Margot Pottlitzer

GERMAN JEWISH HISTORY BEFORE THE HOLOCAUST

XXVth YEAR BOOK OF THE LEO BAECK INSTITUTE

The 1980 Year Book of the Leo Baeck Institute is the twenty-fifth to appear, and what a splendid achievement it is! It has greatly changed in all its aspects since that first venture in 1956 when— as Arnold Pauk reminds us in his Preface— Martin Buber predicted that there would not be a second one. When the Leo Baeck Institute was founded in that year, it set itself the task of preserving the history of German Jewry which had ended with the Nazis coming to power. At the time it did indeed appear to be a limited task, relying on the literate and articulate survivors of that pre-Nazi era "to present and analyse..." while the many manifestations of German Jewry and therefore seemingly destined to end with the eventual disappearance of such survivors.

There are two main causes for the fact that now, in its 25th edition, the Year Book— only one of the Institute's many publications— must be considered one of the best ever, and that there is every reason to assume that it will be followed by many more: For almost twenty years, Robert Welsch's splendid editorship ensured the attainment of the original aim, and in recent years the unforeseen interest taken in the history of German Jewry by young historians in Germany, in the Anglo-Saxon countries and in Israel has brought about an equally unforeseen development. As Einar Schonert shows in his introductory survey of the past twenty-five years, the average age of the 22 contributors to the 1956 volume was 60, and there were six academics among them. By 1978, the average age had fallen to 48, and there were 13 academics amongst the 18 contributors. Only four of the authors in the present volume left Germany as adults, six others came to the United States as children and were educated there, and another seven were born in the US, in Israel or in Britain. For all of them, German Jewish history now is a subject to be studied from source material.

Arnold Pauk who has been responsible for the editorship of the Year Book for several years, though initially as assistant to Robert Welsch, is to be congratulated on ensuring its continued existence by gradually transforming it into a repository of historical scholarship, which, from year to year, is eagerly awaited by researchers and students all over the world.

The previous, twenty-fourth, Year Book outlined the changing methods of historical research and stressed the need for studying the history of European Jewry against the background of the general history of the various countries of residence. In the present volume which has as its general theme "From the Wilhelminian Era to the Third Reich", this principle has been applied. Present-day historians have of course been greatly helped by technical progress: microfiling and ease of travel have given them access to almost unlimited amounts of source material. Furthermore, the New York Leo Baeck Institute, the centre of the Institute's scholarly activities, has been widely acclaimed by historians. It has for some years been involved in the Annual Meeting of the American Historical Society, and an entire chapter of the Year Book records the contents of such a meeting in 1978 on "Religion and Secularisation in German Society during the 19th and 20th centuries", whilst another chapter is devoted to the tributes paid to Martin Buber at a New York symposium to mark the centenary of his birth. There was no room, however, to publish the proceedings of the 1979 Oxford conference on "Revolution and Evolution in German Jewish History, 1848 in Historical Perspective". This will be published separately as the first English-language volume of the Schriftenreihe of the Leo Baeck Institute.

Emancipation and Assimilation

Altogether, Year Book XXV is a feast for historians, but it has also much to offer to the general reader, anxious to understand a period of history in which he took part. Its riches can only be hinted at in the framework of this short review: it throws new light on the Jewish policies of the Prussian Academic Establishment, on the controversial questions of emancipation and assimilation, on the even more controversial Jewish Right Wing Movement in the Weimar Republic "Naumann-Verband", on Liberalism, Social Democracy and their attitudes towards Jewish rights, and on the Rebell of Racial Thought.

A whole chapter, to my mind the culmination of the entire discussion, is taken up by Professor Herbert A. Strauss' investigation of "Jewish Emigration from Germany—Nazi Policies and Jewish Responses". The present article is only the first part of what promises to be the definitive study of the subject. For many years, Professor Strauss has concentrated on the study of emigration in all its aspects. He is the joint editor of the recently published "Biographische Handbuch der deutschen deutschsprachigen Emigration nach 1933", which will be reviewed in a future issue of AJR Information and which tries to present a permanent record of Jewish refugee individuals in all walks of life all over the world.

The present essay, "Nazi Politics and Jewish Responses", is only part of the complete review of the emigration issue; it will be followed by at least one other in next year's Year Book. The author, born in 1918, did not leave Germany until after the outbreak of war. He was therefore still a witness to the events to which he subsequently applied all the requirements of modern historiography, and this gives additional impact to his writing. He, too, sees his subject as a special instance of a general trend—migration as the movement of a minority towards and away from the majority—and shows the involvement of Jews in earlier emigrations during the past 200 years. He also follows the dialectics of Jew-hatred long before the Nazis came to power, and states that the fore-runner of Nazism, the wilkische Bewegung, called for all German Jews to be put under Fremdenrecht as early as 1873. In a number of statistics, relying on pre-war and post-war sources, he gives an insight of the changing methods of historical research and puts forward a lot of other information in its proper context.

He says for instance that in 1933 nearly 50 per cent of all German Jews lived in the six large cities of Berlin, Frankfurt, Breslau, Hamburg, Cologne, and Leipzig and that the over 26,000 Jews who lived in Frankfurt, constituted 4.7 per cent of the city's population, whereas the 160,000 Berlin Jews only amounted to 3.8 per cent. Another interesting item, chosen at random among many equally interesting ones, is that by 1937, 200 of the Jews in Berlin were estimated to exist, whilst 63 per cent of the Jews still in Germany were by then concentrated in seven major Grossgemeinden. Between 270,000 and 300,000 German Jews are estimated to have left the country to find refuge abroad, and some 30,000 of them were probably deported and killed when the Nazis occupied their countries of refuge. The author describes the fluctuations of Nazi persecution and their influence on the pattern of emigration, the economic short-term and long-term consequences of persecution, in fact he is enabled by his own unique position to describe all these developments both from the inside and from the outside.

Jews in Sport

Another equally fascinating article was written by our friend Paul Yogi Mayer who on his part uses his lifelong involvement with the Jewish Youth and Sports Movement to write on "Equality-Equality: Jews and Sport in Germany". He finds that the deepest desire of German Jews of all persuasions was to prove that they were gleichwertig—as good as the others, and that early Zionists like Nordau had dreamt of Muskeljudentum—muscular Judaism— to produce that proof. Mayer's well-illustrated essay deals with the role played by individual Jewish sportsmen and women within the modern German sports movement and the collective efforts and achievements of Jewish organisations since their beginnings in Wilhelminian Germany. He mentions that Jews excelled in middle class sports, in baseball, optics and fencing, and surprisingly enough flying (200 Jews served in the German Air Force in World War I, and some 50 of them were killed in action). Mayer was an all his life. In his first term at Berlin University, he joined the Berlin Sports Club which had many Jewish members, and as late as October 1934, he was invited by Reichsleiter Tischhammer...
Osten to report for training at a Führerschule in the Heimata. He felt they would accept in order to prove by their best performances that they were equal to other soldiers, but they were equally determined not to participate in the war. "The irony," he added, "is that I was born in Berlin." He discussed the Jewish successes at the Games and referred to a number of Jewish sportsmen and women who after emigration gained honours for their new countries in international contests. He concludes that the greatest contribution made by German Jews to sport and physical education was that of Kurt Hahn and Ludwig Guttmann: Kurt Hahn who introduced the principle "Compete with yourself and not with others" into the various schools he founded, Gordonstoun, Atlantic College and the Outward Bound Movement, a group of residential adventure schools in England and Wales, now internationally acclaimed, and Ludwig Guttmann, the founder of Stoke Mandeville Hospital for Paraplegics who also started the International Paralympic Games.

