

NOVELLE ZUM BUNDES RUECKERSTATTUNGSGESETZ

Am 24. Juni hat der deutsche Bundestag eine Novelle zum Bundesrueckerstattungs-gesetz (BRueG) in 2. und 3. Lesung verabschiedet. Am 10. Juli hat der Bundesrat der Novelle zugestimmt. Die baldige Unterzeichnung des Gesetzes durch den Bundespraesidenten und die Veroeffentlichung im Bundesgesetzblatt ist danach zu erwarten.

Mit dem Inkrafttreten des Gesetzes wird ein bedeutsames Teilgebiet der Wiedergutmachung seinen Abschluss finden, naemlich die EntschaeDIGUNG fuer Ansprueche wegen Entziehung feststellbarer beweglicher Vermoegensgegenstaende (z.B. Wertpapiere, Hausrat, Lifts, Schmucksachen, Edelmetallgegenstaende, Pelze, Briefmarken usw.) durch das Deutsche Reich und ihm gleichgestellte Rechts-traeger. Wenn auch nicht alle Wuensche der Verfolgtenverbaende erfuellt worden sind und es insbesondere zu bedauern ist, dass eine Neueroeffnung der Anmeldefrist oder eine Wiedereinsetzung in den vorigen Stand nicht denjenigen Verfolgten gewaehrt worden ist, die ohne ihr Verschulden Ansprueche nicht rechtzeitig angemeldet haben, so darf nicht verkannt werden, dass die Novelle das Bundesrueckerstattungsgesetz vom 19. Juli 1957 betraechtlich verbessert. Durch nicht unbedeutende Zugestaendnisse noch vor den Parlamentsferien hat die Bundesregierung eine weitere Verzoeigerung der Verfahren um viele Monate verhindert. Auf Grund von Ruecksprachen, die die Abgeordneten Rechtsanwalt Martin Hirsch (SPD), Professor Boehm (CDU) und Spitzmueller (FDP) mit Bundeskanzler Professor Erhard, Bundesfinanzminister Dr. Dahngruen, Minister Westrick und Ministerialdirektor Dr. Féaux de la Croix unmittelbar vor der entscheidenden Sitzung des Bundestags hatten, kam ein Kompromiss zustande, das eine "Kampfabstimmung" verhinderte und zur einstimmigen Annahme der Novelle in der 3. Lesung fuehrte, waehrend in der 2. Lesung noch weitergehende Antraege der SPD abgelehnt wurden.

Die vom nationalsozialistischen Regime verursachten Schaeden sind so katastrophal, dass eine volle Wiedergutmachung unmoeglich ist. Man wird aber Professor Boehm, der zusammen mit Rechtsanwalt Hirsch, dem Vorsitzenden des Wiedergutmachungsausschusses des Bundestags, sich unermuedlich fuer die Verbesserung der Wiedergutmachungsgesetzgebung einsetzt, zustimmen muessen, dass die Novelle zum BRueG nunmehr "eine ausserordentlich bemerkenswerte wiedergutmachungsgesetzgeberische und wiedergutmachungspolitische Leistung" darstellt.

Nach dem alten Gesetz sowie nach dem sogenannten Ueberleitungsvertrag und dem Haager Abkommen mit der Claims Conference war die Bundesrepublik Deutsch-

land nur verpflichtet, die rueckerstattungsrechtlichen Ansprueche bis zu einem Gesamtbetrag von 1,5 Milliarden DMark zu erfuellen. Bundesfinanzminister Dr. Dahngruen hat den Vorstellungen, die ihm von den Verfolgtenverbaenden und insbesondere vom Council of Jews from Germany vorgetragen wurden, die Befriedigungsquote, die bei hoeheren Anspruechen zunaechst auf 50% begrenzt war, auf 100% zu erhoehen, Rechnung getragen. Der Hoechstbetrag von 1½ Milliarden DMark fuer die rueckerstattungsrechtlichen Verpflichtungen, der sich freilich urspruenglich nur auf Entziehungen innerhalb der Bundesrepublik bezog, ist fallen gelassen worden. Auch fuer Entziehungen in Ost-Berlin wird EntschaeDIGUNG geleistet. Die Gesamtverpflichtungen der Bundesrepublik unter dem BRueG werden jetzt auf 4 bis 4,2 Milliarden DMark geschaezt.

Reihenfolge der Befriedigung

Ansprueche bis zur Hoehe von DM 40.000 und in Hoehe von 75% des DM 40.000 uebersteigenden Betrages werden sofort befriedigt. Ansprueche in Hoehe der restlichen 25% des DM 40.000 uebersteigenden Betrages werden, wie folgt, befriedigt:

(a) ab 1. Januar 1965, wenn der Anspruch einer natuerlichen Person zusteht, die das 65. Lebensjahr vollendet hat;

(b) ab 1. Januar 1966, wenn der Anspruch einer juristischen Person zusteht, die nach ihrer Satzung oder sonstigen Verfassung und nach ihrer tatsaechlichen Geschaefsfuehrung ausschliesslich und unmittelbar kirchlichen, gemeinnuetzigen oder mildtaetigen Zwecken dient;

(c) ab 1. Januar 1967, wenn der Anspruch anderen als denen in Buchstaben (a) und (b) genannten Personen zusteht.

Der fuer den einzelnen Berechtigten insgesamt festgesetzte Betrag ist, soweit er am 31. Dezember 1967 noch nicht gezahlt ist, ab 1. Januar 1968 zu verzinsen. Die Zinsen betragen 1% fuer jedes angefangene Vierteljahr.

Der Council of Jews from Germany darf diese Regelung als einen betraechtlichen Erfolg seiner Bemuehungen ansehen.

Die von den alliierten Militaerregierungen fuer die einzelnen Zonen Westdeutschlands und fuer Berlin-West erlassenen Rechtsvorschriften zur Rueckerstattung feststellbarer Vermoegensgegenstaende weichen nicht unerheblich voneinander ab. Die Novelle bringt in verschiedenen Fragen eine Angleichung dieser Vorschriften.

Wenn feststellbare Vermoegensgegenstaende vom Deutschen Reich oder einem ihm gleichgestellten Rechtstraeger ausser-

halb West-Deutschlands oder West-Berlins entzogen worden und nach der Entziehung nachweislich nach West-Deutschland oder Gross-Berlin gelangt sind, so sind nach § 5 BRueG rueckerstattungsrechtliche Ansprueche gegeben. Eine nicht unbe-traechtliche Anzahl von Verfolgten hat Ansprueche nicht fristgemaess angemeldet, weil sie glaubten oder gutglaeuig dahin beraten worden waren, dass der Nachweis der Verbringung der entzogenen Vermoegensgegenstaende in die Bundesrepublik nicht gefuehrt werden koennte. Nach Ablauf der Anmeldefrist sind aber Beweisunterlagen da fuer beigebracht worden, dass gewisse Vermoegensgegenstaende auf Grund allgemeiner Massnahmen ganz oder ueberwiegend aus dem Entziehungsgebiet ausserhalb der Bundesrepublik nach West-Deutschland oder Gross-Berlin gelangt sind. Die EntschaeDIGUNG auf Grund solcher verspaeteten Anmeldungen war bis zuletzt umstritten. Die Novelle sieht hierfuer einen Haerte-Fonds vor, der von urspruenglichen 400 Millionen DMark auf "bis zu 800 Millionen DMark" erhoeht worden ist.

Waehrend nach dem Regierungsentwurf der Novelle ein Haerteausgleich nur wegen der Entziehung von Hausrat in den ehemals besetzten Westgebieten oder wegen der Entziehung von Schmuck oder Edelmetallgegenstaenden in den ehemals besetzten oder eingegliederten Gebieten gewaehrt werden sollte, kann jetzt durch Rechtsverordnung der Bundesregierung, die der Zustimmung des Bundesrats bedarf, bestimmt werden, dass ein Haerteausgleich auch wegen der Entziehung von anderen Gegenstaenden gewaehrt werden kann. Solche Rechtsverordnungen koennen nur bis zum 31. Dezember 1965, erlassen werden.

Als Vorauszahlung kann (nach Ablauf einer Jahresfrist nach Inkrafttreten einer Rechtsverordnung ueber die zustaendige Behoerde) bei der Entziehung von Hausrat in den ehemals besetzten Westgebieten ein Haerteausgleich von DM 4.000 und bei der Entziehung von Schmuck und Edelmetallgegenstaenden in den ehemals besetzten und eingegliederten Gebieten ein Haerteausgleich von DM 1.000 gezahlt werden. Die endgueltige Hoehe des im Einzelfalle zu gewaehrenden Haerteausgleichs ist durch eine bis zum 1. Juli 1967, zu erlassende Rechtsverordnung der Bundesregierung festzusetzen, die der Zustimmung des Bundesrats bedarf.

Wenn ein rueckerstattungsrechtlicher Anspruch fristgemaess nach den Vorschriften des Bundesentschaedigungsgesetzes angemeldet worden ist, so gilt diese Anmeldung nach § 30 des (alten) BRueG als fristgemaesse Anmeldung nach dem Bundesrueckerstattungsgesetz. Nach der

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Novelle zum Bundesrueckerstattungsgesetz

(Continued from page 1)

Rechtsprechung der Obersten Rueckerstattungsgerichte ist bei einer solchen (irrtuemlichen) Anmeldung eine Bezeichnung der entzogenen Gegenstaende—im Gegensatz zu den Erfordernissen der Rueckerstattungsgesetze—nicht erforderlich. Mit der Begrueundung, dass diese Rechtsprechung mit der Absicht des Gesetzgebers nicht im Einklang stehe, ist § 30 BRueG durch die Novelle dahin eingeschaenkt worden, dass aus der nach dem Bundesentschaedigungsgesetz vorgenommenen Anmeldung die feststellbaren Vermoegensgegenstaende erkennbar sein muessen, fuer die Ersatz verlangt wird.

Ob diese neue Vorschrift mit dem deutschen Grundgesetz vereinbar ist, erscheint zweifelhaft. Waehrend Rechtsanwalt Hirsch gegen diese Einschraenkung des § 30 BRueG Bedenken geltend gemacht hat, werden diese von Professor Boehm, dem bewaehrten Vertreter einer angemessenen Wiedergutmachung, nicht geteilt. Er haelt es nicht fuer richtig, Verfolgte, die nur die Rubrik "Schaden an Eigentum und Vermoegen" in einem Formular angekreuzt haben, voll zu entschaeidigen und damit besser zu stellen als andere Verfolgte, die "aus sehr wohl erwogenen Gruenden und nach reiflicher Ueberlegung" von einer Antragstellung abgesehen haben und nun auf den Haerteausgleich verwiesen werden.

Ueber der Kritik an einzelnen Vorschriften der Novelle sollte der erzielte Fortschritt gegenueber der fruheren Rechtslage nicht vergessen werden, fuer den sich der Wiedergutmachungsausschuss des Bundestags mit Sachkunde und muhevoller Arbeit eingesetzt und den die Bundesregierung durch eine Kompromissloesung ermoeeglicht hat.

F. GOLDSCHMIDT.

FORDERUNGEN ZUR B.E.G.-NOVELLE

Resolution der Anglo-German Lawyers' Association

Die Anglo-German Lawyers' Association fasste auf ihrer Mitgliederversammlung am 16. Juni eine Resolution, in der sie mit Ruecksicht auf das hohe Alter vieler Anspruchsberechtigter und auf die Tatsache, dass mit einer Verabschiedung der BEG-Novelle nicht vor 1965 zu rechnen ist, eine Regelung fuer geboten erkluert, welche die Vorbereitung und Bearbeitung wenigstens derjenigen Teile der Regierungsvorlage ermoeeglicht, die von beiden gesetzgebenden Koerperschaften gebilligt worden sind. Dies koennte im Wege von Verwaltungsmassnahmen der Laender erfolgen, wie es im Erlass des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen vom 12.2.1964 geschehen ist (s. AJR Information April 1964—Red.), sowie durch Bereitstellung von Mitteln zur Gewaehrung von Vorschuessen, wofuer der Erlass der Bundesregierung fuer Gewaehrung von Vorauszahlungen an Rueckerstattungsrechte ein Beispiel bildet.

Die Resolution wendet sich gleichzeitig gegen Bestimmungen der Regierungsvorlage, die die Rechte der Verfolgten in den noch nicht entschiedenen Faellen verschlechtern oder eine verschlimmernde Auslegung zulassen. Sie fordert, den Grundsatz, dass die Rechtsstellung eines Anspruchsberechtigten durch Bestimmungen des Aenderungsgesetzes gegenueber dem bisherigen Rechtszustand nicht verschlechtert werden soll, gesetzlich zu verankern, analog der Bestimmung des § 228 Abs. 2 BEG mit Bezug auf die vor dem BEG ergangenen Entschaeidungsgesetze der Laender.

NO TAX EXEMPTION FOR CIVIL SERVANTS' PENSIONS

Debate in House of Commons

On June 18, during the committee stage of the Finance Bill 1964, Mr. Gurden moved a new clause according to which annuities payable under the Federal German Compensation Law for Public Service (B.W.G.o.e.D.) should not be regarded as income for any income tax purposes, if the recipient has renounced claims he might otherwise have possessed for tax-free compensation under the Federal Compensation Law (B.E.G.).

In moving the clause, Mr. Gurden referred to the case of one of his constituents, Mr. Kollman, a Jewish refugee from Czechoslovakia who is now living as a teacher in Birmingham. He stated that at the instigation of the German compensation authorities Mr. Kollman had his compensation claim changed from the ordinary Federal Compensation Law to the Compensation Law for Public Service. Had his claim been granted under the first law, the payments would have been tax free, but now they are taxable. This, Mr. Gurden said, was an anomaly.

In his reply on behalf of the Treasury, Mr. Boyd-Carpenter pointed out that the Finance Act 1961 still left taxable those forms of compensation which would have been taxable if the person concerned had been in Germany. The reason was that the kind of compensation which German law exempted from tax—and which Great Britain therefore followed in the Finance Act 1961—was true compensation, whereas the German law did not exempt from tax such matters as the restitution to an individual of the social security benefits or public service pensions which, if they had never been withdrawn by the Nazis but had continued to be payable would have been taxable. There was, Mr. Boyd-Carpenter went on, no question of double taxation: in so far as German tax is paid that will be credited to the taxpayer under the double taxation agreement with the Federal German Republic.

