

INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

STRENGTH AND SUCCESS

AJR General Meeting

The widespread essential services of the AJR became evident anew at this year's General Meeting, held on May 17 at Hannah Karminski House.

After having welcomed the members, the chairman, Mr. C. T. Marx, paid tribute to two close friends who had died during the year: Mr. Werner M. Behr, chairman until 1976, and Dr. H. G. Sandheim, a member of the Board.

Dr. W. Rosenstock, Director of the AJR, stressed that the day-to-day work of the AJR had to be seen against the background of general developments. He especially referred to the changed position in the university campuses, where the traditional harmony between Jewish and non-Jewish students was endangered by the anti-Israel attitude of the so-called New Left. At the same time, there are danger signals from the extreme Right, manifested in the activities of the National Front. Though at present the fight of the National Front is in the first place directed against the coloured minority, we Jews have to realise that if one minority is under attack, we may easily become the next target. The leading Jewish organisations are aware of this danger, and the AJR co-operates with them. In a situation like this, the Wiener Library, with its comprehensive material, will increasingly become an indispensable armoury, and its intended transfer to Tel Aviv in a few years time would be an irreplaceable loss. Therefore, representatives of the AJR have contacted the Wiener Library to explore ways and means of retaining the Library in London. It must, however, be realised that this depends in the first place on the willingness and ability of the Jews in this country, British born and former refugees alike, to raise the funds necessary for its upkeep.

With regard to payments from Germany, the AJR and the Council of Jews from Germany recently dealt with two special problems. The first concerns payments by the German Democratic Republic for losses sustained by Jewish Nazi victims from that part of the former Reich. Representatives of the AJR put the matter before the Claims Department of the Foreign Office, but so far it is still pending. The second problem, which was already reported in our April issue (p. 5) referred to the intended exclusion of new applicants from German National Insurance payments, if and as far as they paid their contributions for employment in territories of the former Reich outside the Federal Republic and outside Berlin. It can now be stated that this danger could be averted and that, due to the efforts of the Claims Conference, especially its Director, Dr. Ernst Katzenstein (Frankfurt), with whom our office was in constant contact, the status quo will be maintained. This was decided by the German Parliamentary Committee

in charge, and as soon as it has become law, a report will be published in "AJR Information". As already stressed in our journal, the intended restriction would anyhow not have affected those who are already recipients of insurance pensions.

The next speaker, Mrs. S. R. Taussig, General Secretary of the AJR, stated that the strength of the organisation had been unimpaired and that the membership had remained steady at about 4,000, because the inevitable loss of old members was made up by new enrolments. Furthermore, many people have given generous additional donations to help meet the terrible inflationary costs.

Turning to the social work of the AJR, she referred to the Communal Centre, Hannah Karminski House, which fulfils many purposes. It accommodates the AJR Club, and in its kitchen nearly 1,000 frozen meals per month are prepared and sent out. The extension of this Meals-on-Wheels Service by the freezer in Eleanor Rathbone House, the Flatlet Home, is very much appreciated by the residents of the flats. Vacancies there occur at the rate of about one per annum and are rapidly filled. The seven bedsitting rooms in Hannah Karminski House are all occupied and the five rooms in Marie Baneth House in Golders Green are also filled.

Care for the Aged

The *Old Age Homes Department* is still extremely busy, though applications for admission to Homes are diminishing. This means that urgent applications can be dealt with as quickly as formalities permit. The speaker also referred to difficulties experienced during the recent months as a result of the saving measures of the local authorities. We are in a more fortunate position than some organisations in that many of our residents have pensions from Germany and Austria, but the problem of maintaining those who have not will require careful thought and planning.

Whilst all the Homes continue to provide excellent care and comfort, special problems exist in Osmond House, not only because of the senility of many of the residents but also because of the language problem: there is a strong tendency in the old to revert to their mother tongue. It is therefore hoped to appoint a German-speaking social worker to work with the residents.

The *Social Services Department* itself has been as busy as ever in its advisory and support capacity with those who are in difficulties because of housing, unemployment, sickness and personality problems, which are considerable amongst people who have never recovered from the trauma of the 30s and 40s. They are mostly lonely people, and whilst

practical matters can be dealt with, nobody can replace family life. For them the services provided by the department are therefore often the only opportunity to talk through their problems and fears. Many of them also face accommodation difficulties: they have trouble with their neighbours and landlords and cannot afford more adequate housing; on the other hand, being in the 50 to 70 age group, they do not yet qualify for an Old Age Home. To alleviate the position of this category of former refugees, the AJR Charitable Trust has recently acquired a house, which after adaptation to its purpose, will have rooms of good standard, well heated and furnished, with cooking and reasonable toilet facilities for seven or eight people and a caretaker. If all goes well, this house should be ready for occupation before the winter sets in.

Mrs. Taussig also gave a progressive report on the implication of a number of suggestions, made at the AJR Board meeting in January. Among other things, it was proposed that members should be given the opportunity to view the Homes. Each Home reacted in a different way. In Leo Baeck House, Heinrich Stahl House and Osmond House visitors are welcome to see the Homes at any time by arrangement with the Matron, if they mention their membership with the AJR. There will also be a Garden Party for members of the Board in Otto Schiff House.

A well-made-up brochure, giving information about the various activities of the AJR, is being prepared. The perennial question of the name of the Association was also raised by Board members, but though a new name might be welcomed by many, nobody has yet come with an acceptable alternative.

Mrs. Taussig stressed that the AJR would be grateful for obtaining names of people willing to help—especially those with cars—in taking out old people to meet each other, to functions, for meals-on-wheels, and also names of potential members, particularly of younger people.

The whole question of the function and structure of House Committees, which was also raised at the Board meeting, is being looked into and discussed, and it is hoped that some of the problems which cause dissatisfaction and frustration will be solved.

In conclusion, Mrs. Taussig stated that the AJR would welcome any active participation of members and would always do its best to reconcile varying opinions among them.

The General Secretary's report was followed by the *Financial Report*, which, due to the absence for professional reasons of the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. L. Spiro, was given by his predecessor in this office, Dr. F. E. Falk, now vice-chairman of the AJR. It can be stated with satisfaction, he said, that our income from membership subscriptions and donations has gone up by £3,700, compared with the previous year, to a total of £29,300, a rise of 14½ per cent, slightly less than the rate of inflation. Adding to this a small bank deposit interest, the total income from our own resources amounted to not quite £29,400,

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AJR GENERAL MEETING

Continued from page 1

against which the total expenditure of approximately £41,800 has to be set, resulting in a deficit of £12,400. Fortunately, as in past years, most of the deficit was eliminated by a grant out of the funds of the Jewish Trust Corporation made through the Allocations Committee of the Central British Fund, amounting to £12,000.

The total expenditure figure of £41,800 represents an increase of just under £3,400 or 8.8 per cent over last year's expenditure. This relatively good figure is partly due to the fact that our office and to some extent our staff salaries are shared with Self Aid. Referring to some special items of expenditure, Dr. Falk stated that the AJR Club, "this most friendly Friendship Club under the chairmanship of our ever young Mrs. Jacoby, ably assisted by the vice-chairman, Mrs. Dora Segall", had a total expenditure of £3,600 (about £200 less than in 1975), whilst the income from members had slightly increased to £2,136. The major part of the deficit was covered by a grant of £1,400 from the AJR Charitable Trust, leaving a deficit of only £64.

Turning to *AJR Information* Dr. Falk stated that, whilst authors' fees were down by £150, printing, despatch and sundry expenditure had risen substantially. The total expenditure was £10,500 and—after deducting advertising income of £1,700—the net direct expense was £8,836. If to this the appropriate proportion of general overheads is added, the real total cost is £13,200. The very substantial cost of this excellent publication could be reduced by more advertisements and Dr. Falk appealed to all business men to support us in this way. It has often been suggested that we should make a charge for this journal but we wish all our members to receive it, as part of our service given in return for their contributions.

As the result of our deficits in the years 1975 and 1976, our General Fund, that is really the capital or total wealth of the AJR, has been reduced to £364. Apart from this, there is the Staff Retirement Fund, which must not be used for any other purpose than to provide the staff retirement payments.

Appeal for Covenants

In conclusion the speaker reminded the audience that once the source of payments through the Allocations Committee has dried up, we will have to stand on our own feet and a substantially greater income from our members will then be required. Payments of subscriptions under a 7-year covenant could greatly increase our income. These payments cease on death, and the covenants would, of course, not be enforced where the covenantor falls on hard times. It is less well known that shareholders in family companies can enter into covenants in the name of the companies; the payments are deductible from corporation tax but the lower income tax must be accounted for. This results in a tax advantage to the Company.

Dr. Falk also appealed to members to make bequests for the AJR Charitable Trust in their wills. These bequests are free of any death duty. If the bequest is substantial, it may reduce the rate of death duty (now capital transfer tax) on the other assets of the estate and thus even confer a benefit on the heirs of the donor. In conclusion, Dr. Falk paid tribute to Dr. E. Lomnitz, secretary of the AJR Charitable Trust, who through his sympathetic work and help for many in our community, was instrumental in quite a few of the bequests received.

At the end, Dr. Falk briefly referred to several questions in the field of *taxation*. He stated that the reliefs obtained by virtue of the Finance Act 1974 had, on the whole, worked well in practice. Where occasionally difficulties arose, the AJR had endeavoured to give assistance. Certain efforts are continued, e.g., regarding the Austrian "Hilfslosenzuschuesse" which we endeavour to have accepted as tax-exempt invalidity pensions.

After the Financial Report had been unanimously adopted, the members of the Executive and the Board were elected and re-elected respectively as proposed by the Executive, and published in the May issue of "AJR Information". This means that Mr. M. Kochmann, J.P., and Dr. Laura Stein were co-opted to the Executive and Mrs. Berta Kanter and Mrs. Alice Schwab became new members of the Board.

In concluding the business part of the meeting, Mr. C. T. Marx, chairman of the AJR, expressed his thanks to the speakers and also thanked the staff members of the AJR for their devoted services.

