

AJR

INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

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Herbert Freedman (Jerusalem)

ISRAEL'S FIRST DECADE

It's spring in Israel, a memorable spring. An air of expectancy and jubilation is abroad from which it is hard to keep aloof. Although thousands of tourists have arrived, and every day brings new boatloads and 'planeloads of visitors, hotels are still putting the last finishing touches to new annexes, roads are being widened and extended, public buildings are being completed in double shifts for their forthcoming inauguration, and gardens and shops are being given a "new look" with dabs of colour and renovations. From the 24th of April the Tenth Anniversary of the State will be celebrated—at intervals—over almost the whole year. As so often in Israel, the music of the celebrations is accompanied by the thunder of guns. This time the trouble spot is in the northern corner of the country, the Hula, where Syrian shootings interfere with clearing the canals of the Swamp Drainage Scheme.

The big military parade will open the events in Jerusalem, followed by the President's Garden Party; a festive performance of Beethoven's Ninth, under Kubelik's baton; the dedication of the palatial Supreme Religious Centre; the inauguration of the new, modern campus of the Hebrew University. Leaving aside the many world conventions and congresses of Jewish organisations and professional bodies, the great exhibition, opening in June in Jerusalem, will be the highlight of the celebrations.

Of course, there are those who doubt the wisdom of all these rejoicings. After all, so they say, ten years is even below the age of Barmitzvah, the times are grave and much of the effort and energy ought to have been invested in lasting and constructive projects. But these voices have remained in the minority. The Jewish people, too, need not only bread but also *circenses*, and here was a grand opportunity to demonstrate the unity of the nation in Israel and world Jewry by making the Tenth Anniversary of the State a link between Zion and the dispersion.

Occasion for Stocktaking

The occasion also calls for some stocktaking. It has been said that when the times were suited to setting up a national Jewish State the people were not there to do it; and that when the people clamoured for it, the time for national sovereignty had already passed. True, big Power blocs dominate our world and make each and everybody a pawn in their game, yet something did remain to make a State master in its own house—education and science, development and immigration. It is just our generation, who have experienced the tragedy of not being wanted by many countries, who knocked at closed doors, who were dependent for our survival on the good or bad will of foreign governments, who should be grateful that there is now a place in the world ready to receive any Jew who has to or wants to come. The significance of this fact cannot be overrated. And hundreds of thousands of lives would have been saved had the Jewish State been estab-

lished not ten, but twenty years ago. Israel, after 2,000 years, has put an end to Jewish helplessness and homelessness, and thus added a new dignity and security to Jewish life everywhere.

Neither was Israel the last new State to be set up in an era which seems to have outlived the idea of national States. Dozens of countries in Asia and Africa have since then gained their sovereignty. It is just this fact which now, after ten years, seems to prove that the founders of the State of Israel were right and their critics wrong, who allege that the time for Jewish Statehood had not yet come and that it would be better to wait for maturity than to rush things. In November, 1947, the United Nations decided by a vote of 33 to 13, with 11 abstentions, for the partition of Palestine and the setting up of a Jewish State. Today, with many more member-countries of the United Nations, with the formation of new blocs, including that of the Afro-Asian States and a shift in the balance of powers, the Palestine position would have been hopeless. The wooing of the Afro-Asian bloc by East and West and the fear of many nations of an Arab oil blockade, would have made a proposal for Jewish independence quite out of the question. What would have happened to Palestine is difficult to guess, but one thing is fairly certain: each immigrant would have aroused waves of indignation from the Arab neighbours, and the gates of the country would have been virtually closed.

A New Type of Jew

National independence was not given to Israel on a golden platter: it is still bleeding from the tragic losses which thousands of families have suffered and which deprived it of many of its best youth. The development of Israel's youth is a most remarkable phenomenon. A land always forms its people, but only in the course of centuries. Here, within one generation, something has crystallised which has a new mentality and its own standard of values. The process of moulding has already become apparent and has, aided by the schools, the youth movements and the army service, resulted in a new type of Jew—hard and unromantic, uninhibited and free, factual and courageous, enduring and not afraid of physical strain, and yet—if one may generalise—with a "soft" spot for music and the arts. Something has also been lost on the way: an understanding of the Galut, and the danger is there that these young people feel more as Israelis than as Jews.

Two problems have been vexing the Jewish State since its inception—the Arab strife without, and party strife within—two problems which are bound up with Zionist history. The Arab problem has been neglected since Herzl proclaimed that Zionism proposed the transfer of a landless people to an unpeopled land, completely ignoring its Arab inhabitants; and historic developments led to a State structure along party lines in which the political party has

infiltrated into almost all spheres of public life. A third problem—the economic struggle—was only to be expected in a young State, which let in more inhabitants than it had at the time of its establishment. Without the heavy burden of the defence budget this struggle would have been much easier.

The difficulty of forging the many tribes, coming from varied continents, backgrounds and civilisations, into one people has been a herculean task and is far from completed. Even European Jews, especially those from the East, have often a negative attitude to the State—no matter which—inherited from centuries of opposition to and fear of the authorities. Considering that most of the new immigrants did not come because they wanted to, but because they had to, the human factor was often a retarding element in building up the country and creating an advanced technological economy.

Hardly any sector of the population could provide more qualified people for the running of the State machinery than the German Jews; their organisational talent, their administrative experience, often in high offices of the German Civil Service, were an asset to the new State, and apart from three members of the Government, many of them occupy leading and responsible positions as State Comptroller, members of the Supreme Court, Chairman of the Bank Leumi, etc.

From 650,000 in the year 1948 the Jewish population in the country has grown to two millions, including over 950,000 immigrants who have been integrated in its social and economic life. Over 200,000 homes have been built, and 750,000 new immigrants have been permanently housed. Three hundred and

Continued on page 2

The Association of Jewish Refugees in Gt. Britain

herewith invites its members to the

General Meeting

on Wednesday, May 21, at 7.45 p.m.
at Hampstead Town Hall,
Haverstock Hill, N.W.3
(near Belsize Park Underground Station)

AGENDA

Report on AJR Activities

Election of Committee of Management
(Executive)

Election of Board

(List of Candidates published on page 13)

Taxability of Recurrent Compensation
Payments

Report on latest developments

No further invitations will be sent out

Will you please note that this year's General Meeting does NOT take place at 1, Broadhurst Gardens, but at Hampstead Town Hall.

Non-members are not entitled to vote but will be welcome as guests at the Meeting

ISRAEL'S FIRST DECADE

Continued from front page

sixty-two thousand children between the ages of 5 and 14 are receiving free compulsory education in State schools. The institutes of higher learning—the Hebrew University, the Technion and the Weizmann Institute—have been expanded. New hospitals have been built, and 10,300 additional beds provided. Four hundred and twenty-five mother and child stations have been opened and a National Insurance Law has been promulgated that provides old-age pension, maternity grants, and industrial accident insurance.

Next to these social achievements is the progress in the field of settlement and land development. In spite of all previous Zionist colonisation work, Israel inherited from the Mandatory Power a country of whose five million acres no more than 350,000 were under cultivation. The vast bulk of the territory was bare and barren. It sounds fantastic today when one recalls the verdict of a British expert on the absorptive capacity of Palestine, which determined largely the immigration policy of the Colonial Office. Implying that the land was full to the brim, he said: "You cannot swing a cat." Naturally, he refuted Jewish claims that much of the land which was classified as "uncultivable" could be put to use if reclaimed, stone by stone, dunam by dunam.

The huge land reserve for colonisation, outside the Negev, is the mountain country—the Galilee, the Carmel, and the Judean Hills. Through land reclamation over 45,000 acres of farming soil were virtually "created" there. Going up to Jerusalem or travelling to Safed one sees with relief the grey monotony of rock and stone broken by patches of green, terraced slopes and fruit trees in blossom. Most evident are the forests which have sprung up in the past decade. Up to 1948 just over five million trees were planted on an area of 5,000 acres. Since then another 40 million trees were added, covering an area of 25,000 acres.

Development in the Negev

Although afforestation in the Negev also is an important aid to agriculture, it is second to the need for water. Whereas Israel's north has a surplus of water, most of the potential land reserve is in the thirsty south. This fact forms the essence of the National Water Project: water has to be taken from the Galilee and led to the Negev. One of the highlights of this programme was the opening in 1955 of the 65-mile-long 66-inch Yarkon-Negev pipeline, diverting part of the waters of the Yarkon river north of Tel Aviv to the parched lands in the south. During the past decade, some 880 miles of pipes were laid and water consumption rose from 247 m. cubic metres to 1,150 m. cubic metres.

Two more factors have speeded up development in the Negev: roads and railway. The 55-mile road to the Potash works at Sdom, at the Dead Sea (opened in 1953), and the 150-mile Beersheba-Elath highway (completed in January, 1958), linking the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, are two outstanding examples. In 1956, a 45-mile Negev railway was inaugurated. Altogether, close on 1,100 miles of asphalt roads were built during the past ten years, and 250 miles of railroad.

In the north, the Hula Swamps and Lake Hula have disappeared. As a result of the drainage 15,000 acres of good farming land have been gained. Valuable crops were tried out with signal success: cotton, groundnuts, sugar cane, maize, and rice. Since the rise of the State agricultural production has more than trebled and supplies now 70 per cent of the country's food consumption. Four hundred and fifty villages and settlements, comprising 32,000 farm units, were set up, as compared

AUFRUF DES "COUNCIL OF JEWS FROM GERMANY"

Anlaesslich des 25. Jahrestages des Boykott-Tages hat der "Council of Jews from Germany" den folgenden Aufruf erlassen, der in der deutschen Presse weite Verbreitung gefunden hat.

Am 1. April 1933 gab das nationalsozialistische Regime das Signal zur gewaltsamen Ausgliederung der deutschen Juden aus dem deutschen Volk. Der gelbe Fleck, mit dem die Boykottposten der SA die juedischen Geschaeft und die Schilder der juedischen Aerzte, Zahnarzte, Apotheken und Anwaelte besudelten, sollte die deutschen Juden als Feinde des Volkes brandmarken, mit dem sie eine gemeinsame Geschichte vieler Jahrhunderte verbunden hatte. Die deutschen Juden empfanden die feige Tat des 1. April als Treubruch und Verrat. Der gelbe Fleck jedoch entwuerdigte nicht sie, sondern jene, die den deutschen Namen durch den Beginn einer Verfolgung schaedeten, wie sie in der Geschichte der Massenverbrechen und des Vernichtungskrieges gegen Minderheiten ohne Beispiel ist.

In diesen Tagen gedenken die fruheren deutschen Juden in aller Welt derer, die ihnen durch die Verbrechen des Nationalsozialismus genommen wurden. Sie denken an vernichtete Hoffnungen und zerstortes Glueck.

Sie erinnern sich aber auch der deutschen Maenner und Frauen, die in den Jahren der Verfolgung der gemeinsamen Tradition der Humanitaet und des Rechts treu geblieben sind. Mit Genugtuung haben sie nach dem Krieg Stimmen aus Deutschland vernommen, die beweisen, dass ihre Gefuehle von zahlreichen Deutschen verstanden und geteilt werden. Sie haben Taten der moralischen und materiellen Wiedergutmachung begruessen koennen.

Leider muessen sie jedoch feststellen, dass in

letzter Zeit die Wiedergutmachung von manchen Kreisen zu einem Rechenexempel gemacht und nicht mehr als sittliche Verpflichtung empfunden wird. Es regen sich bereits Stimmen, die vergessen machen wollen, was in den zwolf Jahren des Nationalsozialismus an den Juden Deutschlands und Europas getan wurde. Moege den verantwortlichen Fuehrern Deutschlands die Erinnerung an den 1. April 1933 eine Mahnung sein, die Grundsaeetze des Rechtsstaats und die sittliche Verantwortlichkeit der Gesamtheit im Volksbewusstsein fest zu verankern, damit die vom Nationalsozialismus erzeugten Hassgefuehle nicht neu belebt, sondern fuer immer gebannt werden.

Den Juden aus Deutschland bringen wir in dieser Stunde gemeinsame Aufgaben in Erinnerung, die ihnen verblieben sind. Wir gedenken dabei der Worte Leo Baecks, der die deutsche Judenheit in der Zeit der Not gefuehrt hat:

"Innerhalb der Tragik des furchtbaren Geschehens, dessen unmittelbarste Zeugen wir geworden sind, ist es die besondere Tragik noch, dass der historischen Leistung des deutschen Judentums ein gewaltsames Ende gesetzt worden ist. Auf jenem (deutschen) Boden hat sie aufgehört, aber sie sollte nicht beschlossen sein. Den Menschen von dort, die uebrig geblieben sind und in vielen Laendern leben, ist etwas anvertraut, was nicht verloren sein darf: Ein Wille zum Geistigen, zum Ideellen, zum Humanen, zum Messianischen, zu dem was gross und was schoen und was geordnet ist. Ihn zu pflegen, ist allen Juden ueberall zur Aufgabe gemacht."

COUNCIL OF JEWS FROM GERMANY

Dr. S. Moses, Jerusalem, Präsident;
Dr. W. Breslauer (London), Dr. M. Gruenewald (New York), W. M. Behr (London), Vize-Präsidenten.

BUNDESRUECKERSTATTUNGSGESETZ

In der vorigen Nummer haben wir mitgeteilt, dass die Frist zur Anmeldung von Anspruechen aus dem BRueG bis zum 31. Dezember, 1958, verlaengert worden ist. Die Fristverlaengerung ist erfolgt durch das Gesetz zur Aenderung des Bundesrueckerstattungsgesetzes vom 24.3.1958, veroeffentlicht im Bundesgesetzblatt 1958, Teil I, Nr. 9, S. 141, vom 27.3.1958. Ausser der Fristverlaengerung, die eine Neufassung verschiedener Bestimmungen noetig gemacht hat, enthaelt das Gesetz durch die veraenderte Fassung des § 11, Ziffer 6, noch eine weitere Ergaenzung. In dieser Bestimmung sind diejenigen Vorschriften aufgefuehrt, welche im BRueG als "Altsparger Gesetz" bezeichnet werden. Zu diesen Begueunstigungen fuer Altspargeransprueche sind durch das 8. Gesetz zur Aenderung des Lastenausgleichsgesetzes vom 26.7.1957 (BGBl. 1957, I, S.809) gewisse Verbesserungen eingefuehrt worden, die nunmehr in § 11 BrueG ebenfalls zitiert werden.

with 277 settlements in the course of the previous 70 years. Over 40,000 farmers have been settled on the land in these new communities. The range of this development becomes clear from the extent of the area turned over to cultivation. In 1947, 175,000 acres were worked by Jewish labour; now this area has expanded fourfold to 700,000 acres. Together with lands cultivated by non-Jews, Israel's total farming area amounts now to 950,000 acres.

