

ISSUED BY THE
ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

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E. G. Lowenthal

"IN AN INDEFINITE NUMBER OF CASES"**First Stage of the Auschwitz Trial**

Like heavy stones falling at regular intervals the words "in an indefinite number of cases" were pronounced again and again at the opening of the Auschwitz trial in Frankfurt when the arraignment against the 22 accused was announced. This replaced the usual indictment, the 700 pages of which it would have been impossible to read out. The defendants accused of either having actually participated in mass murder or of having been accessories to that heinous crime.

In each case the phrase "in an indefinite number of cases" was followed by a detailed enumeration of the types of crimes which were sub-divided by numbers and letters: for some of the accused the gruesome catalogue finished only at No. 25.

The reading of only the arraignment took more than an hour. One could have heard a pin drop in the high, bright and panelled Assembly Hall of the "Roemer", which for the time being serves as the auditorium for this, the biggest of all KZ trials. Those engaged in it as well as the numerous members of the public and the correspondents of the press listened to the charges in stunned silence. One feels reluctant to mention, even in cursory terms, the refined cruelties in their cleverly thought-out perfection which were once again recalled in public—the series of crimes committed against Jews of both sexes and of all ages, against Poles, Russian officials and prisoners-of-war, gypsies and other human beings who had been dragged to Auschwitz. The Hesse Radio, aware of its responsibility, made sure that the German public at large—however little they might like to know about all this—heard the voice of the Prosecutor from the "Roemer". More than once the text of the accusations was broadcast. Thus, and thanks also to the detailed reports in the German press, the "indefinite number of cases" will, in the long run, be imprinted on the minds of the German people.

The trial will last for at least six months and probably longer. The interrogations of the defendants, the inquiry into their positions and functions within the organisation and machinery of Auschwitz will, itself, last into the spring. Only then will the nearly 200 witnesses, selected by the court from 1,300 persons who had submitted statements, be examined, as also will the witnesses for the defence and for the private prosecutors representing the victims or their families. After that will come the pleas and counter-pleas of the public prosecutor and the defence.

This trial, concerning as it does the murder of millions of innocent victims who were destroyed by an organised system of mass slaughter, is unique in its dimensions.

The court will only sit on three days of each week. Mountains of files lie behind the judges' bench where normally the Mayor and the officials of the City Council of Frankfurt sit. Because the defendants and their counsels occupy the desks of the Borough Councillors they give the appearance of sitting in a classroom. Nine of the accused are brought into the Hall each day from the cells under police escort. The other thirteen enter the Hall unescorted through the common entrance. They are (still or again) free. Some of the defence counsel are older, jovial, with the experience of previous KZ trials; others younger and snappish.

The trial opened with the accused being questioned about their personal status, and so far everything has gone smoothly. However, as an observer pointed out, the atmosphere may soon change. This trial for mass murder is officially non-political but since, by its very dimensions, it deals with a crime against humanity, the political aspect may come to the fore once the accused try to exculpate themselves and bring forward their well-known excuses, wallowing in self-pity about their own fate.

Most Defendants at Liberty

After the death in prison of the last commandant of Auschwitz, Baer, the number of the accused has been reduced to twenty-three. There are, however, only twenty-two appearing in court. The twenty-third is unable to appear with the others because of infectious tuberculosis and will be tried separately. Nine of the defendants are charged with having actually carried out the killings; they are the ones kept in prison and escorted each day to the trial. The remaining thirteen are the "Schreibtischmoerder" and are at liberty, some against bails of between DM 10,000 and 50,000, others because they are too ill to be imprisoned, and some even without bail at all. Their liberty strikes one as grotesque when—admittedly with some embarrassment—they hang up their coats and hats in the same cloakroom as the lawyers and correspondents of the press.

The accused should not be judged by appearances. It would be hasty and wrong for the prejudiced observer to be inclined to read brutality, perversion, cruelty, fanaticism and cynicism in their faces. Only once their deeds are dealt with will we know how far background, profession, social position or the urge to be "somebody" and to dominate, played their part. Outward impressions alone would be insufficient to characterise and stigmatise these men.

All but one of the accused are former S.S. men. The other was a so-called "Funktionshaeftling", a former fighter of the Polish underground resistance who was brought to Auschwitz as a political prisoner and spent five years there as a "block leader"; the evidence against him is massive. The average age of the accused is 55, the oldest being 69, and the youngest 42. Their ages at the time when the life and death of tens of thousands of prisoners were in their hands can thus be calculated. The accused are German citizens with two exceptions, one of whom is a Brazilian and the other is stateless.

Looking at their life histories, they may be divided into three groups. The first group consists of uneducated and inarticulate workmen and small artisans, and this group comprises thirteen of the defendants judging from their appearance, language and manners; some of them had never learnt a trade and some had been unemployed for long stretches. Six of these thirteen are so-called "Volksdeutsche" originating from Poland, Transylvania and Sudetenland, while five grew up in German provincial surroundings. The second category, the merchants, comprises two of the accused; both were aides-de-camp to the commandants of the camp, one to Hoess, the other to Baer. Finally comes the group of professionals ("Akademiker"), comprising seven of the defendants: a physician, two dental surgeons, a pharmacist, an engineer, an agricultural expert and a "magister juris" from Lemberg; most of them come from larger cities in Northern and Southern Germany.

Past Nazi Affiliation

The length of their connections with the National Socialist Party or the S.S. and the S.A., according to the official investigations, varies considerably. The accused themselves are trying their utmost to evade this issue, just as after the war they carefully avoided admitting their activities in Auschwitz. Boger, the most heavily involved, was connected with the N.S.D.A.P. longer than any of the others, having joined its youth movement as far back as 1922. It has been proved that four of the defendants belonged to N.S. organisations prior to 1933; six joined after 1933 and ten after the outbreak of the war.

We listen to a kind of language which either represents the worst sort of jargon or the modes of expression of the "eternal trooper" who replies monotonously with "Jawoll". Even a university-trained defendant mentioned how—"since he was always against it"—he was "in Marsch gesetzt", to explain that he was transferred. The "Akademiker" hesitate occasionally and for a considerable time before they pronounce their "No's", affirm their ignorance or disclaim any recollections before the microphones of the court. Their denials sound even less convincing than those of

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"IN AN INDEFINITE NUMBER OF CASES"

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the others. However, their signatures and initials on the numerous documents which have been collected from many sources including the Auschwitz Museum, will undisputably identify the "Schreibtischmoerder" and will prove their evasions as patent lies. Anyone present on the first day during the interrogation of the well-dressed, mundane and distinguished-looking Mulka, formerly an officer and for several years aide-de-camp to Hoess, now a Hamburg export merchant and enjoying unrestricted liberty thanks to a high bail, will understand why these proceedings will take so long: the "indefinite number of cases" will be matched by an equally indefinite number of lies, which the Court had to anticipate when planning the trial. According to his declaration, he was only concerned with the administrative side of the S.S. organisation, with provisions, personnel and mail. Mulka — and this he remembers exactly — claims having once been reprimanded by the Camp Commandant for not having reused envelopes in the prescribed manner! But of selections for the gas chambers, of graduated punishments, of summary executions and mass shootings, he states he hardly ever heard anything...

A saying of Goethe's comes to mind, quoted by Professor Helmut Plessner last year during a radio broadcast entitled "Are we still the people of poets and thinkers?": "The Germans will accept injustice (Unrecht) rather than inefficiency (Unordnung)." Little could Goethe have foreseen that, 130 years after his death and not far from the house in the Hirschgraben where he was born, these words of his would find so gruesome a confirmation.

COMMENTS ON AUSCHWITZ TRIAL

Most West German newspapers have welcomed the proceedings in Frankfurt as another necessary act of justice and atonement and a reminder to future generations never to let such crimes happen again. Neo-Nazi papers, however, point out that while Germans were being sentenced for their war-time activities, no citizen of a foreign country was being tried for crimes committed against members of the German nation during and after the war. Some of these papers expressed the hope that the Auschwitz trial would at least destroy the "fairy tale" about the millions of dead at the former Nazi camp.

The Federal Government, in an article printed in its official "Bulletin", conceded that a "certain discomfort" over the unending series of trials of Nazi war criminals could be noticed among the German people. As a result, the public showed little interest in the trials before German courts. However, there was no way but to continue these trials until all known criminals had been sentenced. The article stressed that the crimes concerned were no trivialities but involved murder and robbery and must not be left unatoned. Any democratic régime was obliged to adhere to its principles, as far as was humanly possible, despite the lapse of time and other difficulties.

MEETING IN HITLER INN

Sixteen Jewish chaplains on duty with United States Army and Air Force units in Britain, France, Germany and Turkey attended a five-day religious retreat at Berchtesgaden, Germany. The retreat was held at an inn built by Hitler for Nazi leaders, now called the General Walker Hotel. It is used as a recreation centre for the United States Army and has a kosher kitchen.

DEATH OF DR. NEHEMIAH ROBINSON

Fighter for Jewish Rights

Jewry, especially the victims of Nazi persecution all over the world has suffered a terrible loss by the sudden death of Dr. Nehemiah Robinson.

He was born in Kovno (Lithuania) and went to New York shortly before the outbreak of the Second World War. As a scholar of Jewish and Secular law he enjoyed a great reputation. Being an expert on international law, war crimes, restitution and indemnification, he was appointed Director of the Institute of Jewish Affairs of the World Jewish Congress and became Chief Legal Adviser to the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany.

He took part in the negotiations in The Hague between the Claims Conference and the Federal Republic of Germany in 1952 and in all the negotiations regarding the preparation of Allied, German and Austrian laws dealing with restitution of identifiable property and indemnification for victims of Nazi persecution.

He combined a profound Jewish and legal knowledge with great personal charm. It is especially tragic that he has passed away in the midst of the preparation of amending laws to the German Federal Restitution and Indemnification Laws. When these laws are passed it will have been due to a great extent to the untiring efforts of Dr. Nehemiah Robinson.

All who had the privilege of working with him will mourn the loss of a dear friend and colleague.

