

C. C. Aronsfeld

ARGENTINIAN UNCERTAINTIES

Worrying Days for the Community

After the defeat of their country in the war against Britain, Argentine Jews may well wonder what might be in store for them. The inevitable search for the causes can be expected to alight on some scapegoat, and this is a role Jews are not unfamiliar with. Of course there is no reason why they should be so singled out. They did their patriotic duty like everybody else. Hundreds of them served in the Argentinian occupation army and when the three rabbis arrived at Port Stanley their presence was hailed by the military command as "a symbol of the far-ranging freedom of religion in accordance with Article 14 of the Argentinian Constitution". Press, radio and TV gave due publicity to the event. Synagogues were filled as only on the high holydays, and both Ashkenaim and Sefardim exerted themselves to sustain the war.

It was also the case that one of Argentina's principal propagandists for the English-speaking world was a Jew, a refugee from Germany, Manfred Schönfeld, who is a prominent columnist on one of Argentina's best-known dailies, *La Prensa*. Though by no means in sympathy with the ill-reputed practices of the Junta regime, he readily consumed himself in the service of his fatherland, "calling down fire and brimstone" on perfidious Albion, as a British correspondent reported.

He for one could give the lie to any charge that may sometimes be heard that Jews in Argentina suffer undue discrimination. They do not. The 400,000 are on the whole well integrated among the total population of 27 million—as well as can reasonably be expected in a society stamped by strong Hispanic and Roman Catholic traditions. A distinguished spokesman of the regime, Dr Luis E. Luchía Puig, editor of the influential *Esquíu* magazine, explained that "since the majority of the people profess the Roman Catholic religion it seems only logical that their rulers should profess the same religion", though he also thought that the omnipotent Armed Forces would put no obstacle in the way of "citizens of Jewish origin". The Catholic Church in Argentina certainly is open to the ecumenical spirit. The main Catholic journal *Criterio* might well serve as a model to

Christians anywhere; its former editor, Mgr. Jorge Mejía, is now chairman of the Vatican Office for Catholic-Jewish Relations.

The Jewish representative body, at all events, the DAIA (*Delegación de Asociaciones Israelitas Argentinas*) is officially recognised and respected. At the time of the war, the luckless General Galtieri sent them "fraternal greetings" for their "proof of solidarity" and their work generally which had "enriched the land". There is no reason to fear that, in this respect, the new President, General Reynaldo Bignone, will disown him.

MORE EQUAL THAN OTHERS

Jews hold important positions in Argentinian life, in commerce, industry, science, art, literature as well as in the professions, and if the top posts, e.g. in Government, the diplomatic service, the judiciary or the armed forces, are not necessarily open to them, it is the kind of barrier that is not felt to be a denial of rights. Jewish assimilation has its natural limits, even where mixed marriages are widespread and increasing (as in Argentina), and if according to the Constitution all Argentinians are equal, it is a fact of life, there as elsewhere, that some are more equal than others.

On the whole, the community is facing uncertain prospects, especially now in the necessarily delicate circumstances when changes must be expected in the Constitution—for the better one hopes, but one never knows. Antisemitism is at present regarded by the Jewish leaders as no problem, at least no worse than anywhere else. However, opinions differ. The editor of the old-established magazine *La Luz*, Nissim Elnecape, believes "the spirit of the country is antisemitic", and the editor of another Jewish paper, the radical *Nueva Presencia*, Herman Schiller, goes so far as to suggest that "Jews live on a volcano that can explode at any time".

There have been antisemitic, or (as some say) "para-antisemitic" incidents, though relief is felt that none turned out to be "spectacular". A hideous desecration (not the first) of a Jewish cemetery this year was denounced by the Government with what was considered "unusual speed",

and Jews received, in the press and elsewhere, "many tokens of sympathy and solidarity". When the President of the International B'nai B'rith, Dr. Jack Spitzer, visited Buenos Aires, he was explicitly assured of the Government's "vigorous opposition" to antisemitism, and evidence of this policy was to be the showing of the Holocaust film which was authorised in the teeth of a good deal of vocal protest. Prompted by the DAIA, the Government also promised to take action against the disturbing number of widely sold Nazi publications including *Mein Kampf* and the "Protocols of Zion" as well as the Stürmer-type magazines *Cabildo* and *Papeles*, and for a time the hate-mongers seemed to have forfeited the usual plea of "freedom of opinion".

But only for a time. The well-meaning promises tend to go unfulfilled. None of the bandits who attacked synagogues, Jewish schools, cemeteries or individuals have ever been brought to book, and generally the antisemitic subversion has persisted—in different guises and under new names. It appears that the Government is trying to keep on good terms with both Jews and antisemites. Neither are to be antagonised.

The ploy has its tradition. Perón was a past master at it. He gave ample rein to the antisemites who supported him. He granted generous shelter to the Nazis who escaped from Europe, yet he also had fulsome praise for the "moral fortitude" of "noble and glorious Israel" when he and Evita once (in 1949) received Mr. Begin. Later his Minister José Lopez Rega organised the antisemitic "Triple A" (*Alianza Anticomunista Argentina*), while another colleague, the Minister of Economics, was a Jew, José Gelbard.

BALANCING ACTS

So if the Junta can be credited with more or less indelicate balancing acts, some doubt will fall on the assumption, sometimes made plausible by the experience of people like Jacobo Timerman, the Jewish journalist now in exile after 29 months' detention, that a feature of the Government's repressive practices is antisemitism. There is reason to believe that the roughly 20,000 people who so far have "disappeared" were chosen without regard to race or religion and that when they are Jews (as some 8 per cent are thought to be) antisemitism is used, with or without conviction, as a stick to beat them with.

The essentially objectionable thing of course is the system (which may now be changed). The Junta may well talk about Argentina being "a

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ARGENTINE UNCERTAINTIES

pluralist and humanist fatherland" which was "determined to defend the respect for the human personality", but the *desaparecidos*, classic witnesses to the rank contempt for human rights, are too awkwardly present to make the words sound other than "provocative" to the point of "disquieting" (as Jews indeed feel them to be).

Under a quasi-dictatorial regime like that of the present generals it is not always possible to speak out effectively and the DAIA has probably gone as far as could reasonably be expected. Timerman believes that more resolution might have been shown, and, in his book "Prisoner without a Name—Cell without a Number", he has in fact accused the Jewish authorities of much the same opportunism which some think was characteristic of the Nazi-appointed Jewish Councils in Eastern Europe. Such charges will not easily be sustained, and those who seek to form a judgement should perhaps remember that "here but for the grace of God go I".

Even so, Jews in Argentina cannot be said to have been slow to discharge their duty. A Jewish paper boldly protested against attempts to intimidate the press, notably the internationally respected *La Prensa*. There had been silence too often and for too long, from expediency or from fear (it was said): "Prominent journalists went into exile because they no longer felt safe". This revealing remark actually appeared in a paper which strongly criticised Timerman. Vigorous protests have also been made against Argentina's support for the PLO and the question was asked why didn't the Government concern itself with the Cuban mercenaries in Africa, Soviet imperialism in Afghanistan and the brutal oppression in Poland.

The DAIA too has left no doubt about its full understanding of the "worrying days for our community", and while declaring that it had "no need to obscure the realities" it has stopped short of pointing them out. Such also is part of the realities, but of course no sophisticated imagination is required to get the message.

The "worries" amid "a normal Jewish institutional life" come on top of difficulties pre-

sented by a general economic situation which Jews feel particularly as members of the hard-hit middle classes wrestling with the evils of rampant inflation. Long before the Falklands campaign, an Argentine Jewish paper noted: "Scepticism and resignation are widespread, for hopes and expectations have too often been disappointed. Many promises, Government declarations, assurances and bold assertions proved to be soap bubbles. Few things got better, lots got worse". Nor is the trend likely soon to be reversed.

Some disquiet is also felt over certain aspects of Argentina's international policy. Her new leader, Major-General Cristino Nicolaides, has denounced "the Marxist monster" which is "attacking the world", but ideology does not necessarily prevail against presumed interests. Relations with the never very popular "Yankees" have deteriorated, and some of the "anti-Communists" of Buenos Aires seem to expect greater salvation from Soviet Russia, which has already become Argentina's biggest trading partner. It is not only the Americans who are concerned—Argentine Conservatives also believe the country might have to pay dearly for a Soviet goodwill which appears "ominous" in the context of a growing economic dependence on Russia, illustrated by the fact that Russia receives about 40 per cent of Argentina's exports (mainly grain); it is already feared that Argentina may have lost much of her power to stand up to Russian demands.

In this situation, Jews in Argentina have understandably begun to think of emigration, especially to Israel. Among the 400,000 their number is not as yet substantial but it is also by no means negligible. In the first quarter of this year 3,738 went on aliyah, a hundred more than in the corresponding period of 1981. They see no future for their children in Argentina, and while realising they cannot expect to find peace, they say they will at least have a chance of defending themselves, with no need to rely on the goodwill of others. Israel in turn is organising Latin American volunteers among those who have already arrived, though the time of large-scale need may still seem beyond the horizon.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF NAZI ERA

The Nazi Era 1919-1945. A Select Bibliography of Published Works from the Early Roots to 1980. Compiled by Helen Kehr and Janet Langmaid, Mansell Publishing Ltd. 621 pp. £30.