New Trends in Social Work

The reports and elections were followed by a talk on "New Trends in Social Work", delivered by Mr. Melvyn Carlowe, B.Soc.Sci., Director of the Jewish Welfare Board and Joint Secretary of the Central Council, for Jewish Social Services, to which the AJR is affiliated. The new trend, Mr. Carlowe stated, *inter alia* consisted in abstaining from accommodating people in Homes and institutions, whenever possible, and in dealing with them as individuals living in a community. This applies to the physically and mentally handicapped as well as to the old. At the same time, the importance of trying to develop an increased range of *preventative services* through the use of day centres and increased provision of sheltered housing for the elderly has now been generally recognised. Voluntary agencies such as the Jewish Welfare Board and the AJR have become of greater importance than ever before, because more and more demand will be pushed from the public into the voluntary sector. To cope with the increasing obligations there is a great development of community workers, now considered almost as a separate profession. We are also beginning to notice the growth of welfare rights movements, specialising in advising clients of their entitlements, and encouraging them to unify in order to bring pressure to bear on Government and local authorities. However, for the past two to three years there has been no growth in local authority staff because of Government cut-backs at a time when the pressure has increased, partly through increased longevity. These factors are affecting the voluntary sector, and major voluntary organisations are under additional *financial stress* because the public cut-backs are coupled with difficulties in fund raising due to the decline in the economy.

Under these circumstances it is heartening that, by the establishment of the Central Council for Jewish Social Services, a very real co-operation has at last begun to take place between the various agencies serving the community. One of the first measures of the Central Council was the introduction of a unified register which currently reveals the number of people waiting for admission to the community's homes. Secondly, through an exchange of information and experiences, it is possible to recognise that the people now applying for admission to homes are not the impoverished, uneducated souls of the

past era but typical of our middle class community—educated and articulate. Yet their lives must not be impaired by overprotection and rigid rules. This can be achieved by the provision of day centres, by way of sheltered housing and, even in an old people's home, by an opportunity for the consumer, namely the resident, to have some voice in the management and the running of his own life, as well as by increased activities in the residential homes.

At the end, Mr. Carlowe dealt with the question of professionalism in social work. Social science, like any other science, requires technicians to deal with the intricacies of daily life. Problems which call for specially trained people should not be left to untrained volunteers. However, we must always encourage the *voluntary help* by people with skills and expertise. The only way to meet future demand is the harnessing of the goodwill and effort of sufficient "professional volunteers", of people who are trained or prepared to be trained, who are supervised and, of course, appreciated. Today, some of them are managers of day centres, others are helping with therapeutic programmes, driving vehicles—they are all experts in their particular job. By strengthening the relationship and partnership between the paid professional and the professional volunteer we will together be able to meet the challenges of the future.

After the talk, Dr. A. R. Horwell, member of the AJR Executive, expressed the gratitude of the audience for Mr. Carlowe's informative and thought-provoking speech and moved a vote of thanks to him as well as to the chairman of the meeting, Mr. C. T. Marx.

TAXABILITY OF SOCIAL INSURANCE PENSIONS

The Board of Inland Revenue have informed the AJR that they have been considering the position for income tax purposes of pensions paid under Section 100 of the German law relating to the Social Insurance of Employees (AVG) to persons expelled from territories which had been annexed to the German Empire during 1938 and 1939 and have now decided that such pensions can be regarded as not liable to income tax.

NEW PRO-HITLER BOOK

The notorious writer David Irving has written a book, "Hitler's War", in which he says it was not Hitler who ordered the liquidation of European Jews, but Heinrich Himmler. The book is published by Hodder & Stoughton in this country and by the Propylaen-Verlag in Germany. Irving has already sued Propylaen for having cut out parts of the book. In England, Weidenfeld & Nicolson withdrew from their contract to publish it. Leading historians in this country and abroad such as Professor A. J. P. Taylor have already attacked the book as an un-scholarly attempt to achieve high sales. Mr. Irving who is also the author of the legend that Churchill was responsible for the death of General Sikorski, has offered \$1,000 to anyone who can produce a document showing that Hitler himself ordered or knew of the extermination of European Jews before October, 1943. Professor Bullock of St. Catherine's College, Oxford, who published one of the best biographies of Hitler 20 years ago said that in a Reichstag speech in 1939 Hitler had said that if the Jews "provoked" a war, it would end with their destruction. He repeatedly referred to this speech during the war.

The book has been almost unanimously condemned by leading historians in the press and on radio and TV.

HOME NEWS

Anglo-Judaica

SHIRLEY WILLIAMS' TRIBUTE TO JEWS

At a dinner to mark the endowment of the Sir Israel Brodie Chair in Biblical Studies at Jews' College, London, Mrs. Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said that the Emeritus Chief Rabbi, Sir Israel Brodie, was one of the ornaments of the Jewish community in Britain. The community as a whole had enriched the culture of Britain and set an example by its emphasis on the family. She praised the contribution in the field of science, music and the arts made by Jewish refugees from Nazism and mentioned the number of Nobel prizewinners among them. Mrs. Williams warned, however, that extremism and fanaticism were surviving in the Western world and in Britain and said: "Today, the scapegoat might be black, or unemployed, or both, tomorrow he may be Asian or Jewish".

SURVIVORS HAUNTED BY MEMORIES

Glasgow-born Dr. Shami Davidson, director of the Shaivata Psychiatric Hospital of Tel Aviv University, said during a visit to this country that he had found many cases where the effects of suffering in concentration camps had been transmitted to children and even grandchildren of survivors. After he had published his findings, he received many letters from all over the world from such children and grandchildren who had hitherto thought that their problems were unique. He is now setting up a research institute to study the long-term effects of the camp experiences.

Mrs. Muriel Monkhouse of the British Red Cross said recently that they were also looking for survivors of Nazi persecution who with increasing age were still beset by the terrors of the past. She said that some of them were afraid to open their front doors and often led completely isolated lives. One woman had lived for five months with the corpse of her husband, as she did not know what to do. In another case, a man had been convinced that the Nazis had let rats loose in his house.

CHARTER FLIGHTS TO TEL AVIV

The Israeli Transport Ministry granted permission to Thomson Holidays to being a once-weekly charter service from Luton to Ben-Gurion airport in November. Prices for eight days in Jerusalem will range between £99 and £129.

CHAGALL WINDOW FOR CHICHESTER

At the invitation of the dean of Chichester Cathedral during a recent visit, Marc Chagall has designed a stained glass window which will be installed in the Cathedral early next year. It consists of small scenes representing different art forms surrounding the figure of King David. The theme of the design is Psalm 150.

SPORTS FOR THE BLIND

At a meeting of the Jewish Blind Society, Professor Sir Ludwig Guttman said that blind people could find great satisfaction by learning a sport under professional care. In some international athletic events, blind competitors had achieved better results than sighted people.

Mrs. Julia Brill, a 69-year-old Israeli woman, blind for 30 years has regained her sight in one eye after a spectacular cornea implant in a Southend hospital. Her trip to England was financed by various communal organisations in Israel and by the Southend B'nai B'rith women's lodge. Romanian-born Mrs. Brill spent three years in concentration camps before settling in Ramat Gan 14 years ago and underwent 13 unsuccessful eye operations in Israel.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST NATIONAL FRONT

The Board of Deputies has announced that it has joined the British Asian and West Indian organisations in a combined campaign to stem the growth of the National Front. The campaign committee has stated that trade unions, political, religious, women's and other organisations would be approached in an attempt for common action.

ANTISEMITIC PICKETS

A poster referring to "Jews by name and nature" was displayed by a strike picket outside a Dannimac rainwear factory in Brynmawr in South Wales, a Jewish-owned firm. Two hundred workers, mainly women, protested about the introduction of a new bonus scheme by an unofficial strike which received wide publicity in the press and on TV.

LUNCH AT LAMBETH PALACE

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Coggan, joint president of the Council of Christians and Jews, gave a luncheon party at Lambeth Palace which was attended by the Chief Rabbi, the Home Secretary, Sir Sigmund Sternberg, appeal chairman of the Council, Mr. Edmund de Rothschild, joint treasurer, Lord Sainsbury and several other workers for the Council.

LORD BROCKWAY'S STORY

When the House of Lords recently discussed arranged marriages for would-be immigrants to this country, Lord Brockway said this sort of thing had happened for many years. During the Hitler period he himself had arranged marriages of convenience to help refugees from Nazi oppression to come to this country. He had endeavoured to marry off a young woman from Vienna to a young man who is now a respected member of the House of Lords. He was willing, but his mother objected, and the young woman eventually married a young man in Sweden with whom she was very happy.

COURT PHOTOGRAPHER

Polish-born Shmuel Josef Schweig was elected one of the 50 honorary members of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, in recognition of his outstanding contributions in the field of archaeological photography. Since 1929, he has taken photographs of all important excavations in Israel and Jordan. He has also taken official photographs of British kings, of President Masaryk, and many other heads of State.

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Chief Rabbi stays

Chief Rabbi Immanuel Jakobovits has publicly stated that he will not accept an offer to become Chief Rabbi of Israel, because he does not want to get involved in Israeli party politics and because there are a number of projects in Britain which he intends to implement.

New chairman of Wiener Library

Mr. Fred Lessing (New York) was elected chairman of the Wiener Library and Institute of Contemporary History, succeeding our late friend, Mr. Werner Behr. Mr. C. T. Marx, chairman of the A.J.R., and Mr. John Gross, editor of "The Times Literary Supplement", were elected members of the executive committee.

Appointment of Woman Rabbi

Mrs. Julia Neuberger (née Schwab) has graduated from Leo Baeck College and has been appointed rabbi of the South London Liberal Synagogue. This makes her Britain's second woman rabbi (the first was Rabbi Jacqueline Tabick) and the first to be in sole charge of a synagogue. Mrs. Neuberger is the daughter of our friends Walter and Alice Schwab and the granddaughter of Julius and Anna Schwab who did great work for Jewish refugees from Germany before and during the last war.

When interviewed by B.B.C. radio, Mrs. Neuberger said that primarily she saw her role as being the same as that of a male rabbi. She said: "It's being an individual rabbi that makes the contribution rather than sex, though occasionally there are things on which a woman's view might be helpful."

By a strange coincidence, the Jewish Theological Seminary of America has just rejected a resolution calling for the admission of women to its rabbinical school. It was, however, decided to establish a commission to "study all aspects of the role of women as spiritual leaders of the Conservative movement".

A Grave Warning

The distinguished writer and survivor of the Holocaust, Elie Wiesel, warned members of the Lubavitch group in Britain against religious indifference and said that many indifferent young Jews joined sects like the "Moonies", 40 per cent of which were Jewish in 1976. He said that the Jewish people faced a new era of crisis and threats. In the US there were deliberate attempts to deny the Jewish people its past and to say there had been no Jewish catastrophe. In the last two years, 40 books were published claiming that the Holocaust never happened.