It would be tempting to quote from other essays in the Year Book, such as for instance the hitherto unpublished "Analysis of Berlin Jewry's Spiritual Condition in the Early Nineteenth Century," introduced by Michael A. Meyer under the heading "The Orthodox and the Enlightened," but this is impossible.

Authors and editor can be proud to have produced a study of one particular segment of Jewish history which will remain required reading for all serious students of the period for many years to come. Special praise is also due to the new team of bibliographers Irmgard Foerg and Annette Pringle who have combined the splended work on the history of Hamburg and New York for Bertha Cohn. The jubilee volume has been presented as a tribute to Robert Weltsch. He will be proud of it.

"JEWISH" ARCHBISHOP FOR PARIS

The newly ordained Catholic Archbishop of Paris is Jewish by origin and converted to Christianity as a secret evicoue to Orleans during the German occupation of France, in 1940, when he was 19. He is known as Jean-Marie Lustiger, his identification papers still bear his given name of Aaron, but his parents who were Rumanian Jews who had settled in any Jewish education and he was not bar mitzvah. His parents were Jewish immigrants from Poland and he was born in Montmartre. His mother was deported to Auschwitz and killed there in 1943. His father survived the war and still works in Le Sentier, the pre-war heart of the Jewish quarter in Montmartre. His mother was deported to Auschwitz and killed there in 1943. His father survived the war and still works in Le Sentier, the pre-war heart of the Jewish quarter in Montmartre. His mother was deported to Auschwitz and killed there in 1943. His father survived the war and still works in Le Sentier, the pre-war heart of the Jewish quarter in Montmartre.

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UN CONTRIBUTES TO ANTI-SEMITISM CHARGE

Israel's UN representative, Professor Yehuda Blum told a London audience that he firmly believed that the United Nations had "largely contributed to the creation of a climate in which antisemitic attacks worldwide have again become possible." He cited, among others, recent utterances of the Nazi leader, Leopold on their Jewish origin and converting to Christianity as a secret evicoue to Orleans during the German occupation of France, in 1940, when he was 19. He is known as Jean-Marie Lustiger, his identification papers still bear his given name of Aaron, but his parents who were Rumanian Jews who had settled in any Jewish education and he was not bar mitzvah. His parents were Jewish immigrants from Poland and he was born in Montmartre. His mother was deported to Auschwitz and killed there in 1943. His father survived the war and still works in Le Sentier, the pre-war heart of the Jewish quarter in Montmartre. His mother was deported to Auschwitz and killed there in 1943. His father survived the war and still works in Le Sentier, the pre-war heart of the Jewish quarter in Montmartre. His mother was deported to Auschwitz and killed there in 1943. His father survived the war and still works in Le Sentier, the pre-war heart of the Jewish quarter in Montmartre.

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AD VOCEM: GERMAN EXILE PRESS

"Vansittartism", which are mentioned in detail in Walter's "Ziukunft", published in Paris between 1938 and 1940, was "hardly known to the politically interested refugee". It was not alone in knowing it was "only to save one's life, and Walter is far from nourishing such ideas.

From my own experience I must contradict Hellendall's assertion that Willi Münzenberg's "Zukunft", published in Paris between 1938 and 1940, was "hardly known to the politically interested refugees". I was not alone in knowing it was "only to save one's life, and Walter is far from nourishing such ideas.

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Perhaps the most interesting discovery he made is the periodical "Orient", published by German Zionists in Hamburg in 1941-42 which tried to combine a basic acceptance of Zionism with a cosmopolitan outlook. Unlike Walter's historical value, the last volume. It seems to me, however, that the question of whether one book by Lion Feuchtwanger is more or less important than another is of a matter of opinion without necessarily having a political connotation. I myself was more impressed by Feuchtwanger's historical novels than by his rather abhorrent glorification of the Moscow show trials against Karl Radek.

But I would like, if I may, to draw attention to another book on my subject which I regard as not so far found the publicity it deserves. ("Presse im Exil, Beiträge zur Kommunikationsgeschichte des deutschen Exils 1933-1945", Herausgeber Hanno Hardt, Eike Hilscher, Winfried Feldt of Munich University in the "Neue Zürcher Zeitung" (13 February 1981), and condemned by Dr. Hellendall as "possibly worse" than Walter's last volume. It seems to me, however, that the question of whether one book by Lion Feuchtwanger is more or less important than another is of a matter of opinion without necessarily having a political connotation. I myself was more impressed by Feuchtwanger's historical novels than by his rather abhorrent glorification of the Moscow show trials against Karl Radek.

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HOME OFFICE TO STUDY RACIALIST ACTIVITY

The Home Secretary, Mr. William Whitelaw, MF, has ordered his department to make an urgent investigation of the activities of racialist organisations in Britain. This action was taken at a meeting of the Joint Committee against Racialism, which the Jewish community is represented by the AJR, held on Tuesday afternoon to consider the recommendations of a report made by the AJR. The report, which was prepared by the AJR's Advisory Committee, covered the activities of racialist organisations in Britain and included a survey of the activities of organisations in other countries of residence; notwithstanding the neo-Nazi trends, their position could, on the whole, be regarded as balanced. A detailed analysis about the activities of racialist organisations in Britain was included in the report.

IRVING REFUTED

The historian David Irving who has claimed that Hitler neither ordered nor knew about the extermination of Jews was invited to give a talk to the Birmingham University debating society. 400 students had appeared at the meeting, but some 300 of them members of the audience who had wanted to reply to Mr. Irving, who had chosen to talk on the Holocaust and produced overwhelming evidence of Hitler's knowledge of the extermination of the Jews.

STUDENT ZIONISM BACK AT SOAS

After a four-year gap, following the banning of the Jewish Society during the anti-Zionist campaign at British universities, Jewish students at the Scottish and African Studies held an awed in Zionism meeting. A small number of Jewish students joined the audience that had attended a talk on the Jewish community's representation by the Joint Committee against Racialism on which the Jewish community is represented by the AJR, held on Tuesday afternoon to consider the recommendations of a report made by the AJR. The report, which was prepared by the AJR's Advisory Committee, covered the activities of racialist organisations in Britain and included a survey of the activities of organisations in other countries of residence; notwithstanding the neo-Nazi trends, their position could, on the whole, be regarded as balanced. A detailed analysis about the activities of racialist organisations in Britain was included in the report.