This is a brilliant and extremely well thought-out work of scholarship. It will be invaluable for the layman and student as well as the scholarly researcher. What an immense literature the subject has given rise to! And very appropriately too, for one of the central phenomena of our century. The considerable achievement of the two compilers has been to select with great care and intelligence everything that matters and is needed so that every aspect of the subject is illuminated and filled in. Books from some twenty languages are listed, but the main languages are English, German and French, and wherever they are necessary or can be useful, there are guiding comments, as well as cross-references.

The compilers have been very wise to include sections on the early roots and ideology of Nazism, so that they can be followed throughout their subsequent development. The Nazi party alone is broken down into more than fifty categories, from racism and antisemitism, to economic theories and legal notions, from literature and music to leaders and ministers. The "Kampfzeit" is followed by the Consolidation of Power, The Third Reich, The Criminal State, The Road to War, World War II, War Crimes, and then After the Fall of the Third Reich. There are more than 6,500 entries.

Whenever a selection is made, even one as comprehensive as this one, there is bound to be some item left out that a specialist or even layman would have liked to include. This reviewer can think of only one such title, and would suggest its

SELF AID CONCERT

At this time of the year, with the summer holidays just a happy memory and the high holidays over, the thoughts of many of us will turn to making arrangements for winter weekends, for social events and enjoyment in the company of friends.

It is also the season for that time-honoured event in the refugee calendar, the Self Aid concert. After last year's success it will again take place on a Sunday afternoon in the Queen Elizabeth Hall, where so many of our concerts have been held in recent years. So please mark your diaries and help fill the hall to capacity on Sunday, 17 October, at 3 p.m.

Not only do we wish to see maintained the long tradition of this great annual gathering of our community, together with our children, grandchildren and friends, but we must also take this opportunity to support our very own charity, Self Aid of Refugees.

Self Aid does need help, now more than ever, in order to provide comforts to many elderly refugees, who live alone and in distressed circumstances. They rely on the friendliness and understanding that only we can give. But in the world we live in that is not enough: our care for them must be reinforced by substantial material help. Without the annual boost from the concert the resources of Self Aid are insufficient to meet the needs of all those who call on us. Despite the harshness of the times each of us must find that little extra to permit Self Aid to continue its work.

Members of the Amadeus Quartet will entertain us with works of Mozart and Beethoven. We can promise you a pleasant afternoon in the concert hall and in the foyer: there will be more of your friends and relatives than you will be able to talk to during the interval. The cost of this pleasure, when measured against the suffering it helps to relieve and the gratitude of the recipients is quite insignificant. So please remember: support the Self Aid concert on:

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C. T. MARX
Chairman

AJR and Self Aid of Refugees

inclusion in a future edition. Towards the end of the Second World War, James Stern, the distinguished short-story writer, and W. H. Auden, the poet, were sent to Germany by the US Government to report on the state of that country. James Stern wrote a classic book about Germany and its Nazi trauma: *The Hidden Damage*, published by Harcourt Brace in 1947, 406 pp. There has never been a British edition, and there should still be one.

A MONUMENT

Finally, one should point out that both compilers, Helen Kehr and Janet Langmaid, worked for many years at the Wiener Library, and based their work on that great collection, in addition to others. This valuable and important book is, in a sense, a monument to that institution.

M.S.

HOME NEWS

Oesterreichische Sozialversicherung WITWER PENSIONEN

Bis nun gebuehrte dem Ehegatten eine Witwepension nach dem Tode seiner sozialversicherten Gattin, wenn sie seinen Lebensunterhalt bestritten hat und solange er erwerbsunfaehig und beduerftig war.

Diese Beschraenkung ist gemaess der 36. Novelle zum allgemeinen Sozialversicherungsgesetz fallen gelassen worden und die Berechtigung des Witwers zum Pensionsbezug ist den diesbezueglichen Rechten der Witwe gleichgesetzt worden.

Die Witwen(Witwer)-Pension betraegt 60% der Pension die der verstorbene Gatte (Gattin) bezog, bzw. die ihm (ihr) bei Ableben vor Erreichung des pensionsfaehigen Alters gebuehrte.

Personen, die Information ueber weitere Einzelheiten (insbesondere bei geplanter Wiederverehelichung) benoetigen, moegen sich an die Bueros der United Restitution Organisation (U.R.O.) wenden. Die Adresse des Londoner Bueros ist: 183/189 Finchley Road, London NW3 6LD. C.I.K.

THE "CANDOUR" WAY OF HATRED

Twenty years before his death in 1973, A. K. Chesterton (a cousin of the better-known G. K. Chesterton) founded the magazine "Candour" in order to "defend national sovereignty against the menace of international finance". In addition to his ingrained antisemitism, Chesterton was a leader of the British Union of Fascists, a founder of the League of Empire Loyalists and also the founder of the National Front—though he left the organisation shortly before his death, fearing that it was becoming too extreme.

"Candour", however, continues to appear and a recent issue, under the title "Poor Perfidious Jews", contained an article which puts "the practice of usury" in first place as "a manifestation of evil" and goes on: "No one, I think, will dispute the Jewish monopoly of the practice of usury..." The entire article consisted of antisemitic accusations of an only too familiar kind and a complaint has been lodged against it by the Board of Deputies.

— YOUNG CONSERVATIVES AND THE NF

After a report of extreme right-wing infiltration into the Young Conservatives was leaked to the BBC and discussed in a news programme, a further inquiry is to be mounted. The first, confidential report by the group's national chairman Phil Pedley disclosed that four members of West London branches had been expelled from the Young Conservatives because of their National Front adherence. Anxiety is still felt, however, concerning in particular Uxbridge Young Conservatives, whose members include Martyn Taylor, associated with the National Front until at least 1979. Since that date, Mr. Taylor has contributed to the newspaper issued by the far-right League of St. George. He has also reported in the Uxbridge Young Conservatives' magazine "Dreadnought" on public meetings addressed by known fascists.

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FALSE-NAME LETTERS SENT BY NF?

Over recent years a number of letters have appeared in local and national newspapers, often apparently signed by a Mrs. or a Rabbi Feinstein: more recently, the "Daily Mirror" published a letter by a "Mrs. P. Wiseman". Whilst not invariably using violent language, all the letters tend to sow dislike of Jews or of Israel, to exculpate Hitler's crimes and to attack rightist groups other than the National Front. Another common factor is that, although addresses are given, upon investigation it is found that no such person is known at the particular house.

The Board of Deputies believe that these letters follow a call in a National Front paper in 1976, when Martin Webster suggested that members should "bombard the correspondence columns", saying that letters should not advertise the fact that the writer was from the Front, but "depending on the 'game' being played in any particular letter, the very opposite impression might usefully be given. . . ."

BERLIN TO ZUERICH VIA WEMBLEY

Wembley Liberal Synagogue has said farewell to Rabbi Harry Jacobi, who has left England to become minister of the new Zürich synagogue. Since there are few German-speaking Liberal rabbis in Switzerland, Rabbi Jacobi felt impelled to leave Wembley where he has officiated for seven years.

With him goes a link with Berlin history, for Harry Jacobi was the last barmitzvah boy in Berlin's Friedenstempel before it was burnt down in the November Pogrom of 1938. He managed to reach England through Holland just before the Second World War broke out, but almost all his family perished in the Holocaust. He joined the Jewish Brigade in 1944 and it was not until after demobilisation that he turned his thoughts to a life of teaching and ministry.

With acknowledgement to the news service
of the Jewish Chronicle.

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BBC CORRESPONDENT RETIRING

Michael Elkins, the BBC's Israel correspondent, is to give up his post within the next few months. This is not, however, because of any disagreement with the Corporation but because at the age of 65 Mr. Elkins feels that his duties as regular correspondent are too strenuous; he will remain as a special correspondent and give occasional talks on Israeli politics. Some criticism has been levelled at him for his alleged pro-Israel feelings, but Mr. Elkins stresses that the BBC has not yielded to pressure; he would in fact have liked to give up his position even earlier but was asked to stay until next spring.

PLAY AREA NAMED FOR MURDERED BOY

A new feature of the Earl Mountbatten Memorial Forest will be a play centre and recreation area named after Nicholas Knatchbull, Lord Mountbatten's grandson who was murdered with him by the IRA. The Younger Jewish National Fund is organising the project and has pledged itself to raise £125,000 over two years. Fund raising events have already begun throughout Britain.

HISTORICAL PLAYS FOR SCHOOLS

A new educational project, dealing with modern Jewish history and designed both for Jewish and non-Jewish schools, is taking shape in London. It consists of five plays written by Bernard Kops under the general title "In a Strange Land" and dealing with such subjects as the Holocaust, emigration from Eastern Europe and immigration to Palestine and Israel. The plays are recorded on five cassettes and a teacher's guide is also available. The project has been commissioned by the Michael Gouldston Education Foundation.

POPPY WEEK APPEAL

On the occasion of this year's forthcoming Poppy Week the British Legion stresses that its needs for the benefit of ex-Servicemen are not confined to participants of the First and Second World Wars. As a recent example, care for members of the Forces involved in the Falkland Islands conflict is mentioned. "Help is given in a variety of ways, from financial grants, through residential and convalescent homes, to vocational training and employment", the appeal states.