Early Listeners

Mr. Moshe Davis, head of the Chief Rabbi's Office, has started a series of broadcasts on the Overseas Service of the B.B.C. about his experiences as a Jew which are sent out at 4.55 a.m. He was surprised to hear from many people in this country who have listened to the broadcasts, all the more so, as he himself had never done so.

Hungarian Jews' Function

At a function of the Federation of Hungarian Jews, held on May 29, Mr. Joseph Avner, Assistant Press Attaché of the Israeli Embassy, gave a detailed analysis of the election results in Israel. He was greeted by Mr. Hugo Erdőhazy, the London correspondent of the Hungarian Daily "Uj Kelet", and Mrs. Valy Kay, hon. secretary of the Federation, was in the chair.

With acknowledgement to the news service of the Jewish Chronicle.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

UNITED STATES

President Carter and the Arabs

President Carter has announced that during his talks with Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia, he was assured that there would not be another oil embargo and that he was not asked to put pressure on Israel for concessions to the Arabs. He said that his remarks about a "Palestinian Homeland" had only repeated what was included in United Nations resolutions. He added: "My views are not firm on what a Palestinian Homeland should be."

No damages for Nazi propagandist

In 1974, radio reporter Allan E. Augustine had invited members of the Milwaukee National Socialist White People's Party to take part in a programme and to advertise their cause. Subsequently, after strong protests from Jewish organisations, the reporter was dismissed by the radio station. He sued the organisations for damages of 150,000 dollars, but his case was dismissed by the court. The Court of Appeal has now rejected his appeal against this judgment.

Jewish Hymns for Marines

The High Command of the American Marine Corps has published a hymn book for Jewish soldiers entitled "Sing and be Joyful" which contains 81 Jewish prayers and synagogal melodies.

Antisemitic Professor resigns

Professor Sokolov-Samarin has resigned his chair at Yale University at the insistence of his colleagues. It had transpired that during the German occupation he had published antisemitic leading articles in a German-language newspaper in Russia. He made a statement that he did not deny having done so, but that since he had become an ardent Zionist as Jews and anti-Communists had the same aims.

Murderer has to go

The Federal Authorities have informed Andrija Artukovic, a native of Yugoslavia who has lived in the U.S. for over 20 years, that he will have to leave. Belgrade Courts have repeatedly asked for his extradition to face trial for the murder of thousands of Jews, Gypsies and Serbs.

SOUTH AFRICA

Jewish Consul for Chicago

Mr. Gerald Kalk, a former Mayor of the East Rand town of Brakpan and a leading member of the Jewish community, has been appointed South African Consul-General in Chicago. During the last war, Mr. Kalk served in the Jewish Brigade.

FRANCE

Cheers for Entebbe film

When the official Israeli film about the Entebbe rescue operation "Entebbe—Operation Thunderbolt" was shown at the Cannes film festival, the entire audience rose to its feet and applauded.

Anti-boycott Law

The French National Assembly has unanimously voted for a law banning economic boycott for religious or racial reasons and instituting heavy sentences for contravention.

AUSTRIA

Chancellor Kreisky goes to court

The Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Bruno Kreisky, has lodged charges of libel against the Socialist Dutch journalist, Martin van Amerongen, who in a recent book "The Wiesenthal Affair" makes a number of allegations against Dr. Kreisky. When Mr. Wiesenthal, the former head of the Vienna Documentation Centre disclosed that one of the Chancellor's political allies had been a member of a Nazi extermination court, Dr. Kreisky accused Wiesenthal of having been a Nazi agent himself.

During his recent visits to Syria and Egypt to promote Austrian arms sales to those countries, Dr. Kreisky received PLO leader Yassir Arafat and other prominent PLO men and announced afterwards that three years earlier Arafat had only talked about his hatred for Israel. Now he seemed to be prepared for peace.

Warnings against the extreme Right

The Austrian Resistance Movement invited a number of prominent anti-Nazis together with scholars of the younger generation to an international conference, where Professor Eugen Kogon, author of the standard work on concentration camps "The SS State" and Professor Eitlinger of Oslo University, a survivor of Auschwitz, warned against the many organisations of members of the radical Right which aimed at reviving the National Socialist spirit. Attention was drawn to the need to provide a more thorough teaching of the history of Nazism and Fascism at schools and universities. The conference adopted a resolution to publish short, well-documented booklets on contemporary history for use in schools.

JEWISH MAYOR OF AMSTERDAM

Mr. Wim Polak, an Under-Secretary in the Dutch Home Affairs Ministry, has been appointed Mayor of Amsterdam. He will be the city's second Jewish mayor.

NEWS FROM THE EAST

Harassment of Czechoslovak Jews

There are 6,000 Jews left in Czechoslovakia which has a total population of nearly 15 million. Nevertheless the Prague Government blames them for the recent "Charter 77", which calls on the Government to uphold human rights in accordance with the Helsinki agreement which it has signed. The Government has embarked on a violent campaign against the Jews through the media and ordered anti-Zionist books to be published and used in elementary schools. Seminars have been organised to demonstrate that Zionism is anti-Communist and anti-Soviet. It is said that most of the signatures on "Charter 77" were those of Jews who in the past had been Nazi sympathisers, as Zionists had co-operated with the Nazis in the mass deportation of Jews to extermination camps. On Prague radio phrases such as "a man of the Jewish Quisling type", "a Jewish toady of true Viennese vintage" and similar vilifications are used.

PLO meets Israeli Communists

The Czechoslovak media report that representatives of the PLO and of the Israeli Communist Party recently met in Prague "in a friendly atmosphere", in order to "exchange views on the aims of the common fight".

NEWS FROM GERMANY

PROTEST AGAINST SS REUNIONS

The Federation of Persecutee Organisations in Bavaria has lodged a strong protest against some 20 re-union meetings of *Hag*, the organisation of former SS members, planned in the near future. In a letter to the Federal Chancellor and the Bavarian Premier, the organisation said that such meetings were a danger to the democratic state and a provocation for all those who had fought against and suffered at the hands of the National Socialists.

NO CASE AGAINST SS LEADER

The Public Prosecutor in Stuttgart has decided not to open a case against former SS leader and legal adviser Horst Bender who had said in a lecture attended by Heinrich Himmler in 1942 that the killing of Jews for political reasons was not an indictable crime.

THREATS AGAINST JEWISH LEADERS

A former member of the terrorist gang who attacked the Vienna headquarters of Opec (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) in Vienna in 1975, said in a letter to "Der Spiegel" that there existed a plot to murder Mr Heinz Galinski, head of the West Berlin community and Mr. Ignaz Lipinski, the Frankfurt communal leader.

JEWISH WITNESSES CARED FOR

During a press and TV conference at Düsseldorf, leaders of the German Council of Christians and Jews refuted the Israeli accusation that witnesses from Israel, who appeared in Nazi trials, had not been taken care of. Members of the Executive of the Council and the Chief Prosecutor said that during the six trials in the last nine years, the Council had taken full responsibility for all Jewish witnesses, meeting them at airports, staying with them in the courtrooms, during the intervals and afterwards, providing entertainment and leisure activities for them. No witnesses from Israel had as yet arrived for the Maidanek trial, and the Israeli protesters which had been joined by the German Ambassador in Israel, must have been misinformed. The conference will be shown on Israeli TV.

JEWS WHO HAVE RETURNED

In a radio programme "Strangers in the native land", Mute Heller interviewed a number of Jewish men and women who had returned to Germany during the last 25 years. Most of them said that they still met with a great deal of prejudice, and that they could never feel at home in spite of much kindness shown to them. One interviewee said that he minded open antisemitism less than exaggerated and cloying philosemitism. There was a general consensus that the time had not come—if it was ever to come—once more to feel at home in Germany.

JUDITH KERR'S BOOK TO BE FILMED

In her book, "When Hitler Stole Pink Rabbit," Judith Kerr, the daughter of Alfred Kerr, described the first years of the family's emigration, when she and her brother were still children. They went through a very hard time, first in Switzerland and France and, later, in England. The story (reviewed in our November 1975 issue), which is written in a particularly vivid and perceptive way, appeals to children and adults alike. It will now be produced as a film in Germany and the West German Rundfunk has acquired the German language copyright. At present, they are still looking for a 10-year old girl and a 12-year-old boy, both of whom have to be Berliners, to play the roles of the Kerr children, and an appeal in search of suitable candidates has been published in the Berlin press. E.G.L.

H. G. Adler

"KAESBIEB EROBERT DEN KURFÜRSTENDAMM"

Gabriele Tergit's Novel Re-published

Unter diesem überraschenden Titel veröffentlichte Rowohlt im Jahre 1931 einen Roman von Gabriele Tergit, der damals bereits angesehenen Berliner jüdischen Journalistin von hoher Bildung und weiten sozialen Interessen. Der Roman hatte auch Erfolg, aber so knapp vor dem verhängnisvollen Jahr 1933, das seiner Verbreitung und Wirkung ein vorläufiges Ende setzte, blieb ihm für seine Entfaltung viel zu kurze Zeit. Wenn der Wolfgang Krüger Verlag, Frankfurt, dieses Werk jetzt nach 46 Jahren wieder herausbringt*, und, wie sich bereits schon zeigt, einen Erfolg wie bei einer wichtigen Neuerscheinung verzeichnen darf, dann muss es sich schon um eine ungewöhnliche Leistung handeln. Um es gleich zu sagen: Tergits "Käsebieb" ist das gelungenste erzählerische Kunstwerk, das Berlin—die Stadt und die Gesellschaft—in der Zeit unmittelbar vor Hitlers Herrschaft zum Thema hat. Die Handlung lässt sich leicht andeuten, doch schwer darstellen. Der "Volkssänger" Georg Käsebieb, ein Mann von liebenswürdiger, doch kaum überdurchschnittlicher Begabung, den wir im Roman nicht näher kennenlernen (er bleibt fast ausgespart, tritt kaum handelnd auf, um ihn herum und mit ihm wird gehandelt), gerät nach seiner "Entdeckung" in den Wirbel einer ihn zu kurzer Berühmtheit emporpeitschenden Reklame und ist nach einem Jahr, es ist das Jahr der grossen Wirtschaftskrise, erledigt und vergessen.

