, the Fromm family have pointed out that apart from the book about the SS which has recently appeared in an English translation, they are the only ones who have concentrated on the subject of the SS in recent years.

In return, the Fromms have written to the family asking for permission to use the information in their book. The Fromms have also written to the governor of the Federal Republic, who should now have received the book. It is also unfortunately true that many people who bought the book have not been able to read it in detail.

INCITEMENT TO RACIAL HATRED

The VNN, the organisation of Nazi victims in Germany, have appealed to the courts to open an investigation against unknown people who sent out a pamphlet "Juden Song", to a number of addresses in Germany. The pamphlet contains various racist phrases and includes a leaflet which describes the uniform and arm of the SS and contains an article "Graffiti to the Waffen SS, which concludes with a toast to the SS to be drunk in vodka.

THEODOR HERZL SOCIETY

In conjunction with the University of London announces its Lecture Course, Spring 1978

JEWISH MESSIANIC MOVEMENTS

at Hampstead Zion House

57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3

The opening lecture will be given by RABBI DR. LOUIS JACOBS on Tuesday, January 17, at 8 for 8.15 p.m.

"INTRODUCTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MESSIANIC IDEA"

Six further lectures will be given on January 31, February 14, etc., by various departmental lecturers. A discussion and refreshments will follow each lecture. Details of the syllabus are available from Mrs. E. Stephany, and Mrs. P. Thau. Further lectures will be given on February 28, March 14, etc., by various departmental lecturers. A discussion and refreshments will follow each lecture. Details of the syllabus are available from Mrs. E. Stephany, and Mrs. P. Thau.

ERLEICHTERUNGEN FUER LEBENSBESEICHUNGEN

Wie wir von der Deutschen Botschaft erfahren, sind f屏障 die Beibehaltung von Lebensbesicherungen folgende Erleichterungen eingefuhrt worden:


2. Bei anderen laufenden Zahlungen, z.B. auf Grund des Bundesentscheidungsgesetzes, kann die Beglaubigung unter Vorlegung des Reisepasses ebenfalls durch die Polizei erfolgen. In diesen Faellen muss aber die beglaubigte Bescheinigung an die Deutsche Botschaft gesandt werden, jedoch ist es, im Gegensatz zur bisherigen Praxis, nicht mehr erforderlich, auch den Reisepass beizufuegen.

TAX EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN GERMAN BENEFITS

Clarification with regard to East Berlin

We wish to clarify that the 100% exemption from U.K. tax of certain German Social Insurance pensions paid to Nazi victims (referred to in the 1974 Finance Act, 1974) will be extended to persons formerly employed in East Berlin. Their pensions are treated in the same way as they are treated to persons who have moved from East to West Berlin and continue to qualify for the 50% exemption provided by Section 22 (2), Finance Act, 1974.—F.E.F.
THE ISRAELI SCENE

ARABIC AS FIRST FOREIGN LANGUAGE?

The Israeli Ministry of Education is considering a proposal to replace English by Arabic as the first foreign language in Israeli schools. At the moment, it is not a compulsory subject, but most schools have now included it in the curriculum in the fourth year, together with English.

A BRITISH NON-JEW'S GIFT

An anonymous non-Jewish woman who is a friend of a member of the Brighton and Hove New Synagogue in London, gave £500 to the local Branch of the Friends of Israel War Disabled. She gave the money to the synagogue's rabbi, explaining that she did not need it as God had looked after her in the past and she felt sure he would continue to do so. The money will be used for a new branch of the Halifa Beth Halochem in the name of the Brighton and Hove Synagogue.

BIRMINGHAM MAYOR IN ISRAEL

At the invitation of the Mayors of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, Mrs. Freda Cocks, paid an official visit to Israel, the first by a Lord Mayor of Birmingham. She presented presents to the hosts, made in Birmingham, to both her hosts. She told them that she was greatly impressed by the lack of commercialisation in Jerusalem and promised a Birmingham Garden to be laid out in the Jerusalem Gardens National Park. She also said the tremendous work involved in improving the poor quarters set an example for the world.

SIEFF ASKS FOR NON-STOP FLIGHT

On a British Airways flight to Tel Aviv, Sir Marcus Sieff, chairman of Marks & Spencer, asked the captain of the airliner to touch down in Athens, but to fly straight to Ben-Gurion airport, as Athens airport has a poor reputation for security and terrorists might attack the plane. At Heathrow, Sir Marcus had learned that because of a caterers' strike in London, the airliner would land in Athens to pick up food supplies.