F. GOLDSCHMIDT.

Spokesman for Austrian Nazi Victims

The prominent part Dr. Robinson took in the negotiations between the Jewish bodies and the Bonn Authorities since the negotiations at The Hague in 1952 until the very last days of his life, has become part of Jewish history.

But it fell also to Dr. Robinson to take a leading part in the much more arduous negotiations with the Austrian Government. It is not generally understood how difficult and thankless that task was and how very different from the Bonn negotiations the approach to the Austrian Government had to be. In the Bonn and Paris Treaties between the Western Allies and the Federal Republic and in the Luxemburg Agreement concluded with the Jewish bodies, Germany had assumed financial responsibility for the misdeeds of the Nazi régime. Moreover, there was under the chancellorship of Dr. Adenauer a sincere will to expiate. In Austria nobody felt that there was anything to atone for. From the Austrian State Treaty of 1955 the reference to Austrian responsibility, originally embodied in the draft of that Treaty, had been eliminated, thus creating a situation in which the Austrian Government could take the position that any measures of compensation for the wrongs perpetrated by the Nazis were of a purely voluntary nature.

The first Hilfsfonds, the so-called Abgeltungsfonds, the delicate Bonn discussions which led to the Kreuznach Agreement between Austria and Germany and to the creation of the second Hilfsfonds, all this had to be attained in the face of adversities not encountered in Germany. In those long protracted conversations with Austria Dr. Robinson's negotiating skill, his patience, his attention to detail excelled itself. Last, but not least, it was his personality, I would say his personal

charm, which helped to surmount obstacles and to find a way where often there seemed to be no promising approach at all.

His capacity for work was stupendous, his power of reasoning and his intellect brilliant, but his great mind was matched by an equally great soul. He was one to whom the burdened heart could pour forth its sorrow; always ready to listen, ever willing to help where help was needed. This man, whose achievements were universally acknowledged and acclaimed, was the personification of human kindness and modesty.

Somebody once said about him: "Robinson, he is a Prince". Those who were privileged to have known Nehemiah Robinson and to work with him feel how significantly fitting that description was and they mourn deeply the passing away of this Jewish prince.

C. KAPRALIK.

PENSIONEN FUER SELBSTAENDIGE IN OESTERREICH

Gemaess der 10. Novelle zum Gewerblichen Selbstaeindigen - Pensionsversicherungsgesetz (BGBl. 321/1963) werden nunmehr Pensionen rueckwirkend vom 1. Juli 1958 gezahlt. Antraege auf Nachzahlung muessen bis spaetestens 31. Dezember 1964 gestellt werden.

Hiemit hat die oesterreichische Bundesregierung einem Verlangen des Committee for Jewish Claims on Austria Folge geleistet.

C.K.

C.B.F.'s OVERSEAS AID

Grants totalling £27,000 have been allocated by the Central British Fund to several organisations and institutions overseas. The "Common Fund" in France, which deals with the maintenance, welfare and religious and communal needs of Jewish refugees, will benefit by £15,000. A grant of £7,000 has been made towards the creation of a communal centre in Marseilles, with a further £7,000 to come. A further £500 will go to the World Sephardi Federation to equip classrooms of the new communal centre at Valence (France). An amount of £1,500 was allocated towards the maintenance of the mobile medical unit sent out to Ethiopia to care for the Falashas, and grants were also made to Jewish institutions in Bombay, Teheran and Aden.

ALGERIAN JEWS FOR SCANDINAVIA

The Fonds Social Juif Unifié has issued details of jobs offered by Denmark and Sweden to Jewish refugees from Algeria now living in France. Employers have stated their willingness to employ refugees between the ages of 25 and 35 who are married with children. Temporary and, later, permanent, living accommodation will be provided and good wages paid.

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HOME NEWS

ANGLO-JUDAICA

NEW YEAR HONOURS

Dr. Barnett Stross, M.P. for Stoke-on-Trent, is among the knights listed in the New Year Honours, for political and public services. Mr. Jules Thorn, chairman and managing director of Thorn Electrical Industries also becomes a knight.

A K.C.B. has been awarded to Sir Solly Zuckerman, chief scientific adviser Ministry of Defence. Mr. Samuel Goldman, Third Secretary of the Treasury, receives a C.B.

Mr. Hans Gal is awarded the O.B.E. for services to music in Scotland and Miss Nellie Gertrude Levy, hon. secretary of the West Central Jewish Club and Settlement, receives the M.B.E.

Mrs. Dora Gaitskell, widow of the former leader of the Labour Party, has been made a life peeress. She was born in Lithuania and came to this country at the age of two. Her father is Mr. L. Creditor, co-editor of the "Jewish Voice", the Yiddish weekly newspaper. Mrs. Gaitskell has said she will adopt the title of Baroness Gaitskell. She has always regarded herself as a member of the Jewish community.

AWARD FOR HANS GAL

The composer Hans Gal, who was awarded the O.B.E., was born near Vienna. He held a lectureship at Vienna University from 1919 till 1929 when he was appointed Director of the Academy of Music at Mainz. The events of 1933 caused him to return to Vienna where he was active as a conductor. After the "Anschluss", he emigrated to this country and found a warm admirer in the great musical scholar Sir Donald Tovey. Gal became a lecturer at Edinburgh University and taught there till his retirement in 1957 (he was succeeded by Hans Redlich).

His operas include "Die heilige Ente", which was first performed in Duesseldorf in 1923 and subsequently at the Berlin Deutsches Opernhaus and in Prague. Of his instrumental works, the "Sinfonietta" gained him the Schubert Centenary Prize; in 1958, he was awarded the Austrian State Prize for Music. His recent book on Brahms has just appeared in an English translation; in a very favourable review, Neville Cardus draws attention to the fact that Gal had been a pupil of E. Mandyczewski who belonged to Brahms's circle of friends.

H.W.F.

"ARE WE ALL GUILTY?"

Mr. Clifford Williams, who produced Rolf Hochhuth's controversial play, "The Representative", at the Aldwych Theatre recently, took part in a symposium on "The Representative—Conscience or Choice", held under the auspices of the Warsaw Ghetto Memorial Committee. He revealed that the number of letters received from Jews by the Royal Shakespeare Company asking that the play should not be staged far exceeded the number of similar requests received from Catholics. The company also received a deputation from the Council of Christians and Jews asking that the play should not be performed. The Council were concerned that the play might cause further dissension at a time when efforts were being made to reconcile the churches.

The theme of the symposium centred generally on the question "Are we all guilty?" The Rev. Dr. I. Levy, in an impassioned address, said that when, after the war he had gone to Brussels to seek help from the British military authorities on behalf of those who were dying of disease in Belsen, he had been refused assistance. "But why blame governments and officers?" Dr. Levy asked. "How guilty are we ourselves?" When he arrived home he addressed a meeting of Anglo-Jewish leaders and was told they knew nothing of these facts, but how could they not know when he had sent them reports? "It is convenient sometimes not to know."

Mr. Leo Abse, M.P., also stressed Jewish guilt and apathy. If there was any lesson to be learned from the play it was not to hate and not to concern ourselves with what other people do but to examine ourselves. "Where were the Jews when I protested in Pembroke about the German Panzers being brought to Wales? And what has the great London Jewry done to oppose a law that tolerates the propagation of race hatred in this country?" asked Mr. Abse.—(J.C.)

ARAB BOYCOTT

A deep feeling of anxiety has been left in political circles about the Arab boycott of Israel. M.P.s who raised the matter in Parliament when Lord Mancroft resigned from the board of the Norwich Union are turning their attention to the general aspects of the boycott, and the Prime Minister has been closely questioned in the Commons.

Mr. Arthur Henderson asked what steps the Premier was taking to co-ordinate the activities of the various Government departments affected by the official blacklisting of 49 British companies by Jordan and Syria. Sir Alec agreed that the boycott was inconsistent with the United Nations Charter. It was deplorable and that had been made clear.

In reply to a question by Mr. Julian Snow, the Prime Minister said he would ask the Foreign Secretary about consultation with other countries which might be affected by a boycott of companies but, so far, this had been directed against Britain.

Mr. Sydney Silverman said the problem arose out of the Arab States' contention that there was in existence a state of war with Israel. The Premier replied that he had deplored many times mixing up politics and economic relations.

The name of N. M. Rothschild & Sons appears among the latest British firms to be blacklisted by the Arab Boycott Office. Other British firms listed are De Beer Consolidated Mines, Scottish Machine Tools, M. Samuel & Co., Metalock (Britain) Ltd. and Lazard Brothers. Sixteen foreign firms were also listed.

Eighty-four American firms, including some of the country's biggest, are on the blacklists of one or more of the Arab States, but this fact has not affected their trade, according to a survey just completed. Also blacklisted are about twenty of the most famous personalities in the world of entertainment, among them Harry Belafonte, Eartha Kitt, Frank Sinatra, Elizabeth Taylor, Sammy Davis Jnr. and Danny Kaye.

Denmark's answer to the boycott campaign is to ignore it. Firms trading with Egypt which have received a questionnaire concerning their business with Israel discovered that their Arab business did not suffer if they failed to reply. Trade statistics in Denmark show that, while commercial relations with Egypt have remained more or less static, business with Israel is booming.—(J.C.)

LORD MANCROFT

Lord Mancroft, chairman of the board of Global Tours Ltd., has accepted an invitation to become chairman of a new Israeli company which will sponsor tourism to and from Israel. The company will be known as Global Tours Israel and is due to begin operations in the spring. Negotiations for the establishment of the Israeli branch of the Global group have been going on for about a year. Lord Mancroft's decision to accept the chairmanship of the company in Tel Aviv has nothing to do with his recent resignation from the Norwich Union.

Gift for Research

An amount of £490,000 has been given by Mr. and Mrs. Terence Kennedy, of London, to the West London Hospital in Hammersmith, where the world's first research centre dedicated entirely to the fight against rheumatism and arthritis will be built. The centre, established in miniature two years ago with the help of smaller donations, will be known as the Kennedy Institute of Rheumatology.