This somehow indicates already the further marching route: in spite of all efforts, even now only one fifth of Israel's territory is under cultivation. As every acre has to be wrested from the wilderness, the specific task for the State's second decade will be the revival of another 250,000 acres of wasteland to provide subsistence and living space for a population which is expected to reach the three million mark during that period.

CLAIMS OF AUSTRIAN JEWS

The President of the Bundesverband der Israelitischen Kultusgemeinden Oesterreichs, Dr. Emil Maurer, and the member of the executive of the Bundesverband, Dr. Ernst Feldsberg, have recently approached once again the two government parties about the compensation claims of the Austrian Jews. The attitude of the representatives of the two political parties gives reason to hope that the efforts of the Bundesverband will not be in vain.

GENEROUS COMPENSATION FOR A MAJOR

A former major of Hitler's army who immediately after the end of the war was appointed a civil servant, receives DM 80,000 as a compensation for lost salaries when he joins the new Bundeswehr.

ROBERT STANGE

Grundstuecksverwaltungen seit 1929

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STUTTGART EHRT OTTO HIRSCH

Bruecken-Einweihung am Neckarhafen

Mit der feierlichen Eröffnung des Stuttgarter Neckarhafens am 31. März war die Inbetriebnahme eines etwa 500 Meter langen, kombinierten Strassen- und Brückenzuges verbunden, der, sich über das breite Hafengelände und den schmalen Neckarfluss schwingend, die Vorstädte Hedelfingen (vom Hedelfinger Platz) und Obertürkheim (bis zur Göppinger Strasse) enger zusammenführt. An den Brückenköpfen und überall da, wo Abzweiger und Zubringer zu den gerade fertiggestellten Kais, den weiten Bahnanlagen und den neuen Hallen, Oeltanks und Industriebauern führen, sah man

blitzblanke Strassenschilder mit der Aufschrift "Otto-Hirsch-Brücken", wobei der "Plural", wie wir erfahren, von der seltenen Kombination herrührt, die diesem Bauwerk zugrundeliegt.

In einigen der fünf Festreden wurde die im Hintergrund sichtbare Brücke, über die die Anfahrt der meisten Anwesenden vorstättend, erwähnt. Aber ihres Namensträgers wurde bei mehr als einer Gelegenheit ehrend gedacht.

In seinen Grussworten hob Stuttgarts Oberbürgermeister, Dr. Arnulf Klett die Namen zweier verdienter Männer besonders hervor. Der eine der beiden sei nicht mehr unter den Lebenden: "Ich spreche von Otto Hirsch, dem einstigen Ministerialrat des Landes Württemberg und Vorstandsmitglied der Neckar-Aktiengesellschaft. Er war ein hervorragender und vorbildlicher Förderer des Neckarkanals und hat in diesem Werke seine Lebensaufgabe gesehen. Es ist schändlich und beschämend, dass dieser hochverdiente Mann samt seiner Gattin in einem Konzentrationslager des Dritten Reiches um seines Glaubens willen sein Leben lassen musste. Der heutige Tag gibt uns Gelegenheit, sein Andenken zu ehren und für alle Zeiten vor dem deutschen Volk festzuhalten". Dr. Klett dankte—unter starkem Beifall der Teilnehmer—Hans Georg Hirsch (Dr. Hirschs Sohn) dafür dass er, der gemeineinsamen Einladung der Neckar-A.-G. und der Stadt folgend, aus Amerika nach Stuttgart gekommen sei, um Zeuge dieses Ereignisses zu sein.

Auch der Bundesverkehrsminister, der der Deutschen Partei angehörende Dr. Hans-Christoph Seebohm, fand in seiner Rede Worte ehrenden Dankes für Dr. Hirsch, "dessen beispielhafte Tapferkeit durch seine Freundschaft mit einem der geistig überragenden Männer dieses Jahrhunderts, mit Dr. Leo Baeck, geadelt worden ist".

Gedenkworte des Bundespräsidenten

Am Schluss der Einweihungsfeierlichkeit erhob sich der oberste Repräsentant der Bundesrepublik. Mit tiefer innerer Bewegung gedachte der Bundespräsident seines Freundes Otto Hirsch. Bereits 1905, so erzählte Heuss, sei ihm Hirsch begegnet, in Berlin, wo er studierte. Er nannte ihn "eine grossartige Natur", "einen edlen Menschen" und meinte, dass seinerzeit für die Arbeiten der Neckar-A.-G. kaum eine souveränere Figur denkbar gewesen wäre als gerade Otto Hirsch, "einfallsreich und konkret denkend, im Finanziellen und Juristischen". 1935 habe er Hirsch zum 50. Geburtstag gratuliert und dabei, auf das "Gerede von 'Blut und Boden'" anspielend, zum Ausdruck gebracht, dass sich bei Hirsch das Zusammenwirken von "jüdischem Blut" und "schwäbischem Boden" gelohnt und bestätigt habe. Damals habe Hirsch als Geschäftsführender Vorsitzender der "Reichsvertretung der deutschen Juden" bereits vor dem Opfergang gestanden, der in Mauthausen sein tragisches Ende nahm.

Drei Böllerschüsse waren das Zeichen dafür, dass der Neckarhafen, ein schönes Werk moderner Technik, offiziell seiner Bestimmung übergeben war. Für den jüdischen Teilnehmer an diesem Weiheakt, zumal für einen, der Otto Hirsch lange Zeit persönlich und beruflich nahegestanden hat, wirkten diese Schüsse in den Aether gleichsam wie verspätete Ehrensäulen über das unbekannte Grab des Ermordeten im fernen Oesterreich.

E.G. L. (Frankfurt a. M.)

EIN NEUER KOMMENTAR ZUM BEG

Dr. H. G. van Dam, der Generalsekretär des Zentralrats der Juden in Deutschland, hat in Zusammenarbeit mit erfahrenen Beamten des Bundes und der Länder einen neuen, umfangreichen Kommentar zum BEG herausgegeben.* Im Vorwort wird auf den bekannten Ausspruch des Staatsanwalts von Kirchmann hingewiesen, dass ein Federstrich des Gesetzgebers Bibliotheken rechtsgelehrter Literatur zur Makulatur werden lässt. Auch ohne Aenderung der Gesetzgebung veralten juristische Kommentare rasch durch den Fortschritt der Rechtsprechung und der Verwaltungspraxis. Die bisher erschienenen grossen Kommentare zum BEG haben die Rechtsprechung und die Durchführung und Verwaltungsverordnungen nur bis etwa Ende 1956 berücksichtigen können. Fuer den Praktiker ist der neue Kommentar schon deshalb zu begrüssen, weil er die Entwicklung des Jahres 1957 mitumfasst.

Das Ziel der Herausgeber war, nicht einen "Interessentenkommentar", sondern einen Kommentar zu schaffen, der dem Willen des Gesetzgebers nach Möglichkeit gerecht wird. Auch derjenige, der in einer Reihe von Fällen zu anderen Ergebnissen als die Mitarbeiter des Kommentars kommt, wird die Abgewogenheit des Werkes anerkennen müssen. Als ein Beispiel sei die Stellungnahme zur Frage der Vererblichkeit der Ansprüche der Staatenlosen und Flüchtlinge (§§ 160 ff. BEG) erwähnt. In Amm. II zu § 160 (S. 683) wird die Meinung vertreten, dass ein Erbanspruch stets dann entfällt, wenn der Verfolgte vor seinem Tode weder staatenlos noch Flüchtling im Sinne der Genfer Konvention war, also insbesondere in den Fällen, in denen der Verfolgte noch in seinem Heimatort oder in einer Haftstätte im deutschen Herrschaftsbereich verstorben ist. Als zweifelhaft wird die Frage bezeichnet, ob eine Vererblichkeit der Ansprüche nach §§ 160 ff. immer schon dann ausscheidet, wenn der Verfolgte vor dem 1. Oktober 1953 verstorben sei und deshalb zu diesem Zeitpunkt nicht mehr die Voraussetzungen des § 160 Abs. 1 erfüllt seien. Aus Abs. 2 Satz 1 wird schliesslich im Gegensatz zu einer inzwischen ergangenen Entscheidung des Landgerichts Köln—gefolgert, dass eine solche Regelung nicht beabsichtigt war.

Es ist zu hoffen, dass die abgewogene Argumentation dieses Kommentars sich bei der Entscheidung von Zweifelsfragen in einer Anzahl von Fällen günstig auswirken wird.

F.G.

* Bundesentscheidungsgesetz, Kommentar von Dam-Loos, 1957, Verlag Franz Vahlen, Berlin & Frankfurt a.M. 49,50 DM

ANGLO-JUDAICA

Ten Years' Work For Israel

At the end of the tenth year of the Jewish State, the British Zionist Federation presented an impressive account of its achievements during the past decade. Since 1948 British Jewry have sent more than £22 million to Israel, and the 60-year-old Federation, with 470 affiliated societies, now has the largest individual membership of any Zionist body in the world.

British Jews in Israel number 6,000, and aliyah is being stepped up to an average total of 500 each year, though about five per cent return because of various difficulties.

The new Chairman of the Federation is Mr. Woolf Perry, 38, son of a regular seaman in the British Navy.

Mr. Isaac Wolfson, the financier, brought off another spectacular coup by purchasing, at £5 million, the Shell Company of Palestine which is distributing and marketing petroleum products in Israel.

Concern For Education

Anglo-Jewry has great achievements to its credit, and the organisation of its communities and institutions is the envy of other countries, but the field of Jewish education and learning has been neglected, it was said by Dayan A. Rapoport, of the London Beth Din.

The importance to Anglo-Jewish education of the recent immigrants was stressed by Rabbi S. Sperber. He thought a growing awareness in the community of the need for Jewish education might be due to the influx of ultra-Orthodox refugees from the Continent who had acted as a guide to Anglo-Jewry and had laid the foundations of the day schools movement.

The Great Synagogue in Manchester celebrated its centenary.

High Office

Several Jews have been elected to high office in Local Government. Liverpool will have a Jewish Lord Mayor this year, the third within a century, and Mr. Bernard Gillis, Q.C., a Vice-President of the Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen, was appointed Recorder of Bradford.

A new statue by Sir Jacob Epstein, a memorial honouring trade unionists killed in the two world wars, was unveiled in the new London headquarters of the T.U.C.

Professor Levy Excommunicated

Professor Hyman Levy, the mathematician and prominent Left-wing ideologist, was expelled from the Communist Party after he had, in a recent book entitled "Jews and the National Question", exposed the persecution of Jews in Russia between 1948 and 1952. Disavowing Zionism, he declared that he had been driven to protest as a humanist and a Socialist.

Opinions on Germany

Opinions on Germany continue to be strongly critical. Dealing with the question of trade with Germany, Mr. Justice Karminski said that it was a matter largely of sentiment. He confessed that he would not at present "go for a holiday to Germany or buy a German car". It was a natural reaction, he said, but (he added) the time must come when there would be much trade between Jew and German. Another prominent member of the community, Mr. David Weitzman, Q.C., M.P., suggested that the anti-German feeling would die with the development of, and additions to, the Jewish firms now operating in Germany.

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A NEW BOOK ON HEINE

The intellectual climate of the early 'twenties, which were the formative years of my generation, was not particularly conducive to our sharing the traditional Heine cult of our parents. On the contrary, young as we were we thought the cult somewhat uncritical and reacted rather strongly against it. Some years later, when we came under the spell of Karl Kraus and read his essay "Heine und die Folgen", it confirmed us in this attitude by giving us the intellectual equipment with which to question the "Heine-Schwärmerei" of our elders. The great Austrian poet and satirist saw in Heine the prose writer, first and foremost the originator of that facile school of journalism or more precisely "Feuilletonismus" of which there were so many questionable and deplorable instances in contemporary writing. More than that, Kraus questioned Heine's poetry for having pleasantly embroidered rather than deeply felt and genuinely expressed lyrical thought and emotion. It was Ludwig Marcuse's exemplary Heine biography, published in 1931, which restored the balance of our judgment and re-established a valid "Heine-Bild" for us and our time.

Attempt of a Revaluation

Now Cuno Ch. Lehrmann in his "Heinrich Heine, Kämpfer und Dichter" (Francke Verlag, Bern) attempts a revaluation of perhaps the most controversial of all nineteenth century poets and writers. As a starting point, he takes three early poems of Heine's in which he sees, as it were, a prefiguration of the many conflicting elements which went into the making of Heine's personality and work: "Die Grenadiere" is, according to Lehrmann, an anticipation of Heine's later deep attachment to France; "Belsazar" a first essential manifestation of his Jewish heritage; "Die Lorelei" an expression of the deep-rooted, intimate bonds which tied him to Germany and the German soul. I found this an ingenious, if not entirely convincing, idea because it reduces a highly complex phenomenon such as Heine—whose conflicting and contradictory traits, whose "Zwiespalt und Zerrissenheit" Lehrmann rightly stresses again and again—to a few perhaps oversimplified data. Still, it might have served as a working hypothesis. However, Lehrmann does not proceed with it (perhaps because it proved unworkable) but follows in his further approach to Heine the methods of an older and more conventional school of literary history: that is to say, he restates in diffuse and often far too repetitive language what the poet stated in terse and concise poetry. What I found least satisfactory in this context is Lehrmann's treatment of that much discussed problem, Heine's destruction of a tender lyrical mood in the opening lines by an ironical, cynical or witty ending. Here, too, Lehrmann accepts the explanation of earlier commentators according to which Heine wanted to save himself and his readers from the dangers of an easy and conventional emotionalism by abruptly changing the tune from sentiment to witticism. But Lehrmann could have gone deeper or more critically into that baffling question by asking himself whether Heine's famous irony did not help to establish—at least for a considerable length of time—another "Gefühlskonvention": that of justifying a prevailing sentimentality, of making it more acceptable and even more respectable through scorn and self-irony.

To make my meaning clearer: could one not, within certain limits, say of Heine what Thomas Mann once said of Wagner, namely, that he was a "spätromantischer Theatraliker"? Wagner's uninhibited display of "Pathos" (in the German sense of the word) and Heine's ever-ready irony (rooted as it was in the same upsurge of pathos)—might they not have sprung from the same source? Might they not have been two different facets of that same "spätromantische Theatralik"? If that were so, then the very absence of irony in Wagner's music and the preponderance of it in Heine's poetry might very well point to a deeper underlying similarity of nineteenth century attitudes. Had Lehrmann not merely mentioned, as others did before him, that Wagner found the subject matter for both his "Flying Dutchman" and "Tannhäuser" in Heine's writings but had

he followed up the train of thought suggested by this very curious and remarkable fact, he might have arrived at a more conclusive revaluation of Heine.