After Mr. Boyd-Carpenter had declared his readiness to discuss Mr. Kollman's case with Mr. Gurden and to consider whether in the circumstances an approach should be made to the German Government, Mr. Gurden withdrew the motion.

The clause was moved again by Mr. Gurden during the report stage of the Finance Bill 1964 on June 30. He was supported by Mr. Houghton, who said that, if the type of payment could not be adjusted by the German Government so as to make it tax free in this country, "we should exempt it ourselves in the interest of justice". Mr. Anthony Fell and Mr. David Weitzmann also spoke in favour of the clause. In his reply, Mr. Green, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, stated that the adoption of the clause might entitle other people who had accepted compensation which was taxable to say that, if they had claimed

in the wrong way off the German Government, then the law should give them tax-free compensation, too. He reiterated Mr. Boyd-Carpenter's offer to discuss the case with Mr. Gurden.

Sir Henry d'Avigdor-Goldsmid expressed doubts as to whether Mr. Kollman had in fact a legal claim at all. "What happened between the German Government and this gentleman is something about which none of us is in a position to be dogmatic. I know this case and will not say anything more about this than that. . . ." In conclusion Sir Henry stated: "I shall not be able to vote against any proposal in this House to do something to help people who have been victimised, but, having said that, I think that the danger in passing this Clause in this form is very real."

Mr. Diamond warned against putting the matter before the German Government. The Germans might well find that it was possible to make payment only in this form. "Any undue pressure might result in circumstances much more damaging to the Hon. Gentleman's constituent than the situation is now." However, he went on, the fact that the clause might entitle others to reclaim their taxes should be no reason for its rejection.

The clause was rejected by 179 votes to 147, a Government majority of 32. Four Conservative M.P.s, Mr. Gurden, Mr. Elden Griffiths, Mr. Stainton and Mr. A. Fell voted against the Government.

HERRENLOSES VERMOEGEN IN DER SCHWEIZ

Die Meldestelle fuer Vermoegen verschwundener Auslaender bei der eidgenoessischen Justizabteilung, Bern, Monbijoustr. 11, teilt mit: "Nachdem die sechsmonatige Frist, innerhalb welcher die Verwahrer von Vermoegenswerten diese anzumelden hatten, abgelaufen ist, befasst sich die Meldestelle fuer Vermoegen verschwundener Auslaender mit der Sichtung, Registrierung und Auswertung der Akten sowie mit der Durchfuehrung der gesetzlichen Massnahmen. Ausserdem sind die in grosser Zahl eingereichten Gesuche der Ansprecher zu ueberpruefen. Alle diese Arbeiten werden uns waehrend langer Zeit beschaeftigen, so dass wir vorlaeufig keine Anfragen um Auskunftserteilung ueber das eventuelle Vorhandensein von Vermoegenswerten beantworten koennen."

Wie wir bereits in unserer Mai-Ausgabe mitteilten, koennen Rechtsnachfolger verschwundener Verfolgter von der obengenannten Meldestelle Anmeldeformulare erhalten.

REPORT ON GERMAN EXTREME RIGHT-WING ACTIVITIES

Commenting on his Ministry's latest annual report about Extreme Right-Wing activities in Germany, the Federal Minister of the Interior, Hermann Hoecherl, states in the Governmental Bulletin that the extremists had not achieved political influence and that the number of neo-Nazi and antisemitic incidents (daubings, insults, desecration of cemeteries) had decreased from 205 cases in 1962 to 177 cases in 1963. On the other hand, there was a growing tendency on the part of certain periodicals and publishers to use allegedly historical investigations of the causes of the two world wars as a cloak for exculpating a régime "whose guilt cannot be doubted by any sensible person". Such publications might serve as a stepping-stone towards a justification of National Socialism in general.

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HOME NEWS

ANGLO-JUDAICA

BIRTHDAY HONOURS

Mr. Rex Arthur Louis Cohen, O.B.E., chairman of the board of management of the Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes, has been awarded the K.B.E. in the Queen's Birthday Honours List. Among the new knights are Mr. Henry Ellis Isidore Phillips, C.M.G., M.B.E., Minister of Finance, Nyasaland, Mr. Neil Stanley Shields, M.C., for political and public services in London and Hampstead and Mr. Arnold Silverstone for political services in Middlesex and Essex.

Mr. Sidney Golt, Under-Secretary for the Board of Trade has been awarded the C.B. The C.B.E. has been awarded to Mr. Bernard Lyons, J.P., for services to the Jewish community in Leeds, Dr. Albert Neuberger (born in Hassfurt, Bavaria), Professor of Chemical Pathology, St. Mary's Hospital, University of London, Mr. Arthur Aaron Walter, senior official receiver, Bankruptcy High Court, Board of Trade.

Mr. Sydney Gampell, financial editor, Reuters and Miss Cornelia Julia Polak, M.B.E., head of Treaty and Nationality Department, Foreign Office, have received the O.B.E. The M.B.E. has been awarded to Mr. James Collins for political and public services in Paddington, Dr. Lottie Sharfstein, of Auburn, New South Wales, Australia, for services to medicine and Mr. Sydney Gordon Solomon, of Mitcham, Adelaide, who is president of the South Australia Branch of Ajex.

NEW DIRECTOR OF WIENER LIBRARY

Mr. Walter Laqueur has been appointed Director of the Wiener Library. He was born in Breslau in 1921 and left Germany for Palestine at the age of 17. He studied at the Hebrew University and, after having done war service, worked as a journalist with the *Palestine Post* and *Ha'Aretz*. Subsequently, he became a visiting professor at the University of Chicago and a research fellow at Harvard. He came to England about 15 years ago and has been editor of *Survey*, a periodical devoted to Soviet affairs, since 1955. His publications include a "History of the German Youth Movement" and "Communism and Nationalism in the Middle East". Mr. C. C. Aronsfeld will be Assistant Director of the Library.

PROSELYTES

In a report to delegates at the Bournemouth conference of the Reform Movement it was stated that 65 of the 110 applicants who applied to the Court of Reform Synagogues to become Jews were Church of England and 20 were Roman Catholics. Six of the applicants were Methodists, two belonged to the Church of Scotland, one to the Welsh Chapel, one to the Salvation Army, one was a Lutheran and another a Christian Scientist.

Nearly half the applicants were partners in mixed marriages, having been married to a Jewish partner, some for a considerable time. Forty-nine were engaged to be married to a Jewish partner, ten were single and had no intentions of marrying at the time of acceptance and one was a widow of a Jewish husband.

Over half the applicants were under 30, 26 were between 30 and 40, twelve were over 40 and 63 were under the age of 16. There were 90 female and 20 male applicants, the latter by far exceeding the average of the past ten years.

MOSLEY MAGAZINE

"National European", a magazine published by Mosley's Union Movement, has now appeared. The first edition carried no references to Jews. The movement's weekly newspaper, *Action*, has ceased publication, but it is understood that the Union hopes to resume its publication as a bi-monthly and that it will be a topical newspaper "containing the juicy stuff that people want to read".

ARCHBISHOP JOINS COUNCIL

Dr. John Heenan, the Archbishop of Westminster, has accepted an invitation from the Council of Christians and Jews to become one of its presidents. The other presidents are the Chief Rabbi, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and the Moderator of the Free Church Federal Council. The invitation was prompted by the address delivered by Dr. Heenan in March when he intimated his sincere desire to become involved in the work of the Council.

The Catholic Church left the Council in 1954 on orders from the Vatican. Lay leaders returned some time ago.

CHRISTIAN-JEWISH DIALOGUE URGED

Five local branches of the Council of Christians and Jews—Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Willesden and Finchley—combined for the opening of the second annual Brotherhood Week held recently in North-West London. The meeting took place at the Christ Church Hall, Finchley, with the Rev. Paul Oestreicher, of the B.B.C.'s religious sound broadcasting department, as the main speaker. Addressing the gathering on "Judeo-Christian Identity", Mr. Oestreicher said that Jewish suffering throughout the ages had not been fruitless; it was, in a sense, creative. It had also stimulated the Christian Churches, especially their thinking elements, to revise their attitude towards Jewry.

Calling for a genuine dialogue between Christianity and Judaism, the speaker said that with the creation of Israel it had become easier for Jews and Christians to meet each other as communities.—(J.C.)

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

A research studentship in the sociology of the Jews in Britain has been established for a limited period, with funds provided by the "Jewish Journal of Sociology". The studentship will be open to all men and women graduates of any university. The holder will be required to register at the London School of Economics and Political Science as a full-time student and to undertake research in the sociology of the Jews in Britain. It will be of a value of £600 a year, plus fees and approved travelling expenses, and will be tenable for one year in the first instance.

CENTRAL JEWISH LECTURE COMMITTEE

Surveying its activities in 1963, the Central Jewish Lecture Committee of the Board of Deputies reports that, during the past year, 665 lectures were given to adult and youth groups and to schools; of these, 266 were concerned with inter-group relations, 272 with Judaism and Jewish History and 127 with Israel. The Committee's Secretary and Education Officer, Mr. M. Domnitz, continued to contribute articles to a number of journals. He was also a participant and rapporteur at the recent international conference on the promotion of better inter-group understanding which took place at the Unesco Institute for Education (Hamburg) and which was attended by professors of psychology and sociology as well as by educationists and representatives of school broadcast services.

GLASGOW CENTRE FOR HANDICAPPED

A day centre and occupational centre for mentally handicapped Jewish children, the first of its kind to be established in Scotland, was consecrated by the Rev. Dr. I. K. Cosgrove. The new building will at first function as a day centre and an occupational centre. Later it is hoped to establish a residential section where children may be accommodated for short periods.

Board's Presidency

Sir Barnett Janner, M.P., may be a candidate for the presidency of the Board of Deputies, which he held for nine years until defeated in June by the late Alderman Moss. He is not likely to make a final decision before October when the elections will take place.

Another name suggested as a possible candidate for the presidency is Mr. Solomon Teff (acting president since Alderman Moss died).

Premises for New Congregation

Rabbi Dr. Louis Jacobs's congregation, the New London Synagogue, has acquired the premises of the St. John's Wood Synagogue, in Abbey Road, N.W.8, which, for most of this century has been traditionally attended by the Chief Rabbi. The new premises of the St. John's Wood Synagogue, in Grove End Road, are to be completed soon.

Leo Baeck College

The foundation-stone of the £100,000 extension to the West London Reform Synagogue has been laid. The new building will house the Leo Baeck College as well as the synagogue's religion classes and a youth centre. It has been sponsored jointly by the Reform movement and by the Union of Liberal and Progressive Synagogues.

It is hoped that the main building will be completed in the autumn, in time for the new term of the religion classes and the Leo Baeck College, which now has 15 students in the rabbinical class and six more taking the teachers' training course.

Higher Living Standards

A changing pattern in illness among Jewish children is attributed to higher living standards. The annual report of the Delamere Jewish Fresh Air Home and School, Cheshire, states that instead of the former anaemic and under-nourished children, the home now treats in the main bronchitic and asthmatic cases, in addition to "anxious and highly strung children".

Farewell to Dr. Roth

Dr. Cecil Roth, who is leaving Oxford in September to take up a post at Bar-Ilan University, was presented with a book on Chagall by members of the University Society, whose senior treasurer he has been for 25 years. The Haftara was recited by Dr. Roth at a special Sabbath service and a *misheberach* commemorating Dr. Roth's departure and recalling his work for Jewish students at Oxford was recited by Rabbi Edward Gershfield, an American rabbi studying at Oxford, who composed the prayer. Dr. Roth, who was reader in Jewish Studies at Oxford, will be greatly missed by the Jewish students, for whom he acted as adviser and chaplain whenever required.

Drop in Pupils

There has been a drop of one thousand during the past year in the number of children on the roll of the London Board of Jewish Religious Education. Announcing this at the annual prizegiving held at the Adolph Tuck Hall, London, the Board's chairman, Mr. S. S. Levin, described the drop as "serious" and one which would have to receive expert examination. "We dare not remain inactive," he warned. Mr. Levin thought that this showed that Jews were being dispersed further into Gentile surroundings and that in some cases this was being followed by assimilation.

Twenty Years' Chaplaincy

This month it will be 20 years that Rabbi O. Lehmann, M.A., Ph.D., has been Chaplain to the United Oxford Hospitals. Rabbi Lehmann, who was recently appointed a Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society, is an interested member of the AJR and has also repeatedly contributed to *AJR Information*.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

UNITED STATES

"Wasteful Duplication"

A leading Reform rabbi has attacked what he called the "wasteful duplication of effort by countless American Jewish organisations stumbling over each other in their activities". In Atlantic City Rabbi Leon Feuer told the annual meeting of the Central Conference of American Rabbis (Reform), of which he is president, that American Jews faced the risk of assimilation within the space of a few generations unless the community changed the emphasis of its efforts from organisational competition and fund-raising to a programme which encouraged the promotion of the Jewish values of learning, worship, culture and family life.

Rabbi Feuer also attacked the vast expenditure on building and operating community centres while religious, educational and cultural institutions went begging.

Johnson Nominates Jew

Mr. Solis Horwitz has had his nomination as Assistant Secretary of Defence confirmed by the United States Senate. A native of Pittsburgh and a lawyer, Mr. Horwitz formerly worked with the American President when Mr. Johnson was Democratic majority leader of the Senate and the chairman of the Senate's defence sub-committee.

Aid to Negroes

The American Jewish Congress has joined forces with the Urban League, a Negro civil rights group, to form an organisation whose purpose it is to aid Negroes to establish or improve their own businesses.

"Distortion of Christianity"

A resolution of the General Board of the National Council of Churches, representing 40 million Protestants of 31 denominations in the United States, has stated that the concept of collective Jewish responsibility for the crucifixion of Jesus was a distortion of the message of Christianity, which said that all humanity was responsible.

Freedom Marchers

Twenty Reform rabbis, who had been attending a meeting of the Central Conference of American Rabbis in Atlantic City, volunteered to join in a protest march against segregation in St. Augustine, Florida, after a request from the Negro leader, Dr. Martin Luther King.—(J.C.)

NAZIS IN PARAGUAY

According to reports reaching Bonn Martin Bormann, Hitler's former deputy, is living in Asuncion, Paraguay, near Josef Mengele, the Auschwitz doctor accused of killing thousands of Jews.

Informants state that Dr. Mengele, Bormann and other wanted Nazis can move freely in Paraguay. They are reported to have found sympathisers among thousands of Germans, many from Sudetenland and White Russia, in colonies along the Alto Parana river.—(J.C.)