Criticism of Press

Dr. Andrew Sharf, head of the Department of Political Science at Bar-Ilan University, gave the World Jewish Congress (British Section) Noah Barou memorial lecture at University College on the subject of "Nazi Racism and the British Press, 1933-1945". He claimed that, during the entire Hitler period and at the time when Jewish refugees were coming into Britain from Europe, the British press had an opportunity of presenting the Jewish refugee in sympathetic terms and explaining that he was not a danger to Britain but, with very few exceptions, it failed to do so.

Without exception they had reported critically and in detail on the Nazi treatment of the Jews in Europe yet, in their editorials, many papers failed to understand the full significance of the measures undertaken by the Nazis.

Ajex Hospital Help

More than 2,500 people took part in the Ajex Christmas Hospitals Scheme at 84 hospitals and institutions throughout the country. This help has more than doubled since the previous year. Among establishments where non-Jewish staff were relieved were the London Jewish Hospital, the Bearsted Maternity Hospital, the Home for Aged Jews and the Otto Hirsch House at Kew.

Called to Dublin Bar

Mr. Samuel Crivon and Mr. Joshua Baker have been called to the Inner Bar of the Supreme Court, Dublin. Both, for many years actively engaged in the Dublin Jewish community, now assume the status of Senior Counsel, the equivalent of the English Q.C.

Henrietta Szold Award

The Henrietta Szold Award, presented annually to an outstanding personality in the field of social service, was for 1963 awarded to Miss Miriam Moses and Miss Hilda Schlesinger. They were presented with scrolls to mark this honour awarded by the British Youth Aliyah Committee.

Roth Collection

Dr. Cecil Roth, the well-known Jewish historian and reader in Jewish Studies at Oxford, is to transfer his collection of Jewish art and antiquities to the Jewish Museum at the Beth Tzedec Congregation in Toronto. The collection, which has taken Dr. Roth 45 years to accumulate, includes nearly fifty Chanukah lamps, Sabbath lamps, coins, paintings, embroidery, a group of book-plates of great Jewish interest, and many other outstanding objects.

Dr. Roth will retain most of the collection "during his lifetime" but it will eventually pass to the congregation which is building up its museum with the aim of making it a "vital centre of Jewish art".

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NEWS FROM ABROAD

THE NORTH AMERICAN SCENE

Antisemitism and Zionism

A Federal judge of the United States district court in Washington has ruled as fair comment an article by columnist Jack Anderson in which he stated that an attack on "political Zionist planners" was an "antisemitic diatribe". The case was dismissed.

Mr. Anderson published the article after Mr. Curtis B. Dall, a Washington investment banker, testified in August, 1962, before the Senate Finance Committee against the Trade Expansion Act, blaming "political Zionist planners" as being the force behind this legislation. After publication of the article Mr. Dall sued Mr. Anderson for libel, claiming that his statement was not antisemitic. An affidavit by Mr. Herman Edelsberg, head of the Washington office of the Anti-Defamation League, stated that one of the commonest forms of antisemitic attack was an attack on Zionism or Zionists.

Bias Denied

In a recently released report, Mr. A. M. Sonnabend, president of the American Jewish Committee, declares that the 50 leading American utility companies, including the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Consolidated Edison Company, discriminate against Jews in their recruitment and promotion at executive level.

Based on a preliminary investigation, the report shows that less than 1 per cent of the executive personnel in these companies are Jews, even though Jews form between 8 and 10 per cent of college graduates, from whose ranks executives are recruited.

A number of utilities companies, including Consolidated Edison, protested against the report, stating that their companies cannot afford to discriminate and that talent was the only criterion.

Inter-Marriage Condemned

The Rabbinical Council of America has called on all rabbis to refuse to perform marriage ceremonies involving Jews and non-Jews. It feels that traditional Judaism in America is "gravely menaced".

The Council said a survey showed that 70 per cent of the children of mixed marriages did not take up the Jewish faith. It was reckoned that the number of mixed marriages which broke up was 40 per cent.

Negro Rights

The extent to which the national Jewish defence organisations in America are now committed to the battle for Negro equality is apparent by the fact that the vast majority of the American Jewish Committee's annual compendium of progress in civil rights is devoted to the Negro problem. It is not suggested that the Jewish question in America has been settled. In fact, there is evidence that the fight for de-segregation and full and equal opportunities for the Negro has uncovered and, in some instances, exacerbated antisemitism.

But there is also the negative aspect of Negro antisemitism to be considered and changed. To Negroes, all landlords are Jews and the hate for the landlord is therefore transferred to all Jews.—(J.C.)

Warning on Middle East

U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, giving the Dag Hammarskjöld memorial lecture at Columbia University said: "I am very much afraid that there will be more than one occasion in 1964 when Middle Eastern problems will engage the attention of the United Nations." He mentioned the Arab-Israel border conflict and the civil war still going on in the Yemen, and described "the over-all situation there today" as "threatening."

JEWRY IN THE EAST

Assimilation

Mr. Joseph B. Salsberg, for 12 years Communist M.P. for Toronto's garment district of St. Andrew and a former leading official of the Canadian Communist party, stated in Toronto that there was a great reserve of resistance among Russian Jewry for the preservation of their religion and culture. There was also a liberalising wind blowing through the country. Russia's Jewish community will never be assimilated, he said.

Lenin Prize Nominations

Russia's leading authority on asthma and its treatment, Professor M. Goldfarb, is one of 70 or so Jewish scientists, technologists and specialists named as candidates for the 1964 Lenin Prize. They make up about 8 per cent of the total.

Tass, the Soviet News agency, has reported that the Ministry of Culture is to erect a statue of Professor Lev Landau, the Russian-Jewish physicist awarded the Nobel Prize last year.—(J.C.)

Film on Lenin

Gershon Fradkin, the Russian-Jewish film director, has received much praise for his film on the "Life and Work of Lenin". He is considered the greatest Jewish film director in Russia after Eisenstein and has been mentioned as a candidate for the Lenin Prize.

Russian Friendship

The Association for Cultural Exchanges between Israel and the Soviet Union has announced comparatively cheap group tours to Russia for Israeli professionals. The Russian Ambassador opened an "Exhibition of the Soviet Book" in Tel Aviv in the presence of the visiting Soviet delegation for fostering friendship with Russia.

Political quarters in Tel Aviv, while welcoming these events, see them as part of Moscow's efforts to correct the image of anti-Jewish trends in the Soviet Union.

Hungary Less Rigid

Professor Alexander Scheiber, Director of the Jewish Theological Seminary in Budapest, made a short visit to England where he conducted some research at Cambridge University Library. He stated during an interview that the publication of books and papers on many Jewish cultural and historic themes is increasing in Hungary "today one of the less rigid Communist countries in its attitude towards Jews". The Professor stated that the Hungarian Academy of Sciences was publishing many Jewish and Hebrew books and papers connected with Jewish learning. There are several Jewish homes for the aged administered with the aid of Jewish funds. Jewish religious institutions are subsidised by the State.

NEWS FROM ISRAEL

Bequest from Gentile

A bequest of £1,000 from a Gentile woman to the Chief Rabbi has been sent to the Jerusalem Mental Hospital to be used for patients who suffered under Nazism. The gift is one of several sent through the hospital's British Aid Committee. Others include one of £1,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Leo Grahame and another of £500 from Mr. and Mrs. T. Kennedy.

Juvenile Crime

According to a police spokesman, during 1963 juvenile crime in the Tel Aviv area rose by a third. The police division dealing with juvenile crime caught 1,747 young offenders during the first six months of the year. Most of the offences are minor, such as petty theft, disorderly conduct and cases of vandalism. Over 90 per cent of those discharged go straight and never appear in police records again. "Juvenile offenders" in Israel refers to boys under 16 and girls under 18.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

Effects of Persecution

A conference of German doctors in Duesseldorf advocated the setting up of a documentation centre for medical reports on the physical and psychological condition of victims of Nazi persecution. This was important for future medical treatment as well as for compensation claims, it was stated.

Professor Ulrich Venzlaff, a psychiatrist of Goettingen University, said that the medical effects of Nazi persecution were far-reaching and persistent. The most serious cases existed among former inmates of concentration camps, but people who had managed to get away from Nazi Germany and had lived abroad for several years also showed specific symptoms which were the result of what had happened to them.

The victims of Nazi persecution still had vivid memories of war time events. The damage caused by such events manifested itself even now, and affected even people who were only two or three years old when Nazi persecution afflicted them.—(J.C.)

University's Censure

In a letter published by the German weekly "Die Zeit", Dr. Wilhelm Emil Muehlmann, a professor at Heidelberg University, replying to criticism by the Israeli writer M. Y. Ben-Gavriel, said: "Foreign students of Jewish descent sometimes come to us to promote poor manuscripts at a German university in a cheap way. If they fail they complain about anti-semitism."

The University's Senate sharply criticised the professor's statement and in its denunciation declared its strong disapproval of the insinuation and incrimination contained. The university's management stated it would not tolerate any discrimination for religious or national reasons.

Friendship League in Vienna

Herr Otto Probst, the Austrian Minister of Communications, was elected first president of the Austria-Israel Friendship League at its inaugural meeting recently. Austria's State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Ludwig Steiner, is second president and Mrs. Hermona Simon, the wife of the Israeli Ambassador to Austria, is the third president of the League.

There is already an Israel-Austria Friendship League in Tel Aviv under the chairmanship of Dr. Wolfgang von Weisl, who is of Austrian origin.—(J.C.)



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F. Reinach

GERMANY RE-VISITED

It might have been better if I had followed the Travel Agent's advice and taken a "happy, carefree holiday on sun-drenched Majorca", but for a long time I had debated with myself a visit to Germany, as I wanted to get first-hand knowledge of certain things, and so at last I made up my mind. But when I got to Amsterdam, visited the Anne Frank house in Prinsengracht, heard and read about the terrible sufferings of the Jews in Holland during the war, I hesitated again; after all life amongst the kindly, courteous and tolerant Dutch people seemed so very pleasant; however, I had my German ticket in my pocket, and so I went on, first stopping at Kassel, the town where I was born.

