

END OF A MOMENTOUS ERA

Retirement of Werner Rosenstock

There are people whose lives, work and experiences encapsulate a whole era. Dr. Werner Rosenstock, Director of the AJR and editor of this journal and former General Secretary, is such a man, and his retirement at the end of this year brings a whole era to a close for the Association. His unfailing energy and attention to detail, his humour, by turns kindly and caustic, his devotion to duty and overriding sense of fairness and justice have marked his presence all through the years. His tolerance and diplomacy, and above all his sterling common sense have smoothed the course of many a meeting, and have defused the normal tensions of his colleagues' working life. He will be seventy-five next April, a fact hard to take in. He will continue to advise and counsel us, with his incomparable knowledge of all our concerns, past and present, but the routine tasks will pass to others.

Quite early on, at the age of fifteen, he had joined the German Jewish Youth Movement (DJJG), and as a student of eighteen he was attached to the Youth Department of the Central-Verein. By the time 1933 came round, his law studies had brought him to the status of Referendar. In normal times, he would have gone on to become either a judge or a civil servant, but those were no normal times. He joined the Central-Verein as a full-time worker. When the Central-Verein was dissolved after the November 1938 pogrom, he joined the only remaining organisation, the Reichsvereinigung der Juden in Deutschland, working in the emigration department. He was responsible for children's emigration, and for selection for the Kitchener transit camp at Richborough, near Sandwich, in Kent.

GATHERING STORM

Some German Jewish leaders had sensed the coming storm back in the twenties. For Werner Rosenstock the danger signal was clear in 1930, when the Nazis became the second largest party in the Reichstag elections of that year. He was close to the young Jewish leaders who were well aware of the danger and prepared the measures for retraining people for emigration to Palestine and other countries and for

adapting the Jewish organisations for what was in store, above all: Ludwig Tietz, Friedrich Brodnitz and Hanns Reissner. By 1933 those active in Jewish affairs, and especially in the youth movement, were prepared psychologically for what happened.

IMPRISONMENT

1933 was the year Werner Rosenstock was arrested. Jewish department store employees had been dismissed at the instigation of the Nazi workers union (NSBO). As a Referendar, Dr. Rosenstock, with colleagues, formed a panel to defend the legal compensation claims of these employees, who were entitled to six months' notice. Having presented one of these cases, he was arrested as he left the courtroom. He was taken to the Nazi bunker for detainees, where he was roughed-up by Nazi thugs, but later two SS men, Kraut and Simon, one of whom was a patient of a C.V.-linked Jewish dentist, had him taken to the police headquarters, whence he was moved to the Moabit Prison, where he had a cell to himself for the next three months. He turned his imprisonment to good account by closely studying the scores of *The Marriage of Figaro* and *Die Meistersinger*.

Finally, the prosecution declared that there was no case to answer. He was then taken to police headquarters, where the Nazi alternatives were either discharge, or shipment to a concentration camp (at that point either Sachsenhausen or Dachau). He was lucky to be discharged.

DOCUMENTING EMIGRANTS

He stayed on in Germany to try to protect Jewish interests, first in the Central-Verein, and later, after November 1938, under the Reichsvereinigung, because there was a pressing need for his skills in preparing papers and documentation for prospective emigrants—those selected for Richborough, for example, had to have arrangements for eventual re-emigration in order to be eligible for that transit camp. He only left Germany for England in August 1939. His wife Susanne had gone on ahead in May, with their small son Michael. Indeed, it was for Michael's fourth birthday that he came especially, just in the nick of time.

It was strange coming to England soon to be in total blackout, one of his early impressions of the

country, but it was good to be free and no longer an outcast. 1940 brought internment in Lingfield, Surrey. Since it was a transit camp for the U.S. consulate, he was kept busy working on passports and other formalities, but after two months was discharged to help refugees—most of whom were actually interned themselves!

The AJR was founded in 1941, on the initiative of nine refugees: three non-Zionists, three Zionists, and three orthodox representatives. They had a very hard struggle for existence in the beginning. The relatively established refugees—those who had come before 1939—kept their distance at that time. Thus the penniless recent refugees paid their sixpence a month to keep the organisation afloat, but there was a vicious circle: for lack of means, not much could be achieved; they couldn't attract finance because there wasn't much to show.

Gradually, interested people in the fur trade, and then the textile trade, started to help, and others followed from 1942 onward. It was always a struggle to find the salaries for the small staff (in addition to Dr. Rosenstock, a social worker and only later a secretary). In those very difficult circumstances it took a lot of optimism and patience to carry on, and if the AJR did get off the ground it was due to Dr. Rosenstock's perseverance and fortitude, for he felt they would pull through, as indeed they did. For a while, from 1943 until he emigrated to America shortly after the war, Dr. Kurt Alexander was General Secretary, after which Dr. Rosenstock resumed the top post.

THREE BASIC AIMS

The AJR had three basic aims during the war. It tried to get permission to stay in England for refugees who only had transit permits. It attempted to care for people on the Continent by participating in existing schemes to send parcels to the camps, through the Red Cross. And thirdly, it prepared the post-war claims for restitution.

After the war, the first aim was to achieve naturalisation for the refugees, and this was for the most part attained by 1947. The very first issue of *AJR Information*, in January 1946, informed members that they could apply for naturalisation.

The AJR joined forces with corresponding organisations abroad to form the Council of Jews from Germany, of which Dr. Rosenstock is now Secretary. Several meetings in 1946 and 1947 were held under the presidency of Leo Baeck.

The early post-war period was a critical time for the AJR. Members thought that with naturalisation all their problems were solved, but they gradually realised that with one thing and another, for example their distinctive accents, their status had not yet changed all that much. They began to understand

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that they had to stand together for their mutual support and uplift. That was also the time when the first steps were taken in restitution legislation. Negotiations on general principles of restitution were carried out by the Council of Jews from Germany, of which Dr. Rosenstock was a member.

In 1948 the United Restitution Organisation (URO) was set up to deal with individual cases, to compensate them for the loss of property and employment.

In 1955 the Council founded the Leo Baeck Institute to perpetuate the German Jewish cultural tradition, which it has done with its much-admired Yearbooks and monographs. The founders included Siegfried Moses, Max Grunewald and the founder editor, of course, Robert Weltsch.

SERVICE TO COMMUNITY

With the coming of restitution and the compensation for heirless and communal property, old age Homes could be established and maintained and this has become one of the central activities of the AJR. There is also very important social work to be done outside the Homes, among the ill and aged. And there is *AJR Information* itself, the monthly paper which holds the membership together and gives it a common focus and medium of communication.

Thinking back on his life of service to the German Jewish community, he remembers with particular fondness Otto Hirsch, whom he was one of the last to see alive. He admired Hirsch's heroism in staying on in Germany though he could see the end that awaited him. He also felt close to Ludwig Tietz, to whom he looked up as a guide, and with whom he could discuss any problem openly and with full understanding. Dr. Rosenstock had also worked under Leo Baeck, both in Berlin, in the Reichsvereinigung and on the Council of Jews from Germany. And there are the many colleagues in the AJR, above all the Life President Alfred Dresel, who was chairman until 1974.

WELL INTEGRATED

Looking back at the great upheaval of the century to which he was a witness, Dr. Rosenstock feels that quite apart from the endemic antisemitism, Germany was a monolithic state which just could not absorb its minorities. It is a significant fact that so few refugees returned to Germany after the war, perhaps a thousand, mostly political personalities, high civil servants or actors—people who were language-bound, as well as very much older persons. (Others left Britain to join relatives in Israel or America.) This does indicate how well integrated the refugees became. He remembers himself how struck he was

by British political maturity and stability. He recalls that after 1938, when the Jews were at last so anxious to leave, and so few countries prepared to take them, England took the largest share, 40,000. 150,000 German Jews had left before November 1938. Between then and the outbreak of war less than a year later about 100,000 left, so that one should not forget how large was England's share of that intake.

He had experienced antisemitism at school, where there was no real contact between Jews and non-Jews. The Jews tended to come from business or professional families, the non-Jews had parents who were low-ranking civil servants or in ill-paid occupations; the Jews lived in the middle class Hansaviertel, the others in Moabit, where the school was located. Thus there was envy and class friction. At university, most of the non-Jewish students tended to be conservative or further right, while the Jews often held socialist views. Dr. Rosenstock felt this was an unhealthy polarisation, as it indeed proved to be. He himself gravitated to the Jewish involvement through his youth movement activities.

ACCEPTING AN AWARD

He had met his future wife Susanne when, both of them Referendars obliged to serve for six months in a small local court, they found themselves in Luebben in Spreewald. They had common acquaintances in Berlin, but had never met before. The local judge and lawyers had fairly reactionary views and reserved direct social contact for the non-Jewish court circle, the judge inviting the non-Jews to his home but never the Jews. And yet, some years later, when the judge's widow wrote to Mrs. Rosenstock to congratulate her on the birth of her son Michael, she made a point of saying how much she disapproved of what was being done to the Jews in Germany.