SOVIET RUSSIA

"Scapegoats of Moral Malaise"

An article in the current issue of the journal of the International Commission of Jurists claimed in Geneva that Russian Jews were being made "scapegoats" to hide the "moral malaise and corruption" now sweeping the Soviet Union. Under the severe new laws against economic crime a calculated antisemitic campaign was being launched, the article said. Jews were pictured as "the money-grubbing Jew of antisemitic fancy, linked with the picture of the arch-villains of capitalistic cupidity".

"Judaism Unmasked"

A letter received by the French Movement Against Racism and Antisemitism, signed by Mr. I. Khmel, scientific secretary to the social sciences section of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, has stated that the persons responsible for ordering publication of "Judaism Unmasked", the antisemitic book issued last year under the imprint of the Academy, have been "severely punished".

Khrushchev in Sweden

During his visit to Sweden the Soviet Prime Minister was urged by the Central Council of Jewish Communities to halt discriminatory measures against Russian Jews. Such a move, said the Jewish leadership, "would considerably strengthen confidence in the Soviet Union and its people, and in the important political aims of your country in working for peace and understanding in the world".

Mr. Tage Erlander, the Swedish Prime Minister, said at the end of Mr. Khrushchev's visit that he was "very disappointed" that the Soviet Government had not been able to do more to clear up the mystery of Raoul Wallenberg. Mr. Erlander said that Sweden would never cease its efforts to find out what had happened to Wallenberg. There have been recent reports that he is alive and in a Russian hospital. [Raoul Wallenberg was a Swedish diplomat who saved the lives of thousands of Hungarian Jews during the war by giving them Swedish papers. He was arrested by the Red Army in 1945 in Budapest, but has never been heard of since.] The Soviet authorities, who consistently denied after the war that they knew anything about him, finally stated in 1947 that he had died in a Russian hospital.

Death of Samuel Marshak

The poet, Samuel Marshak, has died in Moscow at the age of 76. Always a warm and loyal friend of the British people, Marshak brought the poetry of Burns and the sonnets of Shakespeare into Soviet households through his brilliant translations. He was to have attended a Shakespearean conference in England this month and his last appearance in public was at the Shakespeare quatercentenary celebrations in April, when he recited two sonnets at a meeting in the Bolshoi Theatre. His autobiography, "A Life's Beginning", wherein he recalls his Jewish ancestry, has just been published in London.—(J.C.)

BELGIAN JEWS APPEAL TO U.S.S.R.

A resolution requesting the Soviet Government to grant to Jews in the Soviet Union the same religious and cultural rights enjoyed by other religious minorities in the country was adopted by Belgian Jews. Delegates from more than fifty Jewish organisations and communities in Belgium met in Brussels to discuss the position of Soviet Jewry.

HUNGARIANS RELAX BAN

For the first time in many years the Hungarian authorities have permitted the Hungarian Jewish community to pay tribute to the memory of Theodor Herzl. At a ceremony arranged by the Board of Deputies of Hungarian Jews marking the 60th anniversary of the death of Herzl, the Foreign Ministry was represented.—(J.C.)

MARTYRS' MEMORIALS

Folks-Sztyme, the Warsaw Yiddish paper, has announced that the foundation-stone of the monument at Auschwitz commemorating the millions of Jews and others murdered there will be laid next January. The monument will be completed and unveiled by January, 1966. The Soviet Ambassador in Warsaw has handed over a cheque for about £66,000 to the Polish Ministry of Culture as the Soviet Government's contribution towards building the monument.

Memorials at some 700 other sites of mass execution and at mass graves all over Poland are also to be built. Old Jewish cemeteries in southern Poland are to be preserved and protected, by order of municipal authorities in various areas.—(J.C.)

ARGENTINA

No Intolerance

The Argentinian Minister of Defence told a World Jewish Congress delegation which called on him in New York that the Government will not permit any form of racial or religious intolerance. Dr. Nahum Goldmann, president of the W.J.C., who led the delegation, expressed the group's appreciation of the action taken so far by the Argentine Government to curb antisemitic organisations.

Antisemitic Utterances

According to a New York Times report from Buenos Aires, Senor Juan Carlos Cornejo Linares, a Peronista Congressman, requested the Argentine Congress to appoint a commission to determine whether "military and ideological instructors" had been sent to the country by the "international Zionist movement" and whether any members of the Government have Zionist connections.—(J.C.)

JESUITS AGAINST ANTI-JEWISH BIAS

According to a three-year study by St. Louis University (a Jesuit institution) in the U.S.A., Roman Catholic religious text books still contain negative and distorted statements on the Jews. This was stated by the Rev. Paul C. Reinert, the university president, and Mr. Morris B. Abram, the president of the American Jewish Committee, at the committee's annual meeting.

The negative references to the Jews in the books tended to connect them with three themes: the rejection of Christianity, the Crucifixion and the Pharisees. However, there were also many positive references. These mainly concerned the Old Testament as a heritage of the Church.

The study made recommendations to avoid distortion about Jews in future textbooks.—(J.C.)

HEROIC DANISH PASTOR

Pastor Poul Borchsenius, hero of the miraculous rescue of the Danish Jewish community from the Nazis in 1943, paid a short visit to this country recently. He attended morning service at the New London Synagogue.

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NEWS FROM GERMANY

PROSECUTION OF NAZI CRIMINALS

Interview with Head of Central Investigation Office

The Federal Governmental Bulletin of May 5 publishes an interview with Oberstaatsanwalt Schuele, Head of the Central Office for the Investigation of Nazi Crimes. This Office, Oberstaatsanwalt Schuele states, has taken a decisive part in the investigations which led to the current trials of Nazi criminals. So far the efforts of the Office have resulted in 540 trials, but the number of criminals brought to justice was higher because quite a few trials, e.g., the Auschwitz trial in Frankfurt, dealt with several defendants.

There had been various causes, Herr Schuele explained, why the proceedings against many culprits had been opened so many years after the crimes had been committed. The right of dealing with war criminals had been conferred on the Federal Republic only in 1956; furthermore, after the conclusion of the Nuremberg trials and other trials before Allied Military Courts, the Allies had not passed on to the German authorities the documentary material on which further trials could be based. These documents were now dispersed all over the world. Documents held by Eastern States had been made accessible only to a very limited extent and, on the whole, the co-operation of the East, had not been as far-reaching as it was sometimes claimed. On the other hand, the Federal Archives in Bonn had received microfilms of documents kept by the U.S. Archives in Alexandria (Virginia).

Referring to the expiration of the time-limit in 1965, Herr Schuele expressed the view that a special law lifting this time-limit was not compatible with general legal principles. It should, however, be kept in mind that a very substantial number of crimes had been discovered and that, in accordance with German Criminal Law, in these cases the expiration of the time limit was interrupted by formal actions taken by the Law Courts.

BUNDESWEHR "JOKES"

The gist of an article in *Druck und Papier*, the official organ of the Union of Printing Workers, quoting the experiences of 18 young trade unionists who have served in the Bundeswehr in recent years, is that Germany's new army is not very different from the previous one so far as the prevalence of antisemitic "jokes" is concerned.

According to these informants, officers and other personnel in charge of training frequently "spice" their orders with antisemitic "jokes" and remarks such as "You synagogue desecrator!"; "Shut up, we are not in a Jewish school here!"; "You are wearing your cap like a Jew-boy!"; "Come on, hand me a couple of Jews—the fire is going out!" The journal's young informants said they had been afraid to report these incidents lest they be subjected to excessive drill and other discriminatory treatment.

S.S. RALLY

Protests by trade unionists against the holding of a S.S. rally at Muenstereifel were rejected by the State Government of North Rhine-Westphalia. The State Minister of the Interior said that, according to his information, the meeting was not an international S.S. rally as had been alleged. It was an assembly of former Flemish members of the S.S. who had been coming for the past ten years to pay homage to their dead comrades.

The Duesseldorf West German Trade Union Federation, Social Democratic Party in the State parliament and the organisation of victims of Nazism in West Germany, V.V.N., had protested against the holding of the rally.

MURDER TRIALS

Auschwitz

The official East German news agency has stated that the Communist authorities in East Germany are ready to allow the members of the Auschwitz court sitting in Frankfurt, and the 22 defendants, to pass through the country to enable them to visit the site of the former concentration camp in Poland.

At a war crimes trial in Frankfurt, ex-S.S. Lieut.-Colonel Hermann Krume and ex-S.S. Captain Otto Hunsche, deny charges of helping Eichmann to send 430,000 Hungarian Jews to Auschwitz in 1944.

Dr. S. J. Roth (London), the executive director of the European Division of the World Jewish Congress, told the court that he smuggled about 1,000 Jews out of Hungary to safety in Rumania. A witness who was a doctor at the Auschwitz quarantine station said that eighty per cent of the Jews arriving at Auschwitz in the transports from Hungary were sent to the gas chambers immediately.

Atrocities in Lithuania

Dr. Werner Scheu, a former Nazi official, was sentenced to ten years' hard labour at Aurich on charges of complicity in the murder of more than 200 Jews in the Lithuanian border area in 1941. Karl Struve was sentenced to nine years' hard labour on the same charges. Three other former Nazi officials were acquitted.

The president of the court said that Scheu and Struve had received milder sentences than had been expected because the evidence produced by the prosecution had not sufficed to clarify all the charges.—(J.C.)

Sobibor Death Camp

A war crimes court at Hanover was told that the "funeral pyres" of murdered Jews at the Nazi death camp at Sobibor, in Poland, could be seen up to 12 miles away. Richard Nitschke, a former senior police official, and four less senior former Nazis who served in the Sobibor region, are appearing on charges of murder and complicity in murder.

Nazis Go Free

Dr. Robert Kempner, an American prosecutor at the Nuremberg war crimes trial, told a meeting in Vienna that more than 30,000 Nazi murderers were still free. Although evidence against many thousands was available, only 15 per cent of the total who could be prosecuted had been taken to court, he said.

ANNE FRANK'S CAPTOR

Karl Silberbauer, a former Gestapo officer, has been acquitted by a Vienna disciplinary commission of charges that he failed to disclose his role in the arrest of Anne Frank and her family in Amsterdam in 1944 when reinstated in the Vienna police force in 1954.

The court found that Silberbauer, who was suspended from duty as a police inspector pending inquiries, had reported to the Austrian authorities immediately after the war that he had served with the Gestapo. A Vienna court earlier ruled that there was insufficient evidence to charge Silberbauer with war crimes.—(J.C.)

FRANKFURT REMEMBERS ANNE FRANK

For the first time the father of Anne Frank, Otto Frank, attended the ceremony annually held in Frankfurt, where Anne was born, on the anniversary of her birth. Addresses were delivered by Professor Dr. Franz Boehm (Frankfurt) and the writer, H. G. Sellenthin. Otto Frank thanked the speakers and expressed the hope that the Amsterdam Youth Centre of the Anne Frank Endowment would help to promote understanding between young people of different backgrounds.

JEWISH ATHLETE HONOURED

The first recipient of the "Deutsche Sportabzeichen", Walter Auerbach, was the guest of honour at the recent Jubilee Meeting in Wiesbaden of the Deutsche Sportbund. His diploma, awarded in 1913, bears the Serial Number One. Auerbach was, however, not only the first but, at that time, also the youngest recipient of the award. He comes from a Jewish family in Berlin, emigrated to Holland in 1936 and has been living there since. He was a friend of the initiator of the Sportabzeichen, the late Professor Carl Diem.

AWARDS FOR COMMUNAL LEADERS

In recognition of their public services and their work for the Jewish community in Germany, Rabbi Dr. I. E. Lichtigfeld (Frankfurt/M) and Professor Dr. Herbert Lewin (Offenbach) have been awarded the Great Federal Cross of Merit with Star.

Jews in Eastern Germany

The latest bulletin of the Jewish communities in East Berlin and Eastern Germany, published in July, carries a report about the functions on the occasion of the recent centenary of the death of Giacomo Meyerbeer. The ceremony at the State Opera House was followed by a visit to the composer's grave at the Jewish cemetery Schoenhauser Allee, where Rabbi Dr. h.c. Riesenburger gave an address and recited Kaddish; the Director of the State Opera House, Professor Dr. Pischner, was among the guests of honour. The issue also announces the forthcoming celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Rykestrasse Synagogue (now "Friedenstempel").

A photo from Dresden published in the bulletin depicts the interment at the Dresden cemetery of the ashes of the late Dr. Leopold Prinz, who passed away in New York. The Dresden community also reports that on a house at Weisser Hirsch which was formerly used by the Jewish Boarding-House Neumann the inscription "kosher" in Hebrew letters is still visible and that the community will see to it that it is repainted. Former Jewish residents of Leipzig were welcomed by the local Jewish community on the occasion of their visit to the Leipzig Fur Auction. The Mecklenburg community contributes an article in honour of the actor Hans Hofer (Rostock), who recently celebrated the 40th anniversary of his career. Hofer, who was born in Prague in 1907, was imprisoned in Theresienstadt and Auschwitz. Seder evenings were held in Magdeburg, Erfurt and several other communities.

H. W. Freyhan

EVALUATION OF KURT WEILL

A good deal of nostalgia has attached itself to the reminiscences of German cultural life in the 1920s, and this feeling persists not only with refugees from Central Europe but apparently also with many people in present-day Germany.

One of the landmarks of that "golden" period, indeed one of its greatest stage successes, was the "Dreigroschenoper," whose Berlin premiere in 1928 was followed by several thousand performances in the capital and elsewhere in the country. Both Brecht and Weill must be given their due for the work's enormous appeal; of the composer, it can be safely said that none of his contemporaries of the "straight" faculty, i.e., outside the sphere of light music, could claim a comparable "hit" with so large a public.

All this was, of course, cut off in 1933, but there has been a comeback after the war, and this has extended to England, which is not only in the throes of a remarkable Brecht cult but has also given a hearing to several of Weill's works. The opening ballad of the "Threepenny Opera"—the "Mac the Knife" song—has even acquired the enviable status of a "pop song." This may be due to a fundamental misconception of its essence, and in the opinion of the author of the first monograph on Weill,* the same applies to the success of the whole work.

It is certainly a fact that the opera has appealed to millions of people who do not subscribe to its philosophy. But I see no need for those whose views do not conform to Brecht's to harbour a sense of guilt on that account. It seems quite legitimate to surrender to the work's artistic impact without, as it were, enrolling in the ranks of those who identify themselves with Brecht's political convictions. A mere "L'art pour l'art" approach must be ruled out, but it is possible to be genuinely "stirred"—and even disturbed—by this work without having to accept all the conclusions, even if such an approach would be rejected by the work's creators.