LEGACIES

Dr. Elise Reifenberg (Gabriele Tergit), whose death was announced last month, left a legacy of £1,000 to the AJR Charitable Trust. Mrs. Tergit was a member of the AJR Board and always took a great interest in our work. Apart from the monetary benefit, her legacy is of particular value as the expression of her appreciation of our work and her solidarity with our community.

The AJR Charitable Trust also received further instalments of the legacies of Mr. Kurt Bloch (£3,820) and Mrs. Vera Rose Gans (£1,500).

Furthermore, the Trust received the following legacies: from the estate of the late Mr. Robert Stern £200, from the estate of the late Mrs. M. Bud £3,000, and from the estate of the late Miss L. Katz £300.

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TRIBUTE TO NAHUM GOLDMANN

"The last giant falls"—with these words The Guardian heads its obituary for Nahum Goldmann, who died on 29 August at the age of 87. He was born in Lithuania but came to Germany as a child of six. He went to school in Frankfurt, and when he passed his "Abitur" he was selected to deliver the customary address on behalf of his class. Later he studied at German universities and stayed in the country until the Nazis came to power. Thus, his personality was shaped by his East European origin as well as his German upbringing. He understood the mentality of the Eastern Jews and liked to intersperse his addresses with Yiddish anecdotes. At the same time, he was steeped in German culture. Perhaps it is no accident—and also a symptom of his development during the last years of his life—that the amended German version of his autobiography "Statesman without a State" carries the title "Erinnerungen eines deutschen (our italics) Juden".

As a student, he joined the Zionist fraternity "Kartell juedischer Verbindungen" (KJV) and organised a journey for his "Bundesbrueder" to Palestine in 1913. During the First World War, he held an advisory position on Jewish affairs with the German Foreign Office. Later, together with Jacob Klatzkin, he founded the Eschkol-Verlag in Berlin with the object of producing a Jewish Encyclopedia. When the work had to be discontinued in 1933, ten German and two Hebrew volumes were completed. He also wrote on politics for "Der Jude", edited by Martin Buber, and contributed to other German periodicals, to Palestinian publications and, as Berlin correspondent, to the New York Yiddish publication "Der Tog".

German Zionist role

At the same time, his position in Zionist politics steadily grew. He was a member of the executive of the German Zionist Organisation and began attending Zionist congresses in 1921. He was later elected to the Actions Committee and by 1933 was its chairman. In that year he settled in Geneva and represented the Jewish Agency at the League of Nations from 1934 to 1940. In 1936, the World Jewish Congress was founded and Goldmann was appointed chairman of the executive committee. He moved to New York and, in succession to Rabbi Stephen Wise, became president of the WJC in 1953. Being also president of the World Zionist Organisation (from 1956-68) and head of the American section of the Jewish Agency, he held a key position in world Jewry.

After the Second World War, he established contacts with the survivors of the Holocaust in the Displaced Persons camps and tried to relieve their plight. Of lasting importance was his spade work in the field of material compensation to the victims. It started with an historic meeting he had with Chancellor Adenauer in Claridge's Hotel. The meeting was to be kept secret, and Goldmann entered the hotel through the kitchen door. He opened his talk with an assessment of the wider

aspects of the past actions of Nazi Germany, and his words, as was later reported, made a deep impression on the Chancellor. The negotiations paved the way for a conference in 1952 near The Hague between representatives of the Federal German Republic on the one hand and of the State of Israel and of Diaspora Jews on the other. To act on behalf of the Jews outside Israel, the major Jewish organisations, including the Council of Jews from Germany, formed the "Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany" (Claims Conference) under the presidency of Dr. Goldmann. This has also resulted in frequent personal contacts between him and the Council. The result of the negotiations at The Hague was, apart from the stipulation of principles about individual compensation, the German undertaking to pay at 12 annual intervals the equivalent in goods of DM 3,000 million to Israel and the amount of DM 450 million to the Claims Conference. At the proposal of Nahum Goldmann the 12th instalment of the payment to the Claims Conference was not distributed among the benefiting organisations but retained to be used as a nucleus of a Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture whose income is dedicated to the furthering of Jewish cultural ventures.

In spite of the lapse of time, there are still many legislative and administrative problems which call for activities of the Claims Conference. The latest major measure in which Dr. Goldmann was personally involved was the creation of a Hardship Fund, the major part of which is used for Nazi victims who left Eastern countries after 1965 and five per cent of which is allocated to organisations which provide accommodation for Jewish Nazi victims.

An experience which will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it was the German TV broadcast on the 40th anniversary of the November

1938 pogroms when, together with Chancellor Schmidt, he was the main speaker.

In the course of time, Dr. Goldmann became increasingly critical of Israel policy and also of the handling of the problem of Soviet Jewry. Thus he became detached from the "establishment". Yet he has left his mark on the contemporary history of Jewry as a constructive thinker, an accomplished negotiator, an initiator of many achievements and, above all, as a personality who always had the courage of his convictions. It is also some compensation that the Diaspora Museum in Tel Aviv, created at his suggestion, was named in his honour, thus perpetuating in a tangible way the memory of his life and work.

W. ROSENSTOCK

DR. CURT C. SILBERMAN HONOURED

Dr. Curt C. Silberman (New Jersey), Joint Chairman of the Council of Jews from Germany and President of the American Federation of Jews from Central Europe, was honoured by the University of Wuerzburg on the occasion of his Golden Doctor Jubilee. The ceremony took place in the Wuerzburg Residenz. In his laudatio, the Dean of the Law Faculty, Prof. Dr. Franz-Ludwig Knemeyer, stressed that Dr. Silberman had always retained his zest for research and teaching. "The list of his publications would do honour to every University scholar", he said. In his reply, Dr. Silberman referred to the experiences he had lived through in the course of the past 50 years "which I would not wish on anybody". Born in Wuerzburg, Dr. Silberman had passed his doctoral examination "summa cum laude". During the pre-war years, he had worked as an adviser on transfer questions and was also a Board member of the Jewish community. He left his city of birth after having been in a concentration camp during the November 1938 pogroms. He repeatedly visited Wuerzburg after the war and, on the invitation of the Legal Faculty, gave his first lecture as early as 1954, which was followed by further lectures and addresses throughout the years.

HERMANN BONDI'S NEW POST

Next July will see Professor Sir Hermann Bondi installed as Master of Churchill College, Cambridge. Sir Hermann is at present professor of applied mathematics at King's College, London; his career has included the chief scientific advisorship to the Ministry of Defence and the post of Director-General of the European Space Research Organisation.

HON. SENATOR IN TUEBINGEN

Franz D. Lucas was appointed an Honorary Senator of Tübingen University in May, on the occasion of the award of the Leopold Lucas Prize to the 78-year-old Catholic theologian Dr. Karl Rahner. The prize was established by the son in honour of his father Dr. Leopold Lucas, for many years rabbi of Glogau (Marburg 1872-Theresienstadt 1943). Glogau-born Franz Lucas lives in London. When the Nazis seized power, Mr. Lucas left his studies at the University of Königsberg and emigrated to Bolivia, where he prospered in business, and, as the Thai consul-general, rose to become doyen of the consular corps.

E.G.L.

MRS. S. GUTTMANN HONOURED

To mark her longstanding membership of the AJR Club, Mrs. Sidonie Guttman was made an Honorary Member of the Club on the occasion of her 90th birthday.



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NEWS FROM ABROAD

VICHY CAMPS REMEMBERED AT GURS

From many parts of Europe, but particularly from Baden and the Palatinate, Jews travelled to Pau recently for the second meeting of the "Amicale des Anciens du Camp de Gurs". Under the slogan "Gurs, souvenez-vous—1939-1944", survivors and their representatives attended wreath laying and other ceremonies at the memorial to the victims. On the second day of the congress, the foundation stone for a Gurs Museum was laid at a site presented by the community of Prechaq-Josbaig. The museum is designed to reflect all camps on French soil where the Vichy Government sent its prisoners, as well as Gurs itself. A tablet in memory of interned Spanish fighters was also unveiled and many Spanish and Basque representatives attended the congress.

POLISH ANTISEMITE LOSES GROUND

Following the shake-up in the Polish Communist Party, the leading antisemite Stefan Olszowski lost some of his influence, forfeiting his post as party secretary although remaining on the Politburo. While still in his thirties, Olszowski was active in the 1968 "anti-Zionist" campaign which saw the expulsion of Jews from their work in the press and on radio, and which cost many others their jobs. 8,000 Jews left Poland as a result and at the end of the campaign Olszowski had taken over the propaganda post of the last Jew to serve in the Polish leadership. In the past few years, he has openly backed the anti-semitic Patriotic Grunwald Association and similar organisations, evidently in the hope of strengthening his own position.

After some vicious outbursts at the beginning of military rule, antisemitism in the media has been toned down, apparently on the orders of General Jaruzelski, and promises have been made to the American Jewish Joint (allowed into Poland for the first time since 1967) and to the leaders of the Jewish community to combat antisemitism and to further Hebrew and Jewish studies in state education. Some informative programmes on Judaism have been or are scheduled on television. However, cases of individual and bureaucratic anti-Jewish actions have been reported and there are innumerable antisemitic organisations throughout the country. Most remarkably, the Jewish scapegoat is always ready to hand for the politicians, though there are now only about 6,000 Jews in the whole of Poland and these are a declining minority. Today there is not a single Jew in Warsaw under the age of thirty.