Among German Jews there are those who regard the German dimension as a closed chapter no longer of any interest, as well as those who say that the Germans will never improve. Werner Rosenstock, whose parents were killed in the Holocaust with many other members of his family, would not close that door. When, in 1970, he was offered the German Federal Cross of Merit, after much heart-searching, he decided to accept it, since he felt that if a gesture of moral reconciliation and reparation were made, one should not refuse such an expression of good will. He has retained his attachment to his native Berlin and visited it several times after the war, though his family and the friends of his youth were no longer live figures in that urban landscape.

Werner Rosenstock's lively mind will contribute its vivacity to an active retirement. He must know in what deep affection he is held by close friends and colleagues alike; his personal warmth is contagious. This paper will, under his successor (M. Mindlin), try to maintain the standards he has set for the last thirty-seven years. We all wish him and his wife Susi a contented and fruitful retirement for the many many years ahead.

FOREIGN COMPENSATION (CZECHOSLOVAKIA) ORDER

Brief Outline

1. According to the Foreign Compensation (Czechoslovakia) Order 1982 of 30th July 1982 (Statutory Instruments 1982 No. 1073) claims may be made in respect of property in Czechoslovakia of various kinds, e.g. land and buildings, businesses, debts, bank balances, shares etc., subject to the following conditions:

The applicant (or his predecessor in title) must have been deprived of his property by nationalisation or any restrictive measure of the Czechoslovak Government and the property must have been beneficially owned at the time by a U.K. national.—The applicant must also have been a U.K. national on 2nd February, 1982.

2. There are special provisions concerning pensions. A claim may be made by a person who was in receipt of a pension from the Czechoslovak Government or from other bodies or persons in Czechoslovakia, or who has made contributions towards a pension, provided payment of the pension was stopped, or future pension rights taken away, otherwise than in accordance with the rules governing the payment of the pension (disregarding for this purpose any change in those rules effected by a Czechoslovak measure of dispossession or other restrictive measure). The claim can only be made if the person concerned was a U.K. national at the time when payment of the pension was stopped or the pension rights taken away or if this action occurred as a result of his becoming a U.K. national. Furthermore, the applicant must have been a U.K. national on 2nd February, 1982.

3. If payment against a claim has been made under the previous Foreign Compensation (Czechoslovakia) Orders that claim cannot now be put forward again.

4. If an applicant has already received from another source, e.g. under the German equalisation of burdens legislation (Lastenausgleichs-Gesetzgebung), compensation for loss of an asset which is subject of a claim under the above-mentioned order, such compensation will be deducted from the sum which may be assessed by the Foreign Compensation Commission.

5. Applications are to be made to the Foreign Compensation Commission, Alexandra House, Kingsway, London W.C.2, to reach them not later than 31st August, 1983.

6. Further details may be seen from the Order, which is available from H.M. Stationery Office.

HARDSHIP FUND

Organizations which provide shelter to Jewish victims of Nazi persecution may apply for grants from a Hardship Fund established with German Federal Government appropriations. In principle, the Claims Conference will only consider applications from organizations which have been established for the purpose of providing shelter to Jewish victims of Nazi persecution, or from such organizations where substantial numbers of their beneficiaries are Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

In 1983, the Claims Conference will have at its disposal for allocations the sum of D.M. 5 million (five million). Interested organizations may file applications with the Claims Conference by 31 January, 1983. Applications should be addressed in ten copies to: Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, 15 East 26th Street—Room 1901 New York, New York 10010, USA.

AJR INFORMATION

It is regretted that for reasons completely beyond our control a number of readers did not receive the November issue of *AJR Information*. They should kindly contact our office and ask for a copy. We apologize for the inconvenience caused to them.

HOME NEWS

RALLY AGAINST NF BOOKSTALL

Last April, Tower Hamlets Council granted a licence to NF supporter Robert Young to sell books from a stall in the East End's Brick Lane. Predictably, the books displayed on the stall were anti-Black and anti-semitic, including the notorious pamphlet "Did Six Million Really Die?". Despite protests and attempts to take action under the Race Relations Act, the council has maintained that it is legally unable to revoke the licence unless it can be proved that the holder is unsuitable. Tower Hamlets Association for Racial Justice and the local Trades Council recently organised a rally attended by over 200 demonstrators in protest against the stall, which was meanwhile guarded by a number of National Front members. One of the demonstrators, Ian Mikardo, MP, is actively continuing efforts to stop the sale of provocative books in this area of large Asian and black populations, who have largely replaced the former Jewish community.

KEITH JOSEPH NAMES COMPUTER UNIT

An unusual honour was accorded to Sir Keith Joseph recently when the new computer unit at the Hasmonean Grammar School for Boys, Barnet, was named after him. Sir Keith performed the opening ceremony and also present were the Chief Rabbi and several representatives of the British ORT Trust.

The unit, jointly provided by the school and British ORT, contains nine computers with room for future expansion if necessary and pupils will attend an 18 or 36 week course according to age. The cost was in part met by the Hasmonean Parent-Teacher Association, which collected £10,000 to finance the project.

INVITATION WAS HOAX

A practical joke with unpleasant undertones was carried out recently on people named Cohen. Invitations were sent out to a large number of Cohens asking them to attend a Guy Fawkes Night party at the Greek Street premises of "Private Eye" to celebrate the retirement of editor Richard Ingrams. However, the party was imaginary and Mr. Ingrams has no intention of retiring. Fortunately, most invitees telephoned the magazine offices to find out more about the strange communication, but the joker certainly went to some trouble and expense, shown by the fact that within a day or two "Private Eye" received no less than 40 calls from people surnamed Cohen. On several occasions, the paper has been accused of publishing cartoons and articles with a distinctly antisemitic flavour.

MEAN THEFT FROM CHARITY

After Gerald Priestland's appeal for funds on behalf of the Council of Christians and Jews, made in the BBC series "This Week's Good Cause", the organisers were distressed to find that post sent to the Council had been intercepted, the envelopes opened and any cash enclosed had been stolen. The incident has prompted a warning that charitable gifts should always be sent in the form of crossed postal orders or cheques, and that appeals should remind donors of the possibility of this kind of theft.

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PRIZE FOR BOOK ON GERMAN RESCUER

After some heart-searching on the part of the committee, not because of the book's merits but from doubt whether it qualified as fiction, the factual novel "Schindler's Ark" by Thomas Keneally was awarded this year's prestigious Booker Prize. The book tells of a Sudeten German industrialist, Oskar Schindler, far from virtuous in any ordinary sense, who began by seeking commercial advantage from the Nazi occupation of Poland and ended by saving the lives of 1,300 or more Jews destined for the extermination camps.

The author first heard the story from Leopold Pfefferberg; by chance he went into Pfefferberg's leather goods shop and was told "That's the story you should write: about the man who rescued me and so many others...". Thomas Keneally went on to meet more of Schindler's protégés and was told over and over again, "If he hadn't been a scoundrel, we'd have been finished". The book will be reviewed in a future issue of *AJR Information*.

LEGACY TO FIGHT ANTISEMITISM

The will of Mrs. Alice Ivy Hay, who died last summer, contains considerable bequests to Aberdeen University for the purpose of combating antisemitism. A non-Jew, Mrs. Hay was the mother-in-law of Orde Wingate and the widow of Malcolm Hay, whose book on "The Christian Roots of Antisemitism" was republished in America a few months before her death.

AJR MEALS-ON-WHEELS SERVICE

For the past ten years AJR have delivered kosher frozen MEALS-ON-WHEELS to those unable to cook for themselves.

Some of our readers and their friends may not be aware of this service, but might be in need of these facilities.

For further information, they should contact Mr. Nash, at Hannah Karminski House, Tel. No. 586 2374 (Mondays to Fridays only).

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WALLENBERG EXHIBITION IN LONDON

In October last, the crypt of St. Martin in the Fields, Trafalgar Square, was devoted to an exhibition in honour of Raoul Wallenberg, including hitherto unknown photographs of the missing diplomat. A colleague who was involved in Wallenberg's rescue efforts for the Jews of Hungary, former Swedish Ambassador Per Anger, was present at the opening. Colin Shindler of the Wallenberg Committee read a message from Mrs. Thatcher which pledged the British Government's readiness to assist in any constructive initiative to find out what had really happened. Describing Raoul Wallenberg as a hero of our time, the Prime Minister hoped that the Soviet Government would at last co-operate in the discovery of the facts. The exhibition was organised by Mr. Shindler and Mrs. Linda Goldberg; such is the interest in the fate of Wallenberg that the expenses were in the main met by small donations from private individuals.

HAMPTON PLaque FOR ZIONIST

Nahum Sokolow, an early Zionist leader, was remembered in West Hampton recently when a plaque in his memory was unveiled at his former home. Among those present at the ceremony were his daughter, Dr. Celina Sokolow, prominent British Zionists and the Israeli Chargé d'Affaires. The unveiling was performed by former WZO chairman Josef Almogi.

BROTHERHOOD DISPLAY IN SOUTHPORT

Two years ago an important discovery was made in the cellars of Southport Central Library, when centuries-old Torah scrolls and other manuscripts were brought to light after many years of neglect. As part of the Southport Brotherhood Week, the restorer, Rabbi Sidney Kay, had lent a Megillat Esther and a Torah scroll to the Council of Christians and Jews for display in the library.