IRON ADOPTION LAW PROBLEMS

Practical difficulties affecting the possibility of Jews in Ireland to adopt children have been pointed out by Mr. Simon Wiesenthal, who addressed envelopes enclosed) should be sent from the Middle of April onwards to: The Secretary, AJEX, 5a East Bank, London N16 5RT.

AIR CLINIC

25th Birthday BRING and BUY SALE

A crowd of 192 stormed the stalls. As it was a special occasion, there came not only the locals, but guests from Basildon, Bishop's Stortford, and some others. The programme of the Memorial Meeting also was very comprehensive exhibition of publications. The subject of one evening was "Antisemitism in Eastern Europe and the USSR". Professor Leonard B. Scharpio described the anti-Jewish persecution in the heartland, at the same time, he did not belittle manifestations of non-Zionism, which appeared in the country. The AJR is devoted to this task, to all our devoted helpers, selling joyfully downstairs and serving refreshments upstairs. Our sincere thanks go out to the generous donors of cash and goods. We are happy to be able to enrich our charities here and in Israel.

MARGARET JACOBY

JEWISH BOOK WEEK

This year's Jewish Book Week exceeded a number of particularly interesting functions and a very comprehensive exhibition of publications. The subject of one evening was "Antisemitism Today—A Symposium". Speaking about "Antisemitism in Eastern Europe and the USSR" Professor Leonard B. Scharpio described the anti-Jewish persecution in the heartland, at the same time, he did not belittle manifestations of non-Zionism, which appeared in the country. The AJR is devoted to this task, to all our devoted helpers, selling joyfully downstairs and serving refreshments upstairs. Our sincere thanks go out to the generous donors of cash and goods. We are happy to be able to enrich our charities here and in Israel.

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RETIEMENT OF HERBERT SULZBACH

The official retirement age is nowadays 65. Some cases for a number of years but there will be few who retain their youthful enthusiasm and working capacity until they are 87. Herbert Sulzbach, who served as an official of the German Embassy in London since its inception, is one of these rare exceptions. His retirement will certainly not fully end his contribution to the political power at Belgrave Square, and it will definitely not affect the friendly relationships he has established with people in many walks of life.

Throughout the postwar years, the promotion of understanding between Britain and post-war Germany, and between Germany and Jewry has been the focus of his activities. It manifested itself first, when he was Education Officer at the German Embassy in London. Following his retirement, Mr. Whitelaw stated: "I want to make it absolutely clear that I intend to pursue this investigation vigorously and urgently."

HOLOCAUST VICTIMS COMMEMORATED

Meeting on 10 May

Every year, the major Jewish organisations in London, among them the AJR, hold an annual meeting on Sunday afternoon to commemorate the 6,000,000 victims of the Holocaust. This year's meeting will be held on 10 May, at 3 p.m., at the Prince of Wales Theatre, Leicester Square. The main speaker will be Mr. Simon Wiesenthal, the well-known Director of the Jewish Documentation Centre in Vienna, who, throughout the years, has been most active and effective in tracing and bringing to trial Nazi criminals. He will give an authoritative account of the work accomplished and of the problems still to be solved. His activities, like those of other Jews in the field, are not motivated by feelings of revenge but by a sense of justice. Above all, they are regarded as a moral duty to keep the memory of those who perished alive.

The programme of the Memorial Meeting also includes recitals by the Children's Choir of the Belisle Square Synagogue, one of the flourishing congregations from the former Soviet Union who came to this country as victims of Nazi persecution.

In previous years, we often had to express our disapproval at the fact that comparatively few AJR members were to be seen in the audience. The majority consisted of Nazi victims from Eastern Europe. There were also many British-born Jews, of course, who were more distant relatives, and those students of Russian pogrom victims, who were well aware of the impact of the Holocaust. Yet whereas they mourn the death of too many of their relatives, and more distant relatives, we have lost parents, brothers, sisters and friends. All of us should consider it a sacred obligation to dedicate, together with our former Jews, our thoughts to the memory of their cruel fate.

For reserved seats, orders (with stamped and addressed envelopes enclosed) should be sent from the Middle of April onwards to: The Secretary, AJEX, 5a East Bank, London N16 5RT.

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The AJR, among whose members he has many friends, has often experienced his helpfulness as a link between its officials and the Embassy. We have to thank him for his unreserved solidarity with his "Schicksalsgenossen". May undiminished youthfulness and vigour continue to bless his life for a very long time to come.

W.R.
Million Dollar Reward Offer

The United States Free Wallenberg Committee in Washington has offered a reward of $1,000,000 for information leading to the release of Raoul Wallenberg. The announcement was made by Mrs. Anette Lantos, the Committee’s co-chairman, who with her husband, Representative Thomas Lantos (Democrat, California) was one of the 100,000 Jews saved from the Nazis in Hungary through the efforts of the Swedish diplomat.

BBC Skylock causes Offence

The nationwide screening of the BBC production of ‘The Merchant of Venice’ provoked a storm of protest from anti-Semitic groups in London and the Basle-Briit to the US Public Broadcasting Service because the producers had not “carefully exercised the responsibilities demanded when staging a controversial presentation with an inherent potential for harm,” Actor Warren Mitchell, who is Jewish, played Shylock with a broad Yiddish accent and Jack Gold, who directed, said that he had attempted to “show a Jew not afraid of being a Jew, no sort of Jew” and giving him more modern identifiable Jewish characteristics was a “drastic truth” intended to underline the differences between him and the Gentiles around him. Mr. Justin Finger, the ADL director, said: “There’s no satisfying some Jewish groups other than by peddling Skylock as a Park Avenue doctor manque plus kibbutznik.” In promoting the production in Britain, the BBC’s Radio Times emphasized in a feature article that Mitchell, Gold and Miller were all Jews.

Belgium

Nineteen Gentiles Honored

Nineteen Belgians who saved Jews from deportation by the Nazis during World War II recently received awards from the Israel Ambassador to Belgium, Mr. Itzhak Meri, acting on behalf of Yad Vashem, the Martyrs’ and Heroes’ Remembrance Authority of Jerusalem.

Holland

Claims Office to stay in Jerusalem

Although the Netherlands Government is re-

moving its Embassy from Jerusalem in accordance with the UN Security Council’s call, it will retain an office so that the Dutch social affairs attaché may continue to deal with claims from and payments to Jewish victims of Nazism.

