

## INFORMATION

EDITED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Werner Rosenstock

THE PERPETUAL MINORITY  
New Leo Baeck Year Book

"Minorities and Minority Trends" is the title under which the essays of the latest Year Book of the Leo Baeck Institute are presented. Strictly speaking this common denominator does not only apply to this particular Year Book. It applies to all publications on the Jewish problem because, by their very nature, the Jews (with the exception of the inhabitants of the newly founded State of Israel) have been minorities throughout the centuries all over the world. With this reservation it must be stated as a compliment to the editor, Arnold Fischer, that, like his predecessor Robert Weltsch, he has again succeeded in moulding the diversity of contributions into an organic unity.

In the course of time, the Year Books have extended their terms of reference. When they were brought into being more than a quarter of a century ago on the initiative of the Council of Jews from Germany, the period covered in the first issues ended with the year 1933. Now, the impact of events under the Nazi regime, at least during the pre-war years, is also considered. Formerly, there were also only comparatively few essays on the situation in German-speaking countries other than Germany. In the course of time, the proportion of articles on Jews in Austria and Czechoslovakia has risen. Yet the most important change is manifested by the widened choice of contributors. Consciously or unconsciously, the motivation of the founding fathers was to preserve the records as long as the generation which could speak from its own experience about German Jewry was still alive. It might have been conceivable that, once people with this background knowledge had substantially decreased, the I.B.I. would have completed its task. Yet just the opposite has happened. The founder generation was succeeded by scholars who had spent only part of their youth in Germany or who were born abroad of German-Jewish parents. Finally, their ranks were joined by Jewish and non-Jewish authors whose personal antecedents were in no way connected with the subject of the Institute's research. They too felt fascinated by the phenomenon of the symbiosis between one essential section of the Jewish people with its environment.

Not only the articles themselves but also the footnotes indicate that the authors have mined their monographs on thoroughly perused first hand source material and literature—a fact which should be a matter of course in the field of scholarship but is not necessarily just in every work submitted to the public. At the same time,

the articles make easy reading for the interested layman. Like its predecessor, the 26th Year Book also shows how much material still awaits thorough exploration. Thus, the Year Books or, for that matter, the entire work of the I.B.I., originally regarded by many as a temporary venture, will have its say on for an unlimited time to come.

It cannot be the object of the review of any symposium to provide a full assessment of all the articles it contains. This also applies to the 28 monographs published in this Year Book. The last period of a particular Jewish youth movement before 1933 is described in the article by George Günther Eckstein about the "Vom Deutsch-Jüdische Jugend (FDJ) 1932/33". It deals with one of the groups which came into being when the "Kameraden" Band was dissolved and split into three sections: the "Werktätige", centred around the Jewish community, the "Schwarze Fackeln", preserving the kind of youth movement which had its particular political or ideological leanings, and the FDJ, which united old ex-"Kameraden" who identified themselves with the German Socialist organisations and parties. In 1933, when the organisation had to be disbanded, many of its members became political refugees and some of them obtained positions when they returned to East and West Germany after the war.

## A Prussian Monarchist

While not only the FDJ but also other Jewish organisations understood that they had been eliminated from the German body politic since the Nazis came to power, another youth organisation, the "Vortrupp", was founded by Klaus-Jochen Schrage with the objective of having the "patriotic" section of German Jewry incorporated as a group on its own into the "Third Reich". A thorough article by Carl I. Kheiss (born 1945 in Cleveland) describes the efforts of the "Vortrupp", carried out under the slogan "Reicht mit uns Deutschland," during the first years of its existence. Schrage was a Prussian monarchist and certainly an exception among representatives of German Jewry. Yet he was also a highly gifted thinker in the field of Jewish thought (as he interpreted it), and much as one may resent his ideology, and his activities in regard to anti-semitism, his life became fascinating—so fascinating that it is an opportunity.

There were other young men who were right with Klaus-Jochen's idea, tried to come to terms with the Nazis as the expense of their own dignity,

## RECRUITING FRIENDS

I should like to remind members of the continuing importance of recruiting new Friends of the AJR. If you have already succeeded in doing so, carry on and bring in more! If not, please let our urge yourself do your bit in what is proving to be a successful campaign. We are encouraged by the number of friends who have joined, but we should see this as only the beginning.

The future of the Association's work depends on our ability to recruit people from younger generations, both within our family circles and also from the wider circles of friends who so assist us. Their joining will help carry on the varied and interesting activities for the Home and the numerous young and isolated individual refugees who can be helped and supported in many different ways.

We have friends exhibiting the gifts and articles of the Friends of the AJR, and if you need more of them, you have only to ask.

By our combined efforts let us try to turn the Friends of the AJR into an additional driving force of the Association, to help us face the challenges and fulfil the obligations of the coming decade with the vigour and freshness they can add to our own efforts.

C. I. MARX  
Chairman

just as there were extreme sections of the Zionist movement, like the State Zionist leader Gerschon Kerenki, who took the line that there was common ground between Nazi-German nationalists and Jewish "nationalists". To the honour of German Jews it must be said that their organisations made no ideological concessions to the Nazis. They just kept clear of politics and restricted their activities to trying to avert any measures which went beyond the Nazi line. At the same time they organised the emigration of those who were not too old to leave and for whom countries of refuge could be found.

The process of emigration from Germany is described by Herbert Strauss. The first part of his study on the subject had already appeared in the preceding Year Book, and so both parts together comprise 110 pages. A reader certainly be worthwhile publishing them as a special book. Strauss analyses with the chronological development and the situation (or otherwise) in political countries of immigration. At the end he provides a survey of the organisational set-up of the Reichsvertretung and its official emigration agencies. In an appendix he lists the various planned institutional reinforcements, most of which did not materialise.

The effect of the persecution on German Jewish opinion is dealt with by Ian Kerstler. Based on reports by the Camps and early offices, the author comes, broadly speaking, to the conclusion that the response to the official appeals and the anti-Jewish measures was not as widespread and deep as the authorities expected.

Continued on page 2

Year Book XXVI of the Leo Baeck Institute, London, edited by Arnold Fischer, Berlin, 3 February 1961, 288 pages, £6.00—free of charge for Friends of the I.B.I.

Werner Rosenstock

## THE PERPETUAL MINORITY

### New Leo Baeck Year Book

"Minorities and Minority Trends" is the title under which the essays of the latest Year Book of the Leo Baeck Institute are presented.\* Strictly speaking this common denominator does not only apply to this particular Year Book. It applies to all publications on the Jewish problem because, by their very nature, the Jews (with the exception of the inhabitants of the newly founded State of Israel) have been minorities throughout the centuries all over the world. With this reservation it must be stated as a compliment to the editor, Arnold Paucker, that, like his predecessor Robert Weltch, he has again succeeded in moulding the diversity of contributions into an organic entity.

In the course of time, the Year Books have extended their terms of reference. When they were brought into being more than a quarter of a century ago on the initiative of the Council of Jews from Germany, the period covered in the first issues ended with the year 1933. Now, the impact of events under the Nazi regime, at least during the pre-war years, is also scrutinized. Formerly, there were also only comparatively few essays on the situation in German-speaking countries other than Germany; in the course of time, the proportion of articles on Jewry in Austria and Czechoslovakia has risen. Yet the most important change is manifested by the widened choice of contributors. Consciously or unconsciously, the motivation of the founding fathers was to preserve the records as long as the generation which could speak from its own experience about German Jewry was still alive. It might have been conceivable that, once people with this background knowledge had substantially decreased, the LBI would have completed its task. Yet just the opposite has happened. The founder generation was succeeded by scholars who had spent only part of their youth in Germany or who were born abroad of German-Jewish parentage. Finally, their ranks were joined by Jewish and non-Jewish authors whose personal antecedents were in no way connected with the subject of the Institute's research. They too felt fascinated by the phenomenon of the symbiosis between one essential section of the Jewish people with its environment.

Not only the articles themselves but also the footnotes indicate that the authors have based their monographs on thoroughly perused first hand source material and literature—a fact which should be a matter of course in the field of scholarship but is not necessarily met in every work submitted to the public. At the same time,

the articles make easy reading for the interested layman. Like its predecessors, the 26th Year Book also shows how much material still awaits thorough exploration. Thus, the Year Books or, for that matter, the entire work of the LBI, originally regarded by many as a temporary venture, will have to carry on for an unlimited time to come.

It cannot be the object of the review of any symposium to provide a full assessment of all the articles it contains. This also applies to the 18 monographs published in this Year Book. The last period of a particular Jewish youth movement before 1933 is described in the article by George Guenther Eckstein about the "Freie Deutsch-Juedische Jugend (FDJJ) 1932/33". It deals with one of the groups which came into being when the "Kameraden" Bund was dissolved and split into three sections: the "Werkleute", centred around the Jewish commitment, the "Schwarze Faehlein", preserving the kind of youth movement which had no particular political or ideological leanings, and the FDJJ, which united 400 ex-"Kameraden" who identified themselves with the German Socialist organisations and parties. In 1933, when the organisation had to be disbanded, many of its members became political refugees and some of them obtained positions when they returned to East and West Germany after the war.

#### A Prussian Monarchist

Whilst not only the FDJJ but also other Jewish organisations understood that they had been eliminated from the German body politic after the Nazis came to power, another youth organisation, the "Vortrupp", was founded by Hans-Joachim Schoeps with the objective of having the "patriotic" section of German Jewry incorporated as a group on its own into the "Third Reich". A thorough article by Carl J. Rheins (born 1945 in Cincinnati) describes the efforts of the "Vortrupp", carried out under the slogan "Bereit sein fuer Deutschland," during the three years of its existence. Schoeps was a Prussian monarchist and certainly an exception among representatives of German Jewry. Yet he was also a highly gifted thinker in the field of Jewish theology (as he interpreted it), and much as one may reject his ideology and his activities, it would be unfair—as has now become fashionable—to denigrate him as an opportunist.

There were others among the extreme right-wing non-Zionists who tried to come to terms with the Nazis at the expense of their own dignity,

#### RECRUITING FRIENDS

I should like to remind members of the continuing importance of recruiting more *Friends of the AJR*. If you have already succeeded in doing so, carry on and bring in more! If not, please let me urge you to do your bit in what is promising to be a successful campaign. We are encouraged by the numbers of Friends who have joined, but we should see this as only the beginning.

The future of our Association's work depends on our ability to recruit people from younger generations, from within our family circles and also from our wider circles of friends and acquaintances. Their *joining* will help carry on the varied and interesting activities for the Homes and the numerous ageing and isolated individual refugees who can be helped and supported in many different ways.

We have leaflets explaining the aims and activities of the *Friends of the AJR*, and if you need more of them, you have only to ask.

By our combined efforts let us try to turn the *Friends of the AJR* into an additional driving force of the Association, to help us face the challenges and fulfil the obligations of the coming decade with the vigour and freshness they can add to our own efforts.

C. T. MARX  
Chairman

just as there were extreme sections of the Zionist movement, like the State Zionists under Georg Kareski, who took the line that there was common ground between Nazi-German nationalists and Jewish "nationalists". To the honour of German Jews it must be said that their organisations made no ideological concessions to the Nazis. They just kept clear of politics and restricted their activities to trying to avert any measures which went beyond the Nazi laws. At the same time they organised the emigration of those who were not too old to leave and for whom countries of refuge could be found.

The process of emigration from Germany is described by Herbert Strauss. The first part of his study on the subject had already appeared in the preceding Year Book, and as both parts together comprise 110 pages it would certainly be worthwhile publishing them as a special book. Strauss analyses both the chronological development and the admission (or otherwise) to potential countries of immigration. At the end he provides a survey of the organisational set-up of the Reichsvertretung and its affiliated emigration agencies. In an appendix he lists the various planned agricultural resettlements, most of which did not materialise.

The effect of the persecution on German popular opinion is dealt with by Ian Kershaw. Based on reports by the Gestapo and party offices the author comes, broadly speaking, to the conclusion that the response to the official appeals and the anti-Jewish measures was not as widespread and deep as the authorities expected.

