

INFORMATION

1971-72

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

The President has been informed of the progress of the Department of Defense in the execution of the National Security Council Directive 68-2, which requires the Department to submit a report to the President on the progress of the Department's efforts to improve the management of the Department's resources. The report is being submitted to the President in the form of a memorandum, which is being distributed to the President's staff for their information.

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INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

F. Hellendall

A LESSON TO BE LEARNED

Nearly every issue of this journal carries reports indicating a rise in neo-Nazi trends in the Federal Republic and making us wonder whether Germany is really "coming to grips with the dark side of her past" as President Scheel recently asserted. This "dark side" started long before 1933. To what extent were we, and our parents and grandparents aware of the dangers growing around us?

We are approaching the 45th anniversary of that fatal January 30, 1933, the beginning of the end of German-Jewish history; more than a generation has come and gone and it is only right that the Leo Baeck Institute has devoted the greater part of its 1976 Year Book to the Jewish question and antisemitism during the last one hundred years, although some smaller essays deal with the earlier history of German Jewry*. Thus Dolf Michaelis, in an essay on the Ephraim family, describes the history of this prominent Berlin Jewish family as a "microcosm" of the fate of German Jewry. Frederick II of Prussia, whilst opposing the settlement of Jewish families in Breslau for reasons of unconcealed antisemitism, made use of the Ephraims' banking knowledge particularly in order to pay for the Seven Years' War "making sure that nothing should be known publicly of his part in the minting contracts".

An essay by H. G. Reissner on Henriette Mendelssohn, daughter-in-law of Moses Mendelssohn and friend of Alexander von Humboldt, is probably the last of the valuable contributions by this author who died earlier this year. Reissner's intimate knowledge of this year. Jewish history, particularly in the early nineteenth century will be sadly missed. A lively article on Albert Einstein by Professor Banesh Hoffman gives a short summary of Einstein's theories and describes Einstein's changing attitude to Judaism under the impact of events in Germany. The book also carries an essay by Hans Liebeschuetz about Arnold Toynbee and a number of other important contributions which, for reasons of space, can unfortunately not be dealt with in this review.

The intellectual forerunners of the Nazis are described in articles by Menachem Rosensaft on "Jews and antisemitism in Austria" and by Dr. Paul R. Mendes-Flohr on "Werner Sombart's The Jews and Modern Capitalism". Rosensaft contrasts the antisemitic fanatic Georg Schoenerer with the opportunist Karl Lueger, Mayor of Vienna, towards the turn of the century. According to him, Lueger was not an antisemite at the beginning, and "some of his best friends were Jews", as the saying goes; however he is stated to have become an antisemite because it helped his

career although "he did little to translate his campaign antisemitism into practice". Nevertheless, Rosensaft concludes that Lueger's "benign socio-economic antisemitism" and his "popular antisemitic rhetoric provided much of the foundation for the Austrians' enthusiastic participation in the anti-Jewish outrages which followed the Anschluss in 1938" and that it was the "combination of Schoenerer's and Lueger's antisemitic tendencies", "which enabled the vast majority of the Austrian people to accept as legitimate the Hitlerite programme for the Final Solution of the Jewish Question". It is as well that Rosensaft underlines this historical truth as against the fairy tale so often put forward by post-war Austrian apologists including governmental circles that the majority of the Austrian population was "forced" into participating in Nazi atrocities as a result of the military invasion of that country by Nazi Germany.

Mendes-Flohr shows Sombart, one of the leading German economists in the first half of this century, developing from a Socialist into an open antisemite who devoted a whole "scientific" tome to "the Jews and Modern Capitalism" to which he added a number of smaller publications. Sombart blamed the Jews for the creation of modern capitalism and contrasted the "bourgeois" or "trader", whom he later identified as a "Jewish species" with the "entrepreneur"—Hitler's "raffendes" und "schaffendes Kapital". No wonder that Sombart who lived to 1941 became a member of the Nazi Party. It is however pathetic and terrifying to note to what extent Sombart's pseudo-scientific antisemitism was taken seriously in Germany long before 1933, even in some Jewish circles.

It may be difficult for our British and American contemporaries to visualise that during the whole period of Jewish emancipation in Germany Jews were practically excluded and shunned by the parties of the Right. Although in the earlier part of the nineteenth century a baptised Jew, Friedrich Julius Stahl, helped to create a theory of Christian German Conservatism, Prussian and German Conservatives and Right-wing Liberals were always outspokenly antisemitic and it was thus unthinkable for any self-respecting Jew to support these parties. A German Disraeli or a German Sir Keith Joseph would have been unimaginable throughout pre-Nazi German history; the political allegiance of German Jewry was therefore confined to the Liberal, Socialist and later the Communist parties**.

Perhaps the most important articles in the Year Book are devoted to the question of how

these parties grappled with the all-pervading problem of antisemitism. The authors of the three interesting essays on this subject belong to a younger generation which did not actually experience the pre-Hitler period.

It is to be regretted that the articles do not all deal with the final period of German-Jewish history, the period of the Weimar Republic. Robert Wistrich somewhat arbitrarily limits his investigation of the attitude of German Social Democracy to the "problem of Jewish Nationalism" to the period from 1897 to 1917. With the benefit of hindsight he leads an attack against Karl Kautsky whom he describes somewhat contemptuously as the "Pope of the International Labour Movement", whilst showing quite clearly that during Kautsky's life, there was no such thing as a pope or a dogma in the Socialist movement, and ignoring the fact that Kautsky was later the subject of pungent attacks by Lenin. According to Wistrich, Kautsky believed that only the forced segregation of the ghetto with its attendant civil and political inequality enabled Jewry to maintain itself, and observed that Zionism "sought to divert the Jewish masses away from their historical role of helping to overthrow Tsarist absolutism". He quotes Kautsky's views: "Zionism meets antisemitism half way in its striving, as well as in the fact that its goal is to remove all Jews from the existing states. There is so much in common between Zionism and antisemitism on these points that there have been Zionists who expected the gracious promotion of their objectives from the head of the Orthodox Russian people, from the fountain-head of antisemitism, from the Russian Tsar". On the other hand, Socialist Zionists of the period, anticipating Stalin and some of his successors, pointed to the "latent fear that the victorious Russian proletariat might in the future mistreat the Jews no less than did the antisemitic Black Hundred gangs". However, Wistrich points to the tragic feature of Zionism in the period under review: "The most distinctive feature of the pro-Zionist advocacy of German Socialists . . . remained their positive attitude to colonisation as such".

The German Social Democratic politicians like Hildebrand and Quessel quoted by Wistrich show even more clearly how far in the Germany of Wilhelm II racist ideas had permeated Social Democracy and also the formative years of Jewish nationalism. The racial theories of parts of the Jewish National movement grew up in Central Europe, mainly in Germany and Austria. It is one of the ironies of the situation that those who vilified assimilation were themselves to a large extent products of this assimilation and the ideas of their environment, good or bad! Apart from other reasons, a generation later Nazi persecution and the fact that hundreds of thousands of Jews were able to find a refuge in what later became Israel should have disposed of any arguments in the international labour movement about the justification of

* Leo Baeck Institute Year Book XXI, 1976, Secker & Warburg, London, published for the Institute London, Jerusalem, New York. Edited by Robert Weitsch with the assistance of Arnold Paucker. £7.50.

** See in detail on this point the excellent essay by Arnold Paucker—"Zur Problematik einer juedischen Abwehrstrategie in der deutschen Gesellschaft" in "Juden im wilhelminischen Deutschland" (reviewed in AJR Information June 1977).

A Lesson to be Learned

Continued from page 1

Jewish statehood in Israel, but it may be that in those early years of Jewish nationalism the contradictions between the messianic and liberating ideas of Jewish nationalism and chauvinistic and even racist tendencies in certain sections of the Zionist movement became apparent. To close one's eyes to these tendencies is just as unrealistic as to persist in modern variations of Kautsky's rejection of Jewish nationalism as reactionary and racist and even a complete denial of the right to preserve any ethnic or cultural Jewish characteristics. It is perhaps a pity that Dr. Wistrich did not deal at greater length with the attitude of German Social Democracy to the questions of antisemitism, Zionism and Jewish emancipation in the Weimar Republic when these problems became more acute for German Jewry.

The tragic self-deception of German Liberal Jewry in the pre-1933 era is thrown into relief by a study on the "German Democratic Party and the Jewish Problem" by Bruce B. Frye. In an article summarised in the June, 1977 issue of AJR Information Arnold Paucker has drawn attention to the antisemitic tendencies in the German Liberal parties before the First World War. After the establishment of the first German Republic this situation did not fundamentally change: Bruce Frye shows that out of an estimated 250,000 professing Jews eligible to vote about 150,000 voted for the liberal German Democratic Party. This only non-Socialist Party, which was not openly antisemitic and which was the "only middle-class party where Jews were influential", was attacked as the "Judenpartei" by German Conservatives as early as 1918. Nevertheless according to well-documented material quoted by Frye this party "sheltered antisemites as well as friends of Jews". Frye's analysis illustrates the Fools' Paradise in which liberal German Jews lived under the Weimar Republic. Amongst the prominent non-Jewish members of that party, revered by innumerable Jewish readers of the "Frankfurter Zeitung", the "Berliner Tageblatt" and the "Vossische Zeitung" there were quite a few who at one time or another lapsed into antisemitic remarks. Frye shows, inter alia, remarks of this kind by Anton Erkelenz, Wilhelm Kuelz, Gertrud Baumer and Willy Hellpach, candidate for the presidency of the Republic in 1925. Max Weber and Friedrich Meinecke "despite many Jewish friends seemed to have remained moderate antisemites". Otto Fischbeck, though "not regarded as an antisemite", thought that "too many Jews in prominent positions would endanger the German Democratic Party", a kind of thinking which Frye rightly points out "made it easy to rationalise discrimination on the grounds of caution . . ." Koch-Weser, the son of a Jewish mother and thus a "half-Jew" according to the Nuremberg laws, Reich Minister of the Interior in 1920 and for many years the main spokesman for the Democratic Party in the Reichstag, "introduced legislation on behalf of the Government coalition which was intended to round up, intern and deport thousands of alien 'Ostjuden'". According to Frye, "other aliens seem to have been unaffected by the measure", but Koch-Weser and the Democratic Prussian Minister of the Interior, Dominicus "seem to have strenuously enforced the measures against the 'Ostjuden' which 'won them plaudits in their own party'". Frye comes to the conclusion: "The moderate antisemite in the German Democratic Party thought of himself as open-minded and the friend of several Jews. He

deplored the radical, racial antisemitism and looked on the *Fanatiker* in the *voelkisch* and Nazi movements as madmen. Conventional moderate antisemitism also had its dangers, for it made the German people callous to the Jewish tragedy in history and to their mistreatment in Germany. . . . The prevalence of moderate antisemitism and its seeming harmlessness may also have blinded the Jews to their real peril". How far Jewish blindness towards racialism went is shown by the pathetic example of the Democratic Reichstag Deputy Ludwig Haas—once rejected for a seat in the Reich Cabinet solely because he was a Jew and whom a leading Democrat Richard Bahr sought to remove from the Party's Reichstag group "because there are already too many Jews in the Group". Haas helped to organise a women's association in the Rhineland to protest against black troops in the Allied Occupation Forces after 1918!