Anti-Boycott Rules Strengthened

Holland’s Justice Minister, Professor J. de Kuitter, has told Parliament that Dutch firms will no longer be permitted to issue statements to Arab states certifying that Dutch employees sent to their countries are not Jews, or to supply information about any worker’s religion or ties with Israel in order to avoid liability to prosecution.

Community’s Survival in Doubt

Fears for the survival of Dutch Jewry have been expressed in a newly-published report by the Dr. Michael Novak, a professor of international law, a Roman Catholic and Democrat, but represen-
ting Republican President Ronald Reagan, made one of the strongest condemnations of Arab-inspired racist and anti-Semitic attacks on Israeli agencies of the United Nations when leading the United States delegation to the UN Commission on Human Rights in Geneva recently. Said Dr. Novak: “I have heard in this chamber attacks upon Zionism in accents of murderous hatred and anti-Semitism not heard since the days of the Nazis. It is as though this chamber has retro-
gressed by 40 years, as though this is not 1981, but 1941.”

Recognize Jerusalem Call

The Swiss government has been presented with a petition signed by 5,645 Jews and Christians calling for the recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel”. Sponsored by the Israel-Switzerland Association it also urged the expulsion from Switzerland of David Barakat, the PLO observer at the European office of the UN, and the closure of the PLO office in Geneva. It also demanded “deep concern at the increasing hostility of the Swiss authorities towards Israel.”

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Canada

What’s Cohen on?

Of the 12 heads of family in the small Jewish community of Prince Albert in Saskatchewan, 10 are Cohen, one a Cohen, and one an apostate. Among the normal problems of forming a minyan, difficulties when any member dies. Palt-bearers have to be imported as Columbus’s Yiddish accent and Jack Gold, who directed, said that he had attempted to “show a Jew not afraid of being a Jew, no sort of Jew” and giving him more modern identifiable Jewish characteristics was a “drastic truth” intended to underline the differences between him and the Gentiles around him. Mr. Justin Finger, the ADL director, said: “There’s no satisfying some Jewish groups other than by peddling Skylock as a Park Avenue doctor manque plus kibbutznik.” In promoting the production in Britain, the BBC’s Radio Times emphasized in a feature article that Mitchell, Gold and Miller were all Jews.

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Italy

Pope and Chief Rabbi Meet

Pope John Paul II invited Chief Rabbi Teoff and leader of Jewish community to meet him when he visited a church near Rome’s ancient Jewish quarter to celebrate mass. The meeting as “historical—from so many points of view” because it has no precedent in the history of the Catholic Church and the Jewish Community.

Death Camp Relic Stolen

Thieves left a note signed “Adolf Hitler Squad” and covered with antisemitic and pro-Nazi slogans when they stole “Hakenholz’s death bludgeon” from the San Saba rice mill, site of the Trieste concentration camp which is now a museum and memorial. The case is being investigated by Italy’s security services. The stealing of the heavy iron club used on thousands of Jewish victims, Italian and Yugoslav partisans, to beat them before their brutal murder in Italy’s only Nazi death camp, is the latest in a series of acts of desecration claimed by the “Nazis squad”.

Refugee Philosopher Honoured

78-year-old Professor Aaron Popper is to receive this year’s Leopold-Lucas-Prize of the Catholic Church and the Jewish Community. He was honored for his work on “Tolerance and intellectual responsibility.” Professor Popper who came to the University of Vienna, was a professor at London University from 1949 until his retirement in 1969. He is a philosopher of world renown.

With acknowledgement to the news service of the Jewish Chronicle.
RECENT PUBLICATIONS

HOFMANNSTHAL'S COLLECTED WORKS

Among the great literary figures of the era ranging from the 1890's to the 1930's, Hugo von Hofmannsthal (1874-1929) occupied a prominent place. The recent publication of a paperback edition of his writings indicates that even today there is considerable interest in his oeuvre, consisting of poems, plays and stories, essays and lectures.*

Every individual reader must decide the aspect of Hofmannsthal's writings which appeal to him, irrespective of their relevance for critics and historians. Some of his poems are still very impressive; among his plays "Everyman" has remained a permanent fixture at the annual Salzburg festival, always attracting a large audience; Richard Strauss' opera, notably "Der Rosenkavalier", owes much to the Hofmannsthal's likeable librettos, while the comedy "Der Schwierige" is still worth seeing, providing the production can convey the ambiance of Austrian nobility that Hofmannsthal created.

Richard Strauss' operas, notably "Der Rosenkavalier", are steeped in many traditions, from the classics and anthologies complete the picture of his personality. The edition of his writings indicates that even today there is considerable interest in his oeuvre, consisting of poems, plays and stories, essays and lectures.


genuinely Catholic. He expressed his awareness of his Jewish roots in a well-known passage of a poem, stating that he could not rid his eyelids of the weariness of completely forgotten people. This cautiously phrased reference to his Jewish ancestry would not provide legitimate grounds for claiming him for Jewry; it would do neither justice to him nor to the people that he characterized significantly but incorrectly as "completely forgotten".

A REMARKABLE FAMILY

Sidney Bloch is the grandson of Isaac S. Bloch, sion of a long line of Krottlingen (Lithuania) rabbis, who accepted the call to become spiritual leader of the Sunderland Jewish community in 1889. His son George was minister to a small community in north London where Sidney was born. The latter's mother was the eldest daughter of Rabbi Dr. M. Jung, who was appointed rabbi of the Federation of Synagogues in 1911.

Sidney's book* is an intimate account of family life in the period between the two World Wars. It shows that, with very small financial means, the family managed to live a rich and rewarding life surrounded by numerous friends, relatives and acquaintances. Much of the family's subsequent success must be due to the author's mother who, despite her constant struggle with a limited housekeeping allowance, achieved a "level of budgeting which would have tested the skill of a financial aerobat", ably assisted by Mrs. Ruby "who could make a cabbage go further than anyone she knew." Despite the heavy burden of her domestic duties, Mrs. Bloch still managed to find time to study the commentaries, take a keen interest in philately and conduct a long and varied correspondence with, amongst others, the editor of The Times, the Cardinal Secretary of the Vatican, the Professor of Philosophy at Cambridge and numerous other academics.

Julius Jung, indefatigable crusader in the rescue of children from Nazi Germany and fighter for justice to him nor to the people that he characterized significantly but incorrectly as "completely forgotten"

F. L. BRASSLOFF


AUSCHWITZ VICTIM HONOURED

Dr. Erwin Lichtenstein (Ted Avi), who started his Jewish activities in the "Kamenuden", recently celebrated his 80th birthday. Born in Koenigsberg, he was for several years "syndikus" of the East Prussian District of the CV. Later, he became editor of the progressive "Danziger Rundschau".

DR. ERWIN LICHTENSTEIN, 80

This year's Friedrich-Gundolf Prize of the Darmstadt Academy for Language and Poetry was awarded to Leonard W. Forster who for 20 years has been Professor of German Studies at Cambridge. The book is an honest and unbiased statement about his origins and his experiences and discusses the difficult problem of belonging—then and now.