POLISH AGENT HONOURED

Jan Karski, a member of the Polish underground who infiltrated the Warsaw Ghetto and gave secret reports of concentration camps to the Allies, is today a professor at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. He recently received an award from the city of San Francisco in honour of his courage during the Second World War.

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CZECH JEWS IN STREISAND FILM

Recently on location in Czechoslovakia, Barbra Streisand and the cast of "Yentl" met some of the few remaining Jews of the country. "Yentl" is based on an Isaac Bashevis Singer story, but difficulties arose to hinder filming in Poland; the company therefore concentrated on recreating the stetl of Yanev in the tiny village of Rozytly, using Czech Jews as extras. Many of the cast visited the Terezin camp, although Miss Streisand and others felt that they could not face the experience. It was possible, too, for the film-makers to talk to the Jewish extras and learn something of their life in present-day Czechoslovakia: forbidden to teach Hebrew to their children, with only a very few old people speaking Yiddish, the young in general having emigrated, only a few elderly people attending the Prague Altneschul—nevertheless some seemed quite contented with their lot and all of them glad to renew the former Jewish life-style if only on a film set.

"MOST WIDELY-READ DUTCH BOOK"

It is 25 years since the Anne Frank Foundation in Amsterdam was inaugurated as a symbol of those who, like Anne, perished in the concentration camps and also to point the way to that happier world which she wrote about in her diary. Published in more than fifty languages, Anne Frank's diary is the most famous and widely-read book ever to emerge from Holland. Although the Foundation's financial position is far from secure, it organises many exhibitions, the most recent on the theme "Reactions to the Diary"; but wider topics such as guest workers and the revival of fascism have also been treated. Students and young people from all parts of the world often meet on the Foundation's premises for courses, seminars and congresses, always with the underlying thought that such events must never happen again.

DUTCH SYNAGOGUE RECONSECRATED

When it was proposed some time ago that the 154-year-old synagogue of Haaksbergen sited near the German frontier in Twente, Holland, should be demolished, a committee of preservation was quickly formed. Helped by a grant from the local authority, the Liberal Jewish community in Twente took on responsibility for maintenance of the building. It has now been reconsecrated for use by the local community.

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MENGELE PURSUED

Simon Wiesenthal has declared that Dr. Josef Mengele is getting more nervous as the hunt for him draws ever nearer. He has, says Mr. Wiesenthal, replaced all his bodyguards and is constantly moving between Paraguay, Uruguay and Bolivia. By his selection for life or death as the transports arrived in Auschwitz, Dr. Mengele is believed to have sent 400,000 Jews to their death.

Moreover, attempts are being made to extradite another war criminal now living in South America, namely, Klaus Barbie, now known as Altmann, the wartime Gestapo head in Lyons. Ten years ago, the French government made attempts to bring Barbie within their jurisdiction—he had already been sentenced to execution in absentia by a French court—but after two years of proceedings the Bolivian government declared that he was a Bolivian citizen and not subject to extradition. It is believed that Barbie is associated with his adopted country's secret service as well as with paramilitary and neo-Nazi groups there. Recently, he visited the Government Palace in La Paz, but reports that he spoke to the President have been denied.

However, the German government has now stated that as the former Gestapo chief obtained his Bolivian citizenship with the help of forged papers, it cannot be valid. French and German authorities are co-operating in a further attempt to remove Barbie from South America.

ARGENTINE JEWS RELEASED

The American Jewish Committee in New York has heard from the Argentinian Government that six Argentine Jews are among 135 political prisoners recently released. Representations had been made by the AJC to the authorities regarding the six people in question.

ALL RELIGIONS MEET IN SINGAPORE

Ecumenism of an unusual kind was in evidence at a recent luncheon in Singapore. The host was the Dalai Lama of Tibet, the venue was the Maha Buddhist school and among the guests was the Rabbi of Singapore. Appropriately, topics discussed included unity and understanding between world religions.

The Dalai Lama later went on to Australia, where the Inter-Religious Council for World Peace organised an interfaith service at Temple Emanuel, Sydney. Among 1,500 people present in the synagogue were Catholics, Protestants, Buddhists, Hindus and representatives of the Bahai faith.

SWISS KOSHER HOTEL EXPANDS

Among the 47 hotels in the Swiss Alpine resort of Grindelwald, the kosher Silberhorn is about to add fifteen new suites, a convention hall, a coffee shop and a new synagogue. Many famous people, including the parents of Dr. Henry Kissinger, have stayed there.

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F. Hellendall

"LAWS" AGAINST OUTLAWS

During the twelve years of the Nazi regime, the Jews who were outlawed from the moment Hitler took power were "honoured" with a multitude of statutes, decrees and other ukases designed to give a "legal" form to their ostracism. Dr. Joseph Walk, Director of the Leo Baeck Institute in Jerusalem, has now published a collection of measures in the form of laws directed by the Nazis against the Jews.*

The title of the work itself ("The Special Law for the Jews in the Nazi State") is rather euphemistic. The ukases promulgated by the Nazis against the Jews were neither "law" nor meant "for the Jews". They were camouflage in the form of "laws" for the depredation and ultimate annihilation of Jews who had the misfortune to find themselves under the "jurisdiction" of the Nazis.

In the preface to the book Dr. Walk, himself not a lawyer but a historian, quotes a statement made by his late colleague Dr. Shaul Esh in 1964: "So far we have had no real systematic and thorough compilation of all official anti-Jewish measures". This may well still be the case today, 37 years after the defeat of Nazism, notwithstanding the publication of Dr. Walk's work, which was carried out with the aid of numerous institutes, archives and libraries in Israel and West Germany. The reader is left to guess why the Wiener Library, probably containing the most systematic and comprehensive collection on this subject was not consulted Dr. Walk himself admits (p.XI) that his collection does not claim to be complete. Apart from the fact that Dr. Walk's collection is limited to pre-1938 Reich territory, thus excluding Austria, Czechoslovakia, etc., Dr. Walk states that "measures taken in the local or 'Land' sphere were only inserted in a representative"—"stellvertretend" whatever that may mean in this context—"fashion particularly if they anticipated measures on a Reich level, deviated from or replaced them".

Pre-empting Law

This is rather a pity as actions by the "lower organs" (untere Organe) which the "Führer" could either subsequently adopt or for which he could always subsequently disclaim responsibility if it suited him belong to those specific instances by which the whole lawlessness of this criminal system could have been illustrated. Thus we find on p. 203 a "Decree" by the Reich Führer SS (Himmler) dated the 21st October, 1937 according to which refugees (Jewish or of "German blood") returning to Germany were to be arrested on their return and sent to a re-education camp unless they were prepared to leave Germany immediately.

In fact, as this reviewer and many of his contemporaries who are still alive can confirm from their own experience this ukase was carried out by the Nazi authorities at least ten months before Himmler promulgated it. This can be illustrated by a local ukase issued by the Saarland Gestapo more than a year before that date (18th September, 1936)—quoted by Dr. Walk on p. 172 without any cross-reference to the later Himmler "Decree" and without explaining to students of the younger generation how this particular act of discrimination—a clear breach of international law long before the outbreak of war—like many other similar measures was started by the so-called lower organs, gradually developed into administrative practice all over Germany, finally to be "legalised" by a general "Decree". Without such cross-references and explanation which are lacking throughout the work, the collection loses value for historians and lawyers who did not live through the period.

*Joseph Walk, *Das Sonderrecht für die Juden im NS-Staat; eine Sammlung der gesetzlichen Massnahmen und Richtlinien - Inhalt und Bedeutung*, C. F., Müller Juristischer Verlag, Heidelberg, Karlsruhe 1981.

When in 1945 the late Dr. Karl Rawitzki with the modest assistance of the present reviewer prepared a memorandum for the U.S. prosecution at the United Nations War Crimes Commission on the persecution of German Jews and anti-Nazis since 1933 as material for the Nuremberg Trial, he compiled with the limited material then available in London at the Wiener Library a list of "laws relating to Jews" published *inter alia* in the Reichsgesetzblatt and the Deutsche Reichsanzeiger. Checking this list, which cannot possibly be complete in view of the limited material then available to us against the catalogue of Nazi ukases reproduced by Dr. Walk, it appears that four of the anti-Jewish measures published in the Reichsgesetzblatt (amongst which there are such dealing with social insurance, civil servants and lawyers, and regarding doctors and dentists), and three published in the Reichsanzeiger enumerated in Dr. Rawitzki's list do not appear in Dr. Walk's collection.

Sports Law

Thus one cannot help feeling that this collection is even less complete than Dr. Walk himself admits it to be. This is to be greatly regretted. The idea of compiling such a collection was excellent, and the collection contains much material on the "legal" measures against the Jews in Germany previously not easily accessible, in particular numerous secret ukases. However the reader who wishes to study this sordid history more systematically will have to spend considerable time in collating the stories since the measures referred to are merely classified by their dates and not by their subject-matter.