*Continued on page 2*

\*Year Book XXVI of the Leo Baeck Institute. Founder Editor Robert Weltch, Editor Arnold Paucker, Secker & Warburg 1981, 526 pages. £12—(free of charge for Friends of the LBI).

Continued from page 1

## THE PERPETUAL MINORITY

This must, however, not make us overlook the fact that, albeit in a considerably more subtle way, reservations about the position of the Jews in Germany were already expressed during a much earlier period and by personalities of a high cultural standard. In this respect the article by Wolfgang Paulsen about Theodor Fontane will come as a surprise and disappointment to this writer's numerous Jewish admirers. His well-known poem on the occasion of his 75th birthday, when he was congratulated not by the Junkers whom he had admired in many of his novels, but by his Jewish readers, is a rather backhanded compliment to the Jews. One of his closest friends was the judge Georg Friedlaender, a full Jewish descendant of David Friedlaender. His family was baptised in the third generation. And yet, Fontane comes to the conclusion: "Einverleiben lassen sie (die Juden) sich, aber eingestigen nicht. Und das sage ich (muss es sagen), der ich persoendlich von den Juden bis diesen Tag nur Gutes erfahren habe." An even stronger, at the same time prophetic, sentence appears in a letter to Friedrich Paulsen: "Ich habe so sehr das Gefuehl ihrer Schuld, ihres grenzenlosen Uebermuths, dass ich ihnen eine ernste Niederlage nicht blos goenne, sondern wuensche." Fontane would certainly not have agreed to the crimes of the Nazis. Nevertheless, the painful question remains, whether his attitude differs from theirs in principle or only in degree. Furthermore: Are we entitled to consider Fontane as a singular case or had most writers and intellectuals of the 19th century moved away from the "Golden Age" of Lessing's era?

The reaction of Jewish intellectuals to the attitude of their non-Jewish cultural peers differs widely. One article of the Year Book describes the itinerary of the philosopher Theodor Lessing from Jewish self-hatred to a special brand of Zionism.

The Year Book also carries profiles of three rabbis, written by their sons: Adolf Altmann (Salzburg-Trier) by Rabbi Professor Alexander Altmann, Felix Perles (Koenigsberg) by F. S. Perles, and Malvin Warschauer (Berlin) by James Walters (Warschauer). All three were great personalities in their own way and, in addition to their rabbinical accomplishments, laid stress on special personal interests: Altmann as historian, Perles as a theologian who had many discourses

with Christian scholars, and Warschauer as a great human personality. As a teacher and, above all, as a preacher in the great Oranienburger Strasse Synagogue, Dr. Warschauer was one of the most widely known rabbis of the German capital. A Zionist already in his student days, he had several difficulties with the Community Board, but in the course of time his popularity grew to such an extent that no restrictions were imposed on his status. His son's article is written with particular love and will revive many memories among readers from Berlin.

### Austrian Empire

Several articles are dedicated to the history of Jews in the former Austrian Empire, among them "Jewish Townships in the German-Speaking Parts of the Austrian Empire" (Jacob Toury), "Assimilation and Conversion in Bohemia" (Michael Anthony Riff) and "Austrian Social Democracy and the Problem of Galician Jewry 1890-1914" (Robert S. Wistrich). Karl Lueger's well-known quotation "It is I who determines who is a Jew" is exemplified by John W. Boyer, who refers to the Mayor's friendship with quite a few baptised and unbaptised Jews. The author comes to the conclusion that "in the proper perspective . . . it must be admitted that the Jews of Vienna did not suffer extensive material and cultural deprivations from Christian Social rule".

That in its earlier years the German Workers' Movement was not free from antisemitism is described in detail by Arno Herzig.

The bibliography (with alphabetical index) of books and articles, compiled by Irmgard Foerg and Annette Pringle, is as indispensable as in previous volumes when, until two years ago, Bertha Cohn was in charge.

The review of a book, and even less of a multisided symposium, can never relieve the reader from obtaining a first-hand knowledge of a publication. This applies particularly to the LBI Year Books with the wealth of material they contain. It is the object of this article to induce members and friends of the AJR to get the Year Book on their shelves or, better still, to secure the regular receipt of the annual volumes by joining the Society of Friends of the LBI, thus supporting one of the most important ventures of our community.

## BARGAIN WITH MEPHISTO

To former refugees it is surprising to see that a generation that has grown up since the war and witnessed an unprecedented surge of violence, should suddenly show itself deeply interested in the question of why people became Nazis. At the moment, there is a German-Hungarian film at the Bloomsbury Gate Cinema and a play at the Royal Shakespeare Theatre's Warehouse which try to provide an answer.

The film "Mephisto" is a masterpiece both in concept and performance. Klaus Maria Brandauer plays a prominent German actor who refuses to leave Germany and gradually becomes a helpless plaything of the Nazis. The plot is taken from a posthumous novel by Klaus Mann, supposed to be based on Gründgens.

The play "Good" by the young English author

C. P. Taylor tries to show how a "good man", a lecturer in German literature at Frankfurt University, gradually compromises with his conscience, betrays his Jewish friends and ends up as an official in Auschwitz. He is brilliantly portrayed by Alan Howard. The play has had such a tremendous success that its run has been extended to 6 March.

Those of us who were once horrified witnesses of the events depicted will occasionally be able to spot something that is not quite historically correct, but above all we know that the reasons for which "good" people became Nazis were hardly entirely rational. It is the exploitation of the irrational element by ruthless people which makes the problem a contemporary as well as an historical one. M.P.

### GERMAN HARDSHIP FUND

#### Time Limit Extended

As already reported in our December 1980 and February 1981 issues, a Hardship Fund has been established for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution within the meaning of the Federal Indemnification Law (BEG), who for formal reasons cannot obtain compensation payments under the BEG because they left Eastern Europe after 1965 or had other cogent reasons for missing the deadline. The time limit for the submission of applications to the Hardship Fund has now been extended by one year, i.e. until December 31, 1982. Application forms are obtainable from: Claims Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany, Grueneburgweg 119, 6000 Frankfurt, West Germany.

### GATHERING OF WUPPERTALERS

More than 50 former citizens of Wuppertal, who now live in this country, recently met in the Federal German Embassy for a particularly enjoyable reunion. The initiative had been taken by Stadtverordneter Ulrich Foehse, a teacher of history in Wuppertal, who, in his introductory remarks, described the efforts of the town to keep contact with its former Jewish residents. They would be welcomed as guests of the City Council for one week's stay, but to its regret, the town was not able to defray the travel costs. Herr Foehse also reported that a book on the history of the Jews in Wuppertal was being prepared and appealed to those present to let him have any pertinent material in their possession. On behalf of the Embassy the guests were welcomed by Gesandter von Alten, who also read out a message from the Federal Foreign Minister Genscher.

The addresses of the invitees had been collected by Herr Foehse, partly as the result of an appeal published in AJR Information, and the editor, Dr. W. Rosenstock, was also among the guests. It was particularly touching to note the cordial reunion between people who had not met for many years. At the end of the gathering, a film was shown about the Wuppertal of today. It was interspersed with quotations from one of the most famous daughters of the city, Else Lasker-Schueler.

### BRITISH HELP FOR POLISH JEWS

Following the sending of food parcels to Poland by the Polish Jewish Refugees' Fund, a further consignment of 30 parcels has been despatched by the Polish Jewish Ex-Servicemen's Association in Britain. The President of the Association said that, although Jews were no worse off than other Poles, many of them were elderly people who could not survive the winter without assistance. Mr. Greville Janner, MP, who recently visited Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, has announced that the Polish authorities have approved an appeal to the Jewish community in Britain to send food and clothing to the Jews of Poland.

### WANDERINGS OF AN ARCH

Another chapter in the history of a 200-year-old synagogue arch has opened with its installation in Northwood and Pinner Liberal Synagogue. The wooden arch was originally placed as the surround for the Ark in Malin Synagogue, Eastern Bohemia, probably about 1750. The synagogue was closed in 1875 and the arch was removed to the nearby town of Kolin and installed in the New Jewish Cemetery chapel. In 1942, the 600 Jews in the town were deported and only 40 of them survived. The arch was left forgotten in the chapel.

Meanwhile, in Northwood it was discovered that one of the synagogue's Torah scrolls came from Kolin and this inspired Michael Heppner, a member of the congregation, to study the history of Kolin's Jews from the 14th century onwards. On a trip to Czechoslovakia in 1979, he visited Kolin as part of his researches and there found the long-abandoned arch. Mr. Heppner arranged for it to be brought to England. Now the Northwood synagogue is planning a memorial exhibition and archive in memory of the 700-year-old Kolin community.

## HOME NEWS

### AJR CLUB JUBILEE

On 29 November, the AJR Club celebrated the 25th anniversary of its foundation. Within the framework of the AJR, the Club has always had a place of pride. It provides members of the community with the opportunity of meeting people of their own background. The Hon. Officers of the AJR extend their cordial birthday congratulations to those in charge of the Club under the guidance of the indomitable and widely loved Mrs. Margaret Jacoby. The following report on the celebration testifies anew to the spirit of friendship by which the Club prevails.

What a pleasant gathering it was, and what a wonderful occasion! Both floors of the Hannah Karminski House seemed too small for the many members and visitors who had come on 29 November to an "Afternoon of Surprise Entertainment."

It was indeed entertaining. Led by their ever-active Chairman, Mrs. Margaret Jacoby, a capacity crowd followed with great interest Vice-Chairman Dora Segall's report on the club's activities. She told us about the beginnings of the club, which was started in very modest premises at Zion House, Eton Avenue, when Mrs. Gertrud Schachne and Mrs. Jacoby set themselves the task of providing a meeting place for Jewish refugees with a common background, giving them social amenities and rendering assistance whenever necessary. While the original idea came from Dr. Adelheid Levy (whose memory and deep religious convictions were cherished by all who knew her), the committee was hard at work to make Zion House a "home from home". From those very small beginnings the AJR Club took shape.

Mrs. Segall reminded a very attentive audience of the many difficulties encountered, of the enormous help and encouragement given by Mrs. Schachne and Mrs. Jacoby on numerous occasions, and how these "mothers" gradually built up the club as a regular base for its members, as well as a Sunday meeting place for the lonely—and later also for bridge players and their friends. When, many years afterwards, the club's activities were transferred to the more elegant atmosphere of Hannah Karminski House, the membership had grown to 350, a figure which still holds good despite many changes due to age and retirement.

During these 25 years many forms of entertainment have been provided by the tireless efforts of the club-committee. While not all the performers could be present on this occasion, a goodly number of them enlivened the afternoon with their own special talents. Mrs. Lichtenstern had taken on the task of assembling the artists, and she herself enchanted the audience with Hebrew songs, ideally interpreted, and accompanied by her husband. Stage-screen-and-television actor Frederick Schiller displayed his talent as a story-teller and also as an accomplished guitar-player and singer. Carl Heinz Guttman read two poems from Byron's Hebrew Melodies and his own tribute to the Club's anniversary. Stefan Bukowitz revived an old Ralph Benatzky chanson in Viennese style. The audience heard Mrs. Levis declaim from Goethe's "Faust", and she read Hertha Kaliski's poem which had been specially written for the occasion. Dr. H. Freund delighted the responsive

audience with an "Aennchen von Tharau" parody, made up for "Gretchen Jacoby".

Musicality par excellence was provided by the Max Streat Trio (M. Streat, K. Passer, P. Blumenfeld), who played a selection from Oscar Straus's "Waltz Dream". The highlight, however, was provided by two real surprises. Katinka Seiner ably supported by her pianist Mr. K. Lawrence, sang opera, operetta and numbers by Lehar and Offenbach in her charming clear-voiced way to the delight of all, and Mrs. Margaret Jacoby herself, surrounded by many personal and floral greetings, expressed her thanks in a humorous, poetical and incredibly sprightly way for all the contributions ("Ich will danken, ohne Schranken, ohne Schranken").

Apart from the homely touch given by "coffee and cakes" (by the courtesy and diligent work of Mrs. Schlossberg and others) everybody was grateful and touched. Grateful indeed for the Club's success not only in creating but in maintaining its standards, its aims and its activities. To give, to entertain and to help—it was in this last aspect that Mrs. Jacoby was applauded again and again, and prolonged success and long life were repeatedly wished to Mrs. Jacoby and to the AJR Club.

