

INFORMATION

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

TRIBUTE TO GHETTO HEROES

An Address by Baroness Hornsby-Smith

At this year's memorial meeting on the anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, the main address was given by Baroness Hornsby-Smith. It was a moving tribute by a British Gentile to the heroism of those who were killed after a tremendous fight, and we are privileged to be allowed to publish an extract from that speech.

I am proud and honoured to have been given the opportunity to pay my tribute to the faith, the gallantry and the fortitude of the Polish Jewish population incarcerated in the Warsaw Ghetto. The more tolerant Western World has never really assimilated the horrors imposed by the Nazis on Eastern Europe.

Not having been conquered and occupied for nine centuries, we in Britain tend to forget the documented evidence of Nazi plans when they anticipated winning the Battle of Britain. "All able bodied men between 17 and 45 to be transported to Labour camps in Central and Eastern Europe." For British Jews—extermination.

In conquered Eastern Europe the Nazis were able to implement that very racial and racist policy on a scale of inhumanity unparalleled in history. Evicted from their business and home, their properties confiscated, sacked from their professions, half starved and crammed 13 into a room if you could obtain shelter, the unquenchable spirit of the Polish Jews in the Warsaw Ghetto rose above these sub-human degradations. Despite the agony of seeing 100,000 of their number die in the ghetto by 1942, and thousands more rounded up for slave labour, their spirit remained unbroken. With superb discipline and organising genius, they provided health and welfare centres, they sought to educate the children and they upheld their faith. They pooled tools to set up workshops, the produce of which was smuggled out to buy food. The underground information services with heroic ingenuity and courage, maintained quite extraordinary clandestine newspapers.

At that time, we had in England thousands of Poles with our regular forces and active Special Operations Executives underground forces. Information was passed to Moscow, London and Washington. Moscow didn't want to know—if the Germans eliminated men of independence, intelligence and culture, so much easier would it be to impose Soviet control when their long-term plans matured. In Washington it was dismissed as overdone and over-exaggerated propaganda. It strained American credibility to believe that a cultured and modern state could be embarking on a policy of wholesale extermination of all Jewish citizens. The Special Operations Executive (SOE), never very popular with the regular Services, garnered evidence of this tyranny through men daily risking their lives in the Underground. Initially, it was dismissed as unreliable or exaggerated propaganda. In the area of Auschwitz and

Birkenau—a mere 15 sq. miles—well over 3-4 million people were murdered by cyanide poisoning.

Despite all our efforts—and as Principal Private Secretary to the Minister responsible for the Underground and SOE, Lord Selborne, I typed some of his passionate pleas about the ghetto, the forced labour and the extermination camps—it was some time before the Western Allies and the national press could credit the facts and publish even expurgated reports. For a time, ordinary, decent-minded people thought we were descending to Goebbels' level and manufacturing horror stories. In an endeavour to bring home to the West the full horror of Nazi doctrine, one heroic Pole, Witold Pilecki, a junior cavalry officer, though over 40, volunteered to get himself arrested and sent to Auschwitz, in order to report back the true conditions. He escaped, with irrefutable evidence and later fought in the Warsaw uprising.

Until July 1942, fighting alone, virtually unarmed, the Jewish Underground, and Polish "Aryan" groups sabotaged services and factories, and from outside the ghetto sought to provide what aid they could to the Jews in the ghetto.

In that July, in reprisal, the Germans dragged from their homes and murdered in the streets hundreds of Jews. Then began the mass deportation to Treblinka—on average 7,000 daily, until the 370,000 inhabitants in the ghetto dropped to 35,000. Communications were then established

between the ghetto and the "Aryan" Underground Resistance Movements. Later that year, the ghetto set about arming themselves, and building bunkers and underground tunnels to protect non-combatants. Again in January 1943 Nazis rounded up thousands from the ghetto for Treblinka. Heroically the inadequately equipped, and hopelessly outnumbered Underground, inside and outside the ghetto, fought in the streets. In London we learned of these heroic attacks with anguish, we could not reach them with anything approaching adequate help. However, for the first time, the "Aryan" public in Poland learned something of the diabolical treatment of their Jewish citizens.

The Ultimate Horror

Yet again, Nazi forces raided the ghetto for further deportations: again the Jewish fighters initially repulsed the Nazis: again street fighting occurred. Then the Germans cleared street by street, burning people to death in the houses and the bunkers. By May 1943 major resistance had been defeated, and by August they had virtually cleared the ghetto at a cost of 56,000 Jewish lives. A wave of horror swept the Western world. Resistance continued in Greater Poland. Jews were joined by non-Jewish resistance fighters, and heroically fought on, sabotaging the German defence against the approaching Allied armies. Then came the final treachery: the Russians deliberately delayed entering Warsaw for long enough to see the gallantly resisting Poles, Jew and Gentile, eliminated, depriving Poland of heroic leaders who would not lightly accept Communist control. We mourn today the victims of the satanic Nazi policy which took place nearly 40 years ago in the Warsaw Ghetto, but these are not horrors of the past, much of the enmity and hatred is still reflected today, under a different regime—the Communists. In defiance of the UN Charter of Human Rights, the USSR consistently denies free speech, freedom of worship, and the right to voice criticism, and pursues a particular racist vendetta against the Jewish race.

How can we bring home to today's young people, who weren't alive at the time of the Warsaw Ghetto, the perfidy of those who profess support for the Charter of Human Rights and who signed the Helsinki Agreement, and toss it aside like a Kleenex tissue in relation to their own regime or those regimes who pursue their Communist ideology? We owe to those brave victims of the Warsaw Ghetto that we shall continue to fight for the freedom and dignity of man. It will not be easy—you will be accused of prejudice, of exaggeration, and, as I have been, of hysteria. The heroic resistance of the Warsaw Ghetto was confined to a few hundred acres. Today, the battlefield and the victims cover millions of square miles, and dozens of countries where human rights are consistently denied. We fought the Nazis to defend freedom. The victims of the Warsaw Ghetto never gave up. In their memory and for the future generations neither must we. Some of you may find it strange that I, a Gentile and an Anglican, should have

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ANNUAL CHARITY CONCERT by SELF AID OF REFUGEES

(in conjunction with A.J.R.)

at

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NEWS FROM ABROAD

UNITED STATES

New Vanessa Redgrave Row

Jewish leaders have protested to CBS TV against the choice of Vanessa Redgrave to play Fania Fenelon, an Auschwitz survivor, in a three-hour TV film based on her book "Playing for Time". When Vanessa Redgrave received an Oscar in 1978, she referred to "Zionist hoodlums" in her acceptance speech. Recently she attempted to persuade Equity, the British actors' union, to boycott Israel. Mme Fenelon voiced her own objections in confrontation with the actress on the CBS current affairs programme "Sixty Minutes". She said: "Even if she understands all my suffering... being a pro-Palestinian and against Israel, Vanessa cannot be me." Miss Redgrave said she was not an antisemite. "How could I be? Everything I've done has shown I am against racism." Mme Fenelon was a Paris musician with a Jewish father, who worked for the resistance and was sent to Auschwitz in 1943. She was put into the orchestra which had to play whilst other prisoners were marched to the gas-chambers. The TV play, based on her book, was written by Arthur Miller. David Wolper, who produced "Roots", has cancelled another project with CBS in protest against Miss Redgrave's selection.

Rabbi prays in Church

In St. Peter's Lutheran Church in Manhattan, its rector, the Rev. Ralph E. Peterson, and Rabbi Sheldon Zimmerman of the Central Synagogue conducted a joint ecumenical service, attended by some 50 rabbis, ministers, priests, and nuns. It was organised by a joint committee, set up a few months ago, to prepare guidelines for joint Jewish-Christian worship. The service included a recitation of the Apostles' Creed and of the Shema, as well as Bible readings in Hebrew and English.

MEXICO

Mexico's Ties with Israel

In November, an Israel exhibition will open in Mexico City's National Anthropological Museum. In July, a Mexico coin exhibition was held in the Israel Museum in Jerusalem, and Israel and Mexico subsequently struck a joint medal, the first coin issued by two countries. The Mexican side depicts an Aztec deity, the Israeli side a seven-branched Menorah. The large gold medal and the silver medal were minted in Mexico, whose Government mint is the oldest in the American continent. The small gold medal and the bronze medal were minted in Israel.

Nuclear Scientist as Ambassador

Dr. Alfonso de Garay, a nuclear scientist, is Mexico's new ambassador to Israel. He has previously collaborated with the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot on research projects.

SOVIET JEWS IN AUSTRALIA

According to a statistical survey, published by the Australian Jewish Welfare Services, more than 5 per cent of Jews leaving the Soviet Union, chose to settle in Australia or New Zealand. Of 1,849 Soviet Jews the Board had to deal with between 1973 and 1978, 922 had settled in Melbourne, 794 in Sydney, 28 in Perth and 105 in other places. About 240 families, comprising 700 people, were waiting for their Australian visas.

TRIBUTE TO GHETTO HEROES

(Concluded from page 1)

been invited to speak to you. Today, we have two-thirds of the world's population living under dictatorship. The attack is from extreme Left and extreme Right. Those of us who believe in Human Rights must unite against the odds against us—Jew, Gentile, black and white. The odds against us are no more formidable than those the gallant Poles in the Warsaw Ghetto so heroically resisted. We owe it to them to have the faith and the courage to stand up, be counted and defeat these evils.

FASCIST BOOK BANNED IN BELGIUM

The Brussels public prosecutor has forbidden publication of a book "Open Letter to the Pope concerning Auschwitz" by Leon Degrelle, a notorious pre-war antisemite and war-time collaborator with the Nazis who now lives in exile in Spain. The book repeats the neo-Nazi claim that no Jews were gassed and that the Jews killed were victims of Anglo-American bombing of the camps. Mr. Debbaudt, the publisher of the book, is a leader of the neo-fascist movement. After the war, Degrelle was sentenced to death in absentia for having fought against Russia with the Germans. He lived in Spain as a personal protégé of General Franco. In Belgium, he is deprived of civil rights and therefore barred from writing or editing published material.

NEW ZEALAND

Mrs. Hedi Ruben

Born in Berlin, Mrs. Hedi Ruben emigrated in 1936 to New Zealand where she has recently died. She and her late husband, Dr. Herbert Ruben, did much to help German-Jewish refugees to settle in New Zealand.

NO BREAK OF RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA

Despite the support they have received from the PLO, the Sandinistas who have overthrown the Somoza regime in Nicaragua, have declared their willingness to continue diplomatic relations with Israel.