Käsebieb ist also im Roman Objekt und kaum Individualität. Er wird von den Dirigenten, Agenten und Manipulanten der Gesellschaft, die ihn umspielt, "gemacht", was hier wortwörtlich gilt, und dann fallen gelassen. Sie alle sind an ihm nicht interessiert, es wäre denn geschäftlich, sondern nur an sich selbst; im Roman werden sie alle durch ihr Treiben, doch keineswegs lieblos mit vorzüglich beobachteten Merkmalen durch die von ihnen gebrauchte Sprache dargestellt, wie sie wirklich sind. Es ist überzeugend, wie es der Dichterin gelingt, der ein ungewöhnlich grosser Wortschatz und dazu der ganze Reichtum des Berliner Jargons zur Verfügung steht, eine Flut von Menschen aller Art vorzuführen, individuell — soweit sie individuell sind — zu charakterisieren, in ihren Schicksalen und Eigenheiten zu zeigen und in vielfach geschlungenen Handlungssträngen durch den Roman hindurchzuführen. Da sind sie: die Reichen wie die Neureichen, die Verarmten wie die Armen, Glücksritter, Schwindler, Halbwelt, Kleinbürger, die Christen wie die Juden — und immer sind sie genau getroffen, wie sie leben und leben. Weitgehend ist es eine verwerfliche Welt, die Frau Tergit enthüllt, aber immer sieht sie den Menschen und schreibt um der Menschen willen, denen sie einen Spiegel vorhält, ohne auch nur einmal ins lehrhaft Moralisierende zu verfallen, und dennoch aus einer starken sittlichen Kraft heraus, die einem tiefes Mitleid, ja mehr, die einem die tätige Anteilnahme am Dasein der gepeinigten Kreatur nahelegt.

Wie man es mit dem Volkssänger treibt, mögen drei Beispiele aus der ganz kurzen Zeit seines höchsten Ansehens zeigen, wobei wir auch gleich einige Stilmittel der Autorin kennenlernen. Zunächst ein Blick auf die "feine" Gesellschaft, die sich ihm vorübergehend zuwendet: "Käte sagte: '(...) ich bin neugierig auf Käsebieb.' 'Einfach toll', sagte

Margot, 'fabelhaft, phantastisch, grossartig.' 'Wann kommen Sie endlich zu mir?' 'Aber, meine Liebe, bestimmt. Ich wollte Sie längst anrufen, ich habe ein ganz schlechtes Gewissen. Sie wissen aber, wie das ist. Man ist so überlastet, wir suchen eine Wohnung. Wir wollen in den alten Westen zurück, und dann ist meine Köchin krank. Ich esse jeden Mittag mit Otto im Bristol. Schrecklich. Ich kann Ihnen gar nicht sagen, was man durchmachen muss.' — So wird Käsebiebs Auftreten geschildert: "Und Georg Käsebieb erschien, Georg Käsebieb, Blut vom Blut dieser Stadt. Um Augen und Mund tausend Fältchen des Spotts, der Moquerie, der Verwegenheit, des Witzes, jener feinsten Scham, der Scham über Gefühle. 'Mensch muss Liebe schön sein.' 'In Zelt 2, an der Spree, bei'ner Tasse Kaffee, hab' ich Lieschen zuerst mal geküsst.' 'Warum willst du nicht mit ihm uff'n Rummel jehn?' War es nicht Berlin? Mensch an Mensch? 'Wie soll er schlafen, durch die dünne Wand?' (...) Aber vom Stempeln sang er nichts". Und nun das Geschäft mit dem Namen des Volkssängers: "Lieven bot Miermann eine Zigarette an: 'Käsebieb bonus', sagte er, 'neue Sorte.' 'Habe schon gehört, es gibt drei Sorten, Käsebieb melior, Käsebieb optimus, Käsebieb bonus. Am Bahnhof Friedrichstrasse hängt ein Plakat, dass man nicht mehr weiss, heisst der Bahnhof Friedrichstrasse oder Käsebieb.' 'In hundert Jahren', rief Lieven, 'wird er vielleicht Käsebieb heissen.'"

Im ganzen Roman gibt es keine schwache Stelle. Das merkt man besonders, wenn man sich nicht schnell, wozu er allerdings verleitet, vom Strom der Handlung mitreissen lässt, sondern immer wieder einmal sinnend verweilt und dann erst richtig gewahrt wird, dass Gabriele Tergit zwar gewiss ihre Leser gut unterhält, aber vor allem gestaltet sie und arbeitet bewusst kunstvoll jede Einzelheit aus. Immer wieder tauchen Leitworte im Roman auf — etwa Reklameslogans und Schlagerzitate oder Phrasen wie "Wir telefonieren einmal" — und erfüllen die Aufgabe des stehenden Beiworts im alten Epos. Dem Rezensenten erscheinen bestimmte Stellen als Höhepunkte künstlerischer Gestaltung, wo meist nicht mehr von einzelnen Menschen die Rede ist, sondern Berlin selbst, die Weltstadt auftritt. Hier erhebt sich das Werk zu einer Grösse, die den gewiss nicht zu verachtenden "Alexanderplatz" Döblins weit überbietet und stellenweise an die Dichte und Intensität eines James Joyce im "Ulysses" heranreicht: "Hier türmte sich der Frass. Berge blassroter Lungen, schwärzlicher Nieren, blutiger Kadaver, Kisten voll Apfelsinen, grünlicher Käse aus Frankreich und rötlicher aus England, grüner Salat und Blumenkohl aus Holland. Züge voll Blumen, Säcke voll Bohnen, Erbsen und Reis, Nacht für Nacht, teils Gnade Gottes und teils Frachtbrief, teils Wunder und teils Chemie, teils Segen der Erde und teils Organisation". — "Sie fuhr zum Tiergarten. Krokus, Kinderwagen und Knospen an den Büschen, bunte Wollzwirne mit Teddybären im Arm und Rollern./Am nordöstlichen Rand des Tiergartens luden sie jetzt Kähne aus. Der Hering kam. Schiffsladungen voll, der junge, herrliche, vollfette Frühlingsmädchenhering, Oeljacke, Tran, Seewind und Salzhauch, von der Küste bis zum Alexanderufer am Lehrter Bahnhof, wo sie

ihn ausladen, das demokratische Tier, ihn und die Ziegelsteine, die sie auf dem Rücken aus dem Kahnbauch tragen für neue Häuser".

Diese Proben beweisen, wie sehr dieses Buch, fast 50 Jahre nach seinem Erscheinen, in unsere Zeit gehört, und lange gelten wird als Zeugnis, also nicht nur literarisch, denn als Dichtung bleibt es bestehen. Nun ist noch zu hoffen, dass auch der grosse Berliner jüdische Familienroman der Gabriele Tergit, "Die Effingers", bald wieder erhältlich wird und die Verbreitung und Anerkennung findet, den dieses grosse Epos verdient.

* Gabriele Tergit: "Käsebieb erobert den Kurfürstendamm. Wolfgang Krüger Verlag, Frankfurt, DM 22.

HONOURS AND AWARDS

RABBI DR. I. O. LEHMAN

The New York Board of Rabbis bestowed a Certificate of Honour on Rabbi Dr. I. O. Lehman in recognition of his 38 years of rabbinic service, "during which he has enriched the religious and spiritual life of the American Jewish Community and also advanced the cause of Israel". He also received a document of appreciation for his devoted efforts issued by the Hebrew Union College during its centennial year. Dr. Lehman had obtained his ordination from the Hochschule fuer die Wissenschaft des Judentums in Berlin and his doctorate from Oxford University. He was assistant keeper in the Bodleian Library and lecturer at the Leo Baeck College. He has been associated with the AJR almost since its inception. We extend our sincerest congratulations to him.

GOLD MEDAL FOR DAVID HORWELL

The Gold Medal for the January 1977 Membership Examination of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists was awarded to Mr. David H. Horwell, MB, BS London, FRCS Edinburgh. There were 339 candidates, with about 130 passes, and the president stated in his laudatio that David Horwell had received the highest marks within memory. The son of Dr. Arnold and Mrs. Susanne Horwell, both of whom hold office with the AJR and several other communal organisations, he is one of the members of the next generation, who have added lustre to the community of their background.

PRIZES FOR ROSE AUSLEANDER

The authoress and poetess Rose Auslaender was one of the two recipients of this year's Andreas Gryphius Prize, endowed by the Esslingen "Kuenstlergilde", and of the Ida Dehmel Prize. Rose Auslaender was born in Czernowitz 70 years ago and lived in New York from 1946 to 1965. She is now a resident of the Nelly Sachs Home of the Duesseldorf Jewish Community. Her "Collected Poems" were recently published by Braun Verlag, Leverkusen.

E.G.L.

MENUHIN SPEAKS IN BERLIN

Under the auspices of the Friends of the Berlin Philharmonie, Yehudi Menuhin spoke about his life and work to an audience of almost 1,000 persons, many of whom remembered his first appearances in the City between 1929, when he was 13, and 1933. In the course of his talk, he recalled the work of Louise Wolff, head of the international Berlin concert agency Wolff & Sachs, who also acted as his agents, and also paid tribute to Bruno Walter and Wilhelm Furtwaengler who conducted his first concerts. Many of his recollections were based on his recently published memoirs "Unfinished Journey", which will soon be reviewed in this journal.

E.G.L.

C. C. Aronsfeld

A PIONEER OF LIBERAL EDUCATION

The Life of Julia Salis Schwabe

A strong sense of justice stirred in some of the great women of Victorian England. One of them was Julia Salis Schwabe, a champion of enlightened education and foundress of the Froebel Institute. She belonged to that colony of German Jews who settled in Manchester during the first half of the nineteenth century and did much to foster the city's social and cultural life. She hailed from Bremen and in 1837, at the age of 18, married a cousin, twice as old as she who came to Manchester from Oldenburg in 1832.

He was a wealthy calico-printer and owned one of the biggest print works at Rhodes, employing more than 750. Originally he had settled in Glasgow. When his workers there went on strike, he tried to recruit labour in Ireland, but the result was a riot in which his factory was set on fire. The experience left him with a dread of "the ignorance of the masses, goaded on by dreamers and designing men"—socialists, instilling their "subtle poison into peoples' minds." In March 1850 he warned that to unsettle relations between employers and employed would bring along "Communism"—the desire to possess all things in common. Against these evils, he urged the blessings of Christianity and "its divine precepts". He practised what he preached. His house was a model of the Victorian gentry's mansion with "butler, housekeeper, housemaids, grooms—the whole hierarchy of the English servant system", as was noted by one of the staff, Malwida von Meysenbug, in her "Memoiren einer Idealistin". She relates a characteristic scene: "I found myself in a library, with a desk in its centre and a big Bible in front of Mr. Schwabe. All the servants . . . were seated in solemn silence in a half circle, and after an introductory prayer, Mr. Schwabe began to read a chapter from the Bible and a sermon by Channing, the head of the Unitarians. Then the Lord's Prayer was recited and now each knelt on the floor, covering their head in his direction to say a silent prayer. . . . In the land of arrogant class distinctions, this custom had something doubly patriarchal and moving because for at least an hour all these distinctions were merged in a common experience."