"NASTIES" EXPLOIT HOLOCAUST

Among horror videos recently seized by Scotland Yard's Obscene Publications Squad are two entitled "Cannibal Holocaust" and "SS Experiment Camp". It is expected that the producers will face proceedings under Section III of the Obscene Publications Act.

INTERNATIONAL PRIZE FOR ISAIAH BERLIN

A recent announcement by the Erasmus Prize Foundation in the Hague reports that Sir Isaiah Berlin, the distinguished political philosopher, historian and essayist, Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, is among the recipients of the Foundation's 1983 prize for promoting European culture. His fellow prize-winners are Professor Raymond Aron, the French sociologist, historian and political commentator, author of "The Opium of the Intellectuals"; the Belgian-French historical novelist Marguerite Yourcenar, author of "Memoirs of Hadrian" and the first woman member of the Académie Française; and Professor Leszek Kolakowski, the brilliant philosopher who was dismissed from his post at Warsaw University and came to Britain, where he is a Fellow of All Souls, Oxford; he is an authority on seventeenth century religious and political thought, and the author of "Main Currents in Marxism", as well as being the mentor-in-exile of the Polish Solidarity movement.

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NEWS FROM ABROAD

DUTCH KAPO WROTE OWN CITATION

The arrest of Albert Talens in a Dutch car-park marked the unfolding of a complicated tale: how a man wanted for war crimes obtained the Resistance Medal of the Netherlands and enjoyed a pension granted for his work for the Resistance. Four years ago, Simon Wiesenthal in Vienna was given the first inkling that Talens was identical with the Dachau Kapo who had beaten men to death for the sake of their gold teeth. Since 1978 too, the Rijksinstituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie in Amsterdam had been gathering material and interviewing witnesses, all tending towards the incrimination of Talens. They could not act on their evidence, however, because the suspect had made his home in Austria.

Albert Talens had since 1974 been receiving a pension from the "Stichting 1940-1945" on the grounds of ill health and confinement in concentration camps and prisons from 1941 until the end of the war. Even more brazenly, last year he applied for the Service Cross of the Resistance, which was sent to his Austrian address by post. The award was based solely on the recipient's own citation.

In fact, Talens was attached to a resistance group and in 1942 was arrested by the Gestapo while illegally transporting weapons. He was sent to Natzweiler camp and thence transferred to a Dachau sub-camp, where he was appointed a Kapo (camp guard) and put in charge of three barracks containing about a thousand Polish and Hungarian Jewish prisoners. It was there that the alleged crimes were committed, but the fact that virtually no other Dutchmen were in the camp at the time meant that reports were scattered and slow to emerge.

It was only when Albert Talens left Austria to revisit the Netherlands that the Dutch authorities were informed of his movements and could make an arrest on his arrival.

SOVIET UNION

Intimidation of Jewish Visitors

Western visitors seeking to contact refuseniks have been attacked both physically and verbally in the Soviet Union. The official daily paper "Izvestia" recently carried an article entitled "Uninvited Guests" and attacking Soviet Jewry campaigners, evidently in the hope of deterring Jews from receiving foreign visitors. As well as harassment by airport police and KGB on entry into the country, a number of campaigners have been physically threatened, apparently by common-or-garden thugs, and in at least one case actually beaten up. Significantly, incidents of mistreatment of foreigners are invariably directed against Jews.

Although older men, like the ailing Professor Alexander Lerner, have been intimidated into rejecting contact with foreign visitors, a more defiant attitude is found amongst younger refuseniks. Boris Gulko, a chess grandmaster, has been particularly active in his protest. Soon after winning the Soviet chess championship in 1977, he applied for permission to emigrate to Israel. This was refused and he was barred from entering Soviet chess competitions. More recently, he was arrested when he took the opportunity of a public chess tournament to wave a banner demanding the right to an exit visa. Now he has begun a fast as a protest against the Soviet authorities' refusal to allow him to emigrate. When Jewish chess players decided to visit his flat and there stage a chess tournament as a gesture of solidarity, they found his doorway blocked by militiamen who turned the visitors away.

JAPAN'S AUSCHWITZ MEMORIAL

Hiroshima will shortly have a Memorial Hall in commemoration of the victims of Auschwitz. The State Museum on the site of the former concentration camp has offered its support by lending material illustrating the history of Auschwitz.

UNITED STATES

Auschwitz Trickster Sentenced

Lucian Ludwig Kozminski, himself an Auschwitz survivor, has been sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment as a confidence trickster by a US court. Kozminski was convicted of having withheld restitution payments made to him by the West German authorities after he had persuaded other survivors to give him authority to pursue their claims.

Persuasion's Effect on Baptist Minister

Two years ago, Bailey E. Smith, head of the 13 million strong Southern Baptist Convention, declared, "God does not heed the prayer of a Jew". His words aroused the fear of growing antisemitism within the increasingly influential fundamentalist churches of the USA and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith resolved to counteract the tendency, believing it to be mainly the outcome of ignorance about Jews.

Accordingly, the ADL invited Mr. Smith and eleven other leading Baptists to spend some time in Israel and the result was a remarkable and swift change in attitudes. While still in Israel, Mr. Smith declared that his widely reported earlier statement had been badly expressed and admitted his mistake in trying to shut out the Jews from a relationship with God.

The effect on the Baptist leader has proved lasting. He has made friends with a number of Jews and is a committed supporter of Israel's rights. In a recent article published in the ADL Bulletin, Mr. Smith described a visit to the Soviet Union and his attempts to contact the Jewish community in Moscow, as well as his discussions with Soviet officials on the problem of antisemitism in the USSR. He concluded by coupling Baptists and Jews as the champions of religious freedom: each of us, he declared, should defend the right to worship God according to the dictates of a person's own heart.

SOUTH TYROL FACTORY BURNT

When fire broke out in a Jewish-owned factory in a South Tyrol village near Bozen, firemen found antisemitic slogans and swastikas sprayed in red paint on the outer walls. The factory was severely damaged in the fire. Some time ago, one of the brothers owning the firm was kidnapped and the ransom paid for his release is believed to have amounted to £500,000.



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ROMANIAN FASCIST

In 1941, an inflammatory speech in Bucharest by Valerian Trifa, student leader of the Fascist Iron Guard, sparked off four days of rioting through the streets of the Romanian capital. Afterwards the death-toll was reckoned at 300 people, many of whom were Jews. Trifa, with other prominent Iron Guard members, fled to Germany, where he was detained in reasonable conditions in a sub-camp of Buchenwald concentration camp. When the Americans arrived, he was able to represent himself as a displaced person and Buchenwald survivor, so gaining entry to the United States in 1950. There he found patrons in Romanian Orthodox Christian circles and soon became first a Bishop and then an Archbishop, although in his native country he had never even been a simple priest.

Trifa won honours in his new position: he pronounced the opening prayer of the 1956 Congress, a year before he became a naturalised American; in 1974 he was appointed to the board of the National Council of Churches, where he sat until 1977. Throughout this time, American Jews were aware of his antisemitic and Fascist past, but until relations between the US and the Eastern Bloc began to improve they could produce no convincing evidence of the facts. Helped by the Chief Rabbi of Romania, however, the Jewish organisations were eventually able to prove to the State Department that Trifa had made false statements in order to obtain American citizenship and in fact his naturalisation was withdrawn in 1979. Trifa stubbornly defended himself and it was not until October of this year that the US Justice Department ordered his deportation. This was the first result of a tougher policy towards war criminals inaugurated by the Reagan administration and 210 other suspects are currently being investigated by the Justice Department.

VENEZUELA ATTACK

Support for the PLO in the Venezuelan town of Maracaibo was demonstrated when busloads of students from the local technical university violently attacked the Jewish communal centre. Stones were thrown, windows smashed, PLO slogans sprayed on walls and floors, while propaganda leaflets were scattered. A kindergarten class was hidden for safety in a synagogue during the assault. Afterwards members of the community toured the town tearing down antisemitic posters. Security has been tightened at the communal centre: armed police have been put on guard and parents have organised a security rota of attendance during school hours. In Colombia and Costa Rica, too, antisemitic incidents have occurred and the same posters have been found all over South America.

COMPUTER AIDS FRENCH COUNTER-TERRORISM

In the struggle against terrorism in France, new methods of protection include the computer listing of 60,000 suspected terrorists and reinforcement of security at synagogues throughout the country. The Minister for Public Safety confirmed that he had proof of links between the outlawed extremist group Action Directe and Palestinian terrorists. Three alleged members of Action Directe, arrested by the French police, have disclaimed any connection with the organisation and have written to the left-wing "Le Matin" condemning the attack on the restaurant in the rue des Rosiers last August.

SOUTH AMERICAN HIDE-OUT SOUGHT

In addition to Klaus Barbie and Josef Mengele, ten war criminals at present living in South America are being sought by the West German Government with a view to extradition. The most prominent of these men is Aribert Heim, accused of criminal experimentation at Dachau and other camps. Until 1962, Dr. Heim was living in Baden-Baden, but mysteriously disappeared just as he was about to be arrested.