Thus in preparation for the Olympic Games in 1936 the Koblenz Gestapo ordered that Jewish sports organisations were not to be disturbed "until a law dealing with their activities was passed after the Olympic Games; the purpose being to prevent the removal of the Olympic Games to another country because of anti-German propaganda". In August 1938 a Gestapo Decree still permits Jewish sports organisations under the supervision of the Nazi sport authorities, but contact between Jewish and "German" sportsmen or the "German" public is to be prevented. The reader is left to guess what eventually happened to the sports organisations

The cat and mouse game which the Nazis played with the Jews was evident from their practice in issuing passports to Jews. In 1933 passports for Jews were banned for a short time and subsequently passports were issued to Jews for a limited period only. In 1938, after the infamous "J" had to be inserted into German passports held by Jews, the Nazi Foreign Office considered it necessary to inform diplomatic representatives of foreign states that this did not affect the legal validity of such passports and the right of the holders of such passports to return to Germany, notwithstanding the Himmler Decree previously mentioned. A few weeks later, after the pogroms of November 1938, the issue of passports to Jews desiring to emigrate was to be speeded up according to a Decree of the Ministry of the Interior in Baden. In 1941 the emigration of Jews from Germany was completely banned by a Gestapo Decree "for the duration of the war". Those still remaining were destined to be murdered in the gas chambers.

In the earlier years the emigration of Jews to what was then Palestine was encouraged by special exchange regulations, one of which permitted Jews to transfer property to Palestine by the purchase of German goods. Confidential instructions issued in January, 1935 suggested that special facilities could be granted in connection with the preparation by members of Zionist Youth organisations to emigrate, and at about

the same time instructions were given by Nazi authorities "to treat Zionist groups encouraging emigration with less severity than that appropriate to members of organisations advocating Jewish assimilation".

In April, 1935 the Gestapo in Oldenburg and in Bavaria even gave permission to the "State Zionists", a fascist Zionist splinter group, to wear uniforms indoors. Six months earlier this had been expressly forbidden to members of Jewish youth organisations in Münster. At about the same time the Gestapo banned meetings of Jews which advocated that they remain in Germany.

Two years later a memorandum by the Nazi Foreign Office changed the line on the Palestine question. It drew attention to Nazi Germany's opposition to the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine and explained the previous encouragement of emigration to Palestine as based on exigencies of internal policy. In 1939 a further memorandum of the Foreign Office emphasised that under no circumstances should the formation of a Jewish state in Palestine be made possible, and Jewish emigration should be directed to the countries of the dispersion. No doubt the friendship between Nazis and Arabs was growing at the time, and at about the same time all Jewish political organisations, Zionist or otherwise, were dissolved.

When this work was introduced to the public in Bonn, it was stated that at the outset only 1,000 copies were to be printed. This would be followed by a version of the book which would make the essentials of its contents more comprehensible to the general public. This is certainly a desirable aim, but when this version is produced one hopes that the gaps to which this reviewer has attempted to draw attention will be filled and the collection be as complete and easily comprehensible as possible.

The task of re-editing this book after elimination of its defects ought to be undertaken soon, while men and women are still alive who lived through this hell. One might also hope that the introduction to the new edition will steer clear of euphemisms such as that used by Dr. Kempner in his Introduction to this collection (p. XV): "Unfortunately the post-war administration of justice has taken too little notice of the technicians of the final solution, euphemistically called 'Desk Murderers'". In fact, not only were there hardly any prosecutions of such 'Desk Murderers' (this reviewer is not aware of any) and Dr. Kempner is still struggling for the surviving members of the Nazi "People's Court" to be prosecuted for judicial murder. Many of these Desk Murderers remained as "good Democrats" in the post-war administration of justice or the teaching of law. Not only did men like Globke and Carl Schmitt play active roles in post-war German legal history, but judges and prosecutors of the higher and lower ranks who had played an active role in the administration of Nazi "law" continued to administer justice after the defeat of Nazism. No wonder that the prosecution of Nazi war criminals is still dragging on 37 years after the end of the war.

An introduction to a new edition of Dr. Walk's collection might also mention the fact that legal publishing houses which published textbooks and commentaries on the so-called laws of the Third Reich still continue to function as publishers of legal textbooks in 1982.

The proceedings before the International War Crimes Tribunal in Nuremberg were intended as an epilogue to all that. Recently, German apologists have questioned the historical value of these proceedings, and pamphlets have appeared all over the world querying the truth of the annihilation of the Jews in the holocaust. One can only welcome a popular paperback recently published.* Dr. Ludwig Rosenthal, a former German Jewish lawyer now living in Guatemala, in which he has reproduced some of the evidence given by Nazi witnesses at the Nuremberg proceedings—it speaks for itself and proves how important the records of the Nuremberg proceedings still are in establishing the historical truth about that period of our history.

* Ludwig Rosenthal, "Endlösung der Judenfrage: Massenmord oder Gaskammerlüge", Verlag Darmstädter Blätter, Darmstadt, 1980.

DAVID IRVING—BY HIMSELF

In a surprisingly frank interview with the psychiatrist Dr. Anthony Clare, the controversial historian David Irving revealed much of himself to the listening public. During the 40-minute programme, Irving seemed to display almost an underlying fear of women, expressed partly in a dismissal of them as possessing little creative talent and also in his description of his family life—he has four young daughters, but his marriage has broken up.

Defending his more recent works, which have provoked an increasing outcry, Irving declared that his book on the Hungarian Uprising was merely being factual in its presentation of the Communist regime there as Jewish, and that, "The Jews in this country create big problems for themselves by identifying people they dislike for one reason or another as antisemites". On "Hitler's War", in which the historian maintained that the Final Solution was carried out without Hitler's authority, he said to Dr. Clare: "I think that the ordinary Jews are enraged at me . . . because I've detracted from the romance of the notion of the Holocaust: that 6 million people were killed by one man, and to find out that this 6 million people were killed by 100 rather grubby and ordinary criminals, definitely detracts from the romance. . . . But I can't help it because that's my sincere view; I don't think that there's any evidence that it happened any differently." He felt that to identify with the subject, in this case Hitler, was an interesting way to write a book; to "climb into the skin" of a man and to be able to climb out of it again when one has finished, "and I think I've done that".

On the subject of Hitler, David Irving disclosed his admiration for the German dictator's ability "to exclude extraneous detail when making decisions . . . I'd like to regard myself as having that kind of attitude to decision-making". In reply to Dr. Clare's question whether Hitler was not insane, he declared, "It's purely subjective, isn't it? . . . We were told throughout the war years one thing, but then I've gone to great trouble . . . to find out what his own doctors thought about him, men of regular professional upbringing . . . and the opinion of every one of these doctors, except one, was that Hitler was sane until the end. . . ."

On his personal political views, David Irving described himself as having enormous ambition, energy and drive, and "a pretty clear sense in myself that I'm right . . . I think this is one problem that the existing established parties in this country are suffering under; that they're incapable of doing things in ways that are right . . . I suppose I'm a very patriotic, dedicated, clear-thinking person and I've tried very hard to keep myself ready for this moment—inasmuch as I've never smoked, never drunk and I'm very anxious not to gradually deteriorate. . . ." He felt a moment of destiny approaching: "Somebody has to do it . . . a person who the rest of the people can trust . . . if I've been doing anything for the last 20 or 30 years, it's been trying to establish that people can't frighten me into adopting views which aren't right." Although Irving went on to disclaim that people would necessarily turn to him, his words could hardly fail to awake the recollection of Sir Oswald Mosley waiting in exile for the call that would surely come. . . .

MARTIN GILBERT'S NEW ATLAS

Seven years' work by the historian-cartographer Martin Gilbert will soon be crowned by a new publication, "Atlas of the Holocaust". The book contains 316 original maps based on unquestionable documentary evidence, which will trace the long and tragic path to the camps and ghettos and finally to annihilation.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The following letter was received before the terrible events of September 16 or 17 took place in Beirut. The Anglo-Jewish community has expressed its horror and dismay at these events and has stressed the need for a clarification of the facts through a thorough investigation.

THE LEBANON WAR

Sir,—It was rather disappointing that both your July and August editions did not mention operation Peace for Galilee and there was no word of support for or solidarity with Israel nor was there any expression of hope for Mr. Argov's recovery after the attempt on his life in London on June 3rd. Whilst I understand your wish to refrain from commenting on "general political events" I cannot agree that operation Peace for Galilee is a general political event.

Furthermore, you have now decided to publish a letter from H. C. Mayer in your September edition with only the feeblest of disclaimers as to the opinion of your "non-political" Journal.

Mr. Mayer has obviously become the victim of media distortion in this country: as you are no doubt aware, since the beginning of June the British Press and media have launched a large-scale anti-Israel campaign.

Does Mr. Mayer think that our relatives and friends in Israel have suddenly turned into ferocious barbarians who invade another country and kill women and children for sport? Most of the terrible destruction in Lebanon was not caused during the recent fighting but during the civil war and the ten years of terror imposed on the country by the PLO.

The ruins of Beirut cannot be blamed on Israel: it was the PLO who established their strongholds in civilian residential areas.

As regards Mr. Mayer's reference to the Red Cross, he will no doubt be pleased to hear that Israeli relief organisations were working in Southern Lebanon long before the Red Cross appeared on the scene.

I wonder whether your correspondent has ever considered the years of terror imposed on Northern Israel by the PLO, which eventually led to the recent fighting. Furthermore, has he considered what would have happened if the PLO had gained the upper hand and unleashed on Israel the arsenal of weaponry now captured by the Israeli Forces?

If, as you say, quite a few in our midst agree with Mr. Mayer, I do hope that the vast majority have by now taken the trouble to discover the truth about Lebanon and the fact that the eviction of the PLO from that country was a matter of life and death for Israel, not a "general political event".