When the Prussian Ambassador, Baron Bunsen, visited Manchester in 1849, he admired at Rhodes "the numberless arrangements for the comfort and intellectual furtherance of the workpeople" constructed by Mr. Schwabe. His social concern extended far beyond his own business. He lavishly supported the Free Trade campaign and many of Manchester's public charities. Almost by himself, he collected £25,000 to build a mental home. He was also a keen patron of the arts: Jenny Lind the singer, Joseph Joachim, Clara Schumann were frequent guests at his house, and in 1848 Chopin played there to an audience of 1,200.

In the words of a contemporary, the house was "a princely abode stored with every elegance which refined art and liberal expenditure could procure", but its smartest ornament was its mistress Julia, Mme Schwabe, as

she was to be known. She made the house famous as a hub of social and cultural life, even long after her husband's death in 1853 which left her with seven young children. She had fully shared her husband's interests and ambitions and attracted a vast host of friends. Her sympathy for her fellow-men was invariably acted upon in a vigorous manner and on the most generous scale. She supported Cobden's policies of Free Trade and the campaign against the Corn Laws which "took from the poorest of the poor to add to the richest of the rich." Unlike Cobden, she was no politician. Whereas he saw the freedom of men in terms of trade, she did so in terms of education. Through her travels in Germany she began to take an interest in Froebel's pedagogical principles. Her aim was (she said in 1879) to secure "a more practical education after Froebel's system, by a simultaneous development from the earliest childhood, of the physical, moral and mental powers in man, so that a child may not merely learn to walk, to write and to read but be led to think, reason and act correctly". Such an upbringing was to her a measure of the liberation of man.

She would have been happy to promote it in England but she found it "as hard to overcome old prejudices as to introduce new and better methods". So she cast her eyes abroad and she discovered as it were virgin soil in Italy. In common with all liberal England she conceived an ardent admiration for the cause of that country's unity. She met Mazzini in Switzerland; she organised large supplies for Garibaldi's "Thousand", and in 1861, a moving appeal came to her from the Italian Ladies' Philanthropic Association working for the spiritual and moral Risorgimento, on behalf of the destitute in Naples, especially the children: would she "kindly be the interpreter of our intentions to our English sisters". Promptly she collected £2,000 from English and German friends, and a concert she induced Jenny Lind to give, yielded another £1,000.

These sums were not to be spent indiscriminately, they were to serve the one purpose which was the ambition of her life—elementary education. In 1861, she arranged for a girls' school to be established in Naples conducted by an English headmistress. Unfortunately, Miss Reeves soon, in 1865, fell a victim to the cholera, and as no qualified successor could be found, the school came to an end. But not Mrs. Schwabe's determination.

In the winter of 1869-70 she returned to Naples, and she now wrung from a series of Italian Governments a subsidy of 24,000 Francs (about £800) and gradually larger premises, the former Collegia Medico, in which the school was reopened. Now she extended her care to

the children of the middle classes. The well-to-do were paying so as to cover the cost of the poor who were admitted free. The scheme proved such a success that, by 1876, the concession was renewed for 30 years. In 1887 the school, now virtually a Government institution, was awarded, by Royal decree, the title "Istituto Froebeliano Internazionale Vittorio Emanuele II".

Here she was able to practise her favourite ideas, both Froebel's as regards younger children and those of the English educationist, William Ellis, as regards the older ones. The child was to be guided from earliest infancy to become a useful and therefore a happy member of society, by the harmonious development of all its faculties, and it was to be taught not only "to know" but "to do". Also, as in the family, boys and girls were educated together.

She expounded her fundamental belief at the International Educational Congress in Brussels in 1880, that "the only true liberty is to be free of human passions and worldly prejudices, and to respect the opinions of others as we wish ours to be respected".

Her efforts did not always escape misunderstanding. The Roman Catholic priesthood long looked askance at the English Unitarian, fearful that she might engage in the propagation of heresy—Protestant, English, German. The schools were at first virtually boycotted—only nine children were in the kindergarten and five in the elementary school—but step by step she overcame all suspicion, as the then Minister of Education, Professor Pasquale Villari, remarked, "just because she does not make her endeavours depend upon political party feeling and religious distinctions, but made them as purely humanitarian efforts, as a point of union for all". She was in truth one of the prophets of the ecumenical spirit.

The number of pupils steadily rose, from 300 in the 1870s to nearly 1,000 in the early 1890s; to the kindergarten and orphanage in 1873 an industrial school for girls was added, also a training college for Froebel teachers; the popular education given here served even as "one of the most powerful agents in the war against malaria and typhoid fever".

Mrs. Schwabe personally supervised the educational programme. At her own expense, she sent teachers away to study in a private school in Zurich, others to Birkbeck College, London. "As a result of the excellent and obvious results achieved (says the Italian Educational Encyclopedia), the socially favoured asked for and obtained the right to send their children there on a pre-paying basis. Far from giving rise to disorders, this served admirably to draw the social classes closer together and helped to defray the many expenses of the Institute".

Those expenses involved a financial effort for which the Italian Government's grants were not sufficient. But here the most striking of Mrs. Schwabe's talents came into their own. She had always led a busy social life. Her well-known generosity attracted all sorts of supplicants and requests for assistance. Hospitality required an unceasing stream of invitations.

To some she seemed little less than a "fury of compassion", and occasionally too, the good intentions miscarried. It so happened that Fräulein von Meysenbug introduced to her the struggling Richard Wagner who not always found it easy to meet his bills. In 1860 she

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THE LIFE OF JULIA SALIS SCHWABE

Continued from page 6

obtained for him from Mrs. Schwabe a loan of 5,000 Francs. He was then, on his own admission, "in the greatest need", and (writes Ernest Newman) he "could hardly find warm enough praise for the generosity of this woman who, without having any personal ties with him, came to his help when everyone else was leaving him to his fate". He changed his views, however, five years later when he was asked to repay, and in his autobiography (reducing the amount to 3,000 Francs), he abuses his benefactress as a "somewhat grotesque woman" who, because of her "vanity", "regularly attended my soirées and as regularly fell asleep while any music was going on".

These remarks probably tell more about Wagner than about Mrs. Schwabe. At all events she was not noticeably worried. She organised art exhibitions and lotteries; she realised the snob value of "celebrities" opening such social occasions, and she would not rest until she had secured the interest even of royalty. Her enthusiasm infected the Queen of Italy who became the patron of the Naples schools, and the Dowager Empress Frederick of Germany, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, who became her devoted disciple.

When the success of the Italian venture was assured, Mrs. Schwabe's energies turned with renewed vigour upon England, for as she once told her friends up North, "my heart and spirit are interested in the educational labour and progress of England", especially of Manchester, her one-time home, where she never forgot she was, as a bride, received "like a young queen".

The Froebel movement was not unknown here. In 1874 a German lady, Frau Michaelis, came over to set up, in Croydon, a Froebel kindergarten and a little training centre. In the same year too the Froebel Society was founded (a forerunner of the National Froebel Foundation), and the British and Foreign School Society then engaged another German, Fraulein Heewart, to lecture on kindergarten methods.

Mrs. Schwabe, however, came with a greater idea more expansively conceived. It was the project of a Froebel Educational Institute which was to "convince the public and Parliament of the practical efficiency of Froebel's principles and to lead to their adoption in our Public Elementary School System". She did not deprecate the merits of the existing training centres, but she intended the new Institute to "give a practical living exposition of the value of Froebel's principles in every stage of education". This was very different from the Italian model which was confined to kindergarten and elementary education.

As she set about laying the foundations of the Institute, she made good use of her exalted connections. At the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria, in 1887, an appeal was launched at a Guildhall banquet under the patronage of the Crown Princess of Germany, and within a relatively short time £6,000 was raised—an impressive score but not yet quite what was needed. A "missionary visit" to Manchester proved, oddly enough, disappointing, but though now well over 70, she fully justified a friend's confidence that "in spite of the very bad times in the City, Mrs. Schwabe will obtain the necessary funds".

She secured the good will of two men who were to stand out in the unfolding story—Mr. (later Sir) William Mather and Dr. Claude Montefiore. Mather was indeed from Manchester, the director of a big iron and engineering firm who had always shown a keen interest in both technical and nursery education, while Montefiore's interest was rooted in his strong convictions of Liberal Judaism. They, between them, launched, on October 25, 1892, the Froebel Educational Institute (FEI) in West Kensington, with Mather as chairman, Montefiore as treasurer, but Mrs. Schwabe as the for-ever driving force.

The first subscription list in 1894 produced £14,000 and during the next few years the recurrent deficit was made up by Montefiore's generosity. The Institute steadily grew, favoured alike by Montefiore's personal influence and his material gifts. "It was extraordinary good fortune for us (Miss Jebb, the famous headmistress said) that during those formative years in the history of our college and school we had as our leader and adviser a great scholar with a deeply religious nature".

But many of those days Mrs. Schwabe no longer lived to see. She died on May 20, 1896, in Naples, among those for whom she had laboured towards an ideal that was the possession of no one people. She certainly would have taken pride in the work since accomplished and pleasure in the flourishing grounds of Grove House, at Roehampton. "Did she envisage (Miss Jebb wondered at the FEI's diamond jubilee in 1952) that within 60 years she would have dispatched from her 'Model Institute' over 4,000 students who not only in this country but in other parts of Europe, in South and East Africa, in Malaya, in India, in China, in Egypt, Australia, New Zealand, and North and South America would be influencing as mothers, as teachers, as social

workers, how many more thousands of children?"

Perhaps it is no presumption to feel that very likely she did envisage this, for she was blessed above all with a grand vision, that essentially Hebrew vision which sees in education, in "every stage of education", the sure promise of progress towards a free, enlightened and united humanity.

ARNOLD SCHOENBERG INSTITUTE IN LOS ANGELES

On February 20, the Arnold Schoenberg Institute has been opened on the campus of the University of Southern California in Los Angeles—a memorial to the man who had found refuge in America when he had to flee the Nazis in 1933; a memorial to the man who through his compositions, writings and teaching has shaped the aesthetic and technical basis of much that has occurred in the music of our time; a memorial to the man who had lived in Los Angeles for 17 years, creating there over a dozen of his most important compositions, raising there his young family, and dying there so poor that his widow had to borrow the money for his funeral.