### JEWISH WORK STRUCTURES ANALYSED

Traditional Anglo-Jewish economic and class structures are confirmed by a report on work and employment among the Jews of Redbridge, recently published by the Board of Deputies. Prepared by Dr. Barry Kosmin and Caren Levy, the findings are based on an extensive survey made in the winter of 1977/78. Few semi-skilled or unskilled workers form part of this community, but there is a high proportion of taxi-drivers, foremen and managers in the clothing industry and members of the liberal professions. Unemployment was at a lower rate than for the general population and family cohesion helped to cushion its effects. The younger generation, however, are notably absent from involvement in family businesses.

### EXHIBITION FOR VETERAN SCULPTOR

The Queen's Sculptor-in-Ordinary Benno Schotz will shortly celebrate his 90th birthday. In honour of the occasion and as a tribute to his contribution to Scottish arts, the Royal Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts is to hold a retrospective exhibition comprising 18 of his sculptures. Among the works shown will be "Moses—the sculptor", which has only been shown once before.

### ALL AIRPORTS AND SEASIDES

### JACK'S EARLY CAR SERVICE

959 6473

HEATHROW — £10 LUTON — £12  
GATWICK/STANSTED/SOUTHEND — £17  
BRIGHTON — £25

EASTBOURNE & BOURNEMOUTH — £30

ADVANCE BOOKINGS

EVERYONE FULLY LEGALLY INSURED

Your House for—

FLOOR COVERINGS  
CURTAINS, CARPETS,  
SPECIALITY

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

ALSO RE-MAKES AND RE-COVERS  
ESTIMATES FREE

DAWSON-LANE LIMITED

(established 1946)

17 BRIDGE ROAD, WEMBLEY PARK  
Telephone: 904 6671

### TEACHERS VERSUS YOUNG NAZIS

The National Union of Teachers has issued a policy statement to all schools throughout England and Wales. Teachers are recommended to report to the head of the school those pupils who persist in racist abuse. Children found writing racist slogans and graffiti should be similarly dealt with, and the statement continues: "Pupils who refuse to guarantee that they will not desist from racist behaviour, including the wearing of racist or neo-Nazi uniforms and insignia, should be sent home..."

### NF PARALLELS WITH SA AND SS

Concluding a closely-researched article entitled "The National Front and Youth", Dr. Michael Billig and Dr. Raymond Cochrane compare the National Front to the "Sturmabteilung" and the New NF to the "Schutz-Staffel". They suggest that political violence may appear in two forms: "the thuggish random attacks, particularly directed against Asians, from the SA element, while the SS element will show more organisation and, possibly, more longterm planning in their violence." The article appeared in "Patterns of Prejudice", published by the Institute of Jewish Affairs.

### NAZI POSTCARDS FOR SALE

About 250 postcards, collected by a Yugoslav serving with the Russian army in World War II, were sold at auction by Neales of Nottingham recently. Some of the postcards were of Nazi origin, portraying Hitler and other leaders, and some were antisemitic. A spokesman for the auctioneers said that it was a rare historical collection and people ought to be reminded of the crimes of the Nazi regime. He expected most purchasers to be Jews. Following representations from the Board of Deputies, Neales apologised for using the phrase "includes antisemitica" in their pre-sale advertisement.

### RITUAL MURDER STORY CONDEMNED

The Dean of St. Paul's, the Rev. Alan Webster, has condemned efforts to perpetuate the legend of William of Norwich, the alleged victim in a "ritual murder" libel in 1144. He also referred to the bias shown until recently by some historians against mediaeval Jewry, quoting references in the "Oxford History of England" to the "ostentation" and "great wealth" of the Jews, and their "contempt for the practices of Christianity", all of which "made them an object of universal dislike". However, said the Dean, the record was now being set straight.

### STUDENTS VISIT EAST AND WEST

During the summer a group of 17 students from all over Britain shared an expedition to Jewish Europe. Organised by the Union of Jewish Students, the tour covered 12 European countries, visiting many Jewish memorials and historic institutions. In Romania, they went to Dorohoi, the last remaining stiel in Europe, and in Venice there was a visit to the world's first ghetto. The students' journeyings took them to Anne Frank's house in Amsterdam, the Dachau camp memorial, the remains of Auschwitz and the Warsaw Ghetto, the Prague Synagogue and many other places of interest.

### PHOTOS WILL GO ON SHOW

Following an appeal for items of Jewish interest, Manchester Polytechnic Jewish Studies Unit has recently acquired a collection of photographs of Jewish refugees from Nazi Germany and Occupied Europe. It is expected that the pictures will eventually be put on exhibition. The Polytechnic has four researchers working on Jewish affairs, and the Unit also runs a library and museum.

### BELSIZE SQUARE SYNAGOGUE

51 Belsize Square, London, N.W.3

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

Tel.: 01-794 3949

### Annelly Juda Fine Art

11 Tottenham Mews, London W1P 9PJ

01-637 5517/8

CONTEMPORARY PAINTING  
AND SCULPTURE

Mon-Fri: 10am-6pm Sat: 10am-1pm

## NEWS FROM ABROAD

### NETHERLANDS

#### Old Synagogues again in Use

Centuries-old synagogues in Amsterdam are being restored by the city council. In one of them, the Driit Shul, Rosh Hashana services were held after a gap of more than 40 years. During the German occupation of Holland, the synagogues were converted to other uses, but the city council bought them in 1954 and began to restore them. The four major buildings are the Great Synagogue, built in 1671, the Obbene (1686), the Neie (1730) and the Driit Shul (1700). The Russen Shul, founded in 1883, is also under repair. When the work is nearer completion, it is planned to move the Jewish Historical Museum from the Nieuwmarkt to the four synagogues. Of the 30,000 Jews in Holland, about one-half live in Amsterdam.

### UNITED STATES

#### New Anti-Theft Registry of Scrolls

So many Torah scrolls are currently being stolen—88 this year in New York alone—that a Torah Scroll Registry has been established in New York. An indelible code grouping of dots, visible only in infra-red light, is stamped on scrolls by the registry for identification purposes. The thieves sell the scrolls to unsuspecting communities in Israel, Latin America and distant parts of the United States, receiving up to £10,000 for each sale.

#### US CONFERENCE FOR CAMP LIBERATORS

The first International Liberators' Conference, held recently in Washington, was attended not only by official delegations from Britain, the USSR, Yad Vashem and the Jewish Brigade, but also by several hundred concentration camp survivors and 60 former American soldiers who had been present at the relief of various camps. The conference was sponsored by the US Holocaust Memorial Council, set up over a year ago in memory of the 6,000,000 dead.

#### AUSTRIAN YOUTH AT UNVEILING

In a frantic attempt to silence Holocaust witnesses, SS-men murdered 1,500 Jewish women, children and old people on a roadside at Gunkirchen near Mauthausen concentration camp. The crime was committed just as the Second World War was reaching its end. Some months ago, the victims were exhumed and re-buried at the Jewish cemetery within the confines of the Mauthausen site, while a memorial consisting of three large blocks of granite was commissioned, to be set up at the place of the crime.

When the memorial was recently unveiled, speeches were made by the Austrian Minister of the Interior, Dr. Erwin Lanc, and the Israeli Ambassador, Issachar Ben-Yaacov, in the presence of many local schoolchildren and representatives of the Jewish community, the Austrian army and the government. The ceremony was oriented towards young people: the Minister urged them never to forget the past and to struggle against the renewal of such cruelties, the Ambassador praised Austrian teachers for their presentation of the Holocaust to their pupils, and prominent among the many wreaths were those laid by youth organisations.

#### SWISS LECTURES ON MODERN JEWRY

The Evangelical Theological Faculty of the University of Berne has prepared an extensive course on the elements of modern Jewry. Lectures by Professor Hermann Levin Goldschmidt begin in November 1981 and cover such subjects as emancipation, assimilation, Christian-Jewish relations and the Jews in Switzerland.

#### MAIMONIDES TRANSLATED FOR EDINBURGH

To mark the tercentenary of Edinburgh's Royal College of Physicians, Drs. J. Weinberg and H. Russell were invited to translate Maimonides' "Book of Knowledge", which includes several medical treatises. Their work has now been published.

With acknowledgement to the news service of the Jewish Chronicle.

#### "CAT-AND-MOUSE" BY FRENCH POLICE

After an arrest at Orly Airport, just as he was about to fly to Beirut, a man was questioned at Paris police headquarters for 48 hours. His passport showed him as a Cypriot named Dimitriu Giorgiu and had been issued about the same time as one for Alexander Panadryu. Panadryu had used his passport in the purchase of a motorcycle which was found abandoned after the bombing of the Rue Copernic Liberal Synagogue in which four people died.

Giorgiu, alleged to be an Armenian terrorist, was set free by the police and again attempted to fly to Beirut. However, he was once more arrested at the airport, on strong suspicion of implication in the synagogue bombing.

#### ROYAL UNVEILING IN ROTTERDAM

Fifteen years ago, a memorial to the 10,000 Jews of Rotterdam who were deported and murdered by the Nazis was unveiled. The next day, following objections by some members of the congregation to the sculptured representations of human faces, the memorial was removed from the wall of Rotterdam Synagogue and there ensued a prolonged and painful wrangle. Now the sculpture created by Loekie Metz and depicting the Patriarchs Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, with other figures, has once more been unveiled, this time by Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands. In order to bring the controversy to an end, the Rotterdam municipal authorities arranged for some alterations in the memorial stone and have re-sited it in the Town Hall gardens.

#### NO BAN ON SPANISH "PROTOCOLS"

Spanish law, it appears, is powerless to prevent the sale of anti-semitic propaganda throughout the country. The notorious forgery, "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion", originally published in Russia in 1905, is freely available in a Spanish translation on the main streets of Barcelona. The Spanish Ambassador to Britain, in reply to complaints, can only suggest that libel proceedings should be taken.

#### MEDAL FOR MAIDANEK DOCTOR

Dr. Werner Schindler, treasurer of the Polish Jewish Refugee Fund, has been awarded the Polish Gold Medal of Merit for his medical work in Maidanek concentration camp, where he helped his fellow prisoners. The presentation was made by the Polish Ambassador at a ceremony in London.

### BELGIUM

#### Anne Frank Recalled in Brussels

The Jewish Centre in Brussels has set up an Anne Frank Exhibition, including a filmed representation of the Dutch schoolgirl's famous diary. Tours have been organised by 40 schools for some 1,200 of their pupils to visit the exhibition. Also in Brussels recently, a dramatic version of the diaries was to be seen at the Galeries Theatre.

#### Bomb Hoaxers in Antwerp

Following the terrorist bombing in Antwerp, police and public have been plagued by a series of bomb hoaxes. On one day alone, four calls were received and premises in the Belgielei had to be evacuated.

### ROMANIA

#### Post-Emigration Problems

At a press conference in the New York head office of the American Joint Distribution Committee the Chief Rabbi of Romania, the septuagenarian Moses Rosen, provided noteworthy facts and figures about Romanian Jewry. Of the 350,000 Jews who had left Romania in the last 33 years, 90 per cent had gone to Israel, with the Romanian government's consent. This had resulted in a severe shortage of rabbis, shochets, and community leaders. 8,000 of the remaining 34,000 Jews (more than half of whom are over 65) are helped by the Joint in one way or another. In 1981 alone that would cost \$3,800,000. About 1,000 emigrate every year now. Rabbi Rosen estimates that when this process of shrinkage has run its course, there will remain only a community of 20,000 in the country. The trilingual Jewish journal "Revista" (Yiddish, Romanian, and Hebrew), has a circulation of 10,000, and is even read in official circles. Rabbi Rosen concluded by appealing to western Jewry to show concern that Romanian Jews could continue as a community.

### PLIGHT OF S. AFRICAN AGENT

During the Second World War, Jan Taillard resigned from the South African police force, masqueraded as a Nazi sympathiser and foiled a pro-Nazi assassination plot. Colonel Taillard was instructed by Jan Smuts to take on a pro-German role in order to defeat the Nazi agent Robey Leibbrandt, whose "hit list" included General Smuts, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer and South African Jewish leaders. However, his secret work did not find universal approval, since many Afrikaners regarded Leibbrandt as a patriot. Colonel Taillard now lives in an old-age home with an income of £50 per month but, despite his services and his present need, a South African parliamentary select committee has just refused him a state pension.