ITALY

Denials of the Holocaust

Professor Robert Faurisson of Lyons University has given an interview to the Mondadori publication "Illustrated History" in which he claims that Hitler never ordered any murders on the grounds of race or religion, that concentration camp deaths amounted at most to 360,000, that gas chambers were only intended to destroy body parasites and that Nazi crimes were little worse than those of Napoleon, Stalin, Churchill, Mao Tse-tung and Roosevelt. Faurisson blamed Israel and the mass media for keeping the "legend" alive. A similar but shorter version of his views was published in "Le Monde" some months ago.

NETHERLANDS

Wavering in Face of Arab Boycott

The Dutch Government is apparently unwilling at present to take any measures against the Arab boycott, although it is considering a prohibition on declarations of non-Jewishness. Beyond this, it proposes only to establish a committee to enquire into details of the boycott.

Last year the Israel Information and Documentation Centre at The Hague stated that many Dutch companies were complying with the boycott, but the Foreign Minister, Mr. van der Klaauw, refused an investigation lest it should appear as an "act of recognition".

FRENCH NEO-NAZIS EMERGE

A new right wing group has been in the ascendancy recently, calling inter alia for official recognition of ancient Greek polytheism to fight Judeo-Christian traditions. Recruits are found among contributors to "Figaro" and other right-wing publications. On one occasion, propaganda material was distributed among employees taking training courses at some French firms. It included broadsheets stating that "German conduct during the war was not atrocious, they simply had to reply to illegal methods" and "the myth of the concentration camps and of the Gestapo amounts to one of the biggest falsifications of history". One of the firms concerned, the Thomson-Houston concern at Cholet, publicly deplored the content of the propaganda material which had been secretly placed among the printed matter distributed for the course. Union delegates refused to accept this explanation and suspended the courses until an enquiry panel has submitted its report.

THE EASTERN ORBIT

MORE EXIT PERMITS EXPECTED

In July, 4,600 Soviet Jews received permits to emigrate to Israel, three times as much as in July 1978. Jewish leaders in Moscow expect further liberalisation of emigration which by the end of this year may rise to well over 60,000, twice the record figure of 1973.

Mr. Raphael Kotlowitz, head of the Jewish Agency's immigration department, announced that this year has been a 67 per cent increase in the number of Soviet Jews settling in Israel—over 10,000 to the end of July compared with just under 6,000 in the corresponding months of 1978. However, there has been a higher drop-out rate: in July, out of 4,608 Soviet Jews arriving in Vienna, only 1,300 went to Israel. In Vienna, some Soviet emigrants have complained that they have suffered from harassment by Polish railway staff when changing trains at Warsaw. Bribes in dollars or vodka have been demanded and there are reports of deliberate delays and damage to luggage.

SCIENTISTS PROTEST

At the Moscow meeting of the International Political Science Association, a Canadian delegate ripped off his conference badge in an angry protest that the dissident Jewish Professor Alexander Lerner, a leading world cybernetics expert, was not allowed to attend. For six years, Professor Lerner has been refused permission to emigrate to Israel. After he applied in 1971, he was dismissed from a top post at the Soviet Academy of Science's Institute of Automatic Control. An American delegate had proposed that he should take part in the conference discussions about the mathematical approach to politics. British participants said the conference almost did not take place owing to the refusal until the very last moment to provide visas for the Israeli delegation.

SHCHARANSKY LAWYER EXPELLED

A Canadian Professor of Law, Irwin Cotler, who has been extremely active in defence of Anatoly Shcharansky, was expelled at a moment's notice the day after the International Science Congress ended. Professor Cotler was attempting to visit Shcharansky's parents when he was detained by militia, refused contact with the Canadian Embassy and sent out aboard a Japanese aircraft. The Professor was to have met senior Soviet judges on the matter, but his expulsion prevented this. He had talks with other judges and lawyers. It is now a year since he served appeal documents on the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa. Representative Lucien Wolff, head of a US delegation also visiting the USSR, has asked Soviet officials for evidence that Shcharansky was an American spy, but this was not forthcoming. The delegation pointed out that more religious freedom would lessen the drive to emigration.

NEW ANTI-ZIONIST ATTACKS

There is grave concern among Soviet Jews about the recent spate of "anti-Zionist" books and articles. A Jewish historian, Dr. Dakhshleyger, wrote in an article in "Novoye Vremia", the Soviet weekly on foreign affairs, that Zionist ideology "cannot be divorced from international capital, as Zionists live by that capital and certainly serve it faithfully".

SHOCK FOR HOLOCAUST TEAM

All 43 members of the United States Presidential Commission on the Holocaust, headed by Elie Wiesel, have been touring Poland, the Soviet Union, Denmark, Austria and Israel, seeking ideas for an American memorial for the victims. The Polish Minister of Justice promised to release copies of material in the Polish archives for further research. They visited the sites of Auschwitz-Birkenau and Maidanek and recited Kaddish at the memorial to the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. In Kiev they were shocked to find that the Babi Yar monument does not reveal that tens of thousands of the victims of the 1941 massacre there were Jews. During a service at the Moscow synagogue, they were given an emotional reception by members of the congregation.

HOME NEWS

FOREIGN OFFICE REBUKES ISRAEL

After one of the recent Israeli air strikes against villages in South Lebanon, the British Foreign Office strongly rebuked the Israeli Government, saying that Israel's policy in Lebanon was unacceptable to Britain. The text of the letter was revealed in the House of Commons by Mr. Peter Temple-Morris, MP, the secretary of the British-Lebanese parliamentary group, who said that one raid, carried out with American-supplied fighter bombers, had resulted in the death of at least 20 innocent civilians.

JEWISH DIRECTOR FOR DIRECTORS' INSTITUTE

Mr. Walter K. Goldsmith who has just been appointed director-general of the Institute of Directors, is the first Jew to hold the post in the Institute's 70-year history. He has had a dazzling career as corporate vice-president of the Black and Decker Manufacturing Company of Maryland, USA. He is also a former chairman of Wembley Liberal Synagogue and an executive of the Union of Liberal and Progressive Synagogues, posts which he had to give up when he moved to Los Angeles with Black and Decker. His wife, Mrs. Rosemary Goldsmith, who returned from Los Angeles with him, is a former magistrate. She intends to create a children's museum for the under-10 age group in London.

NF LEADERS QUARREL

After their rout at the recent General Election, different factions of the National Front have tried to oust John Tyndall, the party chairman, and Martin Webster, the activities' organiser. Webster is said to have directed the election campaign at Labour voters, preaching "national socialism", whereas Tyndall appealed to disaffected Tories, and the resultant watered-down campaign, allege the dissatisfied, led to the election debacle. The deputy chairman, Andrew Fountaine, said he was concerned with the very nasty image the Front had acquired. "Its members," he said, "are a splendid collection of people, willing to make a lot of sacrifices".

The Press Council has rejected a National Front complaint against the "Sunday Mirror". Commenting on the Lewisham march of 1977, the paper had referred to "National Front riots" and declared that the group's claim to be a political party was bogus. The Council, upholding the right of a newspaper to use strong language, stated that the reference to "riots" was justified on the evidence available.

A SERIOUS ACCUSATION

Under the headline "Search for Zionist Murder Gang", the Dublin "Evening Press" published a sensational story, alleging that the gang who held up a bank in Tramore, Co. Waterford, shooting and killing a bank customer, was believed by the police to be the same gang, "thought to be hired by an international Zionist group" who some days earlier, had attempted to burn down the Irish mansion of the Dutch millionaire and former Nazi Pieter Menten. Subsequently, the superintendent of the Tramore police declared that the suggestion was "pure speculation".

CHILDREN'S PEACE TOUR

After a stay at the West German peace studies centre in Bendorff, 20 Israeli schoolchildren, ten Jewish and ten Arab, visited Britain under the auspices of Neve Shalom, an Israeli educational charity for the purpose of peace studies. It was founded by Father Bruno, a Dominican monk and comprises Jews, Christians, and Arabs. One of its board members is Major Wellesley Aron who runs a peace study course at a Tel Aviv secondary school. Rotary International, of which he is a senior office-holder is presenting prizes for the best work done by a Jewish child in Arabic, and by an Arab child in Hebrew. In London, they were shown around Westminster Abbey by the sub-dean, Canon Baker, around the Houses of Parliament by Mr. Ian Mikardo, MP, and invited to lunch at Rex House by the Zionist Federation. They also visited the Mosque in Regents Park. One participant, Benji Golan, was a leader of a Reform youth group in Haifa and chosen to come on the tour as a result of his work with young Arabs in the surrounding villages.

SELF AID CONCERT

The cynical remark "People go to Charity Concerts less to hear but to be seen" certainly is not true of the annual Self Aid/AJR Concerts, but if one followed this up on the same lines, one might add—"and to meet old acquaintances". The annual Self Aid Concert is, in fact, one of the most important, if not indeed the only, social event which brings like-minded former Refugees together in congenial surroundings and makes the quarter of an hour before and the interval during the Concert enjoyable in themselves.

This year's programme (Queen Elizabeth Hall, November 5—see advertisement in this issue) is a fully fledged orchestral Concert with the Jupiter Orchestra, the well known conductor Peter Gellhorn and the superb Ivry Gitlis in the Mendelssohn Violin Concerto. It is unlikely that Self Aid patrons will react like the Leningrad audience which, according to a New York Times headline, "rushed towards the stage, arms outstretched, to shake hands with the musician", yet we would expect great enthusiasm to be aroused by this exciting artist.

There is a very lively demand for tickets which are obtainable at the Queen Elizabeth Hall or direct from Self Aid, 8 Fairfax Mansions, London, NW3 6JY, Tel. 328 3255 and 624 9096/7.

EX-REFUGEES HELP VIETNAMESE

In answer to its appeal for the Jewish community to play its part in welcoming the 10,000 boat-people to Britain, the Board of Deputies is daily receiving cheques, cash, and offers of practical help, many of them from people who themselves were once refugees, and from their children. One woman offered jobs for about a dozen Vietnamese in her garment factory. The children of the West London Reform Synagogue voted unanimously to send their charity contributions to the central fund for the refugees.

JEWISH SPORTS STARS

The newly-formed Board for Jewish Sport, one of whose members is our friend Paul Yogi Mayer, is trying to build a base from which to assist young Jews to achieve national standards. They are looking through lists of thousands of names that appear in the British national rankings to find whom they might help. They hope to enable promising athletes to participate in international meetings which they might otherwise have to miss. They also hope to hear from young Jews who have the potential to excel in lesser known sports.