With the erection of this avant-garde building of concrete and glass the legacy of Arnold Schoenberg, consisting of about 6,000 manuscript pages of published and unpublished music, unfinished works, sketches, texts and libretti, essays and poems, aphorisms and fragments, a library of about 2,000 volumes, etc. has at last found a home. With its archive, reference library, seminar room and concert hall it is now the centre of Schoenberg research, and with its planned exhibitions, lectures and concerts a home of living tradition.

A journal dealing with the various aspects of the life and work of Arnold Schoenberg will be published three times per annum, providing a valuable link between the new Centre of Studies in Los Angeles and the devotees of this unique Jewish composer in all parts of the world. E.S.

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BIRTHDAY TRIBUTES

DR. EDUARD ROSENBAUM AT 90

Homage to a Master

It is nearly a decade since I first called on Dr. Eduard Rosenbaum in his book-lined study in Finchley, and I still recall with pleasure and gratitude his warm welcome, wise counsel and utterly beguiling blend of learning, experience of the world, and irrepressible humour. That meeting was to set the tone for many others; from each I came away refreshed, instructed, delighted with the play of Dr. Rosenbaum's mind over history, belles lettres, economics, the whole range of human affairs, which he observes with a keenly analytic eye and, despite all the tragedies and disasters he has witnessed, with an undimmed sense of hope and possibility.

There will be many tributes paid to Dr. Rosenbaum's distinguished careers in Hamburg and London, his achievements as scholar, bibliographer, man of letters, and both exemplar and conservator of the finest elements in German Jewish culture. At the risk of embarrassing him, I should like to comment on his qualities as a collaborator and friend, recording the rare fact that our years of joint literary effort were never once clouded by disputes of the sort all too frequent in most such collaborations. Dr. Rosenbaum's friendship to a younger colleague has meant warm encouragement, a flow of valuable, generous advice and above all willingness to share his vividly recalled experiences and rich insights spanning many years of swift-moving history.

With all his many literary and cultural accomplishments, it is of course his own life that has been Dr. Rosenbaum's most remarkable achievement: he is a *Lebenskünstler* in the best sense of the term; and his *joie de vivre*, perennially renewed, springs from the same inner sources of strength and creativity that have sustained him to this anniversary. Surely too, his choice of a life companion, Mrs. Helene Rosenbaum, must be accounted the happiest of Dr. Rosenbaum's inspirations.

It remains then for us, his friends and admirers, to extend to Dr. Eduard Rosenbaum hearty birthday congratulations, and to include his wife and family in our warmest good wishes for health, happiness and further creative accomplishment.

A. J. SHERMAN

Fount of wisdom and laughter

I am pleased to learn that this paper is going to print an appreciation of and a tribute to Eduard Rosenbaum on his ninetieth birthday from the pen of a scholar of the younger generation with whom he recently joined forces in composing an enlightening biography of the great banking house of M. M. Warburg. This fact releases me and my friends from the quandary how (or whether at all) to mark this important date without incurring the wrath of the *Jubilar* who has practically vetoed public congratulations upon what he calls a merely "biological occasion". Mr. Sherman has given such an emphatic and appropriate characterisation of Eduard Rosenbaum's wisdom and personal charm that I can—and indeed have to—confine myself, in my capacity as chairman of the London branch of the Leo Baeck Institute, to expressing, on behalf of its Board, its members and its scientific and clerical staff, our gratitude, admiration, and warm feelings of friendship to a man from whom we have learned so much and whom all who came into contact with him cannot help falling in love with.

Rosenbaum has been one of the most active and articulate members of the Institute's Board from its very beginning in 1954. He has been its honorary treasurer, and—last but not least—the author of many brilliant contributions to its publications. He also was—and is—an inexhaustible source of experience and of innumerable anecdotes, always present with his wise counsel, flavoured with outpourings of his subtle humour, often accompanied by his own enchanting laughter, thus evoking the unfading message of the concluding fugue of old Verdi's "Falstaff". A colleague and public person of this calibre has in some respect lost the claim to protection against intrusion into his privacy, because he cannot deny to his friends the satisfaction to say what they feel on such a rare occasion. So, dear Edi, forgive us when we fully and publicly endorse the benediction which Dr. Sherman has so ably formulated.

ROBERT WELTSCH

DR. FRIEDRICH WALTER 75

On July 19, Dr. Friedrich Walter will be 75. When he celebrated his 70th birthday, our mutual friend Ida Herz wrote a tribute to him in this journal, and personalities of various walks of life, some of them quite prominent in their particular fields, were his guests at a celebration at Burgh House. Notwithstanding the lapse of time, he is still unchanged in his vigour and devotion to his successful work.

Since 1952, Friedrich Walter has been the London cultural correspondent of the *Suedwestfunk*, thus serving as an intermediary between his country of adoption and his country of birth, where his promising career had been cut short in 1933. Having emigrated first to France and escaped to Britain as late as 1940, he experienced the fate of persecution twice. Yet after a difficult start, he made the grade in this country. His broadcasts to Germany cover a wide range of subjects, among them recently a series about "The Berliner Boersencourir (where he worked before 1933) and its era in the 'Twenties'".

It is this first-hand knowledge of pre-Nazi Germany which also made him a most valuable contributor to "AJR Information". Only a few months ago, in our April issue, he reviewed Egon Larsen's book "Weimar Eye Witness". We also remember with particular gratitude his assessment of a book about Else Lasker-Schueler. As he was born in Elberfeld, which was also the birthplace of the poetess, he could enhance his essay by personal reminiscences.

His literary activities also include the publication of two novels, "Kassandra" (1939, re-issued 1951) and "Tobias" (1940 and 1952) and the editorship of "Selections from Thomas Mann" (Macmillans, London 1948). Whilst others are more qualified to evaluate his work as an author, the editor of this journal is proud to have on many occasions benefited from his co-operation and his unfailing helpfulness. Yet he also has to thank him for his personal kindness and cordiality, by which he gained the respect and affection of all who know him.

We wish our friend Fritz Walter many more years of undiminished creativity, health and happiness.

W.R.

DR. KURT GLASER (Hamburg) 85

Dr. med. Kurt Glaser who, at the special request of Mayor Max Brauer returned from the United States to Germany after the war to become Head of the Health Department of the Land Government Schleswig-Holstein, celebrated his 85th birthday on May 12. From 1952 to 1957 he was President of the Health Administration of Hamburg and, for many years, German representative at the World Health Organisation (WHO). Born in Zittau, Dr. Glaser practised as a dermatologist in Chemnitz until 1934.

E.G.L.

DR. S. F. HALLGARTEN 75

Dr. S. F. Hallgarten celebrated his 75th birthday on June 6th. A successful young "Rechtsanwalt" in Wiesbaden, he left Germany in 1933 and settled in London. As his father was in the wine business he took up this line to become a wine-merchant and wine-importer. Thus the well-known "House of Hallgarten" came into being. The Hallgarten Charitable Trust Fund which he created several years ago is now benefiting Youth Aliyah Scholarships and vocational training of children in Israel. Since his retirement a few years ago Dr. Hallgarten has been using his considerable knowledge of wines in writing several books on German wines ("Rhineland—Wineland", "Alsace and its Winegardens", "The Great Wines of Germany", the latter together with André Simon) but also on wines of Austria, Luxembourg and Israel. His "German Wine Law" was published in 1969.

As a student Dr. Hallgarten joined the K.C. (Kartell-Convent deutscher Studenten juedischen Glaubens) and has remained a devoted and active member of the K.C. in Great Britain. He is also a Board member of the AJR. We wish our friend many more years of creative activities.

L.N.

RUDOLF APT 95

On July 25, our friend, Mr. Rudolf Apt, will be 95 years old. He has been active in Jewish communal life both in his home town of Dresden and, later, in this country. His interests are especially devoted to the B'nai B'rith Leo Baeck Lodge, the Belsize Square Synagogue, where for many years he was chairman of the Welfare Committee, and, last but not least, to the AJR, whose Board member he has been since its inception. Though, due to his advanced age, he is no longer able to take an active part in the work of these organisations, his personal interest in their efforts has not diminished. He has retained his contacts with his former fellow workers to whom he has always been a trusted and helpful friend. All of them also feel united with him in his sense of loss after the recent death of his wife. By his human understanding, especially if one of them goes through difficult times, Rudolf Apt has endeared himself to many in our midst. His birthday provides us with a welcome opportunity to express anew the feelings of friendship and gratitude we cherish for him.

W.R.

ART DEALERS RETIRE

32 years ago, the art gallery of Roland Browse and Delbanco opened in Cork Street and became a leading firm to display modern painting. Last month it mounted its final exhibition "Our thirty Years in Retrospect" to mark the retirement of Henry Roland and Gustav Delbanco who comes from a long lineage of German Jewish art-dealers. The exhibition includes works by Courbet, Degas, Modigliani and other famous artists generously loaned by people who bought them during the 32 years of the gallery's existence. In October Miss Lillian Browse, the third partner, will reopen the gallery in partnership with William Darby, another art dealer.

DIRECTOR OF GERMAN JEWISH WELFARE OFFICE HONOURED

Max Willner, a leading member of the Jewish community in Germany and director of the Central Office for Jewish Welfare in Frankfurt, was made an Honorary Fellow of Tel Aviv University for outstanding services to Jewish Research and Culture on behalf of Israel and of the Jewish people as a whole.

THE ISRAELI SCENE

CONTROVERSY ABOUT PROFESSOR FRIEDMANN

The Likud Party has invited the American Nobel-prize winning economist, Professor Milton Friedmann, to advise Israel on the transformation of her economy from a Socialist one to a privately directed one. The Labour Party and the Histadrut Federation of Labour have lodged strong protests and stated that they would fight on the barricades if Professor Friedmann advised using unemployment as a means of fighting inflation. Professor Friedmann has said in an interview that Israel faced the same economic problems as Britain, Italy and the United States, i.e. an overblown governmental sector, too high government expenses and too little incentive for private enterprise. Israel like the other countries mentioned should reduce government spending, lower the rate of monetary growth and reduce as far as possible government ownership and operation of industrial enterprises. Professor Friedmann added that he would be glad to act as an independent adviser to the Israeli government, but that he would not accept a government post.