R. WILLERS (Miss)
6 East Hill,
Wembley Park

FROM HARROW TO RAGAZ

Paintings by Mrs. Elizabeth Conway, who lives in Harrow and is a member of the AJR, were exhibited in the Kursaal of Bad Ragaz. This was due to the initiative of the local Dr. Rolf Hohmeister, who always takes an interest in the artistic creations of his patients. The 32 paintings which were shown were greatly appreciated by the press and the public. Twelve years ago Mrs. Conway (74) took up painting again after a long break.

DUCKWITZ AND RATHENAU

Sir, May I comment on the letters "Guilt of the Allies" and "Walther Rathenau", published in your August issue.

Mr. G. Ellis rightly states that the Jews of Denmark were saved (90 per cent), but for the sake of justice we must say again whom they were saved by: it was the head of Hitler's Consulate in Denmark, Dr. Duckwitz. He learned from a member of the Gestapo, who was still a humane being, that within 48 hours all Danish Jews were to be deported. Duckwitz at once informed his friends in the Danish Government, and he managed to have nearly 4,000 Jews shipped to Sweden. Certainly an exceptional example of civil courage, he was invited to Copenhagen after the war and made an Hon. Citizen. The Bonn Government also showed its appreciation and made him a Secretary of State. I had the pleasure of meeting him when I was a member of the Federal German Embassy in Belgrave Square and remained in contact with this great man until his death some 10 years ago. His uncompromising attitude is a rare and moving example from that horrifying period.

The second comment is of a more personal kind: Mr. L. Lion describes Emil Rathenau as the founder of the AEG. In fact, he was the co-founder. The other was my grandfather, Rudolf Sulzbach of the banking house Gebrueder Sulzbach in Frankfurt/Main. Emil Rathenau was the first "Generaldirektor" and my grandfather the "Erste Vorsitzende des Aufsichtsrats". Busts of both men were in the entrance hall of the Berlin headquarters—until 1933. . . .!

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Hans Lamm

LAUDATIO AUF ROBERT WELTSCH

Anlaesslich der Verleihung des vom Zentralrat Juden in Deutschland gestifteten diesjaehrigen Leo-Baeck-Preises an Dr. Robert Weltsch hielt Dr. Hans Lamm (Muenchen) die Laudatio, der wir die folgenden Schlussausfuehrungen entnehmen:

1938 kam die trost-und kraftspendende „Jüdische Rundschau“ zu einem abrupten Ende, 1939 auch Weltschs neues Organ „Jüdische Welt-rundschau“. Von London aus schrieb Weltsch lange für den „Haaretz“. Er gehört heute noch zu den Mitarbeitern jenes Blattes, das den pazifistischen-liberalen Ideen des Journalisten Weltsch nie fernstand.

Jahrzehntelang wirkten Dr. Weltsch und seine unvergessene Gattin in London. Für das jetzige Leo Baeck-Institut wurde er 1954 Herausgeber des jährlichen englisch-sprachigen Year Books, als deren Founder Editor er noch jetzt firmiert. Seine Redakteurs-Arbeit—der letzte von Robert Weltsch redaktionell betraute Band (Vol. XX) umfasste auf mehr als 400 Seiten Studien von 18 Verfassern zur Thematik der Rolle der Juden im Deutschen Reich—war gewaltig und ein-drucksvoll.

1981 hat der „Jüdische Verlag“ im Athenäum-Verlag zu Königstein unter dem Titel „Die deutsche Judenfrage“ acht Aufsätze von Weltsch (von 1957–1976) publiziert. Die Auswahl ist gut, wenn auch zu knapp: viel mehr von dem, was, er von 1912–1982 schrieb, verdient noch, der Ver-gessenheit entrissen zu werden.

Wir können nicht wissen, nur ahnen was Robert Weltsch eben jetzt tut. Wahrscheinlich sitzt er in seinem Apartment in dem Altenheim mitteleuro-päischer Juden an der Rehov Bethlehem in Jeru-

salem und vermutlich liest er oder schreibt auf seiner hebräischen oder seiner anderen Schreibmaschine.

Mit dem Pathos des jugendlichen Studenten hat sich Robert Weltsch vom Vater des politischen Zionismus, Theodor Herzl, distanziert. Mit der Kühle und Weisheit des Alters schreibt und spricht er 1982 gegen den Staatsführer, der einen noch härteren Kurs des Zionismus zu verwirklichen anstrebt. Das Wort „Schalom“ gehört für ihn, der mit Magnes, Buber und dem jüngst verstorbenen Professor Gerschom Scholem dem Brit „Schalom“ nahestand, nicht zur sinnlos gewordenen leeren Phrase. In der Zeit von Krisen und Kriegen bedarf der Judenstaat und das Judenvolk der Mahner wie in den Tagen der Propheten. Zu diesen unüberhörbaren Stimmen der Menschenliebe und der Menschenrechte gehört in seiner erasmischen Klause der älteste Empfänger des Leo-Baeck-Preises, den der Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland heute ehrt. Er ehrt den Mann Robert Weltsch und seine Ideen und, in Demut und Dankbarkeit sei hinzugefügt, damit auch sich selbst.

EARLIER LEFT-WING ANTISEMITISM

For many Jews, who joined the Socialist and Communist movements in Central and Eastern Europe and often made important contributions to them, the antisemitic feelings frequently displayed by their comrades were a disturbing and painful phenomenon. Some sought to minimise and to ignore its significance, others hoped that it would wither away in due course. A few cherished the illusion that they were not affected by it personally. Recently several former stalwarts of the „Left“ have sought to re-assess its antisemitic trends. One of them is Leopold Spira, who was actively engaged in the Austrian Labour movement for fifty years, first in the Socialist youth organisation and then in the Communist Party from which he was expelled in 1971. He is now the editor of the serious monthly „Wiener Tagebuch“, which is a rallying point for formerly faithful, now disenchanted believers in the various and varying official party lines.

„Feindbild ‚Jud‘-100 Jahre politischer Antisemitismus in Oesterreich“ (Löcker Verlag, Vienna, 1981, 198 Austrian Schillings) is a critical analysis of anti-Jewish trends in Austrian politics from the 'eighties of the last century up to the present. The emotional involvement of the author in the subject matter is clearly apparent. He recalls the important role antisemitism played in the political life of the Habsburg empire and subsequently in the First Republic (1918-34) and the „Christian Corporate State“ (1934-38). He also shows how in the present Second Republic, a country almost without Jews, anti-Jewish sentiments have manifested themselves from time to time. He discusses in this connection the strange case of the Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, the highly popular statesman of Jewish extraction, and the ambivalent attitude adopted to him by many Austrians. The author devotes a special chapter to the subservience of the Austrian Communist Party, of whose membership Jews

form a comparatively large part, to the policies prescribed by Moscow, including their hostility to Israel and Zionism.

Of particular value are the reproductions of crudely antisemitic cartoons published in the era of the First Republic, some of them products of the Social Democratic propaganda machine, depicting Jewish capitalists in the vicious style of the „Stürmer“. It may be recalled that in Germany, too, the Social Democratic satirical journal „Der wahre Jakob“ made use of the same antisemitic clichés.

Strong as anti-Jewish prejudices were in Austria in the bad old days and notwithstanding their continued existence today, opposing tendencies should not be disregarded. Their appreciation, however, does not fall within the terms of reference of Mr. Spira's lively and instructive study.

F. L. BRASSLOFF

AUSTRIANS ABANDON COMRADE

After a wave of bombs in Vienna and Salzburg directed against Jewish homes and shops, Austrian police were called by the extreme rightwing National Democratic Party and asked to pick up Ekkehard Weil, whom the party had marooned on a lonely mountain road. After finding Weil, the police arrested him on suspicion of involvement in some of the bomb attacks. A notorious neo-Nazi in his native West Germany, Ekkehard Weil has served several years in prison for wounding a Soviet sentry at the USSR war memorial in the British sector of West Berlin. Police believe that he was sheltering in the home of an NDP leader, but it is not known whether he was implicated in all the bombings.

Later, a second man was arrested: Hungarian-born Attila Bajtsy of the NDP.

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BIRTHDAYS

MRS. CHARLOTTE SALZBERGER 90

On 11 October, Mrs. Charlotte Salzberger will celebrate her 90th birthday. She is not only known as the widow of the unforgettable Rabbi Dr. Georg Salzberger but also as a personality in her own right. She was born in Posen, where her father, Professor Leopold Caro, was senior consultant (*Chefarzt*) of a big hospital. His family tree goes back to Josef Caro, the author of the *Shulchan Aruch*. On her mother's side, her uncle was Joseph Zedner, who catalogued the Jewish book section of the British Museum. She herself would have liked to study and become an architect. She certainly had the intellectual ability, determination and talent to take up a profession—but in those days parents did not often permit their daughters to study.

She met her future husband in Frankfurt/Main at the home of Erich Fromm's parents. He was struck by her outstanding beauty, intelligence and strength of character. Yet she had to wait several years to marry, as her fiancé served as "Feld-rabbiner" during the First World War. After the war he was appointed rabbi of the Frankfurt community and officiated in the Westend Synagogue and the Hauptsynagogue. He held his office until he was forced to emigrate after the November 1938 pogroms. Their house was open to colleagues and friends, among them Franz Rosenzweig and Martin Buber as well as to many congregants, generations of students and bar mitzvah boys and bat mitzvah girls. Often weddings took place in the Salzberger home. Of course, Mrs. Salzberger was also a member of the B'nai B'rith Lodge. During the Nazi period her energy and resilience became a particular asset. It was due to her that her husband was discharged from the Dachau concentration camp and on Easter Monday 1939 Dr. and Mrs. Salzberger and their three daughters could leave Frankfurt, after having obtained admission to this country.