FAREWELL TO ANNA FREUD

We mourn the death of Anna Freud who passed away last month. Anna, the youngest of Sigmund Freud's six children, was closest to him as his companion, secretary, nurse and interpreter of his psychoanalytical, clinical and psychological studies. As an analyst and child psychiatrist she gained fame in her own right during the years she shared with her father in Vienna, and even more so during her years in England where father and daughter found refuge in 1938. Sigmund called her his Antigone, significantly—Antigone was the daughter of Oedipus who accompanied her blind father into exile. It is one of Anna Freud's greatest merits that she helped to alleviate her father's last painful years of illness, established a congenial and delightful home for him in Hampstead, and thus succeeded in making the great man's last year one of the happiest of his old age. This is not the place to evaluate Anna Freud's merits in scientific and medical fields—this has been done on many occasions during her lifetime, and was remembered recently in obituaries.

20, MARESFIELD GARDENS
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3rd February, 1982.

Mr W Rosenstock,
AJR.,
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Dear Mr Rosenstock,

Thank you very much for sending me the advance copy of your Journal, with the reference to my Frankfurt doctorate.

Many thanks also for your congratulations. I can only say that I always read your paper with great interest and find it very informative.

Yours sincerely,

Anna Freud

High honours were bestowed on her, amongst which she valued greatly the Certificate of Honour of the Hebrew University, the honorary doctorate of the University of Vienna, the Goethe Medal of the City of Frankfurt, granted to her 50 years after her father had received it, and Frankfurt University's honorary doctorate. Britain granted her many academic honours, but she valued particularly her appointment as CBE in 1967, a recognition that her years in England were the most fruitful of her life. As founder of the Hampstead War Nurseries, she gave shelter to many children whose family life had been disturbed by war time conditions, amongst them many refugee children who had come to England shortly before the outbreak of war and whom she helped to overcome problems caused by their traumatic experiences. After the war she founded with her colleague, Dorothy Burbage, the Hampstead Child Therapy Course and Clinic which still actively engaged her almost to the time of her death.

Her home in Maresfield Gardens carefully preserved Freud's surroundings and was lovingly tended by Anna, exactly as the old man would have liked it kept. Here are his books, his manuscripts, his collec-

tion of classical antiquities, his consulting room with the famous couch, just as it was in their flat in Vienna, but so much more beautiful in the leafy setting of Hampstead. This contributed so much to the alleviation of Freud's painful illness.

In 1969 the Vienna Sigmund Freud Society was founded, and one of its aims was the acquisition of Freud's flat in Bergstrasse 19, and its restoration to how it was when the Freud family occupied it. The writer was asked at the time to approach Anna Freud with the suggestion that Freud's collection, his furniture and the by now proverbial couch should be returned to Vienna. To my great relief (and surely that of most of Freud's colleagues, and particularly his fellow Jews who had found refuge in England) Anna absolutely declined, and when newspapers in Austria and here in London reported contrary rumours, she wrote to me:

"I do wish that the Viennese would not make so much undignified noise now and print the most untrue items. I must say that I preferred the quiet and neglect that preceded it. I am glad you understand."

VIEWS MELLOWED

Her views on the Vienna events later mellowed—she accepted Viennese honours bestowed on her, attended a Psychoanalytic Congress in Vienna, assisted the establishment of the Sigmund Freud House Museum by the loan of some of Freud's antiquities, and provided photographs and documents for reproductions. The original furniture has been restored to the flat's entrance hall—but the famous couch is represented only by a "life size" photograph. The London Freud House in Maresfield Gardens, however, remains intact. As she wrote home towards the end of 1979:

"As regards your question about the future of my father's library, antique collection etc, this is not difficult to answer. Fortunately enough, an American foundation is ready to acquire my house here either before or after my death and keep my father's rooms intact as a Freud Museum. I am very happy about that solution."

Anna was a most approachable kindly person of great personal charm, as all will confirm who had the privilege of visiting her here. Future visitors to Maresfield Gardens, once it is opened to the public, will miss her lively warm personality, but will feel that the house preserves the tradition of a great man and his daughter, proud as Jews, and proud as refugees who found a home here and owed their lives to the refuge granted by this country. It is therefore natural that she became a member of the AJR. Only last February she wrote to this paper's editor: "I can only say that I always read your paper with great interest and find it informative."

ARNOLD HORWELL

EDITH & PAUL GEHEEB

In our obituary notice of Edith Geheeb in our August issue, we should have made it clear that it was Edith's husband Paul who actually founded the Odenwaldschule, as well as the Ecole d'Humanité, though she was his closest collaborator.

SIR SIEGMUND WARBURG

The founder of the firm S. G. Warburg, 80-year-old Sir Siegmund Warburg died recently. Born in Germany and educated at Reutlingen and Urach, from 1930 to 1938 Sir Siegmund was a partner in the Hamburg firm of M. M. Warburg and Co. Having escaped to Britain, in 1946 he founded the London firm of S. G. Warburg and built it up from nothing to a position of power both in the City and overseas. He was knighted in 1966. Following the Six Day War in 1967, Sir Siegmund was among the businessmen consulted by Prime Minister Levi Eshkol on the economic problems facing Israel and he did much to help Israel in those critical years. He was a founder and Honorary Chairman of Self Aid of Refugees.

BARON ALAIN DE ROTHSCHILD

Former president of the Central Consistory of French Jews, Baron Alain de Rothschild has died in New York at the age of 72. President of the Discount Bank of France and Vice-President of the Banque Rothschild, he was always an influential figure in the French Jewish community and was its chairman.

PROF. HANS GRUENEBERG

Professor Hans Grüneberg, died recently at the age of 75. He was Professor of Genetics at University College London from 1956 to 1974, though he continued to work in College until a few days before his death. He had been invited to work at UCL by J. B. S. Haldane. During World War II, he served in the RAMC. He was born in Wuppertal-Elberfeld, studied medicine in Bonn and biology in Berlin, at the Kaiser-Wilhelm Institute, and came to England as a refugee from the Nazi regime. His study of pathological processes in mutant mice bridged the gap between embryology and genetics and established the subject of developmental genetics (together with C. H. Waddington), who was working at Cambridge. Grüneberg's clarification of inherited syndromes in mice provided an early and significant model for human disease, and the Medical Research Council supported his work for many years. He was also a pioneer in the development of the house mouse as a laboratory animal, heralding its use in cancer and tissue rejection research. His monumental 'Genetics of the Mouse' was influential in laboratories around the world. He was known for his single-mindedness and thoroughness. Prof. Grüneberg was a long-standing member of the AJR.

DR. PAUL GOLDSCHIEDER

We have learned with regret that Dr. Paul Goldscheider, who for many years was closely associated with the work of Otto Schiff House and Osmond House, died suddenly on 4 November, shortly before his 80th birthday. An obituary will appear in the next issue.

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Robert Weltsch

SOME THOUGHTS ON GENOCIDE

By definition, the population of countries of immigration such as the United States has for centuries consisted of people driven from their own countries by economic deprivation or by political oppression. It therefore contained vastly different ethnic groups which were supposed to be changed into a new type of human being in the melting-pot. This at least was the hope expressed exactly two centuries ago by the French writer Jean de Crèvecoeur in his book "Letters from an American Farmer"⁽¹⁾. Alas, his expectations have not been realised. To this day, the various ethnic groups have persisted in following their own particular ways of life, even though they are no longer exposed to persecution. Even the Negroes now enjoy full equality of rights and often positive discrimination.

In the old nation-states of Europe, the problem of minorities has been dealt with in a very different way. This was mainly due to the disintegration of the three major multi-national empires (Austria, Russia, and the Ottoman Empire — Turkey) after the Great War, but it also applies to the new states evolving from decolonisation after the Second World War. The League of Nation's Treaties for the Protection of Minorities were largely disregarded. The illusion of "national autonomy" in the Baltic countries was short-lived, and many of the new rulers saw the physical annihilation of ethnic minorities as their only means of achieving a national identity. This latter method which reached a horrible climax in the Nazis' organised mass-murder of the Jewish population, is described by the South African Leo Kuper in his book "Genocide"⁽²⁾.

SIX MILLION KILLED

Reviewing the relevant events in the 20th century, he gives the probable figures usually quoted in publications, though obviously they cannot be expected to be correct to the last digit. According to the generally accepted round figures, some six million Jews were murdered during the twelve years of Nazi rule. Equally, a non-specified estimate gives the number of people killed in the USSR between 1919 and 1930 as 20 million. Kuper's macabre list begins with the massacre of the Armenians in 1915 recorded for posterity in Franz Werfel's novel "The Forty Days of Musa Dagh" (1932), a book which relied on information supplied by the humane Protestant minister Lepsius and which uncannily anticipated the future fate of the German Jews.

Kuper proceeds to describe the chaotic killings in the former Belgian Congo during the troubles which led to the death of Dag Hammarskjöld, General Secretary of the United Nations, and the extermination of the Ibo in Nigeria in the Sixties. He estimates that three million became victims of genocide in Bangladesh in 1971. These are gruesome statistics, yet they do not even include the victims of war, though it is not always possible to draw an exact dividing line. Only in the case of

the murder of the Jews is there no doubt — it is quite unambiguous. A special chapter of the book (ch. 7, pp 120-137) is devoted to this catastrophe. In the Far East, in connection with the Vietnam war, it is not always easy to distinguish between the victims of military action and those of common murder, but the number of dead and of helpless and unprotected refugees is certainly considerable.