### DANISH ANTI-ZIONIST WINS CASE

For criticising a Danish MP, Steen Folke of the "Leftist Socialists", a Copenhagen surgeon has been fined the equivalent of £77 and ordered to pay the MP's costs. Major foreign policy proposals of the "Leftist Socialists" are that the PLO has rights to Palestine and that the Arabs who left Israel in 1948 should now return. The surgeon, Axel Lademann, wrote a series of press articles accusing Mr. Folke of spreading anti-Jewish incitement and calling him a "Jew-baiter". During the proceedings instigated by Mr. Folke, the judge said that any argument against Zionism could not avoid the implication that it reflected an antisemitic attitude, but it could not be necessarily assumed that this was the case.

### PRIZE FOR RUSSIAN WRITER

The Russian emigré writer Lev Kopelev has been awarded the German book-trade's Peace Prize for his tolerance and love of humanity, expressed in his work for closer German-Soviet understanding. Two of his most recent works are a biography of Heinrich Heine and (with Heinrich Böll) "Warum haben wir aufeinander geschossen?". At this year's Moscow book fair, Kopelev's works were among the relatively few which the authorities would not allow to go on display.

### HITLER BEST-SELLER IN USSR

For the first time, a comprehensive book on Hitler and the Third Reich has been published in the Soviet Union, where it has become an immediate best-seller. Entitled "Criminal No. One: The Nazi Reich and its Führer", the work is partly based on studies published in the West. There are some odd omissions: it contains no photograph of Hitler, but only caricatures of him; there is no reference to the secret agreements between the Soviet Union and Germany in the '30s; and other historical gaps are to be found.



## Fights Rust

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

david's **ISOPON**

## REUNION OF WIERINGERS

The first world-wide reunion of former student members of the Wieringer Werkdorf took place—40 years on—in Holland in September.

In 1934 Dr. George van den Bergh, President of the "Stichting Joodse Arbeid", took the initiative, and with the help of the Netherlands Government, built a Werkdorf for young Jewish refugees from Germany. He wanted to train them in all sorts of trades for further emigration.

The gathering was the idea of Julius Reutlinger, once an "inmate" of the Werkdorf, who is now settled in Amsterdam with his Dutch wife and children. He planned and organised the meeting for a whole year with some helpers, and on 12 September his dream was fulfilled. About 90 people met in the afternoon at an hotel in Amsterdam. People had come from all over the world—Australia, North America, South America, Germany, and from the United Kingdom. It was a very exciting meeting, everybody wore a badge with his name and the dates at the Werkdorf.

The following morning a coach took us to the Werkdorf, of which only the main building and a few barracks still stand. It is now a training school for farmers.

Some of the Dutch instructors were present at the meeting. They had played a great part in helping us to face life in a different way—not as academics, but as manual workers. Everybody was delighted to see them again after all those years, and there was a feeling of a bond between us.

The carpentry instructor (a German non-Jew) now 79 years of age—had come all the way from Australia with his wife and daughter. He has been to Israel several times.

Blacksmithing agriculture, and gardening, in addition to carpentry were taught to the men, and the girls did mainly household work, although some did gardening and agriculture. In the evenings football was played, table tennis and languages were taught—Spanish, Hebrew and

English. The Dutch people who lived in the village nearby accepted the newcomers.

In 1941 Julius Reutlinger was with the last group of 300 people (Austrians had joined after 1938) when the Germans came. It was a tragic moment. Quite a number disappeared, never to be seen again. Others, like Julius Reutlinger, were saved through the help of the Dutch people who took them in. Reutlinger was in Westerborg for some time, from which he escaped, and when he was in hiding he met his wife.

Most of the young people worked hard and were happy, although they had left their family and friends behind. They did not think too much about the future, which was good in a way. Thanks to the marvellous Dutch people who looked after the "inmates", they were able to live a fairly carefree life. A great number managed to reach another country in time, but many could not escape their fate in 1943 when the Germans took over the camp.

One part of our reunion was meant to remember these friends. In the hall of the main building a showcase was erected with a list of the names of those who had perished. The wife of the former Director of the camp, Lea Katznelson, unveiled this showcase, a candle was lit, prayers said, and flowers laid in front of it. It was an extremely moving moment.

Lunch was served in the dining-hall by the Dutch friends. Reutlinger had produced a photo-montage put up on the walls around the room, which showed the Werkdorf and its inhabitants during its existence. A number of speeches were delivered by ex-Werkdorflers expressing gratitude to the Dutch. Hope was expressed that the bond that keeps us together would be strengthened. The Mayor of Wieringen, who was present, made a speech which was greatly appreciated.

A.E. and I.M.

## JUDAISM INTERPRETED

Asked by a heathen to teach him the essence of Judaism while standing on one leg, Hillel the Elder (who lived at the time of Jesus of Nazareth) said: "Do not do unto your neighbour what is hateful to thee; the rest is commentary." The other, even earlier, summary of Judaism in one word was provided by the Prophet Micha, who told the Jewish people and all mankind "what is good, and what God requires of thee: only to act justly, and to love lovingkindness, and to walk humbly with thy God."

Dr. Unterman\* thinks otherwise. In this book, said by the "blurb" to be for "the non-Jew and the uninstructed Jew", but evidently written as a text for his students of comparative religion, ethics play no part. Indeed the author deliberately excludes ethics from consideration: ". . . there is a sufficient similarity of attitudes on these issues (viz. ethical norms) amongst those cultures which base themselves on biblical values, not to require a discussion of Jewish ethics within the space available."

I suppose it is possible to describe the human anatomy without explaining the function of the heart, but it would be no more useful than describing Judaism (in any of its forms) without explaining the place of ethical conduct in the life of a Jew. To many Jews the whole purpose of Torah is to create the good man and build the good society, to which all the rest—religious belief and ritual practice—are but adjuncts. Obviously Dr. Unterman does not agree, for he passes off the Mussar Movement in three perfunctory pages (our own Reb Elijah Dessler might never have lived and influenced generations of Gateshead Yeshiva students, many of them posthumously). Moses David Luzatto and his *Messilat Yesharim* find no place in this exposition of Jewish religious beliefs and practices. Contrast this with the exposition of Judaism for popular reading (in the Pelican series) by the late Dr. Isidore Epstein, who gives it a place of honour among "text books for those who aspire to moral and religious self-discipline."

To posit that the ethics of the main religions are after all much of muchness and do not merit consideration by serious students of comparative religion appears to this reviewer a gross oversimplification if not distortion. If this is the image of Judaism that the theologians of tomorrow take with them into their pulpits, it is not surprising that the all-pervading caricatures of Judaism, and of Pharisaism in particular, persist.

May I suggest to Dr. Unterman that he commends the late Rev. Travers Herford's work on the Pharisees to his students' attention. Although a Christian Unitarian, he will provide a salutary corrective to the distorted image of Judaism presented in this book.

MICHAEL WALLACH

\**Jews: Their Religious Beliefs and Practices*, by Alan Unterman (Routledge & Kegan Paul, soft covers, £5.50).

## what are you doing about gifts this year?

No longer a problem, no longer a chore, here is the gift you will be delighted to give and secretly wish to keep. This superb range of pocket knives, from the elegant Executive to the multibladed Champion is designed to satisfy the most discerning user; made by Swiss craftsmen, the knives have for years been regarded as the world's best.

Chris Bonington and his team used our knives on the successful climb of the South Face of Annapurna and the great ascent of the South West Face of Everest.

For the gift that is different but sure to please, choose from the wide range of Victorinox pocket knives.

There is no better gift to carry your company logo.



FOR DETAILS WRITE OR PHONE SWISS CUTLERY (GIFTS) LIMITED  
VICTORINOX HOUSE 1 RIDGE ROAD LONDON NW2 2QR · 01 435 5475

## EXHIBITION

British and Continental Artists  
Water Colours, Drawings and Prints.  
Austrian Show also open.

Both until 31st January 1982.

Margaret Fisher,  
2 Lambolle Road,  
(Belsize Square)  
London N.W.3.  
Telephone: 794 4247

William Guttman

## GERMAN-POLISH BORDERLAND

### A Page of Jewish History

As the ultimate result of the territorial acquisitions made by Frederick the Great and his successors and the various changes brought about by the Napoleonic wars and their aftermath, Prussia and later Wilhelminian Germany ruled a wide strip of Polish-German borderland stretching from the Baltic Sea to Silesia with a large Polish and sizeable Jewish population — Jews who, ironically enough, had centuries before found sanctuary from persecution in Western Germany in a then tolerant Poland.

In a new book, "Germans, Poles and Jews — the Nationality Conflict in the Prussian East 1722-1914" (The University of Chicago Press, Chicago and London, £10.50) Professor William W. Hagen deals extensively with the problems and tensions which arose from this constellation. The bulk of his study is concerned with the confrontation of German and Pole in the province of Poznan where the problem was most acute, and he gives a thorough, searching and detailed account of the German policies and actions — varying in their nature and intensity over the years — designed to make the land and its inhabitants serve Germany's interest, and the Polish reactions to those policies, the clash of German versus Polish nationalism. It is a very scholarly investigation, painstakingly researched — the notes and bibliography alone fill 70 pages — no light reading, to be sure, but no doubt most valuable for the specialist reader.

#### Poignant Interest

The specifically Jewish aspect of the story is of wider and more poignant interest. Although, regrettably, Professor Hagen's treatment of the conditions of Jews is almost entirely confined to those of the province of Poznan, their situation was typical of all Jews in the eastern borderlands of Germany. That story, moreover, offers an illuminating comment on what has been called the — albeit rather one-sided — "love affair cum marriage of convenience" of the German Jews with what they consider their country. And by a cruel quirk of fate, it must be mentioned, the horror that ended all that is symbolised by the name of a place situated in that selfsame borderland — Auschwitz.

By the second half of the 19th century the Jews in those border regions under Prussian rule had obtained full civic rights and by and large — in spite of painful discrimination and ostracism in some fields — social and economic equality. In spite of Professor Hagen's confusing and incoherent classifications of the Jews as a third nationality, they were German citizens and felt they belonged to that nation. (Zionism was still only in its beginnings). Their origins and the consequent affinity to the German language via Yiddish may have been relevant. But the main reason for their attitude was the fact that they prospered in trade, commerce and other walks of life under German rule, and these advantages were reciprocal. If a choice had to be made between the German and the Polish side, there was no doubt that the Jews would side with the Germans. It would be difficult to find many Jews who identified with any Polish organisations or aspirations, and indeed in Professor Hagen's book, Jews are often bracketed with the Germans, never with Poles.

There were sentimental, emotional and other reasons for this attitude, but the question of anti-semitism was probably the most immediate one. Anti-semitism in Germany was, of course, a fact, but it was considered in those halcyon days a lesser, somehow manageable evil in comparison with the viciousness and relentlessness of Polish anti-semitism (Polish nationalists considered Germans and Jews together as the enemy), especially as it was linked in the Jewish mind with the pogrom terror and barbarism of Tsarism. In this respect Jewish feeling was at one with that of the German Social Democrats who, in spite of their reservations about German militarism, etc., when war broke out in 1914, decided that the real danger came from the East.

For the Jews to be German citizens, indeed German patriots, did not, of course, mean supporting official German policy, nor the parties of the Right, tinged as they were with anti-semitism; their political allegiance on the whole was to the parties of the Left or left of centre where they played a considerable role, opposing reactionary and oppressive policies, including, of course, anti-semitism and the nationalist excesses of anti-Polish measures in the borderland provinces. Here their participation in local government was particularly significant. The plutocratic franchise (the electorate was divided into three classes, each representing one third of the total tax revenue) favoured the rich, and in those places among the rich were Jews and the mainly Protestant Germans who, combined, wielded local political power.