The third big Party in Weimar Germany which permitted Jews to participate in its activities was the Communist Party, whom the young West German historian Konrad Kwiet in his article "Historians of the G.D.R. on Antisemitism" credits "for having been among the few who raised their voices against the persecution of the Jews". In his analysis of writings by East German historians on antisemitism and persecution Kwiet states: "When in 1945 the full extent of the Nazi policy of genocide became known, no spontaneous cry of anguish was forthcoming from the German population, and that was equally the case in all occupation zones". Unfortunately Kwiet's interesting and as it seems thorough research on this subject is not entirely free from cold war attitudes. Thus Kwiet repeatedly carries on polemics against the theories of Marxist historians about the "function of antisemitism as an instrument of manipulation and diversion in the arsenal of the ruling class" and, he, inter alia, attacks the East German historian Mohrmann—himself a "half-Jew"—for saying that "the methodical destruction of all persons of Jewish origin initiated by Hitlerite Fascism . . . was carried out at the behest of the ruling class and represented the most savage expression of their economic and political interests". He states that Mohrmann "fails to supply any historical evidence for his assertion". May be that the German "ruling class", the von Schroeders, Kirdorfs, Springorums and Voeglers did not in fact order the installation of gas chambers, but there is ample evidence—which no whitewashing will remove—that with full knowledge of the aims of the Nazi Party as proclaimed in "Mein Kampf", the "Stuermer" etc., they systematically financed it and brought it to power, and it is equally well documented that the great industrial combines greatly benefited from the policy of "Aryanisation" and that I. G. Farben had a factory at Buna in which where Auschwitz prisoners were used as slave labour before being ultimately murdered in the gas chambers. Do we really need any more "historical evidence"?

Kwiet mentioned how in the various phases the attitude of historical research in East Germany towards an analysis of the problem of antisemitism and Judaism changed. Thus, regrettably, a study of the resistance of German Jews against Nazism by the East German historian Eschwege had to be published in London in abbreviated form. On the other hand, Kwiet points out that the East German author Paetzold "is in a position to present in minute detail an empirically sound reconstruction of the beginnings of the Nazi policy

on the Jews" and adds that "no comparably authentic account has been published by students of contemporary history in the Federal Republic".

The author concludes—this reviewer is unable to quote any material to the contrary—that "no major contribution to our real understanding of German-Jewish history has hitherto come out of the GDR" and that none of the East German authors "has really come to grips with the complex problem of German-Jewish co-existence". Yet the same criticism appears to apply to West German and to Jewish historians.

An essay "Politics of Translation" by the young American professor Martin Jay describes the impact of Buber's and Rosenzweig's Bible translation and the criticism of it by Siegfried Kracauer, one of the brilliant writers in the feuilleton of the liberal "Frankfurter Zeitung". Looking at the historical background of this dispute, Jay exaggerates to a degree obvious to anyone who lived in the 1920s. He states apodictically that "after 1918 new eruptions of antisemitism ended any hopes . . . that Jewish integration into German society through liberal means was a plausible goal". In fact the vast majority of German Jews voted for the Liberals, and the remainder for the Left-wing parties, realising that a return to irrationalism in Germany would mean a mortal danger to their own unfinished emancipation, even though they could not have foreseen the Holocaust.

The argument for or against the Buber-Rosenzweig Bible translation may today be a purely historical one. As Gershom Scholem stated in 1961 the translation had been "the tombstone of a relationship that was extinguished in horror". How pathetically tragic it would be that if Kracauer was right, the idea on which the translation was based may have been influenced by the same spirit of mysticism which made the horrors of 1933 to 1945 possible. The question to what extent the thoughts of some Jewish thinkers of those years were influenced by mysticism and racist tendencies of their German environment calls for a more thorough investigation than is possible in a review of this kind. Although one hesitates to say that Jews could have been influenced by the thoughts of those who were intellectually responsible for Auschwitz, Jay rightly points out that "there are unsettling residues that remain unpurged to this day". In the interest of historical truth and also in the interest of our own self-preservation they ought to be brought to the surface.

Present and future generations will ignore at their peril the lesson to be drawn from the picture which emerges after a study of this remarkable Year Book: How pseudo-scientific racialism, irrationalism and mysticism were able to undermine the moral fabric of a once great nation and made the horrors of the Holocaust possible. Throughout the history of the past 2,000 years, Jewish communities have always thrived in times of reason, tolerance and respect for different creeds and opinions and contributed to the growth of human culture and civilisation sometimes far in excess of their numerical strength; they have always suffered persecution when reason and tolerance were befogged and ultimately destroyed by mysticism, intolerance, Chauvinism and racism. The Holocaust and the history preceding it has been the last terrible example of this simple truth. There is a lesson to be learned from this frightful history not only for Jewish communities everywhere, but for all countries and people threatened by the new emergence of racialism which we experience now, 45 years after that fatal January 30, 1933.

‡ Unfortunately, this record is not free from blemishes either. In this connection Kwiet recalls inter alia Stalin's handing over of German Jewish Communists to the Gestapo.

HOME NEWS

Anglo-Judaica

THE CAMPUS WAR

At the opening of the National Union of Students' Congress in Blackpool, Miss Susan Slipman, its Communist president, gave a stern warning against the infiltration of Trotskyists and other extreme Left-wingers whose activities "spelt death for the student movement". They were trying to exercise a form of mind control which the majority of students found abhorrent.

Mrs. Williams, Education Secretary, condemned all university and polytechnic students' unions which have denied full rights to Jewish students. Students would be the first to complain if anyone tried to censor or throttle them. "But what applies to the relationship between the NUS and the outside world, must surely apply to the student bodies themselves". Mrs. Williams was given a noisy and hostile reception by a group of about 100 students who had earlier tried to have her banned from speaking.

The conference eventually adopted a new policy which calls in general terms for a united campaign against racism, but does not stop anyone expressing their views. Students who use violence to disrupt National Front marches, will no longer be able to claim that they are supporting NUS policy.

NATIONAL FRONT LEADER AND THE JEWS

In an article in the "New Statesman", journalist Alasdair Buchan reports on an interview with National Front leader John Tyndall who said to him: "I think the wish of a great many Jews is to settle in Israel and we would not discourage them. The ones who want to integrate here and not cause trouble, have nothing to fear from us."

N.F. STRONGER THAN MOSLEY FASCISTS

At a meeting of the Manchester Jewish Representative Council, Mr. Martin Bokker said it was wrong to compare the Mosley era with the present position. "Mosley never reached the strength the National Front has already." There was a danger of Front members being elected to high-ranking civic offices if they were successful with the candidates put up for forthcoming local elections.

EXTREMISTS SETTLE IN LONDON

According to the "National Front News", money has been pouring into the party's head office in response to appeals for a fund to buy premises in London for use as its headquarters and a club. People are said to buy £600 shares in the club. So far £30,000 has been received. The Front will have to leave its present Teddington headquarters early in 1978.

BAZO, the British Anti-Zionist Organisation which has so far operated from a private address in Glasgow, also intends to establish itself in London. The latest report in its publication "Free Palestine" claims that it has already set up 16 regional committees in the UK and is now going to set up an "effective organisation in London". It also claims to have organised the anti-Zionist campaign in British universities. Some weeks ago BAZO published an advertisement in "The Guardian" which denounced the Balfour Declaration and Israel with a number of Jewish signatories, many of whom subsequently denied having signed and forced "The Guardian" to publish an apology.

ANTI-ISRAEL FILM AT LONDON FESTIVAL

At the last moment a film "The Palestinians" has been added to the programme of the London Film Festival. It is produced and narrated by Vanessa Redgrave who refers to Fascists, Zionists and Imperialists and declares that Israel conspired to start civil war in Lebanon because she wishes to occupy the south of the country and that "Israelis were fighting alongside Lebanese Fascists."

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BOYCOTT

In answer to questions raised by Mr. Eric Moonman and Mr. Malcolm Rifkind in the House of Commons, Mr. Edmund Dell, the Secretary of State for Trade, said there were no figures available for the influence of the boycott on British trade. The Government deplored the boycott, but was not ready to follow the example of the American and Canadian Governments who had introduced legislation against it. Britain's export record to Israel was rather good, but individual firms were entitled to consider the impact on their affairs and employment of reactions to the Arab boycott.

YOUNG CONSERVATIVES INVITE P.L.O.

Mr John Biggs-Davison, M.P., has strongly criticised the Greater London Young Conservatives who invited a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation to attend the Blackpool Party Conference. He said the P.L.O. man had spoken "smoothly on behalf of an umbrella organisation for terrorist gangs."

TO RELIEVE SUFFERING

Mrs. Jacqueline Sokel of New Wanstead was elected chairman of the newly formed London branch of the *Compassionate Friends*, the international organisation of bereaved parents. She said that of the 30 people who have contacted her recently, about a quarter are Jewish. The branch is inter-denominational, but has a high number of Jewish members.

The same applies to the *Samaritans*. Mr. Richman, one of its volunteers in Brent, said that Jews not only provided a large number of helpers, but they also formed a large proportion of those who use this organisation for the suicidal and depressed. Clients included both the assimilated and Chasidim.

CBF CHAIRMAN GETS EUROPEAN POST

Mr. Kenneth Rubens, the new chairman of the Central British Fund, was appointed honorary secretary of the European Council of Jewish Community Services at its Strasbourg meeting. The CBF has always taken an active part in the Council.

At a meeting to honour the retired chairman of the CBF, Lord Nathan, Mr. Rubens presented him with a silver cigarette box and said there was a need to raise more money and to make the work of the CBF better known, as more refugees had arrived and needed to be housed and provided with jobs. Mr. Oscar Joseph, joint CBF president, and Miss Joan Stiebel, joint secretary, also paid tribute to Lord Nathan.