Special credit for the official denunciation of genocide as a crime is due to one man, Raphael Lemkin who, writing about events in Nazi-occupied Europe, not only described the manifest instances of genocide, but who also proceeded to give a definition of its characteristic manifestations. A large part of his argument was used as the basis for the "Genocide Convention" of the United Nations in 1948. At the time, Sir Hartley Shawcross, in 1945 one of the British Counsels for the Prosecution at the Nuremberg Trial of the leading Nazis, remarked that it was a fallacy to think that the adoption of a convention would lessen the danger of a repetition. It was left to the signatories to apply this kind of pseudo-legislation. As a matter of fact, even the text of the Convention, as quoted in Kuper's book, is not particularly confidence-inspiring. Whereas the theory of genocide had been extensively discussed in the UN assembly, the outcome was a mere non-committal exercise in rhetoric.

PALERMO, PARIS, CHIOS

It does not always carry conviction if a bloody massacre is called "genocide". In Europe, there have been two historical cases of group massacre which have always been remembered as typical instances, but which, unlike the well-planned and organised murder of the Jews by the Nazis, were not intended to annihilate an ethnic group, but rather, for political and religious reasons, to eliminate a particular minority. One of them is the revolt of the Sicilians against detested French rule which on 30 March 1282 led to the killing of all French people in Palermo — the infamous "Sicilian Vespers". Even better known is the carnage of the Huguenots by the Catholic majority on 24th August 1572 — the St. Bartholomew massacre. Centuries later, these events supplied the plots for two famous romantic operas, Verdi's "I Vespri Siciliani" (1855) and the even more widely known "Les Huguenots" by Meyerbeer (1836). However, the Huguenots were not eliminated. Their expulsion from France in the sixteenth century benefited Germany, which gave them asylum just as the expulsion of the Jews from Spain at the end of the fifteenth century contributed to the prosperity of the Netherlands and was of considerable benefit to Britain as well as the city of Hamburg and the countries of the Eastern Mediterranean.

One of the sources of the German Romantic⁽³⁾ movement was the reactionary politics of the various German states — a fact which was to prove disastrous

for the Jews. Napoleon's armies had brought the ideas of the French Revolution to the reactionary countries of Central and Eastern Europe (the Rights of Man and the Liberty of the Individual). The political setback caused by the Romantic Movement put an end to this progress and prohibited or at least delayed the effective emancipation of the Jews in the "Vormärz" period, the time between 1815 and the German Revolution of March 1848. It sowed the seeds for a development which, more than a hundred years later, culminated in the events which the British historian Hugh Trevor-Roper in a recent "Times" article called "the most gruesome and lurid events of the era of the Second World War, so dreadful and unimaginable that nobody thought them possible until they had actually happened. In the beginning, nobody, not even the Jews in Western countries, could believe it when the first news, such as the reports of Richard Lichtheim in Geneva, reached the West." He repeats that it was unbelievable until it really happened and taught us that human beings or rather inhuman beings are capable of everything.

CONFLICTING FORCES

In an endeavour to make this terrible realisation plausible, Jewish mythology and mysticism refer to the "second" history of the creation of the world. In "Bereshit", Genesis, 2.7, which describes the creation of the first two human beings, the Hebrew word *vayitzer* "he formed" (physical man) is written with two letters *yod*. This is a hidden reference to the fact that man has two driving forces or impulses (Yetzarim) in his heart, the forces of good and evil which are in constant conflict with each other. Without the force of evil, Man, as created by God, would have been incomplete. As it is, Man has a choice: it is left to him to decide which force should prevail. If it is the force of evil, personified in the mythical figure of Satan (later to be found in the introduction to the book of Job and in the Prologue of Goethe's "Faust"), that prevails, then the whole of humanity as well as the angels will be condemned to sin and annihilation as described in Genesis, ch.6, where the creator decides to destroy the entire species (by the Flood) in order to make room for a new and better world. However, even in the heart of the new man both forces continue to wrestle with each other, and therefore there is no limit to temptation and Man's succumbing to it. This is amply demonstrated in the later chapters of the Bible, and, of course, throughout human history.

For this reason, the devil — Satan, Lucifer — is as necessary as God himself for the imagination of primitive people trying to find an explanation of the world. In one form or another, he appears in the legends and sagas of all peoples, as he does in the medieval mystery plays: a symbol of man's growing awareness of the enigmas and mysteries that face mankind as a challenge to recognise the significance of its duty to share in the shaping of the destiny of the world.

(1) A new edition of this book appeared in 1904 with an extensive introduction by the German-American writer Ludwig Lewisohn, who was then a professor at an American university, and who described in his autobiography "Against the Current" the antisemitic attacks he had to face and his conversion to Zionism, which was stimulated by his meeting with Kurt Blumenfeld.

Another re-issue has just been brought out in the Penguin American Library series with an introduction by Albert E. Stone: 1981, 491 pp. £2.50.

(2) Leo Kuper, *Genocide*. Penguin Books 1981. 255 pp with bibliography and documents. £2.95.

(3) Hugh Honour, *Romanticism*. Pelican Books (Penguin) 1981. 415 pp, 210 illustrations. £5.95.

GERMAN CITIES

NEWS FROM BERLIN

KadeWe 75th Anniversary

The KadeWe department store in West Berlin will be 75 years old this year. It was founded in 1907 by Kommerzienrat Adolf Jandorf (Hengstfeld/Württemberg 1870—Berlin 1932). In 1926 it was absorbed by the Hermann Tietz company, which, since its 'aryanisation' is still owned by the Hertie company.

E.G.L.

300th Anniversary

The 300th anniversary of the Friedrichs-Werdersche Gymnasium was recently celebrated in the Georg Herwegh Hochschule in Berlin, the latter being the traditional successor of the former. The invitation to the celebration pointed out that the Friedrichs-Werdersche Gymnasium was closed in 1935 not only because the number of pupils had fallen, but 'probably because of the very high proportion of Jewish pupils'. The address was given by the young historian from the Free University, Dr. Felix Escher, grandson of the journalist and man of letters Karl Escher (1865-1972) who was, until 1933, features editor of the Berliner Morgenpost, and was later active in the Jewish press, and after the war on the radio.

Mendelssohn Book

Originally published in East Berlin, Heinz Knobloch's "Herr Moses in Berlin—Auf den Spuren eines Menschenfreundes" has just appeared in a West Berlin edition (Verlag Arsenal für Kultur und Politik, Berlin 10). It is a depiction of Moses Mendelssohn in the framework of his life in Berlin.

E.G.L.

Volkshochschule

The Jüdische Volkshochschule in Berlin has recently celebrated its 20th anniversary. It was conceived as a successor to the Freie Jüdische Volkshochschule (founded in 1919 and inspired by Dr. Bruno Kirschner) but at first there was considerable doubt whether it would ever be successful. Over the years the JVHS has expanded its activities and now organises educational trips for its students to Israel and elsewhere; it has also opened its doors to non-Jewish students who wish to take part in some of the Volkshochschule's courses.

DANCER'S ARCHIVE

The executors of the late Valeska Gert, a noted cabaret artiste and dancer, have presented her collection of photographs, autographs and other material to the Akademie für Künste, Berlin. A Valeska Gert Archive will be set up to house and maintain these important documents of theatrical history.

NEW AGREEMENT

In West Berlin, a formal agreement has been entered into between the Senate and the Jewish Community, clearly setting out the financial support to be given to Berlin's Jewish community, covering pensions and security measures. A regular subsidy has also been fixed. The new agreement is supplementary to those of 1971 and 1974.

VANDAL CAUGHT IN GIESSEN

Police in Giessen have been successful in finding the perpetrator of cemetery vandalism. A 22-year-old student, arrested after damaging 68 tombstones in a Giessen cemetery, admitted responsibility for six other desecrations earlier in the year. He had attacked Christian and Jewish graves alike.

DEDICATION IN AUGSBURG

Through the efforts of Senator Julius Spokojny, president of the Augsburg Jewish community, the city has made itself responsible for the upkeep of the Jewish cemetery in Haunstetter-Strasse. The community is now so small that it cannot undertake the necessary maintenance work, but Senator Spokojny mustered support from the SPD and other members of Augsburg Town Council and as a result the gardens have been tidied and replanted, partly in the framework of a youth employment scheme. At a ceremony this autumn, attended by community leaders, naturally including Senator Spokojny, the Mayor of Augsburg, members of parliament and church dignitaries, a wall tablet and a new fountain were formally dedicated to the memory of Augsburg's Jewish victims.