Brecht's fame does not rest on this one work, and neither does Weill's. Weill may not have been one of the giants of 20th-century music, but he certainly has more to his credit than the "Dreigroschenoper," and Kotschenreuther's book, published twelve years after Weill's death, fills a gap and fills it well, for it is a critical and intelligent study which takes in the general background and includes informed comment on the literary movements with which Weill's work is so closely associated.

Kurt Weill was born in Dessau in 1900; he came from a family that could claim residence in Germany as far back as the 14th century. His parents were from Baden; his father was an Orthodox cantor at the Dessau synagogue who also did some composing. At the age of 18, Kurt went to Berlin to study composition with Humperdinck and conducting with Krasselt of the Deutsches Opernhaus. A year later he returned to Dessau as coach at the Opera under Knappertsbusch, but already in the following year he resumed his studies in Berlin, this time under the decisive guidance of Busoni. An early string quartet was performed by the Hindemith-Amar Quartet. During this period Weill joined the "Novembergruppe" of left-wing expressionist artists.

Collaboration with Georg Kaiser, the libret-

* Hellmut Kotschenreuther: Kurt Weill. Max Hesse Verlag, Berlin.

tist of his first dramatic works, led to a close friendship, and it was in Kaiser's home that Weill met Lotte Lenya, whom he married in 1926 and who was to become—and continues to be—one of his most outstanding interpreters on the stage. In 1945 Weill tried to bring Kaiser to the U.S.A. for further collaboration, but Kaiser died in Ascona before these plans could materialise.

Weill was still in his twenties when his early stage works had their premières under leading conductors such as Busch, Kleiber and Brecher. In 1927 came the first meeting with Brecht, and the following year saw the premiere of the "Dreigroschenoper" in Aufrecht's production at the Schiffbauerdamm Theatre in Berlin. Already the rehearsals attracted men like Karlheinz Martin, Kortner, Piscator and Karl Kraus (who even contributed a few lines to the libretto, with Brecht's approval). Alterations were made till the last moment, and even the "Mac the Knife" song was a late addition and had to be composed in a hurry.

Creator of the "Song"

Kotschenreuther's comment on Weill's most famous song is worth quoting: "Mit den 16 Takten der Melodie hat der Komponist zugleich einen neuen Gestalttypus geschaffen: den Song, in dem Elemente der alten Moritat, des Dienstmaedchenliedes, des Volksliedes und des Baenkelsangs mit zeittypischen harmonischen und rhythmischen Zutaten zusammen-geschmolzen und auf diese Weise aktualisiert und fuer die gesellschaftskritische Polemik tauglich gemacht sind. . . . Loesungen von einer so genialen Schluessigkeit sind Weill vorher kaum und spaeter nicht allzu oft gelungen." In several numbers "besorgt der Komponist die Gesellschaftskritik auf indirektem Wege", which has caused the public to overlook the "latente Aggressionskraft". But: "im Song der Seeraeuber-Jenny, im 'Kanonen-Song' und im 2. Dreigroschenfinale wirft die Musik die Maske ab." Comments of this kind testify to the author's intuitive mastery of his subject, as does his analysis of the method by which the music reproduces Brecht's "Verfremdungseffekte".

It is significant that the "Dreigroschenoper" was rejected not only by the Nazis but also in the Communist Press, and that Communist criticism continued after the 1960 performance in East Berlin when it was claimed that the work showed Brecht "erst auf dem Weg zu seinen spaeteren marxistischen Positionen".

The collaboration between Brecht and Weill produced two more major works before 1933: the opera "Aufstieg und Fall der Stadt Mahagonny" (recently given at Sadler's Wells) and the school opera "Der Jasager", which initiated a type of work to which Hindemith ("Wir bauen eine Stadt") and other German composers soon contributed and which ultimately led to Britten's "Let's Make an Opera" (1949), the greatest success of its kind since Weill, "von aehnlicher Einfallskraft, obschon ganz anderen Geistes".

During the "Mahagonny" rehearsals a quarrel arose between Brecht and Weill: it was the old dispute about the claims of playwright and composer that Strauss was to dramatise in his last opera, "Capriccio". They did not become reconciled until they met as refugees in Paris a few years later. As a result of their temporary breach, Casper Neher became the librettist of Weill's next opera, "Die Buergschaft". While H. J. Moser praises the progress which led the composer from his earlier works "zu den romantischen Schoenheiten der 'Buergschaft'", Kotschenreuther sees here what he calls "Rueckfall in den von Brecht verpoenten 'lukullischen Stil'". . . .

The next Weill premiere—of the incidental music for Georg Kaiser's "Silbersee"—was to be the last in Germany: the date was February 19th, 1933, and the comments of the "Voelkischer Beobachter" left all the participants in no doubt of what to expect. Weill and his wife, Kaiser, and also Brecht, Neher, Aufrecht and Ebert left the country. Weill, whose successes saved him from financial hardship abroad, went first to Paris, where he and Brecht collaborated for the last time in the ballet "Die sieben Todsunden". The Paris premiere made a great impression, but during the Copenhagen performance, in 1936, the Danish king, conscious of the work's aggressive Marxism, left his box in disgust ("Dafuer ist das kgl. Ballett nicht da!").

A call from Max Reinhardt terminated Weill's stay in Paris and London: in 1935 he left Europe for New York, where he was to conduct his music for Werfel's "The Eternal Road" in Reinhardt's production.

In America, Weill, like all his colleagues, had to come to terms with a different public and a different set-up of cultural life. His adaptability enabled him to succeed where others failed and to conquer the Broadway public, often contrary to the fears of his financial backers. In his "Johnny Johnson" (1936) he made considerable concessions to transatlantic tastes: "er wurde, mit einer schuechtern verschlagenen Unschuld, die entwauffnete, zum Broadwaykomponisten" (Th. Adorno). But the pioneering urge had not left him, and his later attempts to create genuine American operas proved acceptable to public and critics. His last work, the musical tragedy "Lost in the Stars" (1949), is a dramatic version of Paton's novel, "Cry, the Beloved Country", and here, dealing with conditions in South Africa, Weill recaptures the aggressive ethos which had distinguished his European works.

The fertile composer had begun the music for Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn" and intended to set to music Herman Wouk's "Moby Dick" when death put an end to these plans in April, 1950. Weill had only just celebrated his 50th birthday.

In much of contemporary music the traditions of the last few centuries are discarded with such radicalism that the gap between composer and public has widened to an alarming extent. A few leading composers of our time have been able to break new ground without ceasing to communicate something to the wider musical public. Of these, Kurt Weill is an outstanding example. It is true that he mitigated his early atonalism and that the outward link with jazz and other types of light music in his works greatly added to their accessibility. One would do him an injustice, though, if one regarded this trend as a quest for popularity. In his finest works he meant to appeal for the sake of the message that he wished to convey. Ultimately, he served the cause of humanity, and he served it with integrity and with genius.

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Friedrich Walter

ROMAN EINER DEUTSCH-JUEDISCHEN FAMILIE

Gabriele Tergits "Effingers"

Gabriele Tergits Roman "Effingers" ist in einer neuen Ausgabe erschienen.* Als ich das gross angelegte Buch bei seinem ersten Erscheinen vor einer Reihe von Jahren zum erstenmal las, konnte ich es nicht wieder aus der Hand legen, so gepackt war ich von der Behandlung seines Gegenstandes, den man nun, dank der verdienten Anerkennung und Verbreitung, die das Buch inzwischen gefunden hat, als bekannt voraussetzen darf: Gabriele Tergit erzählt in ihrem Roman die Geschichte zweier deutsch-jüdischer, durch Heirat miteinander verwandter Familien, der süddeutsch-mittelständischen Effingers und der grossbürgerlichen Berliner Oppner-Goldschmidts; sie umspannt mehr als ein halbes Jahrhundert, den Zeitraum von 1878 bis 1942; innerhalb dieses erzählt sie die Geschehnisse mehrerer Generationen; in ihrem Leben und Leiden, Tun und Lassen spiegelt sich das Schicksal ihrer Zeit und ihres Landes wider.

Bei der Lektüre der jetzt vorliegenden, von der Autorin bearbeiteten Fassung kann man sich bewundernde und dankbare Rechenschaft über das hohe Mass der künstlerischen Leistung geben, von dem dieser Roman geprägt ist. Hier tritt uns der Roman noch einmal als die grosse Kunstform entgegen, zu der er sich in den erzählenden wie gedanklichen Traditionen einer heute so gut wie erloschenen literarischen und geistigen Kultur ausgebildet hat. Damit entspricht er auf der schönsten und sinnvollsten seinem Stoff, der uns ja gleichfalls eine auf immer versunkene Welt, die des deutsch-jüdischen Bürgertums und seiner Umwelt, in der es sich entfaltet und mit der es verging, noch einmal vergegenwärtigt.

Gabriele Tergit hat ihren Roman bedacht, besonnen und liebevoll gegliedert und leitmotivisch durchkomponiert; man könnte ihn einer Symphonie vergleichen, deren Themen, bald gedämpft und schwermütig anklingend, bald harsch und grimmig ertönend jeweils mit den inneren wie äusseren Vorgängen der Figuren- und ereignisreichen Erzählung genau übereinstimmen, oder auch einem Mosaik, dessen einzelne Steinchen, scharf gemeisselt, klug und aufmerksam, ja oft unerbittlich richtig eingesetzt, sich zum lebens- und einheitsvoll getönten Bild einer Epoche und ihrer Menschenwelt zusammenfügen.

Lassen Sie mich diese Kunst der Darstellung, wie sie mir aus Gabriele Tergits Roman entgegentrat, an einem Beispiel illustrieren, einem von vielen. Mathias Effinger, der "Stammvater" der Effingers, ist ein alteingesessener Uhrmacher in einer kleinen süddeutschen Residenzstadt: "Die Uhren" (in seiner Werkstatt) "schlugen hell, die Turmuhr" (von der St. Jacobi-Kirche) "schlug tief und dumpf dazwischen. Nie schlugen die Uhren gemeinsam. Es war nicht zu erreichen."

Damit ist, schon auf den ersten Seiten des Romans, sein Hauptthema gegenständlich und sinnbildlich, eindringlich und behutsam zugleich angeschlagen: das, was wir heute die einstige "Symbiose" von Juden und Deutschen nennen, und wie dabei doch niemals, auch schon damals in den glücklichsten Jahren nicht ein reiner, voller Einklang entstand. Musste er in etwas enden, für dessen Grauen das Wort "Missklang" wie jedes andere, stärkere Wort noch immer viel zu schwach ist und deshalb beinahe frevelhaft klingt? Wer wüsste eine Antwort auf diese beklemmende Frage?

* Gabriele Tergit: *Effingers*. Lichtenberg Verlag, München. DM 9.80.

Aber indem sich Gabriele Tergit noch einmal über das zersprungene Räderwerk beugt, seine komplizierten Teile und Teilchen mit Künstlerhand und Menschenherz wieder zusammenfügt, lässt sie uns noch einmal erblicken, wie es ineinandergreifen und trotz aller Sprünge und Risse, Reibungen und Ueberdrehungen, ja vielleicht gerade ihretwegen arbeiten konnte.

Zu diesem Einblick verhilft uns nicht nur Gabriele Tergits Künstlerauge, sondern vor allem auch ihr künstlerisches Gehör. Sie besitzt die dem Erzähler unerlässliche, ihm aber keineswegs in den Schoss fallende Gabe, "den Leuten aufs Maul zu schauen", wie es im Lutherdeutsch heisst. Es befähigt sie, uns den Wechsel des Gefühls- und Gedankenklimas, in dem sich ihre Personen bewegen, entwickeln und verändern, allein schon durch den allmählichen Wechsel im Tonfall ihrer Sprache und Gespräche, Sätze und Redewendungen zu veranschaulichen und zu verlebendigen.

Kuenstlerische Gestaltungskraft

Gabriele Tergit hat ihren Roman ausserhalb des deutschen Sprachbereichs, in der Emigration geschrieben, und ich habe mich beim Lesen oft staunend gefragt, wie es ihr möglich war, sich der unterschiedlichen Sprechweise dreier Generationen von Juden und Deutschen aus den verschiedensten Schichten und Gegenden so fein und hellhörig bis in die idiomatischsten Abschattierungen hinein zu erinnern. Die Erklärung liegt wohl darin, dass die Erinnerung, das Gedächtnis eine der Quellen künstlerischer Vorstellungskraft und Hervorbringung sind. Als man Mozart einmal fragte, wie er komponiere, antwortete er, dass er sich dabei erinnere. Dem Erinnerungsvermögen von Gabriele Tergit kam zudem noch der leidenschaftlich empfundene, aber auch kritisch, ja oft ironisch kontrollierte Schmerzens- und Unglücksgehalt der Erlebnisse zu Hilfe, die sie sich und uns, ihrer Mit- und Nachwelt ins Gedächtnis zurückrufen wollte.

Der Roman beginnt mit einem Brief des jungen Paul Effinger aus dem Jahre 1878, in dem der Siebzehnjährige seinen Eltern über seine Zukunftspläne schreibt. Er endet mit einem Brief aus dem Jahr 1942, in dem der Einundachtzigjährige von seinen emigrierten Kindern und Kindeskindern Abschied nimmt, bevor er mit Frau, Schwester und Schwägerin nach Auschwitz deportiert wird. Er ist der eigentliche "Held" des Romans und seine lebenswerteste Gestalt, redlich, schlicht und zartfühlend, lebensfromm und skeptisch, mutig und bedenklich. Zu Anfang seiner Laufbahn fährt er einmal zu seinem älteren Bruder Ben, der sich früh- und rechtzeitig in London niedergelassen hat, um sich mit ihm zu beraten, ob er sich nicht doch lieber in seinem süddeutschen Heimatstädtchen als in Berlin selbstständig machen solle. "Du willst die deutsche Romantik", sagt ihm der Bruder, der ihm die Uebersiedlung nach England anrät, "Flieger, Fachwerk und den Gang vors Tor, und zugleich beschäftigst du dich mit Gasmotoren. Du bist ein Träumer..."

Erinnern wir uns bei diesem Satz jenes anderen von den hell und leise tickenden Uhren in der Werkstatt von Paul Effingers Vater, die mit den dumpfen und schweren Schlägen der Turmuhr von Kragshiem nie recht zusammenklingen wollten, so mögen wir vielleicht etwas besser verstehen, warum sie nicht zusammenstimmen konnten.