Likewise, when he discusses Heine's thoughts as developed in "Geschichte der deutschen Philosophie" and "Französische Zustände", it is not enough to restate and summarise the contents of these writings. One would have expected an examination of Heine's ideas in the light of our day, an answer to the question how far they are still valid or not. Lehrmann casts Heine in the traditional and conventional rôle of a fighter, a fighter for freedom of thought and action, for progress and political and social emancipation—all of which he undoubtedly was. But surely

JEW IN THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

In the many early books and records of Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States, hardly any Jews are mentioned. However, in Carl Sandburg's recent monumental publication,* a lifetime study of the President and a standard work in its field, we learn of some Jews whom Lincoln knew or came into contact with.

March 1860 saw Lincoln as the chosen President by the Northern Republic and anti-slavery States. In the cabinet of his opponents in the Southern States was a Jew, the only Jew in the Confederate Government: Judah P. Benjamin of New Orleans. Twice elected United States Senator from Louisiana, he was an advocate of the legal grounds for slavery; when defending, Benjamin was classified as "a Hebrew with Egyptian principles." He had indeed a rare legal mind and as Attorney-General was one of the most trusted helpers of the Confederates; he toiled in his office in Richmond from eight in the morning till past midnight and was often referred to as "the brain of the Confederacy." In his political struggle in the interest of the Southern forces against the Northern forces, Benjamin, together with others planned a general uprising to overthrow Lincoln. However, this plan collapsed and, in the end, the struggle resulted in a splendid victory for the Northern forces and, of course, for Lincoln.

Defence of Jewish Officer

There was the case of Mr. Blumenberg, a young officer, a very able man, who was to have been dismissed for minor reasons. We are told that the President wrote a letter on his behalf to Stanton, Secretary of War, saying that "Blumenberg should have a fair hearing. He has raised troops, fought hard, and has been wounded. He should not be dismissed in a way that would disgrace and ruin him without a hearing."

An English Jew, Doctor Isachar Zacharie, a young chiropodist, took care of Lincoln's feet. The President wrote Zacharie a testimonial saying that "Dr. Zacharie has operated on my feet with great success and was of considerable addition to my comfort." The satirists had their day. The New York journal *Herald* wrote: "Dr. Zacharie has made his debut on the national stage to cut the Presidential corns." Yet after the end of the Civil War (1865) Lincoln granted Dr. Zacharie a pass to Savannah in the South, to visit his father and his sisters and to bring them back, if he wished to do so.

The only Jew of real importance in Lincoln's life was August Belmont. In his book, Sandburg describes this former German banker and some of the meetings he had with the President. Born of a rich landholding family in Rhenish-Prussia in 1816, Belmont, at fourteen, had worked without pay as an office boy; he swept and cleaned the rooms of the powerful banking firm of Rothschild Brothers in Frankfurt/Main, and, at the same time, learned the business of finance. In 1837 he set up his own banking house of August Belmont & Co. in New York, his great asset being that he was the appointed agent for the Rothschilds in America.

* "Abraham Lincoln: The Prairie Years and the War Years," One Volume Edition—Jonathan Cape, London. First published in Great Britain, 1955. 45/-.

far more stress could and should have been laid on Heine as "Kulturkritiker", even as "Kulturpessimist" who, in his own turmoils as well as in those of his epoch, clearly recognised and diagnosed the germs of a decline of our civilisation—as so many great minds of the nineteenth century did with him and after him. I believe this to be the reason why Nietzsche admired Heine for his psychological insight and his truly European intellect. Heine belonged to a type of poet and writer of whom Thomas Mann once said that they are above all important and significant in so far as they are comparable to hypersensitive, seismographic instruments indicating future earthquakes. Remembering this, Lehrmann might have shown us—but unfortunately did not—to what extent Heine, in his person as well as in his writings, anticipated that decline of our civilisation whose witnesses we have become and of which Heine himself was already a highly representative, even a symbolic figure.

After his naturalisation as a United States citizen, he was able to serve on foreign missions, was made United States Minister to Holland and became Chairman of the National Democratic Party. He championed Stephen Douglas for the Presidency. Instead, Lincoln was elected. On his glorious drive through New York, the new President paid a short visit to Belmont and, in his open and direct way, spoke to him of the help he was expecting from the banker, if the need arose. Though Belmont did not like the "lawyer from the backwoods" and had voted against him, he promised to help, if help was needed.

Belmont's influence in industrial and financial circles was widely known. Lincoln knew that he was one of the Northern capitalists, to whom the South was in debt. He also read that Belmont had contributed \$50,000 for the Democrats. When in 1864 Lincoln was again mentioned as candidate for the Presidency, the *New York World*, an important paper, presented General McClellan as the man of worth, dignity and patriotism for nomination by the Democratic Party, to overthrow Lincoln. This paper was financially supported by Belmont.

Belmont was a good-looking man; he dressed well, wore side-whiskers, owned ponies, enjoyed horse racing, collected rare china and master-paintings, and lived in "style." He could show anger and courage, and fought a duel because of a woman, was wounded, and thereafter walked through life with a limp.

When the war came and men were drafted into the military service, Belmont kept his promise and helped to raise and to equip the first regiment of German troops enlisted in New York City. In 1863 the Northern forces were rising in strength; after an interview with Lincoln, Belmont went to Europe and quietly warned financial circles not to deal with the Southern States, as this was not a good business risk. From England he transmitted to Lincoln the following message he had received from Palmerston: "We do not like slavery, but we need cotton."

Against Discrimination

Jews were fighting in the forces. It was therefore one of the greatest sensations when General Grant issued an order "to exclude all Jews as a class from his military department." Lincoln revoked this order at once. His great concern and tolerance is shown in a short note to Grant "to set this order aside," because it discriminated against an entire religious class, some members of which were fighting in the ranks. Yet the affront to the Jews conveyed by Grant's order was not so easily effaced.

Lincoln's assassination in April 1865 shortly after his re-election as President brought sorrow and grief to the Jews all over America. When the funeral cortège on its way to Springfield had come to New York and was received at the Union Square, one of the mourners was Rabbi Isaacs of the Great Synagogue, who read from the scriptures: "The friend of man has gone. . . ."

PAULA ALI GALLINER.

ZIONISTS' "HALF-WAY HOUSE"

The General Council Meeting

The recent meeting of the Zionist General Council had all the trimmings of an historical event: Convening as it did on the eve of Israel's Tenth Anniversary celebrations, one expected a message to go out to the world from the supreme Zionist body which ten years ago declared the Jewish State established; moreover, the Council had gathered two years after the 24th Zionist Congress, and just two years before the 25th Congress, due in 1960, and was to serve as a kind of "half-way house" for stocktaking the past and planning the future.

Relations Between Israel and Zionist Movement

In his address, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the Zionist Organisation, struck a highly critical note in his review of the relations between the State and the movement, a problem that vexed the last Zionist Congress and seems since then to have got into an impasse. Dr. Goldmann did not conceal the fact that he was rather sceptical about finding a way out. He admitted that since the establishment of the State, the World Zionist Organisation was no longer determining the policy of Israel nor dealing with that policy, except in one field, which he termed "the main problem of Israel's foreign policy"—namely, Israel's relation to the Jewish people, to the speaker more important than its relations to the West or East, or even to the Arab world. In Dr. Goldmann's view, Israel has failed in the last ten years to solve this "Problem Number One". On the contrary, "we have started to move in the wrong direction", the Zionist President said, "in making the upbuilding of Israel almost exclusively the responsibility of its citizens, and regarding the other Jews of the world as helpers and friends. If we regard them as helpers and friends, there is no limit to the gratitude we owe them; if we look upon them as partners, we have the right and duty to blame the Jewish people for the insufficiency of its effort".

Two of the main sources of Israel's income would partly or wholly dry up during the next decade—the grants-in-aid of the American Government, and the German reparation payments; what remained was the Jewish people. Dr. Goldmann blamed the "philanthropic approach" fostered by the Israeli Government, which considered world Jewry as helpers but not as partners, for breeding an exaggerated self-confidence in Israel that made Israelis, especially the youth, indifferent to, if not contemptuous of, Zionism. Zionism today, by Dr. Goldmann's definition, should serve as the instrument to make the Jewish people co-responsible in the upbuilding of Israel. In order to fulfil this task, the movement would have to re-educate itself, to forget many of its vested interests, and to do away with its petty party feuds. Yet there was another, even more essential condition—the willingness of Israel. "One cannot permanently run after Israel, trying to be even a junior partner," Dr. Goldmann said bitterly. He believed that more important than the decision as to whether Israel should be Mediterranean, Middle Eastern, European, or Asiatic was the one decision that Israel must be Jewish, the joint creation, the joint venture, the joint responsibility of the Jewish people.

The plenum was divided on the issues. As the "President in Retreat", one delegate described Dr. Goldmann's declaration not to engage in foreign policy. "Is it necessary," asked another one, "to have a political Zionist movement in order to keep the spark of Judaism alive in the United States, in order to light a spark of immigration into Israel, and to save the youth from assimilation? Whoever relegates the Zionist movement to the arena of political affairs, turns the clock back to the pre-State era." As against this, the question was raised: "Why is every foreign ambassador permitted to come to Israel's Foreign Minister and advise him in the name of his Government, and the President of the Zionist movement alone is not allowed to tender advice?" Political work had hundreds of aspects, it was pointed out, and it was "an unforgivable blunder" to diminish the importance of the movement. Yet even partisans of the Government had to admit that the agreement between

the Government and the Zionist movement had not yet been observed.

There was a marked difference in this debate from those of the past two Zionist Congresses and the intervening Council meetings. Three questions, though here and there touched upon, had vanished from the centre of the discussion: the attacks on American Jewry for not sending their sons and daughters on *aliyah*; the eternal enquiry whether the Zionist Organisation had still a *raison d'être*; and the argument as to who was helping Israel more—the Zionists or the non-Zionists. Instead, the debate centred around the question: Should Jewish content be introduced into Diaspora life? and *vice versa*. Others pleaded for a "basic revolution" in the Zionist movement, asserting that it had not taken into account the social changes that have occurred in Jewish life.

A call to Zionism, it was said, could not, above all, include immigration and pioneering. There must also be a call to recreate basic Jewish life in the Diaspora while co-operating with Israel. Our primary task ought to be the teaching of our children, wherever they may be, to think and behave like good Jews. The supreme goal was to be the continuation of our people's existence as a strong and creative body. Only thus, after the passage of years, would we achieve *aliyah*. Poignantly the question was posed: "When did Jews from Russia and Poland come to Eretz Israel? When did they come? Or when they had no other choice and were forced to?"

The Goldmann - Ben Gurion Controversy

In replying to the debate, Dr. Goldmann made it clear that there cannot ideologically be full equation between Jewish life in the Diaspora and Jewish life in Israel. The centre and main basis of the future of the Jewish people can only be Israel. This does not mean that we need not make provision for a maximum of Jewish education and the fullest development of life and values in all spheres—religious, social, and cultural. In contrast to Ben-Gurion's well-known definition, Dr. Goldmann stated that no Zionist, who for various reasons does not emigrate to Israel, ceases to be one, but every Zionist and Zionist group must support the idea of *aliyah* and *halutzuth*. With regard to the relations of the Jewish Agency to the Government, Dr. Goldmann said that the main idea of the Law on the Status of the Jewish Agency was to have the Government regard and treat the Agency as the channel for its relations with the Jewish communities and as the instrument for mobilising the Jewish people to participate in the upbuilding of the country. This central idea of the agreement was never really implemented.

For all those who demanded intensified activities in the Diaspora the budget presented by the Treasurer, Dr. Dov Joseph, came as a severe shock. Of the £211 million, only eight per cent was allocated to Diaspora work. On the other hand, the "Israel-centred" delegates were no less dissatisfied: immigration during the coming year was estimated at 40,000, while budgetary provisions were made for only 24,000—a figure which was later revised. The bulk of the budget—£80,000—was earmarked for colonisation. The most concrete result of the session was the decision to set up a new fund-raising apparatus, obviously inspired by the Government's Treasury, to call for private investments of 1,000 dollars each from 100,000 Zionists the world over.

"The Zionist Council," a delegate complained, "is the nation's supreme authority, and yet it stands aside from the celebrations." There was, indeed, no clarion call to the Jewish people, nor a great deal of optimism. As was rightly pointed out, the President of the State showed more faith in the Zionist movement than the President of the Zionist Organisation and many delegates.

Somebody took the trouble to quote: "Experience has proved that the agreement signed by the Government and the Zionist Executive has not been fully implemented, and the Zionist Council therefore directs the Executive to take appropriate steps to re-activate the Co-ordinating Committee, etc." This was a resolution of last year's session. A similar wording was adopted this time. Nothing has really changed in this and other respects.

From a Special Correspondent

Old Acquaintances

Second Generation:—For two years now that miracle musical "My Fair Lady", based on Shaw's "Pygmalion", is a smash-hit on Broadway, and the production at London's "Drury Lane" was sold already months before the first night. People lucky enough to get tickets will see and hear in the second male lead a young man who was completely unknown until now. His name is Peter Gilmore and he is "one of us". The 26 years old singer was born in Erfurt, but educated in this country, of course. His father served during the war in the British Army and changed his name from Gottschalk to Gilmore. Gifted Peter appeared a short time ago in another musical which had only a short run; but, signed up for "My Fair Lady", he will be in work for a long time. Evelyn Rudie, whom you may have seen in the Hollywood picture "The Gift of Love" with Lauren Bacall, is already "third generation". That gifted little girl is the daughter of Emmerich Bernauer, who used to write the weather reports for Ullsteins in Berlin, and the grand-daughter of the late Rudolf Bernauer. In the States she has already been a star in TV. for a long time; without a doubt Evelyn Rudie is the Shirley Temple or Margaret O'Brien of our days.

An Author Objects:—Hans Weigel, who returned to Austria from his Swiss exile after the end of the war and was slapped by the late Kaethe Dorsch, has written the memoirs of actor Werner Krauss for publication by "Goverts Verlag". But because Robert Jungk, author of the best sellers, "Die Zukunft hat schon begonnen" and "Heller als tausend Sonnen", doesn't want his books to be published by the same company, he terminated his contract, and his new book, "Strahlen aus der Asche", will come out with "Scherz" in Switzerland. Jungk is of the opinion that Krauss, who played all the Jewish parts in Veit Harlan's ill-famed "Jud Süss" picture, should at least give his royalties to Jewish orphans instead of trying to earn money for himself. At the same time the writer had to stop working for the Swiss weekly "Weltwoche" because he spoke in Frankfurt against the re-arming of ex-Nazis in the new German Army. Invited by the "International Press Institute" to give a lecture on "Science and Press" Robert Jungk has left Vienna for the States.