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Bishop and Chief Rabbi at Liverpool Meeting

The Chief Rabbi and the Bishop of Liverpool addressed a joint public meeting at Liverpool's Harris Polak Hall organised by the Council of Christians and Jews, the Church's Ecumenical Council and the Jewish Representative Council for Merseyside. The Roman Catholic Archbishop and the Free Church Council were also represented, and three former Lord Mayors of Liverpool attended the meeting. Bishop Shepherd said that in a multi-racial, multi-religious community steps should be taken together to combat racial prejudice and to uphold human rights. The Chief Rabbi said the central theme of Jewish teaching was the unity of the human race and the diversity of human beings—uniqueness with equality which did not mean uniformity. Social justice must be combined with civic responsibility.

Bearsted Hospital to close down

Britain's only Jewish maternity hospital, the Bearsted Memorial Hospital in London, is to be closed according to a Board of Deputies decision. The closure is, however, conditional on the establishment of Jewish maternity facilities at the Royal Free Hospital in Hampstead and continued use by the Jewish community of the premises and site of the Bearsted hospital.

Edward Heath launches Wolfson Fund

At a dinner at the Royal Lancaster Hotel, London, Mr. Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister, launched the Sir Isaac Wolfson 80th Birthday Scholarship Endowment Fund set up by the Friends of the Bar-Ilan University. More than £500,000 has already been contributed. The Fund is to further the development of the newly established School of Business Studies at the university.

Chief Rabbi bars women

The Chief Rabbi, Dr. Jakobovits, has declared that women cannot be elected to serve on boards and managements of synagogues under the aegis of the United Synagogue, nor can they belong to its Council. He has, however, welcomed a planned new clause in its constitution which will for the first time provide for the setting-up of synagogue councils on which both men and women can conduct local activities except for anything connected with religious services and the actual management of the synagogue.

New Schools in North and South London

The Menorah Foundation has taken a 99-year lease on the former La Sagesse Convent in Golders Green which now belongs to the Central Council for Jewish Social Service. A new Jewish secondary school for 150 boys will be opened there next September, where pupils will be educated for any professional course or for yeshiva entry. No state aid is expected, the school will rely on fees with provision made for cases of financial hardship.

In Wimbledon, state aid is to be sought for a £500,000 Jewish primary school which will be opened in the early 1980s. It will accommodate over 200 pupils from Wimbledon, Kingston, Surbiton and Richmond. If state aid is refused, the school will also be fee-paying.

Torah Scrolls Interred

Five hundred people attended a burial service in Manchester for the remains of four Torah Scrolls burned in a recent synagogue fire. After the service, they were buried in Fallowfield cemetery. Complying with a suggestion by the Manchester Beth Din, many members of the congregation fasted during the day.

Synagogue into Hindu Centre

The site of the former Highgate Synagogue which burnt down two years ago, was sold for £12,500 to the Britannia Hindu Temple Trust which has received planning permission to erect a temple.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

UNITED STATES

"Aufbau" Editor honoured

The West German President, Walter Scheel, awarded the Federal Distinguished Service Cross, to the editor of the "Aufbau", Dr. Hans Steinitz, in recognition of his successful endeavours to build a bridge between refugees from Germany and the Federal Republic. Dr. Steinitz has been editor-in-chief of the "Aufbau" since 1966 when its first editor-in-chief, Manfred George, died. For some time he was president of the Federation of Foreign Correspondents in the United States of which he is still an honorary member.

Jewish ritual in Lutheran Churches

The American Lutheran Church has suspended two member churches in Long Island for subordinating the Christian Gospel to Jewish customs. Pastor Hove of St. John's Church said: "We have adopted a rather Jewish life-style". This included keeping a kosher home, wearing a talit and yarmulka and praying in Hebrew. Consequently his Church had lost some of its 700 members, whereas others hoped for a return to past practices and opposed the use of Hebrew. Pastor Smestad of Christ Lutheran Church said his congregation had lost half of its 400 active members since the introduction of Hebrew. "Many of our Christians discovered they had been antisemitic all along". He added that Jesus was a Jew, but that his creed differed from the Jewish creed in accepting Jesus as the Messiah, similar to many Jews in the first century. The symbol of the Church combines the cross with the Shield of David.

Holocaust Memorial

The Governor of Connecticut, Mrs. Ella Grasso, attended the dedication of a memorial to the six million Jewish victims of the Nazis in the presence of seven thousand people. It is the first municipally sponsored American memorial of its kind.

CANADA

Anti-boycott resolution

The Canadian Labour Congress, representing nearly 2½ million workers, has publicly condemned the Arab boycott of Israel and of firms doing business with Israel because "it forces Canadians to discriminate against other Canadians on the basis of religion". The Congress called upon provincial governments to develop legislation to outlaw boycott practices.

Award for Anne Frank friend

The Nicholas and Hedy Munk brotherhood award of the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews will be presented to Mr Victor Kugler who received and sheltered the family of Anne Frank during the War. He has been living in Toronto in modest circumstances for 22 years. The award is worth about £5,500.

SWASTIKAS IN FRANCE

The police of Alsace are looking for unknown persons who daubed war memorials in several towns of the region with swastikas and inscriptions: "Long live Hitler!"

A BELGIAN ACT OF ATONEMENT

Cardinal Suennens, Primate of Belgium, and Grand Rabbi Dreyfuss jointly dedicated a memorial plaque in St. Michael's Cathedral in Brussels denouncing an accusation against Belgian Jews which dates back six centuries. On Good Friday, 1370, the Jews had been accused of having stabbed the host on the altar causing it to bleed. This "miracle" was subsequently depicted in one of the stained glass windows of the Cathedral. The plaque states that the Church authorities had researched the matter and concluded that there was no truth in the allegations which had led to heavy persecutions in the past, and that the "miracle" was a legend.

CORPSE OF NAZI MURDERER DISAPPEARS

The body of the former SS officer Eduard Roschmann who had lived in Paraguay and Argentina under the name of Wegener since the end of the war, and who died in August, has disappeared from the morgue where it was kept. Roschmann was responsible for the killing of thousands of Jews in the Riga camp.

SWEDEN ACCUSED OF ANTI-JEWISH PAST

Mr. Gote Friberg, police chief of the Swedish town of Helsingborg during the last war, has published a book, "Storm Centre Oresund", which alleges that many German Jews who had escaped to Sweden in 1938 and after, were sent back by the Swedish authorities, and it had been the Swedish authorities who asked the Nazis to mark out Jewish passports with a "J" in order to be able to proceed against illegal immigrants. The 1938 Swedish Aliens Act stipulated that people whose rights were taken away from them for reasons of race or origin, were not to be considered political refugees.

BOYCOTT CLAUSE REMOVED FROM STATE CONTRACT

In the Norwegian Parliament, questions were asked about an Arab boycott clause in contracts between Egypt and two Norwegian shipyards who received credit guarantees from the Norwegian Government. Subsequently the Government issued a declaration that it had been unaware of the boycott clause and that it had asked the Egyptians to eliminate the clause. The contract was finally signed in Cairo without the offending clause.

AUSTRIA

Kreisky's "No" to PLO

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has rejected the PLO's appeal to act as a mediator between the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Israel. He praised the Israeli Prime Minister, Menachem Begin, saying that like General de Gaulle he was a true nationalist who had the courage to take far-reaching decisions.

More Jews from Russia

During the first nine months of 1977 more than 13,000 Jews reached Vienna from the Soviet Union, 3,000 more than in the previous year.

LEGAL ACTION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The South African Jewish Board of Deputies has decided to take legal action against the publishers of the antisemitic pamphlet "Snoop" (Sunrise) which has just begun publication as a monthly.

With acknowledgement to the news service of the Jewish Chronicle.

NEW PRESIDENT OF WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

During the recent 40th anniversary meeting of the World Jewish Congress, its founder and president for many years, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, announced his retirement and was replaced by Mr. Philip M. Klutznick. He was, however, re-elected as "founder-president" for life. Lord Fisher of Camden, the president of the Board of Deputies in Britain, was elected chairman of the WJC's governing board, a post previously held by Mr. Klutznick. For the first time, the meeting was attended by representatives of the Jewish communities in all Communist countries with the exception of the Soviet Union. There were also observers from Morocco. Among American politicians attending were Andrew Young, the US Ambassador to the United Nations and Senator Howard Baker, the leader of the Republican opposition, who accused the Carter Government of gambling with world peace and Israel's security. In his farewell speech, Dr. Goldmann said the WJC had always co-operated with countries and nations all over the world, regardless of their political make-up. He reported on recent contacts he had made with President Tito of Yugoslavia, Ceausescu of Rumania, King Hussein of Jordan and with a number of leading Arabs.

President Carter and the ambassadors of many countries attended the Plenary Session. He was presented by Dr. Goldmann with a sixteenth-century Torah scroll which came from old Bohemia. Mr. Klutznick gave the president the Nahum Goldmann Medal, awarded for special merits in the field of human rights.

The British Chief Rabbi, Dr. Jakobovits, said in his address that thanks to his family he was "internationalised", as his children and grandchildren lived in London, New York and Jerusalem, enabling him to form a picture of the problems facing Jewish families and communities in various countries.

Another visitor was Madame Simone Weil, the French Minister of Health and Family Welfare, who only spent half an hour at the conference to make a speech, and had to return to Paris immediately afterwards. She described her youth in a home which had no Jewish background so that the Nazi terror against Jews was at first incomprehensible to her. She was sent to Auschwitz where several members of her family perished. She had come as a Jewish Frenchwoman to ask the WJC to plead for more humanity, human rights and justice. During a visit to Jerusalem, she had been greatly moved by the Western Wall as the symbol of centuries of persecution, and despite her lack of religious feelings, she had joined the other supplicants by putting a piece of paper with a prayer into its crevices.

RECEPTION FOR AUSTRALIAN GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The Anglo-Jewish Association held a reception at the House of Commons in honour of Sir Zelman Cowen, Governor-General designate of Australia and his wife. Sir Zelman welcomed the presence of the Emeritus Chief Rabbi, Sir Israel Brodie, whose pupil he had been in Melbourne before the last war.

JEWISH MUSEUM IN GREECE

A museum to commemorate the cultural heritage of Greek Jews was opened in Athens by the Jewish community. Before the last war, 76,500 Jews lived in Greece, today there are about 5,000 of whom nearly 3,000 live in Athens. The exhibits include Torah scrolls from "lost communities", old prayer books and tefillin dating from the eighteenth century.