CHARTER FLIGHTS TO ISRAEL

After the publication in our previous issue (p. 14), which was based on reliable information, certain difficulties in the implementation of the scheme arose. We now learn that the position has changed again and that Israel will permit charter holiday flights. The dates at which the scheme will be put into effect vary among the tourist operating companies concerned.

NEW CHIEF FOR EL Al

The former Israeli Air Force Commander, Mr. Mordecai Hod, 31, has been appointed managing director of Israel's national air-line El Al. Hod, who is related by marriage to El Al and the cargo-airline CAL, which Mr. Hod set up last year in conjunction with a cultural exporter in fierce competition with El Al. Before CAL was founded, exporters had been charged about £250 a ton in freight. CAL managed to reduce this to £195 per ton.

CLASSIFIED

The charge in these columns is 50p for five words plus 20p for advertisements under a Box No.

Miscellaneous


REVOLV MANICURIST / PEDICURIST. Will visit your home. 01-449 2918.

BOOKS WANTED.—Peter Alten­burger of Hospital Book Society, 10 Wiltons Court, 29 Shoot-up hill, London, N.W.2. With deep regret we announce the death on November 21 of our nearest and dearest relative.—Lore, Ronald and Edwin Lucas, 22 Sandilands Avenue, Thornliebanks, Glasgow, G46 TBS.

MEYER.—Mrs. Hannah Meyer, née Goldschmidt, of Great Cottage, Doddington, Kent, died peacefully on November 21.

Situation Vacant

WE WOULD LIKE to hear from more ladies who would be willing to shop and cook for an elderly person in their neighbourhood on a temporary or regular basis. Current rate of pay £1-25 per hour. We also need ladies who would be prepared to stay longer or shorter periods. No nursing duties. Rate of pay between £3 and £4 per week. Address: Employment, for appointment.

LADY, aged 46 years, wishes to meet a nice, reliable Jew, sociable and active, not retired, with view to marriage.—Box 700.

LADY IN HER 60s, independent, with nice home, would like to meet a widowed, sympathetic lady of same age for friendship and holidays.—Box 698.

LADY, 25 years old, tall and good-looking, wishes to meet a widowed, attractive, looking for a suitable gentleman friend. Box 703.

LIVELY, PROFESSIONALLY ACTIVE WIDOW with wide cultural interests wishes to meet man who is interested in travel. Preferably North London. Age range 55-69. Box 794.

INFORMATION REQUIRED

Personal Enquiries

Pick. — Would any member who knows the present address of Dr. Walter Pick (formerly lawyer in Berlin), last known address 30 Ashford Court, London, N.W.6. 01-497 6184. Address: Pick. — Would any member who knows the present address of Dr. Walter Pick (formerly lawyer in Berlin), last known address 30 Ashford Court. — Box 703.

Ajr Enquiries

Kann.—M. Rudolf F. Kann. Last known address 91 Ashford Court. — Box 703.

KELSON. — Mrs. E. Kelson. Last known address 91 Ashford Court. — Box 703.

Mr. HERBERT M. HIRSCH

The members of the Executive of the Theedor Herzl Society, London, convey their heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of his 80th birthday, wishing him happiness and good health for many years to come!

Dr. F. E. Falk, Dr. H. N. Feld, Mrs. M. Kristeller, Mrs. B. Lewin, Dr. L. Nelken, Mrs. M. Pickardt, Dr. W. Schindler, Mrs. P. Speyer, Mr. G. H. Trenter.

FAMILY EVENTS

Entries in the column Family Events are free of charge; any queries should be directed elsewhere.

Deaths

Bobach.—Dr. I. Bobach. Adolphe Bobach passed away peacefully in hospital on December 9, in his 84th year. Beloved husband of Maria, father of Eva and Steven.

Bobach.—Dr. R. Bobach, of 97 Park Avenue North, London, N.W.10.

Francken.—Mrs. Dora Francken, née Heymann, of 10 Belsize Park, London, N.W.3, formerly Aschen and Dortmung, died on November 12, aged 94. Beloved mother of Margaret Lid, grandmother of Barbara, John and Deanna, great-grandmother of James and Julia.

Gossels.—Mr. K. Gossels, belovved husband, father, grandfather, brother-in-law and uncle, passed away on November 20, 1977.

Kann.—Mr. Rudolf F. Kann. Last known address 91 Ashford Court.

Koeln.—Mrs. L. Koeln, mother of Paul Koeln, née Goldschmidt, of Great Cottage, Doddington, Kent, died peacefully on November 21.