OESTERREICHISCHE SOZIALVERSICHERUNG

Es wird neuerlich darauf aufmerksam gemacht, dass die Lebensbestaetigungen fuer alle Sozialversicherungsinstitute in Wien von der zustaendigen Polizei-behoerde gefertigt werden koennen. Eine Vorsprache bei der Oesterreichischen Botschaft ist nicht erforderlich. In allen Faellen, sowohl bei der Botschaft als auch bei der Polizei-behoerde, ist jeweils ein gueltiger Reisepass vorzuweisen.

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ANGLO-JUDAICA

European Maccabi Games

Some 500 competitors and officials were guests of the Leicester Jewish community during the European Maccabi Games, watched by over 700 spectators. Dr. MacGoldsmith was honorary president of the Games, which were also attended by the Lord Lieutenant of Leicester and the Lord Mayor, as well as Lord Janner. The Israeli contingent numbered 51. Britain won 9 gold medals, Israel 5. Dr. Israel Peled, Mayor of Raman Gan who had just returned from the Maccabiah Games in Mexico, said that as part of the celebrations he had been invited to a bullfight in the main stadium in Mexico and to enter the arena to greet the large audience which he had done with great trepidation. After the opening of the Leicester games, Mr. and Mrs. MacGoldsmith held a reception and supper for invited guests in the communal hall. Lord Janner recalled some events leading to the transfer, in which he was instrumental, of the Maccabi headquarters from Berlin to London in the early 1930s.

Problems of Jewish Hospitals

At his own request, Sir Keith Joseph, the Industry secretary, received Jewish community representatives who briefed him on the position of the three Jewish hospitals, threatened with closure by the National Health Service. They suggested that the Birchlands Hospital near Wandsworth, should be returned to the Jewish community, and leased to Nightingale House, the Home for Aged Jews. The Stepney London Jewish Hospital has been under threat of closure since 1976, and the Bearstead Memorial Hospital, the Jewish maternity unit, has been temporarily closed to inmates, but still deals with out-patients.

Rabbi claims Conspiracy

Rabbi Dr. S. Schonfeld said he had no intention of giving up control or direction of the Jewish Saturday Schools Movement, a heritage for the whole of the Jewish people. His enemies were conspiring to bring him down, but they would not succeed. The schools were beautiful and harmonious, and he could ensure that the girls taught there would remain virgins until they married. He would not allow the schools to degenerate into a situation, where 14-year-old girls were deflowered by bulky 16-year-old boys, as had happened in one London Jewish school.

Prayers in Historic Cemeteries

On Tisha b'Av, hundreds of Jews visited the ancient Sephardi cemeteries in Mile End Road, East London, to pray at the graves of rabbis, sages, and ancestors. In 1972, the Nuevo Cemetery, opened in 1733, with about 7,500 graves, was sold to Queen Mary College to build a medical faculty on the site. The College provided land at Brentwood, Essex, to re-inter the 7,500. It also undertook to maintain 2,000 graves on the adjoining plots and to keep the area as a garden.

Yeshiva Branch in London

A new branch of the Yeshiva Dvar Yerushalayim, the Jerusalem Academy founded by Rabbi Baruch Horovitz, has been opened in London. Its main sponsors are the Hubert family of St. Anne's, who are deeply involved in promoting Jewish education. Like Rabbi Horovitz, they lived in Frankfurt before their emigration to this country.

Girl Chazen at Reform Synagogue

The New Synagogue in Cardiff (Reform) is employing a woman chazan, Miss Hilary Sugar from Leeds, an opera singer who at one time sang in the choir of the Belsize Square Synagogue in London. During the High Holy-days, she will sing at services in the New London Synagogue, St. John's Wood. At the same time, she is rehearsing the part of Madame Butterfly for a production by St. John's Wood Opera Group in November.

With acknowledgement to the new service of the Jewish Chronicle.

THE ISRAELI SCENE

NEW PROGRAMME FOR TOURISTS

Mr. Gideon Pratt, Israel's new Minister of Industry, Culture and Tourism, said he would like to see a 15 per cent increase in tourism. He expected a large increase from the opening of the Egyptian border, which would enable tourists to visit both countries. A further 6,000 hotel rooms are being built at the moment and should be ready within 18 months. The Arkia air-line which flies to Elat and the Sinai, must be given new routes when the Sinai traffic comes to an end. Mr. Pratt said, there was no reason why Arkia should not be given rights to fly to nearby destinations like Istanbul, Athens, and Rhodes, or even to Mecca.

EGYPTIAN MUSIC IN JERUSALEM

At a concert of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, attended by President Navon and many foreign guests, a work by 55-year-old Egyptian composer Gamal Abdel-Rahim was played. The composer wrote to conductor Ronly-Riklis that he was unable to attend as he would have wished, but that he was happy to contribute to understanding and cultural relations between the two nations through his music.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT HEBRON

Several thousand people, including the Israeli Interior Minister Dr. Yosef Burg, attended an official ceremony in the old Jewish cemetery at Hebron in memory of the 59 Jews killed in the 1929 Arab riots in the town, which virtually ended Jewish settlement in the area until the Six-Day War. Widespread security precautions were taken by the Army to protect the residents of the Kiryat Arbu settlement and their supporters as well as the families of Jews killed in the riots. After the ceremony, several hundreds of people danced through the streets of the town to the cave of Machpela where a new Torah scroll was deposited in memory of the victims.

HISTORICAL RICHES IN DANGER

At a meeting of the Anglo-Israel Archaeological Society in Burlington House, London, Professor Kochavi of the Tel Aviv University Institute of Archaeology, gave a talk on Rescue Excavations in the Biblical Negev and said, the proposed airfield in the Beersheba Valley would probably obliterate three major antiquity sites and others, still unrecorded. Dr. Richard Barnett, chairman of the Society, said the Israeli army was "the greatest consumer of archaeological sites". An appeal for funds to save the "historical riches under the sand of the Negev" was launched. Lord Segal, presiding, said, the excavations were now "a race against time, the price to be paid for peace".

URANIUM FROM THE DEAD SEA

Israeli scientists are planning to extract uranium for nuclear power generation from the Dead Sea which contains the world's largest single deposit of chemicals. When a new plant is ready in 1981, it is expected to produce 60 tons of uranium, enough to operate a 600-megawatt nuclear power plant for six months. The plant will cost about £30 million and will be built in the Negev by Israel Chemical Industries in partnership with a West German concern.

CHARGES AGAINST KNESSET MEMBER

The Israeli State has lodged charges that Mr. Flatto-Sharon and two colleagues attempted to bribe voters during the 1977 General Elections. They are accused of having offered 15,000 apartments in development areas at cheap rents to potential voters, and also to pay fees to "campaign activists" and "election day observers" in proportion to the number of votes canvassed. More than 100 witnesses will be called. Mr. Flatto-Sharon won 35,000 votes, enough for two seats in the Knesset. He stated that he only used the normal procedures practised by the established political parties and that he would make startling revelations in court.

THE ARABS OF GALILEE

During a tour of the Golan Heights, Major General Avigdor Ben-Gal, head of Northern Command, told a group of Knesset members that Jewish settlement there had reached saturation point and that settlement activities should be transferred to Galilee where half a million Arabs lived. He said they were becoming a cancer, because they increasingly identified themselves with the PLO and regarded themselves as an advance guard of Arab nationalism. He added that Israel must never give up the Golan Heights, even in exchange for peace with Syria. The Defence Minister, Mr. Weizman, issued a stern reprimand to the General and said that his remarks were unacceptable. The General apologised, saying that he had been misrepresented by the media.

VERDICT ON MAYHEW'S BOOK

In a 29-page judgment, Judge Yaakov Bazak rejected a claim for libel by Mr. Christopher Mayhew and Mr. Michael Adams against the Israeli evening paper "Maariv" which had said that their book "Publish it Not—the Middle-East Cover-up" was pervaded by antisemitic sentiments and was Nazi-style propaganda. The judge said that the two authors might not even have been aware that they were employing the tone, terminology, and style of thorough-going antisemites, but the book contained "terminology of a vile and pathological kind used in Nazi articles against Jews". Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Adams who had asked for about £8,000 damages, were ordered to pay all costs, including some £1,100 legal fees. They stated subsequently that they would now sue "Maariv" in the British courts and that the "ludicrous decision of the Israeli judge" had confirmed the theme of their book that Israelis use accusations of antisemitism to stifle honest and constructive reporting.

SACRILEGE ON TV

"Almost Midnight", Israel TV's popular late-night news programme, was suspended, because it insisted on broadcasting two satirical lyrics, which were said to contain sacrilegious references to God.

FIRST HEALTH FARM IN ISRAEL

A new wing of the Sharon Hotel in Herzlia, founded many years ago by an immigrant from Cologne, is called the "Sharon Fitness and Recreation Club". It claims to lay less emphasis on dieting than on courses to "recharge the batteries of the body". Activities, supervised by a medical officer, will include swimming exercises in the heated indoor swimming pool, breathing and posture exercises, underwater massage, and lectures on fitness and recreation.

TURKISH TRADE FAIR

Both Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation are represented at the Izmir Trade Fair. The Israeli stand is displaying chemicals, fertilizers, plastics, sanitary equipment and other products, while the PLO shows mostly propaganda material. Trade between Turkey and Israel, despite political coolness and economic difficulties, is developing satisfactorily. Israeli exports rose threefold in 1978 to £29 million and are increasing again this year. In return, cars, cement and farm goods have been sent by Turkey to Israel.

SUCCESS STORY OF VIETNAMESE REFUGEES

The 102 Vietnamese Refugees who were brought to Israel some weeks ago, are being housed and rehabilitated in Afulah in the Emek Israel, in quarters originally set apart for refugees from Iran. 62 members of a first group of Vietnamese who arrived a year ago, have settled successfully as doctors, dentists, and factory hands. One of them, Dr. Hua, a specialist on cardiac diseases at the Tel Hashomer Hospital, is advising the government on the treatment of newcomers, and stated recently that they were integrating well into Israeli society, and that their standard of living was higher than it had been prior to their flight. Many Israeli families in Afulah offered to "adopt" Vietnamese families to help them to settle down.