U.S.A.:—Vicki Baum's "Menschen im Hotel" became a musical.—Francis Lederer took over Joseph Schildkraut's part in "Diary of Anne Frank" on tour.—John Kafka is scripting "The First Man into Space".—Herbert Nelson, son of composer Rudolf Nelson, will start a series of cabaret evenings at the "Netherlands Club" in New York.—Molnar's widow Lilli Darvas is co-starring in "Waltz of the Toreadors" on Broadway.—Alma Mahler-Werfel's memoirs, "The Bridge is Love" will be published by Harcourt, Brace.—Ludwig Roth directed Bruno Frank's "Sturm im Wasserglass" with Grete Mosheim, Ch. Felsman, Renate Mannhardt, Martin Kosleck, and Wolfgang Zilzer for F. G. Gerstman and Gerd von Gontard at New York's "Barbizon-Plaza".—Karel Stepanek appeared on TV in Ustinov's "Moment of Truth".

Milestones:—Rudolf Nelson became honorary citizen of Berlin when he celebrated his 80th birthday. The composer of little revues in his Theatre on Kurfuerstendamm survived Hitler in Holland.—Renee Sintenis is 70 years old.—Hans Gruss, Director of Munich's "Bonbonnière" and "Deutsche Theater", is 75 years old; he runs a restaurant in Starnberg.—H. M. Ledie-Rowohlt is 50 years old; he is junior boss of Hamburg's publishing house.

Obituaries:—Shortly after his 75th birthday actor Erwin Kaiser died in Berlin. He returned after the war from Hollywood to Zurich, but joined Barlog's ensemble in Berlin's "Schiller- and Schlosspark-Theater", where he played successfully until his death.—61 years old German film star Karl Ludwig Diehl died in Bavaria.—In Paris died W. Wolpe, better known under his pen-name Wooning as a cartoonist; he was 54 years old and lived in England during the war.—In Kingston died Kaethe Hyan, aged 82, the first wife of author Hans Hyan.—69-years-old opera singer Maria Mueller died in Bayreuth.—In San Francisco died old-time film director Max Reichmann

PEM

H. W. Freyhan

BRUNO WALTER'S ARTISTIC TESTAMENT

The recorded interview in which Bruno Walter gives his views on Mozart, Bruckner and Mahler, will be familiar to many from recent B.B.C. broadcasts. With its emphasis on Mozart's utterances about death and Bruckner's and Mahler's religiousness, it is yet another document of the great conductor's significant approach to his art, never limited to technical matters but reaching out to the philosophical. Walter's most recent publication, 'Von der Musik und vom Musizieren' (S. Fischer, 1957), is intended as the contemplative "Finale" of his autobiography "Thema und Variationen". It constitutes the harvest of more than eight years' reflections.

In our review in the June, 1957, issue of *AJR Information*, we called Walter's book on Mahler "ein Bruchstueck einer grossen Konfession"—this applies even more to the present volume: Walter himself concludes his preface with the Wagner quotation: "Mit mir nur rat' ich, red' ich mit dir".

The first two chapters, taken together, correspond with the title of the book; the remainder is devoted to a treatise for young conductors and to essays on "Music and Stage"—highly instructive—on Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion" and on Mozart's "Magic Flute". The final "Rueckschau und Ausblick" is followed by an epilogue in which Walter speaks of the profound happiness and rejuvenation which, in his old age, he has found in the teachings of Rudolf Steiner.

With this book, Bruno Walter offers his artistic testament. There is no small talk, and the prevailing wealth and weightiness of thought is relieved by a mastery of style which manifests itself in many happy turns of phrase, not seldom reaching poetic intensity.

Warning Against Routine

What is given in the way of practical advice is constantly interwoven with fundamental artistic demands. Thus, in warning against the dangers inherent in force of habit and routine, Walter replaces Mahler's familiar "Tradition ist Schlamperei" with this positive confession: "So blieben mir die Werke stets herrlich wie am ersten Tag". This approach enables him to say: "Das Principium individuationis schmilzt im Feuer solcher mystisch-musikalischen Vereinigung, und nichts kann realer sein, nichts koennen wir mit so tiefer Sicherheit empfinden als diesen geheimnisvollen Akt der Einswerdung zwischen uns, dem Werk und seinem Schoepfer". We often hear about the "sincerity" of a performance; Walter postulates more precisely: "Er (der Nachschaffende) darf nur so ausdrucksvoll musizieren, wie er wirklich fuehlt. . . vom Herzen zum Herzen kann nur die Wahrhaftigkeit gehen".

Walter's universal conception of music holds no brief for those who are nothing but musicians: "Ein Nur-Musiker ist ein Halbmusiker". To the young conductor he recommends the study of literature, and: "Besseres kann man dem jungen Musiker nicht raten als mit der Natur zu leben. . . sich als Geschoepf in der Schoepfung zu fuehlen. . . ein Ur-Kindesglueck in seiner Zugehoerigkeit zu ihr zu geniessen". Mahler could have said that.

On the other hand, any dilettantism is discouraged in the strongest terms. "Das Wesen aller Kunst ist Ordnung". "Klarheit hat jeder seelenhaften Erfuelltheit vorauszuuehen". Precision in performance is the *conditio sine qua non*: "Mens sana in corpore sano. . . die vollkommene Korrektheit der Ausfuehrung bedeutet den gesunden Koerper, aus dem nun die Seele des Werkes, unbehindert durch materielle Unvollkommenheiten, gesund und klar ertoenen kann".

Walter confirms an impression which his interpretations since the war, as compared with those of his earlier years, have given us: his readings seem to have become more severe, his loving care for detail has given way to a greater sense of construction. The book reveals this change as a deliberate development: ". . . dass ich nach fruhen Jahren der Ueberschwenglichkeit und des Alles-sagen-Wollens im Musizieren meine Bemuehung immer mehr auf Masshalten im Gefuehlsausdruck gerichtet habe. . . In mir entstand ein Ideal des *Understatement* im Kuenstlerischen wie im Menschlichen, das

allerdings erst aus der Verbindung mit einer Fuelle echter Herzenswaerme seinen Sinn erhalten kann". And he mentions "Nietzsches herrliches Wort von der 'heiligen Nuechternheit'" as being his guide in this struggle.

A typical Walter rehearsal, now available on records, makes it obvious that he relies on persuasive rather than on dictatorial methods. In the chapter on conducting he explains that he did not find Mahler's forceful methods congenial to his own nature because he could not help understanding the orchestral player's point of view. His gentler way proved successful, although he does not deny that "Strenge ist ein durchaus legitimes, ja unentbehrliches Mittel der Menschenbehandlung", but, he continues, "die Grundlage ist die wohlwollende Gesinnung, die bona voluntas".

A Master of Definitions

The climax of Walter's teachings lies in his definitions of the meaning of music. "Musik wirkt auf ihn (der innere Musikalitaet hat) fast mit aehnlicher Unmittelbarkeit wie. . . reale seelische Erlebnisse. . . Wie koennte es auch anders sein, da das weite uebersinnliche Reich der Seele das Quellengebiet einschliesst, aus dem die Musik entspringt". ". . . zeugt und kuendet das stromende Element der Musik von der dunkelwogenden Seelentiefe, aus der es fliesst". "Immer erklang mir aus der Musik etwas geheimnisvoll Jenseitiges, das. . . auf einen transzendenten Inhalt hinwies". "So erklingt das Eigenwesen der Musik als ein ueberpersoenlicher, unirdischer Laut". Such is this supra-personal force "dass auch das duesterste Musikstueck uns nicht trostlos entlaesst. Durch das Nein einer tragischen Komposition hindurch vernehmen wir das troestende Ja des Elementes selbst, in dem sie sich ausdrueckt"—and again, he quotes Nietzsche: "Lust ist tiefer als Herzeleid". In the last instance, music emanates from the harmony of the spheres. Thus, Goethe could say:

"Die Sonne toent, nach alter Weise.
In Brudersphaeren Wettesang".

Walter is well aware that not everybody will follow him thus far. "Der Alltag ist freilich geneigt, solche Erkenntnisse und Bekundungen einer gesteigerten Wahrnehmungsfahigkeit als 'Schwaermende Einbildungen' abzutun, anstatt die klarere Erleuchtung und die weiteren Horizonte reicher veranlagter Naturen lernbereit und verehrend anzuerkennen".

To earmark and dismiss these claims as "romanticism" will not do. It is true that Walter's interests are focused on the music from Bach to Richard Strauss and Debussy—in his final chapter he states regretfully that he is unable to approve of the radical developments in contemporary music: atonalism and dodecaphony appear to him in an entirely negative light. It is also true that his philosophy of music has its roots in Central Europe—his critical attitude to present-day "civilisation" with its quest for mere entertainment makes that quite obvious. But it would be a fatal mistake to conclude that his teachings are applicable only to a limited period in the history of music—they are supported by writings of all ages. We may differ from him in detail but the essence of his thoughts remains valid.

TWO GERMAN PLAYS ABOUT JEWISH FATE

In Oldenburg a new play by Stefan Andres had its premiere: "Sperrzonen." It deals with the annihilation of Jews and other persecutees in Nazi concentration camps. In 1957 Andres received the "Dramatikerpreis 1957" of the city of Oldenburg and of the State Theatre for this play. The performance, under Ernst Dietz, was excellent.

When in 1957 the "Gesellschaft fuer christlich-juedische Zusammenarbeit" arranged a competition, it received anonymously a drama called "Ein Rest kehrt um." It was awarded a prize and its author revealed his identity; he was the actor Friedrich Kolander, who in 1953 had already received the Gerhart Hauptmann prize. The premiere of this play took place in the Berlin Tautenzien-Palast. The producer was Kurt Buecheler. The main character in the play is a member of the S.S., who is a guard in a ghetto. He tires of murder and cruelty and after the war a young Jew becomes his close friend.

ANNE FRANK NEU ENTDECKT

Ich moechte einige persoeliche Worte ueber einen schmalen Band sagen, der im Maerz dieses Jahres in der Fischer-Buecherei, Frankfurt, erschien: "Anne Frank—Spur eines Kindes."* Man fragt sich im ersten Augenblick: Was kann noch ueber Anne Frank geschrieben werden, das wir nicht schon aus dem erschuetternden Tagebuch dieses juedischen Maedchens kennen? Wer kann uns dieses Kind noch naecher bringen, als es das Theaterstueck tat, das aus diesem Tagebuch entstand und das auf den Buehnen fast der ganzen Welt—and damit ist Deutschland einbegriffen—zu einem Sensationserfolg wurde? Ernst Schnabel ist dies gelungen.

Vor einigen Monaten erhielt ich einen Brief von Schnabel aus Hamburg, in dem er mich fragte, ob ich Anne Frank in Auschwitz oder Belsen begegnet sei. "Liebe Renate" so schrieb mir Ernst Schnabel. "der Fischer Verlag hat mich beauftragt, einen dokumentarischen Bericht ueber Anne Frank's kurzes Leben zu schreiben. Vielleicht sind Sie ihr begegnet; und wenn auch nicht, so koennen Sie mir vielleicht doch an Hand Ihrer eigenen Erlebnisse einige Anhaltspunkte geben, die mir helfen wuerden, Anne Frank's Spuren nachzugehen." Ich antwortete ihm damals so gut ich konnte und wartete mit Neugierde und einer gewissen Skepsis auf das Ergebnis von Ernst Schnabel's Suche.

Nun bin ich ein wenig beschaemt und froh zugleich, denn Ernst Schnabel hat Anne Frank fuer uns neu entdeckt. Bisher kannten wir sie nur durch ihr Tagebuch, durch ihre eigenen Worte; heute, dank Ernst Schnabel, sehen wir sie durch die Augen von 42 verschiedenen Menschen, die Anne gekannt, die mit ihr gespielt, die sie gelehrt und die sie geliebt haben. In unsaeglich muehseliger und oft schmerzvoller Arbeit sammelte Ernst Schnabel diese Aussagen und

* Ernst Schnabel: "Anne Frank—Spur eines Kindes" (Fischer Buecherei, DM.2.20).

Erinnerungen. Ich sagte zu Beginn, ich moechte einige persoeliche Worte zu diesem Buch sagen; nicht ueber den Inhalt als solchen, denn er ist ein Dokumentarbericht, sondern ueber Ernst Schnabel und die Art und Weise sprechen, in der er diesen Bericht geschrieben hat. Ernst Schnabel ist ein hochbegabter und in Deutschland bekannter Schriftsteller und er hat als Deutscher ein Thema behandelt, das in grossen Kreisen Deutschlands peinlichst vermieden wird. Er spricht von den Verbrechen der Nazis und und er sagt nicht "Wir haben ja nichts davon gewusst." Er verfolgt Annes Spur von ihrer Geburt in Deutschland an, folgt ihr nach Holland, wohin ihre Familie nach der Machtuebernahme emigrierte, er spricht mit dem Kindermaedchen der Franks, der Lehrerin, den Freundinnen und deren Eltern, bis ihn seine Faehrt ins Hinterhaus in der Prinsengracht fuehrt wo Anne ihr Tagebuch schrieb, das man nach ihrer Verschleppung unter einem Haufen Papieren auf dem Boden fand. Seine Suche fuehrt ihn nach Westerbork wohin die Franks zuerst nach ihrer Verhaftung gebracht wurden, bevor sie nach Auschwitz und schliesslich nach Belsen kamen.

Schnabel erspart sich und seinen Lesern nichts. Er gibt uns einerseits zarte, entzueckende Geschichten von Anne, die bisher unveroeffentlicht blieben und die uns dieses erstaunliche Kind noch liebenswerter erscheinen lassen; und er scheut sich andererseits nicht, die Spur dieses Kindes bis zu seinem fuerchterlichen Ende in einem Massengrab von Belsen zu verfolgen.

Der Autor widmet dieses Buch seinen Kindern. "Fuer meine Kinder, dass sie es wissen," so heisst es auf der ersten Seite.

Ich bin Ernst Schnabel fuer sein Buch dankbar; er zeigt uns Anne Frank, gesehen mit den Augen eines Deutschen, der es ablehnt, wegzuschauen.

RENATE LASKER ALLAIS

CULTURAL NEWS FROM GERMANY

TEACHING CONTEMPORARY HISTORY

The Cultural Committee of the Bavarian Diet discussed the problem of the teaching of contemporary history. The Committee members unanimously urged that this subject be taught at all Bavarian schools. Some speakers pointed out that the schoolmasters were avoiding the subject of National Socialism, and that the attendance at lectures on this chapter of German history was poor.