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Egon Larsen

WOMEN IN SEARCH OF GENIUSES

Is it permitted, in these days of sex equality, to say that here is a book for women? Walter Sorell, the Vienna-born biographer and critic, wrote *Three Women: Lives of sex and genius* (Oswald Wolff, London, £5.95) as a labour of love; but it is the women who, first and foremost, will love to read it. The three are Alma Mahler-Werfel, Lou Andreas-Salomé, and Gertrude Stein; they all lived from the last decades of the nineteenth to the first decades of our own century, and they had one thing in common: their attraction for men of genius. But the subtitle of the book is somewhat misleading, for in only two of these three lives did sex play any part in that process.

How much it did in Alma Mahler-Werfel's life we know from her own writings which Professor Sorell uses diligently, together with the reminiscences of some men who crossed her path, to compile a well-balanced short biography of that extraordinary woman. He is, however, somewhat negligent about giving dates or keeping to the chronology of events, with the result that there are gaps on the one hand and repetitions on the other. The reader would also like to know more about things like Alma's family background, or even her maiden name; all we learn is that she was brought up in Vienna as a Catholic, a circumstance which was to play a major part in her later years.

Cynics might call her the greatest *Prominentenschaukel* in modern times—scooping up famous men by the dozen. She must have been a very beautiful girl, and she certainly had no inhibitions in matters of sex at a time when it was swept under the carpet in middle-class society. Nor did her Catholic upbringing restrict her choice of men in any way. "Mahler and Werfel, my first and last husbands, were Jews", she told Sorell in old age. "I spent some of my most exciting and rewarding years with them." But she also enticed Gerhart Hauptmann, Gustav Klimt, the famous artist and founder of Vienna's *Sezession*, the composer Alban Berg, Oskar Kokoschka the artist, Walter Gropius the architect and founder of the *Bauhaus*—to mention only a few.

Alma's marriage to Gustav Mahler began as a great passionate affair and ended in mutual disappointment. She called herself "a soaring, glittering bird", but he "would have been better off with a grey, lumbering one", nursing their children, copying his manuscripts, cooking and waiting for him at home. Then came Gropius, who fell in love with her while she was still married to Mahler. After Mahler's death she married Gropius, and when that marriage (during the First World War) had run out of steam she moved on to Kokoschka. Not for long, though; for now it was Franz Werfel who, introduced to her by Franz Bléli, began to arouse her passions. Mahler had been more than two decades older than Alma, Werfel was a dozen years younger. It did not matter; Werfel was bowled over by her love-making: there was, he revealed, "something suicidal, a self-destructive urge in her climactic surrender".

Yet, says Sorell, "one could not think of two more different personalities. She, a Wagnerian figure in the disguise of a Viennese Catholic. He, a Jew from Prague with a message of brotherhood behind the mask of an eternal rebel. In her constant flight from herself, Alma found the realisation of her dreams in the opposite of everything she was". After her first "glorious night" with him, she called him "the resolving chord of

my life". But they married only in 1929, when she was nearly fifty. And now she returned to the faith of her youth and went to confession again. When Hitler marched into Vienna she joined Werfel, after a brief separation, in Capri, with two suitcases. "Exile is a terrible disease", she wrote in her diary.

They went to Zürich and from there to Paris. As the German army caught up with them, they fled—like many other refugees—to the South of France, stopping for a short while at Lourdes, where Werfel became acquainted with, and inspired by the story of Bernadette Soubirous. They climbed over the mountain passes to Spain, and eventually made their way to New York, where he wrote his best-known work, *The Song of Bernadette*. He had become, under Alma's influence, a Catholic, though he never took holy water. His physical condition worsened; he had several heart attacks, and died in 1945, only 55 years old. Alma spent her last years in a two-room flat in New York; she reached the ripe old age of 84, surrounded by friends and music, books and memories.

Friend of Nietzsche

Lou Andreas-Salomé—her name sounds like *Jugendstil* personified—belonged to an older generation. Born in 1861, she was the daughter of a Russian general of Huguenot descent, Gustav von Salomé, and the first of her numerous acquaintances with famous names was Friedrich Nietzsche, whom she met in St. Peter's Square in Rome in 1882. He fell in love with her, and the idea of *Zarathustra*, says Sorell, was the result of that encounter, his "reaction to his suffering through Lou", including his famous advice not to forget the whip when going to women. A lasting friendship without sex developed during the few years before Nietzsche went mad.

On the spur of the moment she married a professor of philology, Friedrich Carl Andreas, because he was so unhappy that he had attempted suicide. It was a marriage only in name, and she was still a virgin when she met Frank Wedekind in Paris in 1894 and had begun to write herself, mainly about eroticism. There was a funny episode before she lost her virginity for good: while trying to undress her, Wedekind "was not aware of having wrapped her in an impenetrable verbal fabric", and the great event had to be postponed. She may have inspired him when he created the character of Lulu, and Lou later liked to call herself by that name.

It was in Vienna, at the turn of the century, where she became the centre of attraction in the famous literary circle which used to meet at the Café Griensteidl—mainly Jews, or at least people with Jewish ancestors: Arthur Schnitzler, Felix Salten, Peter Altenberg, Richard Beer-Hofmann, Hugo von Hofmannsthal. According to Sorell, one of Lou's Viennese friends was young Martin Buber, but the book gives us no details about this. The man with whom Lou had her greatest love affair in those days, however, was a doctor of eastern-Jewish descent, her "unofficial husband". The next phase came when she met, at Jakob Wassermann's house in Munich, a 21-year-old poet by the name of René Maria Rilke. It was Lou who "changed his first name to Rainer", says Sorell. He had read her essay *Jesus the Jew* and was most impressed. They travelled in Italy, but she did not like what he wrote about their liaison in his *Tuscan Journal*, and they parted in

1901. She had come to him "as a mother", she said. "My whole development," he wrote, "could not have taken the course it did but for the influence of this extraordinary woman."

Ten years later, Lou attended a Congress of the International Psychoanalytical Association and met Sigmund Freud. At first, he took her for one of those liberated ladies who used psychoanalysis as a new toy, but soon they became great friends. He was only five years older than Lou, and for the next two and a half decades they corresponded extensively—right until his last work on *Moses and Monotheism*, which he discussed with her in letters. She also wrote a number of essays which appeared in the psychoanalytical journals; and it was Freud who wrote her obituary in one of them: "She was devoid of all feminine, perhaps most human frailty... Whoever came close to her succumbed to the magic of her personality".

To include Gertrude Stein in this book about "lives of sex and genius" was perhaps a mistake: while Alma and Lou sought the friendship of men of genius, Gertrude was sought by them, and was convinced that she herself was "the most important writer of the time". She was the only Jewess of the three women—and the only one not interested in men as sex partners, for she was a lesbian. She came from a very bourgeois background; her father was vice-president of the Omnibus Cable Company in San Francisco and thus one of the creators of the city's great attraction, the cable tramway.

Born in 1874, she studied medicine but did not succeed; a passionate affair interfered with her studies. In 1903 she moved to Paris where she set up house first with her brother and then with her permanent Jewish friend, Alice B. Toklas, at 27 Rue des Fleurs. It grew into the "home from home" for all the American writers and many French and Spanish artists who were attracted by the congenial atmosphere created by the two women: Hemingway and Scott Fitzgerald, Sherwood Anderson and Virgil Thomson, John dos Passos and Thornton Wilder, Picasso and Cézanne, Matisse and Cocteau, Apollinaire and Juan Gris.

Gertrude Stein's work is part of literary history, and Walter Sorell wisely refrains from elaborating on it. But her complex and sensitive personality emerges very well from his book, although he omits to mention her work for the French wounded in the First World War, for which she was decorated. Her *salon* was famous in two continents between the wars, and Thornton Wilder once said that Americans, when coming to Paris, wanted to see the Eiffel Tower and Gertrude Stein.

The two, Gertrude and Alice, survived Hitler's war and the Nazi occupation of France. As Jews, they were of course in great danger; but they never followed their friends' advice to flee across the Swiss border. "Nothing happened to them," writes Sorell, "either because they had friends in high positions and high society, or they were known to some German officers, literary-oriented, as those two crazy literary American ladies. It seems to be very characteristic of Gertrude Stein that she wondered about 'the unreality' of 'the whole affair' while the world was bleeding and burning".

She survived, but only just. In 1946, after an unsuccessful cancer operation, she died and was buried, as she would have wished, in the Père Lachaise cemetery, amongst the great men and women who had lived, like her, in Paris—Proust and Balzac, Chopin and Bizet, Isadora Duncan and Sarah Bernhardt, Musset and Oscar Wilde, Molière and Modigliani.

J. W. Bruegel

NATIONAL SOCIALISM VERSUS EXILE

Among the ever-growing mass of literature analysing the various aspects of the Third Reich's policy there was, up to now, no systematic treatment of the Nazi regime's fight against the various groups of its political adversaries in exile. This lacuna has now been filled by an excellently documented book of the young German historian Herbert E. Tutas (born 1942) which is mainly based on a thorough study of the files of the German Foreign Ministry and the German diplomatic posts. (*Nationalsozialismus und Exil. Die Politik des Dritten Reiches gegenüber der deutschen politischen Emigration*. 354pp, Carl Hanser Verlag, München 1975.) Apart from occasional dips into wartime events it deals only with events up to the outbreak of war, although for instance the efforts of German diplomacy to silence the émigrés in Switzerland went on through almost the whole period of the Second World War. In one sector Tutas' work is complemented by a book of Hans Georg Lehmann on the problem of expatriation (*In Acht und Bann. Politische Emigration, NS-Ausbürgerung und Wiedergutmachung am Beispiel Willy Brandts*. 388pp, Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1976), with which we intend to deal later on in a special article.