COLD CURE DISCOVERED

At the Weizmann Institute of Science, Mr. Aharon Yerushalmi and his colleagues believe that the common cold may be cured by breathing in a stream of warm moist air. Encouraging reports have been received from the Kaplan Hospital in Rehovot and a small electrically-operated device has been designed to provide the necessary heated airflow. Plans are in hand to produce the instrument in a kibbutz industrial plant.

THE WALLS OF JERICHO

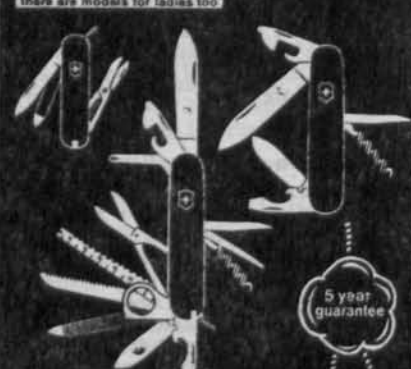
American and Israeli scientists have discovered an active fault in the earth's crust five miles from Jericho and are convinced that an earthquake was responsible for the destruction of the city walls, when Joshua blew his trumpet. The fault, known as the "Dead Sea Fault", probably marks the boundary where the continental plates of Africa and Asia scrape against each other.

DR. JACOB BRAUDE REMEMBERED

A beth midrash for teachers to be trained in Jewish subjects for yeshiva high schools, was opened in Kfar Saba. It is named after Dr. Jacob Braude who came to Britain as a refugee and was a member of the AJR. For 25 years he was chairman of the British and the World Council of the Friends of the Institutions of Midrashat Noam (Yeshiva high schools) in Israel. Since Dr. Braude's death, his son Mr. Andrew Braude has been acting chairman of the Friends in England.

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Egon Larsen

THE KAISER'S JEWS

Three years ago, the social historian Monika Richarz published the first volume of her collection of excerpts from memoirs by German Jews since the age of emancipation two centuries ago, covering the period until the foundation of the Wilhelminian Empire. Now Miss Richarz has followed it up with a second volume which deals with Jewish society under the Kaiser until the end of the First World War: *Jüdisches Leben in Deutschland—Selbstzeugnisse zur Sozialgeschichte im Kaiserreich* (Deutsche Verlagsanstalt, Stuttgart, 1979 DM40). Again the material has come from the archives of the Leo Baeck Institute in New York, and again these as yet unpublished autobiographies offer an extraordinary insight into the daily lives, the experiences and attitudes of German Jews at all levels. The writers are horse-dealers and lawyers, actors and housewives, village teachers and businessmen, politicians and journalists.

The editor's task must have been rather difficult, for—as Monika Richarz points out—"the development of the Jewish population in the Empire was much more complicated than its continual growth during the period of emancipation". The statistical figures alone show it: while the total German population rose between 1871 and 1910 from 41 to 65 million, i.e., by 58 per cent, the number of Jews increased from 512,000 to 615,000, i.e., by only 20 per cent; this meant that the Jews' share of the population sank from 1.25 to under 1 per cent and would have been even less without the influx of Jews from the East. But at the same time the importance of the Jews in political, economic, and cultural life increased out of all proportion to their numbers: and so did anti-Semitism, "the most decisive development for them under the Kaiser", as Miss Richarz writes. Even their hopes for greater social integration as a result of the war "turned out to be an illusion", and the headcount of Jews serving in the German army in 1916 was carried out "as amateurishly as it was anti-Semitic". The results were never published, and the Jews were widely branded as war profiteers, shirkers, cowards and

eventually traitors working for the defeat of Germany.

A village teacher from the Marburg region saw it all happen at ground level. The Reichstag MP, elected in 1893, was a certain Otto Böckel, one of 16 declared anti-Semites in the parliament, who spread his propaganda in the villages and small towns. The result was, for instance, that six-year-old Jewish boys were told that "a Jew can never be among the best pupils in a German school" and banned from playing any instrument in the school orchestra. Böckel brought a group of students from Marburg to the village fair; they attacked the writer's father and two brothers—and these three Jews beat up Böckel in their turn. They went to prison for a few days.

Even in Berlin, in the pre-war days, anti-Semitism was a fact of life. Arnold Höllriegel, then a young reporter on the *Berliner Tageblatt*, found in a journalists' restaurant in the Friedrichstrasse "a big chair with a carved head-rest representing the caricature of a Jew". He wrote about it but was told that one should ignore such "eccentricities".

In 1893, the necessity of resistance against the growing danger of anti-Semitism led to the foundation of the CV (*Centralverein deutscher Staatsbürger jüdischen Glaubens*), and Ernst Herzfeld, later a prominent lawyer in Essen, helped to build it up. He had been educated in his native Province of Posen (Poznan). What amazed him was the *Herrenvolk* attitude of the German Jews towards the "inferior" local Polish population. "Only those Jews forced to learn Polish for business reasons could speak it. Not even all the shopkeepers in towns with Polish majorities could negotiate in that language. Only very few Jewish lawyers spoke it, though in everyday court practice there were always Polish-speaking parties and witnesses. Interpreters were needed. I cannot remember having met one single Jewish doctor who could have talked to his patients in Polish."

This experience is corroborated by Mally Diemann, the daughter of a West Prussian businessman. "We children were firmly convinced that

German culture was head and shoulders above Polish culture, and we thoroughly agreed with the intensive Germanising of the province," she wrote. "In our exaggerated overestimation of everything German we children resisted any attempt at making us learn Polish. . . . Yet our German upper classes, the local academics, did not really bear out that great respect for the German character. Drinking played a major role with these gentlemen, and tipsy academics in the streets were no rare occurrence." It is interesting that many German Jews in the Czechoslovak Republic had much the same attitude towards the Czechs.

The prominent Social-Democrat politician Philipp Löwenfeld, born in Munich, complains in his autobiographical notes about the social snobbery among the Jews themselves. The resident families wanted to have nothing to do with the many newcomers from the East. But they also kept much apart from Christian families. "Even more puzzling was for us children that those Jews who did mix with Christians felt more refined than those who didn't," wrote Löwenfeld. "Gradually we found that the social position of such Jewish families who had money or titles was of major importance. What also confused us was that my mother and other Jewish parents thought their children were prettier if they did not 'look Jewish'. Yet these same circles were deeply shocked when a Jew left the Jewish community and got baptized; my father used to say that one does not escape from a beleaguered fortress."

This kind of "escape" is a recurring theme in the book. Before the First World War, Jews were admitted to the ranks of the Kaiser's officers only when they had got baptized (except in the Bavarian army, where Jews were occasionally commissioned without that formality). "A group of people who could not belong to the admired officer class," wrote Ernst Herzfeld, "was thereby branded as inferior. This discrimination was felt in wider Jewish circles; every new recruit experienced it and resented it."

This second volume of Monika Richarz' work is illustrated. Two cartoons ridicule the Jewish ambivalence in the matter of Christmas: one, from the Zionist journal *Schlemiel* (1919), shows Jewish parents giving their son a *menorah* under the Christmas tree; the other, also from that periodical (1904), caricatures the evolution of the *menorah* into the Christmas tree under the headline "Darwinism". But the German Zionists themselves were surprisingly eager patriots in 1914. There is the facsimile of the *Jüdische Rundschau's* front page with the bold address, "*Deutsche Juden!*", calling them to the Kaiser's arms; signed by the *Reichsverein* and the Zionist Association, it expressed the demand that "our youth" should volunteer to join the German army "with joyful hearts", and the Jewish *Turnerschaft* added its trust in all the "martial virtues" of young Jews, "in *Mannesmut erstarkt*" for the Kaiser's war.

But the picture that shocked this reviewer most of all is an ordinary photograph of a group of young men, taken in 1906, including three "uniformed" students with their monkey caps and gaudy sashes. The caption says they were members of the Zionists' association Maccabaea. At the risk of stepping on the toes of some "Old Boys" of such associations, some of them with duelling scars of which they are still proud, your reviewer must record his horror at the depth to which many Jewish students sank in their urge to emulate the nationalistic, chauvinistic German youth of the Kaiser's establishment. He remembers only too well these aggressive rowdies, Hitler's vanguard, who roamed the streets of Munich in the 1920s and attacked Jewish citizens during the 1923 putsch. However idealistic the motives of the founder generation may have been, the whole idea of establishing Jewish duelling students' associations, copying that "Teutonic" speciality, strikes one now, in retrospect, as a regrettable aberration.

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F. Hellendall

REFLECTIONS ON HEINE'S BAPTISM

Nine years ago this journal welcomed though critically reviewed what was perhaps the first comprehensive Heine biography to be published in West Germany since the Second World War*. It is remarkable and gratifying to note that a second and somewhat improved edition of this book has now been published** and it is even more gratifying to note that the author, Professor Manfred Windfuhr, one of the principal editors of the historical and critical Heine edition in the course of publication in Düsseldorf, has taken into account some of the criticism expressed by this reviewer in this journal and elsewhere. Thus Heine's social engagement (and that of Börne and Marx) is no longer explained by a "distance caused by race", but by his "forming part of a minority which was subject to discrimination". Windfuhr's statement in the first edition that Heine was suffering from a "syphilitic disease" is corrected in the second edition, and what is perhaps more important, the second edition corrects erroneous allegations made by the author in the first edition (p. 188) that "in the early 19th century persecutions of the Jews were an exception" and that Heine obtained his knowledge of the persecution of the Jews "from the chronicles only". Windfuhr now admits that "although in Heine's days pogroms were rather the exception (? F.H.) the rule were more subtle forms of discrimination of the Jewish minority: administrative barriers, social degradation and psychological baiting. In spite of some isolated beginnings of emancipation the Jews were still regarded and treated as strangers throughout."

Windfuhr might have added that these isolated beginnings occurred in the years prior to the so-called "Wars of Liberation" and disappeared with the new waves of persecution following the restoration of reactionary régimes in Germany after the defeat of Napoleon. It does not require lengthy philological or historical proof to show that this withdrawal of the "first measures of emancipation" caused a traumatic shock to all those young German Jews who had grown up in the more liberal atmosphere of the Napoleonic era and were eager to absorb the humanist culture of their German environment—a shock which nobody can understand better than our generation of German Jews who had a similar although infinitely more brutal and fatal experience in 1933.

This shock caused an élite of young German Jews to form the "Verein für Cultur und Wissenschaft der Juden" (Association for Culture and Science of the Jews), described by Windfuhr as "Berliner Judenverein" (Berlin Jew Club) (p. 191), with the aim of finding some solution for the young German Jewish generation which had grown out of the spiritual rigidity of the Ghetto. The "Verein" disintegrated when some of its leading members sought their final emancipation from the Ghetto in baptism as this was a condition sine qua non for a career at the University or in the civil service. After long hesitation Heine took this fatal step in 1825, a step which he described with disdain as "the entry ticket to European culture" and which he regretted throughout his life as he expressed over and over again.