When you see a German town again, which you knew in pre-1933 days, you are amazed to find how much smarter, more modern and more flourishing it is now. You are surprised at the number of social amenities, cafés, restaurants, "Milch Bars" and "Snack Bars" where an incredible variety of dishes is offered. Amongst the modern, American-looking buildings you can still recognise the outline of the town as you knew it, but your memory may have deceived you about the length of a certain street or the incline of a hill. People seemed to be more polite and helpful than in pre-1933 days, and yet a Kafkaesque feeling of loneliness and isolation is more likely to overcome you here than anywhere else.

I met in Kassel only one Jew (although there are of course a few more); he is now over sixty and regrets not having emigrated. Quite a few former non-Jewish acquaintances wished to meet me, and I sometimes had the feeling as if it were almost a matter of pride for them to have some Jewish connections; if necessary, it could always provide an alibi for the past. I questioned my friends about the existence of antisemitism. They had to think first as if this was a question to which they had not given any thought for some time, but then they admitted that a small residue, mostly among older people, still existed. A young man, on the other hand, whom I met on a train journey spoke to me of one school-friend with neo-Nazi tendencies, but this was the only one he knew.

From Kassel I travelled to Frankfurt, where my former history teacher now lives in retirement. He had taught me before 1933, and was known as the author of school books with liberal and democratic tendencies. First of all I was interested in the story of his own life. He had lived under the threat of dismissal for one year, but was eventually only downgraded and had continued to teach history during the Nazi period. I enquired what kind of history he had taught. Well, always the right kind, and even at the risk of his life he had told his students to disregard their new textbooks, but they had never betrayed him and of this he is still proud. Throughout the war, he had listened to foreign broadcasts and, in spite of an official warning, his wife had maintained contact with at least one Jewish friend in Germany. To counteract anti-Jewish teaching at school, his wife had made a point of taking their daughter to Jewish shops as long as it was possible in spite of official discouragement.

But mainly I wanted to know from him how modern history is at present taught in German schools. He is in a good position to know as his own textbooks (written in collaboration with others and published by E. Klett, of Stuttgart*) are recommended for use by seven out

* Klett's Geschichtliches Unterrichtswerk fuer die Mittelklassen.

of eleven German Länder. I have since read the most important sections dealing with German and general European history in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The Nazi persecution of the Jews is accurately described in all its ghastliness, and there is even a chart about the location of concentration camps in Europe. One cannot quarrel with the general presentation of recent events, which, I was assured, are not concealed from German youth. I was, however, warned by this former teacher that young people often like to read about concentration camps for the wrong reasons. I admitted that a pedagogical problem existed, but still maintained that the facts should be made known at school.

During our discussions, I noticed that our ways of judging historical events differed somewhat, and my subsequent study of the textbooks confirmed this. The presentation of events is quite objective, but to take the Second World War as an example, there are some differences of emphasis between a German and an English textbook. When I realised this it came home to me all of a sudden that this man, haunted and persecuted by the Nazis, was still a really good German, while I had changed after 29 years in England...

My next stopping place was Heidelberg. There the signs of the past (distant and more recent) are still very much with you. Not only the castle ruins, but many other landmarks tell the story of destruction brought about by the armies of Louis XIV. But you are also reminded of more recent history, when you read the names of the old students' associations on the plates of their houses, or when you go into the ancient taverns, see the regulars at their "Stammtisch" and happen to overhear some of their conversations.

My friend, who belongs to the younger generation and is a graduate of the University, recently started a language school for foreign students, who have become proficient at German before enrolling at the University. His pupils come from many lands, and there are also some Jewish students amongst them. They wish to study in Germany, so I was told, because German education is held by them to be of a high standard, but basically they are still suspicious. My friend can understand this attitude, but regrets it, and quite frankly wishes to forget the past. Phrases like "unbewältigte Vergangenheit" have little meaning for him. His outlook is forward-looking and he favours a new European Community, which includes Great Britain.

On my way home, I stopped once more, this time at Königswinter, near Bonn. I had a few hours to spare and so I decided to go up to the Hotel Peterhof, where Mr. Chamberlain had stayed when he met Hitler at near-by Bad Godesberg. An old man showed me the way and I went up the hill by coach, but alas, I was the only passenger who had bothered to come.

NEW SYNAGOGUE IN AUGSBURG

On December 15, 1963, a new small synagogue was consecrated in Augsburg by Landesrabbiner Dr. I. E. Lichtgfeld (Frankfurt a.M.) in the presence of Minister-president Goppel and representatives of the Israeli Mission, the U.S.A. Army, the Churches and the Jewish Communities. In his inaugural address, Mr. Julius Spokojny, the President of the Augsburg Jewish Community, also expressed the deep feeling of sorrow at the demise of Professor Theodor Heuss and of the late Chairman of the S.P.D., Erich Ollenhauer.

IN MEMORY OF ERICH OLLENHAUER

Erich Ollenhauer, who died at the age of 62 quite suddenly after having been released from hospital just on the eve of the S.P.D. conference in Bad Godesberg, did not always find the appreciation he deserved. The fact that he stood back when Willy Brandt was chosen as the Party's candidate for the Chancellorship should not be reason to underestimate what he did for his Party. It is actually a point in his favour. At a time when one is accustomed to so many politicians acting out of self-interest instead of for the cause, or being resentful about neglect, there should be high praise for those capable of such an act of self-denial. Ollenhauer, without envy, accepted the fact that the Lord Mayor of Berlin was the more inspiring and dynamic personality, and he did not show any grudge or hard feelings.

Ollenhauer had the misfortune of being underestimated only too often. At first he was merely associated with the Socialist youth movement from which he started his political career. But in exile, in Prague, Paris and London, he grew far above this status. Then he was always second in command, at first under Otto Wels in Prague and Paris, later on under Hans Vogel, in London. He was not the ambitious type and was satisfied with this role. When Vogel died, tragically enough, just on the eve of his return to Germany, Ollenhauer served as faithfully under Kurt Schumacher as he had done under the others. This faithfulness might have tempted some people to think that he did not count at all.

However, this was by no means the case, as was realised when Kurt Schumacher died. Then the Party was in a state of panic. Who should be the successor? Some did not even think of Ollenhauer. But he proved that he could act. He was at the disposal of the Party which needed him, and he became its Chairman. One year later, when the Party was on the verge of despair about the election results, he succeeded in overcoming this panic as well. He restored confidence, with his unshakable belief in the Party, its firm foundations and its mission.

Apart from modesty and optimism, he had a third fine quality: he sacrificed himself for the Party. That was actually the reason for his early death. He ruined his health by not giving himself any rest.

And so we remember a comrade in exile, a lovable person, on whom shortly before his death the great honour of presidency of the Socialist International was bestowed.

HANS JAEGER.

MEMO

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DER PREUSSISCHE STAAT UND DIE JUDEN

Schicksalsweg eines Buches

Im Jahre 1925 erschienen als Veroeffentlichungen der Berliner Akademie fuer die Wissenschaft des Judentums die beiden ersten Baende eines grossangelegten wissenschaftlichen Unternehmens, das in die Haende einer jungen, erprobten Historikerin, Selma Stern, gelegt war und den Titel trug: "Der Preussische Staat und die Juden."

Im ersten Bande stellte die Verfasserin in uebersichtlicher, eindringlicher, methodischer Weise die Probleme ihres Themas dar. Ausgehend von einer beispielhaften Beherrschung und Ausschloepfung eines weitschichtigen literarischen und archivischen Materials ging sie den Verflechtungen des Staatslebens mit den speziellen Tatsachen und Motiven seiner Judenpolitik nach. Mit dem Blick auf diese allgemeine Verflechtung beschrieb sie die Moeglichkeiten und Bedingungen, die Aeusserungen und Wirkungen, die Aussichten und Begrenzungen, denen das Leben und die Entwicklung der einzelnen juedischen Siedlungen im Gefuege des sich konsolidierenden Brandenburgisch-Preussischen Staates in den Jahren von 1648-1713, waehrend der Regierungszeit des Grossen Kurfuersten von Brandenburg und des ersten Koenigs in Preussen, unterworfen war.

Dieser Darstellungsband war von einem rund 550 Seiten starken Urkundenband begleitet, der eine Fuelle bisher unbekannter Akten aus den Bestaenden des Geheimen Staatsarchivs in Berlin und der preussischen Provinzialarchive zur Veroeffentlichung brachte.

Wie der Direktor des Forschungsinstituts der Akademie, der ideenreiche, grueblerische, immer nach hohen Zielen strebende Professor Eugen Taeubler—spaeater Professor in Heidelberg—es geplant hatte, sollte das Werk, das Selma Stern anvertraut war, den gesamten historischen Zeitraum bis zum Jahre 1812 umfassen. Es sollte einmuenden in die Periode der Judenemanzipation. Es war von vornherein klar, dass mit jedem weiteren Band, der an diese Aera heranfuerehen sollte, die Arbeit schwieriger, umfangreicher, vor neue Probleme und Ideen und Zeitstroemungen gestellt sein musste.

Unter nicht immer leichten Verhaeltnissen, in einer sich sichtbar verduesternden Situation ging Selma Stern an die Fortsetzung ihres Werkes und an die Sammlung des Stoffes fuer andere Arbeiten heran, die dem Problemkreis des Wirkens und Aufstiegs der Juden in die

wirtschaftliche und kulturelle Welt deutscher Staatlichkeit und deutscher Gesellschaft galten.

1933 waren die Baende—Darstellung und Akten—fertig geworden, die die Zeit des Soldatenkoenigs und Wirtschaftsplaners Friedrich Wilhelm I. umspannten. Aber da kam die Herrschaft des Nationalsozialismus und damit das Ende der Akademie fuer die Wissenschaft des Judentums, die mit glanzvollen Namen juedischer Wissenschaftler und Wirtschaftsfuehrer verbunden gewesen war. Illusionen waren zertruemert, aber Selma Stern's Hingabe an ihre Aufgabe war gross genug, um trotz alledem weiterzuarbeiten, weiter zu forschen und weiter zu sammeln, wobei ihr—wie sie rueckschauend anerkennt—die Direktoren und Beamten der preussischen Staatsarchive (von Berlin, Breslau, Danzig, Duesseldorf, Koenigsberg, Magdeburg, Muenster und Stettin) jede moegliche Foerderung ange-deihen liessen. 1938 wurde dem unter behoerdlichem Druck ein Ende gesetzt.