HAMELN WELCOMES FORMER CITIZENS

*"Hamelin town's in Brunswick
By famous Hanover city;
The River Weser, deep and wide,
Washes its walls on the southern side . . ."*

Browning's words are so familiar to English people that Hameln must be one of the few German towns whose geography is perfectly clear to them and the Mayor and Corporation are old, if not altogether respected, friends. But today's Mayor and Corporation showed themselves in quite a different guise from their forebears by welcoming to the city 17 former citizens from Israel, Australia, Holland, the United States and Switzerland. Official receptions, excursions round the town and on the river, a concert and, perhaps most movingly, a gathering of former pupils of the Viktoria-Luise School, all expressed the hospitable spirit of present times. The local museum mounted an exhibition entitled "Juden in Hameln" including the very first document, dated 1277, in which the presence of Jews in the town was noted. So that when the Pied Piper arrived in 1284, he would have found Jews already established in Hameln. . . .

GAILINGEN, FORMER JEWISH VILLAGE

A comprehensive documentation of the South Baden Jewish community of Gailingen, compiled by Eckhardt Friedrich and Dr. Dagmar Schmieder-Friedrich, has just been published ("Materialien zur Geschichte der jüdischen Gemeinde Gailingen aus ihrer Blütezeit und den Jahren der gewaltsamen Auflösung", Arbeitskreis für Regionalgeschichte e.V., Konstanz, 1981-82). Gailingen, which between 1852 and 1875 had a population of some 2,000, was unusual in having more Jewish than non-Jewish inhabitants, and between 1870 and 1884 had a Jewish mayor in the merchant Leopold Guggenheim. There were still 400 Jews in Gailingen in 1932. The Society for the Maintenance of the Gailingen Cemetery meets before the High Holydays, and this year Rabbi Yehuda Bohrer was present. He is a son of Rabbi Mordechai Bohrer, the last rabbi.

E.G.L.

FUERTH HONOURS "GERMAN KORCZAK"

Fürth, in the neighbourhood of Nuremberg, recently renamed its Julienstrasse, where the town's synagogue is situated, as Hallemann-Strasse. Dr. Isaak Hallemann was the head of the Jewish orphanage in Fürth during the Nazi period and, although he might have emigrated, chose to stay with the remaining children in his care until they were deported in 1942 to Iczbika. Like Janusz Korczak, Dr. Hallemann was murdered with all his charges in the gas chambers.

ONE LAW FOR WAR CRIMINALS

Former SS man Ernst Heinrichsohn was released from prison in June last by a decision of the Oberlandesgericht Bamberg. He was condemned in February 1980 to six years' imprisonment for his part in the deportation of 73,000 French Jews to Auschwitz, but the 18 months he had spent in an Allied denazification camp was deducted from his sentence. The Bamberg court declared that Heinrichsohn had served two-thirds of his sentence, was unfit to bear prison life and that, moreover, according to a pronouncement by a senior Hamburg court, he was eligible for release. The Oberlandesgericht of Hamburg some time ago created a precedent by deciding that those who had carried out crimes prescribed by the state itself need serve only half of their sentence—an obvious ploy to minimise Nazi crimes and to establish special conditions for the criminals.

FORMER WAFEN-SS GIVE "PUBLIC SERVICE"

When an SPD delegate to the Baden-Württemberg Landtag made a trial entry among his tax-deductible expenses relating to a payment to the "Old Comrades Association of the First Armoured Corps of the Former Waffen-SS, Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler", he was at once assured that the deduction was allowable under a decision of the Stuttgart Finance Office, since the organisation was considered as serving the public interest. In the subsequent political storm, a spokesman for the Finance Ministry tried to defend the decision by saying that the Association had dropped the words "Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler" when applying for consideration as a charity helping World War II victims; it was quickly pointed out, however, that officials should equally have been put on guard by the words "Waffen-SS". The Finance Office has been required to submit a report on the matter.

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NEO-PAGANISM REVIVES IN GERMANY

Alongside the basic thuggery of many extremist groups in West Germany, there has appeared another feature of National Socialism: the neo-paganism and semi-occultism fostered in the party's early days. Only a year or so ago, a group of men met in the Teutoburger Forest to kindle a flame in a bronze basin and to open their *Thing* by the striking of a hammer on the ground. The meeting was described by "Die Gylfiliten", a paper published by the neo-Germanic sects: "By the blazing firelight, Brother Wali reminded those present that every man who falls in battle shall attain Valhalla. So, according to our religious convictions, Adolf Hitler too will have achieved his splendid place at Odin's Feast of Heroes. Thereupon Brother Wali pronounced him blessed: Adolf Hitler, who unremittingly annihilated the enemies of the Third Reich."

SEEDS OF RACIALISM

Last year, Pastor Friedrich-Wilhelm Haack of Munich published his book "Wotans Wiederkehr—Blut-Boden- und Rasse-Religion". A student of neo-pagan sects, Pastor Haack drew attention to the rebirth of such groups as "Armanen-Orden", "Artgemeinschaft" and "Gesamtdeutscher Rat für Biopolitik", which attract young people and are all deeply imbued with racism, basing their views on the Nazi race ideologist Hans F. K. Günther. Although it might appear that "Neo-pagan" ideas are too muddled and childish to present any real danger, Pastor Haack is seriously concerned that the sects will prove a hot-bed of racism.

Even Manfred Roeder, the lawyer sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment as ringleader and propagandist of a right-wing extremist and ultimately murderous group, began with a declaration of faith: in the early 60's he described himself as a

"believer" and an uncompromising racist; a dozen years later he wrote, "We are persecuted for the sake of our belief". He went on, "It is a heady feeling to know-to know at last that it is to us that the great secrets of the world have been entrusted for thousands of years; not to the Egyptians, the Jews, the Babylonians, nor yet to the Greeks or Tibetans or Chinese, but to us, the Aryan-Germanic people! . . . Our confession of faith is to a passionate racism. . . ."

RIGHT-WING RISE AFTER DECLINE

After decreasing in numbers until 1979, registered membership of right-wing groups in West Germany has now risen to about 20,000. In 1954, however, the number was 76,000, falling to a low of 17,000 three years ago. By contrast, the figures for militant neo-Nazis are more than treble the 1975 total of 400. In the past four years, 747 neo-Nazi activists have been tried and sentenced, while nearly 200 right-wing extremists are currently under investigation or awaiting trial. Reporting these statistics, the Bonn government also confirmed that German extremists of both left and right persuasions have received training in PLO camps in the Lebanon.

The Bavarian authorities have announced that in the past year 31 right-wing and 140 left-wing extremist groups were registered in Bavaria, with respective memberships of 4,000 and 11,000. There were five bomb attacks in the first seven months of 1982, compared with five over the whole of 1981. Right and left-wingers sentenced to community service numbered about 48 and 194 respectively.

In a New Year message to the West German Jewish community, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt spoke of his concern at right-wing and racist activities in the Federal Republic. He declared that the German people had learned from the past but they must not be allowed to forget the crimes and suffering arising from their past.

INDOCTRINATION METHODS ON TV

When author Heinz Kissel saw the "Holocaust" television programmes in 1979, he felt that they left a gap; they said little of the way in which National Socialist propaganda was organised nor of its effects, particularly on young people. He has now produced a four-part TV film "Blut und Ehre", shown on German screens recently, which supplements "Holocaust" by tracing the history of three families: the Mönkmanns, the Kuhns and most especially the Kellers. Hartmut Keller, the son of a convinced Social Democrat who nevertheless joins the NSDAP for self-protection, becomes a Hitler Youth and indirectly sends his father to prison and finally to death on the Western Front. His friend Hans Mönkman, on the other hand, the son of a fervent Nazi, hopes to make his career in the Party until his mother is found to have a Jewish ancestor. The Jewish couple Kuhn are shown losing their possessions, insulted by Hartmut Keller and forced to send their son into emigration. They themselves have left it too late to escape from Germany.

Another series to be screened by Süddeutscher Rundfunk Stuttgart is a 13-part presentation of Europe under the Swastika, showing life in various cities at different times throughout the 12-year Reich. The first, appearing this month, is "Berlin 1936" and includes film on the Olympics.

NAZI RECORDINGS AT ARMY ACADEMY

The summer night at the West German Military Academy in Hamburg resounded to Nazi songs and speeches as two cadets and another man played Hitler and Goering speeches on a full-blast record-player, interspersed with the firing of blank cartridges and flares from a balcony. Investigation by the academy authorities showed that a student party had been taking place. The two cadets have been disciplined, but the third person did not come under Army jurisdiction and has not been punished.

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HOW WE ESCAPED

"I had been collecting and re-writing these stories for two years; then I spent three more years looking for a publisher. My idea was to create a thrilling popular book; it was turned into a historical documentation", complained Walter Zadek from Berlin, now living in Israel, to a colleague. The book in question was eventually published as a Rowohlt paperback: "*Sie flohen vor dem Hakenkreuz—Selbstzeugnisse der Emigranten*", (£2.70 plus postage) but Zadek also gave it the sub-heading "*Ein Lesebuch für Deutsche*", which may have raised a good many eyebrows in Germany because of its moralizing undertone.

Zadek's basic idea to let German refugees tell their stories in their own words was not bad, but he (or the publishers) made this anthology, which might have been a document of historical importance, into a jumble of personal reminiscences, argumentative essays, plaintive verses and—often irrelevant—anecdotes. Worst of all, many of the fifty-odd contributions were not written by the narrators themselves, but spoken into the editor's tape-recorder and modified by him, sometimes with curious results.