In the first edition of his Heine biography Windfuhr alleged that Heine's baptism "was not only a tactical step in order to express to the outside world that he belonged to this society and in order perhaps to obtain advantages for his future profession, but a logical conclusion of 12 years of his education and of his action in this society . . . The partial reforms (envisaged by the "Verein"—F.H.) did not satisfy his syntheticist and universalist spirit. He desired to jump over the artificial borders of the denominations and . . . remaining with Judaism would have been too narrow for him".

It is difficult to understand the argument that Heine's "syntheticist and universalist spirit" should have caused him to exchange the "narrowness" of the Jewish community—which had undergone more than a generation of emancipation since the death of Moses Mendelssohn—for an honest belief in a Christian faith which at that time in Germany was dominated by a return to romanticism and mediaevalism.

In his thorough and well-documented criticism Dr. Ludwig Rosenthal*** successfully rebuts Windfuhr's strange theses on Heine's baptism and proves to the hilt that Heine underwent baptism "unwillingly and only for the sake of his career". Whilst Rosenthal's book is mentioned in the bibliography of Windfuhr's Second Edition no reference to it is made in the text of the book. Windfuhr's Second Edition merely adds the following two sentences to reinforce his untenable theory on Heine's baptism:—"His (Heine's—F.H.) contemporaneous letters and some utterances about baptism in his work prove that Heine did not take this step lightheartedly. But he never revoked it, even in the far more liberal French environment" (p. 18). We can find no better answer to this specious argument than the words of Heinrich Heine himself written in 1854, two years before his death in "Geständnisse" (Confessions):—

"If all pride of birth were not a foolish contradiction in the fights of the revolution and its democratic principles the writer of these lines could take pride in the fact that his ancestors belonged to the noble house of Israel and that he is a descendant of these

martyrs who gave a God to the world and fought and suffered on all the battlefields of the mind".

Professor Windfuhr, a man so prominent in post-war West German Heine research, cannot be accused of anti-Semitism. It is all the more regrettable that like many other recent authors on Heine in both parts of Germany he seems unable properly to evaluate Heine's role as a Jew and that he tries to maintain against the overwhelming weight of evidence the theory that Heine underwent baptism for any reason other than to escape the social ostracism of the Jews in Germany in the post-Napoleonic era.

Could it be that the thesis that the "great syntheticist and universalist spirit" of Heinrich Heine really accepted a belief in the tenets of the Christian faith is more comfortable to Professor Windfuhr and other post-war German authors as it relieves them of the task of properly explaining the beginning in those days of modern Jew-baiting in Germany which at that time drove many German Jews into apostasy against their better conviction. Although most history books are still practically silent on this aspect of early nineteenth century German history we know now into what these un-Christian practices of the Christian community in Germany developed in the hundred years following Heine's baptism. Rather than propounding untenable theories about Heine's baptism Heine research in Düsseldorf and elsewhere with its wealth of documentary and technical material should devote itself to the task of revealing the origins and the history of this fatal development in German-Jewish history.

*Manfred Windfuhr, *Heinrich Heine, Revolution und Reflektion*, J. S. Metzlersche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Stuttgart, 1969, reviewed in AJR Information, February, 1970.

**Do. Second Edition, 1976.

***Ludwig Rosenthal, *Heinrich Heine als Jude*, Ullstein, Berlin, 1973 (reviewed in AJR Information, June, 1974) pp. 219 et seq.

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NEWS FROM GERMANY

100 YEARS ON

"Kaufhof" (formerly Leonhard Tietz) Centenary

To mark the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Leonhard Tietz (since 1933 "Kaufhof") chain of department stores, a dignified celebration was held in the Cologne Opera House on August 29. The importance attributed to the event was made manifest by the fact that the speakers included Federal Chancellor Schmidt and the Lord Mayor of Cologne, John van Nes Ziegler. Among other prominent guests was the President of the Federal Parliament, Stuecklen. The development of the firm from small beginnings up to the present was described in a ballet combined with pictures projected on a screen. The enterprise started with the opening of a store in Stralsund (1879) to be followed by department stores in Elberfeld (1889) and Cologne (1891). In the course of time, branches were opened in many other towns, and at present "Kaufhof" has department stores at 84 places with a total staff of about 57,000 persons.

The founder of the firm, Leonhard Tietz (Birnbaum 1849-Cologne 1914) was repeatedly mentioned in the addresses. His work was continued by members of his family until 1933, when the enterprise was "aryanised" and the partners had to quit under derisory terms. After the war, "Kaufhof" made amends for the material losses sustained by the members of the family, who, after their emigration, had gone through very difficult times. They were also invited to the ceremony, and two grandchildren of Leonhard Tietz attended the function: Ulrich Tietz (New York), the son of the late Alfred L. Tietz, and Mrs. Tamara Tietz-Miles, the daughter of the late Gerhard L. Tietz (London), together with her husband. The "Koelnische Stadtanzeiger" of August 30 carried an interview with Ulrich Tietz, who expressed his appreciation of the fact that the merits of the Tietz family had been repeatedly mentioned by the speakers. Ulrich Tietz now takes a leading part in the work for former German Jews in the US and is a Vice-President of the American Federation of Jews from Central Europe. The late Gerhard L. Tietz was a board member of the AJR.

STATISTICS OF INDEMNIFICATION PAYMENTS

According to latest statistics, the German indemnification payments amounted to 59,000 million DM on January 1, 1979. Of these, the major part (46,000 million DM) were based on the Federal Indemnification Law (BEG) and 3,800 million DM on the Federal Restitution Law (BRueG). The payments still to be made are estimated at 26,000 million DM, bringing the total payments to 85,000 million DM. Of the beneficiaries under the BEG 20 per cent lived in Germany, 40 per cent in Israel and 40 per cent in other countries; the corresponding figures for payments under the BRueG are 25 per cent in Germany, 40 per cent in Israel and 35 per cent in other countries.

RIGHT-WING FANATICISM INCREASING

In the first trial against right-wing terrorist groups at Bueckeburg, Mr. Heinrich Sippel, department head of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, was heard as an expert witness. He said that at present there were 20 to 25 groups, with some 1,300 members, of fanatical right-wing activists in the Federal Republic. More than 75 per cent of them belonged to the post-war generation and had not personally experienced National Socialism. Before 1972, there had only been two known cases of neo-Nazi activities in the Federal Republic. In 1976, large stores of weapons, munitions and bombs were found in neo-Nazi centres, and the position was hardening. There were fewer members of extremist parties, but the present lot were distinguished by their desperately fanatical attitude. Another witness in the case was sentenced to two days' detention for giving the Nazi salute to the defendants and the judge. Many of the people watching the trial appeared in black SS-like uniforms.

AMERICAN NAZI DEFENDS NEO-NAZIS

At a court in Bueckeburg, Lower Saxony, Gary Lauck of Lincoln, Nebraska, the leader of NSDAP/AO in America, appeared as a defence witness in the trial of six Germans accused of neo-Nazi terrorism. The Nazi salute was given by some twenty spectators when Lauck entered the court-room. Gary Lauck publishes the American "NS-Kampftruf" and another neo-Nazi periodical in West Germany. He was deported from the Federal Republic in 1974 for his activities and special arrangements were necessary to enable him to appear for Michael Kuehnen, the chief accused, in the present trial. However, after he had given evidence, the prosecutor charged him with perjury and said that he would not be allowed to re-enter West Germany.

BERLIN CEMETERY DESECRATED

The city police is searching for unknown hooligans who daubed swastikas on walls and removed tombstones from the cemetery of the Berlin Jewish community in Heerstrasse at night-time. They also destroyed technical installations and caused flooding by interfering with the water system. The City Office of Information issued a statement, deploring the desecration of the cemetery which it regards as a protest against Mayor Stobbe's visit to Israel by right-wing extremists.

RUDOLF HESS THE MARTYR

An anonymously published book "Rudolf Hess a German Martyr" is the subject of an investigation by the Traunstein (Bavaria) public prosecutor. It is alleged to contain glorification of Nazi ideas.

SECRETARY OF STATE SUES NEO-NAZIS

Erhard Mahnke, Secretary of State in the Bonn Ministry of Transport, has brought a criminal charge against the publishers of a pamphlet "There never were gas chambers", distributed by the "Deutsche Arbeitskreis Witten" and sent to his office. The unnamed author maintains that there never had been gas chambers in concentration camps and that no Jews had been gassed.

GARRISONS NAMED AFTER JEWS

Dr. Hans Apel, W. German Defence Minister, stated that most young Jews in Germany were ready to serve in the Armed Forces, many as volunteers, and that two garrisons had been named after Jews killed in the First World War: Ludwig Frank, social democratic member of the Reichstag, and Wilhelm Frankl, a fighter pilot.

GERMAN THEOLOGY STUDENTS IN ISRAEL

Following a training programme devised by the Churches of Berlin, Hanover, Hesse-Nassau and the Rhineland, young protestant students of theology are to be sent to Israel to study Jewish tradition and reconcile Christian and Jewish research into the Old Testament. The first students, a young man and a young woman, have arrived to study Talmud and Mishnah, as well as Islam and biblical archaeology at the Hebrew University.

SWASTIKA IN PORNOGRAPHY

Film producer Horst Peter of Essen has been fined DM5,000 for issuing "Nazi Games", a pornographic film including a sequence showing a bare-breasted girl with a swastika armband. Peter claimed that "Nazi Games" was a parody of another film.

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A PIONEER IN ENGINEERING

In our August issue we reported about a ceremony in memory of the late Professor Georg Schlesinger, held at the Charlottenburg Castle on June 20 (not June 5 as erroneously stated). The occasion was the 75th anniversary of the foundation of the "Institut fuer Werkzeugmaschinen und Fertigungstechnik" by Professor Schlesinger. Now, the present holder of his Chair at the Technische Universitaet, Professor G. Spur, has written a book about the history of the Institute ("Produktionstechnik im Wandel—Georg Schlesinger und das Berliner Institut, 1904-1979" (Carl Hanser Verlag, Munich). The chapter "Die Katastrophe 1933" deals not only with the sufferings of Professor Schlesinger under the Nazis but also with the destiny of some of his fellow workers, e.g., Professor Kurrein and Professor Kronenberg and others who managed to build up their careers anew after their emigration.