Lery, founders of 10 Wiltons Court, 29 Shoot-up hill, London, N.W.2. With deep regret we announce the death on November 21 of our nearest and dearest relative.—Lore, Ronald and Edwin Lucas, 22 Southlea Avenue, Thornliebanks, Glasgow, G46 TBS.

Meyer.—Mrs. Hannah Meyer, née Goldschmidt, of Great Cottage, Doddington, Kent, died peacefully on November 21.


Pozn.—Mr. Hans Simon, of 23 Sandilands Avenue, Withington, Manchester 20 (formerly Berlin), passed away peacefully on February 21, 1977. Deeply mourned by his wife and daughters.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

In order to ensure that you receive your copy of "AJR Information," please inform us immediately of any change of address.

Personal

I AM LOOKING FOR A LADY, about 65 to 73 years of age, who is as lonely as I am. I am a widowed retired professional, with independent means. Kindly let me have a few lines, with your telephone number.—Box 702.
OBITUARY

GOTTFRIED MOLLER

The founder of Chevrat Bikur Cholim— the Friends of the Sick Society—Mr. Gottfried Moller, has died in Golders Green, aged 78. He had been living in Hamburg before coming to this country with his family in the late thirties. From the start, much of his time was devoted to the religious and social needs of the Jewish communities in Hendon and Golders Green. After his wife, who died a few weeks ago, he founded the Society in 1947, having enlisted the help of a number of rabbis and community leaders. His yearly docs raised £20,000. Many of those he helped were former refugees; they will remember him with gratitude.

DR. JACOB ROBINSON

Dr. Jacob Robinson, who died in New York at the age of 88, was one of the foremost historians of Jewish suffering under the Nazis. Born in Lithuania, where he was for several years a member of Parliament and, later, adviser to the Foreign Office, he emigrated to the United States when the Soviet Union annexed Lithuania in 1940. In 1947 he became an adviser to the Jewish Agency on international affairs. In 1952, he joined the Israeli delegation to the United Nations, and in 1957 became head of the research branch of the Claims Conference.

ERNST JOHANNSEN

Ernst Johannsen, who died in Hamburg at the age of 79, was a popular author, some of whose books were filmed by Pabst after the First World War. Together with his Jewish wife and his three children he lived in London before and during the Second World War. A man of much practical knowledge and skill, he made a living as a maintenance engineer in a factory, and also ran a pottery. As an expert in the field of Jewish history, he did the magnum opus, the biography of the philologist Jakob Bernays, who died only a few weeks ago, he founded the British section of the Dichterarchiv of Jean Paul. From 1933 onwards he worked on a book about the problem of the jews in Germany during the pre-war years under the Nazi regime. He also published a collection of Jewish autobiographies in the Schocken book series.

Together with his wife, he came to this country in May, 1939. During the war, he worked at the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade in connection with confidential war documents. After the war he was first a solicitor, but the completion of his studies, a Reader at the Ministry of Interior until 1943, and also lectured at the Vienna University. In 1948 he became consultant to the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade in connection with confidential war documents.

A prolific writer, his magnum opus was the biography of the philosopher Jakob Bernays, a work which not only conveys knowledge about the life of this outstanding and solitary writer, but also recreates the atmosphere of his time. "AJR Information" had the great privilege of benefiting from his knowledge, and he was a member of Parliament and, later, adviser to the Foreign Office, he emigrated to the United States when the Soviet Union annexed Lithuania in 1940. In 1947 he became an adviser to the Jewish Agency on international affairs. In 1952, he joined the Israeli delegation to the United Nations, and in 1957 became head of the research branch of the Claims Conference.

HANS FELD

Fritz Eisner

Since 50 years we are with the Familie Eisner verbunden. Es war eine Freundschaft, die weber die Zeit ihres Bestehens wuchs und sich vertiefte. Wir haben sie gemeinsam mitgemacht. Emigration, die Probleme wahrend des Krieges, Ferien im Winter in den Bergen der Schweiz, in Cannes, in der Schweiz. Wir sahen unsere Kinder heranwachsen und wir nahmen Anteil an unseren Enkelkindern. In allen Phasen war Fritz Eisner in demselben Geschlecht. Entsprechend der Familientradition, nahm er seinen Platz ein in der alten, hochgeschätzten Firma von Eisner & Eisner in Berlin, ein Unternehmen mit einer Geschichte, die sich uben ein Jahrhundert erstreckte.