FRIEDRICH-GUNDOFF PRIZE

This year's Friedrich-Gundolf Prize of the Darmstadt Academy for Language and Poetry was awarded to Leonard W. Forster who for 20 years has been Professor of German Studies at Cambridge.

AUSCHWITZ VICTIM HONOURED

The university city of Giessen has established a Hedwig-Burgheim Medal, to remember educationalist Hedwig Burgheim who was head of the Giessen Gymnasium from 1919 to 1933 and who was killed in Auschwitz. The Giessen Lord Mayor said that this was done to remember a great woman and to prevent the re-emergence of policies which appealed to the lowest human instincts.

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A STANDARD WORK ON KURT WEILL

Over 30 years have passed since the death of Kurt Weill, who would have been 80 last year. A good deal of his music has passed the test of time. His vital contributions to the "Golden Twenties", above all the Dreigroschenoper, have had their after-war revivals in both Germanies. In the Anglo-Saxon countries, the Threepenny Opera has "caught on"—if only a quarter of a century after its initial success in pre-Nazi Germany. Its status has been enhanced by the current evaluation of Brecht as a leading figure in 20th century literature.

There have been some books about Weill. (One, by Hellmut Kotschenreuther, published in 1962, has been reviewed in the August 1964 issue of this journal.) But the recently published study by the American Ronald Sanders (The Days grow short: The Life and Music of Kurt Weill; Weidenfeld and Nicolson; London 1980; £14.95) is likely to remain the standard biography for a considerable time.

The author came across Weill's music first through the works which were written for the Broadway stage. Much later he encountered the pre-1933 compositions and thus became aware of Weill's original background. But this is no handicap since he has made this background the object of very thorough research. The family genealogy is traced back as far as the Middle Ages, and the Jewish cultural scene of Weill's early years is portrayed with keen perception. Weill's links with the German theatre in general and especially with Georg Kaiser and Brecht are seen within the large frame of the literary climate of that period.

Sanders' biographical narrative is very detailed and well documented. Future Weill scholars will appreciate the generous Appendix which lists the source for each of the author's statements. The volume also includes a select bibliography, an up-to-date discography and some illustrations.

The biographical aspect has been the author's main concern. Analytical study of the music is not attempted, and there are no musical quotations. But the comments on the music, although kept in general terms, are written with artistic insight, and they are not devoid of balanced criticism.

Kurt Weill was born in Dessau (also the birthplace of Moses Mendelssohn.) His father, who came from an old German-Jewish family, was a cantor and had published some synagogue compositions. Kurt's mother was the sister of the Brandenburg Rabbi Aaron Ackermann, author of a book on synagogue music. Both parents eventually emigrated to Israel and survived their famous son (who had visited them in Nahariya in 1947).

The reigning Duke of Anhalt-Dessau was well-disposed towards the Weill family and Kurt in particular.

This was the background. In later years, Kurt's left-wing sympathies brought an estrangement from the religious traditions of his family, but he did not sever his nominal links with Judaism and wrote, during his American years, a few works of Jewish allegiance: music for two pageants by Ben Hecht, and a Kiddush which he dedicated to his father.

For a short time he studied with Humperdinck, but after a period of professional engagements he became a pupil of Busoni whose teaching was of decisive importance even though Weill soon learned to pursue his own path.

Roughly speaking, one can distinguish three periods in Weill's work. He started, more or less, as an avant-gardist, with leanings towards atonality. (His admiration for Schoenberg was not reciprocated.) The next period was determined by his association with Georg Kaiser and Brecht. (In Kaiser's house he met Lotte Lenya who became his wife and an outstanding interpreter of his music.) This was the time of his epoch-making Dreigroschenoper, but also of the Mahagonny music and the school opera Der Jasager, which, together with Hindemith's Wir bauen eine Stadt established a new genre, which was taken up, some 20 years later, by Britten.

Weill's third period comprises the works written after his emigration to the USA. His absorption of jazz was manifest already in the Berlin stage works. This, and a genuine affinity with American culture greatly facilitated his career in the USA and brought him the success which eluded so many of his fellow-refugees. Ambition and inclination combined to make his assimilation almost perfect. At what price this was achieved is a controversial question, but one must bear in mind that he aimed at nothing less than the creation of American opera, following on Gershwin's Porgy and Bess. And it is in line with his earlier ideals that the last of his American works, Lost in the Stars, was based on Paton's Cry, the Beloved Country.

For most readers of this journal—and not only for them—the name Kurt Weill will be associated above all with the Dreigroschenoper and its tremendous impact in the late 1920s. Sanders' report on the events which preceded the Berlin premiere is perhaps the most thrilling chapter in his book. Nothing seemed to be ready, changes were made at the last moment, and all who were concerned with the production expected anything but the unparalleled success it turned out to be. Its mass appeal bridged the gap between "straight" 20th century music and the large public, most of whom must at least dimly have sensed that this was no mere entertainment.

There is anger and violence in the words and in the music, but Sanders is quite mistaken when he ascribes to the Cannon Song "expressions of a violent racism" and concludes: "The enthusiasm of the audience for a song like this did not bode particularly well for the German future." The song's reference to "eine neue Rasse" whom the soldiers set out to fight is surely ironical, and the whole song has a pacifist intent and would have been anathema to Nazis and militarists. Its irony shows the full measure of Weill's genius, and so does his success in conjuring up the atmosphere of inner hopelessness which surrounds the criminal underworld, as represented by the main characters.

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OLD AND NEW NAZIS IN COURT

Neo-Nazi Edgar Geiss from Stade was reportedly given suspended sentences for spreading Nazi propaganda. He was sentenced to a year in prison and then released after ten months for his involvement in an anti-Semitic campaign after the showing of "Holocaust" on TV. The Bavarian government has distributed leaflets saying that the TV series was the product of an unscrupulous imagination and lying, aiming at presenting the German guilt complex.

The Bavarian government has demanded the immediate re-arrest of Martin Sommer, a former SS-sergeant, known as "the Hangman of Buchenwald." A Bayreuth court had sentenced Sommer to life imprisonment in 1958, but more than seven years ago he was secretly released on grounds of ill-health and has since lived in a nursing-home near Nuremberg. Fritz Josef Strauss, Prime Minister of Bavaria, has refused to give Sommer's attorney a hearing and has told him to release him unconditionally saying that Sommer had been sentenced for 25 cases of murder.

Captain Karl Essig, 73, on a charge of having demanded the immediate re-arrest of Martin Sommer. He had been sentenced for 25 cases of murder.

Hildegard Lachert, 58, who began a hunger strike against 75-year-old Walter Fasold in the United States.

Franz Sommer, one of the guards, is pleading illness. Lately the court has been asked to reopen the case of Karl Villian, who disappeared for 10 years for three other defendants.