RAYMOND ARON HONOURED

The 1979 Goethe Prize, worth approximately DM50,000, has been awarded to Raymond Aron, the French Jewish Sociologist.

FALLEN JEWISH SOLDIERS REMEMBERED

The book published in 1932 by the "Reichsbund juedischer Frontsoldaten" which recorded the names of about 12,000 Jewish members of the German Forces who had fallen in the First World War has been re-published by the Alfons Steiger Verlag (Postfach 2280, D-4130 Moers/Niederrhein, DM 64).

FRANKFURT'S "PHILANTHROPIN" BUILDING SOLD

The building of the former Jewish Philanthropin school, which had remained undamaged during the war, has been sold by the Board of the Jewish community to the municipality of Frankfurt. It will be used as a civic and youth centre, whereas the Jewish community plans to acquire with the proceeds of the sale a site in the West End for the erection of an elaborate modern community centre. The transaction was controversial; some people, among them former alumni of the "Philanthropin" expressed the view that it would have been more appropriate to refurbish the building and to convert it into a Jewish community centre.

E.G.L.

"JEWS IN HESSE"—AN EXHIBITION

An exhibition about Jews in Hesse is held in Friedberg and will later also be shown in other cities of the province. It comprises 300 well selected documents and 27 tablets, covering in chronological order the periods before and after the emancipation, the persecution years and the re-establishment after the war. Altogether, records of about 40 places in Hesse are exhibited.

THE WORMS JUDENGASSE

The Worms municipality has published a brochure on the Worms Judengasse which is described as a historical monument of international importance. The authorities are endeavouring to restore it as far as possible "as a reminder of a history of Jewish settlement and scholarship which lasted more than a thousand years and was only broken under the national-socialist regime."

SEESSEN: A COMMUNAL HISTORY

A history of the Jews in Seesen has been written by Gerhard Ballin, member of an old established Jewish family of that town (obtainable through Buchhandlung Lippold, Poststr. 8, D-3370 Seesen, DM55). Based on thorough research and documentary material the first section deals with the history of the community from its foundation in 1814 and the second with the genealogies of about 50 Seesen families. There were close links between the Jewish residents and the Jacobson-Schule (founded in 1801). Today, the local high school and a street commemorate the name of the school's founder, Israel Jacobson (Halberstadt 1768-Berlin 1828).

E.G.L.

JEWISH TOMBSTONES IN CHURCH

Medieval Jewish tombstones were found during restoration of the Koblenz Liebfrauenkirche. Experts dated the stones to the early fifteenth century, when a Jewish cemetery, together with all other Jewish property in the area, was seized by the local Elector. The stones were then used in building the church.

H. W. Freyhan

ARON FRIEDMANN'S "SYNAGOGUE MUSIC"

A Gratifying Reprint

Among the older generation of former Berlin Jews there must be quite a few who worshipped at the *Alte Synagoge*, Heidreutergasse, where Aron Friedmann officiated as cantor for four decades until his retirement in 1923 (he lived till 1936). In 1908 he published his book *Der synagogale Gesang*, which met with widespread interest. A reprint has now been made available by Edition Peters, the well-known Leipzig music publishers (Mit Nachwort und Registern; hrsg. Leo Roth und Richard Campbell in Verbindung mit Helmut Aris 1978, Bestell-Nr. 9317; 28,—M). One welcomes the fact that a publication of this kind should come out of Eastern Germany.

When the book was first published musicological exploration of this subject was still in its infancy. In accordance with his upbringing and his position and experience the author concentrates on the Ashkenazi tradition which he credits with a more ancient—and more authentic—origin than the Sephardic. Yet not many years after the appearance of the book Idelsohn began publishing his collections of synagogue melodies which extended to all communities of the Old World and thus became the basis of authoritative research in this field. Friedmann no doubt took note of this new development which rendered many of his statements obsolete. He probably accepted the new outlook without feeling compelled to undertake a revision of his book in his old age. As it is, he has enough to offer outside the confines of the historical perspective.

He is on safer ground where his thorough Jewish learning enables him to present valuable information on the liturgy as such. As regards the musical material he lists, with an abundance of examples in notation, the various interpretations of the *neqinot*, the accents used in the recitation of biblical books, i.e., the *Torah* (including the special chant for the High Holydays), the *Haftara* and the *Megillot*. He then proceeds to show their absorption in chants for prayers. The majority of traditional melodies is analysed in relation to their basic scale. While he tends to rely too heavily on the major and minor modes the characteristic—"Jewish" sounding—modes which deviate from customary European tonality are clearly defined, and so is the *Steiger*, the melodic type which forms the basis of many traditional tunes and was often used in the construction of new ones by the cantors.

Although the author does not favour the introduction of non-Jewish material he does accept such well-established cases as the Chanukah hymn and a few others.

For those who are familiar with the Ashkenazi musical tradition—also much used in this country—Friedmann's book still makes quite fascinating reading. Of special interest are his two appendixes which contain the biographies of Sulzer and Lewandowski, the two foremost composers of synagogue music in the 19th century. Written with warm-hearted admiration, they recall some significant facts.

Sulzer and Lewandowski

Salomon Sulzer (1804-90), who came from Hohenems (Vorarlberg), started his career as cantor at the age of 16. From 1826-1881, he was the celebrated cantor of the Vienna Synagogue Seitenstettengasse. His fame extended far beyond the Jewish community, and his admirers included Schubert, Lenau and Liszt. Schubert made him sing his song *Der Wanderer* three times and remarked: "Jetzt erst verstehe ich meine eigene Musik und was ich gefuehlt habe, als ich die Worte Ich wandre still, bin wenig froh,

Und immer fragt der Seufzer: wo? betont habe." At Sulzer's request, Schubert contributed a Hebrew setting of the 92nd Psalm to the cantor's *Shir Zion*.

Liszt, though no philosemite, was deeply impressed when he heard Sulzer at a Service: "Wir haben ein einziges Mal Gelegenheit gehabt, eine Ahnung von dem zu empfinden, was eine juedische Kunst werden koennte, wenn die Israeliten alle Intensivitaet des in ihnen lebenden Gefuehls in Formen ihres Geistes kund gaebe."

Louis Lewandowski (1821-94) was born in Wreschen. At the age of 12 he came to Berlin where Alexander Mendelssohn, son of Joseph and grandson of Moses, took an interest in his education. The young musician studied with B. Marx at the University and became the first Jew who, after a rigorous examination, was admitted

to the music section of the *Akademie der Kuenste*. He produced a prize-winning Cantata which he conducted at the *Singakademie* (still under the direction of Rungenhagen, his teacher, and once Felix Mendelssohn's successful rival for the post). After recovery from a long illness he became chorus master of the *Alte Synagoge* where it was his task to replace the traditional trio of "chazan, bass and singer" by a 4-part chorus of boys and men. His famous *socharti loch* was written for this choir, as were his 12 settings of the 92nd Psalm and many other compositions which are still favourites with present-day congregations. They are all published in his *Todo w'simro* (2 vols.) which followed his earlier *Kol rino*.

In 1866 came his appointment as chorus master of the *Neue Synagoge* Oranienburgerstrasse. For its liberal Service he added organ accompaniments to his settings and also some organ preludes. His activities included a good deal of teaching, and Aron Friedmann was one of his pupils.

Like Sulzer, he was able to celebrate, while still in office, the 50th anniversary of his first appointment. The festivities concluded with a concert of his compositions, with the participation of the Joachim Quartet (the most famous of its time) and the Philharmonic Choir under Siegfried Ochs. Soon afterwards Lewandowski retired and died three weeks after his wife in 1894. His grave is in the *Ehrenreihe* of the Weissensee cemetery.

The significance of the reprint of Friedmann's book is thus summed up in the publisher's words: "Seinen . . . Schriften begegnet der heutige Leser mit tiefer Betroffenheit als Zeugnissen einst greifbar gewesener juedisch-deutscher Kultursymbiose."

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THE STORY OF UNESCO

An Insider's Views

Unesco is one of the international organisations on which public opinion in Britain and other Western European countries is both badly informed and highly critical. Jews in particular have been annoyed at and offended by the recurrence of resolutions blatantly hostile to Israel and Zionism. Richard Hoggart's critical and fair assessment of Unesco's potentialities, achievements and shortcomings is a valuable effort, aimed at bringing about a better understanding of the working of the United Nations' Organisation on Education, Science and Culture: "An Idea and Its Servants—Unesco from Within" (Chatto & Windus, London, 1978, 220 pp., £5.95).

Hoggart became Assistant Director-General at Unesco headquarters in Paris in 1970; he resigned from this post in the Spring of 1975, a few months before his term of office expired, because he felt unable to participate in the implementation of resolutions of the General Conference which had agreed in November 1974 to condemn Israel on account of alleged violations of the character of Jerusalem by continued excavations and of charges of damaging Arab culture and education in the occupied territories, excluded Israel from any of the regional groupings of member states, and had instructed the Director-General to withhold any assistance to her. These actions amounting to blatant discrimination and isolation, have in the meantime partly given way to wiser counsel. Although "condemnations" of the Jewish State have become routine matters at consecutive General Conferences, disregarding independent experts' reports favourable to Israel, she belongs now to the Western Member States' group.

It is indicative of Mr. Hoggart's sense of decency that he severed his links with Unesco while others, more diplomatically minded, carried on against their convictions. He is now the warden of Goldsmith's College in the University of London. The spell of service as a high international servant was for the very English "provincial" both an interesting and rewarding experience which he describes lucidly, fairly and informatively in the book under review.

His brief as assistant director-general comprised a wide range of topics, including philosophy, the social sciences, the arts, the preservation of ancient monuments, environment, human rights, peace and action against racism. Within their terms of reference assistant director-generals are responsible for the carrying out of parts of Unesco's current programme and the preparation of future ones under the supreme authority of the Director-General. Mr. Hoggart has a lot to say about the bureaucracy at Unesco House in Paris, where a spirit of malaise prevailed at his time of service, largely due to the abrasive behaviour of the "boss", the brilliant, intolerant and methodical René Maheu. His successor

is Mr. Amadou-Ahmad M'Bow, a Senegalese Muslim with a French cultural background, about whom Mr. Hoggart keeps rather silent. Mr. M'Bow was elected in response to demands from non-European member States that a representative of the Third World should head one of the specialised agencies belonging to the United Nations' "family". In fairness to him, it should be taken into account that he had inherited the infamous anti-Israel resolutions and has sought, in several instances, to get consensus on basically controversial issues. His heart is obviously more with Third World aspirations than Western democratic concepts and ideas. But the trend to give priority to the requirements of developing countries had asserted itself before his ascendancy to the considerable powers at the disposal of the Director-General. Since then the Arab member States have become more demanding; this is clearly reflected in Unesco's programmes and activities—studies, conferences and publications.