Yet one remembers that many a rich citizen proud of being an elector in the first class, was still prouder to be elected by the voters in a lower electoral class — a true man of the people. It was a sign of how far Jewish integration had gone. This integration occasionally produced odd results. One prevalent Jewish trade for instance was distilling, the schnapps makers and merchants, and very prosperous they were. They bought their basic material, raw spirit made from potatoes, from the big landowners, the Junkers, who ran these factories as a sideline on their estates; they were arch conservatives and not averse to a bit of Jew baiting. Selling alcohol was the material foundation for the marriage of convenience between Junker and Jew who united in combating the anti-drink campaigns conducted by politicians otherwise more congenial to Jewish interests.

#### Seedbeds of Talent

The Jewish communities in those Eastern borderlands were seedbeds of talent and achievement for their members. They gained prosperity and distinction especially in trade, commerce and the learned professions. But many of them (and incidentally Gentile Germans in similar conditions) partly in search of better opportunities, partly, as Professor Hagen points out, under the pressure of Polish competition, chose to seek their fortunes elsewhere. Some went overseas (and indeed a descendant of Jewish emigrants from Krotoschin who settled in Australia, Sir John Monash, rose to become one of the outstanding British generals during the First World War), most made their homes in

the growing towns and cities of Germany, into whose cultural, economic and social life they easily integrated. What anti-semitism there was, was for them a challenge rather than a deterrent to proving their worth.

Thus Hermann Staub, an outstanding lawyer in 1856 in Nikolai (Upper Silesia), realising that his aspirations to attain his judicial office were thwarted by anti-Jewish prejudice became famous instead as "only" an eminent jurist and even more so as the author of a classic work, his authoritative Commentary on the German Commercial Code.

When the end of the First World War led to a re-drafting of the map of those regions, the German Jews who had been born there confirmed their allegiance. In places where the final territorial decisions were made dependent on plebiscites, they voted, generally speaking, for Germany, including those who had earlier emigrated to other parts of Germany and were entitled to the vote. And where the result was in favour of allocation to Poland, the vast majority of those who were still there preferred to leave their native soil rather than come under what they considered to be alien rule. Nobody could foresee the cruel fate that would befall them little more than a decade later.

#### DÜDELHEIM SCROLL RECOVERED

Dating from 1829, a Torah scroll which had been preserved throughout the time of Nazi oppression by a Düdelheim citizen has now been lodged with the Dr. I. E. Lichtigfeld Museum in Michelstadt. After the war, the scroll was displayed at the Herison Museum in Büdingen, but after prolonged negotiations it was agreed to hand it over to the Landesverband der Jüdischen Gemeinden in Hessen. The transfer was recently made with all due ceremony by the Mayor of Büdingen.

## Remember Israel

### So Israel may remember you

If you wish Israel and Jewish Organisations to benefit by your Will, why not consult us?

We have a special knowledge of the problems and needs of Jewish Clients, and can help you or your Solicitor to carry out your intentions.

For further information and advice, without obligation and free of charge, please apply to:

Mr H. Rothman (Director)  
K.K.L. Executor & Trustee Co. Ltd.  
Harold Poster House,  
Kingsbury Circle,  
London, NW9 9SP.

Telephone: 01-204 9911, Ext: 36

# SALUTE TO EVA REICHMANN

FRITZ BAMBERGER AT 80

*On 16 January, Eva Reichmann will celebrate her 85th birthday. Going through the tributes which were paid to her in this journal ten and five years ago, it is difficult to pay homage to her personality and to enumerate her signal achievements without being repetitious. And yet, it would be a severe omission if we left this year's date unnoticed. The feelings which people of different walks of life cherish for her are again shown in the two appreciations published in this issue. The Editor (and his wife) also belong to the inner circle of her friends. Their well-being has always been her concern just as she, with the intensity of her thought and feeling, is loved by them. May she let us benefit from her constructive spiritual alertness and the warmth of her heart for a very long time to come.—W.R.*

## PENETRATING MIND

The editor's request creates a slight embarrassment for me, because on such an occasion I am not prepared to write a conventional article. On the other hand I have written so much about Eva, especially during the last weeks or so, that I am tempted to repeat things which have already been said, even in this very journal. Many of my allusions during recent weeks to the personality and to the mind of the lady celebrating her jubilee were made in connection with the articles she wrote in this journal on the occasion of my own 90th birthday. But during all these years I have often praised her pronouncements, especially her subtle and penetrating essays about the internal Jewish situation and the discussions going on in the Jewish world, which she published in her contributions to the volumes produced by the Leo Baeck Institute. There I had an opportunity of expressing my admiration and appreciation of her sagacity and penetrating mind in analysing complex situations. It is still a little awkward to have simply to repeat all that, and it would not help very much to escape by confining myself to a declaration of admiration and love. I can only point to many of my remarks in this journal during recent weeks, and also earlier. She also makes the job more difficult by the compliments she has poured on my head which could create the impression that I am only trying to reciprocate. But this is not the case, as I can prove by referring to all the things which I have said about her before.

Remembering all these years of activity at the London Leo Baeck Institute, I would only like to say how important it was that after the premature death of her noble husband, Hans Reichmann, Eva accepted the position on our board and enriched our publications and consultations by her splendid contributions. I believe that I am speaking also in agreement with many readers of the journal, when I say that we all hope that she will continue her activity in good health and with ever-alert mind in the future: and in this expectation I am addressing to her the most sincere congratulations and many happy returns of the day.

ROBERT WELTSCH

## BRIDGE BUILDER

Dear Dr. Reichmann,

When Dr. Rosenstock asked me to write a few words for 16 January, I accepted the honour with great pleasure. However, the task is not as easy as I had thought. Not because I do not know you long enough or not well enough; just the opposite, I knew you when you were in the Emser Strasse in Berlin (CV and "Der Morgen") and after the War, I saw you repeatedly, e.g. at the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (where in 1958 you talked about the Ninth of November) or at "Haus Buchenried" on the Lake of Starnberg. I recall how you got the "Rosenzweig Buber Medal" of the Deutscher Koordinierungsrat and how close you were to Leo Baeck until his death in London 25 years ago.

Just because I have known you so long and so well, because I received a sizable number of letters which I treasure both because I count myself among the Eva Reichmann fans and because the Letters mirror a lively mind and more than that, and because I was privileged to compile a portrait of you which the ZDF (Second German TV network) will show to the German public early in 1982—for all these reasons, it may seem paradoxical, the task is more formidable than if I were writing on a more distant personality, e.g. Elias Canetti.

The easiest would be some kind of love letter, with all the Victorian propriety as is due to a lady residing in London about half of her rich life. But as I hope that I shall pay a long-postponed visit to you around 16 January and as I must fear that this rambling letter might be printed, I decided that a love letter might be called for but would be out of place here and now: It is simply "not done".

Another alternative would be an appreciation (Würdigung) of your books—I counted almost a dozen, including "Hostages of Civilisation" in various editions and the German version "Flucht in den Hass" (1950)—and your many more articles and book reviews, but a more learned personality than I will write it.

One thing, however, I can certify better than most others: the impact you have had and are having on Gentiles in post-war Germany. I know how many Germans of all ages were relieved after reading your "Flucht in den Hass", not because you "white-washed" Nazis or others, which you have never done, but because you made them understand the "Judenfrage", both the "objective" and the "subjective" one as you saw them. You had and have an understanding attitude towards human beings in general, and towards Jews and Germans in particular. You impressed them deeply when addressing them at one of the first of the "Evangelische Kirchentage" in Berlin and lessened the suffering as you diminished the ignorance of those who came, thousands of them, to listen to you, to learn from you and to cross the bridge you built for them. I observed this when I happened to invade your home a few months ago with the four Germans who helped make the film, and saw how they admired your vivid intellect as well as your warm heart.

You go on working: your birthday will only be a short interruption of your daily work, which you pursue earnestly and with pleasure. I assume that you look back without hatred or rage: you look back in sadness, deploring the hundreds of friends you have lost: You will think sadly of your beloved husband, Dr. Hans Reichmann, who left us all much too early in 1964.

There are few men or women like you; you combine scholarly training and a critical attitude towards others and yourself with a kind understanding and a heart sympathetic even to your humble and obedient servant, who wishes to celebrate many, many more happy days with you, dear Dr. Eva Reichmann.

HANS LAMM

As we celebrate the 80th birthday of Fritz Bamberger, we survey a unique career spanning two continents. It begins with his studies at the Hochschule fuer die Wissenschaft des Judentums and at the University of Berlin, where Ernst Troeltsch was one of his teachers. After receiving his doctorate and his ordination, however, he did not enter the rabbinate, but instead continued his philosophical research. As assistant at the research institute of the "Akademie fuer die Wissenschaft des Judentums" he joined eminent people who made the Academy an important institute.

One result of that association was a series of publications, centering on Moses Mendelssohn. The 200th anniversary of his birth gave rise to a jubilee edition which started on the eve of the catastrophe and—after an interruption of many years—is now being continued under the chief editorship of Alexander Altmann.

Bamberger was the co-editor of the original edition and wrote the introduction to its first volume. He, together with Ernst Cassirer, was recognized as being responsible for thoroughly revising the anecdotal Gestalt of Moses Mendelssohn and for placing him in the context of the philosophical tradition to which he belongs. Alexander Altmann, both in his work on "Mendelssohns Fruehschriften zur Metaphysik" and in his Mendelssohn biography, acknowledges the contributions made by Bamberger to the understanding of Mendelssohn's "Gestalt" and philosophy. While Mendelssohn was not his only philosophical subject—one can cite the work on the system of Maimonides—Bamberger often returned to Mendelssohn and to the beginning of "Juedische Wissenschaft". The Nazi regime put a halt only to his academic career.

During the years preceding his emigration we meet the same, and yet another Fritz Bamberger: we meet him as a scholar who also responds to the exigencies of the hour. In Berlin, where almost a quarter of all the German Jews lived, he became the director of the teachers' seminary, the administrator of the network of schools and the *spiritus rector* of Adult Education. Together with Erna Barschak, he wrote a memorandum on Jewish education.

In the United States, Fritz Bamberger continued to serve on different fronts. His interests ranged over a wide field, and the positions he held were of a bewildering variety: Rabbinate, College of Jewish Studies, an editorship of Esquire Magazine. He, the immigrant, became the right hand of the President of Hebrew Union College, where he teaches the History of Ideas. In all these positions the role which he played is that of a vital link between two streams of Western Civilization.

His counsel is sought after by the institutions with which he associated and the organizations which try to preserve and cultivate the heritage of our people. He served as President of Selfhelp and he still serves the Leo Baeck Institute as its Vice-President. When the Memorial Lectures of the Institute were inaugurated there was no doubt that the first lecture would be given by Fritz Bamberger. His essays on Leo Baeck and Julius Guttmann were received and acclaimed as fine and accurate portraits of two great teachers. His influence is felt not only in the day-by-operation of the Institute and in its decisions, but also in the way in which it tries to adhere to certain standards.

In the world of Fritz Bamberger there is a blending of strict scholarship and practical wisdom, of independence and loyalty. There is room in it for friendship, and it is the helpful friend whom we salute on this day.

MAX GRUENEWALD

Rabbi Dr. Gruenewald is President of the Leo Baeck Institute.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### THE PRUSSIAN LANDESVERBAND

#### First Comprehensive Monograph

"The annual sessions of the Prussian Landesverband of Jewish Communities (PLV) was the only real elected representative Jewish governing body until the establishment of the Israeli Knesset", Max P. Birnbaum writes in the introduction to his newly published book "Staat und Synagoge 1918-1938" (Band 38 der Schriftenreihe wissenschaftlicher Abhandlungen des Leo Baeck Instituts, Verlag J.C.B. Mohr/Paul Siebeck, Tübingen, 1981, 298 pp., DM 98). Functioning from 1925 to 1938, the PLV was a kind of Jewish parliament representing three-quarters of the Jewish communities of Weimar Germany, approximately 400,000 Jews. It dealt with a whole array of problems from welfare and community support to Jewish education, from rabbinical salaries to political defence and labour counselling. In the first five years of the Nazi period many of the PLV functions passed to the Reichsvertretung der deutschen Juden, but the PLV retained considerable responsibilities such as the provision of a primary school teachers' college, pensions for rabbis and teachers, and eventually, in 1936, an emigration statistics office. Birnbaum, one of the last surviving leading officials of the PLV, if not the last, has provided in his well-researched book a fitting memorial presented by an insider, for this important German-Jewish institution. E.G.L.