THE HEINE COLLECTION AT DUESSELDORF

The director of the Heine Collection at Duesseldorf, Dr. Galley, for the first time revealed details of his treasures. There are about 800 letters written to Heine, the poet's private library with roughly 400 numbers, among them periodicals and pamphlets with many marginal notes. From the collection Strauss Duesseldorf received the Waterloo fragment, the German preface of the "Gestaendnisse", one of the three Atta Troll manuscripts and a large number of drafts in prose and verse. The poet's original death mask is also exhibited.

JEWISH ARTISTS IN THE BOETTCHERSTRASSE

In Bremen the Jewish painter and poet, Arie Goral, held an exhibition in the Paula-Becker-Modersohn-Haus in the Boettcherstrasse, where he also read from his own works.

In the Goldene Saal in the Boettcherstrasse the actor Erich Schoenlank (Amsterdam) gave a very successful recitation entitled "Besinnliches und Heiteres".

LEO BAECK PRIZE OF ZENTRALRAT

The Leo Baeck Prize, amounting to DM. 2,000, will be granted for the second time by the Zentralrat of Jews in Germany on 2nd November, the anniversary of Rabbi Dr. Leo Baeck's death. The award is given to persons who are considered to continue working in Dr. Baeck's "religious, scholarly, and humane spirit." Jews and non-Jews of all nationalities are eligible. Applications must be submitted to the: Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland, Duesseldorf, Fischerstrasse 49, before 31st August, 1958.

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ANNE FRANK REMEMBERED

Anne Frank Studienstiftung

During the "Week of Brotherhood" the director of the Bavarian radio, Dr. Franz Stadelmayer, announced the foundation of an Anne-Frank-Stiftung. Dr. Stadelmayer, who is also the Chairman of the Association of German Radio Stations, appealed to the population to contribute to the fund, so that students, scholars, and artists from Israel can in turn spend a year in European countries. The successful applicants are chosen by the Hebrew University.

The youth organisation of the German trade unions has urged all its members to contribute to the Studienstiftung. In its appeal the organisation says that the contribution will help to make good the wrong done by the Nazi régime.

Anne-Frank-Schule

The staff and the parents' association of the Gemeinschaftsschule Freiligrathplatz in Duesseldorf asked the authorities for the permission to call their school Anne-Frank-Schule. In the Week of Brotherhood the wish was granted. The teachers of this school endeavour to explain to their pupils the fate of Anne Frank. At Easter, every pupil, who is leaving the school, will be given a copy of the "Diary".

WORMS CEMETERY RESTORED

With the support of the Land Rheinland/Pfalz the Worms Cemetery was restored recently. Having been in existence since the eleventh century it is one of the oldest cemeteries in Europe.

YOUTH SYNAGOGUE IN BERLIN

The Pestalozzi-Strasse Synagogue in Berlin will serve as the first Youth Synagogue in Germany. Youth services will be held at four-weekly intervals and will be conducted by young members of the community.

PRINZREGENTEN-STRASSE SYNAGOGUE SITE CLEARED

Berlin officials have decided to clear away the ruins of the Prinzregenten-Strasse Synagogue and to erect a Home for Blind Persons on this site.

JEWISH NOVEL A BEST SELLER

"The Sons of Abraham", by the Frenchman Roger Ikor, a book which sets out to explain the fate of the Jews by describing the history of a Jewish family, has become a best seller in Germany. The Darmstaedter Akademie fuer Dichtkunst chose it as the "Book of the Month".

IN MEMORY OF CARL STERNHEIM

The dramatist of expressionism, the relentless critic of hidebound middle-class mentality, the late Carl Sternheim, was born 80 years ago. Some of his plays are performed to the present day. The reason seems to be that his criticism has a perennial freshness and his wit is so penetrating that it throws a light on man as such, and not only on his contemporaries. Of his plays many will remember "Die Hose", "Die Kassetten", "Buerger Schippel", "Der Snob", "Der Nebbich". His short stories and novels are forgotten.

"Ein lebendes literarisches Dokument . . ."

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GERMAN LINKS WITH ISRAEL

GERMAN VISITORS

The Protestant bishop of Hanover, Dr. Hans Lilje, and his wife, spent two weeks in Israel. Other prominent Protestants who recently visited the Jewish State were Praelat Maas (Heidelberg), Pfarrer Dr. Freudenberg (Vilbel, near Frankfurt) and Professor Gollwitzer (Free University, Berlin).

The Lord Mayor of Cologne, Theo Burauen, and his wife, have left for Israel at the invitation of the Israel Mission in Germany.

The President of the Austrian Landtag, Bruno Marek (SPOe), and Nationalrat Otto Probst have accepted an invitation to visit Israel.

YOUTH HOSTELS

Last year the Deputy Chairman of the German Youth Hostels Association, Oberstudiendirektor, Dr. Anton Grassl, paid a visit to Israel. In a letter to the Israel Mission in Cologne he wrote: "I visited the hostels in Jerusalem, Tel Hai, Taiber, Hankin, Bet Ahem and Bet Noam in Sodom and also some educational institutions. The youth hostels in Israel are of a good standard and show promise."

FRANKFURT MEETING OF FRIENDS OF HEBREW UNIVERSITY

For the first time in the Federal Republic, a public meeting of the Friends of the Hebrew University was held at the University of Frankfurt. Dr. Curt Wormann, Director of the Jerusalem National and University Library, spoke about "Cultural Life in Israel." In past months societies of "Friends" have been formed in Berlin, Hamburg, Duesseldorf, and Frankfurt.

"NATHAN DER WEISE" TO BE FILMED IN ISRAEL

The producer G. W. Pabst will film Lessing's "Nathan der Weise" in Israel.

FROM THE GERMAN SCENE

MEMORIAL FOR RESISTANCE FIGHTERS

In front of the entrance to the Town Hall of the West Berlin Borough of Kreuzberg a memorial was unveiled for the victims of the resistance from 1933 to 1945. The inscription reads: "Den Toten zu Ehren—den Lebenden zur Mahnung." In his speech the Mayor recalled the Mayor of Kreuzberg, until 1933, Paul Hertz, and he appealed to all young people "to prevent the dark period from ever recurring in Germany."

The memorial address was given by Rolf Loewenberg.

MONUMENT IN BUCHENWALD

The unveiling of a memorial monument at the former concentration camp at Buchenwald is planned for September. At the same time a big meeting of anti-Fascists from many countries is to take place at Weimar. The Prime Minister of Eastern Germany, Grotewohl, stated that the population had given millions of marks towards the building of the monument.

EMPLOYMENT OF JEWS "RESENTED"

In West Berlin strong "resentments" are still encountered by Jews who apply for jobs in private industries. The Jewish community tries to persuade the Senate to grant preferential treatment to Jews who were victims of Nazi persecution and seek employment with either the Berlin authorities or private firms.

COMMITTEE TO COMBAT ENEMIES OF DEMOCRACY

A "Committee to Combat the Enemies of Democracy" was formed in Frankfurt, to be headed by the former Lord Mayor of Offenburg, Johannes Rebholz, and by Moritz Siegel, a former official of the Frankfurt Jewish community. It is the object of the group to expose National Socialist ideology still prevalent.

GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE AND FORMER NAZIS

Dr. Herbert Dittmann, at present Consul-General at Hong Kong, was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Federal Foreign Office. It will be his special mission to co-ordinate the Foreign Office's four political departments. Dr. Dittmann's successor at Hong Kong will be Dr. Otto Braeutigam, who was accused of having been a party to the "final solution" of the Jewish question. However, on investigation of his case, the Foreign Office decided that the accusations were not justified. Dr. Dittmann joined the N.S.D.A.P. in 1937. He had once been pronounced unfit for service as a diplomat by the Investigation Committee of the Bundestag.

The Federal Government has asked the Swiss Government to approve of Dr. Ernst Guenther Mohr's appointment as German Ambassador in Berne. The "Basler Nachrichten" described Mohr as a "brauner Moor", and maintained that he had taken part in the persecution of Jews in Holland. He joined the N.S.D.A.P. in 1935. The Bonn Foreign Office describes all allegations against Mohr as unfounded, but the "Basler Nachrichten" is not convinced.

CONCENTRATION CAMP COMMANDANT SENTENCED

The commandant of the Reichenau concentration camp near Innsbruck, S.S.-Obersturmfuehrer Mott was in Hechingen, sentenced to penal servitude for life. He was convicted of the killing of a 12-year-old Ukrainian boy and of having been involved in the killing of a Jewish businessman.

Philipp Maier, the former Kapo in the Gusen concentration camp near Mauthausen, who was recently arrested, committed suicide in Traunstein prison.

DANISH CHIEF RABBI PLEADS FOR RECONCILIATION

The Chief Rabbi of the Jewish community in Copenhagen, Dr. Marcus Melchior, urged a reconciliation between the population of the German Federal Republic and the Jews. He spoke at a ceremony where the German Ambassador, Duckwitz, decorated him with the Federal Cross of Merit for services to the idea of humanity. The Chief Rabbi told the ambassador that it was the duty of the Danish Jews to honour Mr. Duckwitz, who took a decisive part in the saving of the Danish Jews in 1943.

Within a short time the ambassador is to leave Copenhagen to take up his appointment as chief of the East department of the Foreign Office in Bonn.

LEGATIONS RAT WAGNER ARRESTED

The former Legationsrat in the German Foreign Office, Horst Wagner, was arrested in Essen, at the application of the Public Prosecutor in West Berlin. From 1943 to 1945, Wagner was the head of that section of the Foreign Office which dealt with Jewish affairs. He is charged with being partly responsible for the murder of Jews especially in South-East Europe. Wagner fled abroad when an investigation was started, but later he secretly returned to Germany.

MEDAL FOR FIGHTERS AGAINST FASCISM

In Eastern Germany a medal for fighters against fascism from 1933 to 1945 will be awarded to all those who "served the German people by resisting fascism".

SHADOWS OF THE PAST

ANTI-SEMITIC REMARK IN BUNDESTAG

When Chancellor Adenauer mentioned a remark by the Oxford Professor Taylor, one deputy shouted: "Ist das ein Wunder? Das ist doch ein Jude". It seems to be impossible to find out who this deputy was. . . .

EXTREME RIGHT WING YOUTH ORGANISATIONS

According to the Bavarian Jugendring, extreme right wing youth organisations have recently intensified their activities. The "Deutsche Jugendbund Kyffhaeuser" is becoming the rallying point for all groups which boast of a more or less Hitler-ideology.

All organisations of this kind—Jugendkorps Scharnhorst; Bund deutscher Jungen; Deutsche Jugend im Soldatenbund; Jungstahlhelm; Bismarckjugend, etc.—are supposed to have 20,000 to 30,000 members.

STRASSER AGAIN

Otto Strasser and Karl Feitenhansl, the leaders of the Deutsch-Soziale Union and the Vaterlaendische Union want to bring about a "union of all patriotic parties in Western Germany".

The "Deutsche Freiheit" reports that Strasser and Feitenhansl are to hold a number of meetings in Bavaria.

SCHIRACH'S FORMER WIFE

Henriette Jacob, daughter of Hitler's personal photographer, Heinrich Hoffmann, and the divorced wife of Reichsjugendfuehrer, Baldur von Schirach, came to London in order to plead with the Foreign Office for the release of the three prisoners still in Spandau prison. Schirach has still to serve eight years of his sentence of twenty years, which he received at Nuernberg in 1946. In a letter to the Foreign Office Frau Jacob wrote that Von Schirach had recognised his political mistakes long before the Nuernberg trial.

BUNDESWEHR APPLICANTS REJECTED

Two years after its foundation the Screening Commission set up by the Bundestag has submitted its report to Parliament. The report states that 600 former colonels and generals applied for jobs in the Federal Army, and that 47 of these applications were withdrawn and more than 50 applications were rejected. The committee considered, in the main, all the personal qualities of the candidates. As for former naval officers, their attitude to Admiral Doenitz was of particular interest. They took the view that Doenitz, who regarded himself as an asset to the new navy, could not be trusted as a believer in a new democratic state.

WAFFEN-S.S.

The Schleswig-Holstein branch of the Deutsche Partei has urged the DP's parliamentary party to move in the Bundestag that the former members of the Waffen-S.S. should in every respect have the same status as members of the former Wehrmacht.

NOSTALGIA FOR DICTATORSHIP

In Vienna, the "Wegwarte", the organ of the Sudeten Germans, discussed the problem of Peron's dictatorship in Argentina and praised the achievements of Nasser's dictatorship. The editor-in-chief of this paper is of the opinion that order can only be guaranteed by a dictator, and he calls for an imitation of Nasser's example.

S.E.D. OFFICIAL IN EGYPT

The Deputy Secretary of State for Higher Education in Eastern Germany, Franz Dahlem, and members of his Ministry toured Egypt. In Cairo and Alexandria they paid friendly visits to the universities.

DEUTSCHE SOLDATENZEITUNG

In March the Soldatenzeitung published a long article in which it attacked the "Allgemeine Wochenzeitung" of the Jews in Germany and the Jews in Germany in general. The reason for the article was the criticism which the "Wochenzeitung" directed against the "Deutsche Soldatenkalender," issued by the publisher of the Soldatenzeitung. "Das Judentum in Deutschland" (writes the Soldatenzeitung) "wuerde sich sehr tief in das eigne Fleisch schneiden und selbst wiederum einen tragischen Beitrag zu einer Neubelebung des Antisemitismus leisten, wenn solche Methoden uebler Brunnenvergiftung und voellig unqualifizierter Angriffe weiterhin Anwendung finden sollten. Kein Mensch denkt daran, jemanden wegen seiner rassischen oder religiösen Zugehoerigkeit zu diffamieren! Andererseits darf es wohl aber nicht soweit gehen, dass man z.B. einem Gesetzesbrecher deshalb nicht angreifen darf, weil er zufaellig ein Jude ist. Offenbar versuchen gewisse Kreise genau das Umgekehrte zu erreichen, was unter Adolf Hitler praktiziert wurde: von der Rassendiffamierung zur Rassenprioritaet zu gelangen!"

One of the anti-Semitic letters, which the paper publishes, says that the Germans liberated Finland from the claws of Bolshevik criminals like Trotzki-Bronstein, Radek-Sobelsohn, Sinoviev-Apfelbaum, Kamenev-Rosenfeld, etc. Ilya Ehrenburg, hand in hand with the brothers Kaganovitch, "has incited Russians to rape German women and girls in the German East."

The Deutsche Soldatenzeitung is said to have a circulation of 30,000 copies and to have many readers in the Bundeswehr.