Already in the sixties Britain has shifted responsibility for Unesco matters from the Ministry of Education to that for Overseas Development but the scope of Unesco concerns transcends the terms of reference of governmental departments. The concept of continuous education not restricted to formal school teaching has proved one of the valuable far-reaching ideas elaborated and propagated under Unesco auspices. An international experts' congress on teaching on human rights, held in Vienna in the autumn of 1978, recognised the need for education on this topic at all levels; this demand will be taken up by Unesco. A declaration on race and racial prejudice, adopted at last year's General Conference, was carried unanimously; this was made possible by the Arabs consenting to the omission of any references to Zionism as "racist". Consensus could also be reached at the same session on a declaration on the role of the media for the promotion of peace and international understanding. The Communist camp and its followers had insisted that policies and activities of the media should be subjected to governmental control and responsibility, but they relented in the face of strong and energetic opposition by the defenders of freedom of information. The declaration on race stipulates the right of individuals and groups to be different: this too is a seminal concept, certainly of particular relevance also from a Jewish point of view; it may lead to new thoughts and actions in the sphere of human rights promotion. These are examples of how ideas, which were already under consideration at the time when Mr. Hoggart participated in shaping Unesco's policies, may be developed constructively. In answering the question "Should Unesco survive?", he arrives at the unequivocal and reasonable conclusion: "In spite of all its fantastic, baroque, bewildering failings, Unesco remains one of the more hopeful institutions created in this ambiguous century."

Susanne Liebmann

BENEFACTOR TO MANKIND

Paul Ehrlich Anniversary

A few months ago, the 125th anniversary of Paul Ehrlich's birth was marked in Germany by a ceremony, at which the then Federal President, Walter Scheel, presented the "Paul Ehrlich and Ludwig Darmstaedter-Preis", the highest medical award, to three distinguished professors. The trust, from which the awards are derived, was originally founded by Paul Ehrlich's widow in 1929; after the war, it was reinstated with the assistance of the Federal German Government. The anniversary was also commemorated by Hoechst-A.G., which arranged an exhibition under the title "Paul Ehrlich—Forscher fuer das Leben".

The great contribution made by Paul Ehrlich to medicine was the invention of a new way of curing infectious illnesses. He was the founder of chemotherapy, which provides a special, until then unknown, remedy for killing the microbes without doing damage to the body.

Born in Silesia in 1854, Ehrlich was a pupil of Robert Koch and took part in his teacher's research into tuberculosis. He was infected and, to be cured, had to stay in Egypt for a time. In 1896, he was appointed director of a laboratory in Steglitz, where he had only two rooms at his disposal. Yet, as he put it, the success of his work depended on four G's: Geduld (patience), Geschick (skill), Glueck (luck)—and Geld (money). At the Georg-Speyer-Institute in Frankfurt/Main he was supplied with everything he required, and it was there that the first cure for syphilis was discovered: the famous Salvarsan.

Discovery of Salvarsan

As an assiduous reader, Ehrlich knew of the experiments of Alphonse Laveran, who treated mice suffering from blood parasites with injections of arsenic. He also knew the work of Schaudinn, who had discovered the microbes which caused syphilis. After 606 experiments, Ehrlich and his colleague, Professor Alfred Bertheim, found a compound of arsenic, which would kill microbes without doing harm to the mice. It was called Salvarsan ("Ehrlich-Bertheim 606"). Ehrlich kept the experiments going and, ultimately, Salvarsan was successfully used for the treatment of syphilis in human beings. There are records of many astonishing successes of Salvarsan, but there were also occasional cases of convulsions and death, which have never been explained.

After having attained fame, Ehrlich was given an audience by Kaiser Wilhelm II who offered to raise him to nobility. Ehrlich reminded the Emperor that he was Jewish. When the Kaiser remarked that this could be changed, Ehrlich replied: "I beg your pardon, Your Majesty, but this cannot be done in my case".

In 1908, Ehrlich was awarded the Nobel Prize. He died in 1915. As the forerunner of other successful uses of chemotherapy, his work has gained even greater importance today.

(Readers who are interested in Ehrlich's work can consult "Microbe Hunters" by Paul de Kruif.)

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IN MEMORIAM

PROFESSOR SIR ERNST CHAIN

Professor Sir Ernst Boris Chain, who has died at the age of 73, was the biochemist, who, together with Sir Alexander Fleming and Lord Florey, won the Nobel Prize in 1945 for the discovery of penicillin. He was one of the world's greatest authorities on materials derived from living organisms and their biological effects.

He was born in Berlin as the son of a Russian-Jewish father and a German-Jewish mother. He studied at Berlin University and worked as a biochemist at the Charité Hospital until his emigration to England early in 1933. He first worked in Cambridge and London before going to Oxford, at the invitation of the then Dr. Florey to organise a biochemical section. In 1938, while searching through the literature for references to lizozyme, an enzyme with the ability to kill bacteria, he came across Dr. Fleming's report on his discovery that the mould of penicillium notatum produced a bacteria-inhibiting substance which, however, he had been unable to extract. After an exhaustive research, Chain and Florey succeeded in producing pure penicillin which did much to reduce death from infection among the wounded in the Allied Forces. The age of antibiotics had begun. Unfortunately, Oxford and the Medical Research Council disregarded Chain's expressed wishes and refused to patent the new drug, so that American drug companies reaped much of the material benefits.

After the war, Sir Ernst was unable to find adequate research facilities in Britain and went to Rome for 17 years to become scientific director of the International Research Centre for Chemical Microbiology. He returned to Britain in 1965 to become Professor of Biochemistry at Imperial College, London, where research facilities were provided in the college's new biochemistry building. He had been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1949, and was knighted in 1969. He remained at Imperial College until 1973.

Sir Ernst was also an accomplished musician and in his youth torn between choosing music or science as a career. In 1975, he gave a recital at Wigmore Hall, playing pieces for two pianos with his son Benjamin. He spoke six languages fluently and enjoyed close professional association with his wife Dr. Anne Beloff, herself a talented biochemist and member of a family of distinguished Jewish scholars. He felt deeply for his adopted country and was one of the Patrons of the "Thank-You Britain" Fund.

He was also a committed Jew and worked passionately for many causes connected with Jewish affairs and culture, and the State of Israel whose academic institutions awarded him many distinc-

tions. When he returned to Britain from Rome, he said one of his reasons had been his concern about the Jewish upbringing of his three children.

SIR OTTO KAHN-FREUND

Soon after writing his charming Letter to the Editor, published in the September issue of AJR Information, our friend Sir Otto Kahn-Freund died suddenly in his home in Haslemere. Born in Frankfurt in 1900, he studied law at Heidelberg, Leipzig and London and was a judge in German courts until 1933. After his emigration, he became a barrister. From 1936-1951 he was lecturer and from 1951-1964 Professor of Law at the London School of Economics. Between 1964 and 1971 he was Professor of Comparative Law at Oxford. He was knighted in 1976 for services to labour law and a Fellow of Brasenose College (Oxford), Trinity Hall (Cambridge) as well as of the British Academy. In 1969, he was elected an Honorary Bencher at the Middle Temple.

Sir Otto was a co-founder and co-editor of the "Modern Law Review" and a member of the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers Associations ("Donovan Commission"). He published a number of important books on a variety of legal subjects from Matrimonial Property Law to the Internationalisation of English Private International Law. Last year, he delivered the "Thank-You Britain" Fund Lecture under the auspices of the British Academy on the topical subject "Labour Relations—Heritage and Adjustment". Based on a thorough knowledge of the complicated subject and excelling by its concise formulations, the presentation was a stimulating experience for all listeners. Meanwhile, the paper has been published for the British Academy by Oxford University Press.

Fully integrated into this country, Sir Otto Kahn-Freund always retained his loyalty to his community of origin, and various utterances of his testify to his appreciation of the AJR, of which he was an interested member.

SABINE MEYEN-JESSEL

The singer Sabine Meyen-Jessel who had attained fame in Germany until her career was cut short in 1933, died on July 29 at the age of 83. She began her professional life at the Hamburg Opera in the 1916-17 season and later went to the Berlin Staatsoper. There she sang most of the major coloratura roles in Mozart and took her place as one of the great Queens of the Night. She was also one of the early artists of the gramophone and wireless, recording for HMV from 1921 on and singing in the first broadcast performance of Milhaud's "Christophe Colomb". She per-

formed with many of the great names, Klemperer and Furtwaengler, and was acquainted with Sibelius, Elena Gerhard, Einstein and Schnabel—who accompanied her on one occasion.

In 1939, she emigrated to England, together with her husband, Dr. Herbert Jessel, who died in 1965, and her daughter. She took up teaching in Woking and trained several well-known singers. For many years, she was a patron of the Woking Festival. She also rendered her voluntary services to the AJR on the occasion of one of our annual concerts arranged in the 'forties.

Sabine Meyen-Jessel's forceful personality impressed itself on all who knew her. With her death, a further link with Berlin Jewry's past is broken.

DEATH OF DISTINGUISHED JOURNALIST

Mr. Sam Modiano, the doyen of Greek journalists, has died, aged 84. For 35 years, he was chief correspondent and manager of Reuters in Greece and Turkey. Before the last war, he was owner and proprietor of the French language daily "Le Progres" in his native Salonika. It was closed down in 1939, because it supported the allied cause. When the Germans occupied Salonika in 1941, Modiano, his wife and children went into hiding. Other members of his family, including his 82-year old father, were deported and killed in Auschwitz and Belsen. He himself hid, disguised as a blind professor, whose "nurse" was his wife. With the help of a friendly Italian Consulate official, he provided false Italian documents for 138 Jewish families to save them from deportation. For his work in promoting friendship between Greece and Britain, he was appointed an honorary OBE. He was also decorated by France, Italy, and Poland. One of his sons, Mario, is still Athens correspondent for "The Times".