SYMPOSIUM ON INTERMARRIAGE

This symposium* contains the proceedings of the Conference on Intermarriage and Jewish Life convened by the Theodor Herzl Institute in New York in 1960. The object of the conference, the editor states, was to bring together rabbis and Jewish educators on the one hand and social scientists on the other. The first are "the guardians of the heritage"; the second, "the objective observers".

In addition to the papers read at the conference, each author has prepared notes which, taken together and somewhat complemented by the editor, go a long way towards presenting a fairly complete bibliography on the topic of intermarriage in America.

Only Slight Increase

The real question posed by discussion of Jewish intermarriage is not why it is increasing but why it has increased to such a slight extent. This is the key question and it is posed by Professor Ruby Kennedy. "There is some diminution in the degree of Jewish endogamy", she states, "but less so—and markedly much less so—than in any other white religious or ethnic minority group. This is impressive... in a society where the trend is towards general assimilation whenever and wherever possible". Professor Kennedy finds the explanation in the fact that the Jewish religion "stresses endogamy. But the 'stress' is vigorously reinforced by a particularly cohesive, ritualistically patterned type of family life which can continue to exist most safely by sanctioning, furthering and promoting marriages of Jews with Jews".

Other contributions cover such topics as Intermarriage and the Survival of the Jewish People, Conversion, Intermarriage in the Small Community and in the Metropolitan Areas. There are also papers on statistical data on the subject in Switzerland, Canada and the U.S.A. itself. A notable and regrettable gap is any discussion of intermarriage in Great Britain.

Impact of Democracy

The editor defines his own contribution, a paper entitled "Intermarriage against the Background of American Democracy", as serving the purpose of combining concern with the Jewish heritage and the maintenance of the democratic process in America and to assess both against the data of objective research.

He comes to the conclusion that a real dilemma faces American Jews. They cannot abandon their belief in democracy and the right of individuals to shape their own lives because that would mean a denial of their status as Americans. On the other hand, they also cannot renounce the continuity of Jewish history, often irredeemably threatened by intermarriage. To overcome this dilemma Cahnman proposes a vigorous educational programme the essence of which will be the conscious avoidance of any attempt to make Judaism and Jewishness appear something apart from modern life, thought and what he calls "the totality of man's record in history". Rabbi Jack Cohen, who specifically examines the relationship of intermarriage and Jewish education, attacks the problem from the flank but comes to no essentially different conclusion: "the answer to intermarriage is the quality of Jewish life, for the enhancement of which Jewish education is the main instrument".

LIONEL KOCHAN.

* Intermarriage and Jewish Life. A symposium edited by Werner J. Cahnman (New York, 1963).

IN MEMORY OF ERICH EYCK

A GREAT HISTORIAN

Dr. Erich Eyck, one of the greatest of modern historians, died at his home in Hampstead on June 23 at the age of 85.

He was born in Berlin, trained as a lawyer, and drawn into German Liberal politics, having close links with the circle of Ludwig Bamberger, Bismarck's Liberal-Secessionist opponent. His first book, published in 1904, was a short study of the origins of German trade unionism in the 1860s. He practised as a lawyer in Berlin and wrote articles for the daily paper, the *Vossische Zeitung*, together with essays on legal subjects. After the war he was active for a time in local politics and was elected to the Berlin town council in 1928.

Thus his outlook on politics and considerable proficiency as a writer had been gained long before Hitler's advent to power in 1933. Conditions under the Nazi régime drove him into exile in England in 1937, and at the age of 58, when most professional historians are beginning to think of retirement, he embarked on a new and remarkable career of writing which ended only with the publication of his last major work in 1957.

First to appear was a life of Gladstone, which was published in German in Switzerland and then in an English translation, both in 1938. This was a favourable but scholarly study which left no doubt as to Eyck's firm adherence to English standards of political liberalism. Perhaps, too, he was encouraged by the fact that at 58 his hero had only just become Prime Minister for the first time. Eyck's interest in English history continued, and he published in 1946 in German a book on late 18th century politics, translated into English in 1950 under the title *The Pitts and the Foxes*. He also wrote a short popular political history of England from Magna Carta to 1940 which was published in Berlin in 1951.

These works were, however, less characteristic than the six volumes in which he surveyed German history in detail from the rise of Bismarck after 1848 until the fall of the Weimar Republic in 1933.

The most important of these is probably his three-volume biography, *Bismarck: Leben und Werk*, which was published in Switzerland between 1941 and 1944, and almost unprocurable in this country until after the war. It is memorable both for its completeness and for the consistency of its interpretation from a constructive, Liberal standpoint. Eyck did not deny Bismarck's greatness, and he heartily approved of his work for German unity: he believed that the war of 1866 with Austria was necessary, but he was unable to justify the Franco-Prussian war as the only way to achieve complete unification or as morally justified in itself. He felt that Bismarck's personality and political methods after 1870 stultified in many ways the development of the new empire which he had struggled so powerfully to create. He was "eminent in both good and evil", although certainly among the great men of history.

After the second world war German historians also began to have second thoughts about the Iron Chancellor, but although they were more critical of his methods than their predecessors they did not find the Liberalism of Bismarck's opponents any

more convincing. Accordingly, Eyck's great biography has not been accepted as the consummation of all effort in Bismarckian studies; but it will always hold a high place among historical biographies. Unfortunately its length has precluded its translation, but a one-volume summary in English was published in 1950.

The sequel to it was a stout volume on the history of the German Empire under Kaiser Wilhelm II; it has many of Eyck's admirable studies of personalities, but the central character was not sufficiently pervasive or interesting to provide a dominating theme, and this is rather a history of the period than another biography, in spite of its title: *Das persönliche Regiment Wilhelms II* (1948). It has not been translated.

His last major work was a history of the Weimar Republic in two volumes, which were published in Switzerland in 1954 and 1957.* The biographical approach had now been abandoned, for the Republic produced neither a Bismarck nor a buffoon to give unity to the story. The work is a valuable



study in many ways: it not only tells a detailed story with Eyck's usual lucidity and thoroughness, but it courageously tackles the problem of the German grievances from the international angle. It is illuminating, too, on the constitutional idealism which the Liberal supporters of the Weimar tradition hoped, like their contemporaries at Geneva, to make the basis of orderly progress in organised human affairs.

Eyck had many friends in West Germany after the war, and had the satisfaction of seeing one of them, Professor Theodor Heuss, elected first President of the Federal Republic. He continued to live in Hampstead (after spending a short period at Boar's Hill, Oxford, on his arrival), but he returned to Berlin to lecture, and had a gratifying welcome. His death removes a biographer and historian of exceptional application and humane outlook, whose special contribution was that of reducing to a coherent story the extraordinary bulk of material for the modern history of his

* An English translation was published by Harvard University Press. London: Oxford University Press.

own country. Although the Liberal interpretation is distasteful to some and unconvincing to others among his critics it has undoubtedly provided the theme and framework for a remarkable series of historical writings.

Friends and visitors were always impressed by his kindness, good humour and serenity. His gracious and devoted wife, Hedwig, and three children survive him. His son, Frank Eyck, is a university teacher and a historian in his own right as the author of an interesting study of the Prince Consort.

W. N. MEDLICOTT,
Stevenson Professor of International History, University of London.

EIN OBJEKTIVER FORSCHER Beileid des Bundespräsidenten

Zum Tode von Dr. Erich Eyck sandte der Bundespräsident an dessen Witwe, Frau Hedwig Eyck, folgendes Beileidstelegramm: An Ihrem und Ihrer Kinder grossen Schmerz um den Tod Ihres verehrten Gatten nehme ich herzlichen Anteil. Mit Ihnen trauern viele Fachgelehrte und historisch Interessierte um einen Wissenschaftler, der mehr als 40 Jahre die europäische Geschichte zum Gegenstand seiner Forschungen machte. Die Geschichtsschreibung verdankt dem Historiker Erich Eyck vor allem wesentliche Erkenntnisse über die Entwicklung des englischen Parlamentarismus, über das Ende der Kaiserzeit in Deutschland und über den Werdegang der Weimarer Republik. Als eindringlicher Beweis für die Objektivität der Arbeiten Erich Eycks muss die sachliche und abgewogene Beurteilung der politischen Vorgänge in Deutschland gelten, obwohl er von der Schreckensherrschaft der Nationalsozialisten unmittelbar betroffen wurde und sein Heimatland unter Zwang verlassen musste.

Dem Menschen und Geschichtsschreiber Erich Eyck wird über seinen Tod hinaus in Deutschland ein ehrendes Andenken bewahrt werden.

HEINRICH LUEBKE,
Präsident der Bundesrepublik Deutschland.

THE GERMAN JEW

Among those former refugees who have added lustre to the name of our community by their achievements in this country, Dr. Erich Eyck held a special position. While others who became successful often severed their links with the past, he, as an authority on German political history, owes his success, to a high extent, to the fact that he could base his work on first-hand knowledge of the political climate in his country of birth.

There is also another aspect under which his career differed from that of many refugees. Most members of his generation had to embark on activities inferior to those they had followed prior to their emigration. In his case things developed just in the opposite direction. Having lost his position as a lawyer and politician, he fulfilled a desire of his youth and became an historian. His success in this field was, in the first place, due to his own zest and knowledge, but an essential contributory factor was the devotion of his wife, who took charge of the day-to-day requirements during the difficult first years of resettlement.

While Eyck's interests became manifest mainly through his works on general subjects, he was, at the same time, always conscious of his Jewishness. To realise his specific position as a Jew and the obligations arising therefrom,

In memory of Erich Eyck (cont.)

he had not to wait for the events of 1933, when the German Jews became outcasts. He was actively involved in Jewish affairs throughout his life, especially as a member of the Board of the Central-Verein. It was also under the auspices of the C.V. that he wrote about "Die Stellung der Rechtspflege zu Juden und Judentum" (1927).

It was only natural that he retained his association with the German Jews also after his emigration. He was a Board member of the AJR for many years. When, during the last period of his life, his state of health did not permit him to attend the Board Meetings, in his conscientious way, he offered his resignation. It was not accepted because the fact that a personality of his standing held office in our organisation was for us an asset and a privilege in itself. He lent his co-operation on many occasions. We still remember his impressive address at the AJR Meeting on the 20th Anniversary of Boycott Day, when, together with Leo Baeck and Dr. Ludwig Guttman, he was one of our main speakers.

AJR Information, too, could always rely on his help. He repeatedly gave his expert advice to the editor and contributed a number of important articles. As it happened, his last article in this paper—and probably the last article he wrote at all—was an obituary for his life-long friend, Theodor Heuss, who passed away a few months ago. At the end of this article he expressed the hope that the German nation "to which we once belonged" would be mindful of the legacy of Theodor Heuss and work for the ideals of Humanity, Love of Freedom and Tolerance. These were also the ideals to which Erich Eyck devoted his full and long life which has now come to an end.

W.R.

DEATH OF TONI SENDER

The former Social Democratic Member of the Reichstag, Toni Sender, died in New York. She was born 75 years ago into a middle-class Jewish family in Bieberich and started her political career before the First World War as a member of the Frankfurt/M. City Council. When war broke out and the Social Democrats voted for the armament budget, she, together with other anti-militaristic members, broke away to found the Independent Social Democratic Party. Under the Weimar Republic she was a Member of Parliament and also editor of *Frauenwelt*. In 1933 she first fled to Belgium and from there, in 1935, to the U.S.A. During the post-war years she worked for UNRRA and, later on, for the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

PROFESSOR PAUL MAAS

Professor Paul Maas, one of the foremost figures in classical and Byzantine Greek scholarship, died in Oxford, 83 years old. Born in Frankfurt/M., he was Senior Lecturer and, later on, Professor Extraordinarius at Berlin University from 1910 until 1930, when he became an Ordinary Professor in Königsberg. In 1934 he was dismissed on account of his Jewish birth. He was imprisoned in 1938 and admitted to this country due to the intervention of Mr. Enoch Powell. In Oxford he was associated as a consultant on classical subjects with Clarendon Press. He was a life member of Balliol College and held an honorary D.Litt. of Oxford University. In 1963 he was awarded the Knight Cross of the Federal German Order of Merit.

OBITUARY**GERTRUD BING**

Gertrud Bing, who, in succession to F. Saxl and H. Frankfort, had been Director of the Warburg Institute and Professor of the History of the Classical Tradition at the University of London, died on July 3. The news of her death must have come as a shock to her friends in all parts of the world. Every meeting with her confirmed our impression that the passing of years and decades had made very little impact on her features and on her way of acting and talking.

Her official retirement in 1959 had certainly not reduced her active interest in the Institute and her involvement in its various literary enterprises. Her most personal task in these final years was dedicated to Aby Warburg's thoughts and ideas. What is now a great English research institution had been created by Warburg as a personal instrument to serve his life's quest of the forces behind Renaissance art. In this biographical and editorial field Dr. Bing's experience and knowledge are irreplaceable in the deepest sense of the word.

It must have been about 1922 that she joined the "Bibliothek", which at that time was still housed in the Warburg villa situated in a residential district of Hamburg near the Alster. The atmosphere of the Hanseatic city remained a traceable fluidum in her speech and attitude. She had been a pupil of Ernst Cassirer and had written a doctoral thesis on Lessing's ideas. At that time, Warburg and his librarian Saxl were eager to win the collaboration of a philosophically trained mind, able to translate intuitive understanding of the process of artistic creation into clear concepts. By offering this kind of assistance, Dr. Bing came into close co-operation with Warburg and acquired a comprehensive knowledge of and interest in visual art.

Warburg died in 1929. When the Nazis came to power, Saxl immediately decided to transfer the great library to a free country. The settlement in England was difficult, the process of adaptation could not be a superficial one. It was under these circumstances that the great tact and the deep practical wisdom of Gertrud Bing became important factors in a development which ultimately led to the incorporation of the Warburg Library into the University of London.

It is well known that of all branches of knowledge, which the Jewish emigrants brought to this country as a legacy of their homeland, their contributions to the History of Art have made a particularly remarkable impact on England. However, before this result was achieved, many problems had to be solved on the human level. It was in this context that Gertrud Bing's guidance as a trusted friend of troubled souls and as a prudent adviser was paramount. She was always strongly interested in the problems arising from the Jewish position in the Western world, because she remained aware of this inheritance as an element of her own personality. Her life's vocation did not bring her into any positions where she would be seen acting in public for the Jewish community, but her personal contribution to the work of reconstruction of our scattered community was distinguished, and her memory should always be honoured among us.