ESSER FEELS INSULTED

One of the oldest and most faithful followers of Hitler, Hermann Esser, who was the Nazi Minister of Economics in Bavaria, has filed a case against one of the editors of the Bavarian radio for slander. In a television programme it was suggested that Esser had been sentenced as a pimp.

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HEINRICH VON TREITSCHKE

A New Biography

The biography of Heinrich von Treitschke by Andreas Dorpalen* gives a life-size portrait of the German historian, which shows him with all his passion, his impetuosity, his powerful personality and his shortcomings. The author is a German by birth, trained in German and Swiss universities. The book shows his intimate knowledge of Germany; he gives a detailed description of the political and social background and makes the reader understand the psychological influence of Treitschke's ear trouble on his relationship to the surrounding world. In my opinion Dorpalen fulfils, to a certain extent, what Goethe in his introduction to "Dichtung und Wahrheit" says must be the main task of a biography—"to describe a man in the conditions of his period and to show how far he struggles against the tendencies of his time, how far they help him, how he forms his views of the world and men, and how he reflects them, if he is an artist, poet, or author". What seems to me missing in the picture is the full lineage of the rather eclectic philosophy which underlies Treitschke's "Weltanschauung". We are not quite clearly shown where he is to be placed in the German "Geistesgeschichte" of the nineteenth century. A German book, "Treitschke—Sein Welt- und Geschichtsbild" by W. Bussmann, would have given Dorpalen great help though, of course, he would have had to deduct the apologetic tendencies of Bussmann's book. Maybe that Dorpalen, who writes for American readers, does not want to lead them into the intricate labyrinth of this typically German historical discipline; though it might have explained some of the rather strange inconsistencies of Treitschke's ideas and shown more clearly how far the Nazi ideology is to be traced back to the nineteenth century.

Treitschke was born in Dresden, the son of a high officer in the Saxon army, but very early, under the influence of his history teacher at the Gymnasium, he freed himself from the political and social views of his aristocratic family and became a fighter for liberty and German unity under the leadership of Prussia. In the course of time he gave up all his liberal ideas for the one great aim of Germany's unity under the King of Prussia.

Beginning of German Megalomania

We may trace the beginning of German megalomania back to the days of 1864, when Treitschke, in an article entitled "Federal State and Unitarian State", already talked of an early growth of Prussia's "naval power" and advocated the annexation of Schleswig-Holstein. "We sacrifice every other political good to German unification", he wrote. Dorpalen shows the "opportunistic flaccidity" running through Treitschke's arguments, when he sees in Prussia's ascendancy the ultimate manifestation of divine wisdom. We are reminded of Nazi ideas, when we read that "honesty and dependability are less important than skill and initiative, and hereditary rights, ownership, 'positive law' have to yield to the state's need for greatness and power". Dorpalen stresses the dangerous influence of Treitschke's doctrine of power politics on the German mind, with its tendency to elevate something primarily expedient to the level of "Weltanschauung".

Treitschke gradually gave up all his liberal ideas, and it was at this time that he began to make the Jews responsible for the opposition against Bismarck. He accused them of materialism and traced the resistance of the Liberal Party back to Jewish utilitarian influence. He stressed the positive aspects of war as a school of manhood and discipline for the nation; as an agent of moral rejuvenation.

After teaching at Leipzig, Freiburg i.B., Kiel and Heidelberg, Treitschke became Professor of History in Berlin. From his start as an academic teacher he always had large audiences, which did not only consist of students of all faculties. Colleagues, high state officials, officers of army and navy listened spellbound to his highly

oratorical and emotional lectures. He took sides in the fight against the new party of Social Democrats, without knowing much about their fundamental ideas and the grievances of the factory workers. He taught that the introduction of slavery had been one of antiquity's greatest contributions to culture. A controversy with Gustav Schmoller, the founder of the Verein für Sozialpolitik whose members were called Pulpit Socialists ("Kathedersozialisten"), gave Treitschke an ample opportunity to propagate his ideas in the "Preussische Jahrbücher". In foreign policy he stressed the necessity of a great naval power for the Reich. Tirpitz, the creator of the Imperial Navy, then a young naval officer, listened to his lectures and, arousing Treitschke's interest, he often gave a private lecture to the young man in a near-by café after the official lecture. He hated England and taught his audiences a doctrine of blatant nationalism. Very few of his auditors were critical. Dorpalen quotes one criticism from a letter by the young Max Weber: "Treitschke does not have a desirable effect on the modesty of the judgment, the discrimination, and the sense of fairness of my contemporaries. Yet there is a truly idealistic element in this man, so unfortunate in many respects, in spite of his crude errors and injustice. The evil effects of his lecturing are primarily due to the lack of character of his audience."

Attitude to Jewish Problem

But his oratorical power was so great that even British and Jewish students listened and were fascinated, in spite of his diatribes against Great Britain and the Jews. His anti-Semitism had not been active before he became Bismarck's herald; he had even had a Jewish friend, Oppenheim. But in the '80s, when there was a violent outbreak of anti-Semitism under Stöcker's leadership and anti-Semitism became a weapon for Bismarck's followers, Treitschke joined their ranks. He blamed the Jews for their homeless cosmopolitanism, for their rationalism and materialism. He thought the reaction against these un-German elements healthy and justifiable. He did not agree with the crude methods of the movement, but he was dissatisfied that the moderate parties tried to ignore the problem. Inconsistent, as he often was in his arguments, he rejected all legal discrimination or a reversal of the Jewish emancipation. His solution was complete assimilation. But he did not say how this might be brought about in the current anti-Semitic campaign. Neither did he like the reaction of his colleagues and former political friends, men like Droysen and Mommsen, who protested against his anti-Semitic articles in the "Preussische Jahrbücher". Nevertheless he continued to attack the Jews in his lectures and roused frenetic applause from his audience. He even approved of the foundation of the Verein deutscher Studenten, whose foremost task it was to propagate anti-Semitism on a racial basis. He spoke at numerous gatherings of the Verein and became an honorary member of one local branch. He agreed with their supra-party organisation and he wished to see a fusion of conservative and liberal elements in the political field for the sake of German unity. This and the power of the Reich were the dominant ideas of his political creed. In his "German History", whose five volumes were published from 1879 to 1894, the reader can observe these preconceived ideas on every page. The work was a great success and lived through many new editions. Dorpalen says: "The 'German History' became a classic as a patriotic sermon and a work of art rather than as a scholarly treatise." There was a good deal of criticism, but none of his colleagues dared to speak quite openly, because Treitschke's reputation and fame as herald of the Reich was too great to be attacked.

William I appointed him historiographer of the Prussian State, as Ranke's successor, but after the death of the old Emperor, Treitschke's influence decreased. He was no admirer of William II and in his fifth volume of the "German History" he characterises Frederick William IV

in a way that shows obvious similarities with William II. He leaves no doubt that he does not approve of the romantic King's government. William II was deeply hurt and took no further notice of him. Treitschke died in 1896, before he had written the sixth volume of his "German History". He had survived his fame and official Berlin did not take much notice of his death.

In a final chapter, which he calls "Post Mortem", Dorpalen gives a summary of Treitschke's influence. Only his literary talents continued to assure him of a reading public. Historians referred to him with caution, aware of his political preconceptions. As he was deaf, he never held seminars and never had disciples. His views, however, survived in the thoughts and actions of later German generations. Dorpalen sees Treitschke's influence in political ideas concerning Germany's position in world politics, not only in the Pan-German League, but also in the conceptions of a world balance of power of men like Max Weber, Friedrich Naumann, Meinicke, Marcks and Delbrück. The ideas about Germany's aspirations at sea and in the colonial field were also influenced by Treitschke.

Impact on Nazism

Dorpalen even traces the failure of the Weimar Republic back to him. The programmes of the right-wing parties showed certain similarities to Treitschke's ideas of a social hierarchy which was to be the foundation of an orderly world. The anti-Semitic tendency was there too. The historians who tried to refute the war guilt charges of the Treaty of Versailles, at the same time defended Treitschke, who had been accused as one of the instigators of the war.

Hitler's ideas in some ways recalled Treitschke's ideas about the state. But illiterate as most of the Nazis were, they were not conscious of this relationship. Treitschke's anti-Semitism, however, was never on a racial basis; his aesthetic feelings would have shrunk from Nazi atrocities. On the other hand, Hitler did not believe in a hierarchic system of society and had no objections to uniting Austria with Germany, an event which Treitschke would have abhorred. Dorpalen finally comes to the conclusion that, after all, Treitschke paved the way for Hitler's triumphs by teaching that most men are too selfish and ignorant to govern themselves, and that it is much better to blindly obey the power and authority of the state. By teaching that the power and well-being of the state was the highest idealistic aim for every citizen, he blurred the line between true and false ideals, and prepared the German mind for the false ideals of National Socialism. He taught the Germans to see in their opponents the embodiment of evil. Treitschke's own intolerance and fanaticism were bad examples for the following generations.

JEWISH PRINTING FAMILIES IN FRANKFURT/ODER

Research on German-Jewish history has been enhanced by a recent monograph on Jewish printing families in Frankfurt/Oder, written by Bernhard Brilling and published as a reprint from the Archiv für Geschichte des Buchwesens.

There were various reasons for Frankfurt/Oder playing a prominent part in sponsoring enterprises by Jewish printers. One reason was the University's interest in Jewish printing, and its readiness to facilitate the settlement of Jewish families. Furthermore, the Frankfurt fairs had made it an important centre for trade, and had attracted many Jews, which had resulted in the establishment of a large and flourishing Jewish community. Lastly, from the end of the seventeenth century, the University had admitted Jewish students. Thus the city was much more favourable for the building up and maintaining of Jewish printing plants than was the case in other smaller and more isolated spots, such as Dyhernfurth or Sulzbach.

The author traces the history of three printing families, Horwitz, Baschwitz and Frankel—the last also known for their production of Jewish calendars. He also deals with the Jewish publisher, Jacob Elias, who worked in Frankfurt/Oder from 1705 to 1732.

* Andreas Dorpalen: Heinrich von Treitschke. London: Oxford University Press, 1957. 48/-.

PERSONALIA

PROFESSOR ALFRED SAXL 80

The leading Austrian orthopaedist, Professor Alfred Saxl, recently celebrated his 80th birthday in Vienna. From 1923 until 1938, when he was dismissed by the Nazis, Professor Saxl was Head of the Orthopaedic Department of the Mariahilfer Spital. In 1945 he was appointed Head of the Orthopaedic Department of the General Vienna Hospital.

AWARD FOR SIR HANS KREBS

The Dutch Society for Natural Science and Medicine has awarded the Golden Lorents Medal to Professor Sir Hans Adolf Krebs. The famous bio-chemist was born in Hildesheim. In 1953 he received the Nobel Prize. He has a Chair in Oxford University.

SENATOR LIPSCHITZ 40

In West Berlin the Senator of the Interior, Joachim Lipschitz, celebrated his 40th birthday. He is one of the foremost fighters against the dangers of neo-Nazism and has shown great courage in supporting the claims of the victims of Nazism for a just restitution. The Berlin Jewish community has sent him a message of good wishes.

TRIBUTE TO EUGEN SPIRO

On the occasion of the opening of the Picture Exhibition under the auspices of the Salmagundi Club in the U.S., the First Prize (Herman Wick Memorial Award) was given to Professor Eugen Spiro. By this decision, the painter's American colleagues have paid tribute to Eugen Spiro's artistic achievements.

ERICH SALOMON EXHIBITION

The memory of the famous photographer, the late Erich Salomon, was honoured by an exhibition of his works at the Eastman Kodak Headquarters in Rochester, New York. Between the wars, Salomon was particularly well known by his photographs taken at international conferences, often capturing subjects in unguarded moments. He emigrated to Holland, was arrested by the Nazis and perished in Auschwitz.

APPOINTMENT OF RABBI VAN DER ZYL

Rabbi Dr. W. van der Zyl was appointed Senior Minister of the West London Synagogue. Prior to his emigration, Dr. van der Zyl held office in Berlin. He came to this country as Rabbi of the transmigrants accommodated at Kitchener Camp, Richborough. Later on, he was appointed minister of the North-West London Reform Synagogue, an office he has held up to now. Dr. van der Zyl is a member of the A.J.R. Board and has always taken a great interest in our activities.

HUGO HIRSCH'S JUBILEE

In West Berlin many celebrations took place on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Hugo Hirsch as a composer. Two German radio stations brought comprehensive programmes about the life and the work of the composer. The Lord Mayor of Berlin, Willy Brandt, and the Senator of Culture, Tiburtius, sent messages of congratulation.

MRS. L. GUTTMANN 95

Mrs. L. Guttman—who is well known to many members of our community, especially in the Hampstead district—recently celebrated her 95th birthday. A few months ago, tribute was paid to her in this paper by Gabriele Tergit's article "Grosse Generation". We are fortunate to be able to report that her agility and her vigour are still as strong as they were when this profile of her was published, and we sincerely wish her many happy returns of the day.

MR. E. G. FRIEDLAENDER 80

Mr. E. G. Friedlaender, of 32 St. James Avenue, Beckenham, Kent, celebrated his 80th birthday recently. Prior to his emigration, he was widely known and respected both as a banker (Friedlaender & Wertheim) in Stade, and as a trusted adviser to many who came to see him. He took it upon himself to conduct the Jewish Divine Service for Stade and its neighbouring communities until 1939 when he and his wife came to England. In this country, he was for 15 years a Director of The Telesignal Electrical Co. Ltd., Beckenham.

GERMAN AWARDS

RABBI DR. P. HOLZER

Rabbi Dr. P. Holzer has been awarded the Federal Cross of Merit to mark the termination of his services as Landesrabbiner of Nordrhein-Westfalen. Rabbi Dr. Holzer, who, prior to the war, officiated in Hamburg and went to England as a refugee, put himself at the disposal of the Jews in Germany after the end of hostilities. He took a decisive part in re-building the Jewish communities. Rabbi Dr. Holzer, who is 65, will now return to England.

DR. G. BERMAN FISCHER

On the occasion of his 60th birthday, Dr. Gottfried Bermann Fischer, the owner of the S. Fischer-Verlag, Frankfurt, and son-in-law of the firm's founder, was awarded the Federal Cross of Merit.

RUDOLF ULLSTEIN

On the occasion of his 80th birthday Rudolf Ullstein, the senior owner of the publishing firm, was awarded the Great Federal Cross of Merit on account of his work for the development of the German newspaper press.

MORITZ SIEGEL

Verwaltungs-Direktor i.R. Moritz Siegel (Frankfurt/Main) was awarded the Federal Cross of Merit, First Class. Stadtrat Dr. Prestel, who spoke on behalf of the Mayor, pointed out that by honouring Mr. Siegel the authorities also wanted to express their ardent hope for a peaceful co-operation between Jewish and non-Jewish citizens in Germany.