Im selben Jahre 1938 sollten endlich im Schocken-Verlag die Baende erscheinen, deren Herausgabe schon 1933 vorbereitet war. Schon war alles ausgedruckt, da kam der Vernichtungsturm des Novembers 1938, das Manuskript und die zur Ausgabe fertigen Bestaende wurden beschlagnahmt und vernichtet. Und damit schien Muehe, entsagungsvoller Fleiss und das Ergebnis der Denkarbeit vieler Jahre unwiederbringlich zerstoert. Aber dem war gluecklicherweise nicht so.

Hoch klingt das Lied jener anonym gebliebenen deutschen Frau aus dem Schocken-Verlag, die die Verwirrung jener unheilvollen Stunde dazu benutzt hatte, einige wenige Exemplare vor der Vernichtung zu retten, um sie heimlich der Verfasserin zu ueberbringen. Ein Exemplar fand dann unter den Augen der nationalsozialistischen Machthaber seinen Weg in die Bibliothek von Dr. Baeck und unter meine Buecher.

Es blieben aber immer noch die vielen, vielen Aktenabschriften. Auch sie waren in Gefahr, beschlagnahmt und zurueckgehalten zu werden. Nur dem Eingreifen des Heidelberger Professors Dr. Willy Andreas ist es zu verdanken, dass dies schliesslich verhuetet wurde. Es ist dies bekanntlich kein Einzelfall mutigen Einstehens sachlich-wissenschaftlich denkender Menschen fuer juedische Kulturarbeit und juedische Kulturwerte, aber er sollte nicht vergessen und nicht verkleinert werden.

Die von Selma Stern gesammelten Akten konnten 1941, bevor sie mit ihrem Gatten, Professor Taeubler, noch gerade rechtzeitig auswandern konnte, nach Schweden gebracht werden. Von dort kamen sie nach Kriegsende nach den Vereinigten Staaten. Selma Stern hat mehrfach Aufsaeetze veroeffentlicht, die dieses Aktenmaterial verwerteten, hat ihr Buch ueber den Hofjuden mit auf dieses Material gestuetzt—und nun endlich, nach drei schicksalsschweren Jahrzehnten, ist auch das grosse Werk vom Preussischen Staat und den Juden wieder in Gang gekommen.

Das Leo Baeck Institut in New York hat es fuer eine Ehrenpflicht gegenueber der wissenschaftlichen Leistung Selma Stern-Taeublers gehalten, das Werk vom Preussischen Staat und seinen Juden ueber die Anfaenge hinaus weiterzufuehren. Und so sind denn jetzt im Rahmen der Schriftenreihe wissenschaftlicher Abhandlungen des Leo Baeck Instituts im Tuebinger Verlag von J. C. B. Mohr die Baende endlich ans Licht gekommen, die 1938 der Schocken-Verlag hatte herausgeben wollen.*

Sieht man von der Einleitung ab, die der von Grund aus geaenderten juedischen Situation Rechnung traegt, so ist die jetzt vorliegende Publikation ein genauer Wiederabdruck der 1938 geplanten Ausgabe. Das Leo Baeck Institut und der Tuebinger Verlag haben es gluecklicherweise fuer geboten gehalten, gleichzeitig einen Neudruck der ersten beiden Baende zu besorgen, so dass jetzt ein geschlossener Ueberblick ueber eine entscheidende Periode von nahezu hundert Jahren, von 1648-1740, gewonnen werden kann.

Wir koennen also jetzt rekapitulieren, was Selma Stern in den grundlegenden, die Richtung ihrer Forschung anzeigenden Baenden vom Jahre 1925 geboten hatte und anschliessend verfolgen, wie die Judenpolitik des preussischen Staates sich weiterhin bis zum Regierungsantritt Friedrichs des Grossen im Auf und Ab der Beziehungen zwischen Staat, Berufsstaenden und juedischer Bevoelkerung entwickelt hat. An Hand der Darstellung, die Selma Stern dem Zeitalter des zweiten preussischen Koenigs widmet, und an Hand des neuen, sehr umfangreichen Aktenbandes ist es nun moeglich—ueber die bisherige Kenntnis hinaus—die Judenpolitik des seine militaerischen und wirtschaftlichen Kraefte zielbewusst sammelnden Staates ins volle geschichtliche Bewusstsein zu heben. Noch viel genauer als vorher erfahren und erfassen wir jetzt, welche Rolle den Juden vor 200 Jahren im Wirtschaftsgefuege des preussischen Staates zugewiesen war, wieweit der Staat damals geneigt war, sich die Faehigkeiten und Verbindungen der Juden je nach der politisch-wirtschaftlichen Struktur der einzelnen Provinzen nutzbar zu machen. Wir koennen im einzelnen und im ganzen nunmehr die Position fixieren, die die Juden im Zusam-

* Selma Stern: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden*. Erster Teil: Die Zeit des Grossen Kurfuersten und Friedrichs I. (Erste Abteilung: Darstellung, Zweite Abteilung: Akten). Zweiter Teil: Die Zeit Friedrich Wilhelms I. (Erste Abteilung: Darstellung, Zweite Abteilung: Akten). Schriftenreihe wissenschaftlicher Abhandlungen des Leo Baeck Instituts. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck) Tuebingen, 1962. DM170; fuer Mitglieder der Society of Friends of the L.B.I., £11. Die Veroeffentlichung des Werkes erfolgte mit Unterstuetzung der Claims Conference und des Zentralrats der Juden in Deutschland.

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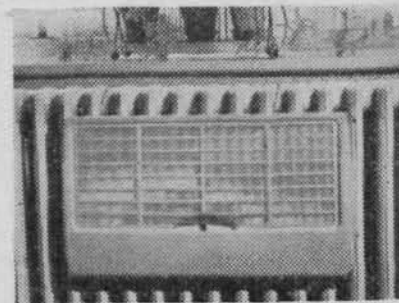
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DER PREUSSISCHE STAAT UND DIE JUDEN

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menprall wirtschaftlicher Interessen und religioes-nationaler Traditionen einnehmen. Und wir koennen die Begrenzungen erkennen, die der Ausbreitung und dem Fortkommen dieser noch aus dem Staatsganzen herausgehobenen Bevoelkerungsgruppe gezogen waren.

Die Bevoelkerungspolitik Friedrich Wilhelm I. war nicht ohne Haerte, seine Judenpolitik entbehrte der Gleichmaessigkeit, das juedische Element in seiner kaum noch erschuetterten Eigenart beeinflusste schon von sich aus die Besonderheit der Berufsaufbaus und gab damit —ein ungluecklicher Zirkel—Vorwand fuer Beschraenkung und wurde notwendig Ursache fuer Misstrauen, Vorurteil und nur langsam sich lueftende Geringschaetzung.

Es lag andererseits im Wesen des besonderen, vom Staat ueberwachten Berufsaufbaus —der ganz und gar auf das kommerzielle ausgerichtet war—dass sich innerhalb der juedischen Gemeinschaft soziale Abstufungen herausbildeten, eine Verschiedenheit, die mit den Funktionen zusammenfiel, zu denen diese, vorlaeufig noch zahlenmaessig begrenzte, Gruppe vom Staat —als Muenzunternehmer, Lieferanten von Luxuswaren, als Heereslieferanten und Fabrikanten—herangezogen wurde. Die Konsequenzen allerdings, die die Heraushebung dieser Sondergruppe fuer den Rechtskampf der Gesamtheit und fuer die Wandlung ihrer kulturellen Haltung haben sollten, weisen auf eine spaetere Periode des Gesamtwerks von Selma Stern hin. Wir erfahren in den vorliegenden neuen Baenden jedoch genuegend vom sozialen Aufstieg einzelner juedischer Persoenlichkeiten, von der Rechtslage der Gesamtheit, von ihrem Gemeindeleben, von den Tendenzen, die die juedische Situation bestimmten. An Hand der Akten im besonderen ergibt sich ein untrugliches Bild von der Haltung der Beamten-schaft und jenen Gruppen der Bevoelkerung gegenueber den Juden, mit denen Wirtschaftsleben und Wirtschaftskampf sie in Beruehrung brachte.

Zu diesem zweiten Aktenband, rund 800 Seiten stark, darf noch ein Wort gesagt werden. In dem Hin und Her der Wanderung sind leider die Akten in Verlust geraten, die sich mit den Verhaeltnissen in Ostpreussen beschaeftigten. Sie sind allerdings groesstenteils fuer den Darstellungsband ausgenutzt worden. Trotz seines grossen Umfangs fehlen in dem vorliegenden Aktenband jedoch manche wichtigen Stuecke, die man gern in ihm gesehen haette, wenn man auch vermuten kann, dass es nur Gruende aeusserer Art waren, die es veranlasst haben, dass nur ihre Titel-Ueberschriften gebracht wurden. Es handelt sich dabei durchgehends um Stuecke, die schon in der grossen offiziellen Ediktensammlung des 18. Jahrhunderts erschienen sind. Ich fuehre als Beispiel die Konfirmation des Privilegs fuer die Berliner Juden vom Jahre 1714, das Privileg fuer die 47 in die Neumark

wieder aufgenommenen Judenfamilien von 1717 und das Generalprivileg vom Jahre 1730 an. (Es ist zu hoffen, dass bei der Fortsetzung des Werkes ein auch diese schwer zu erreichenden offiziellen Publikationen mit erfassendes Verfahren eingeschlagen werden kann.)