HANS LIEBESCHUETZ.

DR. LEO SZILARD

The physicist Dr. Leo Szilard died in California, at the age of 66. He was born in Budapest, and taught at the Universities of Berlin and Vienna. He emigrated to England in 1933 and, after several years at Oxford, went to the United States.

BRUNO KIRSCHNER

Dr. Bruno Kirschner, who recently died in Jerusalem, was one of the leading Zionist intellectuals during the Weimar period. Originally destined to become a rabbi, he studied at the Berlin Lehranstalt and acquired a many-sided intimate knowledge of Jewish subjects, but afterwards he abandoned theology and became manager of the "Ständiges Ausstellungs- und Messe-Amt der deutschen Industrie". After the First World War he joined Dr. Georg Herlitz in the preparation of the plan of a Jewish encyclopedical "Handbook," which later assumed larger proportions and resulted in the publication, by the Jüdischer Verlag Berlin, of the "Jüdisches Lexikon" in five volumes (1927-1930). After his emigration to Palestine he was for some time organising secretary of the Encyclopedia Hebraica in Jerusalem.

Kirschner was a prominent member of the KJV and had many friends wherever former German Jews are living now, including this country. They all mourn this warmhearted, versatile, scholarly man, who was always ready to give advice and help out of his rich store of knowledge and experience.

R.W.

ERNST ROBERT REIFENBERG

All friends of the architect, Mr. H. J. Reifenberg, and his wife, the authoress Gabriele Tergit, were deeply grieved when they learned that their only child, Ernst Robert Reifenberg, Reader of Mathematics at Bristol University and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, was killed in a climbing accident in the Dolomites. He was 35 years old and leaves a widow, but no children. A colleague of his at Bristol University paid the following tribute to him:

"To the University and the Mathematics Department it is a very great loss indeed, for he was a brilliant mathematician, and his recent work promised to develop into even bigger things than the quite outstanding results he had already published—going right back to his fellowship dissertation. His work was known and respected in the United States and Italy, as well as in this country, and his collaborators in both these countries will suffer by his sudden death. We will get a lecturer in mathematics, but not a mathematician".

We express our sincerest sympathy to the young widow and the parents of E. R. Reifenberg in their bereavement under such tragic circumstances.

HERBERT SEELIGER

Mr. Herbert Seeliger, whose appointment as Executive Director of the American Federation of Jews from Central Europe (New York) was announced in the previous issue, suddenly passed away on July 4 at the age of 61. Active in Jewish life since the early 30s, he was first tax consultant to the Jewish community of Berlin, later its General Secretary and Personnel Director until he was forced to leave in 1940 to seek refuge in Shanghai. He went to the U.S.A. in 1942 and, prior to his recent appointment, was a legal adviser at U.R.O., New York.

MRS. ELLA MOSSEY

Mrs. Ella Mossey, Rochdale, passed away recently at the age of 70. She came to this country from Germany shortly before the outbreak of war and, for several years, worked at the Bolton Municipal College, teaching English to refugees and voluntary workers and German to English people. Subsequently she taught English to foreigners at evening classes in Rochdale. Former pupils of hers (the *Rochdale Observer* writes) used to keep in contact with her and were very grateful for the help she had given them. Mrs. Mossey, who was a member of the AJR, is survived by her husband, Mr. D. J. Mossey (a former member of the *Oldham Chronicle* editorial staff) a son in California and one sister.

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Siegfried M. Auerbach

JEWISH GENEALOGY

The Kahn Family of Sulzburg

The literature about German-Jewish families has been considerably enriched by a work on the Kahn family from Sulzburg in Baden.* After extensive preliminary work the author, Ludwig Kahn, of Basle, managed to complete his manuscript on the growth of a Baden rural Jewish family on his 60th birthday, and to present the volume (over 200 pages) to the public at the beginning of this year.

The cradle of the Kahn family, whose ancestors probably migrated to Alsace from Poland and Bohemia in the sixteenth century, was Ribeauvillé (Rappoltsweiler), where Jacob Kahn (1640-1722) was rabbi and Ab Beth Din. In 1720 his son, David Kahn, received a "call" to Sulzburg as first rabbi of the "Oberländische Judenschaft" (Sulzburg, Müllheim, Emmendingen, Ihringen); he was married to Schöne Weil, a granddaughter of Chief Rabbi Nathaniel Weil (see the Weil-de Veil Genealogy, by Ernest B. Weil, Scarsdale, N.Y., 1957). After him only one rabbi appears in the family, namely the Orthodox Wiesbaden rabbi, Lipmann (Leo) Kahn (1842-1936), who was married to his cousin Sara Dukas.

At the close of the nineteenth century the Kahns were not great businessmen, directors, scholars or high officials, but wine, tobacco or paper merchants, bakers, butchers and so on.

Wide Dispersion

Later on many Kahns moved from their narrow, petty-bourgeois environment to Freiburg and larger cities. The author himself was born in 1902 in Basle, to which his father and the latter's brothers had already moved in the 'eighties. About 1890 some members of the family emigrated to Chile and the family's "Renommiergoi", Admiral Alberto Kahn (baptised, of course), who was born in Valparaíso, lives in Vina del Mar; his grandfather was a teacher of religion in Heidelberg.

With great love, skill and devotion the author of this family history has studied and evaluated the material still available in the archives at Karlsruhe, Sulzburg, Müllheim, Freiburg and Colmar. A comprehensive introduction traces the history of the family through almost three centuries. From the small Black Forest town of Sulzburg, on the Belchen, the family has been scattered over the whole world. The wives came either from Alsace or Switzerland; conversely the Sulzburg daughters married to Switzerland or Alsace. Today in Sulzburg, where Jews were already mentioned in documents in 1537, there are no Jews at all.

The history of the Kahn family is fairly typical of rural Jewry. At first, with few exceptions, they were not permitted to live in towns at all; then, after the Jewish emancipation during the 'sixties of the last century, they migrated to the cities closest at hand, and later on also emigrated overseas.

The arrangement of the biographies and genealogical material varies in detail from the Feuchtwanger and Auerbach family histories which served as the author's models. Because of the longer period covered, the tables extend over seven generations not five, but are limited to descendants in the male line. The biographies are arranged alpha-

betically in four sections: (1) males (2) females (3) females married into the family (4) males married into the family. The alphabetical arrangement may have something to be said for it, but in my estimation a genealogical arrangement is preferable since it does not sever families.

The statistical tables follow the scheme first used in "The Feuchtwanger Family"; unfortunately no date reference is given for the statistics. They cover a total of 500 persons (as against 1,173 "Feuchtwanger" and 1,006 "Auerbach"):

	Kahn	Feuchtwanger	Auerbach
Direct descendants			
Male	209	505	426
Female	163	444	408
	372		
Wives married in	128	224	172
	500	1,173	1,006

Of the 500 members of the family 217 were born in Germany, 66 in Alsace and 28 in Switzerland. Of the 190 still alive 77 are to be found in North and South America, 24 in Israel, 41 in France including Alsace, 33 in Switzerland, but not one single one in Germany where 153 found their last resting places.

The book is prefaced by a roll of honour of 18 persons who lost their lives as a result of the Nazis. A large number of illustrations (reproductions of photographs taken by the author) do particular credit to this most tastefully produced volume.

This description of a German Jewish family is of particular value not only genealogically, but also for general history and sociology. It is to be hoped that we shall see many similar presentations.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF FRANKFURT UNIVERSITY

This year, the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University in Frankfurt celebrates the 50th anniversary of its foundation. Its nucleus consisted of various research institutes, clinics and academic societies which had already been operating before. One of them was the High School of Commerce, founded in 1900 mainly due to the initiative and assistance of Wilhelm Merton (1848-1916) of the "Metallgesellschaft".

The financial foundations of the University were not laid by the State but by Frankfurt citizens, many of whom were Jews. Apart from Merton (a scion of the Merton-Moses family), the benefactors were, among others: the partner of the Casella works, Arthur von Weinberg, who perished in Theresienstadt in 1943; Eduard and Lucie Beit von Speyer; the Frankfurt-born New York banker, Jacob H. Schiff (1847-1920); the banker Julius Wertheimer; the banker Charles Hallgarten (1838-1908); Geheimrat Salomon Herxheimer; Professor Dr. Ludwig Edinger (1855-1918). Amongst the signatories of an appeal, published by the Society of Friends and Sponsors of the University in 1921, we find the following names: Geheimrat Dr. Leo Gans (1842-1935), Dr. Paul Ehrlich, Geheimrat Otto Braunsfels, Julius Goldschmidt, Zacharias Hochschild, Leopold Kahn, Karl Kohn, Max Neisser, Dr. Karl Herxheimer, Dr. Simon

Kirchheim, Dr. Sigmund Auerbach, Henry Budge, Robert Flersheim, Leo Ellinger, Justizrat Heilbrunn, Professor Horowitz, Dr. Kurt Simon.

The University was also supported by endowments from the senior partner of the old-established Frankfurt banking house, Dr. Karl Sulzbach, the Carl-von-Rothschild Trust Fund, the Katharina and Moritz Oppenheimsche Trust Fund, to quote only a few.

In an article published a few years ago in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, Marlies Flesch-Thebesius dealt with the cultural and social institutions which owe their establishment to the munificence of Frankfurt citizens. Her conclusions apply to the University to the same extent as to many other institutions: "One thing becomes evident from the names of the donors: all these achievements would not have been possible but for the generous co-operation of Jewish citizens. Once liberated from the ghetto, Jews took their share in the responsibility for the community at large. Thus, the Third Reich has inflicted more wounds on Frankfurt's civic life than on that of any other municipality". E.G.L.

A DIARY IN PICTURES

Biography of a German Jewess

This is the autobiography of a young German Jewish painter who describes her life in pictures.* As Anne Frank in her diary, Charlotte Salomon also describes in her pictures experiences under the Hitler régime.

She was born in 1917 and grew up in a middle-class Berlin family. Her pictures first show the engagement and wedding ceremonies of her parents and after this, herself as a new-born child. Everything that follows shows in detail her own and her family's life. Her mother dies when Charlotte is eight years old. A few years later the father marries again, after the child had gone through very unhappy times.

She first experiences the impact of the Hitler régime when she is insulted by her fellow pupils. She decides to leave school. Although a Jewess, she is still admitted to the Academy of Arts in 1935. When things become more difficult, her father sends her to Southern France to join her maternal grandparents who had emigrated there. Then begins a period of loneliness and longing for the girl. She particularly suffers from the lack of understanding of her grandmother who has only contempt for her artistic inclinations. On September 21, 1943, Charlotte is deported.

The mainly sombre contents of the book are brightened up by the last picture. We see Charlotte's figure, her arms raised, and full of enthusiasm about the scenery surrounding her. She signs this picture with the words "God, my God, isn't that beautiful". This is Charlotte who, even under tragic circumstances, retains her capacity for enjoyment.

This book is recommendable not only because of its artistic value, but also as a document of our times. For parents and, above all, for grandparents who want to convey to their children their lives in times gone, this collection of pictures may serve as a more suitable medium than mere narratives. It would be wrong to keep away from the younger generation what was our past and their background.

The value of the book is enhanced by the biographical introduction of Emil Straus.

NELLY WOLFFHEIM.

* Charlotte. A Diary in Pictures. By Charlotte Salomon. Comment by Paul Tillich. Biographical note by Emil Straus. Collins, London, 1963. Price 45/-.

* Die Familie Kahn von Sulzburg/Baden, ihre Geschichte und Genealogie, by Ludwig David Kahn, Basle. Markgräfer Press, Müllheim/Baden, 1963.

A. Rosenberg

Old Masters' Drawings at Brod Gallery

Looking at a good drawing gives you almost the same feeling as reading a personal letter. But in our present age there are also a number of other reasons for which drawings have become so popular. The rough sketch, e.g., does not tell a story and we have become suspicious of story-telling in pictures—it jots down fleeting impressions, sudden insights, outlines of people or objects. It is not finished—neither, in a certain way, is modern art.

The enormous interest in drawings will be fully satisfied by this Exhibition. Its range is wide: From French and German masters of the late Middle Ages it reaches as far as to Italians of the early nineteenth century. I should like to mention a few examples which impressed me most. Giacomo Guardi was the youngest son of the great Francesco and his constant assistant. His two charming Venetian scenes in the Exhibition show how entirely inspired he was by Francesco's style and how well he could reproduce it. At the same time we are afforded an opportunity of noticing how much the Frenchman Joseph Vernet ("Peasants on the Quay . . .") was a follower of the Guardi. Venetian atmosphere is also brought to us by Domenico Tiepolo, a cousin of Giacomo.

As usual at Brod's, the Dutch take pride of place. How forceful, how sure in their outline, how energetic are the two studies of seated men by Adrian van Ostade. He was a worthy follower of Frans Hals.

Hendrick Avercamp never let us down. The "dumb man of Kampen"—Avercamp was unable to speak—had to concentrate on his art, there was nothing else left for him, poor man. His two sketches of people on the ice

are beautiful studies of motion and, as always, not without a touch of humour.

For my last example I have chosen "Landscape with a River Estuary . . ." by Guercino. A drawing full of tension which is hinted at by its diagonal composition. On the right-hand side we have a castle, firm, static, unassailable. The complete opposite is to be seen in the left-hand corner: a bare tree with branches which seem to stretch wildly into the void, with twigs like an animal's claws. This contrast between the classical Italian tradition and the "expressionism" of seventeenth-century style is truly engrossing.

We have been privileged to observe how old masters, so intimately, transferred to drawings their observations, their flights of imagination and the true feelings of their heart.

BODENSEE LITERARY PRIZE FOR JACOB PICARD

For the first time, the annual Bodensee Literary Prize, created in 1954 by the Municipality of Ueberlingen (Bodensee), was awarded to a Jewish author: Jacob Picard. Born in Wangen (Untersee) 81 years ago, Picard has been deeply influenced by the atmosphere of his Allemannic homeland where his family had been rooted for many generations. He has depicted the life of the Jews in this rural district in many of his stories. Until 1933, Picard's activities as an author were linked up with those of a practising lawyer, first in Constance and, later on, in Cologne. He spent the last pre-war years partly in Berlin, partly in Wangen and, under great difficulties, emigrated to the United States via Siberia after the outbreak of the Second World War.