An American Jew has announced that during and after the showing of the "Holocaust" TV film it received 150,000 enquiries and requests for additional information. 70,000 of them were from the United States. The film uses hitherto unknown material from an interview with Georg Scholz, who has already got the Bavarian 1950 film prize for best film of the year.

The TV Lottery, which has just opened for 1981, regularly gives money to the Central Jewish Welfare Office in the Federal Republic. In 1980 it received 150,000 marks. In 1978 it was fined about 100,000 for slander and defamation. Fairly recently the "Spiegel" reported that parts of the diary were not authentic because they had been written with a ball-point which had not existed in 1943. This was later corrected: there had only been 15 words written in green ink to clarify the meaning of some phrases. Subsequent tests proved that the diary was written in the identical ink used by Anne to send postcards to her Basle grandmother in 1942.

ANNE FRANK'S DIARY UNDER SCRUTINY

For years the diary of Anne Frank has moved many people both in print and on the stage. It had been found after the war by the only survivor of the Frank family, Anne's father Otto, in their Amsterdam hide-out. He published it in 1947, and when he died aged 91 in Basle last August, he left the manuscript to the Dutch Foundation. It is now in the custody of the Anne Frank Foundation in Amsterdam. To date, more than 30 million copies have been sold all over the world. For many years, various German neo-Nazi groups and individuals made allegations about the book's authenticity, pointing out that the book, written in two styles, the one block lettering, the other flowing handwriting, Otto Frank used a number of people making such allegations, and in 1978, Heinz Roith, a neo-Nazi writer and publisher, was fined about 100,000 for slander and defamation. Fairly recently, the "Spiegel" reported that parts of the diary were not authentic because they had been written with a ball-point which had not existed in 1943. This was later corrected: there had only been 15 words written in green ink to clarify the meaning of some phrases. Subsequent tests proved that the diary was written in the identical ink used by Anne to send postcards to her Basle grandmother in 1942.

Officials at the Dutch Government Institute of War Communication have now revealed that some 40 per cent of Anne Frank's original diary was suppressed by her father when he prepared it for publication. He deleted all references about her sexual development, her relationship with her mother and her comments about friends. Dr. F. E. J. Pompe, director of the Institute, said that parts of the diary were not authentic because they had been written with a ball-point which had not existed in 1943. This was later corrected: there had only been 15 words written in green ink to clarify the meaning of some phrases. Subsequent tests proved that the diary was written in the identical ink used by Anne to send postcards to her Basle grandmother in 1942.

THE MAIDANEK TRIAL

After five years the Maidanek case has now entered its final phase. Prosecuting counsels have started their plea which are expected to take another two months. They have asked for a life sentence for Frau Hildegard Lachert, 52, who was "the sadistic terror of the camp which earned her the nickname of 'Bloody Brigitta.'" The prosecution also called for life sentences for the only other female defendant, Helene Ryss, who is "a woman of murderous and inhuman behaviour" and had been convicted by the court of 15 cases of murder.

Another accused, Horst Czervinski had to be re-arrested after 31 years because the accused pleaded illness.

SPOTLIGHT ON HOLOCAUST

The Federal Centre for Political Education has announced that during and after the showing of the "Holocaust" TV film it received 150,000 enquiries and requests for additional information. 70,000 of them were from the United States. The film uses hitherto unknown material from an interview with Georg Scholz, who has already got the Bavarian 1950 film prize for best film of the year.

A record number of more than 800,000 visitors including 5,500 school classes and youth groups, came to Dachau camp last year. 497,000 of them came from abroad.

The film which uses hitherto unknown material from an interview with Georg Scholz, who has already got the Bavarian 1950 film prize for best film of the year.

A record number of more than 800,000 visitors including 5,500 school classes and youth groups, came to Dachau camp last year. 497,000 of them came from abroad.

VISIT TO BUCHENWALD

The permanent representative of the Federal Republic in East Berlin, Secretary of State Käthe Billinger, visited the Buchenwald Memorial during his first week in office and put down a wreath for all the victims and all the prisoners whose suffering had been a consequence of their imprisonment in Buchenwald.

HISTORY OF FULDA

In our reference to the "History of the Jews in Fulda" (December 1980) it was stated that the book (published in 1969) was written by Dr. Nachshol Herbert Sonn. We should like to add that the work was jointly written by Dr. Sonn and Dr. Paul Horn, who lost his life as a victim of the Swiss Air catastrophe in 1970.
A. P. Michaelis, for the first few years of its existence vice-chairman of the AJR, has just celebrated his 75th birthday in Jerusalem where he has lived since 1946. He started his career in the foreign department of the well-known Berlin Jewish bankers Gebrüder Arnhold, later on Arnhold and S. Bleichröder, and travelled extensively for them. From quite an early age, he was an ardent Zionist and later a member of the executive of the Zionist Federation of Germany and of the Reichsvertretung. Good contacts with German authorities helped him to assist many people in arranging for their emigration after Hitler came to power. Late in 1937 he was warned that this was becoming too dangerous and he emigrated to Israel where he married Eva Stern, daughter of William Stern the pioneer of child psychology. In 1938 he was sent to London to take over the management of Intria, a company responsible for the transfer of Jewish capital, both private and institutional from Germany, and later also Austria and Czechoslovakia to Palestine as it then was. Despite the fact that his work was of some importance for the British economy by producing American dollars, he was interned and sent to the Isle of Man in 1940. There he met Adolf Schoyer and Dr. Walter Brestlauer both of whom he knew from their joint communal work in Berlin, and they decided after their release to set up an organisation which should present the case of the Jewish refugees to the authorities. Thus was the AJR born, and Dolf Michaelis who was almost bilingual, had to negotiate with British authorities, MPs and other people in public life. He was also instrumental in founding the Theodor Herzl Society, a Zionist organisation in the continental style, and the Institute of Jewish Learning. He was a well-respected member of the Home Guard in Henley-on-Thames where he lived during the war.

As soon as possible after the war, he and his wife went back to Palestine, and he again engaged extensively in public life. He is still a member of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University, a founder of the Artists Home and of the lithography studio where he himself studied and produced some very good work. He has also done a lot of genealogical research into his own and his wife’s families and is at present studying his mother-in-law’s family and their connexion with the Heine family. He has frequently written about the result of his research for the Leo Baeck Year Book among others. On top of everything, he devotes a lot of his time to his grandchildren. We wish him many more years of hobbies that have grown into work.