In den Aktenband, wie er jetzt vorliegt, sind eine Fuelle von Personenlisten eingestreut, und das gerade macht ihn fuer ein weiteres Publikum besonders wertvoll. Ich hebe aus der Fuelle des Materials Listen aus den Staedten der Mark Brandenburg, Verzeichnisse aus Berlin, aus Halberstadt und Halle, aus Pommern und den juedischen Siedelungen im Fuerstentum Moers und der Grafschaft Ravensberg hervor. Wir stehen in den Jahrzehnten, in denen diese Listen entstanden, noch nicht im Zeitalter fest gewordener Familiennamen, und doch mag der eine oder andere, den Selma Sterns Buecher erreichen, in diesen Listen eine Verbindung zu vergangenen Geschlechtern, zu Ahnen seiner Familie entdecken.

In dem Wiederabdruck von Selma Sterns Werk ist naturgemaess jenes Ressentiment ausgeschaltet, das an der Schicksalswende erwuchs, die dem fortwirkenden Erlebnis der Judenemanzipation in Preussen und Deutschland den Boden entzog. Der Einzelne mag in den Buechern von Selma Stern den Ansatz zu jener Entwicklung finden, die auf das Ziel der Judenemanzipation hinwies, die ein legislatorisches Faktum, ein befreiendes geschichtliches Phaenomen gewesen ist. Er mag aber auch aus Sprache und Tenor der Akten herauslesen, wie tief hinunter in die Vergangenheit das Brodeln jener Gegen-Kraefte reicht, die fortdauernd, und nur zu gern uebersehen, dem Juden Aufstieg und freie Entfaltung seiner Kraefte, das Hineinwachsen in den Staat und seine Kultur erschweren und schliesslich kompromisslos versagten.

AWARD FOR ISRAELI DOCTOR

Dr. Louis Copelman, a Tel Aviv doctor born in Rumania, has been awarded the French National Academy of Medicine's Jean Dietz Prize for his work on the pathological symptoms afflicting former inmates of concentration camps. He carried out his research in collaboration with Dr. Marc Dvorjetsky. Dr. Copelman was proclaimed a laureate of the Academy at a special ceremony.

YIDDISH BOOKS IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Despite promises, none of the State publishing houses in the Soviet Union published a single Yiddish book in 1963, but the number of Yiddish writings to appear in translation, particularly poetry and short stories, have increased. The only Jewish publication brought out in the Soviet Union in 1963 was a calendar with the dates of Jewish Holy-days.

This and That: Fred Lothringer, who together with his wife, Ann Day, several years ago wrote the German best-seller "Liane", has started a literary agency in Dusseldorf.—Leonard Steckel successfully produced "Kiss Me Kate" in Rotterdam.—Fritz Kortner's play, "Die Zwiesprache", will be produced with Martin Held in Munich and with Paul Hoffmann in Vienna.

Germany: Bruno Arno, Siegfried Arno's brother, returned from Argentina and appeared in "Maske in Blau" in Neukoelln.—Rudolf Kuestermeier, German correspondent in Israel, has received the Von Ossietzky Medal.—Trude Kolman successfully directed "Stop The World—I Want To Get Off" at Munich's kleine Freiheit.—B. F. Dolbin, 80-year-old cartoonist and art critic of New York's *Aufbau* has an exhibition of his works in Hamburg.—Grete Mosheim was awarded the German Critics' Prize for 1963.

Home News: The German Institute, in conjunction with the Institute of Germanic Languages, is presenting a Thomas Mann exhibition at the Royal Festival Hall.—Peter Herz, who came over from Vienna to entertain the Austrian population in the N.W.3 area, has become Professor h.c. in Vienna.—Hans Habe came over for the publication of his new novel "The Countess" ("Die Tarnowska") in London. Harraps gave a Savoy reception in his honour.—Adele Rosenbaum delivered a lecture on modern art and painting at "Club 43".—Erica Slezak has joined the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art: her father, Walter Slezak appears in the new Cliff Richard film "Wonderful World".—Uta Hagen, the German-born wife of actor Herbert Berghoff, will star in the forthcoming production of "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?".—Israeli actress Dahlia Lavi, who has become well known in Germany, has been chosen for a leading part with Peter O'Toole and Curt Juergens in "Lord Jim".—Marcel Hellman will produce "Moll Flanders", to be directed by Terence Young for Rank.

Obituary: Gustav Machaty, the Czech director of "Ecstasy", has died in Munich aged 61.—The 71-year-old husband of Lotte Reiniger of Silhouette film fame, Carl Koch, died near London.—Otto Zoff, author of "Koenig Hirsch", died at the age of 73 whilst on a visit to Munich from New York.—Siegfried Nestriepke, 78-year-old co-founder and director of Volksbuehne, has died in Berlin.—The art historian, Paul Westheim, died in Berlin on a visit from Mexico. He was 77 years old.—Karl Heinrich Ullstein died in Berlin at the age of 70.

Milestones: Erwin Piscator, who is now director of Berlin's Freie Volksbuehne has celebrated his 70th birthday. Born in Ulm, he first wrote poetry, which was published in an anthology edited by Franz Pfempfert. Later, together with Rudolf Leonhard, he founded the Proletarische Theater in Berlin. Financed by Tilla Durieux's husband, he opened his own Theater am Nollendorfplatz, in 1927 with Ernst Toller's "Hoppla Wir Leben". When the Nazis came to power he went to Russia where he directed his sole picture, "Der Aufstand der Fischer von St. Barbara", based on Anna Seghers' novel. Until recently the film was not shown, but now it has been presented in Berlin. He then went to New York where he ran a school for actors, and returned to Berlin in 1951.—Paul Hartmann, the classical hero of our youth, is 75 and still going strong.

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Herbert Freedman (Jerusalem)

THE POPE'S PILGRIMAGE

When these lines appear in print, the "historic voyage" of Pope Paul VI, as he called his visit to the Holy Land, will have itself become history.

The fact that the Papacy's age-old immobility was broken with a visit just to Israel—and Jordan—is no more than an accident of geography, yet a seasoned diplomat such as Paul VI must have been well aware of the political connotations accompanying his visit. As no other event, it has focused the attention of the world on the Arab-Israeli conflict; moreover, it has given great encouragement to those Catholic countries in Europe and South America which on many occasions have sided with Israel. It has also proved—if proof were necessary—that Christianity's Holy Places are in good hands, well cared for and well guarded.

The political undertones of the journey were no less felt in Israel. The Israeli Government's efforts to facilitate this pilgrimage "in full keeping with the unique status of the Pope for hundreds of millions of adherents of the Catholic Church and in the world as a whole" were not equally shared by all strata of public opinion. Chief Rabbi Nissim rejected a Government request to participate in the welcome and farewell ceremonies for Paul VI. Considering that the Chief Rabbi is a civil servant, his refusal to comply with Government policy is taken as a serious matter.

Of no less a controversial nature was the Vatican's decision that the Pope should enter Israeli territory near Meggido, and not at the only official crossing-point between Jordan and Israel, namely, at Jerusalem. The Vatican's non-recognition of Israel—and of Jordan *nota bene*—and its demands for the internationalisation of the Holy City were no doubt at the root of this decision. The Israeli Government's declaration that the President of the State would welcome the Pope wherever he chose to cross into the country was dictated by political wisdom. Herut tried in vain to debate this issue in the Knesset, and its daily, also called *Herut* wrote: "The Government has tried, without success, to justify its concession at the

expense of the country's honour in deciding that the President goes to Meggido to meet the Pope, whose political advisers want to please the Arabs. Israel cannot adopt the conclusion that flows from the political aspect of the visit. For if we do, we shall prove to the world that we accept the perverted and unjust view that Jerusalem is not our capital."

Yet the rest of the press, almost in its entirety, supported the Government's stand "to honour the leader of such a universally influential religion by respecting his own chosen itinerary. . . . Until now the representatives of Judaism have not met with the heads of Christianity on the basis of equality. It is difficult to exaggerate the historical significance of the occasion". One conclusion, however, is undisputed: in the Middle East, an area torn by strife, the Pope's plea and prayer for peace, love and brotherhood must have some moral impact.

"WALLACH'S" TO BE REBUILT

New Era for Shaare Zedek Hospital

Jerusalem's oldest centre of healing, officially known as the Shaare Zedek Hospital, but after 60 years still frequently referred to as "Wallach's", is to be rebuilt in order to meet the ever increasing demands made upon its services.

It was the realisation of a great dream when the young, brilliant Dr. Moshe Wallach, a native of Munster, was sent to Jerusalem in 1891 by the Frankfurt Committee of Jewish Friends for Palestine to study hygienic conditions in the City. As a result of his report Jerusalem's first Jewish General Hospital was built six years later, and Dr. Wallach appointed its Physician in Charge.

In those early days Dr. Wallach's prescriptions were generally notes to the local provision stores, malnutrition being one of the main diseases of the times. Assured by Dr. Wallach that this was the cheapest and surest method of treatment, the Hospital Committee accepted responsibility for the payment of all

such bills. Later, Dr. Wallach was to fight serious epidemics of diphtheria and typhoid, and to battle day and night in the overcrowded wards to save the lives of Jewish victims of Arab riots in Jerusalem, and massacres in Hebron and Motsa.

When Dr. Wallach died seven years ago at the age of 90, his mantle fell upon the shoulders of the equally revered and beloved Dr. Falk Schlesinger, who took up an appointment at the hospital when he first arrived from Hamburg in 1935.

When Shaare Zedek Hospital was originally planned for 50 beds the population of Jerusalem was only 45,000. Today, especially due to the influx of immigrants from Germany and other European countries who suffered under Nazi oppression, this figure is 200,000. By overcrowding the wards and placing beds in the corridors space is available for 180 in-patients. Yet, even so, urgent cases must often be refused admission through the insufficiency of beds.

The hospital must therefore be rebuilt to help safeguard the health of the city. And it must be built quickly for, apart from being the only General Hospital in the centre of the city, it is the only hospital with an Isolation Ward for the treatment of poliomyelitis, and wherein the lives of many hundreds of victims of this dreaded disease have been saved.

Unlike in this country, hospitals in Israel are not administered by the State, and during the course of the year this great institution of mercy must, of necessity, treat many of its 60,000 out-patients and 7,000 in-patients without charge.