According to Tutas, the systematic fight of National Socialism against the political exiles started as early as May 1933, even before the various political groups managed to begin regular political activity abroad. In this struggle no holds were barred, no quarter given; forcible abduction and murder were part of the game. As naturally the "old"

German diplomats abroad were partly unwilling partly unable to fulfil the wishes of their new masters in preventing political activities of refugees, the Gestapo had frequently to step in and do the dirty work themselves, as in the cases of Professor Lessing's murder in Marienbad in 1933, that of Dr. Strasser's assistant Rudolf Formis and the smashing of his secret radio transmitter south of Prague in 1935, the abduction from Basle of the writer Berthold Jacob and the SPD-functionary Josef Lampersberger from a Czechoslovak border station likewise in 1935. In comparison with its later uncompromising attitude the Nazi régime at that time was still susceptible to outside pressure and both Jacob and Lampersberger were released although they were German citizens. (Jacob, though, died a victim of the Nazis in 1944, while Lampersberger managed to flee to Great Britain.) Tutas offers likewise a good survey of the efforts of German legations to prevent journalistic and political activities of the émigrés whose influence on the host countries, if any, they strongly over-rated. However, the spreading of the truth about the terror in the Third Reich by the refugees had definitely a sobering effect and destroyed some illusions. Upon the insistence of the Gestapo the efforts of German diplomacy were also aiming at uncovering contacts between political émigrés and their adherents at home for which goal an enormous amount of money and energy was at times spent.

Many details mentioned by Tutas become, however, only understandable if one knows more than can be found in the Foreign Office files about the background of some of the diplomats not eager to fulfil Nazi demands. Adolf Müller, Minister in Berne (who, however, retired already in 1933), and Roland Köster, Ambassador in Paris (died 1935), had entered the diplomatic service as convinced Social Democrats and had remained such. Walter Koch, a National Liberal from Saxony, and his successor as Minister to Czechoslovakia, the career diplomat Ernst Eisenlohr,—both never joined the Nazi party—were anything but ardent Nazis and most probably tried to cover up this "deficiency" by reporting to Berlin as if they had acted particularly energetically against German refugees. (In

1938 Eisenlohr was denounced as a traitor by Wilhelm Bohle, the NSDAP-watchdog in the Foreign Ministry). Solely on the basis of the diplomatic files one might also assume a certain readiness on the part of the Czechoslovak Government at the end of 1937 to yield to Nazi pressure and put a stop to the political activities of the German émigrés in that country, but in reality nothing of the kind was conceded, the right of asylum was fully respected and political activity, if not actively helped, at least tolerated up to the fateful decision of Munich.

Tutas has also assembled important material about the problem of expatriation and the ensuing confiscation of property which for the Nazi régime was an additional weapon against the emigrants but was later on even used against Germans living abroad who were in no way refugees. Tutas does not, however, mention the Nazi attitude to the naturalisation of émigrés in other countries (it happened before 1938 practically only in Czechoslovakia). Let us therefore add something on that score. Could it have escaped the attention of Berlin that Hans Kelsen was appointed Professor of international law at the German University in Prague in 1935, which made him automatically a Czechoslovak citizen? At least in the case of Thomas Mann the fact that he became one before being deprived of his original German citizenship created a great deal of confusion in Berlin, as reflected in the Foreign Ministry files. For reasons of foreign politics the expatriation of Thomas Mann was postponed until after the 1936 Olympiade in

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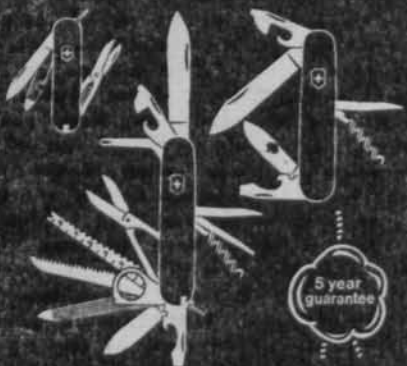
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Continued from page 6

Berlin. When it was carried out and he was deprived of German citizenship in December 1936 and his property in Germany confiscated, it came as a very unpleasant surprise to the German authorities that Thomas Mann protested by pointing out that he had meanwhile acquired Czechoslovak citizenship. This led to a—hitherto unpublished—letter of the Reichs-ministry of the Interior to the Foreign Ministry (May 27, 1937) which is remarkable because not even in the Third Reich did it happen frequently that the intention to violate its own laws was so candidly admitted. It contains the following passage:

"Bei einem rechtsmaessigen Erwerb der tschechoslowakischen Staatsbuergerschaft durch T.M. am 19.11.36 waere seine Ausbuergung durch die Bekanntmachung vom 3. Dezember 1936, die Beschlagnahme seines Vermoegens und die Erstreckung der Ausbuergung auf Familienangehoerige gegenstandslos und somit unwirksam gewesen. Da ich nicht beabsichtige, die Beschlagnahme aufzuheben, bitte ich, besonders die Frage zu pruefen, inwiefern das bei der Einbuergung T.M.s tschechoslowakischerseits gewaehlte Verfahren von der normalen Einbuergungspraxis erheblich abweicht."

The examination demanded by the Minister of the Interior did not produce the expected result which does not mean, however, that anything was altered.

What Tutas reports in his book about Nazi sabotage of all endeavours to provide help for the German refugees within an international framework shows up the Nazi régime once again in its crass inhumanity—long before the installation of the gas chambers.

Even a book of that length cannot treat the subject exhaustively and although some gaps are, therefore, understandable, the omission of the "Bernheim case" is rather surprising and regrettable. This was the only case in history where a refugee invoked international authorities against the Third Reich

and was victorious in the process. In May 1933 Franz Bernheim, hailing from Gleiwitz, addressed the League of Nations Council from his Prague exile with a complaint that he had been dismissed from his employment in a Gleiwitz Department Store for racial reasons which amounted to a violation of the German-Polish Agreement on Upper Silesia, signed in 1922 and containing a ban on discrimination of any kind. The League of Nations Council decided in his favour and this decision was grudgingly accepted by Germany before they left the League of Nations. Apart from the moral aspect of this unambiguous condemnation, not only Bernheim benefited from the decision of the Council but up to 1937 (when the validity of the agreement expired) the German Government had to exempt Upper Silesia from all discriminatory measures.

Tutas' book is a most welcome addition to the efforts for the "Bewaeltigung der Vergangenheit" and the author deserves the gratitude of all those who were driven into exile.

CENTENARY OF BENNO ELKAN

On December 2, 1877, Benno Elkan, one of the most prominent sculptors of his time, was born in Dortmund. His numerous works in Germany include portrait sculptures of many well-known personalities. He also created several monuments in memory of the victims of the First World War. Some of them were destroyed by the Nazis, however the monument in Frankfurt, which was removed under their régime, was re-erected in 1946 with the help of the American occupation forces. Elkan settled in England shortly after 1933. His works in this country include his bronze candelabrum with motifs of the Old and New Testaments at Westminster Abbey, and the impressive menorah which, with the help of a committee under the chairmanship of the first Lord Samuel, was donated to the Knesset in Jerusalem. In memory of the victims of the Holocaust, he created a memorial which found its fitting place at the Jewish Liberal Cemetery in London. Benno Elkan was awarded an O.B.E. in 1957, on the occasion of his 80th birthday. He died at the age of 82 in 1960.—E.G.L.

HERBERT M. HIRSCH 80

On January 11, our friend Mr. Herbert M. Hirsch will celebrate his 80th birthday. For many years he has been an interested member of the AJR Board and a personal friend of many in our midst. We therefore cordially associate ourselves with the congratulatory message we received from one of his close fellow-workers.

H.N.F. writes: Herbert M. Hirsch can look back on a life of four-score years. Born in Berlin, he took an early interest in Jewish affairs and played his part in Zionist activities, having joined the K.J.V.

In this country Herbert continued his constructive work. He is past chairman of Hampstead Zion House where he served during a somewhat turbulent period, and looking back, one can appreciate how well he managed to combine a forward-looking policy with a nearly fanatic attention to detail.

For several terms Herbert Hirsch has been chairman of the Theodor Herzl Society. It is due to a circle of friends who worked in close co-operation with him that the usual Lecture Course, run in biennial conjunction with the University of London (Extra-Mural Dept.) is up to the present day considered to be the intellectual vanguard of the Zionist Organisation in Great Britain. At present Herbert M. Hirsch is co-chairman of the T.H.S. and—as during the past three years—he is the convener of their 1978 lectures.

EXHIBITION BY REFUGEE ARTIST

Berlin-born businessman Henry Mathews exhibited a number of gouaches and collages, based on musical themes and on Shakespeare plays, at the Stanmore Recorderie. He studied art in Berlin, came to this country in 1938 and served in the Army during the war when he contributed to the soldiers' paper, "Blighty". After a successful business career, he now devotes himself to art and social work. He is treasurer of the Leo Baeck Lodge of B'nai B'rith.

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C. C. Aronsfeld

IN THE LAND OF THE INCAS

Early German Jews in Peru

One of the first English poems I knew, and one I long seemed to enjoy more than many others, was W. J. Turner's "Romance".

When I was but 13 or so
I went into a golden land:
Chimborazo, Cotopaxi
Took me by the hand.
The houses, people, traffic seemed
Thin fading dreams by day:
Chimborazo, Cotopaxi
They had stolen my soul away.

I often wondered why these lines kept bobbing up in my mind until I realised that I myself—though then rather older than 13 or so—was sometimes straying into a golden land, not even too far away from Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, a land I heard about in my childhood because members of the family had emigrated there from our little place in Posen—to, well, yes, Perú, the land of the Incas, on the west coast of South America, which to me sounded as legendary as perhaps the other side of the moon which, come to think of it, seemed nearer and more familiar.

In the year 1865, at the age of 16, Gustav Badt, a step-brother of my grandmother's, set off to Lima where he joined a six years older brother Michaelis. How they came to choose that far-off city, I never knew. Tradition has it that news was received from an enterprising and successful railway constructor of U.S.A. German (Jewish?) extraction who told the folks back home in Posen about great opportunities available in Perú. Some no doubt pricked up their ears; some also were attracted by visions of a golden land, the stories current about the gold mines of Hancavelica.

All I know for certain is that my forebears were not then the only Jews to venture overseas. There were scores, in fact so many that as early as 1854 the *Allgemeine Zeitung des Judentums* reported from Bremen "not an emigration but a veritable migration of the peoples (*Völkerwanderung*)" — Jews from

Southern Germany and from Posen especially, and not all were moving for material reasons. The Jewish paper wistfully remarked: "We cannot really say we are sorry to see them go. Unfair discrimination, humiliation, and the denial of solemnly granted civil rights can be given no better answer than—emigration".

Immigrants from Posen

Among the forty-odd thousand Jews who left *Provinz Posen* between 1830 and 1870, a small number settled in Perú. They did not forget the people they left behind; when news was received (in 1873) that the synagogue in Ostrowo had been damaged, the *Lima Landsleute* promptly collected 130 Thalers to cover the repairs. As a result of the Franco-Prussian war, a handful of fellow-Jews arrived from Alsace-Lorraine. By 1872 there were upwards of 20 families plus 30-40 eligible young men; actually there were a good many more, but they frequently intermarried and so disappeared from Jewish life. Today hardly a trace of them is left; their descendants occasionally emerge as faithful Christians, e.g. Ambassador Berkmeier, a grandson of Berko Meyer (from Posen).