### SOFER COLLECTION FOR BERLIN

The unique collection of Jewish religious objects made by the late Dr. Zvi Sofer has been secured for the Jewish Department of the Berlin Museum. Acquisition was made possible by the prompt assistance given by the Deutsche Klassenlotterie Berlin. Professor Wilhelm Kewenig, Senator for Cultural Affairs, who took a leading part in the transaction, told Heinz Galinski, leader of the Berlin Jewish community, that the chief part of the collection will be put on display at the beginning of 1982.

### SCHLEGEL-TIECK PRIZE

The Schlegel-Tieck Prize, awarded annually for the best translation of a German work into English published in the UK by a British publisher was recently presented at the Goethe Institute to Michael Hamburger for his translation of Paul Celan's "Poems". Celan, who came from the Jewish German-speaking community in Romania, survived a concentration camp to become the profoundest creative writer on the Holocaust so far. He committed suicide in Paris in 1970. Michael Hamburger is a very fine English poet himself, and has taught in British and American universities. He came to Britain from Germany in the mid-thirties as a boy of 12.

### STUDENT EXCHANGE WITH DACHAU

The only Jew living in the town of Dachau, Nikolaus Lehner, and the Director of the Dachau Gymnasium, Johann Waltenberger, have succeeded in overcoming understandable Israeli resistance to an exchange visit between teachers and students living in Dachau and Jerusalem. Last spring, two pupils of the Dachau Gymnasium won a visit to Israel as a prize for their essays on "Why I would like to see Jerusalem". Later two students from the Mae Boyar High School, Jerusalem, made a return visit. Now, six students of history under the leadership of Professor Chaim Schatzker have spent two weeks in the town of Dachau. The young people, both German and Israeli, are encouraged during their visits to comprehend the past and present history of German-Jewish relationships.

### CHILDREN'S PAINTINGS ON SHOW

Two years ago, when Teddy Kollek, Mayor of Jerusalem, invited children to express their ideas about the Bible in paint, he was inundated with pictures by 12,000 children from all over the world. About 100 of the paintings were collected into a travelling exhibition which has been shown in many countries, most recently in West Germany where some half-a-dozen large towns have each housed the display for one week.

### MORE MATERIAL FOR TEREZIN ARCHIVE

Yad Vashem has recently acquired the collection of documents relating to the camp and ghetto Terezin (Theresienstadt) which was formed by the late Zeev Shek. Professor Stephen Barber of Montreal has also supplied new material on the camp. Yad Vashem's Terezin archive is now the largest of its kind outside Czechoslovakia and a research team is at present examining the whole collection and compiling a comprehensive catalogue. Some of the material will be seen at the forthcoming opening of the Museum of Jewish Creativity in the Arts during the Holocaust. A number of artists worked in the "model settlement" set up by the Nazis of Theresienstadt.

Mr. Greville Janner, MP, on his recent tour of Eastern bloc countries, was told that the Czech authorities are to establish a museum in commemoration of those who died in the camp.

Last November a gathering of survivors at the site commemorated the 40th anniversary of the founding of Theresienstadt. Following a memorial service, an exhibition was opened in the Small Fortress, formerly used as a prison. After being shown at Sachsenhausen, the exhibition will return to Theresienstadt permanently.

### LEGACIES

Dr. Walter Breslauer, whose signal services as an Executive member of the AJR and as Vice-Chairman of the Council of Jews from Germany will always be remembered, left a legacy of £2,000 to the AJR Charitable Trust. The Trust also received a legacy of £1,500 from the estate of Mrs. Lia Wagenberg.

The loyalty of Mrs. Steffi Panke, for 18 years a devoted staff member of the AJR, is reflected in the stipulation in her will by which the AJR Charitable Trust became the beneficiary of £10,000 of her estate.

### JEWS IN EUSKIRCHEN

Oberstudienrat H.-Dieter Arntz, Hasenhecke 16, 5350 Euskirchen-Rheder, who is preparing a book about the history of the Jews in Euskirchen, would be grateful to receive the address of Siegmund Kaufmann from Kommern/near Euskirchen or his daughter, whose married name is Golding. The family emigrated to England in 1938.

## France & Germany's Finest Wines

SHIPPED BY

## HOUSE OF HALLGARTEN

I am able to offer you a superb selection of French (incl. Kosher Alsace) and German wines, shipped by the famous importers, House of Hallgarten, and to advise you personally and help you with your wine purchases. The selection ranges from your everyday wines to the finest for your special Simcha.

Delivery to all U.K. addresses.

Please write or phone:

**JUSTIN GOLDMEIER**

Wine Merchant

22 Pennine Drive, London, N.W.2

Tel: 01-455 8672

with the compliments of

## MARION BABINGTON-RICHMOND

Taxation and Investment Consultant

205, Station Road,  
Harrow, HA1 2TP  
01-427 4472

113, High Street,  
Berkhamstead,  
Herts, HP4 2DJ  
Berkhamstead 75480

with the compliments of

# Pafra

synthetic adhesives  
adhesive applicators

Pafra Limited  
Bentalls . Basildon  
Essex . SS14 3BU

# IN MEMORIAM

## RABBI DR. MANFRED SWARSENSKY

The death of Rabbi Dr. Manfred Swarsensky at the age of 75 in Madison (Wisconsin, USA) will be particularly mourned by former members of the Berlin Jewish community. During the years 1933-39 he was one of those who gave trust and confidence to his outlawed fellow Jews by his courageous sermons, his teaching activities and, above all, by his personal care for the individual. His flat was a kind of "Hilfsverein", where hundreds of desperate persecutees asked for his support in their emigration efforts, at a time when one country after another closed its frontiers. With his sense of humour, which he retained even in those dark years, he once remarked that most interviews would start with the words "Bei Ihren Beziehungen, Herr Doktor". He shared the fate of tens of thousands who were thrown into concentration camps during the November pogroms and, in Sachsenhausen, gave moral support to the other prisoners. After his release, he intended to stay in Germany for the sake of his community, but the authorities insisted on his leaving the country. A new period of his life began in the United States, where he was appointed rabbi of the Temple Beth El in Madison. He held this office from 1940 until his retirement in 1976. Up to the end, he was also Professor of Jewish Life and Thought at the Roman Catholic Edgewood College in Madison. This position, as well as his writing in Germany and the US, bear witness to the fact that he was not only a helper to those in need but also a constructive thinker. Throughout his life he retained his contacts and his feelings of friendship with his former fellow workers in Germany, for all of whom his death leaves a deeply felt void.

## ERICH GOTTGETREU

Erich Gottgetreu, who died in Jerusalem at the age of 78, was one of the outstanding Israeli publicists and journalists of Central European origin. Born in Chemnitz, he first worked in Germany as a freelance journalist for several papers. In 1929, he became Deputy Editor of the Luebecker Volksbote, where the young Willy Brandt was one of his contributors. Later he was appointed Assistant Editor of the "Sozialdemokratische Pressedienst" in Berlin. When the Nazis came to power he emigrated to Palestine and, though not a Zionist during his life in Germany, struck roots in his new country of residence. He quickly built up a career as a reliable correspondent, especially for the Associated Press, an office he held from 1942 to 1967. At the same time, he was a regular contributor to many other newspapers and periodicals, and AJR Information also had the privilege of publishing a number of articles by him. His work was, however, not limited to reports and comments on day-to-day events. It also included essays based on thorough historical research. One of the last of these was his introduction to the reprint of Martin Buber's monthly "Der Jude". In both his articles and his historical monographs he could fall back on a thorough knowledge in many spheres. The clarity of his style was exemplary, and he often spiced his articles with puns, which were, however, never facetious. The last year of his life was overshadowed by his illness, but he went on writing with undiminished enthusiasm and vigour up to the end. All those who knew Erich Gottgetreu feel united with his widow in their sense of loss.  
W.R.

## HANS BEER

Johann Ferdinand (Hans) Beer, a distinguished City lawyer, has died at the age of 65. Exiled from Austria in 1938, he was interned during the Second World War for a time, but was soon recruited by the BBC for its programmes beamed to Austria. In collaboration with Patrick Gordon-Walker and Hans Flesch, he presented "Londoner Glosse" and "Pro und Contra", two effective wartime propaganda programmes. His widow Gretel is herself a well-known journalist.

## SIR HANS KREBS

Sir Hans Krebs, the world-famous Nobel Prize-winning biochemist, died recently at the age of 81. Born in Hildesheim, he started in 1926 as an assistant to Prof. Otto Warburg at the Kaiser-Wilhelm Institut in Berlin-Dahlem, studying the molecular changes by which living organisms convert their food to the cellular building blocks for growth and by which they obtain the energy they need, a subject to which he made many contributions. Five years later he moved to the University of Freiburg, where he made his first major discovery: the precise sequence of chemical changes by which the liver converts nitrogenous wastes (potentially toxic) into harmlessly excreted urea. This work drew the attention of the scientific world to him, and was mentioned by the then President of the Royal Society (Sir Frederick Hopkins) in his inaugural address. This was of direct benefit to Krebs when, in 1933, he was, like other Jewish academics, dismissed from his university post, and Hopkins invited him to join his department in Cambridge. After three happy and fruitful years there he moved to Sheffield, where he remained for the next 18 years and made his second major discovery: the cycle of reactions that explains how all food materials release their stored energy in the course of being "burned" to carbon dioxide and water, known as the Krebs Cycle. It was this discovery that led to his election to the Royal Society in 1947, and to the award of the Nobel Prize in 1953.

In 1954 he was invited to occupy a Chair at Oxford, where he continued to teach and to direct a Medical Research Council Unit until he retired in 1967. His retirement merely meant the cessation of teaching, since he continued his research and produced a steady flow of papers read by all biochemists.

The AJR has special reason to remember Sir Hans Krebs with gratitude and affection. He was an interested member and repeatedly expressed his appreciation of this journal and our other activities. His address on the handing-over ceremony of the "Thank-You Britain Fund" to the British Academy testified to his understanding of the special position of our community and we could not have wished for a better spokesman for the occasion. He was also a member of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University, which awarded him an honorary degree, and a Fellow of the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot.

We extend our sincerest sympathies to Lady Krebs and her family.

## CAMPS

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

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

14 Rosslyn Hill, London, NWS 1PF  
PETER C. RICKENBACK

## PeA diabetic

A new range of Diabetic Chocolate Products made with **FRUCTOSE** (without artificial sweeteners) now available by mail order.

Made under strict control by one of West Germany's largest manufacturers, each item carries full analysis.

Check carbohydrate and calorie contents and remember to count it into your diet.

For further details write to:

**HF AGENCIES LTD.**

Freeport, London N19 4BR

No stamps required if posted within the UK.

**NOT SUITABLE FOR THE  
OVERWEIGHT**

## PAULA BARTH

Paula Barth, founder of the "Women's Social Service" in Israel and active in that organisation till well into old age, died recently in Tel Aviv in her eighties. Née Wittenberg in Berlin, she came to Palestine in 1933, and was the widow of Dr. Aron Barth (1890-1957), who was head of the Bank Leumi and a leader of Misrachi.

## GERARD REYBURN

Gerard John Reyburn, who has died aged 67, was born in Berlin, son of an Austrian banker. He came to Britain in 1933 and became a solicitor after graduating from London University with first class honours. He was a specialist in insurance fraud cases and, as a partner in the leading city firm of William Charles Croker, adviser to leading members of the British aristocracy, including the Duke of Westminster, on their settlements, wills and tax problems. He was also for many years a Law Society examiner in private international law and divorce.

## MAX LERNER

Max Lerner, son of the London Federation of Synagogues' rabbi who was later Chief Rabbi of Altona, has died in Israel, aged 80. After his emigration from Germany at the time of the Nazi take-over, Mr. Lerner settled in the Golders Green area before going to Israel a few years ago.