Dr. Hans Bach, the writer and literary historian, died on December 5 in his 76th year. Born in Stuttgart, he spent his formative years in the German-Jewish youth movement, "Kameraden", and was throughout his life actively associated with Jewish research. At the same time, he was, after the completion of his studies, a Reader at the Ministry of Interior until 1943, and also lectured at the Vienna University. In 1948 he became consultant to the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade in connection with confidential war documents. After the war he was first a solicitor, but the completion of his studies, a Reader at the Ministry of Interior until 1943, and also lectured at the Vienna University. In 1948 he became consultant to the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade in connection with confidential war documents.
A Jewish Exhibition in Vienna. Under the heading "The Jews of Vienna during the Middle Ages", an exhibition took place at Vienna City Hall (Rathaus); the exhibits emphasized the value of Jewish participation in the development of the city between the 12th and 15th centuries.

In a play at Munich's "Kleine Freiheit" Curt Schell played eight different parts; it proved a minor theatrical event, and the whole family (including brother Maximilian and sister Maria) attended the premiere.

Theatre and Culture

THEATER AND CULTURE

A Jewish Exhibition in Vienna. Under the heading "The Jews of Vienna during the Middle Ages", an exhibition took place at Vienna City Hall (Rathaus); the exhibits emphasized the value of Jewish participation in the development of the city between the 12th and 15th centuries.

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Tit-Bits. Rudolf Platke, 73, ready to resume acting after a serious disc operation; "Sweet Charity", the popular musical, has reached the Residenztheater in Munich; Dale Wassermann's "One flew over the Cuckoo's Nest" to have its Austrian premiere at the Kammer­spiele, Linz.

Birthday. Valerie von Martens, Liezen­born actress of many parts, now retired, is 73. She was married to the late Curt Götz, author and actor, and is best remembered for co­starring with him in many of his comedy successes ("Ingeborg", Hokuspokus", "Das Schauplatz", Zurich.

THEODOR HERZL SOCIETY LECTURES

As readers will have seen from the advertisement in this issue, this year's series of lectures of the Theodor Herzl Society in conjunction with the University of London will be centered around the subject "Jewish Messianic Movements". There will be altogether seven lectures, held every second Tuesday from January 17 onwards at Hampstead Zion House, 37 Elton Avenue, N.W.3. The series will be opened by Rabbi Louis Jacobs, and the speakers at the further lectures are the scholars and authors Markham J. Geller, Barnet Littin­neff, Rabbi David Gold­stein and Dr. Robert Wistrich. It is hoped that the members and their friends will avail themselves of this opportunity of listen­ning to expert speakers on a highly interesting subject.

DR. SALZBERGER MEMORIAL LECTURE

On December 4, the first Rabbi Dr. Georg Salzberger Memorial Lecture was given at the Belzise Square Synagogue. The speaker was Rabbi Dr. Albert H. Friedlander whose subject was "Frankfurt, the Lehrhaus and Jewish Education". One could not have wished for a more fitting theme in memory of Dr. Salz­berger, who played a leading part in the foundation and work of this unique venture with its new approach to Jewish adult educa­tion. Equally, Dr. Friedlander was particularly qualified for the advisory post, being of German-Jewish origin, he could interpret the ideas and characterise the personalities of those in charge of the Lehrhaus. In his vote of thanks, Rabbi Kokotak paid tribute to the memory of his predecessor, Dr. Salz­berger, and stressed that it would always be the task of the synagouge to blend the awareness of the values of our German-Jewish past with an open mind for the needs of the future.

TWO JUDGES REMEMBERED

A reading room in the Hebrew University's law faculty has been dedicated in memory of Sir Seymour Kaminsky and Lord Cohen of Walmer. Both were eminent judges in the British appeal courts. The dedicatory plaque was unveiled by Lady Kaminsky, president of the Women Friends of the Hebrew University in Britain, and the Hon. Lionel Cohen, Lord Cohen's son.

THE GUETERSLOH JEWS

The town council of the Westfalian town of Gütersloh has sponsored the publication of a book "Jews and Jewish Community in Gütersloh 1917-1948", written by the Israeli, Yehuda Barlev, who hails from Gütersloh, to commemorate his parents Salomon and Klara Herzberg, Gütersloh had 80 Jewish inhabit­ants in 1924, of whom 62 died in 1938. 26 of them were deported, the others man­aged to emigrate. The book contains a wealth of interesting material, making use of many local archives including that of Fürst zu Bentheim-Tecklenburg in Rheda. There are a few omissions: It would, inter alia, have been interesting to have heard more about the popular teacher, Marcus Gottlieb, who was active in 1904/5 before going to Offenbach as Kantor and later emigrating to London where he died in 1960.

E.G.L.