Though Perú at that time, like other South American republics, enjoyed political liberty to the point of political licence, in religious matters the Roman Catholic Church made sure there were no gods beside her. Any public worship other than Roman Catholic, was forbidden, so when the immigrants from Germany founded in 1870 the first Peruvian Jewish congregation, the *Sociedad de Beneficiencia Israelita*, the first of its kind in Latin America, it was a strictly private body. The spiritual head was Moises Moses, from Inowracław, and the lay leaders were J. Herzberg (President), Michael Badt (Vice-President), A. Godinsky (Secretary) and F. Lowy (Treasurer). They built a synagogue in 1874, and the earliest grave in a Lima Jewish cemetery is that of Minna Rosenberg, aged 42, born in Bromberg in 1833.

By profession most of the immigrants were businessmen, especially wool and cotton traders, jewellers, exporters and importers, also, heading for Hancavelica, geologists and mining engineers. The brothers Sigismund and Eduard Jacoby, while acting as Rothschild's agents, were the first to open a foreign exchange in Lima and Paul Ascher, legal adviser to the *Sociedad*, established the Commercial Bank of Perú. Though it was some time before Jews were able to acquire Peruvian nationality, the Government never failed to demonstrate its good will towards aliens and citizens alike.

Gustav Badt seems to have begun his career in business but apparently only for the purpose of making sufficient money to devote himself to his true interest which was farming. He bought two estates, near (now inside) Lima, which he developed by way of agricul-

tural experiments. He specialised in the breeding of silk worms and production of raw silk, and on his two *haciendas* he planted, for this purpose, 14,000 mulberry trees. The extent of the enterprise as well as the new methods he introduced soon brought his name to public notice, in fact this "distinguished German citizen" was recognised as "the first to establish the entirely new industry of sericulture" which was felt to have a bright future in Perú.

Badt enlarged his operations when he joined forces with a native whose more technological mind had devised modern machinery. Financial help by Badt enabled Señor Julio Chocano to order the necessary plant from Europe, and when the suitably named "La Germánica" silk factory was opened in 1907 the much publicised ceremony was attended by Badt's personal friend, the German minister in Lima, Count von Hake.

Pioneers in Industry

The new industry which helped substantially to promote Perú's economy, was seen as a credit to the prominent part played in it by Badt—"one of that liberal-minded band of foreigners who have come to our country not only to gain a livelihood for themselves but above all to make a solid and effective contribution to the nation's moral and material advance".

Don Gustavo proved himself in fact an ardent patriot in peculiar circumstances. During the Pacific War between Chile and Perú in 1879, he raised a special military unit made up of his circle of friends and the labourers he employed. He himself served as captain, setting what one of the Lima papers called "a noble example of civic virtue and love of country which we can only wish would often be emulated". In this war (which Perú lost) the brothers Jacoby went practically bankrupt as a result of the loans they lavished on the Government.

Though actively associated with the *Sociedad* from the start, Uncle Gustav never achieved greater congregational distinction than that of Burial Secretary. He was not much of a *Macher*. But he served his adopted country well, and the widely read magazine *El Perú Moderno* had ample cause to declare: "Those who like Señor Gustavo Badt have put at the disposal of their second fatherland Perú all their labour, their fortune and the most precious gift of all, a whole lifetime of devotion, deserve the gratitude of the nation".

CLUB 1943

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- 2 Jan. Bank Holiday.
- 9 Jan. Dr. Kurt Pflueger: "Die menschliche Sprache".
- 16 Jan. Henry Hellmann: "Die Widerstandsgruppe Neu Beginnen und ihr Gruender (1933-37)".
- 23 Jan. F. C. Fifer, B.Sc., Ph.D.: "The Inca civilisation" (with colour slides).
- 30 Jan. Dr. F. Langer liest aus eigenen Werken.
- 6 Feb. Graham Tayar, M.A. (Producer at B.B.C. London): "Ethiopia".
- 13 Feb. Paul Rom (Studienrat a.D.): "Deutung von Erinnerungen und Traeumen".
- 20 Feb. Alfons Rosenberg: "William Turner" (with colour slides).
- 27 Feb. Dr. F. Hellendall: "Heine-Lieder".
- 6 Mar. Paul Friedmann: "Crete—One of the oldest European civilisations" (with colour slides).

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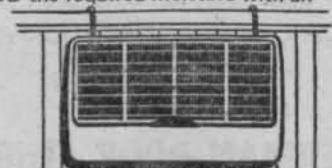
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NEWS FROM GERMANY

MORE NAZI REVIVALS

Manfred Roeder, the leader of the extreme Right-wing *Deutsche Bürgerinitiative* was fined £250 for attempting to place a wreath in memory of the leading Nazi war criminals and resisting police at the court building where the Nuremberg trials were held.

In Bremen, police arrested a group of eleven men and boys in SS type uniforms who tried to march through the city centre singing Nazi songs and distributing pro-Nazi pamphlets. Members of the public had complained to the police about them.

In Frankfurt, the police seized 2,500 swastika stickers, 500 swastika posters and 2,000 Nazi pamphlets at the home of a 48-year-old metal worker who is a self-confessed Nazi. Similar material was found at his home some time ago.

NAZI TOYS FOR SALE

In Altenkirchen near Bonn, a pedlar who called himself the "initiator of flea-markets" was found guilty of trading in Nazi emblems by a local court, but no penalty was imposed because the court said many other dealers in these markets had offered SS daggers, swastikas and other Nazi emblems, and the police should have stopped such dealings immediately. It was, however, deplorable that the sale of such articles should revive abroad an image of the Federal Republic which should by now have receded into history. It also unfortunately inspired young people to indulge in Right-wing and reactionary activities.

Mrs. Heidemarie Wiczorek-Zuel, a member of the Social Democratic Party in the Land of Hesse, strongly criticised the increasing sale of toys with Nazi emblems and appealed to all department stores and shops not to sell them, as the display of Nazi symbols was prohibited by law.

PROTESTS AGAINST SS CULT

A number of trades unions and anti-Nazi organisations have protested against the recent attempts to glorify and whitewash the SS and insisted on the exclusion of members of the Former SS Members Mutual Aid Society from remembrance services for the Dead of the Second World War. They have also pointed out that apart from the book about SS which has recently appeared in an English translation, there is a pamphlet "Waffen SS 1939-1945", published by the Hamburg Jahr-Verlag with an introduction by ex-brigade-general von Einem. It describes in great detail the uniforms and arms of the SS and contains an article "Gratitude to the Waffen SS", which concludes with a toast to the SS to be drunk in vodka.

INCITEMENT TO RACE HATRED

The VVN, the organisation of Nazi victims in Germany, have appealed to the courts to open proceedings against unknown people who sent out a pamphlet "Juden Song", to a number of addresses in Germany. The pamphlet contains verses which say "The scalp of a Jewish brow makes an excellent lampshade", and similar inhuman jokes. The senders call themselves "NSDAP Organisation Abroad, Box 6414, Lincoln, Nebraska 68506, U.S.A."

GERMAN HONOUR FOR DR. KISSINGER

Dr. Henry Kissinger, the former U.S. Secretary of State, received the Grand Cross of the Federal German Order of Merit. The award was handed over to him by the Federal Minister Genscher on the occasion of his recent visit to New York. In his address, Minister Genscher referred, among other things, to Dr. Kissinger's speech in Fuerth, when he was made a Freeman of his city of birth; he also stressed Henry Kissinger's efforts at achieving a realistic policy of detente.—E.G.L.

BUNDESVERFASSUNGSRICHTER MARTIN HIRSCH 65

On January 6, Bundesverfassungsrichter Martin Hirsch will celebrate his 65th birthday. Before he was appointed to his exalted office in 1971, he was a member of the German Federal Parliament. In this capacity he rendered signal services to the victims of Nazi persecution, especially during the period when he was chairman of the Parliamentary "Wiedergutmachungsausschuss". Many acts of legislation were due to his efforts, and he equally fought with undaunted vigour whenever he felt that certain clauses of a law under discussion might impair the rights of the victims. "Wehret den Anfaengen", he would warn on such occasions.

Mr. Hirsch was in constant contact with legal members of the Council of Jews from Germany and other representative bodies of the Nazi victims in the main countries of resettlement. His visits to London provided the Council members in this country with the opportunity of discussing current problems with him. He would always have an open ear for their requests. It was only natural that these meetings also resulted in many personal relations with him. Yet his interests were not restricted to the legal sphere. To get an impression of the social work carried out with the global payments received from the German Federal Government, he also visited several of our Homes.

Martin Hirsch's 65th birthday gives us a welcome opportunity to express to him our deepfelt gratitude and to wish him health and happiness for many years to come.

BUNDESTAG APPROVES SACKINGS

Members of all parties in the Bonn parliament expressed their approval for the sacking of 11 officer cadets guilty of anti-Jewish behaviour. They agreed that such activities were not symptomatic of present-day German servicemen. One Bavarian member of Parliament, Frau Ursula Krone-Appuhn, called the Government's reaction excessive and said she condemned the officers' behaviour, but it was due to the tendency of German parents and schools to suppress memories of the Nazi era. General Harald Wust, head of the Bundeswehr, issued an order to concentrate political education in military barracks on the subjects of Nazism, antisemitism and Right-wing extremism.

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LEGACIES FOR AJR CHARITABLE TRUST

As in previous years, last year too, the AJR received a number of legacies from deceased members and friends. They included bequests from Mr. and Mrs. E. and L. Eisner, Mrs. F. Graumann, Miss L. Loewenstein, Mr. W. Ostwald, Mrs. E. Rankl, Mrs. M. Sandys, Mrs. E. Stephany, and Mrs. P. Thau. Furthermore, the late Mr. Werner M. Behr, past chairman of the AJR, left a legacy to the Staff Retirement Fund of the AJR, a most gratifying gesture which re-affirmed his concern for those who work at AJR headquarters.