## ON LIVING IN EXILE

The "Jahrbücher für Zeitgeschichte", published by the Austrian Society for Contemporary History, contain mostly and quite legitimately studies on subjects likely to be of interest to specialists only. In the 1979 volume (256 pages, Loewer Verlag Vienna, 1980), however, a contribution by Helene Maimann on "Exil als Lebensform" may deserve wider attention. In the post-war years, Austrians tended to envy their former compatriots who had become refugees and had been spared the unpleasantness of subjection to Nazi domination. Even today, there is a noticeable reluctance in Austria to acknowledge that the Jewish "exiles" and "émigrés" did not leave their home country voluntarily.

Mrs. Maimann's essay is based on ample quotations from the writings of German and Austrian authors in exile in France, Britain and the United States, which show vividly how Jewish intellectuals, to whom their native language was an essential part of their very being, suffered by a precarious existence in alien and uncongenial surroundings. Yet it should not be ignored that most Jewish refugees adjusted themselves to their new environment in the course of time and learnt to understand and to appreciate the life styles of peoples who had seemed to them at first inhospitable and even hostile.  
F.L.B.

## ANTHOLOGY

Oswald Wolff, in collaboration with International PEN Books, have also just published an *Anthology of Modern Austrian Literature*, edited by Adolf Opel, 257 pp., at £7.95 (paperback). The editor provides a useful introductory survey which tries to pin down the "specifically Austrian". So many of the writers he mentions happen to be Jews, that it is strange that that word does not appear but perhaps the omission of the distinguishing word is intended as an act of tact and reparation. Nevertheless, it does give a peculiar wrench to one's historical sense.

The problem with a prose and poetry anthology of this sort is that one is only given snippets of writers' work—interest is no sooner aroused than it is frustrated by the brevity of the selection. On the other hand, the translations are generally very good. Thus they have had a distinguished poet (Michael Hamburger) provide the English versions of Ingeborg Bachmann and Paul Celan. There are poems by Stella Rotenberg, who lives in Leeds, and a chapter from Nobel Prizewinner Elias Canetti's "Auto-da-Fe". The point is to show the variety of the work produced in recent years and to arouse the curiosity and desire to follow up these "starters". That it does very well. M.S.

# NEWS FROM GERMANY

## TWO NEW MAINZ CITIZENS

The writer Anna Seghers has been granted the freedom of the City of Mainz, even though CDU members of the city council voted against the suggestion because she is a communist. Born Netty Reiling in Mainz at the turn of the century into a Jewish family Anna Seghers lives in East Berlin. When, some years ago, the Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz proposed to give her honorary status, violent political controversy was aroused. In contrast, the grant of Freedom of the City to Marc Chagall was agreed by all parties on the city council. The most recent work of the nonagenarian artist, who lives in Southern France, was the creating of six windows for St. Stephen's Church in Mainz, for which he refused any fee.

## GUETERSLOH JEWISH COMMUNITIES

In the double number (60/61) of the "Gutersloher Beitrage zur Heimat und Landkunde", Yehuda Barlev (of Cologne) has written on the early Jewish communities of the Westphalian District of Wiedenbrück (which, in addition to Gütersloh, includes Rheda, Neukirchen and Halle). In the same issue Karl-Heinz Krühl reports on the consecration in 1980 of the memorial plaque on the site of the former synagogue in Rheda, quoting the speech on that occasion of Werner Weinberg, who was born in Rheda, and who teaches Hebrew Language and Literature at the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati. E.G.L.

## DISGRACE FOR "PRISONERS' FRIEND"

Public disgrace has befallen Josefine Jurgens, who last May was awarded the West German Federal Cross of Merit for her charitable work amongst prisoners. Unprecedentedly, the award has been annulled by the West German President, Dr. Karl Carstens, because of the recipient's antisemitic attacks on the conduct of the Maidanek trial. In a television programme last summer, she declared that the trial of the concentration camp guards had nothing to do with the rights of German citizens but had been set up on behalf of Communists and Jews; that the court was under Jewish pressure and operated under Jewish influence; and finally that the witnesses were perjured. Frau Jurgens nevertheless refused to return her medal and instructed a lawyer—who also acted for one of the Maidanek defendants—to contest the President's decision.

As well as its recent bar on members of the Waffen-SS Veterans' Association HIAG, the West German Social Democratic Party has suspended Frau Jurgens' membership of the party in view of her declared antisemitism.

## SUPERIOR ORDERS WERE REJECTED

Giving evidence at a war crimes trial in Stuttgart, former SS-man Ernst Schumann told the court that the officers of his unit had expressly assured their men that no one would be forced to shoot Jews. Although Schumann had refused to take a hand in the shooting and had said to his commanding officer that he would not obey the order to kill Ukrainian Jews, he was not punished.

## RIGHT-WING OFFICER DISMISSED

Major Karl-Heinz Linder has been dismissed from the West German army. His activities as deputy of the National Democratic Party, an extreme right-wing organisation, were held to be incompatible with his duties as an officer in a democratic army.

## GIESSEN REJECTS NAZI DAUBING

When over 100 tombstones and the Jewish chapel at Giessen were found to be daubed with Nazi slogans, the townspeople reacted with disgust and compassion. Telephone calls and letters of sympathy were received by the Jewish community, while local priests and pastors expressed their horror at this barbarous act. The Town Council offered a reward for evidence leading to the arrest of the culprits and arranged for all traces of the outrage to be removed from the cemetery.

## EVA BRAUN ESCAPE THEORY

In a paper recently published by Professor Sognaes of the University of California, the identity of the remains thought to be those of Eva Braun is challenged. The published accounts of the Russian autopsy, says the professor, give dental details which do not tally with Eva Braun's records, which he has now unearthed after a long search. Another point of disagreement is that the body examined in Russia bore shrapnel wounds. Hugh Trevor-Roper, in his classic "The Last Days of Hitler", says that the dental assistant Frau Heusemann unhesitatingly identified Hitler's teeth but was less sure about those believed to come from Eva Braun. Frau Heusemann has now told Professor Sognaes that the bridge used to identify the body was never fitted, but only prepared, and that the Russians must have found it in the Chancellery. Professor Sognaes theorises that Eva Braun may have escaped from the Bunker, but it is of course known that a number of people killed in the last phase of the war in Berlin were buried in the Chancellery garden and perhaps a confusion of identity may have arisen.

## THREIFOLD TRIAL FOR SOBIBOR GUARD

For the third time, Hubert Gomerski faced a Frankfurt court accused of abetting the murder of 150,000 Jewish prisoners in the extermination camp of Sobibor. The first trial was in 1950, when Gomerski was sentenced to life imprisonment. However, after he had served some years of his sentence, it was found that part of the evidence against him was false and, after a further trial which lasted over three years, he was sentenced to 15 years in prison. However, the Bundesgerichtshof found that the proceedings were defective and required yet another trial to be set on foot. This is expected to last at least four months. Gomerski, now 69 years old, has declared, "I didn't shoot anybody in Sobibor, or beat anyone, or anything else." A psychiatric report presented by the defence says that the accused is "a tool-personality, extremely reliant on authority", whose ideal is that of "obedience to the point of self-sacrifice", and is thus unable to comprehend the wrongfulness of his actions in Sobibor.

The trial has now been adjourned indefinitely, because of the accused man's state of health.

## EXTREMIST STATISTICS ANNOUNCED

The West German Minister of the Interior has said that in the whole of the Federal Republic there are about 1,400 activist neo-Nazis, of whom some 150 had committed crimes of violence or were likely to do so. Members of right-wing extremist organisations amounted, he thought, to about 19,800.

## TRIAL CHARGES ON ROMANIAN DEPORTEES

Charged with complicity in the murder of 600 Romanian Jews, former SS-man Gustav Richter is standing trial at Frankenthal near Mannheim. He is accused of persuading the Romanian Government to agree to the deportation of their Jewish citizens who in 1942 were living in France.

## AWARD FOR "EXEMPLARY" WOMAN

At a ceremony honouring her bravery in hiding persecuted Jews during the Nazi regime, Frau Elisabeth Wust of Berlin-Lichterfeld was presented with the Federal Republic's Cross of Merit. The Mayor of Berlin said that by her brave exemplary behaviour Frau Wust had served the German people well. Heinz Galinski, President of the Jewish Community in Germany, thanked her and said she had followed the dictates of her conscience and shown humanity in an age of inhumanity.

## 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.

### Birthdays

**Levy:**— Congratulations to Mrs. Lilly Levy of 21, Norman Court, 395 Nether Street, London, N3, on the occasion of her 90th birthday on 6 January, 1982. Her family and friends wish her a continued long life in her usual good health.

**Philipps:**— Mrs. Else Philipps, of 101, Vivian Court, Maida Vale, W9, will celebrate her 85th birthday on 30 December, 1981. Congratulations from all her family and friends.

### Deaths

**Blochert:**— Mr. Werner Blochert, of 5, Elliot Road, London, NW4, died after a long illness in his 85th year on 29 November. Deeply mourned by his devoted wife and greatly missed by his relatives and friends.

**Kafka:**— Franta Kafka, 2 December. Deeply mourned and missed by his devoted wife Hilde, sons Edward and Thomas, daughters-in-law Frances and Susie, grandchildren Debbie, Judy, Nicholas, Peter and Steven.

**Koppel:**— Mrs. Irma Koppel, widow of Friedrich Wilhelm Koppel of London, Kenya and West Germany, passed away after a long illness on the 15 November 1981, aged 82.

**Krebs:**— Sir Hans Krebs died peacefully in Oxford after a short illness, aged 81 years. Mourned by his wife Margaret, children and grandchildren. Born in Hildesheim.

**Neustadt:**— Alfred Neustadt, of 109, Fleetwood Road, Dollis Hill, NW10, taken so suddenly from us 4 December. Sadly missed by his wife Hanna and family.

**Reichsfeld:**— Grete Reichsfeld (Hitschmann) died peacefully, but suddenly at the age of 76 on 11 November 1981, at 40, Southdean Gardens, SW19. She will be missed by her family and friends.

## CLASSIFIED

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

### For Sale

**FEATHERBED** (Tuchent) Down, hardly used, for sale. Tel. 445 6858.

### Miscellaneous

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

**AN IDEAL HOME** for an elderly gentleman (up to 80), 1 bedroom, 1 sitting room with television, own bathroom, food if required. 1 minute from Marble Arch and Little Venice. Not expensive! Box 897.

**GENTLEMAN WANTS WELL FURNISHED ROOM** with cooking facilities. Permanent. Please ring 435 0720.

**ELECTRICIAN** City and Guild qualified. All domestic work undertaken. Tel. 455 5262.

**COUPLE WISH TO ADD** to their own home with Continental paintings, china, silver, furniture and Persian carpets/rugs, by private purchase. 458 3010.

### Personal

**LONELY GENTLEMAN**, 60, seeking lady for friendship and companionship. Continental origin. Box 903.

### Situations Required

**PART-TIME JOB** as housekeeper wanted. North or Northwest London preferred. Car owner-driver. Box No. 893.

### INFORMATION REQUIRED AJR Enquiries

**Moritz:**— Mr. E. A. Moritz, last known address 31, Harboro Road, Sale, M33 5AN.

# Letters to the Editor

## LORD HIRST

Sir,—In your October, 1981 issue, I noticed a letter from Gabriele Tergit concerning Lord Hirst of Witton—who was my father's executor and inveigled me into joining the GEC in the 1920s! I believe that my family, through the Geheimrat Hermann Aron of Berlin (who invented the first, original, electric meter and had a hand in electrical development in Germany and other countries) was in some way connected with Hugo Hirsch (as he then was) getting to England.

I would be very interested to have any additional information about him as I knew him well and talked to him when I was Assistant Political Secretary to the late Dr. Chaim Weizmann, in London, in 1928. Hirsch was no Zionist and, in fact, told me at that time that he could not understand the late Lord Melchett's interest in the idea.

I did not know that he had lost two sons in World War I. He and Mrs. Hirsch visited us a number of times when we were living in London. I would be most grateful to hear more.  
Neve Shalom,  
Doar-na Shimshon,  
Israel.

WELLESLEY ARON

## NELLY SACHS

Sir,—I have just received the September issue of your esteemed journal with the informative review of the book on Nelly Sachs.