When the new hospital is built there will be immediate accommodation for 300 beds, and room available for a further 200 beds.

As it was a Frankfurt Committee which first helped to create the Shaare Zedek Hospital, it is hoped that German Jewry will again play an important part in the rebuilding of this great institution of mercy.

The Committee in charge of the Rebuilding Appeal is not asking for large sums of money from a few people, but for moderate sums from a large number of contributors. Any donations will be welcomed and should be sent to: Mr. Victor Mishcon, Chairman, British Council of the Shaare Zedek Hospital, 124 Baker Street, London, W.1.



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EIN KAEMPFER FUER ENGLISCH-DEUTSCHE VERSTAENDIGUNG

ZUM 70. GEBURTSTAG VON HERBERT SULZBACH

Anlaesslich des 70. Geburtstages von Herbert Sulzbach erhielten wir den folgenden Glückwunschartikel. Die AJR, mit deren Bestrebungen Herbert Sulzbach sich stets verbunden gefühlt hat, schliesst sich den guten Wünschen des Verfassers auf das herzlichste an.

Am 8. Februar wird Herbert Sulzbach 70 Jahre alt. Dieser in Frankfurt am Main geborene deutsche Jude, der am 1. Weltkrieg auf deutscher Seite teilnahm und im 2. Weltkrieg englischer Captain war, hat im Gefangenenlager Featherstone Park ein beinahe unwahrscheinlich anmutendes Werk der Umerziehung an gefangenen deutschen Offizieren der Hitler-Wehrmacht vollbracht. Er hat in jenen Jahren keinen anderen Auftrag gehabt, als den der Stimme seines Herzens und Gewissens, diktiert von einem Glauben an die Menschheit.

Noch lag der Schrecken der KZ's und Vernichtungslager lähmend über der ganzen Welt, als dieser deutsche Jude es wagte, noch an ein unzerstört Besseres im Deutschen zu glauben und ihm wieder eine Chance für die Zukunft zu geben. Er konnte sich die Männer nicht aussuchen, die in sein "Camp ohne Stacheldraht" kamen, und es mag auch unter ihnen Unverbesserliche gegeben haben.

Doch grösser war die Zahl derer, denen er in freimütigen Gesprächen, Vorträgen und Bildungslehrgängen die Augen öffnete über das Ausmass deutscher Schuld sowie über neue deutsche Möglichkeiten und Aufgaben in einer Gemeinschaft freier demokratischer Völker. Heute sitzen Männer von Featherstone Park in Schlüsselpositionen der deutschen Wirtschaft, haben wichtige Posten in der Rechtspflege und der Politik inne. Sie sind ein Grundpfeiler der englisch-deutschen Verständigung geworden, die in ihrem Kreis—dem Arbeitskreis Featherstone Park—die nachhaltigste Förderung findet.

Ich selbst bin kein Gefangener des Featherstone Park Camp gewesen, aber ich durfte als deutscher Schriftsteller zweimal an Düsseldorfer Jahrestagungen des Arbeitskreises teilnehmen, für den in Deutschland so hochgeehrte und geschätzte Männer wie Victor Gollancz und Yehudi Menuhin, Benjamin Britten, Captain Liddell Hart, Lord Longford, Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, Sir Harold Nicolson und Mr. John Hynd das Patronat übernommen haben. In vortrefflichen Referaten, die zu lebhaften und freimütigen Diskussionen führten, wurde versucht, Vorurteile beiseitezuräumen, die der Verständigung der beiden Völker im Wege stehen. Rundfunk und Fernsehstationen und die Presse beider

Länder widmen diesen Zusammenkünften alljährlich mehr Raum.

Ihr eigentlicher Motor aber ist der heute in der Londoner Botschaft der Bundesrepublik Deutschland tätige Herbert Sulzbach, dem jeder kleine Fortschritt auf einem von ihm früh als notwendig erkannten Weg der Freundschaft zweier Völker das grösste Glücksempfinden bringt. Zahllose Verehrer—ihm dankbar verbundene Menschen—in Grossbritannien und Deutschland mögen an seinem 70. Geburtstag in Herzlichkeit dieses Mannes gedenken, der unter den Kämpfern für ein neues Europa genannt zu werden verdient.

RABBI DR. I. E. LICHTIGFELD 70

Landesrabbiner, Dr. I. E. Lichtigfeld (Frankfurt), recently celebrated his 70th birthday. Born near Lemberg, he grew up in Düsseldorf, where he practised as a lawyer until 1933. He emigrated to England and, after having studied at Jews' College, officiated as the Rabbi of Cricklewood Synagogue. In 1954, Dr. Lichtigfeld received a "call" to Frankfurt. On the occasion of his 70th birthday, he was awarded the "Ehrenplakette" of the Municipality of Frankfurt, and tributes to his ten years' activities as Rabbi of Frankfurt and Hesse were paid to him by representatives of the authorities and the Jewish organisations. Under the editorship of Rabbi Professor Dr. Ernst Roth and Rabbi Dr. Fritz Bloch, a "Festschrift" in his honour has been published.

Many former refugees in this country will gratefully remember Dr. Lichtigfeld's Jewish communal work in England, and the AJR in whose efforts he has always taken a great interest extends its heartiest congratulations to him.

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FRANKFORT JEWRY UNDER THE NAZIS

LECTURE AT LEO BAECK INSTITUTE

At a meeting of the Society of Friends of the Leo Baeck Institute on January 9, Dr. S. M. Auerbach gave a lecture on "Dokumente zur Geschichte der Frankfurter Juden." The talk was based on the recently published collection of documents about the history of Frankfort Jews between 1933 and 1945 which was reviewed by the speaker in our December, 1963, issue.

In his introductory remarks, Rabbi Dr. G. Salzberger who was in the Chair paid tribute to the Frankfort Municipality which, by the publication of the book had performed an act of moral restitution.

Dr. Auerbach quoted from the wealth of material, recorded in the documentary volume. Some of the instances were also mentioned in his review. Yet others were also new to readers of this journal. To quote a few at random: In April, 1933, the Acting Mayor wrote to the Ministry of Culture that, in keeping with its tradition, Frankfort had again to become a "German city". The Goethe Year 1932 with its impressive performances, the

letter went on, had already been a good start towards this goal. However, as we learn from an editorial footnote to this letter, the Goethe "Festspiele" had been organised by Alwin Kronacher, and the Head of the Municipal Cultural Department in 1932 was Stadtrat Dr. Max Michel — both Jews.

When renaming streets which were meant to commemorate Jewish scholars or benefactors, the authorities realised that the names of Mathilden-Strasse and several other streets had been chosen in gratitude to female members of the Rothschild family; it was decided to retain the names but to change the "Patenschaft" into "Benannt nach weiblichen Vornamen".

In the course of his talk the speaker also quoted the cruel measures which, as in other parts of Germany, increasingly added to the plight of the Jews in Frankfort. In conclusion he paid tribute to the devoted and diligent research work of the two editors of the book, Archivdirektor Dr. Dietrich Andernacht and Dr. Eleonore Sterling.

EXHIBITION OF ISRAEL STAMPS IN FRANKFORT

"Israel im Spiegel der Philatelie" is the title of an exhibition which was opened in Frankfurt on January 5.

At the opening ceremony, Mr. Karl Marx, who has done most of the preparatory work and also represented the Israel Ministry, welcomed about 150 guests. He pointed out that, since its foundation, Israel had tried to illustrate on its stamps the work of reconstruction, consciously avoiding the glorification of military events or of individual Jews.

Rabbi Dr. I. E. Lichtigfeld spoke on "Stamps as a Means of Genuine Communication", and City Councillor, Dr. Theo Glaess, deputising for the Mayor whom illness prevented from attending, praised Israeli stamps as being amongst the most beautiful ones in the world. He also reminded the audience of the significant rôle which Jews had played in the history of Frankfurt and of the special ties which therefore bound this City to Israel. He expressed the hope that normal diplomatic relations between Israel and the Federal Republic would be established soon.

E.G.L.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Birth

Lesser.—To Eva (née Simson) and David, on January 11, 1964, a daughter, Helen Sharon, sister to Davina Jayne and grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. George Simson, 52 Vicarage Road, Harborne, Birmingham, 17, and Mrs. Minnie Lesser, 43 Vicarage Road, Yardley, Birmingham, 33.

Birthdays

Will.—Mr. Louis Will, of 22 Dingwall Gardens, London, N.W.11, celebrated his 93rd birthday on January 15. Mr. Will, who is in the best of health, was born in Schoenlanke.

FELIX AND RENATE DARNELL and their four children, 10 Balfour Road, Jerusalem, send their best wishes to their mother and grandmother.

MRS. THEKLA DARNBACHER 51 Queens Court, Queensway, W.2, on the occasion of her 70th birthday, on February 13, 1964.

Deaths

Hollander.—Mr. Gustav Hollander (formerly Cologne) died on December 28, 1963, aged 87, at Leo Baeck House, The Bishop's Avenue, London, N.2.

Hurwit.—Mr. Hans Hurwit, of 3 Leinster Square, London, W.2, passed away suddenly on December 23, 1963, shortly after the completion of his 75th year of life. His kindness, modesty and willingness to help will be remembered by his relatives and friends.

Joseph.—Mr. Curt Joseph (formerly Kopp & Joseph, Berlin) passed away suddenly on December 24, 1963, aged 64. Deeply mourned by his wife, Ilse, relatives and friends.—16 Teals Way, Lower Heston, Cheshire.

Kleefeld.—Mrs. C. Kleefeld (née Picard), of 125 Melrose Avenue, London, N.W.2, passed away on December 30, 1963, aged 86 years, after a long illness. Deeply mourned by her daughter, son, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, relatives and friends, at home and abroad.

Schönbeck.—Dr. Gertrud (née Lazarus) passed away after a long illness on January 20, shortly before her 75th birthday. Deeply mourned by her husband, children and grandchildren.—116 Salmon Street, London, N.W.9.