The need for strengthening the AJR Charitable Trust is steadily growing. The Trust is responsible for the substantial maintenance costs of two buildings: Hannah Karminski House, which provides a beautiful venue for the AJR Club, a meeting hall and seven bed-sitting rooms; and Marie Baneth House in Golders Green, with five bed-sitting rooms and a caretaker flat. A further property in Finchley was acquired last year and will be ready soon; it will accommodate in nine bed-sitting rooms people who, for one reason or another have difficulties in finding permanent accommodation and most of whom are under the care of the AJR social workers, and there will also be a warden's flat. As joint owner with the CBF, the Trust is also partly responsible for the maintenance of the Flatlet Home, Eleanor Rathbone House. Furthermore, it subsidises the Meals-on-Wheels Service and the AJR Club. Lastly, the income of the Trust will be increasingly required to secure the continuity of the charitable activities carried out by the various departments of the AJR.

For all these reasons it would be greatly appreciated if those of our friends who are able to do so, stipulated bequests for the Trust in their wills, thus helping those whose fate they had to share from 1933 onwards. Legacies for the Trust are excluded from the assets liable to death duty (capital transfer tax). Any further information may be obtained from: The Secretary, AJR Charitable Trust, 8 Fairfax Mansions, London, NW3 6JY. Phone (Monday and Thursday) 01-624 9096/7.

ERLEICHTERUNGEN FUER LEBENSBEscheINIGUNGEN

Wie wir von der Deutschen Botschaft erfahren, sind fuer die Beibringung von Lebensbescheinigungen folgende Erleichterungen eingefuehrt worden:

1. Bei Leistungen aus der Sozialversicherung genuegt es, wenn der Empfaenger die Lebensbescheinigung unter Vorlegung seines Reisepasses bei der Polizei beglaubigen laesst und *direkt* an die auszahlende Behoerde nach Stuttgart sendet. Einer Legalisierung durch die Deutsche Botschaft bedarf es nicht.

2. Bei anderen laufenden Zahlungen, z.B. auf Grund des Bundesentschaedigungsgesetzes, kann die Beglaubigung unter Vorlegung des Reisepasses ebenfalls durch die Polizei erfolgen. In diesen Faellen muss aber die beglaubigte Bescheinigung zur Legalisierung an die Deutsche Botschaft gesandt werden, jedoch ist es, im Gegensatz zur bisherigen Praxis, nicht mehr erforderlich, auch den Reisepass beizufuegen.

TAX EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN GERMAN BENEFITS

Clarification with regard to East Berlin

We wish to clarify that the 100% exemption from U.K. tax of certain German Social Insurance pensions paid to Nazi victims (referred to in our October, 1977 issue) does *not* extend to persons formerly employed in East Berlin. Their pensions are treated in the same way as those paid to persons formerly employed in West Berlin and continue to qualify for the 50% exemption provided by Section 22 (2), Finance Act, 1974.—F.E.F.

THE ISRAELI SCENE

ARABIC AS FIRST FOREIGN LANGUAGE?

The Israeli Ministry of Education is considering a proposal to replace English by Arabic as the first foreign language in Israeli schools. At the moment, it is not a compulsory subject, but most schools have now included it in the curriculum in the fourth year, together with English.

A BRITISH NON-JEW'S GIFT

An anonymous non-Jewish woman who is a friend of a member of the Brighton and Hove New Synagogue donated £2,000 to the British Friends of Israel War Disabled. She gave the money to the synagogue's rabbi, explaining that she did not need it, as God had looked after her in the past and she felt sure he would continue to do so. The money will be used for a new branch of the Haifa Beth Hachochim in the name of the Brighton and Hove Synagogue.

BIRMINGHAM MAYOR IN ISRAEL

At the invitation of the Mayors of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, Mrs. Freda Cocks, paid an official visit to Israel, the first by a Lord Mayor of Birmingham. She presented solid silver salvers, made in Birmingham, to both her hosts. She told them that she was greatly impressed by the lack of commercialisation in Jerusalem and promised a Birmingham Garden to be laid out in the Jerusalem Gardens National Park. She also said the tremendous work involved in improving the poor quarters set an example for the world to take note of.

SIEFF ASKS FOR NON-STOP FLIGHT

On a British Airways flight to Tel Aviv, Sir Marcus Sieff, chairman of Marks & Spencer, asked the captain on behalf of his fellow-passengers not to touch down in Athens, but to fly straight to Ben-Gurion airport, because Athens airport has a poor reputation for security and terrorists might attack the plane. At Heathrow, Sir Marcus had learned that because of a caterers' strike in London, the airliner would land in Athens to pick up food supplies.

CHARTER FLIGHTS TO ISRAEL

After the publication in our previous issue (p. 14), which was based on reliable information, certain difficulties in the implementation of the scheme arose. We now learn that the position has changed again and that Israel will permit charter holiday flights. The dates at which the scheme will be put into effect vary among the tourist operating companies concerned.

NEW CHIEF FOR EL AL

The former Israeli Air Force Commander, Mr. Mordecai Hod, 51, has been appointed managing director of Israel's national air-line El Al. This appointment ends a bitter battle between El Al and the cargo-airline CAL which Mr. Hod set up last year in conjunction with agricultural exporters in fierce competition with El Al. Before CAL was founded, exporters had been charged about £390 a ton in freight costs. CAL managed to reduce this to £195 per ton.

CHIEF RABBIS FOR JERUSALEM

For 17 years, Jerusalem has not had an Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi, and for seven years it has lacked a Sephardi one. Now both posts have been filled after months of embittered electioneering campaigns. The elections took place in the rebuilt sixteenth-century Yohanan Ben Zakkai Synagogue in the Old City after two secret ballots by the 60 members of the electoral college. The new Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi is Rabbi Bezalel Zolti, 57, and the new Sephardi Chief Rabbi is Rabbi Shalom Messias, formerly Chief Rabbi of Morocco.

FOREST IN MEMORY OF GERMAN HERO

A forest was planted near Sacharia to commemorate Professor Heinz Joachim Heydorn who died in 1974. Born in Hamburg in 1916, he deserted during the Second World War and was condemned to death, but escaped. In 1945 he re-established the Socialist Students' Association. In 1969 he visited the Hebrew University as a guest lecturer and addressed the students in Hebrew. The funds for the forest were raised by his friends and admirers in Germany, led by Professor Berthold Simonson of the University of Frankfurt.

BENN PRAISES HAIFA TECHNION

At a luncheon held by the British Technion Society, Mr. Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, described the Haifa Technion as one of the "finest institutes of advanced work anywhere in the world." Mr. Evelyn de Rothschild, chairman of the Technion Board of Governors, proposed the toast to the guests, who included Sir William Hawthorn, Master of Churchill College, Cambridge. He spoke of the exchanges between the two institutes of learning which should set an example to other universities.

Mr. HERBERT M. HIRSCH

The members of the Executive of the Theodor Herzl Society, London, convey their heartiest congratulations on the occasion of his 80th birthday, wishing him happiness and good health for many years to come!

Dr. F. E. Falk, Dr. H. N. Feld, Mrs. M. Kristeller, Mrs. B. Lewin, Dr. L. Nelson, Mrs. M. Pickardt, Dr. W. Schindler, Mrs. P. Speyer, Mr. G. H. Trenter.

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.

Birth

Andersen.—On November 3, in Grenaa Denmark to Finn and Vivien (née Hahn) a daughter, second grandchild for Lissy Hahn of 97 Park Avenue North, London, N.W.10.

Deaths

Bobasch.—Dr. jur. Adolphe Bobasch passed away peacefully in hospital on December 9, in his 84th year. Beloved husband of Maria, father of Eva and Steven.

Francken.—Mrs. Dora Francken, née Heymann, of 10 Belsize Park, London, N.W.3, formerly Aachen and Dortmund, died on November 12, aged 94. Beloved mother of Hans and Lisl, grandmother of Barbara, John and Deanna, great-grandmother of James and Julia.

Gossels.—Mr. K. Gossels, beloved husband, father, grandfather, brother-in-law and uncle, passed away on November 20, 1977.

Levy.—Else Levy, formerly of 10 Wiltern Court, 29 Shoot-up-hill, London, N.W.2. With deep regret we announce the death on November 21 of our nearest and dearest relative.—Lore, Ronald and Edwin Lucas, 32 Southlea Avenue, Thornliebanks, Glasgow, G46 7BS.

Meyer.—Mrs. Hannah Meyer, née Goldschmidt, of Greet Cottage, Doddington, Kent, died peacefully on November 21.

Posen.—Helen Posen, wife of the late Philipp Posen, passed away Friday, November 11. Mourned by her family.—56 Cholmley Gardens, London, N.W.6.

Simon.—Mr. Hans Simon, of 23 Sandlileigh Avenue, Withington, Manchester 20 (formerly Berlin) passed away peacefully on February 19, 1977. Deeply mourned by his wife and daughter.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

In order to ensure that you receive your copy of "AJR Information" regularly, please inform us immediately of any change of address.

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Miscellaneous

HAVE YOU ANY MEN'S SHOES in good condition? Urgently needed for Jewish hospital patients. AJR, 8 Fairfax Mansions, London, N.W.3. 01-624 9096/7.

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Personal

I AM LOOKING FOR A LADY, about 65 to 73 years of age, who is as lonely as I am. I am a widowed retired professional lady of independent means. Kindly let me have a few lines, with your telephone number.—Box 702.

LADY, aged 56 years, wishes to meet believing Jew, sociable and active, not retired, with view to marriage.—Box 700.

LADY IN HER 60s, independent, with nice home, would like to meet another sympathetic lady of same age for friendship and holidays.—Box 698.

WHICH INTELLIGENT educated gentleman would like to meet my niece (M.S.C.), 25 years old, tall and good-looking, religious, with view to friendship and later marriage?—Box 701.

WIDOW, born Vienna, living N.W. London, early fifties, intelligent and attractive, looking for suitable gentleman friend. Box 703.

LIVELY, PROFESSIONALLY ACTIVE WIDOW with wide cultural interests wishes to meet male companion to share activities, conversation, travel. Preferably North West London. Age range 55-69. Box 704.

INFORMATION REQUIRED

Personal Enquiries

Pick.—Would any member who knows the present address of Dr. Walter Pick (formerly lawyer in Berlin), last known address 30 South Street, Barrow-on-Soar, Leicester, please write to Box 699.

AJR Enquiries

Kann.—Mr. Rudolf F. Kann. Last known address 24 Granville Gardens, London, W5 3PA.

Kelson.—Mrs. E. Kelson. Last known address 91 Ashford Court, Ashford Road, London, N.W.2.