When her husband became the first rabbi of the newly founded New Liberal Jewish Congregation (now Belsize Square Synagogue) she continued to help him, as she had done in Frankfurt. She became the first president of the Women's Society. It was also her idea to form a children's choir, which is still going from strength to

strength. Again it was her enterprising spirit which encouraged and enabled her husband to undertake many professional engagements abroad—and later, up to his 93rd year, to hold Bible classes at home. She devotedly looked after him as he grew frailer. Since his death, she has been helping to produce a book of his sermons together with autobiographical notes and some lectures, which will be published shortly in Germany with the support of the City of Frankfurt.

Mrs. Salzberger is also an interested member of the AJR Board and of the Leo Baeck Lodge. Her greatest interest has always been her family, and the greatest tragedy the loss of her eldest daughter, Lore, herself a talented writer and Fellow of Girton College. She still hates to miss good lectures, loves good and stimulating conversation—and her garden. Most of all, she enjoys having her two daughters, her son-in-law and her grandsons around her.

PAUL YOGI MAYER 70

On 8 September, Paul Yogi Mayer celebrated his 70th birthday. Belatedly we convey our sincerest congratulations to him. "Yogi" played a leading part in the German-Jewish youth movement. He was also an accomplished sportsman and in charge of the youth department of the "Reichsbund juedischer Frontsoldaten". A comprehensive essay on "Jews and Sport in Germany", published in the 1980 volume of the Leo Baeck Institute Year Book bears witness to his knowledge of the position before and after 1933. He came to this country in 1939 and during the war served as a parachutist with the British army. Later, he became warden of Brady Boys' Club. In the course of time, he established a position for himself in the wider sphere of English life as Area Youth Officer in London, Lecturer at North London College (community Studies) and Training Consultant to the London Union of Youth Clubs. For the past several years, he has been a member of the Management Committee of the Homes, jointly administered by the CBF and the AJR. His widespread experience in the fields of social and administrative work in this country has been a decisive asset to the Committee. It is linked with a strong sense of justice and an unreserved identification with our community. We are looking forward to many more years of constructive co-operation with Yogi Mayer.

W.R.

MRS. E. MAHLER'S 80th BIRTHDAY

On 15 October, Mrs. Ethel Mahler will be 80. Her health unimpaired, her energy and vitality belying her four-score years. Her mind and her devotion to work are as keen as ever.

Mrs. Mahler entered the service of the London Office of the United Restitution Organisation (URO) in April 1956, first as the principal assistant to Dr. F. L. Brassloff. After Dr. Brassloff moved to Geneva in 1964 to become head of the Legal Office of the World Jewish Congress, Mrs. Mahler took over from him and became "The Austrian Desk" of URO. In the course of the years, literally thousands of victims of the Nazi regime in Austria turned to her for advice and help in making applications to the three successive Austrian Hilfsfonds and to the Abgeltungsfonds as well as in questions concerning social insurance payments from Austria.

But apart from her office duties Mrs. Mahler went out of her way to help those who, by reasons of health and frailty, were unable to visit the URO Office. Her Sundays were devoted to visiting such persons, to seeking out in the Old Age Homes those to whom "Helpless persons supplementary

pensions" were due, but above all—and this was a really heart-breaking self-imposed task—to visit all the mental homes in London and in the Home Counties to extract from the most unfortunate of emigrants from Austria the necessary particulars to obtain for them Austrian Social Insurance Pensions and thus mitigate the asperities of the evening of their lives. In recognition of her selfless and devoted activities the Austrian Government conferred upon her a few years ago the Silver Insignia of Honour and Merit.

The writer of these lines owes Mrs. Mahler a debt of major proportions for the unstinted assistance received over so many years in helping to put into practical effect the terms of Austrian legislation, in particular in the field of Social Insurance in the framing of which he was much involved.

His thanks also go out to her for the close personal friendship of so many years' duration.

CHARLES KAPRALIK

SIR SIEGMUND WARBURG 80

Sir Siegmund Warburg, head of the London banking house S. G. Warburg, turned 80 on 30 September. He was a junior partner of the family firm M. M. Warburg & Co. from 1929 until he emigrated in 1934. In 1938 he founded the "New Trading Company" in London, which after the war developed into the firm bearing his own name. In his "Anatomy of Britain" Anthony Sampson describes him as one of those City men who, as consultant economic experts also play a role in the political life of the country. Sir Siegmund was for several decades chairman of "Self Aid of Refugees" and also takes an active interest in Jewish affairs, especially in conjunction with the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot.

E.G.L.

ARTHUR NEY 80

Mr. Arthur Ney, who will be 80 on 17 October, came to this country from Stuttgart in 1936. With two friends who also came from Stuttgart, he founded Londex Ltd., a company specialising in electrical remote control. This was very successful and is now part of the General Electric Co. Ltd.

Arthur Ney has been an active member of B'nai B'rith for over 25 years, first in the Leo Baeck Lodge, then as a founder member of Surrey Lodge, of which he is a past president. Since his move from Croydon to Hampstead last year, he has rejoined the Leo Baeck Lodge. He is also a long-standing member of the AJR.

Now retired, Arthur Ney has time to enjoy his strong interest in music and theatre, and travels widely with his wife, Lotte Ney.

HILLEL STORCH AT 80

The wartime representative of the World Jewish Congress, Hillel Storch, is to be honoured by a WJC fund set up to mark his 80th birthday. The fund will finance a study of Mr. Storch's career during and after the Second World War.

Riga-born Hillel Storch escaped to Sweden in 1940. In his official capacity, he gained the co-operation of Count Folke Bernadotte and Himmler's physician Felix Kersten. He was able to secure the release of concentration camp prisoners who were then transferred to neutral countries. After the war, he took up the cause of Israel and gained support for the fledgling state in many quarters.

CAMPS

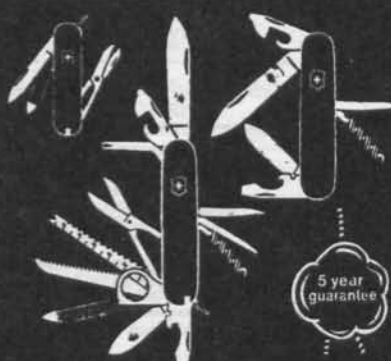
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MISCELLANEOUS

JEWISH FARMERS

Beth Hatefutsoth, the Nahum Goldmann Museum of the Jewish Diaspora in Tel Aviv, will present an extensive exhibition in April 1983, on "Jews in Agriculture in the Diaspora in the 19th and 20th Centuries". The Museum is collecting documentary material for the exhibition, such as: photographs, illustrations, pictures, documents, periodical and professional publications, publications by Jewish Agricultural Schools and any other relevant material. The exhibition wants to present the part played by Diaspora Jews in agriculture in all the countries of their dispersion.

Beth Hatefutsoth appeals to anyone who may have material relevant to the exhibition to send it to the Museum, preferably with a brief explanation. After being photographed and documented, the material will be returned to the sender if so requested. All material should be sent to: Mr. E. Benjamini, Temporary Exhibitions Department, Beth Hatefutsoth, P.O. Box 39359, Tel Aviv, 61392, Israel.

RAOUL WALLENBERG EXHIBITION

A Raoul Wallenberg Exhibition, organised by a Committee under the chairmanship of the Hon. Greville Janner, will be held at St. Martin-in-the-Fields Church, Trafalgar Square, from 15-31 October. Opening Hours: Monday to Saturday 10 am to 8.30 pm, Sunday 9.30 am to 1 pm.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Births

Leni and Peter Kariel are delighted to announce the arrival of the long awaited first grand-daughter Deborah Joy to Joanne and Anthony Simmons of Eastbourne, Sussex.

Birthdays

Lewinnek:—Mr. Alfred Lewinnek, 19 Charmouth Court, Kings Road, Richmond, Surrey, will celebrate his 90th birthday on 26 October.

Mayer:—Alice Mayer of 1 Dingwall Gardens, London NW11, on the occasion of her 80th birthday on 6 October, love and best wishes from her children and grandchildren.

Tobert:—Mrs. Lotty Tobert celebrated her 75th birthday on 25 August.

Thanks for Congratulations

Guttman:—Mrs. Sidonie Guttman wishes to thank all her friends for their good wishes and congratulations received on her 90th birthday. These were too numerous to be acknowledged personally.

Deaths

Gluckman:—Erna Gluckmann, on 10 September, aged 85. A beloved mother, grandmother and great-grandmother.

Green:—Mrs. Hilda Green died suddenly in her sleep on 17 August. Deeply mourned by her sister and friends.

Hirschfeld:—Rolf Hirschfeld, formerly of Halle/S, husband of Ilse, née

Manasse, brother of Ludwig, Fritz and Joachim passed away peacefully on the 11 August, after a long illness in Buenos Aires.

Katzenstein:—Annie Katzenstein died on 25 August. May she live on in the memory of all who knew her. Irene and Ernst Schmied.

Klein:—Friedrich Klein passed away on 13 August, aged 72. Deeply mourned by his wife Erna, son Max and daughter-in-law Juliette.