DIAMOND BOOM

Diamonds, totalling some £184 million, were exported from Israel during the first three months of 1977, 40 per cent more than during the same period last year. Diamonds are Israel's largest earner of foreign currency.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE ELECTIONS

During the recent election, ultra-Orthodox Sephardi rabbis and other ultra-Orthodox sects warned their followers not to vote even for one of the religious parties, because voting would mean recognising the laws of the State. They hold that to have established a Jewish State before the advent of the Messiah is a grievous sin against God and the Torah. Judge Many of the Israeli Supreme Court has repeatedly warned against interference with the free functioning of the democratic voting process. One sect had threatened to take steps against any of their members seen at a polling station, and it is alleged that identity cards which have to be produced at the station, were stolen from the clothes of men and women attending religious functions.

One Knesset member who was twice elected is Flatto Sharon, an immigrant businessman wanted by French police on fraud and embezzlement charges. As a member of the Knesset he cannot be extradited. In his election address he promised to use his fortune to advance social and personal causes. Two seats in the Knesset represent a total of 35,000 voters. He does not speak any Hebrew.

PLOT TO BLOW UP KNESSET

In Beirut, Lars Gule, a 22-year-old Norwegian was arrested as he tried to board a Frankfurt-bound Middle East Airlines aircraft and charged with attempting to commit a terrorist act. Lebanese military investigators believe that he was employed by Palestinian commandos to blow up the Knesset in Jerusalem. He is known to have been in touch with an Oslo Arab group and with the PLO in Stockholm.

NO SUMMER TIME FOR ISRAELIS

This year summer time will not be introduced in Israel because in the past it caused great difficulties for Orthodox workers on early shifts who had to be on the way to work at sunrise and were unable to say their morning prayers before clocking in.

IRISH CRICKETERS FOR ISRAEL

In the autumn, a Northern Ireland cricket team will play a number of games in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem—the first Irish team to tour in the Middle East. A Belfast clothing firm has supplied a suitable tour uniform, blazers and trousers.

GEORGE ELIOT GROVE

Mr. John Mason, the British Ambassador to Israel, accompanied by his wife and two children, was presented with a Jewish National Fund certificate recording the planting of a grove of 1,000 trees in memory of George Eliot, the nineteenth-century author of the "early Zionist" novel "Daniel Deronda".

IN MEMORY OF A DACHAU VICTIM

The Israeli Ministry of Education has given the title "El-Chanan Elkes Project" to a scheme for the promotion of inter-community understanding, organised by Miss Sarah Elkes, of Leicester and Jerusalem. Its aim is to bring students from a Birmingham college to Israel for community and youth work, and to give Israeli youth leaders a chance to study in Britain. Her father whose name the project bears, was a doctor and head of the Kovno ghetto before he perished in Dachau.

ISRAELI ELECTRONICS

A large display of sophisticated Israeli electronic products of high quality were on display at the Electronic Components show in London. After July 1st, no customs duty will be levied on electronic goods from Israel due to a free trade agreement between Israel and the EEC. The exhibition included products by seven Israeli manufacturers such as vacuum systems, battery chargers, electronic power variators and many others.

MEXICAN POET HONOURED

The 1977 Jerusalem Prize for Literature was awarded to 63-year-old Mexican poet, Octavio Paz, "for his personal share in fighting injustice in his own and other countries".

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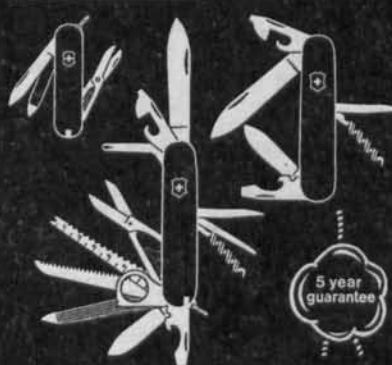
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LOOKING AT JERUSALEM

Background of a Novel

I am in two minds about this novel.* It is a good thriller with an unusual setting. It describes a burning contemporary issue and tries to be fair to both sides: Jewish and Arab. It has a riveting plot—in fact several plots—and does what it sets out to do: namely to inform and entertain... so why quibble?

The key word is 'entertain'. I am always grateful if my attention is held throughout a book without flagging, but I could not help wondering whether the particularly hideous Nazi crimes described in 'Going to Jerusalem' by Roger Dixon will not offend some readers' sensibility. One is torn by the desire to see those crimes exposed—even now after those many years, to see them exposed anywhere and everywhere, even in a novel—and the justified reluctance to be entertained and thrilled by it.

One might point out that there are tales of terror and inhuman distress in any historical novel, but then... that's far away. So many people looking at this paper are tragically and intimately connected with the recent horrors that they might not feel like having their wounds torn open whilst enjoying 'a good read'.

The trial of Neumann, the Nazi criminal, does not take up all that much room but it is the centre piece, acting as a catalyst on the emotions of the various figures in the story. And somehow the presence of this man in Israel is looming over the events.

Mr. Dixon, who has already two books on religious topics to his credit, was particularly lucky in the creation of a marginal figure, a British clergyman in a group of travellers. This man is in search of a faith he never managed to find at home and finds a sort of enlightenment when he least expected it. There is also the State attorney and his wife, a gifted, but bitterly disappointed Arab

pianist, a young couple shooting a documentary about the travellers and various other people flitting in and out of the action which never flags for a moment.

The story is played out against the background of Jerusalem and some of the famous sights in Israel. The local customs, the streets, the buildings, smells and colours are vividly observed. The whole present society in that country, poised on the knife-edge of uncertainty and imminent danger is a good frame for the individual destinies.

As so often happens nowadays, the picture on the dust cover is a masterpiece, a perfect replica of content and style. The city of Jerusalem bathes in a golden light but there are menacing clouds at the back. And—hardly noticeable at first, a darkly outlined, bearded figure is hurrying away to some sort of sinister rendezvous. The story ends happily of course. But dissatisfaction remains. Maybe it's that dark figure trying to steal out of the picture...

£1,800 FOR MICKEY MOUSE TOY

Some time ago, the Dunbee-Combex Marx group of toy manufacturers whose managing director Mr. Richard Beecham is the son of our executive member Mr. S. Bieschheim, took over the giant American toy firm of Louis Marx. When Mr. Beecham and his financial director inspected the American factory, they found two rooms full of early twentieth-century toys which nobody had known about and which had lain untouched for many years. They included clockwork trains, animals and die-cast planes and cars as well as Disney figures and will be auctioned by Sothebys who expect to get some £500,000 for them. At the first auction, a 6-inch long tin-plate Mickey Mouse organ grinder, made in Germany about 1930, fetched £1,800. It was expected to go for £120.

OBITUARY

ERNA GOLDSCHMIDT (HAMBURG)

On May 9, Miss Erna Goldschmidt, who held responsible positions with Jewish organisations in post-war Germany, died in Hamburg at the age of 74. A survivor of the Theresienstadt concentration camp, she took a leading part in the work of the Jewish Trust Corporation (Hamburg), established for the recovery of the heirless, unclaimed and communal property in the former British zone. Later, she took over the office of the Jewish "Gemeindefond" of North West Germany, which is in charge of the administration of the restituted communal property of the district. She retired in 1975. In recognition of her widely recognised professional and voluntary services she was awarded the Medal of Merit of the City of Hamburg in 1975.

E.G.L.

IVOR WARMAN-FREED

Many Jews in North London mourn the sudden death of Ivor Warman-Freed, aged 55, who owned a well-known chemist's shop in Golders Green which was open for late night dispensing. He was the son of the late Rev. S. Freedberg of Aberdare and was educated in a small cheder which among others educated Rabbi Dr. Louis Jacobs. He was a past president of the Hendon Rotary Club and had recently been elected president of British Rotary.

RED CROSS CONFIRMS SIX MILLION DEAD

The International Search Service of the Red Cross in Arolsen has published a collection of documents on the number of victims of National Socialist persecution. The editor, Albert de Cocatrix, director of the Search Office, reports on the more or less complete lists for the various concentration camps and concludes that an approximate idea of the number of victims can be based on the testimony of SS officers who worked for the Office of State Security. Two of them had said at Nuremberg that six million Jews had been killed. They stated that Eichmann had declared in Budapest in August, 1944, that four million had been disposed of in extermination camps and that another two million had met their death in various ways, mainly at the hands of the Security Police during the Russian Campaign.

FAMILY EVENTS

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

Birthdays

Fuss.—Miss Ilse Fuss, of 55 Aytoun Road, Glasgow, G41, will celebrate her 75th birthday on July 8. Sincerest congratulations from Ilse Sobel and family. The AJR cordially associates itself with these birthday wishes and thanks Miss Fuss for her constant active co-operation.

Deaths

Apt.—Mrs. Sophie Apt, of 84 Shoot-up Hill, London, N.W.2 died in her 94th year peacefully on May 24. Sadly missed by her husband, Rudolf Apt, her family and all her friends.

Block.—Mr. Henry Block, of 36 Glenwood Avenue, Kingsbury, London, N.W.9, passed away on May 23. Sadly missed by his family and friends.

Drucker.—Herta Drucker (née Wolff), residing at Osmond House, London N.2., passed away on May 12 in her 81st year. Sadly missed by her cousins and friends.

Furth.—Hedy Furth passed away on June 8, in her 76th year after long illness. Sadly missed by her husband, R. H. Furth, retired University professor, and her many friends.

Henley.—Alan Henley (Hirshfeld) passed away on May 29. Sadly missed by all his family and many friends.

Schlesinger.—Mrs. Ilse Schlesinger of 7/40 Primrose Hill Rd., London, N.W.3., passed away after a short illness at Brighton in her 75th year. Sadly missed by her son, grandsons, and many friends.

INFORMATION REQUIRED

AJR Enquiries

Schanzer.—Mrs. Ursel Schanzer, last known address 3 Ossulton Way, Hampstead Garden Suburb, London, N.2.

CLASSIFIED

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LADY. End 60s, recently widowed, seeks circle of friends, N.W. London, for holiday travel, bridge and general companionship. Box 670.

LADY, no ties, wishes to meet gentleman any country, for friendship/marriage. She is British born, tallish, slim, late 40s, attractive brunette, looks for gentleman preferably widower: Nationality, age, appearance unimportant if kind and sincere person. Genuine replies only, no Agencies. Box 666.

WIDOW, OWN HOME, independent, no children, wishes to meet kind, sympathetic gentleman, about 68 years, for companionship; marriage considered. Please reply with telephone number. Box 667.

PROFESSIONAL WELL-TRAVELLED man would like to meet orthodox lady, 27-35, with view to friendship and marriage. Box 668.