OBITUARY

DR. HANS BACH

Dr. Hans Bach, the writer and literary historian, died on December 5 in his 76th year. Born in Stuttgart, he spent his formative years in the German-Jewish youth movement, "Kameraden", and was throughout his life actively associated with Jewish research. At the same time, he was, after the completion of his studies, a Reader at the Ministry of Interior until 1933, and also entrusted by the Academy of Science to co-edit the Complete Works of Jean Paul. From 1933 onwards he was co-editor (jointly with Dr. Eva Reichmann) of the monthly periodical "Der Morgen" which, by the high level of its contents, played an important role in the cultural efforts of the Jews in Germany during the pre-war years under the Nazi régime. He also published a collection of Jewish autobiographies in the Schocken book series.

Together with his wife, he came to this country in May, 1939. During the war, he worked at the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade in connection with confidential war documents. After the war he first taught German at a grammar school and later worked on the editorial staff of Butterworth publishers for ten years, until he reached retirement age.

A prolific writer, his *magnum opus* was the biography of the philologist Jakob Bernays, a work which not only conveys knowledge about the life of this outstanding and solitary scholar but also recreates the atmosphere of his time. *AJR Information* had the great privilege of benefiting from his knowledge, and hardly a year passed which would not carry several important contributions by him in this journal. They covered a wide range of subjects, mainly on Jewish history, including, to give an example, a comprehensive assessment of Dr. Alexander Altmann's Mendelssohn biography. He also repeatedly gave talks to the Club 1943, and members had been looking forward to his lecture on Christian-Jewish relations, scheduled for December 12.

We share the sense of loss with his wife, Susan, a creative personality in her own right, who had been his loving and understanding companion for many difficult as well as happy years.—W.R.

GOTTFRIED MOLLER

The founder of Chevrat Bikkur Cholim—the Friends of the Sick Society—Mr. Gottfried Moller, has died in Golders Green, aged 78. He had been a jeweller in Hamburg before coming to this country with his family in the late 'thirties. From the start, much of his time was devoted to the religious and social needs of the Jewish communities in Hendon and Golders Green. With his wife, who died only a few weeks ago, he founded the Society in 1947, having enlisted the help of a number of rabbis and community leaders. His yearly budget exceeded £50,000. Many of those he helped were former refugees; they will remember him with gratitude.

DR. JACOB ROBINSON

Dr. Jacob Robinson, who died in New York at the age of 88, was one of the foremost historians of Jewish suffering under the Nazis. Born in Lithuania, where he was for several years a member of Parliament and, later, adviser to the Foreign Office, he emigrated to the United States when the Soviet Union annexed Lithuania in 1940. In 1947 he became an adviser to the Jewish Agency on international law. In 1952, he joined the Israeli delegation to the United Nations, and in 1957 he became head of the research branch of the Claims Conference.

ERNST JOHANNSEN

Ernst Johannsen, who died in Hamburg at the age of 79, was a popular author, some of whose books were filmed by Pabst after the First World War. Together with his Jewish wife and his three children he lived in London before and during the Second World War. A man of much practical knowledge and skill, he made a living as a maintenance engineer in a factory. He was a member of the German League of Culture and later of the Club 1943. After the war, he returned to Hamburg, together with his wife and his daughter, whereas his two sons remained in this country. He intensively worked on a book about the problem of practical creativeness, but his health gave in during the last years, and he died after several months of great suffering.—L.L.

FRITZ EISNER

Seit 50 Jahren waren wir mit der Familie Eisner verbunden. Es war eine Freundschaft, die ueber die Zeit ihres Bestehens wuchs und sich vertiefte.

Vieles haben wir gemeinsam mitgemacht: Emigration, die Probleme waehrend des Krieges. Ferien im Winter in den Bergen der Tschechoslovakei, in Cannes, in der Schweiz. Wir sahen unsere Kinder heranwachsen und wir nahmen Anteil an unseren Enkelkindern. In allen Phasen blieb Fritz der Gleiche. Entsprechend der Familientradition, nahm er seinen Platz ein in der alten, hochgeschaezten Firma von Eisner & Kirchheim in Berlin, ein Unternehmen mit einer Geschichte, die sich ueber ein Jahrhundert erstreckte.

Fritz Eisner vereinte in sich viel von dem Besten der deutsch-juedischen Symbiose. Praktische Ausbildung in Kolmar und auch in Bradford und ein Studium der Nationaloekonomie, das er mit dem Dr. rer. pol. beendete. Sein ganzes Leben hindurch arbeitete er in jeder freien Minute an Heine und seinem Werk. Als die Weimarer Ausgabe—ein Gesamtwerk von 26 Baenden—geplant war, wurde er von Professor Hirth zur Mitarbeit aufgefordert, und nach dem Tode von Hirth gab er die Korrespondenz heraus, acht Baende von Briefen von und an Heine, mit Lesarten, Anmerkungen und Kommentar. Es war ihm vergoent, den letzten Band im Druck zu sehen, bevor er im Alter von 84 Jahren starb, geistig voellig rege und aktiv, bis zum Letzten.

Sein ganzes Leben hindurch blieb Fritz Eisner der Gleiche und sich selbst gleich. Er nahm an Allem Anteil, war seiner Frau und Lebensgefahrtin engstens verbunden. Kinder und Enkel liebten ihn, vertrauten ihm. Er war ein Mensch, human, Humanist und—etwas ungemein Seltenes, in unserem Jahrhundert des Zusammenbruchs: eine anima candida.

HANS FELD

DR. LEO SCHAFLER

The former deputy general secretary of the Zionist Federation, Dr. Leo Schaffer, has died aged 87. He remained a consultant to the Federation after relinquishing his post six years ago. He was born in the Chasidic centre of Vishnitz, Bukovina, and studied law in Vienna where he practised as an advocate until he emigrated to Britain in 1938. He had been a Zionist since his early youth and joined the Federation here in 1942.

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THEATRE AND CULTURE

A Jewish Exhibition in Vienna. Under the heading "The Jews of Vienna during the Middle Ages", an exhibition took place at Vienna's City Hall (Rathaus); the exhibits emphasized the value of Jewish participation in the development of the city between the 12th and 15th centuries.

Munich. In a new production of Goethe's "Faust", the part of Mephisto was played by a woman for the first time. Whilst reviewers did not have a single good word for the production, "Miss" Mephisto received unanimous praises. She was *Maria Becker*, daughter of the actress *Maria Fein*, who was once a member of Vienna's "Josefstadt", and later of the Schauspielhaus, Zurich.

In a play at Munich's "Kleine Freiheit" *Carl Schell* played eight different parts; it proved a minor theatrical event, and the whole family (including brother Maximilian and sister Maria) attended the premiere.

Tit-Bits. *Rudolf Platte*, 73, ready to resume acting after a serious disc operation; "Sweet Charity", the popular musical, has reached the Residenztheater in Munich; *Dale Wassermann's* "One flew over the Cuckoo's Nest" to have its Austrian premiere at the Kammer-spiele, Linz.

Birthday. *Valerie von Martens*, Lienz-born actress of many parts, now retired, is 75. She was married to the late *Curt Götz*, author and actor, and is best remembered for co-starring with him in many of his comedy successes ("Ingeborg", "Hokuspokus", "Das Haus in Montevideo").

Obituary. *Heinrich Gretler*, the popular Swiss actor, who was the typical "Swiss of mature years" and during the war years an active helper to emigré-actors, has died in Switzerland at the age of 80. To the younger

generation he was Heidi's grandfather in the long-running children's TV series.

Greta Keller, whose name was made as "The Diseuse" in the 'twenties and 'thirties, whose cabaret and club appearances took her to every town in Europe and to New York's Broadway, and who also gave guest performances in London, has died in Vienna, aged 72.

Kammersaenger Paul Schöffler, who began his career in Dresden, and who became one of the outstanding baritones of the Vienna State Opera, has died at the age of 80. He sang Wagner as well as Mozart, and was Alfonso in the "Cosi fan tutte" production which visited Covent Garden in 1947.

S.B.

THEODOR HERZL SOCIETY LECTURES

As readers will have seen from the advertisement in this issue, this year's series of lectures of the Theodor Herzl Society in conjunction with the University of London will be centred around the subject "Jewish Messianic Movements". There will be altogether seven lectures, held every second Tuesday from January 17 onwards at Hampstead Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3. The series will be opened by Rabbi Louis Jacobs, and the speakers at the further lectures are the scholars and authors, Hyam Maccoby, Markham J. Geller, Barnett Litvinoff, Rabbi David Goldstein and Dr. Robert Wistrich. It is hoped that many A.J.R. members and their friends will avail themselves of this opportunity of listening to expert speakers on a highly interesting subject.

DR. SALZBERGER MEMORIAL LECTURE

On December 4, the first Rabbi Dr. Georg Salzberger Memorial Lecture was given at the Belsize Square Synagogue. The speaker was Rabbi Dr. Albert H. Friedlander whose subject was "Frankfurt, the Lehrhaus and Jewish

Education". One could not have wished for a more fitting theme in memory of Dr. Salzberger, who played a leading part in the foundation and work of this unique venture with its new approach to Jewish adult education. Equally, Dr. Friedlander was particularly qualified for the address because, being of German-Jewish origin, he could interpret the ideas and characterise the personalities of those in charge of the Lehrhaus. In his vote of thanks, Rabbi Kokotek paid tribute to the memory of his predecessor, Dr. Salzberger, and stressed that it would always be the task of the synagogue to blend the awareness of the values of our German-Jewish past with an open mind for the needs of the future.

TWO JUDGES REMEMBERED

A reading room in the Hebrew University's law faculty has been dedicated in memory of Sir Seymour Karminski and Lord Cohen of Walmer. Both were eminent judges in the British appeal courts. The dedicatory plaque was unveiled by Lady Karminski, president of the Women Friends of the Hebrew University in Britain, and the Hon. Lionel Cohen, Lord Cohen's son.

THE GUETERSLOH JEWS

The town council of the Westfalian town of Gütersloh has sponsored the publication of a book "Jews and Jewish Community in Gütersloh 1671-1943", written by the Israeli, Yehuda Barlev, who hails from Gütersloh, to commemorate his parents Salomon and Klara Herzberg. Gütersloh had 80 Jewish inhabitants in 1924, of whom 62 remained in 1933. 26 of them were deported, the others managed to emigrate. The book contains a wealth of interesting material, making use of many local archives including that of Fürst zu Bentheim-Tecklenburg in Rhoda. There are a few omissions: It would, *inter alia*, have been interesting to have heard more about the popular teacher, Marcus Gottlieb, who was active in 1904/5 before going to Offenbach as Kantor and later emigrating to London where he died in 1960. E.G.L.

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