It may be fitting to acquaint your readers with a poem which she wrote specially for the "Scroll of Fire" monument (Megillat Esh) in the Judean Hills overlooking Jerusalem above the peak of Mount Kesalon in the heart of the B'nai B'rith Martyrs' Forest, a memorial to the victims of the Holocaust.

It is displayed in Hebrew, English and German. The English version reads as follows:

Mutely the stone speaks  
of the martyrdom of the six million  
whose bodies drifted as smoke  
through the air—  
Silence—Silence—Silence  
You who were born afterwards,  
remember the men, women, children  
who became martyrs  
in a time of violence—  
Lower your heads in humility.

PO Box 4483,  
Jerusalem,

(Dr.) WOLF S. MATSDORF

## RICHARD RADO HONOURED

The Mathematics Faculty of the Free University of Berlin recently awarded an honorary doctorate to Richard Rado of Reading. Dr. Rado, who is a member of the AJR, was born in Berlin, studied mathematics in Göttingen and Berlin, graduated with honours for his trailblazing "Studies in Combinations". He earned his PhD in Britain, and taught at Cambridge, Sheffield, London and Reading, retiring in 1971. He has published 113 papers in various mathematical fields. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, was awarded the Senior Berwick Prize of the London Mathematical Society and is Chairman of the British Combinatorial Committee.

## AWARD FOR DR. F. G. HOLLAND

Dr. F. G. Holland, the solicitor, has been awarded the Grand Cross of the Federal German Order of Merit. We extend our cordial congratulations to Dr. Holland, who has been a long-standing and interested member of the AJR.

## AUSTRIAN COMPOSER DECORATED

In Austria, the composer Hans Gal who came to this country as a refugee, has been awarded a State decoration—the Ehrenzeichen für Kunst und Wissenschaft.

## CHIROPODIST

CHAS. N. GILBERT F.B.Ch.A.  
at "Richey"  
169 Finchley Road, N.W.3.  
near Sainsbury  
**624 8626 / 7**

## GERMAN BOOKS BOUGHT

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

## B. HARRISON

The Village Bookshop  
46 Belsize Lane, N.W.3  
Tel: 01-794 3180

## "WOODSTOCK LODGE"

40 Shoot-up Hill  
London, NW2

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

Please telephone Matron for details 01-452 6201

## "AVENUE LODGE"

Licensed by the London Borough of Barnet

Golders Green, N.W.11

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

- \* Luxurious single and double rooms with telephone.
  - \* Principal rooms with bathroom en suite.
  - \* Lounge with colour TV.
  - \* Kosher cuisine.
  - \* Lovely gardens—easy parking.
  - \* Day and night nursing.
- Please telephone the Matron, 01-458 7004

## BELSIZE SQUARE GUEST HOUSE

24 BELSIZE SQUARE, N.W.3  
Tel: 01-794 4307 or 01-435 2587  
MODERN SELF-CATERING HOLIDAY ROOMS. RESIDENT HOUSEKEEPER. MODERATE TERMS. NEAR SWISS COTTAGE STATION

## DAWSON HOUSE HOTEL

- \* Free Street Parking in front of the Hotel
  - \* Full Central Heating \* Free Laundry
  - \* Free Dutch-Style Continental Breakfast
- 72 CANFIELD GARDENS  
near Underground Sta. Finchley Road,  
LONDON, N.W.5.  
Tel: 01-624 0079

## COLDWELL RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

### DIETS AND NURSING SERVICES AVAILABLE

Lovely Large Terrace & Gardens  
Very Quiet Position.

North Finchley, near Woodhouse Grammar School.

## MRS. COLDWELL

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

## PHYSIOTHERAPY

and  
ACUPUNCTURE  
by

fully qualified physiotherapist  
in patient's own home

Phone: 624-4424 before 8.30 a.m.  
or after 7. p.m.

## MADE-TO-MEASURE

Double knit Jersey wool and washable drip-dry coats, suits, trouser-suits and dresses. Outsize our speciality. From £11.50 inclusive material. Also customers own material made up.

Phone: 01-459 5817  
Mrs. L. Rudolfer

## MAPESBURY LODGE

(Licensed by the Borough of Brent)  
for the elderly, convalescent and partly incapacitated.

Lift to all floors.  
Luxurious double and single rooms. Colour TV, h/c, central heating, private telephones, etc., in all rooms. Excellent kosher cuisine. Colour TV lounge. Open visiting. Cultivated Gardens.

Full 24-hour nursing care.  
Please telephone sister-in-charge, 450 4972

17 Mapesbury Road, N.W.2

## GROSVENOR NURSING HOME

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

Please telephone Matron for full details. 01-263 2692/01-452 0515  
85-87 Fordwych Road, N.W.2.

## CAT-LITTER

Free Delivery - Low Prices

For details phone 226-1734  
or send SAE to

## UROPETS

37b, Mildmay Grove London, N1 4RH

## BOOKS WANTED GERMAN AND JEWISH ILLUSTRATED, ETC.

### E.M.S. BOOKS

Mrs. E. M. Schiff  
223 Salmon Street  
London, NW9 8ND  
Tel. 205 2905

## YOUR FIGURE PROBLEMS SOLVED

... by a visit to our Salon where ready-to-wear foundations are expertly fitted and altered if required.

Newest styles in Swim-  
& Beachwear & Hosiery

## Mme H. LIEBERG

871 Finchley Rd., Golders Green,  
N.W.11 (next to Post Office)  
01-455 8673

## TORRINGTON HOMES MRS. PRINGSHEIM, S.R.N., MATRON

For Elderly, Retired and  
Convalescent

(Licensed by Borough of Barnet)

- \* Single and Double Rooms.
  - \* H/C Basins and CH in all rooms.
  - \* Gardens, TV and reading rooms.
  - \* Nurse on duty 24 hours.
  - \* Long and short term, including trial period if required.
- £85-£115 per week  
01-445 1244 Office hours  
01-455 1335 other times  
39 Torrington Park, N.12

## DRESSMAKER

HIGHLY QUALIFIED

VIENNA TRAINED

St. Johns Wood Area

Phone for appointment:  
01-328 8718

# THEATRE AND CULTURE

**A psychological study.** "Grossvater und Halbbruder", a first play by Thomas Hoerlimann, a Swiss writer, was given at the Schauspielhaus, Zürich, creating no small sensation. The central figure, a "Foreigner", arrives in Switzerland early during World War II and claims to be Hitler's half-brother. Problems arising during the play's action (extending over several years) are the alleged reaction of the Swiss population, first firmly pro-Nazi and antisemitic, but with the fortunes of war turning, gradually turning pro-Allyed.

**50 Years ago.** Film event of the year was "Maedchen in Uniform", one of the few German-made films to reach British screens. Dorothea Wieck and Ellen Schwanneke made their reputations during that year which also brought stardom to another three actresses: Dolly Haas, Anny Ondra and Martha Eggerth.

**Austria: Old names—new names.** The very popular chanson singer *André Heller* (son of the founder of the Heller Chocolate firm) is at present touring Israel. *Stella Kadom* who started Vienna's "Kleinkunst" in 1931 when opening her little cabaret "Der liebe Augustin", and, after returning to Vienna after the war, continued at "Theater der Courage", celebrated her 50 year jubilee as theatre manager.

**Amadeus,** Peter Shaffer's play, one of the great successes of the British stage (at present at Her Majesty's, London) has also conquered German-speaking Europe; after productions in Berlin and Vienna, it was given at the Thaliatheater, Hamburg, with *Will Quadflieg* in the part of Salieri.

**Birthdays.** The "legendary" *Marlene Dietrich*, born Maria Magdalen von Losch, whose world career started under Reinhardt in Berlin during the Twenties, who was universally feted after partnering Emil Jannings in "Der blaue Engel", later star of many American films and brilliant in her "One Woman Shows" reached the milestone of 80 in December. (Some birthday versions vary.) *Paula Wessley*, first lady of German stage and screen, at present playing in a Bouchaud comedy at Vienna's Akademietheater, is 75. *Vilma Degischer*, Doyenne of Vienna's "Josefstadt", wife of Hermann Thimig, had her 70th birthday last month. *Hilde Krahl*, the German actress married to film director Wolfgang Liebeneiner, is 65.

**Obituary.** The death at the age of 83 has occurred in New York of *Lotte Lenya*, widow of composer Kurt Weill. Born Karoline Blamauer in Vienna, she was a most gifted singer and interpreter of poetry and songs. The happy partnership with her husband who, in turn, together with Bertolt Brecht symbolized many musical aspects

of pre-Nazi Berlin, reached its peak with "Seven Deadly Sins" and "Threepenny Opera." After emigration to the States, Lotte Lenya's name reappeared after her husband's death in 1950 when, once more, she sprang to fame with her recording of songs and ballads in a voice increasingly husky, but always fiery and remarkable. Her "Pirate Song" and "Surabaya Johnny" will be remembered by all who heard her sing. S.B.

## FEUCHTWANGER BOOK FOR TV

At the end of January, 39 years will have passed since Hitler's seizure of power in Germany, and to mark the occasion German, Austrian and British television have collaborated in producing a two-part film based on Lion Feuchtwanger's "Die Geschwister Oppermann". The book, written in exile between April and September 1933, tells what happened to a Jewish family in the first few years of the thirties.

## MARGARET FISHER GALLERY

Margaret Fisher has her usual mixed seasonal exhibition of British and Continental artists at 2 Lambolde Road, NW3, until the end of January. It is a mixed bag, but there is a great variety of attractive pictures in various media. The prices, in case you are thinking of giving a present, vary from £15 to £900. A.S.

## WALM LANE NURSING HOME

Purpose designed, modern, comfortable, medical Nursing Home. Convalescent, medical and post-operative patients, both long and short term stay, cared for by fully qualified nursing staff. Single and shared rooms with every luxurious facility. Lifts to all floors. All diets catered for - Kosher meals can be provided.

Licensed by Brent Health Authority and recognised by B.U.P.A. and P.P.P. insurance.

Contact Miss G. Rain, Matron, 141 Walm Lane, London NW2  
Tel. 450 8832 or 452 2281

## CROFT COURT HOTEL



כשר

"In our hotel you are a personality—not just a room number"

RAVENSCROFT AVE., GOLDERS GREEN, LONDON, N.W.11  
01-458 3331/2 & 01-456 9175

Centrally heated throughout. Some rooms with private bath & w.c. Beautiful garden. Sun Terrace. Children welcomed.

## SPRINGDENE NURSING HOME

Look here

55 Oakleigh Park Nth,  
Whetstone,  
London N.20

Tel. 446 2117

We offer an excellent 24 hr medical nursing care. The food is tremendous and our accommodation is the best. We provide a range of rooms from shared to single with bathroom en suite. We have two spacious lounges, two passenger lifts, a hydrotherapy pool and a spacious garden. Facilities for in-patient and out-patient physiotherapy treatment. Licensed by the Barnet Area Health Authority and recognised by B.U.P.A. and P.P.P.

## ANTIQUÉ FURNITURE AND OBJECTS BOUGHT

Good prices given

PETER BENTLEY  
ANTIQUES

22 Connaught Street, London, W2  
Tel.: 01-723 9394

## Buecher in deutscher Sprache, Bilder, Moebel und Porzellan kauft

A. W. Mytze

Postfach 246, D-1 Berlin 37

Ich bitte um detaillierte Angaben!

Die Buecher werden abgeholt!  
Keine Transportprobleme.

Bezahlung bestens und umgehend!

## ORIENTAL RUGS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED

Saturdays  
Stalls outside  
Duke of York  
Church Street NW8  
(off Edgware Road)

Sundays  
Stalls outside  
21 Chalk Farm Road  
NW1

Details 01-267 1841  
5-9 pm

## ARTHRITIS—BACK TROUBLE FOOT PROBLEMS MUSCULAR PAINS

Medical Massage in patient's home

MRS S. ROSE—904 5427

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

199b Belize Road, N.W.8  
624 2646/328 2648

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

## C. H. WILSON

Carpenter  
Painter and Decorator  
French Polisher  
Antique Furniture Repaired  
Tel: 452 8324