At the ceremony in Ueberlingen, held on June 14, Stadtarchivar Dr. Dieter H. Stolz paid

tribute to Jacob Picard's work as a writer and poet and, at the same time, gave a vivid description of the—now extinct—life of the small Jewish communities in the Bodensee region. In his dignified reply, Jacob Picard dealt, amongst others, with the tragic position of an exiled author who is cut off from the maelstrom of his mother tongue. E.G.L.

CONCENTRATION CAMP ART

For the next three years 86 pictures painted in the concentration camp of Terezin, Czechoslovakia, by four Jewish artists (all of whom perished) will be on view in British art galleries. The pictures were hidden by fellow prisoners and have been borrowed from the Jewish Museum in Prague for exhibition in England. The exhibitions have been arranged by the inter-party and inter-denominational Lidice Shall Live Committee, of which Sir Barnett Stross, M.P., is chairman.

The first public showing of the exhibition is now taking place at the Ben Uri Art Gallery, 21 Dean Street, W.1. It was officially opened by the Czech Ambassador to Britain, Mr. Zdenik Tihlik, in the presence of a large gathering including 24 M.P.s and Dr. Vilem Benda, director of the Jewish Museum in Prague.

The Ambassador pointed out that among the camp martyrs were the four Czech Jewish painters—Bedrich Fritta, Karel Fleischmann, Otto Ungar and Peter Kien—who paid with their lives when their captors discovered their work.

KAFKA EXHIBITION IN PRAGUE

A Kafka exhibition was opened at the Museum of National Literature in Prague. Franz Kafka's literary executor, Dr. Max Brod, flew to Prague from Israel as the principal guest at the opening. The leading authority in Czechoslovakia on Kafka, Professor Eduard Goldstuecker, also spoke at the meeting. A former Czechoslovak Minister to Israel, Professor Goldstuecker was released from prison a short time ago. He was tried with Rudolph Slansky, the Czech Communist leader, who was executed in 1952.—(J.C.)

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HEINRICH GRAETZ'S LETTERS TO MOSES HESS

Feltrinelli, the Italian publisher in Milan, has given a wide circle of Jewish scholars and readers an agreeable surprise by making available to the public in his firm's scientific annual, 46 recently found and hitherto unknown letters of Heinrich Graetz, the historian*. The originals, apart from four, are in the Marx-Lenin Institute in Moscow and cover a period of eleven years (1861-1872).

This publication adds strength to the interesting fact elicited by recent researches into the pre-history of Zionism, that despite the deep conflict over religious reform which threatened to undermine the national content of Judaism, the hope for the political re-establishment of the Jewish people was never completely subdued. Even such personalities as Moses Mendelssohn and Gabriel Riesser, protagonists of emancipation and Germanism, were unable to suppress their interest in the Jewish State project which re-emerged time and again in German Jewry. Superficially everything seemed to point to assimilation, but the murmurings of a subterranean stream could not be ignored.

The Jewish nationalist attitude of the historian Graetz was clear; it was expressed in all his works and was in direct conflict with the attitude of official circles and the majority of German Jews of the time. It was also known that Graetz was personally acquainted with Moses Hess. But it is only from these newly discovered letters that we see how far this acquaintanceship developed into friendship and how closely the great historian agreed with the Zionist ideas of his friend.

"Rome and Jerusalem" by Hess, this classic work of modern Zionism, brought the two men together. In the autumn of 1861 Graetz spent a few days in Leipzig, where in the home of the local rabbi, Dr. A. M. Goldschmidt, three successive evenings were devoted to the reading aloud of the manuscript of Hess's book. This made an enormous impression on Graetz. Hardly had he returned to Breslau, when he wrote to Hess whom at that time he did not know personally: "Still full of the impressions and thoughts awakened in me by reading your book, I now sit down to write to you. . . . I cannot tell you how deeply the form and content of your book impressed both me and those others who heard it read; it must sound like a trite compliment . . . your book must produce a new ferment in these rotten conditions; that is my opinion".

But Graetz did not let matters rest at an elevated expression of his sentiments and when Hess had great difficulties in securing a publisher, did everything he could to get this undoubtedly controversial work accepted. In the spring of 1862 Hess came to Breslau at Graetz's invitation and spent three months there, during which time a deep friendship was engendered between the two men. It was here that, after full consultation with Graetz, Hess changed the original title of his book "The Rebirth of Israel" to "Rome and Jerusalem". "Do you remember", wrote Graetz to Hess four years later, "how we racked our brains to find a suitable title for the book?" As a result of Graetz's efforts the book was published in mid-June, 1862, by Edward Wengler in Leipzig. Radiantly Hess

reported from Breslau to his friend Joseph Hirsch Dünner, the newly appointed rector of the rabbinical seminar in Amsterdam: "You can hardly imagine the favourable reception given to my manuscript in these circles; in any case my expectations have been greatly exceeded. The Heavens have been wonderfully helpful to me in solving this really difficult problem". The book also received lively reviews in the press, but sold badly.

A year after publication scarcely 160 copies had been sold. "It's not the book's fault, but possibly the novelty of the idea," wrote Graetz to Hess. "It must first make its own way. Let us not lose hope."

The failure of the book could not shake Graetz. Four years later when Hess was arranging for the publication of "Rome and Jerusalem" in French, Graetz was really delighted, "The hopes I had for it must still be realised," wrote Graetz. And in fact he would not let his hopes die down. "Your *or our Rome and Jerusalem* is nevertheless approaching its realisation." He had identified himself so completely with the Zionist ideas of the book that in a sense he thought of it as a joint effort.

The bonds of friendship between the two men were rendered even closer when Hess undertook to translate into French the third volume of Graetz's History of the Jews, from the death of Judas Maccabaeus to the destruction of the Jewish state. Hess's actual task was to adapt the book to suit the taste of the French public.

The letters are most illuminating and make this period, a century ago, come alive. Edmund Silberner has carefully edited the letters. His notes and comments are based on detailed research into original source material, including a great deal from the wealth of the contemporary press and literature.

A GALAXY OF GERMAN JEWS

Amongst the numerous books published in Germany with the view of rectifying the picture of the German Jew so viciously distorted by the Nazis, Ina Prowe-Isenboerger's portraits of 17 famous men and two women (Rahel Varnhagen and Else Lasker-Schueler) deserve an honourable place*. Presenting such a large number of biographies, she obviously had to restrict herself in the choice of material. Whilst she has not omitted acquainting her readers with the outstanding achievements of her subjects, it has been her main ambition to present them as human beings and to bring their personalities near to both the minds and to the hearts of her readers.

In her introduction she recalls that one of the most vivid impressions made on Theodor Heuss when he was in the United States was his visit to the New York Leo Baeck Institute, where books and documents testified to this historical role of the Jews in Germany.

The author has thrown her net wide, beginning with Moses Mendelssohn, the first Jewish writer in German literature; of the classical period she has chosen Heinrich Heine, and from the many great modern Jewish writers, Joseph Roth. In the field of music, she presents well-drawn portraits of Offenbach, Arnold Schoenberg and Bruno Walter—paint-

ing is represented by Liebermann and theatre by Max Reinhardt. Of the great Jewish scientists she has selected Paul Ehrlich, Fritz Haber, Sigmund Freud and Albert Einstein, to each of whom she devotes a lovingly written study. Significantly, she ascribes the loss of learning and prestige suffered by Germany during the last 30 years to "the spiritual suicide which Germany has inflicted upon herself" by eliminating her Jewish citizens.

The chapters on Theodor Herzl and Leo Baeck acquaint the non-Jewish reader with these great representatives of the Jewish people and their spiritual and ideological problems. The significant role played by German Jews in politics and economics is illustrated in the biographies of Ferdinand Lassalle, Walther Rathenau and Albert Ballin. Of these, the detailed study of the "today little known" Rathenau is of particular interest. In the light of present developments, his political foresight before the First World War now appears almost prophetic: as one of the few leading Germans who dreaded the country's war preparations and who foresaw the impending defeat, he made a constructive proposal to avert the catastrophe. "There remains one last possibility, the creation of a Customs Union in which the Western powers would join, the aim being to create an economic unit which would equal, and perhaps surpass, that of America. At the same time, it would rob nationalistic hatred of its most poisonous weapon. . . . Economic unity would ultimately also lead to political unity."

Again, in the chapter on Rathenau, the book relates one of its most moving stories. Kern and Fischer, who had fired the fatal shots, were dead, but Ernst Werner Techow, the driver of the car from which the assassination took place, was caught and was awaiting his trial; he was subsequently sentenced to 15 years' hard labour. His mother had herself become the object of public hatred and could no longer appear in the street without being accused and insulted. The victim's mother, Mathilde Rathenau, taking pity on the unfortunate woman, wrote to her: "In my deepest sorrow I am stretching out my hand to you, the poorest of mothers. Tell your son that, in the name and the spirit of the murdered, I am forgiving him as God may forgive him if he makes a full and honest confession before worldly justice and repents before the Eternal One. Had he known my son, the most noble-minded man on earth, he would rather have killed himself than him. May these words give peace to your mind." Nearly twenty years later, Techow—under the name of Tessier—serving as an officer in the Foreign Legion in North Africa, happened to meet another officer who was none other than Rathenau's nephew. Showing him Mathilde Rathenau's letter, Techow said to him: "This letter is my most treasured possession, it opened a world to me. In prison I began to read the works of your uncle; later, in the Legion, I read whatever I could on the Jewish Problem; in Syria I learnt Hebrew. I realised that the Nazis have grossly distorted the facts regarding Jews so as to justify their cruelties and I know these barbaric instincts only too well, because for long years I had myself succumbed to them. For 18 years I have been fighting against this evil. When Mrs. Rathenau wrote this letter to my mother she had won a victory over herself, and I have tried to emulate her. I have always hoped to find an opportunity to make good my crime." Some years later, in 1941, Rathenau's nephew again came across Techow in Marseilles. He was working for the Allies and had—as a sort of one-man committee—helped more than seven hundred refugees by getting them into neutral Spain.

E.A.L.

* Edited by Edmund Silberner. *Annali dell'Istituto Glangiacomo Feltrinelli*, Milan.

* Ina Prowe-Isenboerger: *Deutsche Juden*. Verlag Heinrich Warnecke, Hangelar bei Bonn. 203 pp.

SILVER JUBILEE OF NEW LIBERAL CONGREGATION

The impact of the arrivals between 1933 and 1939 both on Orthodox and on Progressive Judaism has been repeatedly stressed by students of contemporary Anglo-Jewry, and there are quite a few congregations whose membership predominantly consists of former refugees. Yet the only congregation which not only *de facto* but also *de jure* was founded as a refugee community with the express purpose of giving a spiritual home to the remnants of German Jewry who found refuge in this country is the New Liberal Jewish Congregation which this year celebrates the 25th anniversary of its creation.

When it was established in 1939 the liturgy was based on the service familiar to the newcomers from their home communities, and the language of the sermons and of the vernacular part of the prayers was German. One might have thought in those early days that the Congregation had to meet only a temporary need, for the benefit of the older generation, and that in the course of increasing integration members of the next generation would join the existing Anglo-Jewish congregations. However, just the opposite happened: the foundations of the Congregation proved so strong that the second generation could build on them and, instead of leaving their parents' Congregation, the younger ones continued their elders' work. In an organic process, the service was gradually anglicised, and now the religion school and the functions of the youth

groups are attended by the children of the founders' children.

The Silver Jubilee was marked by an Anniversary Service on Sunday, June 21, by special services on the preceding Sabbath, by various social functions and by the publication of a well made-up 40-page Anniversary Brochure. An article on the history of the Congregation pays tribute to the outstanding services rendered for 17 years by Rabbi Dr. Georg Salzberger and the late Cantor Magnus Davidsohn, who retired in 1956 to be succeeded by Rabbi J. J. Kokotek and Cantor J. Dollinger. The article also pays tribute to the memory of the former Chairman and Life President, the late Lily H. Montagu, and to the founder-members of the Congregation.

The first premises, in the Hostel at 20 Bel-size Park, were just across the road from the present synagogue, the former Vicarage of St. Peter's Church. Yet the "walk-over" (via rented premises at 20, and later on 30, Buckland Crescent) was not an easy one. It is noteworthy and testifies to the organisational gifts of Jews from Germany that the purchase of the former Vicarage was made possible solely by the members' own efforts in 1950, at a time when funds from heirless German Jewish property and from global German payments were not yet available. The small synagogue in the building had a capacity of not more than 80. Only eight years later, when funds raised by members could be supplemented by grants from the Jewish Trust

Corporation (London) and from the Claims Conference (New York), could the present new synagogue building with a capacity of 300 be erected.

Various aspects of the Congregation's activities are described in special articles on the Women's Society (Gertrude Ehrenwerth), the Chevra Kadisha (H. H. Kuttner), the Religion School (G. Tausz) and Youth Work (C.H.G.).

The link of the past with the present is ably formulated in the introductory message by Rabbi Kokotek: "What seemed, 25 years ago, to be the attempt of refugees settled in this country to cling to their own distinctive Jewish tradition has now proved a dynamic religious force for the survival of a religious way of life which once enriched the large communities in Germany and other European countries. . . . By upholding their heritage and developing it for the Anglo-Jewish scene we have become a link in the religious history of Europe's Jewry".

May the Congregation continue to go from strength to strength for many years to come.

JEWISH CULTURAL WEEK IN PADERBORN

This year the annual Cultural Festival of the City of Paderborn, scheduled for November, will be dedicated to Jewish features. The plans include an exhibition which amongst others is to refer to the history of former Jewish families in Paderborn, a lecture on a Jewish subject as well as literary and musical functions with works by Jewish authors and composers. Any Jewish families from Paderborn who could lend items for display in the exhibition are asked to get in touch with the "Kultur- und Presseamt", Paderborn.

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ORGANISATIONAL NEWS

AMERICAN WELFARE WORKERS VISIT HEINRICH STAHL HOUSE

On June 30 a delegation of the Council of Jewish Welfare Federations and Welfare Funds in America, which had come to this country in order to meet with leaders of Anglo-Jewry, paid a visit to Heinrich Stahl House. The Council is the central association of American Jewish Community Organisations, covering several hundred communities in the United States and Canada. The delegation included the President of the Council and representatives of the most important cities. Among the visitors were also Sir Barnett and Lady Janner, Lady Henriques, Mrs. A. G. Brotman and members of the Management Committee and the Heinrich Stahl House Committee. The guests were welcomed by Dr. C. Kapralik, who gave a brief survey of the homes, which are jointly administered by the C.B.F. and the AJR. After having been shown over the home the visitors exchanged views with the London workers. They were deeply impressed by the happy atmosphere in the home.