MORITZ WERNER

Mr. Moritz Werner, who now lives in Lugano, was awarded the German Federal Cross. He was the owner of the firm L. S. Brinkmann, in Eschwege, and always took an active interest in Jewish affairs.

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AN ANGLO-GERMAN JEW IN EGYPT

Sir Ernest Cassel and the Assouan Dam

The project of the Assouan High Dam, which threw up the Suez crisis, will engage attention and energy for some time to come, not only in Egypt. Whether it eventually will or will not prove (temporarily) impracticable, its very design is of capital importance, involving as it does the well-being of millions in a crucial part of the world. As the hub of a vast electrification plan it may well usher in an industrial revolution that will dwarf the political revolt of Colonel Nasser.

This Dam will stand, as it were, on the shoulders of another, in fact the first dam which was built at Assouan some 50 years ago. That structure, which would now be the basic provider of the new electricity, was a remarkable feat of engineering as well as a landmark in the history of Egypt. Its capacity of 5,000,000,000 cubic metres surpassed that of all other existing dams, and such was its power that it increased the cultivable land of a whole country by one-third, later by as much as one-half, in the process saving fifteen million souls from famine through overpopulation. The Assouan Dam, built at the turn of the century, performed the task, since discharged even more impressively in Israel, of making the desert bloom. It has been the mainstay of Egypt's economic strength.

"Monument of British Occupation"

This prodigious work, which, it has been said, "will remain as permanent a monument of the British occupation as the Pyramids are of the greatness and prosperity of Egypt under the Pharaohs", was largely due to the vision and exertion of a British Jew of German origin, Sir Ernest Cassel, the financier and philanthropist, who was the close friend of King Edward VII.

A blueprint had been drawn up by Sir William Willcocks, the famous engineer, who had made a searching study of Egypt's irrigation problems. He, incidentally, entered a corner of Jewish history when a lecture of his in Cairo, in March, 1903, was attended by Theodor Herzl, who, in his Diaries, noted *à propos* of the "dreadfully boring" talk: "What interested me most was the striking number of intelligent-looking young Egyptians who crowded the hall. These are the coming masters. It seems astonishing that the British do not see it. . . . The function of the British is marvellous. They clean up the East, bring light and air into the dirt-infested corners, break up old tyrannies and destroy abuses. But with freedom and progress, they also teach the fellahin rebellion. I believe the British school in the colonies will either destroy British colonial rule or lay the foundation of Britain's world dominion. One of the most interesting alternatives of our time".

However, these were merely irrelevant reflections inspired by inattention to the learned paper read by Sir W. Willcocks, the irrigation engineer. His Assouan plan spent four years in H.M. Government's pigeon-holes before it was turned down in 1898. Even Lord Cromer, Britain's imperious Pro-Consul in Egypt who found, in the same year, that the country's "most crying want at present is an increase in the water supply", was unable at first to give the matter undivided attention. His eyes were fixed on the forthcoming campaign in the Sudan, and though he had the craftsmen, much like Colonel Nasser now, he did not have the money for both the Dam and a display of military strength.

Loans for irrigation purposes were almost impossible. By a curious anomaly no such loans could be floated without the permission of Turkey, for such was the State of Egypt 50 years ago that while she was in possession and Britain held the power, the law still harked back to the days of Turkish rule.

Besides, jealous of the British rival, the French, jointly concerned through the Caisse de la Dette

in Egypt's financial administration, did what they could to thwart the scheme by refusing to appropriate any funds—so much so that Willcocks, disheartened and disgusted, resigned his post. To make matters worse, the Egyptian Government declared that in any case no payment would be made until the Dam had actually been built.

Still Lord Cromer was hopeful, or rather determined, for the Dam to be built, if only as a means of retrieving the cost of the Sudan war. He knew of Cassel who, as it happened, was already fairly familiar with the financial affairs of Egypt. It had been Cassel's first job when, not yet 20, he joined the firm of Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, the London bankers, to help in disentangling the accounts of the Khedival loans which had fallen into almost intractable confusion.

It was this operation which established Cassel's name in the City, and ever since Cassel's rise among the foremost figures in international finance was watched by Cromer, carefully and a little jealously, anxious to be, if possible, the exclusive beneficiary of those extraordinary talents. The useful contact appears to have been directly due to one of Cromer's engineers, Sir Benjamin Baker, who later wrote: "As in other cases of doubt and difficulty, I went to my friend Sir Ernest Cassel, and the difficulties vanished".

Cassel immediately saw the stakes involved, and in February, 1898, he went to Egypt. He did not go alone. Though an inveterate individualist in business who would admit no kind of partnership, he had formed in London a consortium of bankers including Messrs. N. M. Rothschild, Hirsch and Carl Meyer, and he was in contact with the principal Jewish financier in Cairo, the enterprising Raphael Suarès. Cassel, however, was the dominating genius and but for him the work would never have been done. For "no man (Willcocks wrote in 1904) had greater faith in the future of the country", and looking back over 40 years, Emil Ludwig (in his book "The Nile") described Cassel as "a second Joseph coming to Egypt to develop the land as a foreigner" who "with the naïveté and pertinacity of the Englishman combined the wariness of the Jew".

Preparations in Secrecy

Having recently brought off ambitious transactions not only in Britain where he financed the construction of the Central London Railway but also in Latin America, China and Sweden, he at once entered into negotiations, which were conducted with such secrecy that the news was learnt only after an Irrigation Investment Corporation launched by Cassel had begun work on both the Assouan Dam and the Assiout Weir. The work was scheduled to be ready by December, 1903, but actually the goods were delivered precisely a year in advance, in December, 1902.

Cassel reaped a handsome profit as his vision had foreseen. The total cost of both dam and weir was £E3,500,000, which bore another £E1,000,000 interest, to be paid between 1903 and 1933. The gain to Egypt was an increase in her earning power by something like £2,500,000 p.a., which meant that the dam would pay for itself every twelve months. Not a bad bargain, though Cromer encountered a certain amount of criticism suggesting that he spent rather too liberally. His report to Parliament in 1904 contains the somewhat apologetic remark: "I need hardly say that had the Egyptian Government been free to contract a loan in the ordinary manner, the money could have been raised on more favourable terms". Probably, the circumstances being what they were, no doubt he struck the best bargain possible.

Cassel did not rest content with this achievement. He was going to reclaim from the mummified land more than merely an area the size of Belgium, remarkable though that was. He proceeded, with his friend Suarès, to purchase from the Government the Daira Sanjeh lands between Assouan and the Mediterranean, an area of 250,000 acres which

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the able management of Sir W. Willcocks, now Cassel's agent, worked hard to turn into intensely cultivated fields.

Soon afterwards another company was launched, the Société Anonyme de Wadi Kom Ombo, for the purpose of developing by irrigation the great desert plain stretching from the Nile to Jebel Silsilah. A new and fertile province was thus won for Egypt by what the Dictionary of National Biography calls "a daring enterprise the later success of which, with all its benefits to the native cultivators, was another typical proof of Cassel's farsightedness".

National Bank of Egypt Founded

Nor was irrigation the only boon that Cassel helped to bring to Egypt. After all his chief domain was finance pure and simple, and in the far-flung empire of his business Egypt held a very conspicuous place. The country had long writhed under the scourge of the usurer, and fair rates of interest were almost as sorely needed as water. So the very year of the Assouan dam also saw the beginning of the National Bank of Egypt which performed more than one essential function. The country's currency problem had been settled before by Lord D'Abernon, but a thorough economic reform required that one outstanding bank eliminated the large variety of foreign banks. The scheme was tackled by Cassel, and when the National Bank was opened in 1898 he himself took up one half of the initial share capital of £1,000,000.

This bank was followed, four years later, in accordance with Cassel's design, by another, the Agricultural Bank of Egypt, whose object was to remove the moneylender's grip from the farmer.

Again economic blessings were not the only ones that Cassel conferred on Egypt. While conscientiously attending to his highly skilled craft of making money—always on his favourite principle "Live and let live"—he never forgot his plain duties as a human being. He had a feeling heart for the suffering of men, and a substantial portion of his wealth was spent on the relief of tuberculosis and research into cancer. In Egypt he was struck by the prevalence of ophthalmia, one of the country's modern plagues, and in an effort to mitigate the evil he established a mobile hospital which travelled from place to place, bringing relief to hundreds every day.

Cassel's share in the latter-day development of Egypt had not gone unappreciated. In 1899 he received the first of his many honours, the K.C.M.G., in express recognition of his services to Egypt. Later, during the war, when he was attacked because of his German birth, H.M. Government duly stressed his resounding achievement. "The regeneration of Egypt during the last 15 or 20 years", the Lord President of the Council said in the House in 1918, "has been largely the work of Sir Ernest Cassel—in any case, has been largely contributed to by his generosity and his public spirit". King Edward VII's official biographer, Sir Sidney Lee, considers that in Egypt Cassel "built something which has proved to be the Empire's greatest credit". Inasmuch as it has, accordingly, also proved to be Egypt's greatest credit, Cassel is entitled to be counted among the modern builders of that ancient land.

AJR GENERAL MEETING

As readers will have seen from the announcement on the front page of this issue, the AJR General Meeting will be held on Wednesday, May 21, at 7.45 p.m. at Hampstead Town Hall, Haverstock Hill (not at 1 Broadhurst Gardens, as in previous years).

Since the last General Meeting was held, the work of the AJR has progressed in many fields. This applies both to the establishment of Homes for the Aged and to the Social Services rendered at AJR Headquarters. In the field of restitution and compensation, the AJR, in close co-operation with its corresponding organisations abroad, has been active in safeguarding the interests of the Jews from Germany and Austria. It has also taken various steps in order to try and achieve a fair settlement of the questions of taxation arising out of the recurrent compensation payments.

It will be the object of the General Meeting to give members a detailed account of these and many other activities, and it is hoped that our friends will avail themselves of the opportunity of acquiring up-to-date and first-hand information on the matters involved.

The Agenda for the General Meeting will also include the election of the honorary officers. The following proposals are submitted by the Executive:

President: Mr. A. Schoyer.

Management Committee (Executive): The present Executive members stand for re-election. They are: Dr. H. Reichmann (Chairman), Mr. A. Dresel (Vice-Chairman), Mr. M. Pottlitzer (Treasurer), Mr. W. M. Behr, Mr. H. Bendhem, Dr. W. Berlin, Dr. F. R. Bienenfeld, Mr. S. Bischheim (Trustee), Mr. H. Blumenau, Dr. F. E. Falk (Trustee), Mr. V. E. Hilton, Dr. F. A. Mann, Dr. W. Rosenstock (General Secretary).

It is proposed that Mr. V. E. Hilton be elected as a Trustee in succession to the late Mr. A. Wechsler.

It is also proposed that Mr. A. Berglas, Mr. H. S. Garfield and Mr. Alfred Straus (Edgware), who are at present members of the Board, be elected as members of the Executive.

Board: It is proposed to re-elect the members of the present Board. They are: Dr. P. Abel, Rabbi Dr. A. Altmann, Dr. S. Auerbach, Rabbi Dr. M. L. Bamberger, Mr. E. Berent, Mr. S. Boehm, Dr. J. Bondi, Dr. W. Breslauer, Dr. R. Bright, Rabbi I. Broch, Dr. F. R. Engel, Dr. L. Engel, Rabbi Dr. M. Eschelbacher, Mr. L. Eschwege, Dr. E. Eyck, Mr. J. L. Feuchtwanger, Dr. H. Fleischhacker, Mr. K. Friedlander, Dr. R. Fuchs, Mr. F. Godfrey, Dr. F. Goldschmidt, Dr. E. Gould, Dr. L. Guttmann, O.B.E., Mr. S. F. Hallgarten, Mrs. G. Hambourg, Mr. A. Hausdorff, Mr. E. Haymann, Mr. A. W. Heller, Mr. Herbert Hirsch, Dr. A. R. Horwell, Mrs. M. Jacoby, Dr. A. Kaufmann, Mrs. F. Kochmann, Dr. E. Kramer, Mr. L. Kritzer, Dr. H. W. Kugelmann, Dr. H. H. Kuttner, Dr. H. Lawton, Mr. J. Lowenthal, Mr. Ludwig Loewenthal, Dr. E. G. Lowenthal, Rabbi Dr. I. Maybaum, Dr. H. Neufeld, Mrs. H. Philipp, Mr. E. Plaut, Dr. E. Rachwalsky, Dr. Eva Reichmann, Dr. E. Reifenberg (Gabriele Tergit), Mr. A. Reimann, Mr. J. Sachs, Rabbi Dr. G. Salzberger, Mr. F. Samson, Mr. R. Schneider, Mrs. M. Schurmann, Dr. W. Selig, Mr. P. E. Shields, Mr. E. Speyer, Mr. Hugo Stern, Dr. A. Straus, Mr. G. Streat, Mr. G. L. Tietz, Dr. U. Tietz, Mr. F. W. Ury, Dr. Alfred Wiener, Mr. F. J. Wittelshofer, Mr. B. Woyda, Dr. Leon Zeitlin, Rabbi Dr. W. Van der Zyl.

The Board also includes representatives of London districts: Mr. J. Feig, Dr. E. Magnus, Mr. L. Mayer and representatives of provincial groups.

It is proposed to elect as new members of the Board: Dr. W. Dux, Mr. H. E. Kiewe, Dr. K. Krotos, Mr. C. T. Marx, Mr. Z. M. Reid and Mrs. L. Wechsler.

AJR SOCIAL SERVICES

Employment

We expect offers for holiday relief work and hope that at least during the summer months we shall be able to place some of those people into employment for whom so far work could not be found. However, any offers for permanent work would be even more appreciated.

Accommodation

The situation for tenants of furnished rooms has slightly eased through the extension of notice from one to four weeks, thus giving callers more time for finding new accommodation. Rooms offered to us were mostly situated in the outskirts of London, whereas our callers, in view of the high fares, are mainly interested in accommodation in the Metropolitan area. Any offers of vacant rooms will be gladly welcomed.