Michels-Pulvermann:—Irma Michels, of 78 West End Lane, London NW6, died peacefully on 27 August in her 88th year. She will be sadly missed by her family and friends.

Neumann:—Paula Neumann, Dorset Square, London, died on 18 August. Loved, mourned and missed by her brother, family and friends.

Osterman:—The first name of Mr. Osterman, whose death was announced in the last issue, was Albert (not Alfred). We apologise for this error.

CLASSIFIED

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

Miscellaneous

GARDENING, DECORATING, small repairs undertaken by refugee OAP. Box 946

FISCHER TASCHENBUCH. "Eine stumme Generation berichtet". Die Frauen der dreissiger und vierziger Jahre. £3.00 vom German Book Centre, 52 Manchester Street, London W1. Telephone 01-935 3441.

Obituary

WERNER M. LASH

Werner M. Lash, National President of B'nai B'rith and a member of the Board of the AJR, was killed in a car accident. An obituary will be published in our next issue.

SURPRISE MEETING ON FILM SET

When additional material was required for a film about last year's World Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors (shown on BBC TV on 15 September), survivors living in Israel were asked to appear before the cameras. To their great surprise, two middle-aged women who had known each other as young girls in Auschwitz were accidentally brought together on the film set. Neither had known that the other had escaped death and their emotional meeting meant that shooting had to be stopped while they embraced and told what had happened since their last meeting.

MORE EMIGRANTS THAN SETTLERS

In the year 1981, for the first time since the founding of the State, emigrants from Israel outnumbered new settlers. Increasing unemployment, more Soviet emigrés opting for other countries and the halt in emigration from Iran are believed to lie behind this trend. In round figures, 15,000 people chose Israel as their new home in 1981, but 26,000 emigrated from the Jewish State.

NO NEW TRIAL FOR WERNER BEST

Werner Best will not stand trial on charges of murdering nearly 9,000 Poles in the early months of German occupation of Poland. A Duisburg court has been advised that the one-time deputy to Heydrich and Gestapo administrator in occupied France will never be fit enough to face proceedings. At 79, he suffers from arteriosclerosis and failing memory. It should also be said that Werner Best did, for whatever motive, delay and even to some extent prevent the deportation of Jews from Denmark while he was the occupying Governor of the country. A Danish court sentenced him to death after the war, but this was eventually reduced to a term of five years.

DUESSELDORFERS TELL THEIR STORY

When the Düsseldorf authorities decided to prepare a documentation on the Jews of the city, 80-year-old Mortiz Kanarek, a former Düsseldorf now living in Israel, advertised in the Israeli and US German-speaking press asking his former fellow-citizens to contact the Düsseldorf Press Office. The result was a flood of letters, most of them containing stories of escape from the Nazis, which taken together form a remarkable picture of Jewish life under the Third Reich. Not one of the writers has shown any hatred towards modern Germany, but rather a willingness to renew links with the city that was once their home.

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STEFAN HEYM ON JEWISH QUESTION

"Jews and Christians—Between the Past and the Future" was the theme of this year's Annual Meeting of the International Council of Christians and Jews which was held last August in Berlin, both East and West. The main address was actually delivered by the well-known East German Jewish author Stefan Heym who recently published a novel entitled "Ahasver". Considering the speaker's ideological credentials, it was a remarkable address.

Heym spoke of the "false hopes" that men have cherished—the first Christians, for example, who expected their Messiah's early return; the Zionists who believed that a Jewish State would do away with antisemitism, and the "great hope" of his own life "that with the coming of Socialism antisemitism would disappear". He was still waiting, he had not yet given up hope, but he admitted that "in view of the ill-concealed and sometimes quite blatant antisemitism in countries claiming to be socialist, it is pretty hard to keep the faith in a socialist solution of the problem in the foreseeable future."

As in the case of the Church, when "a doctrine

promising salvation failed to deliver the goods', a "rigid hierarchy" was formed which needed scapegoats and ensured that "heretics, genuine or alleged, were duly found and persecuted". As for Israel, Heym said, she must be "a moral force", not just "another *Levantinischer Staat*"; she would find that "any sin committed by Jews weighs more heavily in the scales than the identical sin committed by anyone else. You cannot go about inventing the One Almighty God without having to bear the consequences". While proclaiming himself an agnostic, Heym urged Jews and Christians to recall the ethical values common to both and "tie them in with the best that is offered by modern, that is, socialist thought".

On an excursion to East Berlin, the 140 delegates were received in the Rykestrasse synagogue, by the chairman of the local Jewish community, Dr. Peter Kirchner, who told them that though the registered membership was only 130, the number of Jews in East Berlin was probably ten times as high. Much of the communal work appears to be concerned with the maintenance of the cemeteries.

"A NEW ENSEMBLE"

Under the heading "Three-quarter time" the "Daily Mail" of 24 August announces that a new ensemble, the Amadeus Trio, would burst on the musical scene in autumn but that "their identity is given away by the small print: 'Members of the Amadeus Quartet'." Messrs. Norbert Brainin, Peter Schidlof and Martin Lovett first played as a trio unofficially when their second violonist, Siegmund Nissel, 60, had a heart attack early in 1981. "He's all right now", Mr. Brainin told the paper, "but he's allowed to do only 40 concerts a year. So we are asking people if they would like to hear just the three of us when he's not available." "The trio will make their official London debut on 17 October", the write-up concludes. This happens to be the date of our Self Aid Concert.

HAIFA MICE WARN OLDER PEOPLE

Experiments on mice carried out at the Technion, Haifa, indicate that exercise, such as jogging, may damage muscles, body cells and kidneys of middle-aged people. The research team stress that mice are not men, but they have provided a splendid excuse for those of us who would rather be idle than energetic.

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THEATRE AND CULTURE

Satire, Irony and Humour in German Films is the theme presented by the Goethe Institute (Princes Gate, London SW7) from October to December 1982, which will provide nostalgia and amusement, and show films made between 1931 and 1982. Among pre-war productions, performances will include "Victor und Viktoria" (on 11 October) with Renate Mueller, Hermann Thimig and Adolf Wohlbrück, "Der zerbrochene Krug" (Emil Jannings) on 16 October, and "Der Maulkorb" (1938) starring Ralph Artur Roberts and Hilde Weissner (18 October).

The **London Symphony Orchestra** announces a New Year's concert, Viennese style, to take place 1 January at Barbican Hall, with a repeat on Sunday afternoon, 2 January.

Tit-Bits. Sam Goldwyn (born Samuel Goldfish), one of the founders of Hollywood's Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios, was born 100 years ago. Altes Theater, Frankfurt, had its summer success with a revival of the seemingly ever-popular Künnecke operetta "Der Vetter aus Dingsda." Reiner Goldberg is a new name on the international operatic scene. A Wagnerian tenor, he made his debut at Covent Garden earlier this year as Stolzing in "Meistersinger". Recently, he earned the admiration of the press when he appeared with the ensemble of the State Opera Dresden at the Edinburgh Festival.

Obituary. Austrian-born actress *Wanda Rotha*

has died in London. She started her English stage career in the Thirties, and may, in particular, be remembered in W. Somerset Maugham's play "Rain" in which she played the part of the flamboyant Miss Sadie Thompson in 1942. She also gave recital evenings and appeared in films and on television. The death of the German actor *Dieter Borsche* is mourned by his many fans who admired his artistic skill as well as the bravery with which he bore the sufferings of a long illness.

"**I like Deutsch.**" This original title refers to a book by Professor Karl Goetz, published by Hohenstaufen Verlag Bern/Starnbergersee which deals with the Anglomania which has gripped the German-speaking people on the Continent of Europe. Although generally serious, the author who is by no means a German language fanatic, cannot help sneering about the amazing amount of unnecessary Anglicisms which have penetrated into everyday German, from "Inside" and "cool drink" to "Paperback", "Make up" and "Science Fiction". Indeed, he muses at length about this strange language which has substituted "Genau" for "Ja", "oder?" for "nicht wahr", and "Spitze" for "sehr gut". It is an amusing little book which makes you wonder whether all the changes in the modern world (even those of language) will substantially influence the literature of the future.

S.B.

KARL JASPERS PRIZE

To mark the forthcoming 100th anniversary of the birth of the philosopher Karl Jaspers the University of Heidelberg has endowed a prize in his name. It carries the sum of DM 10,000 and will be awarded every third year for a philosophical work. Karl Jaspers was dismissed from his post in 1933. He later emigrated to Basle, where he died in 1969. His wife, Gertrud Jaspers-Mayer, who was Jewish, died five years later.

HONOUR FOR WINE EXPERT

Mr. Peter Hallgarten of The House of Hallgarten has been honoured by France with his appointment as a Chevalier de l'Ordre du Mérite Agricole. He has long been associated with the international promotion of French Wines and Spirits and has written several works on this subject. Mr. Hallgarten is a past Chairman of the Wine and Spirit Association of Great Britain (1978-79) and is currently the Hon. Treasurer of the Paris-based International Federation of Wines and Spirits.

ALFRED WOLFENSTEIN'S WORKS

Sponsored by the "Akademie der Wissenschaften" in Mainz, the works of the author Alfred Wolfenstein will be re-published in five volumes (editors Hermann Haarmann and Guenter Holtz, Hase & Koehler Verlag, Mainz). The first volume, "Gedichte", is already available.

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