PAUL BLUMENFELD. 80
All those, who know the cellist, Paul Blumenfeld, will find it difficult to believe that on 12 April he will celebrate his 80th birthday. His appearance and his unchanged proficiency seem to belie his age. Before the Nazis came to power, he was a member of the Brinner Quartet, which rendered performances both in Germany and in other European countries. He was also a member of the “Tobis Tonfilm Orchestra” and the orchestra of the Berlin “Funkstunde” and held appointments with several gramophone record firms. Last but not least he played in leading Berlin theatres, when musical interludes of plays were required. From 1933 to 1938 he was a member of the Mendelssohn Trio of the Jewish Kulturbund. In this country, where he had to face the usual difficulties after his arrival, he joined the Polish Quartet during the war. His standard as a musician was properly recognised after the end of hostilities by his appointment as a member of the Sadler’s Wells Opera orchestra and, later, of the Ballet Rambert Orchestra.

Our own community is particularly indebted to him, because, whenever called upon, he puts himself at the disposal of functions arranged by and for refugee clubs and, last but not least, the Homes for the Aged, where he plays together with Max Streit (violin) and Kurt Passer (piano). Like his wife Lotte, now the oldest member in years of service at URO, he has a strong solidarity with his fellow refugees as a member of the AJR and the Leo Baeck Lodge. In gratitude we extend our heartfelt birthday congratulations to Paul Blumenfeld.

WALTER SCHWARZ, 75
Dr. Walter Schwarz, well known as a constructive jurist, recently celebrated his 75th birthday. Born in Berlin, he became a member of the KJV and during the years 1933 to 1938, when he worked in the lawyer’s office of Dr. Siegfried Moses, assisted many German Jews in the transactions connected with their emigration to Palestine. After the war, he soon took a prominent part in the implementation of restitution and compensation claims. Beyond the individual “case work” he analysed and also criticised aspects of the legislation and jurisdiction. To this part of his activities is reflected in his doctoral thesis “Rezeptions- und Entschädiigung” submitted to Heidelberg University in 1952. He also edited the periodical “Rechtsprechung zum Wiedergutmachungsgesetz” and initiated the publication of a monumental work on the history and problems of Restitution and Compensation. The first volume of this standard work was written by him in 1974. At the same time, Walter Schwarz takes a profound interest in the history of German Jewry. He is a member of the London Board of the Leo Baeck Institute and contributed several papers to the LBI Year Book. Last but not least, he saved from oblivion the “Repetitor” Siegbert Springer, to whom many law students from Berlin owe their legal proficiency and knowledge, in a touching essay published in the provincial “Juristische Schulung”. In his so-called retirement in Zurich, Walter Schwarz is still active in many spheres. We extend our sincerest congratulations to him.

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AIR INFORMATION April 1981

We extend our sincerest congratulations to him.
ANMERKUNGEN ZU EINER DEUTSCHEN UEBERSETZUNG

Saul Friedlander's Erinnerungen


Friedlander war ein Sohn jüdischer Eltern, die während des Holocaust die Holocaust-Unwissenheit der westlichen Welt kennen gelernt haben. Er beschreibt, wie er in Jerusalem geboren und in Lemberg aufgewachsen ist, wo er als Kind in der Nähe des sowjetisch besetzten Gebietes gelebt hat.

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IN MEMORIAM

PROFESSOR WALTER SIMON
Professor Walter Simon, CBE, FBA, who died on 22 February at the age of 87, was Emeritus Professor of Chinese in the University of London. Born in Berlin, he was from 1926 lecturer and from 1932 to 1934 Extraordinary Professor of Chinese at the University of Munich. He went to England in 1936, where he was first lecturer and later reader at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London. He was occupied as a student and scholar of Chinese. One of the few sinologists in this country, he was particularly valuable for his services during the war. "His many friends and pupils will remember him also for his unfailing kindness and for his strict and courteous honesty in everything he did," writes The Times in its obituary. Professor Simon, who was associated with the AJR for many years, leaves a widow and two sons, to whom we express our sincere sympathy.

LORE MANN
Lore Mann, née Ehrlich, born in Breisau in 1907, died in London in November 1980. She was a brilliant law student in Berlin and she was also a gifted mathematician. Before emigrating to London in 1933 she combined her studies, her career as a lawyer, F. A. Mann, now internationally known for his academic achievements and recently appointed CBE, with her life. Love, Lore, Mann offered herself to her family and enabled her husband to build up his successful legal and academic career. For the last 12 years of her life, after the family had grown up and her husband's career was secure, she finally started her own professional life. Having obtained the necessary qualifications she opened a solicitor's office in the Portobello Road in London where she helped with legal advice the many in her neighbourhood who were mostly the poor and the coloured. She spared no effort in this work for the did without the security which was loved by her family. Her friendship was cherished by many for a life-time, her work was greatly admired, and her good deeds were many. She was an unusual and strong personality who will long be remembered.

GEORGE BUNZL
George Gustav Bunzl has died at the age of 65. In the Jewish community in Britain he was held in particularly high regard for his work as treasurer of the British committee for Children and Youth. The role he held was one of great responsibility, but he carried it out with his characteristic thoroughness and efficiency. In the business world he gained recognition for his chairmanship of the Bunzl Paper and Pulp Company, which he inherited from his father Hugo Bunzl, who brought the business from Austria after the Nazi Anschluss, to raise it from very modest beginnings into an international enterprise bringing considerable benefit to the British economy.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Deaths
David— Alowine David of Wembley Park Mews, who died on 19 December, was survived by his mother, a niece Alice Mendel and Edith Heuman of New York and Miami, U.S.A.

Deutsch— Alice Deutsch died in London, a respected professor of Chinese in the University of London, where she was mourned by her son, Prof. Ernst Deutsch, and niece, Mrs. L. Levy, and family.

Landau— Berhard Landau passed away peacefully on March 26, deeply mourned by his wife, son and grandson.

Winter— Trudi Winter, née Pokorny, born in Vienna, passed away suddenly in her sleep during the night from 25 to 26 February. She will be badly missed and remembered by her many old and more recent friends as a warm and generous personality.

In Memoriam
Sinai— In cherished memory of a dearly loved wife "Rose", who passed away on Nisan 4 (17 March 1964). Never to be forgotten by the griefing husband, children and grandchildren.

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INFORMATION REQUIRED

AIR Enquiries
Gruber— Leo Gruber, last known address 18 Heathwood Drive, Thornliebank, Glasgow G64 7BT.

Personal Enquiries
Jesner— Any readers who can supply information for a biography to be written by the AJR Enquiries Department, Prof. Dr. Lucie Jesner, who died in the US in 1979, should kindly contact the AJR Enquiries Department, 80 Manor Road, N1 2PDL, Highbury House, Enfield, Middlesex and/or Richard Jesner at 1513 Glenview Court, Glenview, Illinois 60025.

THE TIMES

PROFESSOR WALTER SIMON
Dr. Fritz Elkan, who died in Frankfurt/Main at the age of 84 after a prolonged illness, served for many years as a highly competent comptroller and trustee to several major organisations founded after the war, among them the Jewish Restitution Succession Fund and the Claims Conference Treuhand GmbH of the Claims Conference. After his retirement, he continued to work as honorary chairman for the German office of the Jewish Claims Conference. Among the main reasons close to his heart were those of Children and Youth Aliyah and Jewish Child's Day, being respectively honorary president and chairman of the two organisations. His work for Youth Aliyah started some 45 years ago and arose from his participation in endeavours to obtain immigration certificates for children rescued from Nazi Germany.