Handicraft Exhibition and Sale

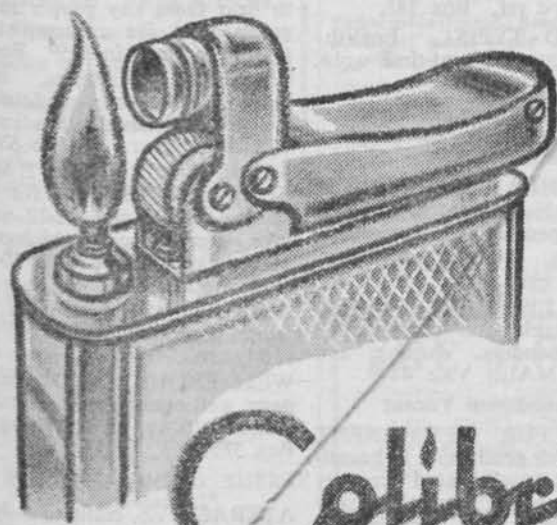
The exhibition of handicraft articles is open during office hours throughout the year. Orders will be gladly accepted, especially for articles required for the summer holidays.

Hospital Visits

In the course of the past weeks a particularly great number of seriously ill persons without relatives and friends had to be visited. Our Nurse has been in constant contact both with the patients and the hospital staff, and her regular visits have given great comfort to those concerned.

THE HYPHEN

The Hyphen programme for May includes a talk on "Impressions of Jewish Life in the U.S.S.R." by Mr. Emanuel Litvinoff on Sunday, May 18, at 7.45 p.m. at Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, London, N.W.3.



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OBITUARY

PROFESSOR P. JACOBSTHAL

The former professor of classical archaeology at Marburg University, Dr. Paul Jacobsthal, died in Oxford. He was 77. In 1950, when he turned 70, Marburg University appointed him an Honorary Senator. He lived in England for more than 20 years and until 1950 he was attached to Christ Church College, Oxford. There he published in 1944 "Early Celtic Art" and 12 years later "Greek Pins".

DR. WALTER ROTHSCHILD

The Walter Rothschild Verlag in Berlin-Grunewald enjoyed a great prestige until Goebbels closed it down. It published the periodical of the democratic lawyers in Germany *Die Justiz*, and all friends of French culture gratefully remember Grautoff's *Deutsch-franzoesische Rundschau* which also was published by Walter Rothschild. Now the former owner of this publishing house died in Carmel, California.

DR. LEO CAHN

The former Rabbi of Fulda, Dr. Leo Cahn, died in Israel. He played a leading part in the Orthodox Jewish community in Germany.

RABBI DR. H. AUERBACH

Dr. Heimann Auerbach, formerly Rabbi at Elbing, Goettingen and Stuttgart, died in Los Angeles at the age of 77. He succeeded, as late as 1940 in emigrating to the U.S.A., where he lived in retirement.

OTTO HELLMANN

It is announced with regret that Mr. Otto Hellmann passed away recently. He was 68 years old. Mr. Hellmann, who, prior to his emigration, lived in Frankfurt/Main, was one of the founders and the Vice-President of Self-Aid for Refugees. In this capacity he rendered his devoted and unrelenting services to his less fortunate brethren. Whenever, in the course of his activities, he co-operated with the AJR, he displayed much sympathy and understanding for our specific tasks. His work for our community will be remembered with gratitude by all those who knew him.

DR. MOSCHE BREUER

In Frankfurt Dr. Mosche Breuer died. He was 72. He taught at the Yeshiva of his famous father, Dr. Salomon Breuer, and later he was a teacher at a grammar school in Frankfurt-Sachsenhausen. A few years ago he returned to Germany and founded in Frankfurt a Chevra Kadischa.

ELFRIDE BERGEL-GRONEMANN

Mrs. Elfride Bergel-Gronemann passed away in Israel at the age of 75. Prior to her aliya she took active part in Zionist work in Germany, especially under the auspices of Wizo. In Israel she was for many years Chairman of the Women's Group of the Organisation of Jews from Central Europe. Mrs. Bergel-Gronemann was the daughter of the late Rabbi Gronemann, of Hanover, and the sister of the late Mr. Sammy Gronemann.

NEWS IN BRIEF

SYNAGOGUE FOR GERMAN-JEWISH IMMIGRANTS IN NEW YORK

The Congregation Habonim in New York recently dedicated its own temple after its members had been worshipping in borrowed or rented sanctuaries for 19 years. The Congregation had been founded in New York on 9th November, 1939, by Rabbi Dr. Hugo Hahn (formerly of Essen), and a number of other refugees from Nazism. Ground was broken for the \$500,000 building on 30th March, 1952, but because of difficulties actual construction did not begin until last year.

STRASSBOURG SYNAGOGUE CONSECRATED

The new synagogue in Strassbourg was consecrated recently, the previous synagogue having been destroyed by the Nazis in 1940.

SWEDISH PRIZE FOR NELLY SACHS

The Association of Swedish Writers awarded Nelly Sachs their newly founded Prize for literature. Nelly Sachs, a refugee from Germany, enjoys a high reputation in her new country because of her poems and her German translations of Swedish poetry. ("Aber auch die Sonne ist heimatlos", schwedische Lyrik der Gegenwart, Darmstadt 1957.)

FAMILY EVENTS

Entries in this column are free of charge. Texts should be sent in by the 18th of the month.

Birthdays

Mrs. E. Plaut (formerly Hamburg), c/o Vincent, 7 Brampton Court, N.W.4, will celebrate her 80th birthday on May 16th.

Mrs. E. Arons, née Manasse, of 21 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6, will celebrate her 80th birthday on May 16th at 47 Bridge Lane, N.W.11.

Mr. Joseph Wetterhahn, 149 Empire Court, Wembley Park, Middx. (formerly Frankfurt/Main), will celebrate his 75th birthday on May 24th.

Mr. Hugo Kariel, of 56 Mathune Road, Edgware, celebrated his 70th birthday on April 21st, 1958. The AJR, of which he has been an interested member for many years, extend their heartiest congratulations to him.

Deaths

Mrs. Alice Heller, of 10 Frogal Lane, N.W.3, passed away on March 18th, beloved wife of Arnim W. Heller and mother of Walter and Audrey Hellier. Mr. Walter Kraus, of 40 Victorian Road, London, N.16, passed away peacefully on April 14th at the age of 43. Deeply mourned and never forgotten by his wife, Ruth, brothers, Leo and Otto, and sister-in-law, Anne, and all his friends.

Memorial Stone

Sally Rosenbaum. The Memorial Stone for Mr. Sally Rosenbaum, formerly Paderborn, will be consecrated at the Jewish Liberal Cemetery, Willesden, on Sunday, May 18th, at 10.30 a.m.

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BOOKKEEPER, experienced, full set of books up to T.B., 57, seeks position. Box 377.

MAN OF 24, experienced, diamond polisher, also some experience as waiter and packer, seeks work. Box 378.

REPRESENTATIVE, 8 years' exp. pharmaceutical products, reliable and conscientious, seeks post as representative in London or provinces in any line, or suitable office position. Box 381.

SALESMAN, 28, exp. in selling vacuum cleaners to the public direct and in collecting credit payments, seeks position. Box 382.

MAN, 37, knowledge German-French, experience in and knowledge of chemical laboratory work and electrical engineering work, requires post in which this knowledge could be utilised. Box 388.

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KINDERGARTEN TEACHER, exp., wants daily work. Children or elderly people in need of care and attention. Good ref. Box 383.

EXP. COOK wants post in home, canteen, or privately. Good ref. Box 384.

FILING CLERK, 37, exp., wants position. Good ref. Box 385.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST, English/German, exp., wants part-time work. Box 386.

CLERK, 46, experienced, conscientious worker, wants a post (dispatch and store room). Box 387.

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LADY TEACHER, 46, single, wishes to hear from any people in this age group who are contemplating emigrating to Israel in 1959. Box 375.

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CHIROPODIST, exp., visits people in their own homes. SWI. 4678 (9-11 a.m.).

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Personal

ATTRACTIVE, cultured lady, widow, middle fifties, independent means, seeks companionship, view marriage. Box 390.

MISSING PERSONS

Personal Enquiries

Mrs. Kaethe Strassburg-Feige, formerly of Berlin, owner of a fashion art school, or somebody who knows her address, sought by R. Bandman, 36 Keyes Road, London, N.W.2. Immigrants from Dresden who can confirm that the late Mr. Max Klein (later on Kent) held a position with the pipe factory Gustav Klein, Dresden, Reichsstrasse 7, should send particulars to Mrs. D. Kent, 21 Oakwood Gardens, Seven Kings, Essex.

Enquiries by AJR

Miss Rozia (Rose) Taubenfeld, supposed to have come to London in or about 1946.

FOR UNDERSTANDING AND TOLERANCE

In Munich the Association for Jewish-Christian Co-operation and the Deutsche Koordinierungsrat held a congress under the title "Vergangenheit als Aufgabe". The speeches and the discussions were on a high level. In the huge and crowded hall the number of boys and girls from Munich Grammar School was considerable. At the beginning a message from Federal President Theodor Heuss was read. Among the speakers were a member of the Bundestag, Professor Franz Boehm; the former Bavarian Minister of Justice, Koch; the Austrian Minister of Education, Dr. Heinrich Drimmel; the head of the Munich Education Committee, Dr. Alois Fingerle and the newspaper editor, Proebst.

In Haus Buchenried am Starnberger See, the Munich Volkshochschule held a seminar about "Die Juden und wir".

In Wuerzburg University the "Deutsche Evangel, Ausschuss fuer Dienst an Israel" held its ninth study conference on the subject "The Church and Judaism". Professor Holsten spoke about "Heilige Ueberlieferung in den nicht-biblichen Religionen", the New York sociologist, Professor Maier, about "Heilige Ueberlieferung im Judentum". In the crowded hall of the Y.M.C.A., Professor Rengstorff lectured on "Israel heute", Propst Hans Maria Asmussen explained the "Heilige Ueberlieferung im Christentum".

Two more speakers dealt with the importance of tradition in education: Professor Janssen and a high ministerial official from Jerusalem, Falk.

In 1959 the Evangelische Ausschuss is to hold its next conference on the subject "Schuld und Gemeinschaft als Problem des einzelnen und als gesellschaftliches Problem".

CHRISTIAN ORGANISATIONS DISCUSS JEWISH PROBLEMS

Under the heading "Israel und die Voelker," the Protestant Academy in Berlin held a seminar under the chairmanship of Dr. Erich Mueller-Gangloff. The main speaker was Dr. Hermann Levin Goldschmidt, Head of the Juedische Lehrhaus in Zuerich. Other speakers were Professor Kurt Galling (Goettingen University), the Roman Catholic Professor Dr. Karl Thieme (Mainz University), and Anna Maria Jokl, Berlin.

Another conference was held under the auspices of the Evangelische Studienwerk and attended by 60 students of German universities. The lectures centred round the subject "Judentum und Antisemitismus." The speakers included Professor Verschuer (Muenster), Rabbi Dr. Paul Holzer, Heinz Storosum (Dortmund), Manfred Kulesa (Munich), and Dr. Hans Lamm (Duesseldorf).

PASSOVER BROADCAST IN VIENNA

Radio Vienna broadcast a programme "Pessach — das juedische Osterfest". The feature was prepared by the Bundesverband der Israelitischen Kultusgemeinden.

"THE TRIAL OF JESUS"

The Schauspiel Ensemble performed "Prozess Jesu" by Diego Fabbri in Gelsenkirchen. The author tries in the play to represent the Jewish and the Christian viewpoints in a fair way.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RADIO PROGRAMME

During the "Week of Brotherhood" the North and West German Radio repeated a transmission which lasted in all three and a half hours. It has the title "Unsere juedischen Mitbuerger und wir". Last year it had been broadcast in the youth programme of the NDR. It deals in a lively way with the persecution of the Jews under the Nazis, with the problem of restitution, the agreement with Israel and, last but not least, with anti-Semitism in the Federal Republic. It is the best and most comprehensive feature on the subject which has ever been broadcast by a German station. It must have helped enormously towards clarifying the German-Jewish relations in Germany.

The text of the feature was published as a pamphlet.

GERMAN YOUTH AGAINST ANTI-SEMITISM

The Deutsche Bundesjugendring, which includes all democratic youth organisations in the Federal Republic, recently discussed the German-Jewish relations. It says in a resolution that the German people have not yet overcome anti-Semitism. The youth organisations must help to rid their members of the prejudices which are instilled in them by some of the adults. The most recent anti-Semitic incidents in the Federal Republic must be a new stimulus to concentrate more intensely on this task.

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Studienrat Zind Sentenced

Appeal Lodged by Defendant

As reported in previous issues, the High School teacher Studienrat Ludwig Zind, in a conversation with a half-Jew, had expressed the view that too few Jews had been gassed. For this and other grossly anti-Semitic remarks, made in the course of the conversation which took place in a restaurant in Offenburg, he was, after considerable delay, suspended and, after further delay, put on trial. The Offenburg Court now sentenced Zind to one year's imprisonment for libel and defamation of the dead. The trial was held in a tense atmosphere and the public repeatedly expressed sympathy with Zind. When he left the Law Court after the judgment had been announced, he was received in the street with shouts: "We stick to you all the same."

Zind has lodged an appeal against the sentence. If the Federal High Court at Karlsruhe upholds the judgment, he will be dismissed as a state school-teacher.

The German press has widely reported about

the case and strongly condemned the defendant's attitude as a dangerous symptom. Zind is said to have received an offer from Cairo to teach at a German school there and another offer from a West German chemical factory.

HIGH COURT DECISION ON ANTI-SEMITISM

The question whether an individual possesses the right to take legal action when he is described as a Jew in a derogatory manner was under consideration of the German Law Courts after a man had written on a postcard: "A Jew is like a louse. It nestles itself into the fur and does not get out of it any more. Hitler made such a nice sweep of things, but now they are all here again." The prosecution was started by the State Attorney and the Association of Jewish Communities of Hesse. The defendant was found guilty by the Low Court, but he succeeded in an appeal to the District Court. The Federal Court, however, finally decided against the defendant, pointing out: "Those human beings, who were persecuted by National Socialism and now live in Germany, form an unequivocally determinable group that is susceptible to insults."

STATISTICS ON EXTERMINATION

The Munich "Institut fuer Zeitgeschichte" has been commissioned to investigate the exact number of Jews murdered during the Nazi period. This scheme is due to the initiative of the so-called Gruenwalder Kreis, an organisation of writers and journalists, after it had become evident that neo-Nazi circles had tried to minimise the number of victims.

ANOTHER ZIND?

Edgar Fernau, teacher in Mandelsloh in Lower Saxony, was provisionally suspended, because he is alleged to have approved of the Nazi crimes in concentration camps. The Regierungspraesident of Hanover announced that the Public Prosecutor had started an investigation.

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR NEO-NAZI

In Flensburg the founder and leader of the neo-Nazi "Deutsche Reichsjugend," Herbert Muenchow, was sentenced to four and a half years' penal servitude. He was convicted of having indecently assaulted boys. Muenchow was a Gebietsfuehrer of the Hitler Youth.

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