Peter Mendelssohn (as he then was), for instance, recalls his "first experience in exile": although having only one non-Aryan grandfather and being therefore "a one-quarter Aryan" (*sic*), he would not have been forced to emigrate, but he went to Austria, met Hilde Spiel, and wanted to marry her. But that was not possible, because "the Austrians had committed themselves to the new German regime not to permit marriages between a Jewish and a fully or quarter Aryan partner". When was that supposed to have been the case? In 1934—four years before the *Anschluss*!

Alfred H. Unger reports, under the heading "The development of an intellectual front against the falsification of Germany's culture by the Nazis", how he founded, with Hans Jose Rehfish and Monty Jacobs, the Club 1943. In fact, such noble political aims were never claimed by the good old club; nor does this story of cause and effect sound very plausible: "When we founded the Club in 1943, we even dared to call together a public meeting in German at the Stern Hall in the centre of London. Refugees from all kinds of countries were invited . . . We did not even refrain from criticizing the English government. That may have put us on a black list, and later we were interned

—as Germans." The editor's tape-recorder seems to have suffered from a serious hiccup.

The contribution by Hans Jaeger, who ran the Club for many years, was also compiled by the editor from recorded interviews, but reads like the script of a James Bond thriller, with Soviet and Nazi agents all over Prague, refugees changing their political allegiance openly or secretly, friends turning into blackmailers, and at the end a breath-taking escape across the border with false passports.

But to be fair: there are also a few excellent contributions, unspoilt by the tape-recorder and arbitrary editing, in Zadek's book. One of the shortest and best-written is Stefan Heym's piece about the joys and snags of writing in two languages. He emigrated to America where he wrote his first novel in English and returned to East Germany in 1952, where he still writes in that language as well as in his native German (the *Märchensprache*, as he calls it). His famous "King David Report", that splendid and subtle satire on the Stalinist personality cult, was first written in English, modelled on the King James version of the Bible, and then rendered in German, with touches of Luther's language. It was a great success in the English-speaking countries—and banned in the GDR. Ever since, he has been harassed by the apparatchiks.

There are also a few good poems; some were, surprisingly, written by the left-wing theatrical producer Erwin Piscator who ended one with the question: "What kind of a state is it that forbids the hunted to fight for freedom?" The poet Erich Fried, however, contributed a handful of personal anecdotes about the time when the British failed to understand us dangerous "enemy aliens".

Altogether, this anthology, which was supposed to tell today's reader how we escaped and how we came to terms with our exile, is too uneven and too badly edited to present a reliable historical picture of the greatest emigration of modern times. I had the opportunity of working with Zadek for the *Berliner Tageblatt* in the years before Hitler took over; he was a first-class journalist, and his anthology shows that he still works on journalistic lines. But that just isn't good enough for the serious, and often tragic, subject he attempted to tackle. Much of the fault, however, seems to be Rowohlts'. To sum up: here is an important matter still waiting to be turned into a work of lasting value.

EGON LARSEN

CONFOUNDS CODEMAKERS

Professor Adi Shamir of the Weizmann Institute has devised a means of breaking the "public key" code, hitherto believed to be invulnerable. The code, invented by three American mathematicians from Stanford University, California, depends on the factorisation of numbers made up of 2,500 digits or more, a task which would take even the most advanced computers over a century to carry out—or so it was believed until now. Professor Shamir, however, himself a mathematician, has found a way to identify the "personal primes" on which the code depends and his discovery has sown alarm in financial circles and among secret governmental agencies throughout the world. But his only reward is \$100—winnings on a bet made between Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Stanford University. MIT's code system, in which Professor Shamir had a hand, has yet to be broken.

AERO EXPERT HEADS TECHNION

Newly appointed President of the Haifa Technion is 59-year-old Professor Josef Singer, born in Vienna. Professor Singer, a long-time member of the Technion's aeronautical engineering faculty, is also chairman of Israel Aircraft Industries' research.

SYNAGOGUES GALORE

It is on the whole an interesting and not entirely painless task to review this important and meticulous book by Professor Hammer-Schenk which gives a comprehensive picture of the past glory of German synagogues. From Bad Kissingen to Kassel, from Beethoven to Berlin, the net is cast. The work, based on a dissertation of 1974, went to press in 1980; therefore some of the newer studies indirectly connected with the Synagogue, such as this reviewer's *Vision of the Temple* (London, 1979) or T. A. Busink's important volumes on the Temple of Jerusalem (Leiden, 1970 & 1980), were not considered. This is regrettable because the Temple tradition plays an important part in synagogue development. The great merit of the book is its wide coverage, dealing with small as well as monumental synagogues. However, this very fact makes it more of a gazetteer than a history of architectural events.

Hammer-Schenk is at his best when dealing with the nineteenth century and the Neo-Romanesque as the paramount style in synagogue building. However, we cannot quite agree with him when he stresses the importance of antisemitism as a potent element in Jewish architectural planning. It is difficult today to appreciate the optimism characteristic of German Jewish communities in the past and their pride in their citizenship. To see baptism and synagogue building as parallels seems to us to be mistaken. Synagogue building represents the pride of Jewish citizens in their own religion, even if the forms are borrowed from Gentile prototypes. The Jews' position in Germany was also more complex than Professor Hammer-Schenk imagines. The Jews had friends and the Nazi movement seems not to have been so inevitable as suggested by the author in this book. Although one has to respect his scholarship and the vastness of his erudition, one cannot refrain from a certain feeling of uneasiness.

It has to be remembered that when Weinbrenner planned Karlsruhe, the Synagogue was given an honourable place in the plan. The situation in Kassel was similar. With hindsight, Hammer-Schenk now knows that the German Congregations were doomed. But things appeared differently during the Enlightenment and its aftermath. The author seems to apologise for studying the *Gattung*, German Synagogue, and fails to appreciate the genuine and tragic Judaeo-German symbiosis. The present situation with regard to these Synagogues can perhaps be illuminated in the words of Thomas Mann, in connection with the imagined death of Joseph, Jacob's son. "Da ich aber bin, ist's immer noch besser, dass Joseph dahin ist, als dass er nie gewesen wäre, denn so habe ich doch was mir bleibt, meinen Jammer um ihn". (*Der Junge Joseph*, Berlin 1934, p. 310). Sadness and remembrance, these are the emotions the book evokes.

HELEN ROSENAU

Synagogen in Deutschland, Geschichte einer Baugattung im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. By Harold Hammer-Schenk. Hans Christian Verlag, Hamburg 1981. Pp 975; figs. 502.

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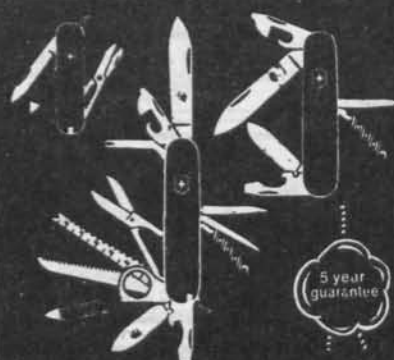
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OBITUARIES

HERBERT M. HIRSCH

Herbert M. Hirsch died unexpectedly after a short illness on 28 October in his 85th year. In Berlin where he was born, he joined the KJV. Prior to his emigration he was Chairman of the Zionist Sports Organisations in Germany from 1920-1938.

It was only natural for a person of his background to associate himself with the Theodor Herzl Society when "Zion House"—59 Eton Avenue—became the centre of Zionist activities in Hampstead. From 1955-1962 he was Chairman of Zion House, not an easy task, which he managed well due to his organising and administrative abilities. He was soon elected Chairman of the Society, which he served for a number of years with great devotion.

He took on many duties within the organisation, including arranging the yearly Zion House Lecture Course in conjunction with the Extra-Mural Department of London University. He took an interest in the affairs of the AJR and was a member of the AJR Board. He will be missed by his many friends and members of the Theodor Herzl Society whose functions he regularly attended with his dear wife Kate. Our sincerest sympathy is extended to Mrs. Hirsch and the members of her family. L.N.

ISSER TAGER

A scion of the famous Leipzig fur industry, Isser Tager died recently at the age of 78. He was the doyen of fur dealers in Britain, where he had lived since 1935, and a founder member of the Joint Israel Appeal Fur Committee.

DR. MARTIN DEUTSCHKRON

It is learned with regret that Dr. Martin Deutschkron (Birmingham) died on 21 October at the age of 89. Before he came to this country, he was a teacher at several secondary schools in Berlin. When the Nazis came to power he took up an appointment at the Theodor Herzl School in Berlin-Charlottenburg. He arrived in England shortly before the outbreak of war, but his wife and daughter did not get out in time. Their fate was a constant worry for him. However, after the end of hostilities it turned out that they had survived by going into hiding. This was only due to the courage and helpfulness of a number of non-Jews, and the details of their vicissitudes are described in a book by his daughter, Inge Deutschkron, now a well-known writer.

Dr. Deutschkron first worked with the Refugee Children's Movement and later went to Birmingham to resume his teaching activities which were widely recognised. He took an active interest in the work of the AJR and, as long as his health permitted, attended the AJR Board meetings. He will be gratefully remembered by all who knew him.