REMEMBRANCE SERVICE AT WILLESDEN

At the annual service of remembrance at the Willesden Liberal Jewish Cemetery, before the memorial stone designed by refugee sculptor Benno Elkan, Rabbi J. Kokotek of the Belsize Square Synagogue said, the world had learned little from the tragedy of the Holocaust, as could be seen from the tragedy of the Boat People. He continued: "In this age of hypocrisy, the world's nations repeat the indecision which contributed to the liquidation of six million Jews and countless others besides."

REFUGEE MILLIONAIRE'S CHARITIES

Mr. Erich Markus, head of Office and Electronic Machines, has left most of his £4 million estate to charities to be selected by his executors. He came to Britain as a refugee from Nazi oppression in the thirties and built his company from small beginnings into a public concern with a turnover of more than £30 million. He died, aged 73, at his home in Dolphin Square, Pimlico.

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.

Ruby Wedding

NEUSTADT.—Alfred and Johanna Neustadt of 109 Fleetwood Road, London, N.W.10, celebrated their Ruby Wedding on September 9.

Deaths

The AJR CLUB deeply regrets the passing of one of its oldest members, Miss Ruth Bernstein. She has been a hostess for many years and has always shown a very special interest in the activities of the Club.

CHAIM.—Rut Chaim died after a lengthy illness on September 5 in her 76th year. Deeply mourned by her relatives and friends everywhere.

DAVID.—Manfred David died peacefully on August 16. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by his heartbroken wife, his sister, relatives and friends. 16 Princes Park, Shoot-up-Hill, London, N.W.2.

JACOB.—Mr. George Jacob of Lawn Road, London N.W.3, passed away peacefully on August 18 in his 90th year. Mourned by his sister in Israel and his friends.

NEWSTEAD.—Stanley Newstead died peacefully on August 26. Deeply mourned by his sister, brother and friends.

POWER.—John K. Power (formerly Kurt Posner) in Durban. Deeply mourned by his family.

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Personal Enquiries

LOEW.—The addresses of the five brothers and sisters of the Loew Family of Mistek in Moravia, CSR, known to have emigrated to England, are required by Mrs. Charlotte Singer, 6 Dennis House, Melville Road, Birmingham 16.

H. W. COHN AND J. W. CONWAY.—Would anyone, who can give information about Hans-Werner Cohn, born 1916 in Breslau, and the late Joachim Conway (formerly Cohn), born June 6, 1906 in Berlin, died June 15, 1955 in England, kindly get in touch with Dr. Renate Heuer, Bibliographica Judaica, Niedenau 39, 6 Frankfurt/Main.

MANHEIM.—Would Mrs. Irene Manheim, formerly of Vienna, but living in London at least until 1970, or her daughters Liserl, Silvia or Felicia get in touch with Harry Tysser, 37 Grove Park Road, London W4 3RU or telephone 01-994 0624. It is in connection with the estate of their deceased relative.

THEATRE AND CULTURE

American Plays on Israeli Stages. According to recent reports, acting standards are high both in Tel Aviv and Haifa, where the Municipal Theatre ended last season with O'Casey's "Plough and the Stars", and where an ensemble, described as "unusually vital" revived Tennessee Williams' "Streetcar named Desire". American authors also scored in Tel Aviv, where Arthur Miller's "Death of a Salesman" (at present also in the repertoire of the Lyttelton Theatre, London) owed its success to a well-balanced cast, led by Josef Jadin whose name as a leading actor of our time has by now also become known outside Israel.

Senior Citizens of Vienna. In forthcoming productions at the Vienna "Burg" during this autumn, the part of Madame Ponelle in Molière's "Tartuffe" will be played by octogenarian Adrienne Gessner, whilst in a revival of Raimund's "Bauer als Millionär", Attila Hörbiger will be seen as "Hohes Alter", a part previously played by the late Otto Tressler when he was in his 90s. Burg-actress Hilde Wagener celebrated her 75th birthday; Dr. Karl Böhm, the only Austrian "Generalmusikdirektor", was feted in Salzburg during this year's Festival; he was 85 on August 28.

Berlin. "Juristen" is the title of a new play by Rolf Hochhuth whose previous works "The Representative" and "Soldiers" were much discussed at the time of their appearance. Hochhuth, always writing plays on topical and sometimes controversial subjects, calls "Juristen" (which is to be given a first performance at "Freie Volksbühne", Berlin) a history of the German Federal Republic.

Obituary. "He always stood in the shadow of his celebrated father." Thus runs the description of Gottfried Reinhardt, son of Max Reinhardt, who has died in Rome aged 66. During his American exile he worked for a time with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, where among other scripts, he wrote the book for "The Great Waltz" in 1940. After his return to Europe, he produced several films and in 1961, directed a new "Jedermann" in Salzburg. As a sort of self-appointed administrator of his father's literary estate, he wrote a book "Der Liebhaber" which appeared in 1973.

The death in Vienna is reported of Heinz Sandauer (69), musician, composer and arranger, and above all, conductor of the Vienna "Rundfunk Orchestra" for several decades.

S.B.

OLD FRIENDS REVISITED

The magnificent new extension to the Tate Gallery has made it possible to show far more of the collection and to better advantage.

There is something there to satisfy every taste, but in Gallery 35 a number of old friends are well displayed. It contains, for instance, a beautiful Max Liebermann self-portrait (presented by Simon Marks, later Lord Marks). Next to it, is a Muench oil painting and, directly opposite a very fine oil by Martin Bloch, a painter who is not as appreciated as he should be. Here there are also works by Barlach, Nolde, Lehmbruck, Corinth, Schmidt-Rottluff and George Grosz, as well as a very good early work by Arthur Segal.

In Gallery 27 there are works by Jankel Adler, Josef Herman, Leon Kossoff, and a number of Frank Auerbach's oils. Gallery 53 contains a selection of works by Lucian Freud (grandson of Sigmund Freud), another Martin Bloch and large figure paintings by Francis Bacon.

David Bomberg has a particularly good showing in the new extension, including one of his finest works "The Mud Bath", while Gertler's "Queen of Sheba" and "Jewish Family" fit happily together with Epstein's sculptures.

This is but an outline of what is to be seen; the inquiring observer will find far more treasures.

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BIRTHDAY TRIBUTES

META WORMS 85

The 85th birthday of Meta Worms on October 21 is an occasion to pay tribute to a remarkable woman who during the most critical and dangerous years in Nazi Germany worked single-handed to rescue children from there and find homes for them in this country. With the help of the British Consul in Frankfurt and of relatives who had already settled in this country, she found homes here and managed to send 45 children to Britain. All this was done at a considerable personal risk as her enormous efforts and her daily visits to the British Consulate (where she was considered, in her own words, "almost like an employee") attracted the attention of the German authorities. When trumped-up charges were about to be laid against her she left Germany at a few hours' notice, leaving behind her mother, her young daughter and her nephew whom she had taken into her home. Fortunately, her mother managed to escape to France and her daughter and nephew were able to join the third—and last—children's transport which Meta Worms had prepared before leaving, and which she joyously received in this country. Throughout the war she continued to look after all "her" children, collecting funds from private sources, from B'nai B'rith and other organisations.

After the war, with the support of the Leo Baeck (London) Women's Lodge, Meta Worms founded the Children's Care Committee with the object of raising funds for children's holidays and education. Nowadays with the needs of Jewish children in this country greatly reduced, much of the money raised is being sent to Israel for the same purposes. She remained the hard-working leader and chairman of this enthusiastic committee for 21 years and is still active as a committee member.

Meta Worms and her family have been deeply involved in B'nai B'rith and communal affairs for many years. She herself had a successful term of office as President of the Leo Baeck (London)

Women's Lodge, and she had the joy of seeing her son Fred Worms serve two terms as National President of the UK district of B'nai B'rith.

Through her life, Meta Worms has been an example of Jewish motherhood in the widest sense, always mindful of the needs—moral, emotional and material—of her charges, self-effacing in her activities, spontaneous and determined in her actions, and tolerant and compassionate in her decisions. Her "children", now scattered throughout the world and all her many friends wish her many more years in good health and in enjoyable activity.

S.H.

FRIEDRICH BRODNITZ 80

It is hard to believe that "der junge Brodnitz" as he was called in Berlin as the son of Justizrat Julius Brodnitz, has now become an octogenarian. A laryngologist by profession, he held several leading positions in German-Jewish life. Closely connected with Ludwig Tietz, he belonged to that wing of the Central-Verein, which fought for the participation of non-Zionists in the work of the Jewish Agency. After the death of Ludwig Tietz, he also became his successor as chairman of the Reichsausschuss der juedischen Jugendverbände. When his medical career was cut short in 1933, he was appointed press officer of the "Reichsvertretung". In 1937, he emigrated to the United States to resume his professional activities. During the first years after his arrival, he was also associated with the work for the benefit of his fellow Jews from Germany, and he is now the "First Ex-President" of the Habonim Congregation in New York. Yet, whilst always loyal to his origin, he later concentrated on his profession and became widely known all over the country as an authority on voice treatment. He has many prominent artists among his patients, has addressed numerous conventions and is fully occupied by his lectures at Hunter College and his publications on his special subject.

Yet these bare biographical facts cannot do justice to his personality. Fritz Brodnitz is a man of widespread interests. He has remained aware of his roots and only recently was one of the honorary guests of Berlin, his city of birth. Above all, he has retained a cordial relationship with his friends of the old days, now scattered all over the world. Like his newly won friends and colleagues, they wish him many happy returns of the day.

UNDIMINISHED VIGOUR

85th Birthday of Ida Herz

On October 18, Miss Ida Herz will celebrate her 85th birthday. Her activities and her vigour have not decreased during the past years. On the contrary, several ventures made her even known to a wider public. She delivered two broadcasts, one about reminiscences of Nuernberg, her city of birth, and the other, based on her professional experience, about "Beautiful Bookshops". She also gave an account of her long standing relationship with Thomas Mann in a lecture, given at London University College under the title "Korrespondenz und Freundschaft mit Thomas Mann". It was the relationship with the great author which, to a high extent, has shaped her personality and given content to her life. Thomas Mann's recently published "Tagebuecher 1933/4" bear witness to this. Time and again, he records that he had written to "die Herz" or had received mail from her. Still in Germany, which he had already left for Switzerland, she was repeatedly instrumental in sorting out his affairs, at great risk to herself. Courage and a passion for justice have always been among her outstanding qualities. Whenever she learns about happenings in Germany or other countries, which might impair political freedom or endanger the position of the Jews, she will spontaneously contact her friends and discuss with them the possibilities of counteractions. May she retain her youthful spirit and enthusiasm for very many years to come.

W.R.

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