Weil.—Dr. Herbert Weil, born on January 9, 1890, at Schloss Wildthurn, Bayern (formerly of Hampstead and Hamburg), died in Colorado, U.S.A., on December 29, 1963. He leaves a widow and three sons.—Frederick Weil, 37 Gloucester Place, London, W.1.

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WIDOW, mid-forties, tall, good-looking, wishes to meet cultured gentleman. Box 359.

WIDOW, early forties, Continental, own home, wishes to meet refined gentleman up to about 55. View friendship or matrimony. Box 360.

WIDOW, 60, German origin, with independent means and own home, wants to meet cultured, non-Orthodox gentleman up to 65. View friendship or matrimony. Box 361.

WIDOWER, mid-sixties, German-Jewish origin, wishes to meet cultured lady of similar age and origin. Object friendship/matrimony. Box 369.

GENTLEMAN, bachelor, good personality, educated univ., independent means, wishes to meet attractive, cultured lady, 40-50, with similar background, for friendship / marriage. Answers English or German. Box No. 34154, Urbach International Advertising Ltd., 23 Lyndhurst Road, London, N.W.3.

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MISSING PERSONS Personal Enquiries

Leipzig University Children's Clinic.—Addresses are wanted of the former doctors of the clinic: Dr. Alice Chassel and Dr. Walltuch, and of the following former patients: Dodeles, Lindner, Jolowicz, Itzigsohn, Philippsberg, Wolfgang Tannenbaum, Gabriele Jonas, Klaus Kolb, Jutta Kirchstein, Kitty Weisser, Kretha, Egon Stephan, Janek Schija and Michael Schirner. Replies to former Director of the Clinic: Professor Dr. W. Catel, 23 Kiel, Dielsweg, 14, W. Germany.

Enquiries by AJR

Hanauer.—Lotte (formerly Landshuterstr. 14, Berlin W.30) and cousins Weissbart, Julie, and Besch, Gerhard (believed to have returned to Germany).

OBITUARY

MR. ALEX KLEYFF

We mourn the death of Mr. Alex Kleyff, who suddenly and peacefully passed away on December 24, 1963, 67 years old. Mr. Kleyff was a well-known figure in the German metal trade. He came to this country in 1936 and quickly built up a successful business again. However, he never confined his interests to his own career but always showed a deep understanding for the needs of the community at large. Even more important than his unflinching generosity was the spirit which prompted him to help whenever help was required.

He wholeheartedly identified himself with the efforts of the AJR almost immediately after the organisation was founded. We shall always gratefully remember this gifted and kindhearted man and we express our sincerest sympathy to his widow and his daughter.

THE LATE DR. RICHARD ENGEL

F.E.K. writes:

May I, as one of the many who knew, loved and admired Richard Engel, add a few words to the Obituary in the January issue of AJR Information?

The high professional standard of Richard Engel was matched by his great humanity and his high sense of responsibility for those fellow-men to whom he could give any help and encouragement. He was one of the greatest friends and protectors of those many Jewish refugees who arrived in this country without any means or connections, and he devoted substantial time and sums of money for his fellow-refugees in this country from the moment he arrived here as one of the first immigrants from Germany.

When, many years later, the AJR came into existence, it was a matter of course for him who was meanwhile well known as "the little Woburn House", to assist in building up the Association without, however, diminishing his personal efforts to help where help was needed. Hundreds of refugees will never forget how much they owe to Richard Engel and to the generosity with which he gave help and protection to all who deserved and needed it. His many friends in this country and throughout the world will always remember him for his great kindness and understanding and his wonderful sense of humour.

RABBI LUDWIG PINKOFFS

Rabbi Ludwig Pinkoffs passed away in Israel at the age of 80. Though, after studying at the Berlin "Hochschule", he had obtained a rabbinical diploma, he never officiated as a rabbi but considered teaching as his actual vocation. Many generations of former secondary school pupils in Berlin owe their religious tuition to him. He stayed in Germany until 1939, and then, as a Zionist of old standing, emigrated to Palestine. There, together with his sister, he established and directed a Home for lonely children in Ramat Gan. He spent the last years of his life in retirement in Ramat Chen.

PROFESSOR DR. LEO ROSENBERG

Professor Leo Rosenberg, the author of the standard work on German Civil Litigation, died in Munich in his 85th year. Born in Fraustadt, he taught at the Universities of Goettingen, Giessen and Leipzig, until 1934. From 1952 to 1955 he was Professor of Civil and Civil Litigation Law in Munich.

DEATH OF PAUL HINDEMITH

Paul Hindemith, who died in Frankfurt on December 28, aged 68, was generally regarded as one of the leading composers of our century. No German master after Richard Strauss enjoyed greater international fame but, unlike Strauss, Hindemith refused to adapt himself to the Nazi régime. His ultramodern beginnings were classified as "degenerate art", and although his later works re-established the strongest links with the great German musical tradition, his opera "Mathis der Maler", for which he himself wrote the libretto, did not "fit in" because it postulated the artist's independence from political interference. It will be remembered how Furtwaengler, in a leading article "Der Fall Hindemith", published in the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, made a stand for the composer; the subsequent dispute with Alfred Rosenberg led to the conductor's temporary retirement.

Hindemith, whom Rosenberg had blamed for "associating almost entirely with Jews" (actually, his wife was Jewish) left Germany, first for Turkey, later, during the war, he emigrated to the U.S.A., travelling through the Straits of Gibraltar by special permission of the British authorities. He took up an appointment at Yale University. After the war, he refused the Directorship of the Berlin "Hochschule" but accepted a Professorship at the University of Zürich.

Hindemith paid numerous visits to this country. A famous viola player, he was the soloist in the first performance of Walton's Viola Concerto. In recent years he conducted several times at the Festival Hall.

As a student at the Frankfurt Conservatoire, he was taught by Bernhard Sekles and by Arnold Mendelssohn (a son of a cousin of Felix Mendelssohn); his own pupils include Franz Reizenstein.

Hindemith's genius ensures him a place in the history of music; his human integrity adds to his stature.
H. W. FREYHAN.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ANSWERING HANNAH ARENDT

Sir,—In the discussion of Hannah Arendt's sensationalist book one aspect has, so far as the writer is aware, not been sufficiently considered: the spiritual motives of the Jewish leaders. Dr. Baeck can no longer defend himself. It is, therefore, only fair for a hearing to be given to his pupils who studied under him and knew him well.

One of the ideas which contributed decisively to the spiritual make-up of pre-war German Jewry was the German idea of the "Rechtsstaat". It seemed unthinkable that the State should organise crime. The courageous efforts of mutual help launched by the German Jews from 1933 onwards were based on the Jewish optimistic outlook on life since the days of the prophets: that right would triumph over wrong in the end. How long the end would be postponed, who could know? It required men of much larger stature like Churchill and Roosevelt with their vast resources to turn the scales.

Another sphere in which the Jewish leaders helped in the face of demoralising propaganda was the spiritual one. As the attack had been directed against Dr. Baeck we limit ourselves to this one example, although there are many. By Cabinet Order of May 7, 1883, the "Hochschule für die Wissenschaft des Judentums" became a "Lehranstalt", to become a "Hochschule" again after the first world war. The Nazis abolished its academic status. Alluding to this Dr. Baeck, then head of the College, in a dangerous and dramatic hour in 1938, began his public address at the beginning of term as follows: "Formerly we were a Hochschule; now we are a Lehranstalt, again! Gentlemen, the time will come when we shall be proud of having remained a theological college in

days when the word Hochschule—has gained an ominous ring!" Those present will never forget the deep impression made by his words.

Two personalities in the history of German Jewry were, to Dr. Baeck, models of inspired leadership through crisis and catastrophe. One of them was Rabbi Meir of Rothenburg who, rather than seeing the Jewish congregations made victims of extortion, stayed a prisoner in the castle of Ensisheim to the day of his death. The other one was Joselman of Rosheim who, often at the risk of his own life, constantly interceded on behalf of threatened Jewish communities.

It was the spirit of Dr. Baeck, the spirit of the "Und dennoch" which caused him and his pupils to spread the word of God, even in the bunkers of Terezin and other concentration camps. It may be unknown to Miss Arendt, but it was also the spirit of Dr. Baeck, which, in the concentration camp, when asked by the S.S. officer at roll call what he would say in a sermon now, made one of his pupils reply: "I would say: the Guardian of Israel neither slumbers nor sleeps!"

Yours, etc.,

Oxford.

(Rabbi Dr.) O. LEHMANN.

INTEGRATION AND ASSIMILATION

Sir,—In the very interesting article "Limits of Integration" in your January issue, there is—as so frequently in discussing Jewish problems—no clear-cut distinction between "Integration" and "Assimilation".

Integration is the transition of the refugee from traveller to settler. It means the amalgamation with the legal and economic life of the country of one's choice, and though we can certainly never become Englishmen, we

become British and U.K. citizens. As such, we enjoy a number of privileges but are also subject to some obligations of which one of the more important ones is that our first loyalty must be to this country. This must override all loyalties from the past (country of origin) as well as what could be termed a "sentimental" one, to Israel. There is, fortunately, in this country no "Legal Minority" for which legislation would have to cater, so an organisation like the AJR, today, should consider itself only responsible for the diminishing number of the aged, the "Un-Integrateables".

Assimilation is a different matter altogether. It involves the abnegation of the whole body of tradition (culture, religion, habits) which so strongly influence a person, and aims at the total submergence of one's group identity in the social fabric of the new country.

My point is that Integration is possible without Assimilation, but it is open to argument whether—thinking of future generations—that is desirable.

Yours, etc.,

Shrewsbury.

CHARLES B. GOTZL.

[Further contributions to the debate would be welcomed.—The Ed.]

CHRISTIANS AND JEWS IN SPAIN

The second anniversary of its establishment has just been marked by the Jewish-Christian Friendship Society of Spain.

The Society, set up to combat prejudice and remove misunderstandings between Jews and Christians, has been working in the school text book field seeking to have derogatory or misleading references to Jews amended or removed.

Although there is very little active anti-Semitism in Spain, there is scope to make Judaism and what it stands for better understood by the Spanish Roman Catholics.

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