PLEASANT, INTELLIGENT, divorced, well-built, healthy, hard working, middle aged, self employed gentleman seeks attractive wife over forty, financially sound. Box 669.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

C. G. JUNG

Sir,—The new volume of C. G. Jung's letters, edited by two Jewish psychotherapists and reviewed by Hans I. Bach in your June issue, shows again the misconceptions and deliberate omissions which are still being used by Jewish Jungians to whitewash their idol. "The wisdom of Jung's old age may still appeal to many readers", writes Bach; but then he quotes a letter of 1938 in which Jung "bitterly complains": "Whatever I touch and wherever I go I meet with the prejudice that I'm a Nazi and in close affiliation with the German government", a "misconception" he felt especially in England.

What we are not being told is that there was a very solid reason for that "prejudice". May I repeat what I wrote in "AJR Information" two years ago in a review of Prof. J. P. Stern's paperback, Hitler, the Führer and the People:

"Jung, in his notorious essay Wotan of 1936, written after meeting Goebbels and other Nazi leaders, revealed himself as an 'ally' of Nazi fascism... Stern quotes his amazing apologia for Hitler: 'Das aber ist das Eindrucksvollste am deutschen Phänomen, dass Einer, der offenkundig ergriffen ist, das ganze Volk dermaßen ergreift, dass sich alles in Bewegung setzt.'"

But Stern should have added that Jung, the Swiss, might have felt differently if he had had to live amongst that ergriffene Volk".

The simple fact was that though Freud, the Jew, was tabu to the Nazi establishment, the insight into the human mind which he offered could not be ignored. Jung, the "Aryan", with his mysticism, his theory of the tribal, collective unconscious, and particularly his antagonism to Freud was a god-sent stopgap for the Nazis, and he allowed them to misuse him for that ignominious purpose. If that is "prejudice", I wish there were more of it today among Jung's Jewish addicts.

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EGON LARSEN

TROLLEY SHOP VOLUNTEER WANTED

Residents of Leo Baeck House in the Bishop's Avenue would very much like to have a trolley shop once or twice a week in the Home to enable them to buy such items as toiletries, sweets, cigarettes, etc. without having to go out shopping when the weather is bad or they are unwell.

Would anyone with a car be prepared to

undertake this job? Most of the supplies would be obtained by the Matron but no doubt, some items would have to be bought for the trolley from normal retail sources. It is, of course, very important that once started, such a service be maintained regularly. We do hope someone will come forward to undertake this rewarding and valuable task.

Please contact the General Secretary of the AJR, telephone: 01-624 9096/7.

THANKS FOR BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Thank you, Thank You, dear AJR Club for the unforgettable party on my 95th birthday, arranged to perfection by my dear Dora Segall. Thank you, dear Youth Choir of the Belsize Synagogue. Thank you, dear Streat Trio, thank you, Stephan Bukowitz and Hilde Lergens. Thank you to the Club members, my relatives and friends who donated generously to my Margaret Jacoby-Orger Fund and overwhelmed me with presents, flowers and touching birthday cards. Thank you, Belsize Square Synagogue and the Women's Society for lending us the beautiful Hall and the facilities for the 242 guests. Thank you, Dr. Rosenstock, Karl Heinz Guttmann and Dora Segall for the tribute rendered to me in AJR Information and, last but not least, my heartfelt thanks go out in deepest gratitude to the members of the AJR Executive for presenting me with the Scroll of Honour.

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OESTERREICHISCHE SOZIALVERSICHERUNG

In der Maerzausgabe der "AJR Information" haben wir unsere Leser auf die durch die 32. Novelle zum Allgemeinen Sozialversicherungsgesetz (ASVG) geschaffene Moeglichkeit des nachtraeglichen Einkaufes von Versicherungszeiten aufmerksam gemacht.

Im Folgenden wollen wir die recht komplizierten neuen gesetzlichen Bestimmungen, soweit sie fuer die Emigration von Bedeutung sein koennten, kurz zusammenfassen.

Zum nachtraeglichen Einkauf von Versicherungszeiten sind Personen berechtigt, die im Zeitraum

(a) nach dem 31.12.1938 und vor dem 1.1.1979—180 Beitragsmonate oder

(b) nach dem 31.12.1955 und vor dem 1.1.1979—60 Beitragsmonate

der Pflichtversicherung erworben haben.

Diejenigen, denen Emigrationszeiten angerechnet wurden, oder die zur Anrechnung der Emigrationszeiten berechtigt sind (in der Regel die Zeit vom Datum der Emigration bis zum 31.3.1959), haben daher 180 Beitragsmonate aufzuweisen (s. Par. 251 (4) ASVG), und sind im Prinzip berechtigt, von der Einkaufsmoeglichkeit Gebrauch zu machen. (Die Alternative (b) kommt fuer Personen, die in der Emigration leben, nicht in Betracht.)

Derzeit, also im Jahre 1977, ist anzunehmen, dass Maenner die vor dem Jahre 1912 und Frauen, die vor dem Jahre 1917 geboren wurden, ihre Pensionsrechte bereits geltend gemacht haben, bzw. bewusst auf die Geltendmachung der Pensionsrechte verzichtet haben.

Fuer die Ueberlegung, ob ein nachtraeglicher Einkauf von Versicherungszeiten in Frage kommt, kann es sich nur um Maenner der Jahrgaenge 1912—1923 und Frauen der Jahrgaenge 1917—1923 handeln. Nach 1923 Geborene haben kaum Versicherungszeiten bzw. Ersatzzeiten (z. B. Studienzeiten) aufzuweisen, an die anschliessend Emigrationszeiten angerechnet werden koennten. Nachzuzahlen waeren Zeiten vom 1.4.1959 bis 31.12.1976, und zwar alle Zeiten, insgesamt also 17 Jahre und 9 Monate,—d. h. 213 Monatsbeitraege. Maenner haben Schilling 1,000 per Monat, Frauen Schilling 700 per Monat nachzuzahlen, d. h. also dass Maenner Schilling 213,000, Frauen Schilling 149,100 nachzuzahlen haetten. Dies sind recht gewaltige Summen. Das Gesetz sieht die Moeglichkeit von Teilzahlungen vor, aber soweit Zahlungen erst nach dem 31.12.1977 erfolgen, erhoehen sich die nachzuzahlenden Betraege um 8½ per cent pro Jahr.

Wie schon in unserem Aufsatz in der

Maerzausgabe der "AJR Information" mitgeteilt, muessen Antraege auf nachtraeglichen Einkauf von Versicherungszeiten bis 31.12.1980 gestellt werden.

Es ist anzunehmen, dass ein Teil der Personen, die den obenangefuehrten Jahrgaengen (also bei Maennern 1912—1923, bei Frauen 1917—1923) angehoren, bereits fuer ihre Pension unter Inanspruchnahme der Bestimmungen des Par. 17 (5) ASVG vorgesorgt haben. Von denjenigen, die es noch nicht getan haben, muesste in jedem Falle die Ueberlegung angestellt werden, ob es nicht zweckmaessiger waere, nach dem bisherigen Verfahren (also freiwillige Weiterversicherung) vorzugehen, statt die erheblichen Aufwendungen, die nach den Bestimmungen der 32. Novelle notwendig sind, ins Auge zu fassen.

Ueber die Frage, was man als Gegenleistung fuer die Nachzahlung als Pension zu erwarten haette, sagt das Gesetz nichts aus.

In dem Bericht des Sozialversicherungsausschusses heisst es diesbezuiglich:—

"Die Festlegung einer Beitragsgrundlage erschien auch fuer den Leistungsfall entbehrlich, weil alle, den Ankauf von Versicherungszeiten in Anspruch nehmenden Personen die Voraussetzung des Bestandes von 60 Beitragsmonaten der Pflichtversicherung erfuellen muessen und daher bereits ueber Beitragsgrundlagen verfuegen, die zur Bildung einer Bemessungsgrundlage herangezogen werden koennen".

Im Falle der Emigrierten werden demzufolge also die Bestimmungen des Par 251 (4), Satz 2 und 3, ASVG, Anwendung finden, d. h. man wuerde auf den Arbeitsverdienst der letzten drei Pflichtversicherungsmonate vor der Auswanderung zurueckgreifen. In Ermangelung solcher Monate wuerde eine ganz niedrige Beitragsgrundlage in Anwendung kommen.

Auch dieser Umstand spricht dafuer, dort wo die Moeglichkeit einer freiwilligen Weiterversicherung mit einer moeglichst hohen Beitragsgrundlage gegeben ist, von dieser Moeglichkeit Gebrauch zu machen.

Jeder Fall ist jedoch verschieden und es ist unmoeglich zu generalisieren. Der beste Rat scheint wohl zu sein, entweder bei einem baldigen—Besuch in Wien, sich in der Pensionsanstalt Auskunft zu holen, oder einen, in Sozialversicherungsfragen wohl versierten, Wiener Anwalt mit Vertretung zu betrauen.

C.I.K.

Theatre and Cultural News

Festival Time. Festivals are part of the international summer scene, and activities extend from Lucerne to Dubrovnik, from Edinburgh to Bayreuth. Among a great variety of concert and drama presentations, Verona appears to be outstanding this year with top opera stars singing in "Aida", "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci", as well as in Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet", whilst Bregenz brings Weber's "Oberon" to the lakeside. In Salzburg it is Curd Juergens' last "Jedermann", a part which will be taken over next year by Maximilian Schell, the much-discussed producer of the British National Theatre's "Tales from the Vienna Woods".

Vienna. In a series of film revivals at the "Museum des 20. Jahrhunderts" German pictures of the first years of "talkies" are being shown at present; they include Fritz Lang's "M" and "Testament des Dr. Mabuse" and G. W. Pabst's "Buechse der Pandora".

"Dybuk" Translation. Deutscher Taschenbuchverlag, Munich, issued a new translation of the dramatic legend "The Dybuk" together with explanatory comments concerning this Jewish subject of the Wonder Rabbi world and its religious traditions. The work appeared in 1920 simultaneously in Wilna (in Yiddish) and Moscow at the "Habimah" in Hebrew. Six years later both Reinhardt and Max Ophuels produced the play in German.

Very active in London is Dr. Heinz Beran who has just turned 70. He was head of the Austrian section BBC (European Broadcasts) and now informs regularly Continental listeners on current political and economical affairs in Britain. He also covers events in this country in many contributions to Continental newspapers.

Very active in Eire is Agnes Bernelle (daughter of author and theatre director Rudolf Bernauer) who has now established an acting and producing career in Dublin.

Birthday. Walter Slezak, film star and comedian, Hollywood personality and son of the late tenor Leo Slezak, celebrated his 75th birthday.

Obituary. The death is announced of Rosi Barsony, Hungarian-born dancer and operetta star. Her age is given as 67.

S.B.

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