DR. WALTER STRAUCH

Dr. Walter Strauch recently passed away painlessly in London. Born in 1894, he practised as a lawyer in Opleln and emigrated to Britain in 1939. He was forced to work very hard as a labourer and in a hat factory. But in spite of his advanced age he managed to return to his legal profession, first in a Czech law office, then in the office of George Cohn, where he specialised in German social insurance claims and the so-called "Equalisation of Burdens Law". His understanding of human suffering and his pleasant approach to everyone will be gratefully remembered by all who knew him.

E.G.

DR. PAULA HEIMANN

Dr. Paula Heimann, the distinguished psychoanalyst, died recently in London at the age of 83 after fracturing her hip in Baden-Baden. She was born in Danzig and studied at Koenigsberg, Heidelberg and Berlin, preparing for psychiatry by studying neurology. She began psychoanalytic training in Berlin in 1928, married Dr. Franz Heimann, but separated from him in 1933. She emigrated to London in 1933, having just qualified in psychoanalysis, and was helped by Ernest Jones. After working with Melanie Klein she became a leading exponent of Kleinian ideas, though she broke with the Kleinian group in 1956. She wrote original papers on sublimation and on the problems of transference and the analyst's counter-transference. She contributed greatly to the revival of psychoanalysis in Germany after its destruction by the Nazis. She was also very active internationally. She is survived by a daughter and three grandsons.

EVELYN MITZMAN

For many years associated with B'nai B'rith, Miss Evelyn Mitzman died recently in London. As a social worker, she was sent by the Central British Fund to the camp at Bergen-Belsen immediately after the end of the Second World War. She proved herself an efficient and cheerful source of consolation and help to the survivors still living in the camp.

MOISHE LEHRER

Moishe Lehrer, who died recently in a road accident at the age of 72, was a member of an Antwerp family which had for generations traded in diamonds. He fled from Belgium when the Germans invaded in 1940 and settled with his family in London, where he once again involved himself in the diamond community.

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.

Births

Fisher:—On 15 October at Ayrshire Maternity Hospital, a girl (Naomi, Jean, Victoria) to Alfred and Sheena Fisher of 48, Morris Crescent, Hurlford by Kilmarnock. First grand-daughter for Kurt and Inge Fisher and first great-grand-daughter for Lisl Fisher.

Deaths

Futter:— Bruno Benjamin Futter on 20 October, aged 86, beloved husband of Jeanette and uncle of Gerald and Henry Futter.

Levy:— Dr. Ernest Levy, of 15 Norman Court, Nether Street, London N3, (formerly Berlin) died peacefully on 16 October, aged 88. Sadly missed by his children and grandchildren, family and friends.

Mayer:— William (Wolfgang) Mayer died in Jerusalem on the 9 November, after a long illness. Deeply mourned by family and friends.

White:— Allan White died on 29 August. Sadly missed by his wife Ilse Irene, his children and grandchildren and friends.

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LUCIAN FREUD, JOE ROSE

Lucian Freud, grandson of the famous Sigmund, is a well-known artist in his own right. An exhibition of his recent paintings has recently been shown at Anthony d'Offay's Gallery, 23 Dering Street, W1. A book about his work by Lawrence Gowing containing 188 illustrations has just been published by Thames & Hudson and is available at the Gallery (price £18).

At Wylma Wayne Fine Art, 17 Old Bond Street, W1, there has recently been an exhibition entitled "The Mystic Stream", comprising works by Joe Rose and Michel de Saint Ouen. Joe Rose is a Surrealist who has made a unique contribution to contemporary art. He was born in Germany in 1915 and was imprisoned in concentration camps before escaping to England where he served with the Armed Forces. He became a full-time artist in 1957 after emigrating to Sydney and now divides his time between Australia and London. Examples of his mystical and highly evocative works can still be seen at the Gallery.

ALICE SCHWAB

EDITH GREENWOOD EXHIBITION

Edith Greenwood was born in Frankfurt-on-Main and received her training in art both there and in this country where she now lives. Her work has already been shown widely here and an exhibition of her recent sculpture is being held at the Camden Art Centre, Arkwright Road, NW3 from 21 November to 12 December. The sculptress works in a variety of media, alabaster, sandstone, soapstone and bronze. A particularly attractive exhibit is carved in mahogany and entitled "The Lovers"; there are also a number of pieces carved in olive wood. The exhibition also includes recent photographs by Anna Richebaecher.

A.B.

BOASTFUL AUSTRIAN NAZI SHOT

A Salzburg innkeeper who defended Nazi atrocities and boasted of his own murders of Jews under the Hitler regime was shot dead by a television reporter recently. The reporter, a non-Jewish Austrian, had been arguing with the innkeeper and the admission of murder was apparently too much for his self-control.

RABBI CURTIS E. CASSELL 70

On November 9, Rabbi Curtis E. Cassell celebrated his 70th birthday. He was born in Oppeln and obtained his Rabbinical qualifications at the "Hochschule fuer die Wissenschaft des Judentums". During his student years, he was also active in the German-Jewish youth movement. In 1936, he was appointed Rabbi of Frankfurt (Oder) and held this post during the difficult years until 1939. In this country, he served with the Army from 1939 to 1945. His first rabbinical position in Britain was the spiritual leadership of the Progressive Congregation in Glasgow. Three years later, in 1948, he received a "call" to the prestigious West London Synagogue. He stayed there until 1957, when he became Rabbi of the Reform Congregation in Bulawayo. He held this post for 20 years and returned to London in 1977. Though now in retirement, he is still active in various fields, especially in connection with the West London Synagogue.

Rabbi Cassell was an AJR Board member until he went to Bulawayo and rejoined the Board after his return. On behalf of the AJR, as well as of his numerous friends from the German-Jewish youth movement, now spread all over the world, we extend our sincerest congratulations to him.

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THEATRE AND CULTURE

Vienna. An autumn of theatrical events saw the opening of the Lorin Maazel era at the State Opera, introducing the "Block" system of performances, i.e. only a limited amount of works during a given period, similar to the method prevailing at London's Covent Garden. While the classical "Burg" plays "Egmont" (for the Goethe jubilee), as well as Ibsen's "Wild Duck" are scheduled, there is "Eins, zwei, drei" by Molnar at the Josefstadt, the first revival since the 1930 premiere when Max Pallenberg was uniquely brilliant in the rôle of the bank president who performs miracles at ever-increasing speed. Pallenberg himself—a sad irony of fate—at the time in a great hurry to meet all his manifold engagements, died in an air crash during the following year.

Personalities. *Johanna Hofer*, widow of the unforgotten Fritz Kortner, is again to be seen on German television. She plays a main part in a serial about a miner's family at the beginning of the century. *Margarete Schell-Noe*, 76, mother of actors Maria and Maximilian, gave a modern poetry reading in Vienna. In Paris, *Tino Rossi* who during the Thirties was one of the most popular chanson-singers in Europe and was called "the second most famous Corsican", celebrated 50 years in show business at a great Café de Paris entertainment.

Birthdays. South Tyrolean *Luis Trenker*, "King of the Mountains", ever-vivacious and full of plans, whitehaired, suntanned and talkative, had his 90th birthday party, surrounded by wellwishers and photographers. His many films, always with an Alpine background, are revived in cinemas and on television, the most popular ones "Der Rebell" and "Der Berg ruft" having received many awards and attained classical status. *Leni Riefenstahl*, film actress and, above all, film producer who started as a dancer, discovered films during the Twenties and startled the public with "Das blaue Licht" in 1932, has reached the age of 80. Although much-debated, drawn into the political sphere and at the height of her successes during the Hitler period, hers was a prominent place among film producers of our time. One of her post-war works, the opera film "Tiefland", was much acclaimed, and it is now recognized that her feeling for the blending of light, music and dance rhythm was highly artistic.

Obituary. It is belatedly learned that *Lilian Harmel-Rubinstein* died during the summer, aged 74. Liverpool-born, she became a successful dancer; her dance-evenings in Vienna (and later in this country) had a considerable following. After retirement, she had a notable second career as a teacher of dancing.

S.B.

NEW BOOK FOR OSWALD DUTCH

Oswald Dutch (once Otto Deutsch of Austria) will soon see his new work, "Thus Changed the World: a centenary of short stories" published by Quartet. It will be the 26th book from the pen of the 88-year-old author whose subjects have included the Austrian Anschluss, Nazi leaders, post-war planning and children's stories. Until 1938 he was city editor of "Neue Freie Presse", but in March of that year he was warned by a colleague that his name was on a death list and he left the country as Hitler took over. He came to England, where his first job was selling light bulbs at £1 per week. Dr. Dutch found difficulty in evading repatriation when his visa expired: but the following year he held the important post as leader of the Ministry of Information's European Correspondents' Department.

After the war, Oswald Dutch became head of ORT in Germany and responsible for the training of tens of thousands of concentration camp survivors; no less than 72 schools were established in Austria, Germany and Italy in the course of his work.

Oswald Dutch's career has taken him to no less than 52 countries where his six-language fluency has proved extremely helpful. Until a few years ago, he was a financial adviser on the Stock Exchange and, despite some visual difficulties, the veteran journalist and author has never ceased to write.

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