NEW PRESIDENT OF "SOLIDARITE"

As successor to Dr. Kurt Lang, who had to resign for reasons of health, Professor Dr. Erwin Neu was elected President of "La Solidarité" (Paris), the AJR's sister organisation in France. Dr. Lang who, as the President of "La Solidarité", for many years rendered signal services to the cause of the German Jews in France, will remain a member of the Board. Other members of the Executive are: Mrs. Ruth Fabian and Mr. M. Goldschmidt (Deputy Chairmen), Dr. C. Rosenberg and Mr. H. Nachmann (General Secretary and Deputy General Secretary), Mr. E. Picard and Mr. M. Adler (Treasurers).

OLD AGE HOME FOR PEOPLE WITH MEANS

Possibilities to be Investigated

Following a suggestion made by one of the Board Members at the Annual General Meeting of the AJR, it is intended to investigate the possibility of erecting an Old Age Home for those persons who, on account of their or their families' private means, do not qualify for admission to the existing Homes. The building costs would have to be raised by the prospective residents, who would also have to share any deficits in the running costs. Even if it should prove possible to conceive a workable scheme, its implementation will, however, unavoidably take some time.

As the first step of the investigations, it is necessary to find out the demand for such a Home. Therefore, any interested persons are asked to write to the AJR under the heading "Self-supporting Home". Applications may also be submitted by persons who do not require admission in the near future but who are willing to contribute to the investment costs in order to secure accommodation for themselves at the time when the need for the care of an Old Age Home will arise for them.

JUGGLING WITH HISTORY

Addressing members of the Theodor Herzl Society at Zion House, Hampstead, on the way historians had dealt with Nazi Germany and with Hitler himself, Mr. C. C. Aronsfeld, of the Wiener Library, referred to Mr. A. J. P. Taylor's book, "The Origins of the Second World War." Mr. Aronsfeld said the statement in it that Hitler was not essentially different from other political leaders did not take into consideration his policy of exterminating the Jewish people.

"The extermination of the Jews was not an act of war", declared Mr. Aronsfeld. "It would have been perpetrated irrespective of whether there had been a war or not." Mr. Taylor had juggled with the facts of history. Mr. Aronsfeld asserted that in Germany today there were Right-wing groups, including the Committee for the Restoration of Historical Truth and the Society for the Promotion of Historical Research, which were busily refashioning history.

INFORMATION REQUIRED

The Late Ernst Behrendt of Beuthen

In connection with the preparation of the memorial book commemorating the Jewish communal workers who perished under the Nazis, the Council of Jews from Germany would be grateful for particulars about the late Ernst Behrendt, born about 1885 in Berlin, who was Trade Union Secretary in Beuthen, Board Member of the C.V., and later on Secretary of the Hilfsverein in Beuthen and Berlin, respectively. The Council is particularly anxious to learn the address of the late Mr. Behrendt's son, Mr. B. L. Brent. Any information should be sent to the Council of Jews from Germany, 183/189 Finchley Road, London, N.W.3.

Jews from Flensburg

The Municipality and the indemnification authorities of Flensburg are anxious to trace the addresses of emigrated former residents of that city and its neighbouring places. Particulars are required especially about the following families: Siedner, Siegfried Loewenthal, Lazarus, Wolff (Schaeferhaus) and Ernst Salomon (cinema owner). Any information should be sent to Dr. M. Plaut, Bremen, Rutenstr. 7.

FAMILY EVENTS

Birthdays

Kaufmann.—Mr. Max Kaufmann (formerly Essen), 123 Alexandra Road, London, N.W.8, will celebrate his 80th birthday on August 18.

Morgenstern.—Dr. Techn. Samuel Morgenstern (Oberbaurat, formerly Vienna), 37 Canfield Gardens, London, N.W.6, will celebrate his 80th birthday on August 12.

Ruby Wedding

Seidel.—Rudolf and Herta (née Spanier) Seidel (formerly Berlin), of 76 Abercorn Road, London, N.W.7, celebrated their 40th wedding anniversary on June 13. Mr. Seidel was Honorary Treasurer of the Juedische Religionsgemeinschaft in Hermsdorf, near Berlin. In this country he has been an interested member of the Leo Baeck Lodge and the AJR for many years.

Deaths

Gottschalk.—Mr. Walter Gottschalk passed away on June 15. Deeply mourned by his wife, Elly, and son, Peter Gottschalk, relatives and friends, 580 High Road, Finchley, London, N.12.

Michaelis.—Mrs. Josefine Michaelis (née Hamburger), (formerly Magdeburg) passed away peacefully on July 11, aged 84. Sadly missed by her sons, Michael F. Michaels and family, 12 Danescroft Avenue, London, N.W.4, and Hans Michaels and family in Israel.

Springer.—Dr. Hans Springer (formerly Berlin) passed away suddenly on July 4. Deeply mourned by his wife, daughter and friends, 11 Norland Square Mansions, Holland Park, London, W.11.

Wallach.—Mrs. Julie Wallach (née Themal), 36 Stanhope Avenue, N.3, passed away on July 23, aged 91.

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ASSEMBLING or other light work (sedentary) wanted by disabled man of 24, permanent or temporary. Box 455.

PRODUCTION MANAGER, all highest-grade rainwear, sportswear and clothing (gent's), with a vast experience both Continental and English, seeks part-time situation, Manchester or district. Box 456.

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WOMAN of 43, seeks residenti-1 companion/housekeeper job with single person. Box 452.

CLERK, experienced in stock records, filing general work, versatile, seeks full-time position. Box 457.

HUNGARIAN REFUGEE, 52, formerly accountant, seeks book-keeping post. Box 458.

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Miscellaneous

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MISSING PERSONS

Enquiries by AJR

Isaak.—Ruth Isaak, formerly Berlin, came to London in 1939. Wanted by Berlin friends who have messages from her late parents.

Flank.—Mrs. Helene Flank, born August 3, 1908 in Tarnon, Galicia. Seymour and Tydlacka.—Leslie Seymour, formerly Sigmund Levi, and sister, Betty Tydlacka, formerly Betty Levi, sought by Mrs. Elsa Scheidemann, of Sao Paulo.

Stoppelman and Karlin.—Heinz Stoppelman, born in Hamburg between 1910 and 1913, lived in Danzig 1932/33, and Eli Karlin, of Danzig, wanted by friend in Germany.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PRE-WAR REFUGEE CHILDREN

Sir,—I am collecting material for a study of the lives of the ten thousand refugees, most (but not all) of them Jewish, who came to England as children 25 years ago. Would those concerned please write to me?
Yours, etc.,

KAREN GERSHON.

14 Station Road,
Ilminster, Somerset.

RABBI DR. MAX ESCHELBACHER

Sir,—I would like to add my tribute to the memory of Dr. Max Eschelbacher. I first met Dr. and Mrs. Eschelbacher at the Hamburg Conference of the Juedischer Frauenbund in 1926, and I was struck by the dignity and charm and general air of "goodness" that both these splendid people seemed to radiate. I next met Dr. Eschelbacher after the war, here in England, and I always felt that I was in the presence of an inspired man, indeed, I was filled with the feeling that he was a descendant of the Prophets, because he always had something wise and something inspiring to tell me.

As Director of the Jewish Relief Unit in 1945, I was partly instrumental in getting his visits to some of the German cities organised, and I know with what rejoicing the small remnants of the erstwhile Jewish communities looked forward to his visits, and to his preaching.

During the last few years I have had the pleasure of seeing him when I have visited the Compayne Club from time to time, and he always had a worthwhile contribution to make to any topic that came under discussion.

His physiognomy and the whole expression on his face was typical of the benign type of

cultured German Jew of the late Victorian times, and I shall treasure his memory as one of the good influences in my life.

Yours, etc.,

LADY HENRIQUES.

The Bernhard Baron St. George's Jewish Settlement, Henriques Street,
Commercial Road, E.1.

Darf ich Sie um Berichtigung eines Druckfehlers in meinem in der Juni-Ausgabe veröffentlichten Nachruf auf Dr. Max Eschelbacher bitten. Es sollte nicht heissen, dass Dr. Eschelbacher und seine Frau nach seiner Entlassung aus dem Internierungslager "bei uns", sondern "bei und" in Cambridge wohnten.

DR. G. SALZBERGER.

PILGRIMAGE TO THERESIENSTADT

The Vienna Jewish community organised a visit to Theresienstadt, to commemorate the anniversary of the liberation of the camp on May 8. The participants included 75 former Theresienstadt prisoners. The visitors were received by the Mayor, Josef Povolny, and memorial addresses were delivered by the President of the Vienna community, Dr. Ernst Feldsberg, and the 89-year-old Chief Rabbi of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Feder—both former prisoners. Dr. Feldsberg recalled the horrors of the camp. "Every stone, every inch of soil could tell the story of this place", he said. He stated that the Commandant of the "Kleine Festung", Rojko, had recently been sentenced by an Austrian court to lifelong penal servitude; his deputy had been executed in the C.S.R., after having been confined for two weeks in the same cell in which he had tortured thousands of prisoners. Chief Rabbi Dr. Feder spoke at the ceremony outside the Crematorium.

Describing the present conditions of the town, so full of ghastly memories, one of the participants writes in *Die Gemeinde*, the bulletin of the Vienna Jewish community, that a huge area is covered with inscribed plates under which the ashes of hundreds of thousands of victims are interred. The Little Fortress is undamaged. Visitors are shown the cell in which Princip, the Sarajevo assassin of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, died, the office of Commandant Rojko, the death cells and the execution place. Each year about 250,000 people, including school classes, pay visits to the Fortress and the Town, to keep the memory of the terrible happenings alive as a warning for future generations.

GERMAN HOUSEHOLD-HELPS IN ENGLAND

According to the Report 1963 of the German Welfare Council (London), the number of young Germans who were admitted to this country by virtue of labour permits has decreased in the course of the past years. While during the first post-war years young girls came over mainly to earn a living, now in many cases the principal reason for their stay is the desire to increase their knowledge and to widen their horizon; to achieve this they join English families as "au pair" girls. The Report states that the Welfare Council is often asked for advice by "au pair" girls who want to change their positions for one reason or another, e.g., because they are not left sufficient time for visiting classes, or have to live outside London or are accommodated with families where too much German is spoken.

To define the rights and duties of an "au pair" girl, the Home Office has recently issued a pamphlet. It will be necessary, the Report states, to reconcile the wishes of young girls who want to use their sojourn in this country for learning English in an inexpensive way with the requirements of the employers who wish to have cheap help for their households.

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FROM THE ISRAELI SCENE

Egypt and Israel

Professor Erhard, the West German Chancellor, told a press conference in Bonn that the West German Government would welcome a visit by President Nasser of Egypt, if he decided to include that country in a European tour.

Asked about ties with Israel after the end of reparations, Professor Erhard said that there was no reason to fear a deterioration in economic relations between the two countries when they ended.

The official bulletin of the Social Democratic Party, commenting on the Chancellor's statement, wrote that "friendly words" were not enough. The Chancellor should tolerate no further delay in accepting Israel's readiness for diplomatic relations. However, he preferred to do nothing because he was afraid of protests from within his own party.—(J.C.)

German Flag

The German flag was for the first time flown in Israel, together with those of other nations attending the housing congress in Jerusalem. Among the 900 delegates from 48 countries are 75 from Britain and 20 from Ireland, including five M.P.s.—(J.C.)

Rothschild Prizes

This year's Rothschild science prizes have been awarded to Professor Yigal Yadin, the archaeologist, Professor George Haas, professor of zoology at the Hebrew University, and Professor Itzhak Wahl, associate professor of plant pathology at the Hebrew University. The value of each prize is about £600.

Grundig Ban Lifted

The Foreign Ministry has removed its ban on imports into Israel of the products of the Grundig electronics firm, of Nuremberg, West Germany, after the firm publicly announced its rejection of demands from the Arab Boycott Office to adhere to boycott regulations.

Synagogue in Honour of President

Sir Isaac Wolfson is contributing nearly half (£25,000) towards the cost of a synagogue at Kfar Habad to be named in honour of President Shazar. The cornerstone has already been laid.

A President's prayer house for private services, to be built with funds provided from unofficial sources will, at Mr. Shazar's request, be built in the grounds of his official residence.

Non-Jews in Knesset

Mr. Selim Halil, of the Arab village of Taibeh, near Nazareth, has become the eighth non-Jewish Member of the Knesset. There are already three Arab M.K.s and a Druse associated with Mapai, one Arab Mapam member and two Arab Communists.—(J.C.)

Song Festival

Choirs from twelve countries, including Brazil and Yugoslavia participated in the fifth Zimriya (song festival) which opened in Jerusalem. They were joined by a score of Israeli groups. Britain was represented by the London Jewish Male Voice Choir and a non-Jewish ensemble of 60 members came from Quebec. The Jewish Choir of Belgrade was the only participant from Eastern Europe.

Hochhuth Play

"The Representative" was given by the Habima in Tel Aviv. Neither the President nor the Prime Minister attended the premiere lest their presence be taken to mean identification with Rolf Hochhuth's attacks on Pope Pius XII for his wartime silence about the Nazi extermination of the Jews.

A number of Cabinet ministers and other political leaders attended. Like the rest of the audience, they refrained from applauding at the end of the play, in conformity with the appeal of the Habima management.

As in other countries, the play has stirred deep controversy in Israel.

Cultural Exchanges

The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra expects to tour the Soviet Union during the winter of 1965. Among the Soviet artists who have signed to appear with the orchestra are the pianists Richter, Gilels and Oborin, and the cellist Rostropovich.

Mr. Zvi Haftel, the director of the I.P.O., who announced this in Jerusalem on his return from a visit to Moscow, hopes that the Bolshoi and Kiev Ballets will visit Israel. He also said the Russians have requested visits from Shmuel Ashkenazi and Itzhak Perlman, the young Israeli violinists.

Wesker's "Roots" in Russian

Arnold Wesker's play, "Roots", has been published in a Russian translation in Moscow by the Arts Publishing House of the Soviet Union, and the play may now be performed in Russia. The translation is by Natalia Losova, with a special introduction and biographical notes on Wesker by the Russian dramatist, Victor Rozov.

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