Dr. Stephan Hurwitz

Dr. STEPHAN HURWITZ

One of Anglo-Jewry's best-known and highly esteemed figures, Dr. Israel Feldman, has died at the age of 80. Amongst the many close to his heart were those of Children and Youth Aliyah and Jewish Child's Day, being respectively honorary president and chairman of the two organisations. His work for Youth Aliyah started some 45 years ago and arose from his participation in endeavours to obtain immigration certificates for children rescued from Nazi Germany.

Pierre Gildegsame

Mr. Pierre Gildegsame, who died in a traffic accident at the age of 77, was a leading personality in the Maccabi movement. He was one of the founders of the Maccabi Association in London, and the Hall of the West Hampstead Maccabi House bears his name. He was also the co-founder of the Maccabiah Village in Israel. As chairman, and later president, of the Maccabi World Union he directed the sporting activities and, at the request of the British, formal recognition was accorded to him in 1973, when he was appointed CBE for services to the运动. Shortly after his death, on the ninth Maccabiah in Israel, and the Jewish State, in turn, honoured him by bestowing on him his Olympic Award.

Heinz Warschauer

Heinz Warschauer

It is learned with regret that Heinz Warschauer, who took a leading part in the work of the German-Jewish youth movement in Berlin, died in Toronto on 27 February. After having studied at the "Hochschule fuer die Wissenschaft des Judenstaates", he emigrated to England. He was deported to Canada and, few years after his arrival, became Director of Education of the Holy Blossom Temple in Toronto. By his knowledge and his human gifts as an educator and friend he was extremely popular among the old and young members of his congregation. Having been ailing for some time, he spent the last years of his life in retirement.

Dayan S. Baumgarten

Dayan Shlomo Baumgarten of the Union of German Jews, who died in a traffic accident at Stanford Hill before he came to this country, he had been rabbi of the Vienna Schiff Synagogue. His funeral service was held at Enfield Jewish Cemetery.
MATERIAL ON BERLIN SYNAGOGUES

I am working on a pictorial documentation and history of the Great Synagogues of Berlin before their destruction. Only very few photographs exist of certain synagogues, and of some, to date at least, to my knowledge none at all. It is most likely that there are amongst your readers former members of the Jüdische Gemeinde zu Berlin who may still have in their possession photographs or other documentary material, and I would be grateful if they contacted me. Every picture—however small or insignificant it may seem to appear in the eyes of its owners—may be of considerable importance as far as its historical value is concerned.

HANS HIRSCHBERG
Monakhams Avenue, Woodford Green, Essex IG8 QEW.

IN MEMORY OF TREVOR CHADWICK

Sr.—It has only recently come to my notice that Trevor Chadwick, who rescued many Jewish children before the war by organising children’s homes for the elderly, convalescent and partly incapacitated. In order to ensure that you are informed, please telephone Matron for further details.

STEFFAN BUKOWITZ

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FOUNDATION OF OPERA PRIZE

The Friends of the Hamburg State Opera have established a Rolf-Liebermann-Prize, in honour of Professor Liebermann, a famous German painter Max Liebermann, who celebrated his 70th birthday recently. The Prize of £25,000 is to be distributed every three years on Liebermann's birthday. It is to be presented to a composer in Hamburg. The decision was announced at the inauguration meeting.

E.G.L.

EXHIBITION OF MURDERED PAINTER

An exhibition under the heading "Life or Theatre" was opened in the Amsterdam Jewish Historical Museum to show the work of Berlin painter, Charlotte Solomon, who was murdered in Auschwitz at the age of 26. She was the daughter of a famous German painter, Albert Solomon, who died in Amsterdam in 1976. He had been director of the surgical department of the Berlin Jewish hospital between 1933 and 1939. The exhibition showed 160 gouache paintings which she did before her deportation.

E.G.L.

AWARDS AND HONOURS

Professor Leon A. Sidman, director of the College of Jewish Studies at Brandeis University, has been awarded an honorary professor at the University of Heidelberg. He was formerly professor of Hebrew Studies at the University of Heidelberg.

E.G.L.

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THEATRE AND CULTURE

The German “Scene.” A recent study of the “Living Theatre” reveals that Berlin, although no longer the capital (but still the focal point) attracts more theatre-goers than any other city with a German-speaking population. Indeed, statistics show that West Berlin—disregarding fringe and cabaret shows—has 19 theatres, followed by Hamburg and Vienna with 10 each, and Munich with 9 major stages. Frankfurt has 6, Stuttgart 5 and Duesseldorf and Cologne 4. Noteworthy perhaps that all these cities have their own state-subsidized opera houses.

Fritz Grünbaum, born 100 years ago, was one of the most sublime comedians of this century. Comparable perhaps only with Max Pallenberg.

Deserves favour” will have its first performance during the dark days of the NS-regime, he lost when presenting himself to the public that wearing thick glasses, he looked almost helplessly.

After a series of opera films shown in 1939.

It has been translated by Hilde Spiel; music is

The exhibition also includes several charming watercolour sketches of the Black Forest.

For those who missed the Stuttgart-born artist ERICH KAHN’S exhibition at Margaret Fisher. 4, Lambolle Place, London, N.W.3, I am informed that there is still a representative selection of his work at the Gallery which will be gladly shown on request.

ALICE SCHWAB.

MENDELSOHN—BARTHOLDY COMPETITION

Four singers and nine pianists took part in this year’s Felix Mendelssohn-Bartoldy competition of the Berlin Prussian Culture Foundation. The prizes of £1,500 each were awarded to Taiwanese soprano Yu-Ching Lai, aged 28, and to 20-year-old pianist Wolfgang Mann from Duesseldorf during a public concert at the Berlin Academy of Arts.

ERNA AUERBACH EXHIBITION

Born in 1897 and educated in Frankfurt, Erna Auerbach established herself in pre-war Germany as a successful painter, with many exhibitions and one-man shows to her credit. After emigrating in 1933 to England, she rapidly acquired acclaim and was well reviewed. Tragedy struck during the Blitz on London when most of her precious collection of her German work was destroyed by fire. This was a bitter blow, and, disillusioned and discouraged, she devoted most of her time to writing and lecturing on art.

The present exhibition at Campbell & Franks Fine Arts, 37, New Cavendish Street, London, W.1, is representative, so far as that is possible, of the wide compass of her works. It includes a number of very beautiful portraits in which she has excelled. I was particularly attracted by The Lady With Full Headscarf. The exhibition also includes several charming watercolour sketches of the Black Forest.

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